



Ministry of Labour Gazette

BRITISH LIBRARY
26 AUG 1954
GEOGRAPHICAL AND
ECONOMIC SCIENCE

VOLUME LXII, No. 8

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

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

CONTENTS

| | Page | | Page |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| <i>Special Articles :</i> | | <i>Special Articles—continued :</i> | |
| The Training of Supervisors | 263 | National Assistance in 1953 | 269 |
| Review of Monthly Statistics | 265 | Labour Overseas : Canada, Employment of Women ; United States, Work Stoppages in 1953 | 270 |
| Recruitment and Training of Young Persons for Industry | 266 | EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC. | 272 |
| Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1954 | 267 | WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES | 283 |
| Earnings in Coal Mining Industry in First Quarter of 1954 | 267 | MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS | 293 |
| Activities of National Joint Advisory Council | 268 | ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC. | 295 |
| Human Relations in Industry (Leaflet) | 268 | STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS | 297 |
| Registration under National Service Acts | 268 | OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED | 297 |
| Spreading Industrial Electricity Load Next Winter | 268 | MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD | 297 |
| Census of Distribution and Other Services, 1950 | 269 | | |
| Report of H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries for 1952 | 269 | | |
| National Insurance : Industrial Injuries Insurance of Seamen | 269 | | |

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

The Training of Supervisors

IN recent years an increasing amount of attention has been given to improving standards of supervision in British industries. Many firms have established comprehensive training schemes and a variety of courses and conferences have been organised by technical colleges, adult education centres, voluntary associations, employers' organisations and by the Ministry of Labour and National Service through its Training Within Industry Scheme to help the supervisor to meet his responsibilities more adequately. A general examination of the position was, however, needed, and last year the Minister of Labour and National Service set up a Committee of Inquiry on the Training of Supervisors, which was representative of the voluntary associations concerned with the provision of supervisory training, the British Employers' Confederation, the Federation of British Industries, the Trades Union Congress, the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Ministry of Education. The terms of reference of the Committee were : "To review the present facilities for and methods of training of foremen (particularly in the light of the report of the team organised by the Anglo-American Council on Productivity), the extent of their use, and the possibility of evaluating their effectiveness; and to report to the Minister". The Report of the Committee, entitled in full "Report of Committee of Inquiry on the Training of Supervisors", has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office (price 2s. net, 2s. 1½d. post free).

The Committee's Report makes it clear that, while much thought has been given to this problem and valuable work has been done in many sectors of industry, "British industry as a whole is still a long way from full realisation of the importance of the subject". The Committee consider that a very great deal more needs to be done, both within industry and outside it, to provide more and better facilities for training and to ensure that they are used to the best advantage. Because of the urgency of the matter they want these developments speeded up. They point out that in the present situation of British industry the supervisor can make a vital contribution to industrial efficiency and good industrial relations and they consider that no steps should be spared or delayed to render him, if possible, more effective.

The Report is divided into three parts. The first gives a factual survey of existing facilities. The second consists of comment on various aspects of the subject. The third sets out the Committee's conclusions. Appendices to the Report contain notes on training schemes operated by individual undertakings, a list of Technical Colleges providing courses

for foremen, and brief notes on methods of supervisory training in other countries and on the Conference Group system of supervisory training. Some particulars are given below of the three main sections of the Report.

Survey of Existing Facilities

The Committee accepted that the number of supervisors in industry throughout the country was in the region of 300,000, and estimated that well over 10,000 new supervisors would be needed each year. Under their terms of reference the Committee could not deal with selection of supervisors, but they emphasise the importance of careful selection in order to secure men with the natural talent which, though it cannot be imparted by training, can be developed and guided.

The Committee obtained their information about the activities of industry itself in the field of supervisory training partly from a valuable enquiry undertaken at their request by the British Employers' Confederation, and partly from detailed information supplied by a number of companies to the Personnel Management Advisory Service of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Both enquiries are summarised in the Report and information on individual schemes is given in an Appendix. The Report gives also a brief account of the arrangements for supervisory training in the nationalised industries.

The schemes at present in operation have much in common but they are very varied in detail because of the different questions each firm has to take into account, and many of them are still in the experimental stage. The smaller firm, if only because of its smaller resources of man-power and finance, finds it more difficult to organise its own courses of training, although an increasing number seem to be supplementing the training normally given on the job. A good deal of study is being given to this subject and valuable work done in some sections of British industry, but this applies at present only to a small proportion of industry as a whole.

The Report describes the facilities provided by Technical Colleges. In general three types of course are available. They are :—(1) Part-time evening or day courses spread over one or two years, mostly in preparation for the Institute of Industrial Administration Certificate in Foremanship and Supervision. A total of 438 Certificates was issued in 1952-53. (2) Short full-time courses of about one month. (3) Short evening courses of from 6 to 12 lectures in a series.

Attendance of students at all three types of course at any one time is about 2,800 to 3,300 in England, Scotland and Wales.

An outline is given in the Report of the activities of the voluntary associations in the field of supervisory training, including brief accounts of the facilities provided by the Association of Supervisors' Discussion Groups, the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education, the Institute of Industrial Supervisors, the Industrial Welfare Society and the National Institute of Industrial Psychology. There is a short list of a number of adult education centres which have provided courses designed for supervisors.

An account is also given in the Report of the facilities provided by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, including the Training Within Industry Scheme, with a description of the various Training Within Industry (T.W.I.) programmes, and a note about the Ministry's Letchworth Staff Training College for its Government Training Centre class instructors.

Reference is made to practice in other countries in a short section of the Report in which the Committee acknowledge their indebtedness to the report of the Anglo-American Productivity Council Team's report on the Training and Selection of Supervisors in America. A note on United States practice based on that report, as well as an outline of information obtained about training methods employed in some European countries, form the third Appendix to the Report.

Comment by the Committee

In the second part of the Report separate sections deal with the supervisor's status and functions; the ground to be covered in the training of a supervisor; the methods that can be used in supervisory training; how much time should be devoted to organised courses of training; the adequacy of the present provision of training, both internal and external; the possibility of evaluating supervisory training; and whether there is need for a central organisation for supervisory training.

The Committee call attention to the need for a review by industry of the status of a foreman in the light of the fact that he is or should be a member of the management team. They regard the question of the supervisor's status as of vital importance in relation to his effectiveness, and consider that unless his position in the undertaking is such that he can use and develop the capabilities and skills which he can acquire from training, the best designed course intended to qualify him for the full status of his post will be of little value to him.

The Committee were conscious of the danger of generalising about the ground to be covered in the training of the supervisor, since industries need to plan the training to suit their particular circumstances, and the requirements of individual supervisors must differ even within a single firm. The Committee also suggest that training plans should be kept sufficiently flexible to take account of the specific needs not only of firms but also of individuals.

Accepting, however, the view that "there are certain basic principles of supervision, common to all industries, that can be taught," provided it is understood that teaching comprises more than formal instruction in classroom or workshop, the Committee suggest that in planning a comprehensive education and training policy for its supervisors, senior management should ensure that five general needs are examined:—(1) technical or job knowledge; (2) company organisation, policy and practice; (3) background and general knowledge; (4) handling and instruction of subordinates and team leadership; (5) methods improvement and work study.

In considering in more detail the five general points noted above, the Committee say that a supervisor chosen for his technical ability may not need further technical training in his trade, although he will need to keep abreast of fresh technical developments. A supervisor chosen for qualities of leadership rather than technical ability may, however, need further technical training. The Committee consider it essential for a foreman to be fully informed about aspects of the company's organisation as they affect him and his duties, and to be thoroughly familiar with the company's policy and practice on all questions which affect personnel. He needs also to have not only an exact knowledge of the industrial agreements affecting his work but a good background knowledge of industrial relations in his industry, and a clear grasp of his firm's policy in this field. The Report suggests ways in which a foreman can acquire the background and general knowledge which he needs in addition to training in the company's organisation and policy if he is to look at his problems from a wider angle and, for example, ensure that the workers understand the part they have to play in such matters as the safety, health and welfare measures required by the Factories Acts. In some cases the foreman may benefit by special training and practice in preparing reports, and expressing himself clearly and accurately.

The handling and instruction of subordinates and team leadership constitute a difficult but most important aspect of supervisory training which may be called the "art of supervision". Acquisition by the foreman of the qualities and skills of leadership is influenced by his whole experience in the firm, by his relationship with his manager, as well as by the knowledge which he gains from courses, conferences and meetings, inside or outside the firm. The Committee stress the responsibility of managers for seeing that their supervisors acquire the necessary experience, for appreciating their difficulties, and for guiding them in solving day-to-day problems. The foreman's needs in this field can be met only in part by formal courses of training, and much of the necessary training will have to be done on the job itself, but formal courses of the right kind have proved a valuable supplement to training on the job. The Job Relations programme under the T.W.I. Scheme has so far, however, been the only large-scale attempt at formal training of this kind, although a number of courses of a different character and on a smaller scale are provided or sponsored by several of the voluntary associations and adult education centres.

At the present time an important part of the foreman's job concerns his responsibilities for ensuring the proper training of operatives and apprentices or other learners in his charge, and there is much to be learned about the technique of instruction which it would be difficult, if not impossible, for him to learn on the job. The principles of the T.W.I. Job Instruction programme are widely accepted as representing a simple technique for developing the skill of instruction. For supervisors having the specific task of training others, training as a T.W.I. Instructor can be obtained through the Ministry of Labour's T.W.I. "Institute" courses. Training facilities for instructors of a more general character, e.g., apprentice instructors, are, however, very limited.

The Committee call attention to the need for training to be so designed as to develop an attitude of mind which will make a supervisor continually aware of the importance of the contribution he can make to improving the working methods of his department, first directly by his own contribution and secondly in co-operating with the specialist staff engaged in this work. Such an attitude will, of course, be most effectively inculcated by the example and encouragement of senior management itself, but much can be done by supervisory training to develop the right attitude in the supervisor. This is the objective of the Job Methods programme of T.W.I. which it is hoped to make still more effective by modification so as to take account of the growing importance of Work Study.

In discussing what methods can be used in supervisory training, the Report says that the methods of training employed, as well as the content of a training course, need to be adapted to suit the individual needs of the organisation or persons affected. The major influence in developing a foreman's skill as a supervisor is always the example set by his immediate manager, and the Committee reiterate their view of the importance of training through experience within the firm, whether or not formal training courses are being run. The methods used in formal training courses would naturally vary according to their particular content, as well as with the experience of the training staff and supervisors. It is a matter of practical experience that, while lectures followed by discussions have a valuable part to play in imparting information, other methods which present a concrete situation and necessitate active participation are more effective for certain aspects of training, in particular where it is desired to change attitudes. By attendance at outside conferences and courses a supervisor, apart from gaining actual information and knowledge, can meet foremen from other firms and industries with whom he can exchange ideas and experience. This is particularly true of the residential Conference. Interchange of visits between various departments in large firms and between different firms can also be helpful, since observation of a method being successfully practised carries much more conviction to the foreman than its description, for his approach is primarily a practical one.

The Committee recognise that the amount of time that should be devoted to organised courses of training depends on circumstances, such as the needs of the individual supervisor, the character of his work, and the nature of the firm. They are, however, convinced that little effect can be expected from a single short course without effective follow-up of what has been learned, through subsequent experience on the job and further courses. Lasting results depend on continuity of systematic training, with time devoted regularly to it. The Committee regard as essential the integration of training with the whole administration of the firm under conditions calling for regular and continuous interest from higher management. They also refer to the many advantages in beginning to train the supervisor before he is actually appointed, when the potential supervisor is likely to be younger and more able to absorb knowledge through formal instruction, and it may be easier to allow him more time for study. It is essential, however, that the numbers so trained should be planned in relation to opportunities for promotion. This involves a fully integrated programme of selection, training and promotion.

The Report examines the adequacy of the provision made at present for supervisory training. As the development of supervisory training is still in its comparative infancy, the ultimate requirements of industry for outside courses when all its branches are taking an active interest in the subject cannot at present be estimated. Only a very small proportion of supervisors, however, are yet receiving any training outside their firm; and all the places at present available for outside courses for training foremen are not fully occupied, especially in the case of the longer courses ending with examinations for certificates, and some residential courses. There are a number of possible explanations of this position, but in the Committee's view industry will require a substantial increase in the right kind of facilities. They also believe that their suggestions about the sort of training a supervisor should receive may assist senior management in taking its consideration a step forward and in discussing the provision of "outside" courses with responsible authorities.

There is no such thing as a single ideal course of training for supervisors suitable for all circumstances, and in the ever-changing conditions of industry finality may be unattainable even by the individual firm. Employers and supervisors seem ready to give support to courses organised for a particular industry, such courses being well attended when organised, for example, either by an employers' association or federation on a residential basis, or by a group of firms at a technical college. There is no doubt about the strength of feeling, particularly amongst the older supervisors, against anything like "going back to school". Also some employers, particularly in small firms, found evening courses of the discussion group type were more acceptable than longer and more formal courses. With improved co-operation between employers and technical colleges, the Committee consider that a wider provision could be made of short evening courses to meet a demand not at present fully satisfied. Local groups of employers

co-operating in the organisation of such courses could assist in providing speakers and ensuring that the content of the course is of a thoroughly practical nature.

The Committee emphasise that the sending of supervisors to a course does not automatically improve the level of supervision in an undertaking, however excellent the course. They think that it is of the utmost importance that intermediate and senior management should take a detailed interest in the content and organisation of any training courses which their foremen attend, and should if possible take an active part in them. Organisations providing training for managers should give special attention to the importance of supervisory training and the proper integration of the foreman into the management team. Unless a supervisor is allowed to put to the test of practical application things a course has taught him about the way in which his job should be done and about his relations with senior management, there is a risk of his feeling disinterested and frustrated and of becoming less effective as a supervisor than if he had never been to a course at all.

With regard to training within firms, the British Employers' Confederation were able to report active consideration of the subject by a number of employers' organisations. Despite this and the encouraging information obtained by the Personnel Management Advisory Service of the Ministry of Labour and National Service from a number of individual firms about the manner in which internal training (whether of a formal or informal kind) was being given in a number of firms and branches of industry, it seemed clear that, of the total number of firms in industry, only a very small proportion are taking active and conscious steps in this direction. It was realised that small firms make up a very large proportion of the total, but the Committee feel that British industry as a whole is a long way from full realisation of the importance of the subject.

The Committee considered the possibility of evaluating the effectiveness of existing training facilities and methods, and came to the conclusion that the only practicable method at present available was one based on the degree of satisfaction with individual courses of training experienced by higher management and the supervisor.

After considering the question of the need for some new central organisation to further the development of supervisory training in this country, as had been proposed by some speakers at the Human Relations Conference in March, 1952 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1952, page 310), the Committee felt that for the time being the most effective development could be achieved through the encouragement of the work of bodies already active in this field. This was the way in which it was felt that co-operation of industry would best be ensured, and if, later, industry recognised the need for such a central organisation, the Committee felt it would then be met.

Conclusions

The third and final part of the Report sets out the Committee's conclusions, dealing with three main themes:—(1) The acceptance by the management of an undertaking of the main responsibility for the training of its supervisors; (2) the need for more training related to the day-to-day work of the supervisor in the factory; and (3) the need for examination by industry of the status of the supervisor and the recognition of his importance as a member of the management team.

Detailed conclusions, as summarised below, are directed to the employer, technical colleges, voluntary associations, adult education centres, and the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The Employer

(1) Employers' organisations should be invited, if they have not already done so, to study supervisory training on an industry basis, to stimulate the interest of member firms and to give them all possible help in formulating their own schemes. The Boards of nationalised undertakings should be invited to take similar action.

(2) Individual firms should be advised to make one member of management responsible for ensuring that the policy and programme of the firm for training its supervisors is implemented.

(3) Industrialists should co-operate more closely than at present with technical colleges and other organisations providing super-

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 272 to 292.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during June by 36,000 (6,000 males and 30,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,466,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 4,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 10,000, and other industries and services an increase of 22,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 13,000 from 23,518,000 to 23,531,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 226,648 to 208,821 between 14th June and 12th July, 1954, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 12,873 to 11,312. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 12,446 among males and 6,942 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in July at 142. The changes in rates

visory training in order to ensure that such training is on the most suitable and practicable lines for the needs of their supervisors.

(4) Higher managements should re-examine the status of supervisors from the general standpoint that supervisors are a part of the management team.

(5) Due attention should be paid in the training of management to the effective integration of supervisors in the management team.

(6) Supervisory training will be most effective as part of a planned system of training covering the whole personnel of the firm from top management to apprentices and new entrants. It is particularly important in this context that the training of potential supervisors should not be overlooked, due regard being paid to the probable demand for supervisors in the foreseeable future.

Technical Colleges

(1) Courses of training should be as far as possible related to the day-to-day work of the supervisors attending. They should include a large measure of discussion group work.

(2) More short courses without examination should be organised as recommended in the report of the British Institute of Management Sub-Committee on Foremanship Training in Technical Colleges; these will be particularly appropriate for the needs of the older supervisor. The advice and co-operation of local employers should be sought in the organisation of all such courses.

(3) The Colleges should more often take the initiative in approaching local industry with a view to discovering its needs and obtaining its active co-operation in the formulation of appropriate courses, and seeking its direct assistance in the provision of instructors.

(4) There appears to be a need for an alternative to the present Institute of Industrial Administration two-year course.

Voluntary Associations

The associations should extend their experiments with courses designed to meet the needs of particular industries and organised on an industry basis in close co-operation with the industry concerned.

Adult Education Centres

Adult education centres can make a contribution to supervisory training and further experiments could usefully be undertaken by them in co-operation with industry.

Ministry of Labour and National Service

The conclusions concerning the Ministry of Labour and National Service recognise the continuing need for some time ahead for a T.W.I. Service provided by the Ministry, more particularly for the training of T.W.I. trainers. Proposals are made for the development of the three T.W.I. programmes and for lengthening the Ministry's course for training trainers. Evolution of the scheme should be by way of improvement of existing programmes rather than extension of the field of training undertaken and the aim should be to promote a well-planned scheme of application in each firm.

On other activities of the Ministry the Committee's proposals are:

(1) The Personnel Management Advisory Service of the Ministry should, on request, continue to provide advice to industry as to the sources and types of supervisory training which are available.

(2) The Ministry's Regional Controllers should assist employers to arrange local conferences to discuss supervisory training and encourage its development.

(3) The possibility of utilising the Ministry of Labour and National Service Staff College at Letchworth for short courses for firms' training officers on methods of instruction should be explored.

General

The Committee also propose that all courses for intermediate management should emphasise the importance of supervisory training, and courses in management studies should be designed to aid in the effective utilisation of the supervisor. They state that they attach the utmost importance to the maximum interchange of information, experience and opinion between the numerous interested parties, and think that organisations providing supervisory training should consider some form of combined publicity arrangements.

of wages reported to the Department during July resulted in an increase estimated at £162,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 823,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £18,000 for 246,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the general printing trade, furniture manufacture, dressmaking and women's light clothing manufacture in England and Wales, and textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing.

Retail Prices

At 13th July, 1954, the retail prices index was 145 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 142 at 15th June and with 141 at 14th July, 1953. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of meat, eggs, cooking apples, oranges, cabbage and potatoes. These increases were to a small extent offset by lower prices for tomatoes.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during July in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was nearly 16,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 78,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 80, and, in addition, 11 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF YOUNG PERSONS FOR INDUSTRY

Articles published in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1953 (page 347), and previous issues, gave particulars of schemes for recruiting and training young persons for industry which had been drawn up in accordance with the recommendations made by the Joint Consultative Committee, representative of the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress, in their Report issued in December, 1945. The present article gives information regarding some additional schemes of this nature.

Cotton Industry (Loom Overlookers)

An agreement signed by the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the General Union of Associations of Loom Overlookers provides the opportunity for young persons who satisfactorily fulfil the prescribed training and other requirements to qualify as loom overlookers at the age of 21. The agreement supplements the Principal Agreement of 20th March, 1945. It provides for the establishment, where necessary, of local joint committees representing the local employers' association and district overlookers' society to deal with matters arising under the agreement. The normal age of entry into apprenticeship will be 17 years. Entrants aged 19 years or over are covered by the principal agreement and are not affected by this supplementary agreement. The period of apprenticeship will be four years, the first two of which, from age 17 to 19, will be served as junior apprentice. On reaching the age of 19 years apprentices will automatically become senior apprentices and will be covered by the provisions of the principal agreement. Junior apprentices will be given progressive practical and theoretical training to enable them to acquire experience in weaving, and a general knowledge of the principles of loom mechanism, cloth structure, and the inside working of the mill. They will be required to attend evening technical classes in subjects relating to weaving theory and practice, and will be encouraged to attend day-time technical classes, where available, for one day or two half-days a week. Senior apprentices will be given practical training under competent supervision in the work of loom overlooking, including *e.g.*, gaiting, setting, and the adjustment and maintenance of looms. They will be required to attend evening technical classes to gain an advanced knowledge of weaving theory and practice. The district representatives of the two associations concerned will decide upon the number of apprentices normally to be employed in each district.

Coal Mining Industry (Engineering Craftsmen)

The National Coal Board have prepared a scheme for the apprenticeship training of mechanics, electricians and associated craftsmen, in the coal mining industry. The scheme applies to all colliery undertakings of the Board and will be operated on an Area basis by Divisional Boards with the advice of Area Apprenticeship Committees, consisting of the Area Chief Engineer, the Area Officer responsible for education and training, one or more representatives of the National Union of Mineworkers, and other members as may be decided by the Divisional Board. Boys should normally be under 17 years of age at the beginning of their apprenticeship, which will be for five years, including a period of six months' probation. Entry will be by selection after interview from candidates already employed in the industry and other candidates with a good standard of intelligence, education and physical fitness, and an aptitude for engineering. Candidates of marked promise who are physically unfit for underground employment but fit for work above ground may be admitted to apprenticeship in an associated craft, *e.g.*, turning, milling, boiler work, rigging, armature winding, cable jointing, installation of lighting, or signals and telephones. Unless accepted specifically for surface work, each apprentice who has not already done so will be required to take preliminary training for underground employment. Syllabuses of practical training have been drawn up by the National Coal Board, in agreement with the appropriate professional bodies, for apprentice colliery mechanics and electricians. The first year of training will be the same for both mechanics and electricians and will consist of general experience in the various shops. Subsequent training will be given in the machine shop, surface workshop, and underground, and will include experience of installation and maintenance of plant and equipment and courses at a special training centre. Apprentices will be required to undergo practical tests during the apprenticeship. Concurrently with practical training, apprentices will take courses of technical education leading to the General Certificate or the Ordinary National Certificate under the Board's Ladder Plan, or other approved certificate. Students selected for their ability will be given a further course leading either to the Higher National Certificate or other approved advanced certificate in mechanical or electrical engineering. Apprentices will be released one day each week, or the equivalent, to attend these courses.

Hospital Cooks

An apprenticeship scheme providing for the systematic recruitment and training of young male and female workers as hospital cooks has been adopted by the Ancillary Staffs Council. The scheme will be administered by a National Joint Apprenticeship Committee for Cooks in Hospitals, representative of both sides of

the Ancillary Staffs Council, and assisted by assessors from the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the Ministry of Education and the Scottish Education Department, and a representative jointly nominated by the Association of Technical Institutions and the Association of Principals of Technical Institutions. The Committee will have power to appoint local joint bodies to whom they may delegate the duties of local supervision and administration of the scheme if they deem it desirable. The intake of apprentices will be regulated by the National Apprenticeship Committee. Apprenticeship may commence from normal school-leaving age and will terminate on the 21st birthday, or at the completion of five years' training, whichever is the earlier, provided a minimum of three years has been completed; older entrants may be accepted provided the apprenticeship can be completed within the specified period. A reduction in the period of apprenticeship may be considered in certain circumstances. The first six months of training is a probationary period, which, if satisfactorily completed, is included in the period of apprenticeship. During the whole period of apprenticeship the practical training given will be in accordance with a syllabus which has been determined by the National Joint Apprenticeship Committee. Apprentices will be released, without loss of pay, for one day or two half-days a week to attend courses of technical training. Where day-time courses are not available employers will grant reasonable facilities for apprentices to attend suitable evening classes.

Science Laboratory Technicians (Educational and Kindred Institutions)

The National Joint Committee for the Recruitment and Training of Science Laboratory Technicians (Educational and Kindred Institutions) have drawn up recommendations relating to the recruitment and training, on apprenticeship lines, of science laboratory technicians employed by universities, technical colleges and certain kindred establishments. The Committee, which consists of representatives of the universities, scientific bodies and workpeoples' associations concerned, together with representatives of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Ministry of Education, will consider, and advise upon, schemes submitted to them by institutions within its purview, and approve schemes conforming to the standards laid down. Age of entry will normally be before the 17th birthday or within three months of the end of full-time education. Entrants should have had a sound general education and have an interest in, and aptitude for, skilled manual work in science laboratories. The normal length of the basic training will be three years and it must include reasonably systematic and practical training in laboratory work under regular qualified supervision. All trainees are to receive instruction in (a) care, cleaning and maintenance of all common laboratory furniture, fixtures and apparatus, (b) handling, dispensing and use of laboratory reagents and materials, (c) storage, use and servicing of a selection of typical laboratory instruments, including electronic instruments, used in physical, chemical and biological laboratories, and (d) laboratory craftsmanship in operations such as simple glassblowing, metalworking, woodworking, drawing, and photography, etc. Other items of training from which a selection may be made are included in the recommendations. Trainees will be required to take courses of further education at technical colleges, or regular studies under an approved tutor, leading to the intermediate examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute, the Science Technologists Association, or the Animal Technicians Association.

Silk Industry

An apprenticeship scheme for training textile technicians, drawn up by the Silk and Rayon Users' Association, has been approved by the Joint Industrial Council for the Silk Industry. The Council is representative of the Silk and Rayon Users' Association, the British Silk Spinners' Association Limited, the Leek Manufacturers' and Dyers' Association, the Macclesfield Silk Trade Employers' Association, the British Silk Throwsters' Association, the Amalgamated Society of Textile Workers and Kindred Trades, the National Silk Workers and Textile Trades Association, the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Transport and General Workers' Union. The agreed arrangements apply to firms registered with the Silk and Rayon Users' Association as manufacturing firms in the industry, operating as silk spinners, throwsters, sewing silk manufacturers, weavers, ribbon and small-ware weavers, hand block and silk screen printers, or dyers and finishers. Apprenticeship will normally be entered at between 15 and 17 years of age and will be for five years, including a probationary period of six months. Employers will undertake to supervise and provide facilities for systematic training, which will normally be given first in the mechanics or engineering departments and followed by training in the various preparation departments. In particular, the apprentice will be provided with the opportunity of obtaining an all-round knowledge of the processes of manufacture. Apprentices will be required to attend suitable day-time classes of further education, for which they will be released without loss of pay for one day, or the equivalent, each week. Reasonable facilities will also be granted by the employer to allow the apprentice to attend suitable evening classes, if these are available.

BAKING INDUSTRY (HOURS OF WORK) ACT, 1954

The Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1954,* received the Royal Assent on 30th July. Its provisions are substantially those of the Bill introduced by the Minister of Labour and National Service (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 8) which was based upon the recommendations of the Rees Committee on Night Baking. The Act will come into operation on 1st January, 1957, if the Minister so orders, or, failing such an Order, on 1st January, 1958.

In general, bakery employers will be required to choose between two alternatives. Under the first alternative, employment is prohibited between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. (3 a.m. in the case of preparatory workers). Under the second, while night work may take place, the individual worker may not be employed between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. for more than 26 weeks in a year, to be spread evenly throughout the year with not more than four weeks continuous night work (save at the Minister's discretion to meet special requirements). Under either system special periods of night work are allowed to meet the requirements of the week-end trade and public holidays, and to meet unforeseen emergencies. For the purpose of these provisions, all employment as a night bakery worker by the same employer (but not by another employer) is taken into account and any week in the course of which the worker is so employed counts as a full week.

The Act applies to persons employed "in any undertaking carried on by way of trade or for the purposes of gain under a contract of service or of apprenticeship in the manufacture of bread or flour confectionery or on work incidental to such manufacture". It does not apply to master bakers, foremen, or directors holding as beneficial owners more than a quarter of the issued share capital of the company, or to women and young persons employed as bakery workers in factories.

The Minister has powers to exempt from the Act employers covered by a voluntary agreement—such as that now operating in Scotland—if he is satisfied that the agreement makes the operation of the Act unnecessary. Referring to these powers during the debate on the Second Reading of the Bill, the Minister expressed the view that such agreement is much more suitable than legislation as a method of regulating matters of this kind.

Enforcement of the Act will be undertaken by the Wages Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, which is given for this purpose similar powers to those provided under the Wages Councils Acts. The Act also makes provision for the display of notices by employers and the keeping of appropriate records.

The Act does not apply to Northern Ireland.

EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1954

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the first quarter of 1954 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the deep mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to opencast working and mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. In the first quarter of 1954 licensed mines produced about 1.0 per cent. of the total quantity of deep-mined saleable coal.

Earnings in the First Quarter of 1954

| | Cash Earnings | | Value of Allowances in Kind | Total |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----|-----------------------------|--------|
| | s. | d. | | |
| Average Earnings (All Ages): | | | | |
| (i) Per Man-shift worked— | | | | |
| At the Face | 56 | 2.4 | 2 6.0 | 58 8.4 |
| All Underground | 48 | 5.9 | 2 3.8 | 50 9.7 |
| Surface | 33 | 2.7 | 2 0.5 | 35 3.2 |
| All Workers | 45 | 1.0 | 2 3.0 | 47 4.0 |
| (ii) Per Wage-earner per Week— | | | | |
| At the Face | 279 | 3 | 12 5 | 291 8 |
| All Underground | 255 | 6 | 12 2 | 267 8 |
| Surface | 195 | 5 | 12 0 | 207 5 |
| All Workers | 243 | 2 | 12 2 | 255 4 |

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the quarter per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 43s. 10.1d. in North Staffordshire and 44s. in Somerset to 52s. 11.1d. in Kent and 53s. 2.2d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 225s. 2d. in Shropshire and 233s. 10d. in North Staffordshire to 284s. 11d. in Kent and 289s. 9d. in Nottinghamshire.

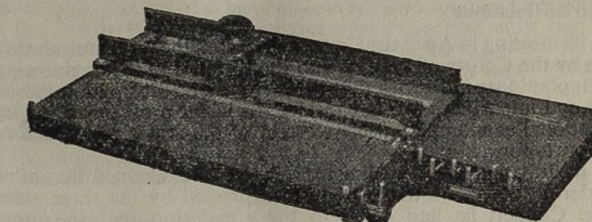
The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male workers 21 years of age and over in Great Britain during the first quarter of 1954 amounted to 49s. 8d. per man-shift worked and 268s. 7d. per week.

* 2 & 3 Eliz. 2 Ch. 57. H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (7½d. post free).

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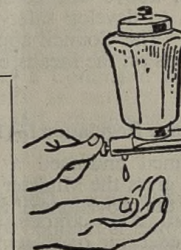
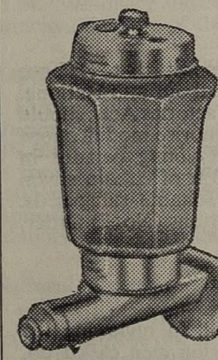
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ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL

Since the publication, in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1953 (page 267), of the last review of the work of the National Joint Advisory Council, the Council has held four meetings at quarterly intervals under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Labour and National Service or, in his absence, of the Parliamentary Secretary. The following subjects are among the matters to which the Council gave attention.

Industrial Relations

At its meeting in April the Council discussed the recommendation made by the Courts of Inquiry into the disputes in the engineering and shipbuilding industries that there should be set up an authoritative and impartial body to consider the wider problems affecting the national economy of which certain of the issues raised before the Courts formed part.

At its July meeting the Minister informed the Council that after considering the views that had been expressed by the three sides of the Council he had come to the conclusion that the most promising method of giving effect as far as possible to the objects which the Courts had in mind, while avoiding the difficulties inherent in their recommendation, might be to publish a statement on the country's economic position with particular reference to the interrelation of prices, wages and profits. It was hoped that the document would be ready in good time for the Council at its meeting in October when the proposal could be further considered.

The Council also discussed, in April, the development of negotiating machinery and arbitration.

Human Relations in Industry

The Council continued to pay attention to the general question of the improvement of human relations in industry. The Sub-committee which the Council decided to set up in July, 1953, presented its report which was accepted by the Council in January of this year. The principal recommendation of the report was that a conscious and positive effort was needed to maintain and improve sound relations in the individual firm or establishment and that employers organisations, nationalised industries, and trade unions could assist in this. In order to publicise the conclusions and recommendations of the Sub-committee and also to help in making the best practice in industry more widely known a special leaflet was given a wide distribution (see next column) and a mobile exhibition on Works Information was organised by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The Council took note, in July, of the report of the Joint Committee of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Medical Research Council on Human Relations in Industry. It was recommended that every help should be given to the Joint Committee by the constituent organisations of the Council by seeing that the problems on which research is needed are brought to the Joint Committee's notice and that the results of research are brought to the notice of employers and trade unions where it is considered that these can benefit industry.

The texts of Recommendation No. 94, and of a supporting Resolution, of the International Labour Conference, on consultation and co-operation between employers and workers at the level of the undertaking were also considered. The Council was informed that the Government had accepted the Recommendation on the basis that it was already established Government policy to promote consultation and co-operation between employers and workers at the level of the undertaking by voluntary means.

Industrial Accident Prevention

The Council considered, in April, a report on progress in the prevention of accidents in places of employment covered by the Factories Acts. An analysis of the causes of accidents pointed to the conclusion that a very large proportion could not be prevented merely by legal requirements. A further reduction of the accident rate appeared to need, above all, co-operative effort by both employers and workers to develop safety-mindedness and ensure habits of safe working. The Council appointed a Sub-committee to make recommendations on the means by which further progress might be made.

Part Revocation of Defence Regulation 59(1)

In January the Council endorsed a proposal that Defence Regulation 59(1), which gives the Minister of Labour and National Service power to modify the provisions of the Factories Acts, should be partially revoked. Power is retained to authorise modifications in the hours of employment of women and young persons in factories and to extend the period of inspection of certain steam boilers for generating electricity, subject to suitable safeguards. This was carried into effect by Defence Regulations (No. 2) Order, 1954, which came into force on 30th June.

National Service

At its meeting in October last, the Council, in reviewing the possible effects of National Service on the young men called up, considered whether everything practicable was being done to ensure that young men's periods of service, so far from entailing any harmful disruption of their lives, should be of positive benefit to them. The Council endorsed the action which the Ministry of Labour and National Service was proposing to take to this end, and agreed to recommend to their constituents certain practices where these were not already being followed.

Other Matters

The Council has continued to keep under review at each meeting the country's economic position, the amount of overtime and short-time being worked and the state of employment and unemployment in each region. Other subjects which have been before the Council have included the reactions of the constituent organisations of the Council to the first report of the National Advisory Committee on the Employment of Older Men and Women, the report of the Electricity Sub-Committee of the Joint Consultative Committee for 1954, and the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Training of Supervisors.

HUMAN RELATIONS IN INDUSTRY

A leaflet entitled "Human Relations in Industry" has recently been issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The leaflet contains the conclusions and recommendations of a Sub-committee of the National Joint Advisory Committee which made a report on this subject earlier in the year. It describes the work of employers' organisations, trade unions and the nationalised industries in this field, and gives general information about the various advisory services and training courses which are available to industry. An appendix to the leaflet lists the main specialist bodies concerned with the subject, and gives a brief description of their functions.

Copies of the leaflet can be obtained from any Local Office of the Ministry or from the Director of Public Relations, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

REGISTRATION UNDER NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 18th September. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st October and 31st December, 1936, 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.

With certain exceptions, 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 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.

SPREADING THE INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICITY LOAD NEXT WINTER

The Report of the Electricity Sub-Committee of the Joint Consultative Committee has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5½d. post free). It contains the recommendations of the Sub-Committee for spreading the industrial electricity load next winter. The Minister of Labour and National Service announced in the House of Commons on 29th July that the Government have accepted the recommendations and that, as in previous years, Regional Boards for Industry will be responsible for working out the detailed arrangements.

The Sub-Committee refer to their last Report (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1953, page 269) and, in a review of experience in the winter of 1953-54, say that the measures recommended were sufficient to meet the situation. Load-shedding by disconnection of supplies was necessary for a short period on one occasion only, compared with nine occasions during the previous winter. Some reduction in voltage and frequency was also necessary. There has now been a further material improvement in the prospective demand and supply position during "average cold spell" weather over the country as a whole. In the Glasgow and Bristol Grid Control Areas, however, where the position is least favourable, it may be necessary next winter to make special arrangements for reducing demand.

The Sub-Committee's main recommendation for the winter of 1954-55 is that Regional Boards for Industry should, as in the winter of 1953-54, have discretion to make load-spreading arrange-

ments in the light of the conditions likely to arise in their respective areas. For this purpose the Load Spreading Committees of the Regional Boards should remain in being. They also recommend that all possible encouragement should continue to be given to the use of private generating plant as a means of reducing the load during winter peak hours; that a general appeal should be made at the beginning of the winter to domestic and small commercial consumers for economy in peak hours, and that at the same time it should be made clear to the public which are the peak hours; that winter peak hours should again be from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 4 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday.

The Report emphasises that, as in previous years, the recommendations of the Sub-Committee have not been based on the assumption of severe weather conditions. In the Sub-Committee's view the disconnection of supplies which such conditions would entail is a risk which should be taken if industry and commerce are not to be unduly hampered.

CENSUS OF DISTRIBUTION AND OTHER SERVICES, 1950

The second volume of the results of the Census of Distribution and Other Services, 1950, for Great Britain has recently been published. The Census was taken by the Board of Trade in 1951, in respect of the year 1950, in accordance with an Order made under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1949, page 54). Together with the first volume, which has already been published,* the second volume contains a complete report on the retail and service trades. A third volume, to be published later, will cover the wholesale trades.

The first volume of the report, comprising the Area Tables, was devoted mainly to giving separate particulars relating to retail and service establishments for 368 towns of 25,000 or more inhabitants. The Tables in the second volume analyse the establishments in each kind of business by turnover, by number of persons engaged, by method of trading, and by form of organisation. Proprietors and unpaid helpers are distinguished from employees and all persons engaged are analysed between full and part-time and by sex. Most of the Tables are for Great Britain as a whole, but each kind of business is analysed by amount of sales for the standard regions and for town-size groups. For organisations, detailed Tables are given showing gross margins and stocks and estimates of sales of goods in different commodity groups. Copies of Volume II (*Retail and Service Trades General Tables*) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price £1 2s. 6d. net (£1 3s. 2d. post free).

REPORT OF H.M. INSPECTORS OF MINES AND QUARRIES FOR 1952

The Report of H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries, made to the Minister of Fuel and Power under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts, 1872 and 1875, and the Quarries Act, 1894, for the year 1952 has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net (2s. 1½d. post free).

The Report states that no new legislation was introduced during the year, but certain modifications in the application of Regulations and special rules to meet difficulties of supply were continued.

Quarries

The number of persons employed at quarries during 1952 averaged 62,038, compared with 62,704 in 1951. Total output of mineral amounted to 160,385,200 tons, including 12,167,100 tons of coal and 226,500 tons of fireclay at opencast coal sites. In 1951 the corresponding figures were 147,111,900, 11,009,800 and 191,400. At opencast coal workings the average output per person employed was 1,482 tons in 1952, compared with 1,251 tons in 1951. The labour supply position was easier in many districts but difficulty was experienced in some areas in recruiting mechanics. The shortage of experienced rockmen continued.

Mechanisation in quarries continued to develop during the year. The Report draws attention to the safety problems introduced by the wide use of portable machines and urges owners and managements to revise their transport systems, both inside and outside the quarries, where necessary, with the object of reducing the accident risk.

The number of persons killed in quarry accidents in 1952 was 53 including 13 at opencast coal workings; the number of persons reportably injured was 132 including 29 at opencast coal workings. These figures, generally, were lower than the corresponding figures for 1951 which included 62 deaths (13 at opencast coal workings) and 165 persons reportably injured (37 at opencast coal workings). The accident rate for serious accidents, including deaths and reportably injured cases, at all quarries covered by the Report was 2.98 per thousand workers employed. In 1951 the accident rate was 3.65 and for the three years 1948-50 it averaged 3.44. The Report states that accident risks to quarry workers are high and that the risk of a fatal accident to a quarry worker is slightly higher than that for colliery workers, while for workers at opencast coal workings the risk is much greater. A major factor contributory to the unsatisfactory position at quarries generally is the

* *Census of Distribution and Other Services, 1950, Volume I. Retail and Service Trades. Area Tables.* H.M. Stationery Office, price 7s. 6d. net (7s. 10d. post free).

high proportion of accidents connected with haulage and transport. In 1952 the number of deaths connected with haulage and transport was 20, of which 14 were caused by persons being either run over or crushed between moving vehicles. Deaths caused by falls of ground, explosives, and machinery (which in some cases was not properly fenced) totalled eight in each category. Brief descriptions of a number of these accidents are given in the Report.

In a reference to the use of protective clothing the Report shows that little progress was made during the year in extending the use of safety helmets but safety boots were more widely used. At quarries where dangerous dust is produced additional extraction plants were installed or other methods adopted for dust suppression. In the North Wales slate quarries dust extracting units had, by the end of the year, been installed at 307 saw tables which represented 44 per cent. of the total number of saw tables in use. First-aid requisites were adequate at most of the quarries but there was evidence of a deficiency in the number of trained first-aid men.

The Report states that canteen arrangements provided by many of the larger, and a few of the smaller, firms were good but that the standard at many of the smaller quarries was deplorably low.

Metalliferous Mines

The Report refers to improvements in the equipment used in metalliferous mines including a general increase in the use of diesel machines and the replacement by electric cap lamps of candles and other forms of naked light.

Particulars are given in the Report of fatal and other accidents which occurred during 1952 including one involving the death of four men as the result of an underground fire in a lead mine. Efforts to reduce accidents by operating safety services were continued by many large firms during the year. Considerable attention was also given to the prevention, suppression, and control of airborne dust. Examples of some of the measures adopted are given in the Report. By the end of the year extraction plants were fitted to 78 per cent., compared with 66 per cent. at the end of 1951, of the sawing tables in the slate mills of North Wales. Tests made after the installation of the extraction plants indicated that in some cases there was a reduction of 70 to 80 per cent. of airborne dust in the atmosphere in the mills. Good progress was made at one lead mine in the provision of changing and drying rooms with good washing facilities. Safety helmets, the use of which was compulsory in some mines, were in general use by workers underground. Provision for first-aid was generally satisfactory.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Industrial Injuries Insurance of Seamen

On 6th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1954. The Regulations, after approval by resolution of each House of Parliament, came into operation on 9th August. They make certain amendments to the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Mariners) Regulations, 1948, consequential on the amendment of the provisions relating to mariners in the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, which were effected by the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1953. They bring the definition of "mariner" in the 1948 Regulations into line with the amended definition in the Act and apply the special provisions relating to payment of benefit in the case of mariners to certain of the mariners newly brought into insurance under the Act. The Regulations also deal with the position of persons in the new classes of mariners who are not domiciled in the United Kingdom, but are ordinarily resident in one of the countries listed in the Schedule to the 1948 Regulations.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1954, No. 923) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE IN 1953

The Report of the National Assistance Board to the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance for the year ended 31st December, 1953, has been published as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9210) by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net (2s. 1½d. post free). The principal features of the Report are summarised below.

Expenditure

During the calendar year 1953 the net expenditure of the Board amounted to about £126,600,000. This expenditure included £99,600,000 in payments of national assistance grants, £20,670,000 in respect of non-contributory old age pensions, £372,000 for the maintenance of reception and re-establishment centres, £201,000 representing the net cost of Polish hostels, and £5,755,000 as administrative expenses.

National Assistance

The number of applications for assistance dealt with in 1953 (excluding those directed only to obtaining a grant to meet a charge under the National Health Service) was about 2,500,000, a decrease of approximately 400,000 compared with 1952. Of the total number of applications received in 1953, about 960,000, nearly the same number as in 1952, resulted in the grant of a weekly allowance, and 1,180,000, compared with 1,580,000 in 1952, in the grant of a single payment to meet a temporary situation. No assistance was granted in the remaining cases.

At the end of 1953 the number of allowances in payment was 1,761,000, compared with 1,667,000 at the end of 1952. The

increase of 94,000 was less than one-half of the increase in 1952 (205,000). The Report states that there had been no previous year since national assistance began in 1948 when the rise had been under 100,000 although in 1951 it was only slightly above that figure (112,000). The smaller rise in 1953 was accounted for, not by fewer new allowances, but by a greater number of allowances terminating. Including dependants, mainly wives and young children, the 1,761,000 allowances in payment at the end of 1953 represented provision in whole or in part for more than 2,500,000 persons.

Of the 1,761,000 persons receiving weekly assistance in December, 1953, 1,672,000 were being assisted on the ordinary scale and 53,000 blind persons and 36,000 tuberculous persons were being assisted on the special scale for such persons. About 1,230,000 of the allowances were in supplementation of insurance benefits, including 938,000 in supplementation of retirement pensions and 48,000 in supplementation of unemployment benefit. It was estimated that about 26 per cent. of all households receiving retirement pensions were also in receipt of supplementary allowances from the National Assistance Board.

An analysis based on a 2½ per cent. sample of the numbers of persons drawing assistance on 4th November, 1953, showed that of a total of 1,735,000, 1,452,000, or 83·7 per cent., were old or sick persons or were persons in local authority homes or in hospital. These persons included 1,157,000 who were of pensionable age (60 and over for women and 65 and over for men) living at home, 252,000 under pensionable age but sick or incapacitated and living at home, 31,000 in local authority and other homes, and 12,000 in hospital and receiving assistance to provide pocket money. Of the remainder, 87,000 were unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges and 196,000 consisted mostly of women with domestic ties, usually young children, which prevented them from seeking employment other than of a casual nature. The assistance being granted to the total of 1,735,000 persons on 4th November, 1953, included provision for 395,000 dependent children under 16 years of age. A statement of the age and sex distribution of persons in receipt of assistance at the time of the sample showed that about 1,183,000 were of pensionable age, including 220,000 who were 80 years of age and over. The total cost of the assistance granted to these 1,183,000 older persons, of whom more than two-thirds were women, was at the rate of £52 million a year.

The Report gives particulars in tabular form of the scale rates for requirements, other than rent, which is allowed for additionally, paid to persons under the regulations and shows the changes made since 1948. It also gives the numbers of persons paying rent and the average rents paid by those persons, the resources taken into account in making assessments, and the annual cost of increased assistance which the Board has discretion to grant in special circumstances. The average weekly allowance in November, 1953, was 21s. 8d. Approximately 399,000 of the total number of weekly allowances were for amounts up to 10s. and 658,000 for amounts ranging from 10s. 6d. to 20s.; weekly allowances for sums in excess of 50s. numbered about 100,000. The smaller amounts, the Report states, are mostly drawn in supplementation of retirement pensions or insurance benefits, the average allowance in supplementation of a retirement pension being 14s. 3d. Grants made in 1953 to meet charges under the National Health Service amounted to just over £1 million. Of this, £444,000 represented the refund of shilling charges for prescriptions, and £588,000 consisted of grants to meet charges for spectacles, dentures and dental treatment.

The number of persons registered for employment as a condition of receiving assistance was 109,000 in January, 1953, the highest figure since July, 1948. By the summer of 1953 the number had decreased to 76,000 but by the end of the year had risen again, partly as a result of the termination of extended benefit, to about 94,000. Of this total, 48,000 were receiving assistance in supplementation of unemployment benefit; the remainder had no title to benefit.

More time than in previous years was devoted by the Board's officers, assisted by members of Advisory Committees, to the relatively few cases of persons disinclined to work and to those who, because of febleness of body or mind, were unable to

maintain themselves. An appendix to the Report illustrates the variety of cases in which useful work was done and includes several instances of persons stimulated and encouraged to an active independence. During 1953, 84 persons were prosecuted under the National Assistance Act, for persistently refusing or neglecting to maintain themselves. Of these, 71 had been receiving assistance in cash. In 1952 the corresponding figures were 56 and 41.

Re-establishment Centres

The re-establishment centre opened by the Board in June, 1951, provides unemployed men with "the occupation, instruction or training requisite to fit them for entry into or return to regular employment". Between the opening date and the end of 1953, 268 men have been admitted to the Centre of whom 222 had been receiving cash assistance and 46 had been in reception centres. The number discharged from the centre during this period was 250. A description of the results of the work done at the centre and at other centres to which the Board contributes funds is given in the Report.

Non-contributory old age pensions

The number of non-contributory old age pensions dropped from 375,000 in December, 1952, to 344,000 in December, 1953, although during the year 21,000 new pensions were put into payment. More than three-quarters of the pensions were at the maximum rates of 26s., or, in the case of married women, 16s. Of the 344,000 pensioners in December, 1953, 160,000 (of whom 143,000 were single persons) were in receipt of assistance to supplement their pensions.

Persons without a settled way of living

The average number of persons sleeping in reception centres in 1953 was 2,340. This figure was slightly more than the averages for 1952 and 1951 and about the same as for 1950 and 1949. Efforts to resettle persons without a settled way of living resulted in the admission of 1,164 persons who were in need of care and attention to accommodation provided by local authorities under the National Assistance Act, in the return to their families of 530 persons, and in the admission of 112 to re-establishment centres. The number of persons in reception centres placed in employment during 1953 was 9,188 compared with 8,562 in the previous year.

Polish Resettlement

The number of hostels administered by the National Assistance Board was reduced to 21 during the year. There was a decline of more than 1,000, from 11,606 to 10,512, in the number of residents in the hostels. During 1953 the gross cost of maintaining the hostels, exclusive of expenditure incurred by other Government Departments, was £251,500 of which about £179,500 was recovered by charges, for board and lodging for themselves and their families, to Poles who were in employment. Almost all able-bodied Poles in the hostels were in work and some of the old and infirm undertook seasonal work on farms. The greater proportion of males were employed in building and on public works, and the women in factories.

Legal Aid

Applications for legal aid received by the Board during the twelve months ended 15th December, 1953, totalled 49,386, compared with 53,633 in the previous twelve months. A total of 45,788 applications were dealt with and 3,695 were withdrawn. About 33 per cent. of the applicants were found, on financial grounds, to be entitled to free legal aid, 61 per cent. were entitled to legal aid subject to the payment of a contribution, and nearly 6 per cent. of the applicants were found to be outside the financial limits of the scheme.

General

Other sections of the Report refer to the work of Advisory Committees, the liability of relatives for the maintenance of assisted persons, the Board's agency work, and the organisation of the Board. Appendices to the Report contain statistics and other information relating to the work of the Board during 1953.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Employment of Women in Canada

A survey of the employment of women in Canada has been published by the Canadian Department of Labour in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for March. Some particulars are given below.

The survey states that over the 50 years between 1901 and 1951 the number of women in the labour force increased almost five-fold, the ratio of women in the labour force to the total population of women of working age almost doubled, and the proportionate increase in the numbers of women in the labour force far exceeded that of men. The number of women in the labour force, *i.e.*, in employment or seeking employment, during the week of the Census in 1951 was 1,164,300, representing 23·6 per cent. of a total female population 14 years of age and over of 4,943,900 and constituting 20 per cent. of the total labour force.

During the period from 1901 to 1951, and in particular the last ten or twelve years of that period, the industrial development of Canada led to a great expansion of employment opportunities for women. Both world wars contributed to the long-term trend towards greater participation of women in the labour force by making it essential for women in large numbers to work in industry and in a variety of occupations as a contribution to the war effort. Apart from emergency conditions, the employment of women was stimulated by the growth of many consumer and service industries undertaking weaving, sewing, baking and preserving of food, at

one time performed by women in the home, and providing entertainment, personal services, welfare and health services. In many of these industries the labour force came to consist mainly of women. In other industries, the greater use of machines in industrial processes made physical strength less important and facilitated the entry of women into factory employment. At the same time the increasing complexity of production and sales operations led to the growth of record-keeping, communication, production planning and other activities requiring large clerical staffs, and created a large demand for women workers. Employment of women increased also in response to the development of extensive social security programmes and the administrative and other services which they brought into being. Economic expansion during the period was accompanied by changes in the pattern of social life which made more women available for employment. Changes particularly affecting women were the smaller family, the movement of population from the country to cities, the advance in women's education, and a greater acceptance of the equality of women in economic and social life.

There was a great increase between 1941 and 1951 in the number of married women whose normal employment was outside the home. The statistics available show that in 1941 the number of married women classified as "gainfully occupied" was 85,600, or ten per cent. of the female labour force. The method of classification adopted in 1941 referred to the usual occupation during the

year and some women were excluded because their usual activity was considered to be home-making. The figures for 1951, when the method of classification was changed, related to women employed or seeking employment during the week of the Census and showed a total of 349,000 married women, forming 30 per cent. of the female labour force. Emergency conditions during the Second World War were, the survey says, mainly responsible for bringing large numbers of married women into employment in Canada. Increased education and experience of employment helped to maintain a considerable number of them in the labour market, while high living costs in the post-war years contributed to the desire of many wives to obtain work. The expansion in the employment of married women occurred in nearly all areas, occupations and industries. The increase in numbers of married women employed was slightly greater in proportion to single women in agriculture, proprietary and managerial occupations, and in trade and manufacturing. In the professions and in banking fewer married women were taken into employment, but at least one out of every five working women is married.

An analysis by age-groups of women included in the labour force showed that the rise in numbers of married women in employment was accompanied by an increase in the ages of working women. Employment of women between the ages of 14 and 35 did not increase as fast as that of other age-groups because of the high marriage-rates and birth-rates in recent years and because the number of girls leaving school was low as a result of the low birth-rate of the 1930s. There were, in fact, fewer single women between the ages of 14 and 35 in the population in 1951 than in the previous Census year 1941, or even than in 1931.

The Table below shows the number of women, by age-groups, who were included in the labour force in 1941 and 1951 and the percentage increase in numbers during the decade.

| Age-group | 1941 | 1951 | Percentage Increase |
|---------------------|---------|-----------|---------------------|
| 14-19 | 144,500 | 197,100 | 36 |
| 20-24 | 215,000 | 257,600 | 20 |
| 25-34 | 220,800 | 268,200 | 21 |
| 35-44 | 111,300 | 200,200 | 80 |
| 45-54 | 74,800 | 138,600 | 85 |
| 55-64 | 45,700 | 75,400 | 65 |
| 65 and over | 20,700 | 27,200 | 31 |
| Total | 832,800 | 1,164,300 | 40 |

The greatest proportionate increases between 1941 and 1951 are shown by the Table above to have been in the age-groups 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 years. The numbers of women in these two age-groups increased by 80 per cent. and 85 per cent. respectively, compared with an increase of 40 per cent. for all age-groups.

The proportion of the female population included in the labour force in Canada was, the survey says, considerably lower than the proportion in either the United States or the United Kingdom except in the age-group 20 to 24. Detailed comparisons between the three countries were rendered difficult by differences of statistical method, differences in industrial and geographical structure, etc.

Work Stoppages in the United States in 1953

An analysis of work stoppages due to industrial disputes in the United States of America during 1953 has been published in the issue of *Monthly Labor Review* for May by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The analysis includes all known work stoppages arising from disputes between employers and workers which involved six or more workers and continued for at least a full day or shift. The figures relating to workers involved and man-days lost cover all workers made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in the stoppages; they exclude workers rendered idle at other establishments or in other industries as a result of material or service shortages.

The analysis shows that, although the number of work stoppages which began during the year was relatively high, the total number of man-days lost was lower than in any year since 1946, with the exception of 1951. Trade union demands and settlements in 1953 were influenced by the fact that prices were relatively stable, despite the termination of economic controls in February, by easing of inflationary pressures and some uncertainty over the economic outlook, especially in the later months of the year, and by increasing competition among manufacturers of many products. There were few large-scale strikes of long duration in manufacturing industries; most of the extensive and prolonged stoppages were in the construction industry, which experienced an exceptionally high level of activity.

The number of work stoppages which began in 1953 was 5,091, compared with 5,117 in 1952. The figure for 1953 excludes 23 disputes involving relatively small numbers of workers about which the Bureau of Labor Statistics was unable to secure information that an actual stoppage of work occurred. Workers directly involved in stoppages which began in 1953 totalled approximately 2,400,000 or 400,000 lower than the post-war average. Working time lost owing to work stoppages in progress during 1953 amounted to 28,300,000 days. In the previous year the number of workers directly involved in stoppages beginning in that year was 3,540,000 and the total number of man-days lost was 59,100,000. It is estimated that the loss of working time at undertakings directly involved in work stoppages in 1953 represented 0·26 per cent. of the total working time in all United States industries during the year, compared with 0·57 in 1952. The average duration of work stoppages which ended in 1953 was 20·3 calendar days and the average loss of time for workers directly involved was 11·8 working

days. The corresponding figures for 1952 were 19·6 and 16·7, respectively.

Disputes over wages and other monetary matters, including pensions, social insurance benefits, etc., were the chief single cause of work stoppages in 1953. Stoppages so caused numbered 2,825, or 55·5 per cent. of the total number of work stoppages which began in 1953. They involved over 60 per cent. of the total number of workers involved in work stoppages beginning in 1953. Of the total time loss of 28,300,000 man-days from all stoppages of work in 1953, 21,800,000 were lost owing to disputes over wages and related matters. Disputes over working conditions other than wages were responsible for about 22 per cent. of the work stoppages beginning in 1953 and involved nearly 27 per cent. of the total number of workers involved in those stoppages. Time lost during 1953 owing to disputes over working conditions amounted to 3,560,000 man-days.

In 1953 stoppages of work involving 10,000 or more workers numbered 28, ten of them being in the construction industry. Most of these extensive stoppages were of relatively short duration and none affected a whole industry. They accounted for a smaller proportion of the total loss of time owing to work stoppages than in any post-war year except 1951. The percentage of the total time loss which these large stoppages caused was 25·7 in 1953, compared with 62·6 in 1952 and 24·8 in 1951. In most of the disputes leading to large-scale stoppages the main issues were wages or related benefits.

The industry group most affected by work stoppages in 1953 was construction, in which the time loss amounted to 8 million man-days. About one-half of the total time loss resulted from the ten stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers. The number of stoppages beginning in 1953 was 1,039, the highest recorded for the industry. Industry groups in each of which more than two million man-days were lost owing to work stoppages included machinery (except electrical); transportation equipment; and transportation, communication, and other public utilities. Other industry groups in which more than one million man-days were lost included primary metals; fabricated metal products; electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies; food and kindred products; and trade. The total of nine industry groups in which more than 1,000,000 man-days were lost in 1953 compared with 13 in 1952. In the mining industry the number of man-days lost, 850,000, was lower in 1953 than in any year since 1942, and was about one-fifth of the total in 1952. The number of stoppages beginning in 1953 in mining was 460, compared with 650 in 1952. Other industries which experienced fewer work stoppages in 1953 than in 1952 were ordnance and accessories; machinery (except electrical); transportation equipment; lumber and wood products; stone, clay and glass products; textile mill products; apparel and other finished products; leather and leather products; paper and allied products; rubber products; and transportation, communication and other public utilities.

A NEW CATALOGUE

"SANOID" FIRST AID REQUISITES CATALOGUE No. 43

This comprehensive Catalogue, published by the Pioneers of Industrial First Aid, includes a section summarising Official First Aid Regulations. It is available free to users of First Aid Equipment who apply on their Company's letterhead, and refer to this publication.

Cuxson Gerrard & Co. Ltd.
OLDBURY BIRMINGHAM
PHONE: BROADWELL 1355

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Thousands)

| Industry | Males | | | | Females | | | | Total | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | End-June, 1953 | End-April, 1954 | End-May, 1954 | End-June, 1954 | End-June, 1953 | End-April, 1954 | End-May, 1954 | End-June, 1954 | End-June, 1953 | End-April, 1954 | End-May, 1954 | End-June, 1954 |
| Manufactures of Wood and Cork | 231.2 | 235.4 | 234.7 | 234.5 | 58.5 | 61.2 | 61.1 | 61.0 | 289.7 | 296.4 | 295.9 | 295.6 |
| Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) | 84.6 | 84.3 | 84.0 | 84.1 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 96.8 | 96.7 | 96.4 | 96.4 |
| Furniture and Upholstery | 95.4 | 99.0 | 98.8 | 98.6 | 32.2 | 33.7 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 127.6 | 132.7 | 132.6 | 132.4 |
| Shop and Office Fitting | 15.0 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 17.4 | 17.8 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| Wooden Containers and Baskets | 21.2 | 21.4 | 21.3 | 21.2 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 27.8 | 28.2 | 28.1 | 28.0 |
| Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures | 15.0 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 20.1 | 21.0 | 20.8 | 20.8 |
| Paper and Printing | 323.5 | 333.6 | 335.3 | 336.0 | 183.5 | 193.6 | 194.7 | 195.1 | 507.0 | 527.2 | 530.0 | 531.1 |
| Paper and Board | 60.7 | 65.2 | 65.8 | 66.0 | 18.7 | 20.0 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 79.4 | 85.2 | 85.9 | 86.2 |
| Wallpaper | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 |
| Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. | 18.1 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.3 | 27.9 | 31.4 | 31.4 | 31.7 | 46.0 | 51.4 | 51.7 | 52.3 |
| Other Manufactures of Paper and Board | 17.1 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 25.3 | 27.4 | 27.4 | 27.6 | 42.6 | 45.3 | 45.5 | 45.5 |
| Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc. | 86.0 | 86.4 | 87.3 | 87.6 | 21.5 | 22.3 | 22.5 | 22.6 | 108.7 | 109.8 | 109.8 | 110.2 |
| Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc. | 137.9 | 140.0 | 140.2 | 140.2 | 88.0 | 90.6 | 90.9 | 90.8 | 225.9 | 230.6 | 231.1 | 231.0 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries | 147.8 | 156.8 | 157.2 | 157.6 | 106.7 | 119.5 | 120.1 | 120.7 | 254.5 | 276.3 | 277.3 | 278.3 |
| Rubber | 69.9 | 75.2 | 75.4 | 75.5 | 36.2 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 106.1 | 115.8 | 116.0 | 116.0 |
| Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. | 11.5 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 14.8 | 16.4 | 16.2 | 16.2 |
| Brushes and Brooms | 8.4 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 15.9 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 17.4 |
| Toys, Games and Sports Requisites | 10.6 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 18.1 | 20.2 | 20.9 | 20.9 | 28.7 | 31.3 | 31.8 | 32.0 |
| Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 12.1 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.6 |
| Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films | 6.7 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 8.1 |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries | 35.9 | 38.0 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 32.3 | 37.3 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 68.2 | 75.3 | 75.5 | 76.0 |
| Total, All Manufacturing Industries | 5,715.7 | 5,844.1 | 5,855.0 | 5,860.1 | 2,830.0 | 2,926.1 | 2,944.2 | 2,948.7 | 8,545.7 | 8,770.2 | 8,799.2 | 8,808.8 |
| Building and Contracting | 1,259.7 | 1,238.7 | 1,247.8 | 1,246.2 | 46.6 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 1,306.3 | 1,285.1 | 1,294.2 | 1,292.6 |
| Building and Civil Engineering Contracting | 1,197.9 | 1,174.9 | 1,183.9 | 1,182.9 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 1,236.7 | 1,213.7 | 1,222.7 | 1,221.7 |
| Electric Wiring and Contracting | 61.8 | 63.8 | 63.9 | 63.3 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 69.6 | 71.4 | 71.5 | 70.9 |
| Gas, Electricity and Water | 334.3 | 337.7 | 336.7 | 336.1 | 38.1 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 372.4 | 376.1 | 375.1 | 374.5 |
| Gas | 132.3 | 132.1 | 131.0 | 130.4 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 146.5 | 146.5 | 145.4 | 144.8 |
| Electricity | 168.7 | 172.2 | 172.3 | 172.3 | 22.1 | 22.2 | 22.2 | 22.2 | 190.8 | 194.4 | 194.5 | 194.5 |
| Water | 33.3 | 33.4 | 33.4 | 33.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 35.1 | 35.2 | 35.2 | 35.2 |
| Transport and Communication | 224.8 | 216.1 | 215.9 | 216.2 | 50.2 | 51.0 | 51.8 | 52.4 | 275.0 | 267.1 | 267.7 | 268.6 |
| Tramway and Omnibus Service | 23.5 | 20.5 | 21.6 | 22.5 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 26.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 25.0 |
| Other Road Passenger Transport | 158.5 | 153.1 | 152.7 | 152.6 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 173.0 | 166.6 | 166.1 | 166.0 |
| Goods Transport by Road | 1,094.6 | 1,106.7 | 1,106.0 | 1,106.1 | 1,096.8 | 1,105.9 | 1,117.7 | 1,123.0 | 2,191.4 | 2,212.6 | 2,223.7 | 2,229.1 |
| Distributive Trades | 111.2 | 115.1 | 113.5 | 113.0 | 30.8 | 32.0 | 31.9 | 31.7 | 142.0 | 147.1 | 145.4 | 144.7 |
| Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) | 68.3 | 70.1 | 70.2 | 71.0 | 28.4 | 29.0 | 29.3 | 29.5 | 96.7 | 99.1 | 99.5 | 100.5 |
| Other Industrial Materials and Machinery | 120.0 | 121.4 | 122.4 | 122.9 | 55.7 | 56.5 | 56.3 | 56.3 | 175.7 | 177.9 | 178.7 | 179.2 |
| Food and Drink, Wholesale | 298.5 | 296.4 | 296.3 | 295.7 | 288.5 | 289.0 | 289.0 | 289.0 | 581.8 | 585.3 | 586.3 | 586.3 |
| Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail | 162.2 | 163.8 | 164.2 | 163.8 | 100.1 | 102.0 | 103.0 | 102.6 | 262.3 | 265.8 | 267.2 | 266.4 |
| Non-Food Goods, Wholesale | 315.5 | 320.2 | 319.8 | 320.1 | 55.9 | 56.8 | 57.2 | 57.8 | 874.7 | 887.0 | 894.0 | 898.7 |
| Non-Food Goods, Retail | 18.9 | 19.7 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 34.1 | 34.2 | 34.0 | 33.7 | 53.0 | 53.9 | 53.6 | 53.3 |
| Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers | 57.9 | 57.9 | 57.1 | 56.9 | 76.3 | 74.8 | 75.1 | 75.5 | 134.2 | 132.7 | 132.2 | 132.4 |
| Miscellaneous Services | 41.6 | 37.0 | 38.9 | 40.0 | 42.1 | 39.1 | 39.6 | 39.8 | 83.7 | 76.1 | 78.4 | 79.8 |
| Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. | 183.3 | 175.0 | 178.0 | 180.1 | 507.5 | 475.6 | 486.4 | 502.7 | 690.8 | 650.6 | 664.4 | 682.8 |
| Sport, Other Recreations and Betting | 31.3 | 30.8 | 30.9 | 31.0 | 109.0 | 108.0 | 108.2 | 108.5 | 140.3 | 138.8 | 139.1 | 139.5 |
| Catering, Hotels, etc. | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 32.6 | 32.5 | 33.1 | 33.1 | 43.9 | 43.6 | 44.2 | 44.2 |
| Laundries | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Unemployment at 12th July, 1954

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 14th June and 12th July, 1954, were as follows:—

| | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | Total |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| 14th June | 151,203 | 4,829 | 78,654 | 4,835 | 239,521 |
| 12th July | 137,947 | 5,639 | 71,197 | 5,350 | 220,133 |
| Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) | -13,256 | + 810 | - 7,457 | + 515 | -19,388 |

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 12th July represented 1.0 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 14th June was 1.1.

An analysis of the figures for 12th July according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

| | Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals) | | | Temporarily Stopped | Total |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| | Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks | Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks | Unemployed for more than 8 weeks | | |
| Men 18 and over | 34,713 | 28,215 | 69,189 | 5,830 | 137,947 |
| Boys under 18 | 3,373 | 1,154 | 1,015 | 97 | 5,639 |
| Women 18 and over | 19,721 | 16,049 | 30,345 | 5,082 | 71,197 |
| Girls under 18 | 3,079 | 1,094 | 874 | 303 | 5,350 |
| Total | 60,886 | 46,512 | 101,423 | 11,312 | 220,133 |

The total of 220,133 includes 39,275 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 12th July, 1954, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 14th June, 1954, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

| Region | Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals) | | | Temporarily Stopped | Total | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| | Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks | Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks | Unemployed for more than 8 weeks | | | |
| Males | | | | | | |
| London and South-Eastern | 7,775 | 5,413 | 10,582 | 23,770 | 1,407 | 25,177 |
| Eastern | 1,758 | 1,293 | 2,718 | 5,769 | 188 | 5,957 |
| Southern | 1,437 | 934 | 2,225 | 4,396 | 64 | 4,660 |
| South-Western | 1,664 | 1,385 | 3,551 | 6,600 | 51 | 6,651 |
| Midland | 3,133 | 865 | 1,748 | 5,746 | 394 | 6,140 |
| North-Midland | 1,450 | 754 | 1,651 | 3,855 | 140 | 3,995 |
| E. and W. Ridings | 2,269 | 1,923 | 4,320 | 8,512 | 699 | 9,211 |
| North-Western | 6,313 | 5,185 | 11,198 | 22,696 | 789 | 23,485 |
| Northern | 2,684 | 2,556 | 7,523 | 12,763 | 521 | 13,284 |
| Scotland | 7,061 | 6,903 | 17,357 | 31,321 | 874 | 32,195 |
| Wales | 2,542 | 2,158 | 7,331 | 12,031 | 800 | 12,831 |
| Great Britain | 38,086 | 29,369 | 70,204 | 137,659 | 5,927 | 143,586 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| London and South-Eastern | 5,499 | 2,472 | 2,458 | 10,429 | 750 | 11,179 |
| Eastern | 964 | 687 | 861 | 2,512 | 115 | 2,627 |
| Southern | 924 | 870 | 1,173 | 2,967 | 62 | 3,029 |
| South-Western | 1,110 | 808 | 1,585 | 3,503 | 147 | 3,650 |
| Midland | 1,893 | 749 | 889 | 3,531 | 416 | 3,947 |
| North-Midland | 888 | 579 | 586 | 2,053 | 510 | 2,563 |
| E. and W. Ridings | 1,178 | 883 | 1,717 | 3,778 | 491 | 4,269 |
| North-Western | 3,627 | 2,744 | 4,695 | 11,066 | 1,375 | 12,441 |
| Northern | 1,821 | 2,121 | 4,505 | 8,447 | 411 | 8,858 |
| Scotland | 3,462 | 3,813 | 9,332 | 16,607 | 968 | 17,575 |
| Wales | 1,434 | 1,417 | 3,418 | 6,269 | 140 | 6,409 |
| Great Britain | 22,800 | 17,143 | 31,219 | 71,162 | 5,385 | 76,547 |
| Total | | | | | | |
| London and South-Eastern | 13,274 | 7,885 | 13,040 | 34,199 | 2,157 | 36,356 |
| Eastern | 2,722 | 1,980 | 3,579 | 8,281 | 303 | 8,584 |
| Southern | 2,361 | 1,804 | 3,398 | 7,563 | 126 | 7,689 |
| South-Western | 2,774 | 2,193 | 5,136 | 10,103 | 198 | 10,301 |
| Midland | 5,026 | 1,614 | 2,637 | 9,277 | 810 | 10,087 |
| North-Midland | 2,338 | 1,333 | 2,237 | 5,908 | 650 | 6,558 |
| E. and W. Ridings | 3,447 | 2,806 | 6,037 | 12,290 | 1,190 | 13,480 |
| North-Western | 9,940 | 7,929 | 15,893 | 33,762 | 2,164 | 35,926 |
| Northern | 4,505 | 4,677 | 12,028 | 21,210 | 932 | 22,142 |
| Scotland | 10,523 | 10,716 | 26,689 | 47,928 | 1,842 | 49,770 |
| Wales | 3,976 | 3,575 | 10,749 | 18,300 | 940 | 19,240 |
| Great Britain | 60,886 | 46,512 | 101,423 | 208,821 | 11,312 | 220,133 |

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th July, 1954, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

| Region | Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th July, 1954 | | | Percentage rate of unemployment* | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------|----------------------------------|---------|-------|
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| London and South-Eastern | 25,177 | 11,179 | 36,356 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Eastern | 5,957 | 2,627 | 8,584 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Southern | 4,660 | | | | | |

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 12th July, 1954, and the number of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 14th June, 1954.

| Regions and Principal Towns | Numbers of Persons on Registers at 12th July, 1954 | | | | Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in Totals as compared with 14th June, 1954 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Men 18 and over | Women 18 and over | Young Persons under 18 years | Total | |
| London and South-Eastern | 24,352 | 10,650 | 1,354 | 36,356 | - 5,679 |
| London (Administrative County) | 11,561 | 4,640 | 313 | 16,514 | - 2,442 |
| Acton | 91 | 19 | 8 | 118 | - 47 |
| Brentford and Chiswick | 109 | 56 | 7 | 172 | - 60 |
| Brighton and Hove | 1,250 | 322 | 46 | 1,618 | - 71 |
| Chatham | 571 | 260 | 50 | 881 | - 145 |
| Croydon | 504 | 256 | 21 | 781 | - 62 |
| Dagenham | 258 | 107 | 22 | 387 | - 25 |
| Ealing | 150 | 106 | 12 | 268 | - 15 |
| East Ham | 146 | 102 | 12 | 260 | - 23 |
| Enfield | 95 | 110 | 6 | 211 | - 87 |
| Harrow and Wembley | 338 | 230 | 28 | 596 | - 86 |
| Hayes and Harlington | 39 | 18 | 10 | 67 | - 16 |
| Hendon | 253 | 108 | 25 | 386 | - 78 |
| Iford | 236 | 132 | 12 | 380 | - 124 |
| Leyton and Walthamstow | 483 | 130 | 33 | 646 | - 143 |
| Tottenham | 390 | 211 | 18 | 619 | - 206 |
| West Ham | 561 | 276 | 49 | 886 | - 99 |
| Willesden | 322 | 89 | 21 | 432 | - 31 |
| Eastern | 5,809 | 2,429 | 346 | 8,584 | - 1,207 |
| Bedford | 71 | 54 | 7 | 132 | - 13 |
| Cambridge | 119 | 58 | 1 | 178 | - 2 |
| Ipswich | 326 | 91 | 13 | 430 | - 6 |
| Luton | 90 | 32 | 5 | 127 | - 41 |
| Norwich | 841 | 192 | 5 | 1,038 | - 33 |
| Southend-on-Sea | 592 | 207 | 18 | 817 | - 96 |
| Watford | 109 | 84 | 11 | 204 | - 13 |
| Southern | 4,506 | 2,829 | 354 | 7,689 | - 655 |
| Bournemouth | 415 | 133 | 14 | 562 | - 130 |
| Oxford | 113 | 92 | 7 | 212 | - 63 |
| Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) | 971 | 960 | 28 | 1,959 | - 83 |
| Reading | 218 | 105 | 20 | 343 | - 79 |
| Slough | 78 | 31 | 12 | 121 | - 69 |
| Southampton | 819 | 344 | 39 | 1,202 | + 102 |
| South-Western | 6,518 | 3,443 | 340 | 10,301 | - 1,611 |
| Bristol (inc. Kingswood) | 1,502 | 556 | 44 | 2,102 | - 374 |
| Exeter | 348 | 243 | 5 | 596 | - 102 |
| Gloucester | 112 | 63 | 12 | 187 | - 30 |
| Plymouth | 878 | 943 | 62 | 1,883 | - 114 |
| Swindon | 67 | 96 | 8 | 171 | - 21 |
| Midland | 6,012 | 3,762 | 313 | 10,087 | - 423 |
| Birmingham | 1,715 | 706 | 68 | 2,489 | - 74 |
| Burton-on-Trent | 57 | 67 | 2 | 126 | + 1 |
| Coventry | 304 | 269 | 25 | 598 | - 24 |
| Oldbury | 110 | 29 | 2 | 141 | + 7 |
| Smethwick | 65 | 33 | 13 | 111 | - 43 |
| Stoke-on-Trent | 679 | 331 | 16 | 1,026 | + 54 |
| Walsall | 274 | 195 | 22 | 491 | + 34 |
| West Bromwich | 150 | 66 | 3 | 219 | - 44 |
| Wolverhampton | 268 | 157 | 13 | 438 | - 151 |
| Worcester | 135 | 54 | 2 | 191 | - 14 |
| North-Midland | 3,874 | 2,403 | 281 | 6,558 | - 786 |
| Chesterfield | 215 | 72 | 7 | 294 | - 23 |
| Derby | 172 | 104 | 6 | 282 | - 83 |
| Grimsby | 631 | 109 | 40 | 780 | - 231 |
| Leicester | 373 | 314 | 21 | 708 | + 35 |
| Lincoln | 131 | 36 | 17 | 184 | - 38 |
| Mansfield | 88 | 64 | 10 | 162 | - 57 |
| Northampton | 165 | 143 | 5 | 313 | + 21 |
| Nottingham | 845 | 269 | 18 | 1,132 | - 93 |
| Peterborough | 59 | 105 | 7 | 171 | - 28 |
| Scunthorpe | 28 | 107 | 31 | 166 | - 2 |
| East and West Ridings | 8,975 | 3,986 | 519 | 13,480 | - 1,763 |
| Barnsley | 252 | 109 | 9 | 370 | - 12 |
| Bradford | 485 | 134 | 28 | 647 | - 92 |
| Dewsbury | 84 | 36 | 2 | 122 | - 9 |
| Doncaster | 218 | 182 | 16 | 416 | - 40 |
| Halifax | 101 | 32 | 4 | 137 | + 10 |
| Huddersfield | 211 | 99 | 4 | 314 | - 36 |
| Hull | 2,550 | 885 | 44 | 3,479 | - 539 |
| Leeds | 1,592 | 509 | 31 | 2,132 | - 278 |
| Rotherham | 129 | 100 | 17 | 246 | - 21 |
| Sheffield | 1,135 | 483 | 35 | 1,653 | - 225 |
| Wakefield | 140 | 91 | 2 | 233 | - 17 |
| York | 250 | 61 | 18 | 329 | - 10 |
| North-Western | 22,530 | 11,774 | 1,622 | 35,926 | - 2,873 |
| Accrington | 62 | 62 | 3 | 127 | - 43 |
| Ashton-under-Lyne | 163 | 56 | 4 | 223 | + 46 |
| Barrow | 322 | 492 | 14 | 828 | - 52 |
| Birkenhead | 723 | 444 | 25 | 1,192 | - 304 |
| Blackburn | 78 | 60 | 3 | 141 | - 23 |
| Blackpool | 397 | 141 | 21 | 559 | - 279 |
| Bolton | 444 | 159 | 26 | 629 | + 102 |
| Burnley | 205 | 77 | — | 282 | - 20 |
| Bury | 54 | 8 | — | 64 | - 286 |
| Crewe | 139 | 100 | 17 | 256 | - 5 |
| Liverpool (inc. Bootle) | 9,610 | 2,842 | 525 | 12,977 | - 1,211 |
| Manchester (inc. Stretford) | 2,863 | 953 | 131 | 3,947 | - 573 |
| Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton) | 343 | 195 | 14 | 552 | - 14 |
| Preston | 206 | 159 | 135 | 500 | - 22 |
| Rochdale | 218 | 278 | 25 | 521 | + 268 |
| St. Helens | 357 | 715 | 27 | 1,099 | - 61 |
| Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) | 589 | 207 | 12 | 808 | - 130 |
| Stockport | 328 | 465 | 63 | 856 | + 346 |
| Wallasey | 319 | 33 | — | 352 | - 207 |
| Warrington | 294 | 432 | 9 | 735 | - 24 |
| Wigan | 457 | 145 | 121 | 723 | + 23 |

| Regions and Principal Towns | Numbers of Persons on Registers at 12th July, 1954 | | | | Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in Totals as compared with 14th June, 1954 |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Men 18 and over | Women 18 and over | Young Persons under 18 years | Total | |
| Northern | 12,909 | 8,214 | 1,019 | 22,142 | - 2,328 |
| Carlisle | 389 | 197 | 35 | 621 | + 295 |
| Darlington | 184 | 168 | 7 | 359 | - 99 |
| Gateshead | 709 | 374 | 54 | 1,137 | - 109 |
| Hartlepool | 547 | 542 | 29 | 1,118 | - 149 |
| Jarrow and Hebburn | 340 | 511 | 16 | 867 | - 111 |
| Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) | 548 | 554 | 72 | 1,174 | - 52 |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne | 2,104 | 1,113 | 49 | 3,266 | - 252 |
| South Shields | 863 | 413 | 56 | 1,332 | - 298 |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 397 | 310 | 43 | 750 | - 134 |
| Sunderland | 1,676 | 1,383 | 182 | 3,241 | - 273 |
| Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay) | 233 | 129 | 7 | 369 | - 54 |
| Scotland | 30,095 | 16,014 | 3,661 | 49,770 | - 1,721 |
| Aberdeen | 1,385 | 520 | 65 | 1,970 | - 42 |
| Clydebank | 202 | 61 | 15 | 278 | - 6 |
| Dundee | 1,310 | 664 | 121 | 2,095 | - 332 |
| Edinburgh | 3,180 | 820 | 339 | 4,339 | + 250 |
| Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) | 10,577 | 3,988 | 790 | 15,355 | + 345 |
| Greenock | 913 | 828 | 175 | 1,916 | + 73 |
| Motherwell and Wishaw | 958 | 828 | 275 | 2,061 | + 83 |
| Paisley | 418 | 215 | 95 | 728 | + 65 |
| Wales | 12,367 | 5,693 | 1,180 | 19,240 | - 342 |
| Cardiff | 1,547 | 307 | 68 | 1,922 | - 107 |
| Merthyr Tydfil | 651 | 221 | 35 | 907 | - 78 |
| Newport | 401 | 169 | 25 | 595 | - 78 |
| Rhondda | 1,037 | 494 | 153 | 1,684 | + 82 |
| Swansea | 1,058 | 511 | 18 | 1,587 | - 281 |
| Northern Ireland | 19,427 | 7,333 | 2,226 | 28,986 | - 550 |
| Belfast | 6,484 | 2,643 | 428 | 9,552 | + 224 |
| Londonderry | 2,379 | 952 | 435 | 3,769 | + 153 |

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1954

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

| — | Great Britain | | | | United Kingdom: Total | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------|
| | Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals) | | Temporarily Stopped | | | Total |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | | |
| 1939 | 982,900 | 315,000 | 137,200 | 78,500 | 1,589,800 | |
| 1940 | 507,700 | 295,200 | 100,600 | 59,200 | 1,034,700 | |
| 1941 | 153,200 | 139,200 | 29,300 | 28,100 | 391,500 | |
| 1942 | 74,000 | 43,200 | 3,200 | 2,800 | 133,200 | |
| 1943 | 53,100 | 26,900 | 800 | 800 | 91,800 | |
| 1944 | 50,700 | 22,900 | 400 | 500 | 74,500 | |
| 1945 | 83,700 | 52,100 | 600 | 700 | 137,100 | |
| 1946 | 257,500 | 113,500 | 2,100 | 1,200 | 374,300 | |
| 1947 | 239,000 | 86,500 | 102,700 | 52,000 | 480,200 | |
| 1948 | 227,500 | 75,000 | 4,300 | 3,200 | 310,000 | |
| 1949 | 223,200 | 76,900 | 4,800 | 3,100 | 308,000 | |
| 1950 | 215,000 | 90,600 | 5,100 | 3,500 | 314,200 | |
| 1951 | 153,400 | 83,600 | 8,100 | 7,800 | 252,900 | |
| 1952 | 196,100 | 132,600 | 31,800 | 53,800 | 414,300 | |
| 1953 | 204,300 | 115,600 | 13,900 | 8,200 | 342,000 | |
| 1954 — | | | | | | |
| 11th Jan. .. | 233,293 | 121,090 | 11,634 | 6,839 | 372,856 | |
| 15th Feb. .. | 245,800 | 119,276 | 15,863 | 6,364 | 387,303 | |
| 15th March .. | 213,319 | 113,200 | 10,819 | 5,528 | 342,866 | |
| 12th April .. | 194,734 | 108,345 | 8,561 | 4,945 | 316,585 | |
| 10th May .. | 176,584 | 99,710 | 8,117 | 5,015 | 289,426 | |
| 14th June .. | 148,142 | 78,506 | 7,890 | 4,983 | 239,521 | |
| 12th July .. | 137,659 | 71,162 | 5,927 | 5,385 | 220,133 | |

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 19th July, 1954, was 836,290, compared with 839,210 at 20th April, 1954.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 19th July, 1954, was 41,454, of whom 36,083 were males and 5,371 were females. The total included 19,611 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 21,843 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

| | Males | Females | Total |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Suitable for ordinary employment: | | | |
| Ex-Service | 17,779 | 139 | 17,918 |
| Others | 14,103 | 4,802 | 18,905 |
| Total | 31,882 | 4,941 | 36,823 |
| Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions:* | | | |
| Ex-Service | 1,685 | 8 | 1,693 |
| Others | 2,516 | 422 | 2,938 |
| Total | 4,201 | 430 | 4,631 |
| Grand Total | 36,083 | 5,371 | 41,454 |

* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the preceding Tables.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 12th July, 1954. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e.,

persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

| Industry | Great Britain | | | | | | United Kingdom (all classes) | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|-------|---------|------------------------------|---------|-------|--------|
| | Wholly Unemployed (including casuals) | | Temporarily stopped | | Total | | Males | Females | Total | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | | | | |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing | 6,052 | 1,012 | 638 | 90 | 6,690 | 1,102 | 7,792 | 10,330 | 1,184 | 11,514 |
| Agriculture and Horticulture | 3,856 | 994 | 30 | 89 | 3,886 | 1,083 | 4,969 | 7,321 | 1,165 | 8,486 |
| Forestry | 252 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 254 | 15 | 269 | 352 | 15 | 367 |
| Fishing | 1,944 | 4 | 606 | — | | | | | | |

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

| Industry | Great Britain | | | | | | United Kingdom (all classes) | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Wholly Unemployed (including casuals) | | Temporarily stopped | | Total | | Males | Females | Total | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | | | | |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur | 365 | 278 | 68 | 26 | 433 | 304 | 737 | 451 | 318 | 769 |
| Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery .. | 201 | 95 | 61 | 8 | 266 | 103 | 365 | 109 | 373 | 482 |
| Leather Goods | 195 | 129 | 5 | 5 | 324 | 134 | 229 | 111 | 142 | 253 |
| Fur | 69 | 54 | 7 | 13 | 76 | 67 | 143 | 76 | 67 | 143 |
| Clothing | 2,239 | 3,481 | 1,358 | 1,476 | 3,597 | 4,957 | 8,554 | 3,822 | 6,804 | 10,626 |
| Tailoring | 1,382 | 1,801 | 1,054 | 736 | 2,436 | 2,537 | 4,973 | 2,507 | 2,645 | 5,152 |
| Dressmaking | 89 | 608 | 11 | 204 | 100 | 812 | 1,099 | 1,035 | 1,144 | 2,179 |
| Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. | 54 | 381 | 5 | 225 | 59 | 606 | 665 | 1,051 | 1,911 | 2,962 |
| Hats, Caps and Millinery | 35 | 88 | 1 | 61 | 116 | 149 | 265 | 118 | 150 | 268 |
| Dress Industries not elsewhere specified | 58 | 198 | 15 | 18 | 73 | 216 | 289 | 84 | 379 | 463 |
| Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) | 314 | 388 | 179 | 231 | 493 | 619 | 1,112 | 530 | 664 | 1,194 |
| Repair of Boots and Shoes | 307 | 17 | 13 | 1 | 320 | 18 | 338 | 369 | 20 | 389 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco | 4,734 | 5,003 | 48 | 199 | 4,782 | 5,202 | 9,984 | 5,409 | 5,982 | 11,391 |
| Grain Milling | 194 | 85 | — | 1 | 194 | 86 | 280 | 242 | 87 | 329 |
| Bread and Flour Confectionery | 1,402 | 987 | 7 | 10 | 1,409 | 997 | 2,406 | 1,549 | 1,064 | 2,613 |
| Biscuits | 221 | 535 | 10 | 25 | 231 | 560 | 791 | 243 | 573 | 816 |
| Meat and Meat Products | 262 | 274 | 5 | 5 | 267 | 279 | 546 | 374 | 297 | 671 |
| Milk Products | 327 | 192 | 1 | — | 328 | 192 | 520 | 395 | 236 | 631 |
| Sugar and Glucose | 188 | 122 | — | — | 188 | 122 | 310 | 201 | 122 | 323 |
| Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery | 242 | 665 | — | 54 | 245 | 719 | 964 | 259 | 725 | 984 |
| Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables | 250 | 746 | 4 | 59 | 254 | 805 | 1,059 | 379 | 1,307 | 1,686 |
| Food Industries not elsewhere specified | 497 | 504 | 17 | 32 | 514 | 536 | 1,050 | 538 | 539 | 1,077 |
| Brewing and Malting | 482 | 265 | — | 1 | 482 | 266 | 748 | 491 | 268 | 759 |
| Wholesale Bottling | 107 | 170 | — | — | 107 | 170 | 277 | 128 | 173 | 301 |
| Other Drink Industries | 221 | 264 | 1 | 11 | 232 | 275 | 599 | 360 | 284 | 644 |
| Tobacco | 239 | 194 | — | — | 239 | 195 | 434 | 250 | 307 | 557 |
| Manufactures of Wood and Cork | 2,359 | 654 | 512 | 58 | 2,871 | 712 | 3,583 | 3,090 | 724 | 3,814 |
| Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) | 879 | 137 | 7 | 3 | 886 | 140 | 1,026 | 984 | 142 | 1,126 |
| Furniture and Upholstery | 1,038 | 333 | 479 | 53 | 1,517 | 386 | 1,903 | 1,596 | 394 | 1,990 |
| Shop and Office Fitting | 85 | 22 | — | — | 87 | 22 | 109 | 90 | 23 | 113 |
| Wooden Containers and Baskets | 221 | 93 | 24 | 1 | 245 | 94 | 339 | 95 | 376 | 476 |
| Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures | 136 | 69 | — | 1 | 136 | 70 | 206 | 139 | 70 | 209 |
| Paper and Printing | 1,248 | 1,191 | 9 | 22 | 1,257 | 1,213 | 2,470 | 1,300 | 1,255 | 2,555 |
| Paper and Board | 289 | 216 | — | 5 | 294 | 221 | 510 | 291 | 222 | 513 |
| Wallpaper | 28 | — | — | — | 28 | 31 | 59 | 29 | 31 | 60 |
| Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases | 116 | 253 | — | 1 | 116 | 254 | 370 | 130 | 276 | 406 |
| Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified | 63 | 179 | 1 | 7 | 64 | 186 | 250 | 64 | 198 | 262 |
| Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals | 237 | 52 | 1 | — | 238 | 52 | 290 | 249 | 58 | 307 |
| Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc. | 515 | 460 | 7 | 9 | 522 | 469 | 991 | 537 | 470 | 1,007 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries | 1,433 | 1,378 | 42 | 47 | 1,475 | 1,425 | 2,900 | 1,535 | 1,434 | 2,969 |
| Rubber | 539 | 392 | 36 | 12 | 575 | 404 | 979 | 584 | 404 | 988 |
| Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. | 107 | 46 | 1 | — | 108 | 46 | 154 | 109 | 46 | 155 |
| Brushes and Brooms | 90 | 95 | 1 | 3 | 91 | 89 | 189 | 95 | 100 | 195 |
| Toys, Games and Sports Requisites | 139 | 360 | — | 7 | 139 | 367 | 506 | 142 | 370 | 512 |
| Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods | 45 | 66 | — | — | 45 | 66 | 111 | 47 | 66 | 113 |
| Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films | 70 | 10 | — | 2 | 70 | 12 | 82 | 71 | 13 | 84 |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries | 443 | 209 | 4 | 23 | 447 | 432 | 879 | 487 | 435 | 922 |
| Building and Contracting | 23,558 | 468 | 98 | 1 | 23,656 | 269 | 23,925 | 28,271 | 295 | 28,566 |
| Building | 14,808 | 171 | 56 | 1 | 14,864 | 172 | 15,036 | 18,058 | 191 | 18,249 |
| Electric Wiring and Contracting | 852 | 45 | 8 | — | 860 | 45 | 905 | 1,012 | 50 | 1,062 |
| Civil Engineering Contracting | 7,898 | 52 | 34 | — | 7,932 | 52 | 7,984 | 9,201 | 54 | 9,255 |
| Gas, Electricity and Water Supply | 1,786 | 120 | 14 | — | 1,800 | 120 | 2,029 | 123 | — | 123 |
| Gas | 926 | 47 | 5 | — | 931 | 47 | 978 | 90 | — | 90 |
| Electricity | 630 | 68 | 5 | — | 635 | 68 | 703 | 746 | 70 | 816 |
| Water | 230 | 5 | 4 | — | 234 | 5 | 239 | 293 | 5 | 298 |
| Transport and Communication | 14,466 | 1,530 | 180 | 16 | 14,646 | 1,546 | 16,192 | 16,786 | 1,598 | 18,384 |
| Railways | 2,188 | 178 | 2 | — | 2,190 | 178 | 2,368 | 1,877 | — | 1,877 |
| Tramway and Omnibus Service | 861 | 696 | 3 | 2 | 864 | 698 | 1,562 | 1,004 | 711 | 1,715 |
| Other Road Passenger Transport | 271 | 16 | 3 | — | 274 | 16 | 290 | 319 | 17 | 336 |
| Goods Transport by Road | 1,421 | 60 | 11 | 1 | 1,432 | 61 | 1,493 | 1,619 | 61 | 1,680 |
| Sea Transport | 4,855 | 61 | 121 | 6 | 4,976 | 67 | 5,043 | 5,193 | 68 | 5,261 |
| Port, River and Canal Transport | 1,466 | 19 | 24 | — | 1,490 | 19 | 1,509 | 2,591 | 20 | 2,611 |
| Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service | 471 | 9 | — | — | 471 | 9 | 481 | 521 | — | 521 |
| Air Transport | 85 | 14 | — | — | 86 | 14 | 100 | 96 | 15 | 111 |
| Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication | 2,016 | 380 | 4 | 6 | 2,020 | 386 | 2,214 | 411 | 2,625 | 3,440 |
| Other Transport and Communication | 284 | 41 | 4 | 1 | 288 | 42 | 330 | 297 | 43 | 340 |
| Storage | 548 | 56 | 6 | — | 554 | 56 | 610 | 563 | 56 | 619 |
| Distributive Trades | 11,458 | 9,639 | 80 | 209 | 11,538 | 9,848 | 21,386 | 13,217 | 10,686 | 23,903 |
| Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) | 1,647 | 160 | 18 | — | 1,665 | 160 | 1,825 | 1,949 | 173 | 2,122 |
| Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery | 1,268 | 239 | 3 | 2 | 1,271 | 241 | 1,512 | 1,485 | 258 | 1,743 |
| Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink | 1,238 | 465 | 3 | 17 | 1,241 | 482 | 1,723 | 1,513 | 555 | 2,068 |
| Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering) | 2,488 | 3,008 | 18 | 79 | 2,506 | 3,087 | 5,593 | 3,305 | 3,366 | 6,671 |
| Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods | 1,455 | 585 | 19 | 11 | 1,474 | 596 | 2,070 | 1,551 | 688 | 2,239 |
| Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods | 3,089 | 4,803 | 18 | 93 | 3,107 | 4,896 | 8,003 | 3,402 | 5,226 | 8,628 |
| Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers | 273 | 379 | 1 | 7 | 274 | 386 | 660 | 312 | 420 | 732 |
| Insurance, Banking and Finance | 1,115 | 515 | 6 | 5 | 1,121 | 520 | 1,641 | 1,211 | 540 | 1,751 |
| Public Administration | 11,767 | 2,670 | 101 | 54 | 11,868 | 2,724 | 14,592 | 13,291 | 2,952 | 16,243 |
| National Government Service | 5,052 | 1,656 | 10 | 5 | 5,067 | 1,661 | 6,723 | 5,840 | 1,830 | 7,670 |
| Local Government Service | 6,715 | 1,014 | 91 | 49 | 6,806 | 1,063 | 7,869 | 7,451 | 1,122 | 8,573 |
| Professional Services | 3,086 | 4,641 | 8 | 76 | 3,094 | 4,717 | 7,811 | 3,339 | 5,128 | 8,467 |
| Accountancy | 136 | 66 | — | — | 136 | 66 | 202 | 138 | 70 | 208 |
| Education | 834 | 1,074 | 3 | 37 | 837 | 1,111 | 1,948 | 919 | 1,268 | 2,187 |
| Law | 98 | 110 | — | — | 98 | 110 | 208 | 104 | 125 | 229 |
| Medical and Dental Services | 1,050 | 3,083 | 4 | 22 | 1,054 | 3,105 | 4,159 | 1,149 | 3,334 | 4,483 |
| Religion | 125 | 43 | — | — | 125 | 43 | 169 | 138 | 48 | 186 |
| Other Professional and Business Services | 843 | 265 | 1 | 16 | 844 | 281 | 1,125 | 891 | 283 | 1,174 |
| Miscellaneous Services | 11,082 | 17,394 | 75 | 626 | 11,157 | 18,020 | 29,177 | 11,996 | 19,193 | 31,189 |
| Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. | 2,196 | 1,372 | 26 | 71 | 2,222 | 1,443 | 3,665 | 2,317 | 1,480 | 3,797 |
| Sport, Other Recreations and Betting | 1,282 | 564 | 9 | 15 | 1,291 | 579 | 1,870 | 1,424 | 590 | 2,014 |
| Catering, Hotels, etc. | 5,158 | 9,436 | 20 | 399 | 5,178 | 9,835 | 15,013 | 5,586 | 10,240 | 15,826 |
| Laundries | 390 | 1,130 | 1 | 5 | 391 | 1,135 | 1,526 | 416 | 1,238 | 1,654 |
| Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. | 142 | 328 | — | 2 | 142 | 330 | 472 | 161 | 352 | 513 |
| Hairdressing and Manicure | 132 | 166 | 3 | 7 | 135 | 173 | 308 | 146 | 184 | 330 |
| Private Domestic Service (Resident) | 172 | 1,437 | 2 | 7 | 174 | 1,444 | 1,618 | 1,800 | 1,853 | 3,653 |
| Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) | 625 | 2,623 | 5 | 117 | 630 | 2,740 | 3,370 | 3,061 | 3,748 | 6,809 |
| Other Services | 985 | 338 | 9 | 3 | 994 | 341 | 1,335 | 1,079 | 375 | 1,454 |
| Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry | 2,211 | 218 | — | — | 2,211 | 218 | 2,429 | 2,343 | 235 | 2,578 |
| Other Persons not Classified by Industry | 7,309 | 7,580 | — | — | 7,309 | 7,580 | 14,889 | 8,334 | 8,341 | 16,675 |
| GRAND TOTAL* | 137,659 | 71,162 | 5,927 | 5,385 | 143,586 | 76,547 | 220,133 | 164,345 | 84,774 | 249,119 |

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,676 males and 225 females in Great Britain and 4,017 males and 248 females in the United Kingdom).

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the five-week period ended 29th May, 1954, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for consecutive months for the same industry, in the latter case after allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered. It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and discharged by all firms rendering returns in the industry. Some of the persons who were discharged or left their employments during the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry, and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 5 weeks* ended 29th May, 1954

| Industry | Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period | | | Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| | M. | F. | T. | M. | F. | T. |
| Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal | 3.6 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| Bricks and Fireclay Goods | 3.3 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 3.4 |
| China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles) | 3.0 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| Glass (other than Containers) | 3.0 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 3.2 |
| Glass Containers | 4.3 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 6.2 | 4.8 |
| Cement | 2.2 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.1 |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades | 2.6 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 2.7 |
| Coke Ovens and By-Product Works | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Chemicals and Dyes | 2.7 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. | 2.9 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 3.3 |
| Explosives and Fireworks | 1.6 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 2.7 |
| Paint and Varnish | 3.6 | 5.9 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc. | 1.9 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 2.8 |
| Mineral Oil Refining | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. | 2.9 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Metal Manufacture | 2.6 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| Blast Furnaces | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 1.9 |
| Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Iron Foundries | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| Tramp Manufacture | 1.9 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 6.6 | 3.9 |
| Steel Sheet Manufacture | 1.5 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.4 |
| Iron and Steel Tubes | 2.8 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc. | 3.6 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Engineering and Electrical Goods | 2.8 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 2.9 |
| Marine Engineering | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Agricultural Machinery | 3.3 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.4 |
| Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools | 2.2 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 2.5 |
| Stationary Engines | 2.7 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.5 |
| Textile Machinery and Accessories | 2.7 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Ordnance and Small Arms | 2.2 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 2.4 |
| Constructional Engineering | 3.5 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.9 |
| Other Non-Electrical Engineering | 2.7 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 2.6 |
| Electrical Machinery | 2.3 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 2.6 |
| Electrical Wires and Cables | 2.5 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 3.1 |
| Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus | 2.0 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 2.4 |
| Wireless Apparatus | 3.5 | 6.4 | 4.8 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 4.2 |
| Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps | 3.2 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 4.5 |
| Batteries and Accumulators | 3.1 | 6.7 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 7.7 | 4.7 |
| Other Electrical Goods | 3.7 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 3.6 |
| Vehicles | 2.7 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 2.6 |
| Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc. | 3.0 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 2.6 |
| Motor Repairs and Garages | 2.6 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 3.1 |
| Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 2.4 |
| Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories | 3.9 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 3.5 |
| Railway Locomotive Shops | 1.0 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Other Locomotive Manufacture | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Railway Carriages and Wagons | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 1.7 |
| Carts, Perambulators, etc. | 5.0 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Metal Goods not elsewhere specified | 3.7 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 3.8 |
| Tools and Cutlery | 3.1 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 3.2 |
| Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc. | 3.1 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 3.1 |
| Iron and Steel Forgings | 2.7 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Wire and Wire Manufactures | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.3 |
| Hollow-ware | 4.0 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 5.3 | 4.4 |
| Brass Manufactures | 3.6 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 3.8 |
| Other Metal Industries | 4.1 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.3 |
| Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. | 2.7 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 2.9 |
| Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments | 2.5 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 2.8 |
| Watches and Clocks | 3.4 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 2.2 |
| Jewellery, Plate, etc. | 3.1 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 3.3 |
| Musical Instruments | 2.6 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 3.3 |
| Textiles | 3.0 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 3.6 |
| Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. | 3.1 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Cotton Weaving, etc. | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Woolen and Worsted | 3.7 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production | 2.4 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 2.7 |
| Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Linon and Soft Hemp | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| Jute | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.5 |
| Rope, Twine and Net | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| Hosiery | 2.2 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| Lace | 1.6 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Carpets | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Narrow Fabrics | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 3.1 |
| Made-up Textiles | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 5.0 |
| Textile Finishing, etc. | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 2.9 |
| Other Textile Industries | 4.3 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur | 2.3 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 3.2 |
| Leather Tanning and Dressing | 2.1 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.8 |
| Leather Goods | 2.7 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| Fur | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| Clothing | 2.3 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| Tailoring | 2.8 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| Dressmaking | 2.3 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. | 2.5 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Hats, Caps and Millinery | 2.3 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 3.4 |
| Other Dress Industries | 2.2 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| Manufacture of Boots and Shoes | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 3.2 |
| Repair of Boots and Shoes | 3.6 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 4.7 | 3.3 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco | 4.4 | 8.0 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 4.5 |
| Grain Milling | 2.8 | 6.9 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 3.7 |
| Bread and Flour Confectionery | 5.4 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.0 |
| Biscuits | 5.8 | 9.1 | 8.0 | 4.2 | 6.1 | 5.4 |
| Meat and Meat Products | 4.0 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 4.7 |
| Milk Products | 6.9 | 10.6 | 8.0 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 4.3 |
| Sugar and Glucose | 3.5 | 10.7 | 5.1 | 2.9 | 6.7 | 3.7 |
| Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. | 5.4 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 5.8 |
| Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables | 4.6 | 11.9 | 9.2 | 3.7 | 6.3 | 5.8 |
| Other Food Industries | 4.2 | 10.7 | 6.6 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 4.5 |
| Brewing and Malting | 2.8 | 6.0 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 2.8 |
| Wholesale Bottling | 4.2 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Other Drink Industries | 5.5 | 13.3 | 8.1 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 4.1 |
| Tobacco | 2.1 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 2.3 |
| Manufactures of Wood and Cork | 3.5 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) | 3.3 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 3.7 |
| Furniture and Upholstery | 3.4 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Shop and Office Fitting | 5.0 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.1 |
| Wooden Containers and Baskets | 4.1 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 4.8 |
| Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures | 3.0 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 4.5 |
| Paper and Printing | 2.4 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 2.4 |
| Paper and Board | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| Wallpaper | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| Cardboard Boxes, etc. | 4.1 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 4.7 |
| Other Manufactures of Paper | 3.2 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 3.7 |
| Printing of Newspapers, etc. | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.3 |
| Other Printing, etc. | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.2 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries | 4.0 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 5.6 | 4.5 |
| Rubber | 4.0 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 4.2 |
| Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 4.3 |
| Brushes and Brooms | 2.2 | 6.2 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 3.6 |
| Toys, Games and Sports Requisites | 4.0 | 8.7 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 5.6 |
| Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods | 3.2 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 5.1 |
| Production of Cinematograph Films | 5.6 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries | 4.5 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 4.8 |
| All the above Industries | 3.0 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 3.2 |

* The figures for April, which appeared in the July issue of this GAZETTE, related to a four-week period.

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 13th July, 1954, and the corresponding figures for 15th June, 1954, and 21st July, 1953. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

| Region | Thousands | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to | | | | | |
| | Sickness | | | Industrial Injury | | |
| | 13th July, 1954 | 15th June, 1954 | 21st July, 1953 | 13th July, 1954 | 15th June, 1954 | 21st July, 1953 |
| London and S. Eastern: | 83.4 | 91.5 | 82.1 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.5 |
| London and Middlesex | 67.1 | 73.7 | 67.4 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.1 |
| Remainder | 16.3 | 17.8 | 14.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Eastern | 39.5 | 42.5 | 38.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Southern | 32.1 | 34.9 | 32.2 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| South-Western | 45.2 | 48.6 | 44.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Midland | 72.5 | 79.0 | 72.4 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| North-Midland | 49.0 | 53.7 | 50.6 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.6 |
| East and West Ridings | 75.1 | 81.8 | 76.3 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 8.4 |
| North-Western | 135.0 | 144.3 | 135.5 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.6 |
| Northern | 59.3 | 64.7 | 60.3 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.1 |
| Scotland | 102.0 | 108.0 | 100.6 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.9 |
| Wales | 57.4 | 62.8 | 55.8 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 7.2 |
| Total, Great Britain | 817.6 | 885.6 | 816.0 | 54.9 | 58.0 | 58.6 |

Separate figures for insured males and females for 13th July, 1954, are given below.

| Region | Thousands | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|
| | Numbers Absent from Work owing to Sickness | | Numbers Absent from Work owing to Industrial Injury | |
| | Males* | Females* | Males | Females |
| London and South Eastern: | 51 | 33 | 2.7 | 0.8 |
| London and Middlesex | 42 | 25 | 2.3 | 0.7 |
| Remainder | 9 | 8 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Eastern | 28 | 11 | 1.3 | 0.2 |
| Southern | 22 | 11 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| South-Western | 31 | 15 | 1.7 | 0.3 |
| Midland | 49 | 24 | 3.3 | 0.7 |

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in June

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

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 3rd July was 708,400, compared with 710,100 for the four weeks ended 29th May, and 716,200 for the five weeks ended 4th July, 1953. The total numbers who were effectively employed* were 627,200 in June, 646,800 in May, and 631,400 in June, 1953; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

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

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

| Division‡ | Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 3rd July, 1954 | Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for | |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | 4 weeks ended 29th May, 1954 | 5 weeks ended 4th July, 1953 |
| Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) | 47,300 | — 100 | — 700 |
| Durham | 102,600 | — 200 | — 1,300 |
| North Eastern | 140,100 | — 400 | — 1,500 |
| North Western | 59,700 | — 400 | — 900 |
| East Midlands | 100,900 | — 100 | + 200 |
| West Midlands | 58,200 | — 300 | — 2,000 |
| South Western | 109,400 | — 300 | — 2,000 |
| South Eastern | 6,600 | — | + 200 |
| England and Wales | 624,800 | — 1,500 | — 6,800 |
| Scotland | 83,600 | — 200 | — 1,000 |
| Great Britain | 708,400 | — 1,700 | — 7,800 |

It is provisionally estimated that, during the five weeks of June, about 3,420 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,530; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,110. During the four weeks of May there was a net decrease of 1,350.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.74 in June, 4.95 in May, and 4.74 in June, 1953. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.18, 5.40 and 5.11.

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

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

| | June, 1954 | May, 1954 | June, 1953 |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Coal-Face Workers : | | | |
| Voluntary | 5.26 | 4.61 | 5.62 |
| Involuntary | 8.77 | 8.86 | 8.77 |
| All Workers : | | | |
| Voluntary | 3.88 | 3.45 | 4.19 |
| Involuntary | 7.77 | 7.97 | 7.78 |

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.24 tons in June, compared with 3.28 tons in the previous month and 3.18 tons in June, 1953.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.22 tons in June; for May, 1954, and June, 1953, the figures were 1.24 tons and 1.21 tons, respectively.

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

† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,643,600 in April, an increase of 0.2 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 3.3 per cent. compared with April, 1953.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st May, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.6 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 4.3 per cent. lower than at 1st May, 1953. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st May was 0.4 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 5.1 per cent. lower than at 1st May, 1953.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show that the average numbers employed in manufacturing industries (including railway workshops) were 337,604 in February, compared with 329,109 in the previous month and 330,559 in February, 1953. Corresponding figures compiled by the Department of Mines for employment in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 514,895, 481,824 and 496,758. The numbers of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed were 14,051 at the end of February, compared with 13,938 at the end of the previous month and 12,926 at the end of February, 1953.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in May is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 47,920,000. This was 0.3 per cent. lower than the (revised) figure for the previous month, and 3.3 per cent. lower than for May, 1953. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (revised series, base 1947-9 = 100) showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in May, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 10.4 per cent. compared with May, 1953.

The Bureau of the Census estimate, on the basis of new sampling methods in use from January, 1954, that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of May was about 3,305,000. The estimated number at the middle of the previous month was 3,465,000.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during May was 168,708, compared with 181,877 in the previous month and 171,254 in May, 1953. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 50,371 working days. The number of persons wholly unemployed included 55,097 who, owing to physical incapacity or age, were difficult to place in employment. The total number of working days lost in May by persons wholly unemployed was 4,894,237, while 1,460,082 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

DENMARK

At the end of June, returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 20,703, or 3.1 per cent. of a total membership of about 671,000, were unemployed, compared with 3.3 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 4.1 per cent. at the end of June, 1953. Of the total, 7,601 had been unemployed for seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or were not considered as ordinary unemployed (because of advanced age, etc.).

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of June was 1,007,744, compared with 1,101,930 at the end of the previous month and 1,073,272 at the end of June, 1953. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 190,731, 197,603 and 238,929.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 24th July was 48,025, compared with 56,373 at 19th June and 56,609 at 25th July, 1953.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 17,024 at the end of April, compared with 20,889 in the previous month and 16,447 in April, 1953.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of May who were wholly unemployed was 2,195, or 1.5 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 2,504 or 1.7 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 1,937 or 1.3 per thousand at the end of May, 1953.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

Contents of this Section

| | Page | | Page |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|------|
| Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour | 283 | Industrial Disputes | 291 |
| Index of Rates of Wages | 290 | U.K. Index of Retail Prices | 292 |

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in July

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during July resulted in an aggregate increase of approximately £162,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 823,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £18,000 for 246,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the general printing trade, furniture manufacture, dressmaking and women's light clothing manufacture in England and Wales, and textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing. Others receiving increases included the operating staff of British Road Services, craftsmen and labourers in building and civil engineering construction in Northern Ireland, roadmen employed by County Councils in England and Wales, and workers employed in retail bespoke tailoring in England and Wales, retail pharmacy in England and Wales, carpet manufacture, and food manufacture, preparation and processing. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices, affected mainly workers employed in the iron and steel industry and in hosiery manufacture in the Midlands.

In the general printing trade there were increases in the cost-of-living bonus of 1s. a week for male workers 18 years and over and 9d. for female workers 18 and over. In furniture manufacture the supplementary cost-of-living allowance was increased by ¼d. an hour for men and by ¼d. for women. In dressmaking and women's light clothing manufacture in England and Wales the general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act were increased by 3d. an hour for men and by 2d. for women. For workpeople employed in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing there were increases in the cost-of-living addition of 11d. a week for men and 8d. for women.

The operating staff employed by British Road Services received an increase in the standard rates of 3s. a week for adult workers. There was an increase of 1¼d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers employed in building and civil engineering construction in Northern Ireland. Roadmen employed by the majority of County Councils in England and Wales had increases of 2s. a week in the London area and 3s. in other areas. The general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for the retail bespoke tailoring trade in England and Wales were increased by 3d. an hour for male workers and 2d. for female workers with five years' employment or more in the trade. There were varying increases for workers employed in retail pharmacy in England and Wales; male and female pharmacists received 10s. a week, unqualified male and female assistants 6s. to 7s. 6d. according to age, male shop assistants 2s. to 5s. 6d., and female shop assistants 2s. to 4s. 6d. In carpet manufacture there was a 2½ per cent. increase in the cost-of-living

bonus. The minimum rates agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Food Manufacturers' Industrial Group, and applicable to workpeople employed by members of the group in the manufacture, preparation and processing of food, were increased by 5s. a week for men and by 3s. 6d. for women.

Of the total increase of £162,000, about £49,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; about £47,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £36,000 resulted from arbitration awards; about £22,000 was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; and the remainder resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Changes in January-July, 1954

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

| Industry Group | Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases† | Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing | 55,000 | £ 18,000 |
| Mining and Quarrying | 430,500 | 165,500 |
| Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal | 196,000 | 52,300 |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades | 140,500 | 34,300 |
| Metal Manufacture | 231,500 | 77,800 |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Vehicles | 2,305,000 | 803,300 |
| Metal Goods not elsewhere specified | 356,000 | 51,900 |
| Textiles | 20,000 | 3,700 |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur | 496,000 | 173,100 |
| Clothing | 181,500 | 41,100 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco | 145,000 | 34,600 |
| Manufactures of Wood and Cork | 260,000 | 23,800 |
| Paper and Printing | 35,500 | 7,600 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries | 1,190,000 | 518,200 |
| Building and Contracting | 239,500 | 51,700 |
| Gas, Electricity and Water | 950,500 | 255,700 |
| Transport and Communication | 173,500 | 41,000 |
| Distributive Trades | 202,500 | 44,000 |
| Public Administration | 111,500 | 15,700 |
| Miscellaneous Services | 7,720,000 | 2,413,000 |
| Total | 7,720,000 | 2,413,000 |

In the corresponding months of 1953 there was a net increase of £1,338,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 5,020,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY

(NOTE.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST APRIL, 1954," on which details for that date are given.)

| Industry | District (see also Note at beginning of Table) | Date from which Change took effect | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change (Decreases in Italics) |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mining and Quarrying | Cumberland (7) | 26 July | Iron-ore miners | Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 1d. a shift (6s. 9d. to 6s. 10d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ¼d. (3s. 4¼d. to 3s. 5d.) for boys under 18.§ |
| | West Cumberland (8) | do. | Limestone quarrymen | Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 1d. a shift (6s. 10d. to 6s. 11d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ¼d. (3s. 5d. to 3s. 5½d.) for boys. |
| | Cleveland | 5 July | Ironstone miners | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased‡ by 1.2d. a shift (7s. 7.2d. to 7s. 6d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 0.6d. (3s. 9.6d. to 3s. 9d.) for boys under 18.¶ |
| | North Lincolnshire | 4 July | Ironstone miners and quarrymen | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased‡ by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 8.4d. to 11s. 7.1d.) for men, by 0.975d. (8s. 9.3d. to 8s. 8.325d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (5s. 10.2d. to 5s. 9.55d.) for boys under 18. |
| | Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants, and Banbury | do. | Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased‡ by 1.36d. a shift (10s. 5.12d. to 10s. 3.76d.) for men, by 1.02d. (7s. 9.84d. to 7s. 8.82d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.68d. (5s. 2.56d. to 5s. 1.88d.) for boys under 18.** |
| | South and West Durham | 5 July | Limestone quarrymen | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased‡ by 1d. a shift (6s. to 5s. 11d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ¼d. (3s. to 2s. 11¼d.) for boys under 18.†† |

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

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

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

§ Wages are subject to a war bonus of 6s. 1d. a shift for men and youths 18 and over, and of 3s. 0¼d. for boys.

¶ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) totalling 6s. 5d. a shift for underground workers 18 or over and surface workers 21 or over, plus 9d. to dotal workers whose base rate is less than 8s. 1¼d. a shift, with proportional additions for younger workers, or additions varying at different mines on tonnage rates.

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

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—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) |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mining and Quarrying (continued) | Great Britain (9) | Beginning of first full pay week in July | Men, youths and boys employed in the roadstone quarrying industry | Increases of 2d. an hour in the minimum basic rate for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum basic rates after change: adult unskilled workers 3s. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 4½d. at 15 years, rising to 2s. 8½d. at 20. |
| | Cornwall, Devon and Dorset (11) | First pay day in week following 5 July | Workpeople employed on day work in the ball clay industry | Increases of 1½d. an hour in the minimum rate for men 21 years and over and in the fall-back rates for pieceworkers, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus of 2s. 6d. a week: minimum day work rate for men 21 years and over 2s. 10½d. an hour; fall-back rates for pieceworkers—regular underground miners 3s. 0½d., regular surface clay getters 2s. 11½d.; minimum rates for semi-skilled and maintenance men 1d. to 3d. an hour above the minimum day work rate; youths and boys 1s. 3d. at 15 years, rising to 2s. 9½d. at 20 and under 21. |
| | Various districts in England (9) | Commencement of first full pay period beginning after 25 July | Workpeople employed in chalk quarrying (excluding the manufacture of cement) and the production of lime and whitening from chalk | Increases of 2d. an hour for men, and of ¼d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change for able-bodied men: London area (within a 12-mile radius from Charing Cross) 3s. 1½d. an hour, areas other than London 2s. 11½d. |
| | Great Britain (23) | Beginning of first full pay period following 4 July | Workpeople employed in making salt glazed and sanitary fireclay ware | Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of ¼d. for adult female timeworkers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; flat-rate increase to pieceworkers of the same amount for each clock hour worked as is payable to timeworkers employed at the same works. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—minimum rate 2s. 11½d. an hour, kilnburners (including makers-up but excluding burners responsible for salting and finishing processes) and boiler firemen employed on continuous shift work 26s. 4d. a shift, kilnburners' labourers (including slack wheelers) employed on continuous shift work 25s. 8d.; youths and boys 1s. 6d. an hour at 16 years and under, rising to 2s. 7½d. at 20; women 20 years and over 2s. 3½d., girls 1s. 4½d. at 16 years and under, rising to 2s. 1½d. at 19. |
| Building Brick and Allied Industries | England and Wales (20) | Beginning of first full pay period following 24 July | Workpeople employed in the fireclay refractories industry | Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of ¼d. for adult female timeworkers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; flat increase to timeworkers employed at the same works. Minimum basic rates after change: men 21 years and over—2s. 11½d. an hour, kilnburners and boiler firemen employed on continuous shift work 26s. 4d. a shift, drivers of road vehicles up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 3s. 0½d., over 2 tons up to and including 3½ tons 3s. 2½d., over 3½ tons but gross laden weight not over 12 tons 3s. 5½d., over 12 tons gross laden weight 3s. 4½d.; youths and boys 1s. 6d. at 16 and under, rising to 2s. 7½d. at 20; female workers 1s. 6d. at 16 and under, rising to 2s. 2½d. at 18 and over. |
| | Shropshire, Staffordshire (other than Stoke-on-Trent), Warwickshire and Worcestershire (15) | Beginning of first full pay period following 4 July | Workpeople employed in making building and engineering bricks and roofing tiles | Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of ¼d. for adult female timeworkers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; piecework rates to be such as will enable pieceworkers of average ability to earn a minimum of the amount they would earn during the same period if employed at the basic rate of 2s. 11½d. an hour plus 25 per cent. with the addition of the relative job differential, such differential not to be taken into account in calculating the 25 per cent. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—labourers 2s. 11½d. an hour, wheelers (only) 3s. 0½d., panners and millfeeders 3s. 0½d., wheelers and drawers 3s. 0½d., fillers (shalehole and clayhole) 3s. 1d., wheelers and setters 3s. 1½d., getters (shalehole and clayhole) 3s. 1½d., setters (only), shot fitters (shalehole and clayhole) 3s. 2d., drivers of mechanical excavators and diggers 3s. 4½d., kilnburners and boiler firemen on static day shifts 3s. 1½d.; women 18 years and over 2s. 2½d. |
| Roofing Felt Manufacture | Great Britain | Beginning of first full pay period following 30 June | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum basic time rates for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum basic rates after change for adult male day labourers: London (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) 2s. 11½d. an hour, rest of England, Wales and Scotland 2s. 10d. |
| Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture | England and Wales (24) | First full pay week commencing after 8 July | Men, youths, boys and women | Increases in minimum basic rates of 1½d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for youths, boys and women; increase of 1½d. an hour (7½d. to 9½d.) in the flat-rate allowances paid to pieceworkers for every hour worked. Minimum rates after change for labourers: London 3s. 2½d. an hour, remaining areas—Zone A 3s. 1½d., Zone B 3s. 0½d. |
| Coke Manufacture | Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)* | 4 July | Workpeople employed on coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 1-3d. a shift (11s. 8-4d. to 11s. 7-1d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (1s. 7-15d. to 1s. 6-9-7d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1d. a shift (8s. 9-3d. to 8s. 8-3d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (1s. 2-36d. to 1s. 2-23d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-7d. a shift (5s. 10-2d. to 5s. 9-5d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (9-57d. to 9-48d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work. |
| Drugs and Fine Chemicals Manufacture | Great Britain (36) | First full pay period beginning on or after 12 July | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Increases in minimum rates of 6s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 4s. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over—Class I occupations 143s. a week, Class II 136s., Class III 129s.; women 21 and over—Class I 99s., Class II 95s., Class III 91s.; youths and boys 55s. 6d. at 15, rising to 112s. at 20; girls 51s. 6d. to 86s. 6d. In the London area (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) rates are 4s. a week higher for adult males and 2s. higher for adult females and juveniles. |
| Printing Ink and Roller Manufacture | Great Britain | First pay day in June | Male and female workers | Increases of 7s. a week in basic rates for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus†, include: adult male workers—Grade I occupations, London (within a radius of 20 miles from Charing Cross) 175s. a week, Provinces 165s., Grade 2 165s., 156s., Grade 3 160s., 151s. 6d., Grade 4 157s. 6d., 149s. 3d., Grade 5 155s., 147s.; women 21 and over 99s. 9d., (qualified) 108s. 9d. |
| Pig Iron Manufacture | England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (40) | 4 July | Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 1-3d. a shift (11s. 8-4d. to 11s. 7-1d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (1s. 7-15d. to 1s. 6-9-7d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1d. a shift (8s. 9-3d. to 8s. 8-3d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (1s. 2-36d. to 1s. 2-23d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-7d. a shift (5s. 10-2d. to 5s. 9-5d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (9-57d. to 9-48d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work. |
| | West of Scotland (40) | Pay period commencing nearest 1 July | Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 1-3d. a shift (11s. 8d. to 11s. 7d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths. |

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

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

‡ On and from the first pay day following 21st June, 16s. a week of the cost-of-living bonus was consolidated into the basic weekly wage in the case of adult male workers, 12s. in the case of adult female workers, and 8s. in the case of juveniles.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—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) |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Iron and Steel Manufacture | Great Britain* (41) | 5 July | Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 1-3d. a shift (11s. 8-4d. to 11s. 7-1d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-975d. (8s. 9-3d. to 8s. 8-325d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-65d. (5s. 10-2d. to 5s. 9-55d.) for those under 18. |
| | Great Britain‡ (41) | 4 July | Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.) | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 1-3d. a shift (11s. 8-4d. to 11s. 7-1d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (1s. 7-15d. to 1s. 6-9-7d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 1d. a shift (8s. 9-3d. to 8s. 8-3d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (1s. 2-36d. to 1s. 2-23d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-7d. a shift (5s. 10-2d. to 5s. 9-5d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (9-57d. to 9-48d.) for those under 18. |
| | Great Britain‡ (41) | do. | Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills | do. do. |
| | North-East Coast | do. | Iron puddlers, millmen, semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills | do. do. |
| | Great Britain‡ (41) | do. | Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 0-18d. an hour (1s. 7-15d. to 1s. 6-9-7d.) for craftsmen, by 0-13d. (1s. 2-36d. to 1s. 2-23d.) for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0-09d. (9-57d. to 9-48d.) for apprentices under 18. |
| Tinplate Manufacture | South-West Wales (41) | do. | Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 1-3d. a shift (10s. 7-4d. to 10s. 6-1d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 0-975d. (7s. 11-55d. to 7s. 10-575d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (5s. 3-7d. to 5s. 3-05d.) for youths under 18. |
| | South Wales and Monmouthshire§ (41) | do. | Workpeople employed at iron and steel works | Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 1-2d. a shift (7s. 10-8d. to 7s. 9-6d. for skilled craftsmen, and 8s. 6d. to 8s. 4-8d. for other men) for men and women 18 years and over, and by 0-6d. (3s. 11-4d. to 3s. 10-8d. or 4s. 3d. to 4s. 2-4d.) for those under 18. |
| | South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire (41) | do. | Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices) | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 1-3d. a shift (11s. 8-4d. to 11s. 7-1d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 0-975d. (8s. 9-3d. to 8s. 8-325d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 0-65d. (5s. 10-2d. to 5s. 9-55d.) for workers under 18. |
| Tube Manufacture | Newport and Landore | do. | Men, youths and boys | Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 1-16d. a shift (11s. 10-68d. to 11s. 9-52d.) for men, by 0-773d. (7s. 11-073d. to 7s. 10-306d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-58d. (5s. 11-34d. to 5s. 10-76d.) for boys. |
| Galvanising | England and Wales | 7 June | Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works other than those engaged in the process of annealing | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 1-3d. a shift (11s. 8-4d. to 11s. 7-1d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-975d. (8s. 9-3d. to 8s. 8-325d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-65d. (5s. 10-2d. to 5s. 9-55d.) for those under 18. |
| Government Industrial Establishments | Great Britain (187) | Beginning of pay week containing 5 Apr. | Male workers paid on an engineering basis (other than skilled timeworkers in the South Wales area whose wages follow other agreements) | Increases for men 21 years and over of 8s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, of 7s. 6d. for semi-skilled workers, of 6s. 6d. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers 21 years and over: skilled male workers—London 150s. 4d., Provinces 147s. 10d., semi-skilled 133s. 10d., 128s. 10d., unskilled workers 132s. 10d., 127s. 10d. |
| | do. | do. | Female workers paid on an engineering basis (except women whose rates are related to men's or youths' rates) | Increases of 5s. 8d. a week for female workers 18 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Consolidated minimum time rates after change: 41s. 3d. a week at 15 years, rising to 97s. 2d. at 21 and over. |
| Horseshoeing, etc. | Great Britain (various localities) (64) | 1 July | Farriers and blacksmiths | Increases of 1d. an hour for dayworkers, and of 8d. a day for pieceworkers, with proportional increases for apprentices. Rates after change include: London (within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross), dayworkers—firemen 3s. 7½d. an hour, doormen 3s. 6½d.; pieceworkers—firemen 28s. 8d. a day, doorman 28s. 2d.; dayworkers in other districts—industrial areas, firemen 3s. 6d. an hour, doormen 3s. 5½d., small country towns 3s. 5d., 3s. 4d., agricultural areas 3s. 4½d., 3s. 3½d. |
| Metal Finishing | England and Wales (67) | First pay day in June | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Increases of 2½d., 2d. or 1½d. an hour, according to grade, for men 21 years and over, of 1½d. or 1d. for women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—Grade 1, London area (within a radius of 18 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 5½d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. 3½d., Grade 2 3s. 2½d., 3s. 1d., Grade 3 3s. 0½d., 2s. 10d. (electro-platers and polishers to receive an additional 1½d. an hour above Grade 1 rates); women 19 years and over—Grade 1, London area 2s. 8½d., elsewhere 2s. 7d., Grade 2 2s. 4½d., 2s. 3½d., Grade 3 2s. 3½d., 2s. 2½d.; youths—London area 2s. 3½d. at 19, rising to 2s. 8½d. at 20½, elsewhere the rates are 1d. an hour less; boys and girls—London area 1s. 1d. at 15, rising to 2s. 1½d. at 18½, elsewhere the rates are ½d. an hour less. |
| Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings Manufacture | Great Britain | Beginning of first full pay week in July | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Increases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowances of ¼d. an hour (9½d. to 10d.) for men 21 years and over, of ¼d. (6½d. to 6½d.) for women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. |
| Pianoforte Manufacture | do. | do. | do. | do. do. |
| Wool Textile | Leicester (76) | First pay day in July | Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries | Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by ¼d. in the shilling (11½d. to 11½d.) on basic wages. Minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good timekeeping bonus, include: men 21 years and over—skilled 124s. 8d. a week, unskilled 119s. 2d.; women 18 and over—skilled 79s. 3d., learners 76s. 5d.; piecework minimum rates, men 130s. 2d., women 90s. 1d. |
| Pressed Felt Manufacture | Rossendale Valley (certain firms) | First pay day in July | Men, women and juveniles | Decreases† of 6d. a week for men, and of 4d. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 years and over 126s. 2d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 94s. 9d., cutting and stitching 80s. 1d. |

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

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

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

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

|| These increases were authorised in July, and made retrospective to the date shown.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—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) |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jute | Great Britain (86) (210) | 26 July | Workpeople employed in the jute industry, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries:— Male timeworkers Female workers (except hessian weavers specified below) Male pieceworkers (all districts) and female pieceworkers (Aberdeen, Barrow-in-Furness, Dundee, Kirkcaldy and Tayport) employed in hessian weaving. | Increases in general minimum time rates of 5s. 5d. a week for loom tenters 21 years or over, of 4s. 7d. for loom undertenters 21 or over, of 4s. 6d. in general minimum time rates and guaranteed time rates for hessian weavers and in general minimum time rates for other workers 21 or over, and of varying amounts for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change for workers 21 years or over: loom tenters 14s. 10d. a week, loom undertenters 12s. 2d., other workers 117s. 1d.; guaranteed time rate for hessian weavers 117s. 1d.* Increases in general minimum time rates of 3s. 8d. a week for spinning shifting mistresses, of 3s. 2d. for orra (or spare) spinners 18 years or over, of 3s. 1d. to 4s. 6d., according to size of bobbins and number of spindles attended, for single spinners, of 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. for double spinners, of 3s. 1d. for weaving learners and other workers 18 or over, and of varying amounts for younger workers; increase of 3s. 3d. in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change include: spinning shifting mistresses 95s. 10d. a week, orra (or spare) spinners 18 or over 81s. 6d., single spinners 79s. 6d. to 116s. 11d., double spinners 83s. 1d. to 112s. 9d., other workers 18 or over 79s. 6d.; piecework basis time rate 83s. 10d.* Increase in standard general minimum piece rate of 3-28d. (82-0d. to 85-28d.) for single loom weavers, with appropriate adjustments for other workers; supplemental payments increased by 9d. a week (19s. 6d. to 20s. 3d.) for male workers and (18s. 5d. to 19s. 2d.) for female workers, irrespective of age; guaranteed time rate for female pieceworkers increased by 1s. 9d. to 3s. 1d. a week, according to age (from 76s. 5d. to 79s. 6d. at 18 or over).* |
| Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture | Northern Ireland.. (212) | 8 July | Timeworkers Pieceworkers | Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of ½d. or 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1d. for women 18 or over and for doffers (irrespective of age), and of ½d. or 1d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years or over—Area A 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 9½d. an hour, according to occupation, Area B 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8½d.; women 18 or over (other than doffers)—Area A 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 10½d., according to occupation, Area B 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d., doffers (irrespective of age) 1s. 6½d. and 1s. 5½d.† Increases of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 1d. for female workers. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers—Area A 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10½d. an hour, according to occupation, Area B 2s. 8½d. to 2s. 9½d.; female workers—Area A 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11½d., Area B 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 10½d., doffers 1s. 6½d., 1s. 6½d.† |
| Hosiery Manufacture | Midlands‡ (88) | First pay day in July | Men, women and juveniles | Cost-of-living bonus decreased‡ by 1d. in the shilling (1s. 10d. to 1s. 9d.) on basic wages. |
| Lace Furnishings Manufacture | Nottingham, Ayrshire and Glasgow | End of first complete pay week in July | Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers | Increase‡ of 1 per cent. in cost-of-living bonus (31 to 32 per cent. on basic rates). |
| Carpet Manufacture | Great Britain (93) | First pay day in July | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ from 40 to 42½ 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, and from 32½ to 35 per cent. on the total earnings in excess of £6 and £4, respectively. 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 136s. 10d. a week, wet beamers or dressers with 12 months' experience 151s. 1d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 136s. 10d., 143s. 11½d. or 151s. 1d., according to width of machine, other male workers 21 and over 128s. 3d.; female workers—card cutters with 18 months' experience and 18 years of age 76s. 11½d., 19 years 86s. 11½d., 20 years 98s. 4d., other female workers 18 years 72s. 8½d., 19 years 78s. 4½d., 20 years 85s. 6d. |
| Jute Carpet Manufacture | Dundee | First pay day in July | Male and female workers | Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 2½ per cent. (40 to 42½ 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, and from 32½ to 35 per cent. on the earnings in excess of £6 and £4, respectively. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: men 21 years and over 128s. 3d. a week, women 85s. 6d. |
| Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing | Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (90) | Second Friday or equivalent pay day in July | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Increases‡ of 11d. a week (22s. 11d. to 23s. 10d.) in cost-of-living addition for adult male workers, of 8d. (16s. 8d. to 17s. 4d.) 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 to pieceworkers, include: timeworkers—adult males 123s. 10d. a week, adult females 85s. 10d.; pieceworkers—adult males 136s. 4d., adult females 93s. 7d. |
| | Scotland (90) | do. | do. | do. |
| | Macclesfield | do. | Workpeople employed in silk dyeing, printing and finishing | do. |
| Textile Making-up and Packing | Manchester (94) | Pay day in week ending 3 July | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Increases‡ of 1s. a week (40s. to 41s.) in cost-of-living addition for men 21 years and over, of 8d. (26s. 8d. to 27s. 4d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. |
| Retail Bespoke Tailoring | England and Wales (99) (210) | 23 July | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male workers and of 2d. for female workers with 5 years' employment or more in the trade, and of varying amounts for apprentices, learners and other workers with less than 5 years' employment; increase of 2d. an hour in time rates per log hour. Rates after change for workers after 5 years' employment in the trade: general minimum time rates—male workers Area A 2s. 11½d. an hour, Area B 2s. 9½d.; female workers 2s., 1s. 11½d.; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3s. 2d., 3s.; female workers 2s. 2½d., 2s. 2d.; time rates per log hour for male workers 2s. 0½d., 1s. 11½d.; a male worker employed on special classes of work (dress uniform, hunt coats and hunt riding breeches, etc.) is to receive 2d. an hour above the appropriate general minimum time rate or piecework basis time rate, or ½d. above the time rate per log hour.* |

* These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 296.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 258 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ Including Hinckley, Leicester Loughborough, Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and district.

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

| Industry | District (see also Note at beginning of Table) | Date from which Change took effect | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Manufacture | England and Wales (100) (209) | 2 July | Men, youths and boys Women and girls (retail bespoke branch) Women and girls (wholesale manufacturing branch) | Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 21 years or over, of 2d., 2½d., 3d. or 3½d., according to age, for younger workers in the wholesale manufacturing branch of the trade, and of 1½d., 2d., 2½d. or 3d. for those in the retail bespoke branch; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change include: cutters in wholesale manufacturing branch (21 years or over with not less than 4 years' experience) 2s. 11½d. an hour, all other workers 21 years or over (except 1st year late entrants) 2s. 7d., youths and boys, retail bespoke branch 1s. 1d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 2½d. at 20 and under 21, wholesale manufacturing branch 1s. 1½d. to 2s. 3d.; piecework basis time rates—cutters 3s. 1½d., all other workers 2s. 9d.* Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1½d., 1½d., 2d. or 2½d., according to period of employment, for learners. General minimum time rates after change: bodice, coat, skirt, gown or blouse hands 20 years or over—Area A 1s. 9½d. an hour, Area B 1s. 11½d., Area C 2s. 0½d., all other workers except learners 1s. 7½d., 1s. 9½d., 1s. 11d.; learners A 8½d. during first six months, rising to 1s. 2d. in third year, B 9½d. to 1s. 3½d., C 11½d. to 1s. 6½d.* Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1½d., 2d., 2½d. or 3d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: conveyor belt machines 2s. 0½d. an hour, other workers except learners 1s. 11d., learners 1s. during first six months, rising to 1s. 7d. in third year; piecework basis time rate 2s. 0½d.* |
| | Scotland (101) (209) | 26 July | Men, youths and boys Women and girls (wholesale manufacturing branch) | Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, and of 1½d. to 3d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over 2s. 6½d. an hour, youths and boys 11½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 1½d. at 20; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 2s. 11½d.† Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1½d. to 3½d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: conveyor belt machinists 1s. 11½d. an hour, other workers except learners 1s. 10d., learners 10d. during first six months, rising to 1s. 7d. during sixth six months; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 1s. 11½d.† |
| | Northern Ireland.. (212) | 26 July | Workpeople employed in the factory branch: Men, youths and boys Women and girls | Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for cutters with not less than 5 years' experience in the trade and for other workers 21 years or over, and of 1½d. to 3d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change include: cutters with not less than 5 years' experience 2s. 11½d. an hour, other workers 21 years or over 2s. 6½d.; piecework basis time rates—cutters 3s. 1½d., other workers 2s. 9d.‡ Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for workers other than learners, and of ½d. to 2d., according to age and period of employment, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change include: conveyor belt machinists 1s. 11½d. an hour, other workers except learners 1s. 9½d.; piecework basis time rate 1s. 11½d.‡ |
| | | | Women and girls in the retail branch | Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1½d., 1½d. or 2d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change include: workers 20 years and over, with not less than 2 years' experience after learnership, employed as "fully qualified" bodice, skirt, gown or blouse hands—Area A 1s. 11d. an hour, Area B 1s. 9½d., Area C 1s. 8d., other workers except learners 1s. 9½d., 1s. 8d., 1s. 8d.; piecework basis time rates—workers 20 years and over, with not less than 2 years' experience after learnership, employed as "fully qualified" bodice, skirt, gown or blouse hands—Area A 2s. an hour, Area B 1s. 10½d., Area C 1s. 9d., other workers 1s. 10½d., 1s. 9d., 1s. 9d.‡ |
| Hat and Cap Making and Millinery | England and Wales (104) (210) | 12 July | Men, youths and boys Women and girls | Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers in specified occupations, other workers 21 years or over and late entrants, and of 1½d. to 4d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change include: workers in specified occupations 2s. 11½d. an hour, other workers 21 years or over 2s. 7d., youths and boys 1s. 1½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 3d. at 20; piecework basis time rates: workers in specified occupations 3s. 1½d., other workers 2s. 9d.* Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1½d. to 3d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: workers other than learners 1s. 11d. an hour, learners 1s. during 1st six months, rising to 1s. 7d. during 3rd year; piecework basis time rate 2s. 0½d. an hour.* |
| Boot and Shoe Manufacture | Rossendale Valley and Burnley, Bury, Great Harwood, Rochdale and St. Annes | First making-up day in July | Shoe and slipper operatives | Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 3½ per cent. (21½ to 25 per cent.) on basic wage rates. |
| Baking | Scotland (113) | First pay day after 18 July | Workpeople employed by private traders and co-operative societies in the baking industry | Increases of 6s. a week for male workers 18 years and over, except apprentices, of 3s. or 6s., according to age and year of apprenticeship, for apprentices, of 4s. 6d. for female workers 18 and over, and of 3s. for workers under 18; further increase of 5s. a week (5s. to 10s.) in the differential for workers employed on a Sunday to Friday week on the first or second shifts or on single shifts commencing at or after 5 a.m. or 6 a.m. Minimum rates after change include: men—journeymen bakers 152s. to 171s. a week, according to shift or commencing time of work, doughmakers and ovenmen 159s. to 178s., bread runners 156s. to 175s., storemen 138s. to 154s. 6d., ingredient storekeeper chargehands 135s. 6d. to 152s., bakery workers and ingredient storekeeper assistants 21 and over 128s. to 144s. 6d.; women—ingredient storekeeper chargehands 114s., assistant bakers 21 and over and ingredient storekeeper assistants 106s. 6d., bakery workers 21 and over 91s. 6d.‡ |
| Food Manufacture | Great Britain (117) | 5 July | Workpeople employed in the manufacture, preparation and processing of food | Increases in minimum time rates of 5s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 3s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and of varying amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change: London (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross)—men 21 years and over 130s. a week, women 18 and over 91s. 6d., youths and boys 45s. 6d. at 15, rising to 109s. 6d. at 20 and under 21, girls 45s. 6d. at 15, rising to 66s. 6d. at 17 and under 18; elsewhere—men 126s., women 89s. 6d., youths and boys 44s. 6d. to 106s. 6d., girls 44s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.¶ |

* These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 258 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 296.

‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 296.

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

¶ These increases took effect under an agreement made by the National Joint Committee for the Scottish Baking Industry.

‡ These increases were agreed upon by the Joint Industrial Council for the Food Manufacturers' Industrial Group, and applied to workpeople employed by members of the group.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—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) |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sawmilling | Scotland (126) | Pay day in week ending 15 May* | Woodcutting machinists, sawyers and apprentices | Increases of 1½d. an hour for journeymen and male and female dilutees, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for journeymen 3s. 6½d. an hour. |
| Furniture Manufacture | Great Britain (128) | Beginning of first full pay week in July | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Increases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowances of ½d. an hour (9½d. to 10d.) for men 21 years and over, of ¼d. (6½d. to 6¾d.) for women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. |
| | Northern Ireland (129) | Beginning of first full pay period in July | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Supplementary cost-of-living bonus increased† by a 1d. an hour (8d. to 9d.) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for journeywomen and juveniles. |
| Educational and Allied Woodworking | Great Britain | Beginning of first full pay week in July | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Increases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowances of ½d. an hour (9½d. to 10d.) for men 21 years and over, of ¼d. (6½d. to 6¾d.) for women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. |
| Bedding and Mattress Manufacture | do. | do. | do. | do. |
| Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture Manufacture | do. | do. | do. | do. |
| Window Blind Manufacture | do. | do. | do. | do. |
| Coopering | Great Britain and Belfast (129) | First pay day following 5 July | Dayworkers Pieceworkers | Decreases‡ of 1d. an hour in national minimum daywork rate for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen: London 3s. 8d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. 7d. Decrease† of 5 per cent. (95 to 90 per cent.) in piecework plussages.‡ |
| Stone Carving, Wood Carving and Modelling | Great Britain and Northern Ireland | First full pay week in July | Journeymen and apprentices . . | Increases† in cost-of-living bonus of ½d. an hour (9d. to 9½d.) for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. |
| Printing | Great Britain (except London) (134-136, 139, 141-143) | First full pay period in July | 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 1s. a week (26s. to 27s.) in cost-of-living bonus for male workers 18 years and over, of 9d. (19s. 6d. to 20s. 3d.) for female workers 18 and over, of 4d. (3s. 8d. to 4s.) for male apprentices and learners under 18, and of 3d. (2s. 9d. to 3s.) for female learners under 18. |
| | London (136-137) | First pay day in July | do. | do. |
| | Great Britain | First full pay period in July | Lithographic tin printers and tin varnishers | do. |
| | Scotland (140) | do. | Male workers employed in the production of daily newspapers | Increases† of 1s. a week (26s. to 27s.) in cost-of-living bonus for workers 18 years and over, and of 4d. (3s. 8d. to 4s.) for apprentices and learners under 18. |
| | United Kingdom . . | do. | Journeymen and apprentices employed in process engraving and in process proofing departments of process engraving trade houses and certain publishing firms | Increases† of 1s. a week (26s. to 27s.) in cost-of-living bonus for journeymen, and of 6d. (13s. to 13s. 6d.) for apprentices between the ages of 18 and 21. |
| Drawing Office Materials Manufacture | Great Britain | First pay day in July | Men, women and juveniles . . | Increases† of 1s. a week (10s. to 11s.) in cost-of-living bonus for male and female workers 21 years and over, of 9d. (7s. 6d. to 8s. 3d.) for workers 18 to 20, and of 6d. (5s. to 5s. 6d.) for workers under 18. |
| Cinematograph Film Production | Great Britain | 14 June‡ | Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers, employed in film printing and processing laboratories | Increases in basic rates of amounts varying from 3s. 6d. to 26s. a week, according to occupation, for clerical workers 20 years and over, and of 4s. to 22s. for technical and general grade workers 21 years and over. |
| | Great Britain | First pay day in July | do. | Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 1s. a week (34s. to 33s.) at 21 years and over, and by 8d. (22s. 8d. to 22s.) at under 21. |
| | United Kingdom . . | do. | Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing newsreels | Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 6d. a week (45s. to 44s. 6d.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (30s. to 29s. 8d.) at under 21. |
| Road Roller Hire Service | Great Britain | First full pay week in July | Road roller drivers employed by firms engaged in hire service, except those whose wages are regulated by other agreements | Increase of 2½d. an hour (9s. 2d. for a 44-hour week). Rate after change 146s. 8d. a week. |
| Building and Civil Engineering Construction | Northern Ireland (150) | Beginning of pay period in week commencing 5 July | Craftsmen and labourers employed in the building industry and similar classes employed by civil engineering contractors | Increases of 1½d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: craftsmen 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 10d. an hour, according to district, labourers 2s. 11½d. to 3s. 2d. |

* These increases were agreed in July, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

‡ Piecework rates to be calculated by adding at least 50 per cent. to existing piecework prices before the addition of the current piecework plussage.

§ These increases resulted from an arbitration award made in July with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—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 (156-157) | First full pay period following 15 July | Excavator drivers Bulldozer drivers | Increase of 1d. an hour in Schedule A rates. Rates after change: London 3s. 7½d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 3½d. New Schedule A rates adopted, as follows:—London 3s. 7½d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 3½d. |
| | Northern Ireland . . | Commencement of first full pay period following 30 June | Manual workers | Increase of 1d. an hour in Schedule A rates. Rates after change include: armature winders, blacksmiths, jointers (extra high tension), meter repairers, meter testers, electricians or wiremen, fitters (electrical and mechanical) 3s. 9d. an hour, jointers 3s. 7d., fitters' electricians' and jointers' mates 3s. 1½d., labourers 3s. 0½d. |
| Goods Transport by Road | Great Britain (166-167) | 12 July | Operating staff employed by British Road Services | Increases in standard rates of pay for a 44-hour week of 3s. for workers 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Standard rates after change for adult workers include: drivers of motor vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, London 133s. a week, Provinces 128s., over 1 ton and up to and including 5 tons 137s., 131s., over 5 and up to and including 8 tons 141s., 135s., over 8 and up to and including 12 tons 144s., 139s., over 12 and up to and including 15 tons 148s., 143s., over 15 tons 152s., 147s.; drivers of mobile cranes (general haulage) of a lifting capacity up to 3 tons 142s., 137s., over 3 and up to 5 tons 147s., 142s., over 5 tons 152s., 147s.; drivers (heavy haulage) of indivisible loads—over 6 and up to and including 10 tons 148s., 144s., over 10 and up to and including 16 tons 155s., 151s., abnormal indivisible loads—over 16 and up to and including 20 tons 161s., 157s., over 20 and up to and including 25 tons 166s., 162s., over 25 and up to and including 45 tons 171s., 167s., over 45 tons 196s., 192s.; drivers of mobile cranes (heavy haulage) of a lifting capacity of 2½ to 3 tons 147s., 143s., over 3 and up to 5 tons 152s., 148s., over 5 and up to 10 tons 157s., 153s., over 10 tons 172s., 168s.; mates, general haulage 130s., 127s.; mates, heavy haulage, London 132s. or 136s., according to carrying capacity of vehicles, Provinces 129s. or 133s.; drivers of steam wagons or tractors of 8 tons and under carrying capacity 140s., 135s., over 8 and up to and including 12 tons 144s., 139s., over 12 tons 148s., 143s.; steam wagon mates including 12 tons 144s., 139s., over 12 tons 148s., 143s.; general foremen and leading hands 146s., 143s., general hands 136s., 133s., labourers 132s., 129s.; furniture warehousing and removal workers—porters 128s., 125s. 6d., packers 130s., 127s. 6d., drivers-in-charge, packers-in-charge 142s., 137s., depot foremen 150s., 147s.; overseas furniture removal—porters 131s., 128s. 6d., packers 136s., 133s. 6d., packers-in-charge 142s., 137s., general foremen 150s., 147s., horse cartage—drivers (leading and pair-horse), teammen, horsekeepers and stand wagonmen 134s., 132s.; loaders at docks 133s., 129s., drivers (single-horse and trace-horse), granarymen, loaders at stations and stablemen 130s., 128s.; other workers in general haulage and parcels service—checkers (1st class) and loaders 136s., 131s., checkers and assistant loaders 133s., 129s., porters, statutory attendants, vanguards, assistant checkers and warehousemen 130s., 127s., yard foremen, warehousemen foremen, checker foremen (general haulage) 142s., 139s., checker foremen (parcels) 148s., 145s., assistant foremen (general haulage), assistant yard foremen (parcels), assistant foremen (horse cartage) 136s., 133s., assistant checker foremen 138s., 135s.; heavy haulage—senior foremen 200s., 196s., foremen 189s., 185s., junior foremen 178s., 174s.; women drivers of motor vehicles to be paid the appropriate male adult or junior rate of pay, women bank staff to be paid 80 per cent. of the appropriate male adult rate during first 12 weeks of service and 90 per cent. thereafter. |
| Post Office | Great Britain | 1 July, 1953* | Mechanics A, senior mechanics, and mechanics-in-charge grades III and II | Revised scales of pay introduced, as follows:—mechanics A, London—158s. a week on entry, 162s. after 1 year's service and 166s. after 2 years' service, Provinces 153s. 6d., 157s. and 160s. 6d.; senior mechanics and mechanics-in-charge Grade III, London 181s., Provinces 175s., mechanics-in-charge Grade II, London 193s., Provinces 186s. |
| Retail Food Trades | Scotland (180) (211) | 16 July | Certain workpeople, other than shop managers and managers and transport workers | Age scales adjusted, resulting in varying increases in minimum rates for Grade I clerks aged 23 and 24 years, and for other workers aged 23. Minimum rates after change: Grade I clerks 24 years or over—Area 1, males 125s. a week, female 90s.; Area 2 121s., 86s.; Grade I clerks under 24, Grade 2 clerks, shop assistants, central warehouse workers and all other workers 23 years or over—Area 1, males 121s., females 87s., Area 2 117s., 83s.† |
| Retail Meat Distribution | Scotland (180) | 5 July | Shop assistants, cashiers and van salesmen | Age scales adjusted, resulting in increases of 2s. a week for male and female workers aged 22 years, and of 9s. 6d. for male workers and 7s. for female workers aged 23. Minimum rates after change include: male shop assistants and cashiers—town 115s. a week at 22 years and 127s. 6d. at 23, country 111s., 123s. 6d.; female workers—town 83s. at 22, 92s. at 23, country 79s., 88s. |
| Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades | Great Britain (181) (210) | do. | Certain workpeople, other than shop managers and managers and transport workers | Age scales adjusted, resulting in varying increases in minimum rates for workers aged 23 years. Minimum rates after change for workers 23 years or over: cleaners, messengers, deliverers or porters—London area, males 120s. 6d. a week, females 89s. 6d., Provincial A area 116s. 6d., 85s. 6d., Provincial B area 110s. 6d., 79s. 6d.; all other workers—males, London 130s. 6d., A 126s. 6d., B 120s. 6d., females 99s. 6d., 95s. 6d., 89s. 6d.† |
| Retail Pharmacy | England and Wales (181-182) | Pay day in week commencing 5 July | Qualified shop managers, manageresses and pharmacist | Increases in minimum rates of 12s. 6d. a week for shop managers and manageresses, and of 10s. for male and female pharmacist. Minimum rates after change include: pharmacists—males, London, first year after qualifying 187s. a week, second year 197s., third year 207s., Provincial A area, 182s., 192s., 202s., Provincial B area 177s., 187s., 197s.; females, London 180s., 190s., 200s., A 175s., 185s., 195s., B 170s., 180s., 190s. |
| | Great Britain | First pay day in July | Men, youths, boys, women and girls, other than qualified pharmacists | Increases in minimum rates of 6s. to 7s. 6d. a week, according to age, for unqualified male and female assistants, of 2s. to 5s. 6d. for male shop assistants and all other male workers (other than apprentices), and of 2s. to 4s. 6d. for female shop assistants. Minimum rates after change: unqualified assistants (with not less than three years' continuous experience in pharmacy and engaged wholly or mainly in dispensing)—males, London 111s. a week at 20 years, rising to 156s. 6d. at 24, Provincial A area 106s. to 151s. 6d., Provincial B area 101s. to 146s. 6d., females, London 99s. 6d. to 145s., A 94s. 6d. to 140s., B 89s. 6d. to 135s. (female assistants with Apothecaries Hall Certificate to receive 5s. less than the unqualified male assistant rate); shop assistants (other than apprentices)—males, London 43s. 6d. at 15, rising to 129s. at 24, A 38s. 6d. to 124s. 6d., B 35s. 6d. to 117s. 6d., females, London 38s. 6d. to 96d. 6d., A 35s. 6d. to 92s., B 31s. 6d. to 84s.; all other male workers (other than apprentices), London 42s. 6d. at 15, rising to 119s. 6d. at 24, A 37s. 6d. to 115s., B 34s. 6d., to 113s. 6d. |
| Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades | Great Britain (181) (211) | 5 July | Certain workpeople, other than shop managers and managers and transport workers | Age scales adjusted, resulting in varying increases in minimum rates for Grade I clerks aged 22 to 24 years, and for other workers aged 22 and 23. Minimum rates after change: Grade I clerks 24 years or over—London area, males 135s. 6d. a week, females 101s. 6d., Provincial A area 131s., 96s. 6d., Provincial B area 124s., 89s.; Grade I clerks under 24 years, Grade 2 clerks, shop assistants, cashiers, central warehouse workers, stock hands or van salesmen—males, London 119s. 6d. at 22 and 129s. at 23 or over, A 114s., 124s. 6d., B 107s. 6d., 117s. 6d., females, London 88s., 96s. 6d., A 83s. 6d., 92s., B 77s., 84s.; all other workers—males, London 115s. at 22 and 119s. 6d. at 23 or over, A 109s. 6d., 115s., B 103s., 113s. 6d., females, London 83s. 6d., 90s. 6d., A 79s., 85s. 6d., B 72s. 6d., 79s.† |

* This change was authorised in June, 1954, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

† These adjustments took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 258 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

| Industry | District (see also Note at beginning of Table) | Date from which Change took effect | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Local Government Services | England and Wales (192) | Pay day in week commencing 5 July | Roadmen employed by County Councils | Increases of 2s. a week in the London area, and of 3s. a week elsewhere. Minimum basic rates after change: London area 136s. 2d. a week, Zone A areas 130s. 2d., Zone B areas 127s. 2d.* |
| | do. | do. | Certain workpeople employed by County Councils | New national plus rates adopted, as follows:— <i>drivers</i> —heavy rollers 4d. an hour, medium rollers 3d., light rollers 2d., dumpers (up to and including 5 cubic yards) 3d., tractors (agricultural type only) 2d.; <i>plant operators</i> (Group I)—Barber Greene, driver or operator (not in charge of gang) 6d., excavator (bucket capacity up to 1½ cubic yards) 5d., (Group II)—chaseside or similar 3½d., concrete mixer (up to 7/5) 1d., concrete mixer (10/7 up) 2d., (Group III)—air compressor including tools 3d., air compressor tools 2d., motor and scythe (mech.) 1½d., white lining machines 2d., machine tarring (one man to each machine) 2d., tar control operator 2d., pump control operator 2d., tar spraying (lance hand) 2d., tar macadam, asphalt, bitumen and pitch leveller, hot rolled macadam (asphalt), leading spreader (employee responsible for working to levels) 2½d., spreader 1½d., tar macadam leveller (cold), leading spreader 2d., spreader 1d., laying plastic lines or cats eyes 2d.; <i>dirty, dangerous or arduous work</i> —loading dry cement, labourers working continuously in water, trench digging—4 feet, tar spraying gang 1d. |

* This increase applied to Authorities affiliated to the constituent Regional Councils of the National Joint Council for County Council Roadmen. It did not apply to the County Councils of Carmarthenshire, Cheshire, Durham, Lancashire, Middlesex, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, nor to workpeople within the scope of the Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire Regional Councils.

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

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

In the first table opposite are shown the separate index figures for men, women, juveniles and "all workers" for December in each of the years 1947 to 1953, inclusive, and for each month of 1954 to date. The second table shows the figure for "all workers" for each month since June, 1947.

All figures in the tables are on the basis of 30th June, 1947 = 100, and relate to the end of the month.

| Date | 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, December .. | 132 | 138 | 143 | 134 |
| 1953, December .. | 136 | 143 | 149 | 138 |
| 1954, January .. | 137 | 143 | 150 | 139 |
| February .. | 137 | 143 | 150 | 139 |
| March .. | 138 | 144 | 150 | 139 |
| April .. | 140 | 145 | 152 | 141 |
| May .. | 140 | 146 | 153 | 142 |
| June .. | 141 | 146 | 153 | 142 |
| July .. | 141 | 146 | 154 | 142 |

All Workers

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| 1947 | — | — | — | — | 100 | 100 | 101 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1948 | 104 | 104 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1949 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 1950 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 114 |
| 1951 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 120 | 122 | 122 | 126 | 126 |
| 1952 | 127 | 128 | 128 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 131 | 134 | 134 | 134 |
| 1953 | 134 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 136 | 136 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 138 |
| 1954 | 139 | 139 | 139 | 141 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 142 |

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

1st April, 1954

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts, the Agricultural Wages Acts and the Catering Wages Act. In a number of cases the agreements have been arrived at by Joint Industrial Councils or similar bodies. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

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Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN JULY

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in July, was 80. In addition, 11 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during July in these 91 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at nearly 16,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during July at the establishments concerned was about 78,000.

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

| Industry Group | Number of Stoppages in progress in Month | | | Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress 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 .. | 5 | 55 | 60 | 5,100 | 9,000 |
| Metal Manufacture .. | — | 3 | 3 | 3,800 | 35,000 |
| Vehicles .. | 3 | — | 3 | 1,000 | 10,000 |
| Building and Contracting .. | 3 | 4 | 7 | 1,300 | 17,000 |
| All remaining industries and services .. | 1 | 18 | 19 | 4,500 | 7,000 |
| Total, July, 1954 .. | 11† | 80 | 91† | 15,700 | 78,000 |
| Total, June, 1954 .. | 20 | 146 | 166 | 21,000 | 69,000 |
| Total, July, 1953 .. | 17 | 85 | 102 | 15,100 | 32,000 |

Of the total of 78,000 days lost in July, 52,000 were lost by 13,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 9,700 were directly involved and 4,200 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 July also included 26,000 days lost by 1,800 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 81 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during July, 31, directly involving 3,700 workers, lasted not more than one day; 21, directly involving 1,300 workers, lasted two days; 8, directly involving 1,300 workers, lasted three days; 12, directly involving 2,000 workers, lasted four to six days; and 9, directly involving 1,500 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 80 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in July, 10, directly involving 1,300 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 32, directly involving 2,300 workers, on other wage questions; 9, directly involving 1,600 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or

persons; and 28, directly involving 4,400 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements. One stoppage, directly involving 100 workers, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1954 AND 1953

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

| Industry Group | January to July, 1954 | | | January to July, 1953 | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Number of Stoppages beginning in period | Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress | Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress | Number of Stoppages beginning in period | Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress | Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Coal Mining .. | 830 | 122,600‡ | 287,000 | 709 | 94,400‡ | 239,000 |
| Other Mining and Quarrying .. | 2 | 100 | — | 2 | — | — |
| Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products .. | 10 | 1,200 | 3,000 | 8 | 800 | 2,000 |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades .. | 5 | 200 | 1,000 | 1 | — | — |
| Metal Manufacture .. | 20 | 6,400 | 40,000 | 14 | 2,100 | 16,000 |
| Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing .. | 30 | 4,700 | 23,000 | 32 | 6,600 | 62,000 |
| Engineering .. | 27 | 4,400 | 24,000 | 24 | 6,100 | 34,000 |
| Vehicles .. | 34 | 13,800 | 61,000 | 19 | 17,000 | 253,000 |
| Other Metal Industries .. | 8 | 700 | 4,000 | 5 | 600 | 9,000 |
| Textiles .. | 8 | 500 | 1,000 | 2 | 900 | 9,000 |
| Leather, etc. .. | — | — | — | 11 | 8,000 | 7,000 |
| Clothing .. | 14 | 3,100 | 10,000 | — | — | — |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco .. | 7 | 400 | 3,000 | 3 | — | 1,000 |
| Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. | 11 | 1,200 | 8,000 | 13 | 700 | 5,000 |
| Paper and Printing .. | 2 | 700 | 19,000 | — | — | — |
| Other Manufacturing Industries .. | 8 | 5,200 | 26,000 | 7 | 1,700 | 6,000 |
| Building and Contracting .. | 40 | 29,500 | 198,000 | 34 | 3,600 | 11,000 |
| Gas, Electricity and Water .. | 2 | 300 | 3,000 | 2 | 300 | 1,000 |
| Transport, etc. .. | 44 | 18,100 | 50,000 | 42 | 12,600 | 23,000 |
| Distributive Trades .. | 6 | 2,400 | 2,000 | 3 | — | — |
| Other Services .. | 11 | 1,000 | 5,000 | 3 | — | — |
| Total .. | 1,119† | 216,500‡ | 768,000 | 934 | 155,500‡ | 679,000 |

The number of days lost in the period January to July, 1954, through stoppages which began in that period was 751,000. In addition, 17,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 2,300 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING JULY

| Industry, Occupations and Locality | Approximate Number of Workers involved | | Date when Stoppage | | Cause or Object | Result |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------|--------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Directly | Indirectly | Began | Ended | | |
| METAL MANUFACTURE:— Coke oven and other workers employed by a firm of steel manufacturers—Port Talbot | 230 | 3,530 | 5 July | 20 July | Coke oven workers' dissatisfaction with employer's offer in response to their claim for an increase in wages | Work resumed unconditionally. |
| AIRCRAFT:— Fitters and other engineering workers employed in the repair of aircraft—Belfast, Donibristle (Fife) and Gosport | 870 | 80 | 13 May | 19 July | Protest by members of a craft union against the employment of members of another union on work claimed to be appropriate to the craft union | Work resumed on advice of trade union officials to permit negotiations. |
| BUILDING AND CONTRACTING:— Electricians—various districts in London (two firms) | 460 | — | 21 Apr. | 7 Aug. | Employment of a non-unionist supervisor | Work resumed unconditionally. |

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

† A stoppage of electricians began in April, 1954, was later extended and, as a result, involved workers in more than one industry group. The stoppage has, however, been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

§ Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1954 was approximately 94,000, and in the corresponding period in 1953 was approximately 75,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 185,000 and 131,000.

|| 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.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 19th July, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

| | Men | Women | Total |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Persons admitted to courses during period .. | 717 | 101 | 818 |
| Persons in attendance at courses at end of period | 1,302 | 204 | 1,506 |
| Persons who completed courses during period .. | 634 | 82 | 716 |

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 19th July, 1954, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 52,883.

Reinstatement in Civil Employment

Information about the Acts relating to reinstatement in civil employment, viz., the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, the National Service Act, 1948, the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951, was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1951 (page 215).

The following Table analyses the determinations given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the quarter ended 30th June, 1954, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August, 1944.

| | June Quarter, 1954 | Total cases dealt with |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants .. | 4 | 1,716 |
| Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default .. | 6 | 890 |
| Orders for both reinstatement and compensation .. | 7 | 2,112 |
| Total of orders made .. | 17 | 4,718 |
| No orders made against the employers concerned .. | 17 | 4,580 |
| Total of cases determined .. | 34 | 9,298 |

Of the total of 9,298 cases determined since 1st August, 1944, 8,630 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, 643 under the National Service Act, 1948, 22 under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and three under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. Of the 34 cases determined during the June quarter, 1954, 31 were dealt with under the 1948 Act, and three under the 1950 Act.

Appeals against four determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the quarter, and of these, one was varied by him, and two reversed.

No reinstatement cases were determined during the quarter by Reinstatement Committees or the Umpire in Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man.

Other work of the Reinstatement Committees related to the statutory provisions of Section 51 of the National Service Act, 1948, prohibiting dismissal of employees by reason of liability for part-time service under the Act. During the quarter three applications for compensation under the Act were determined by Reinstatement Committees, orders for compensation being made in two of these cases. The Umpire did not decide any appeals against such Orders during the quarter.

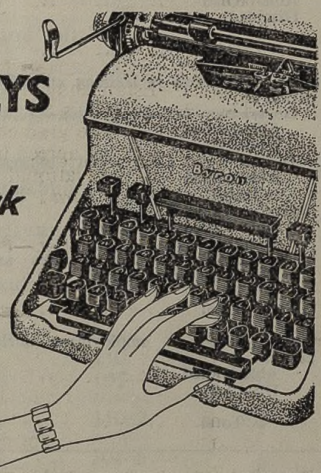
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Shipbuilding in Second Quarter of 1954

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 30th June, 1954, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of June was 328, with a gross tonnage of 2,195,085 tons, compared with 323 vessels of 2,175,760 tons gross at the end of March, 1954, an increase of 19,325 tons.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 726,185 at the end of June. This figure, which was 126,264 tons more than at the end of March, represented 33.1 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country and included 369,480 tons for Norway and 114,230 tons for Liberia. The tonnage at the end of June intended for registration abroad included 159,105 tons on which construction commenced during the quarter.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of June amounted to 5,848,891 tons gross, of which 37.5 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of June was 3,653,806, a decrease of 337,436 tons compared with the previous quarter. Steam and motor oil tankers of 100 tons gross and upwards under construction in the world amounted to 3,353,522 tons or 57.3 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers of 100 tons gross and upwards being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 1,135,693, representing 51.7 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in this country. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Poland, and China, for which countries no figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the second quarter of 1954 were 23 steamers, of 229,030 tons, and 43 motorships, of 127,412 tons, a total of 66 vessels, of 356,442 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 25 steamers, of 160,903 tons, and 38 motorships, of 189,437 tons, a total of 63 vessels of 350,340 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 29 steamers, of 125,705 tons, and 31 motorships, of 220,167 tons, a total of 60 vessels, of 345,872 tons gross.

The figures in this article exclude vessels of less than 100 tons gross. They also exclude non-propelled vessels (sail and barges).

Retail Prices Overseas

In the Table below a summary is given of the latest information received.

| Country | Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given | Index Figure | Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | Month before | Year before |
| European Countries | | | | |
| Austria (Vienna) | Mar., 1938 = 100 | | | |
| All Items* | June, 1954 | 684 | + 9 | +25 |
| Food .. | | 693 | +22 | +32 |
| Finland | Oct., 1951 = 100 | | | |
| All Items .. | June, 1954 | 103† | - 1 | Nil |
| Food .. | | 107† | - 1 | - 1 |
| France (Paris) | 1949 = 100 | | | |
| All Items .. | May, 1954 | 144.2 | + 1.8 | - 1.3 |
| Food .. | | 137.1 | + 3.4 | - 3.8 |
| Germany (Federal Area) | 1950 = 100 | | | |
| All Items .. | June, 1954 | 108 | Nil | Nil |
| Food .. | | 113 | + 1 | + 1 |
| Italy (Large towns) | 1938 = 100 | | | |
| All Items .. | May, 1954 | 58.02 | + 0.73 | + 1.0 |
| Food .. | | 68.74 | + 1.11 | + 1.15 |
| Netherlands | 1949 = 100 | | | |
| All Items .. | June, 1954 | 127 | + 1 | + 6 |
| Food .. | | 133 | + 2 | + 6 |
| Norway | 1949 = 100 | | | |
| All Items .. | May, 1954 | 141 | + 2 | + 6 |
| Food .. | | 159 | + 4 | +12 |
| Portugal (Lisbon) | July, 1948-June, 1949 = 100 | | | |
| All Items .. | May, 1954 | 97.5 | - 2.7 | Nil |
| Food .. | | 96.5 | - 4.7 | - 0.1 |
| Spain (Large towns) | July, 1936 = 100 | | | |
| All Items .. | Apr., 1954 | 584.9 | + 1.4 | + 4.3 |
| Food .. | | 737.9 | + 2.2 | - 0.3 |
| Switzerland | Aug., 1939 = 100 | | | |
| All Items .. | May, 1954 | 170.1 | + 0.5 | + 0.6 |
| Food .. | | 185.9 | + 0.7 | + 2.5 |
| Other Countries | | | | |
| Canada | 1949 = 100 | | | |
| All Items .. | June, 1954 | 116.1 | + 0.6 | + 1.2 |
| Food .. | | 112.0 | + 1.8 | + 0.6 |
| Ceylon (Colombo) | 1952 = 100 | | | |
| All Items .. | May, 1954 | 101.7 | + 1.7 | + 1.0 |
| Food .. | | 106.97 | + 2.36 | + 2.44 |
| Israel (Tel Aviv and Haifa) | Sept., 1951 = 100 | | | |
| All Items .. | Apr., 1954 | 217 | Nil | + 30 |
| Food .. | | 236.2 | - 2.0 | +41.2 |
| Japan | Jan.-Dec., 1951 = 100 | | | |
| All Items .. | Apr., 1954 | 119.4 | + 0.4 | + 9.9 |
| Food .. | | 119.5 | + 0.8 | +12.3 |
| United States | 1947-49 = 100 | | | |
| All Items .. | May, 1954 | 115.0 | + 0.4 | + 1.0 |
| Food .. | | 113.3 | + 0.9 | + 1.2 |

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Austria (food, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items).
† Figure supplied by Labour Attaché.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section

| Page | Page |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Arbitration Awards: | Notices and Orders: |
| Industrial Disputes and National Arbitration Tribunals .. | 295 |
| Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal .. | 295 |
| Industrial Court .. | 295 |
| Single Arbitrators, etc. .. | 296 |
| Wages Councils Acts .. | 296 |
| Agricultural Wages Acts .. | 296 |
| Legal Cases Affecting Labour .. | 296 |

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

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During July the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued twenty-two awards, Nos. 558 to 579.* One of the awards is summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 567 (12th July).—Parties: Members of the Electrical Contractors' Association of Scotland, and members of the Electrical Trades Union in their employment. Claim: That the £d. an hour increase in wages which operated from 19th April, 1954, should have had retrospective effect from 15th March, 1954. Award: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During July the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued three awards, two of which are summarised below; the remaining one did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 1090 (30th June).—Parties: The member firms of the Federation of Building Trade Employers of Northern Ireland, Limited, and the Northern Ireland Association of Civil Engineering Contractors represented on the Employers' Side of the Joint Council for the Building and Civil Engineering Industry (Northern Ireland), and certain members of the trade unions affiliated to the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives represented on the Workers' Side of the said Joint Council. Matter in dispute: The dispute arose out of "a disagreement between the two sides of the Joint Council in regard to an application made by the Operatives' Side for an increase of 1½d. per hour on current hourly rates of wages". Award: The Tribunal awarded that the wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 1½d. an hour, with effect from and including the beginning of the pay period in the week commencing 5th July, 1954.

Award No. 1091 (8th July).—Parties: Mr. T. Campbell, Newry, Messrs. James McAteer and Sons, Newry, Messrs. Charles Ewen and Sons, Newry, Messrs. Madden Brothers, Newry, Messrs. Byrne Brothers, Newry, Messrs. R. Niblock and Sons, Newry, and Mr. B. Havern, Newry, and Mr. M. Bennett, County Armagh, and certain members of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of Great Britain and Ireland. Claim: Application made by the Union on behalf of their members for the amendment of the agreement between the Newry and District Quarry Owners and Granite Merchants and the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of Great Britain and Ireland as follows:—(a) That the minimum rate for stone cutters be increased to 3s. 9d. an hour; (b) that the working week be reduced to 46½ hours, namely, 8½ hours Monday to Friday, and 4 hours on Saturday; (c) that the annual summer holidays be increased from one to two weeks. To provide for this, that the present 2 per cent. in respect of workers' wages set aside for this purpose be increased to 4 per cent. Award: The Tribunal found the claim not established and awarded accordingly.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During July the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued six awards, Nos. 256 to 261*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 256 (2nd July).—Parties: The Union of Post Office Workers and the Post Office. Claim: For increased scale of pay for Postal and Telegraph Officers (male). Award: The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the scale of pay in the London area for full-time permanent Postal and Telegraph Officers (male) shall be: Age 16 69s., age 17 76s., age 18 85s. 6d., age 19 93s., age 20 104s. 6d., age 21 128s., age 22 134s. 6d., age 23 142s. 6d., age 24 150s., age 25 (highest age point) 157s. 6d., then by 8s. to 165s. 6d., by 7s. 6d. to 173s., by 8s. to 181s., by 10s. 6d. to 202s.; (b) that the deductions from the London scale of pay applicable to the Intermediate and Provincial areas shall be the subject of further consideration between the Union of Post Office Workers and the Post Office; (c) that the above scale of pay shall have effect from the first full pay period following 1st March, 1954; (d) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scale of officers in post.

Award No. 257 (8th July).—Parties: The Civil Service Union and the Ministry of Health. Claim: For increased scale of pay with retrospective effect for Eye Fitters employed by the Ministry of Health. Award: The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the scale

of pay (undifferentiated) of Eye Fitters (male) employed by the Ministry of Health shall be: Age 25 and over 159s. 6d. by 5s. 6d. to 170s. 6d., by 6s. to 182s. 6d., by 6s. 6d. to 189s., by 7s. to 196s.; (b) that the above scale of pay shall have effect from 1st January, 1953; (c) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scale of officers in post.

The determination of rates of pay for male Eye Fitters under age 25 is referred back for negotiation and agreement between the parties. In the event of the parties failing to reach agreement within a period of three months from the date of this award either party shall be at liberty to report such failure to the Tribunal and the Tribunal will, after hearing the parties, determine the matter in dispute.

Award No. 258 (13th July).—Parties: The Union of Post Office Workers and the Post Office. Claim: For increased scale of pay for Radio Operators, Class I, employed in the Post Office. Award: The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the scale of pay for permanent Post Office Radio Operators, Class I, in Provincial areas shall be: Age 21 150s., age 22 156s. 6d., age 23 164s. 6d., age 24 172s., age 25 (highest age point) 179s. 6d., then by 8s. to 187s. 6d., by 7s. 6d. to 195s., by 8s. to 203s., by 10s. 6d. to 224s.; (b) that the differentials between the Provincial and Intermediate scales of pay shall be the subject of further consideration between the Union of Post Office Workers and the Post Office; (c) that the above scale of pay shall have effect from the first full pay period following 1st March, 1954; (d) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scale of officers in post.

Award No. 259 (22nd July).—Parties: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. Claim: For reduced hours for Assistant Station Radio Officers in the Composite Signals Organisation. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the weekly conditioned hours of Assistant Station Radio Officers in the Composite Signals Organisation shall be 42 (gross) in London and 44 (gross) in the Provinces.

Award No. 260 (30th July).—Parties: The Civil Service Union and the Government Communications Headquarters. Claim: For reduced hours for Superintendent Traffic Handlers, Traffic Handlers (Supervisory), and Traffic Handlers, established and unestablished. Award: The Tribunal awarded that with effect from the first full pay period following 1st August, 1954, the conditioned hours of Superintendent Traffic Handlers, Traffic Handlers (Supervisory), and Traffic Handlers, established and unestablished, shall be 44 net a week.

Award No. 261 (31st July).—Parties: The Inland Revenue Staff Federation and the Board of Inland Revenue. Claim: For increase in the number of temporary pensionable allowances to certain Inspectors of Taxes, Grade III, employed in the Chief Inspector's Branch of the Inland Revenue. Award: The Chairman found against the claim, the Members of the Tribunal being unable to agree as to their award.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During July the Industrial Court issued seven awards, Nos. 2520 to 2526. Four of the awards are summarised below. Award No. 2520 was an interpretation of Award No. 2459 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1953, page 300); the remaining two awards did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 2522 (19th July).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments. Claim: That motor drivers employed by Her Majesty's Stationery Office in the London area be paid wage rates and be granted other conditions of service not less favourable than those agreed between the British Federation of Master Printers and the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers. Award: The Court found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2523 (27th July).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Administrative and Clerical Staffs of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: For increase in salary scales for certain administrative and clerical officers within the purview of the Council. Award: The Court awarded that from 1st April, 1954, the sums offered by the Management Side in Columns 7 and 8 of the Appendix attached to the award should be applied to the officers within the grades shown in Column 1 and remunerated in accordance with the salary scales set out in Column 2 in the said Appendix listed.

Award No. 2524 (27th July).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: For increases of scales of salary to be paid to certain grades of administrative officers employed by the Regional Hospital Boards.

* See footnote * in second column on page 297.

Award: The Court awarded that from 1st April, 1954, the sums offered by the Management Side as set out in the Appendix attached to the award (which said sums in the cases of Treasurer and Deputy Treasurer grades include the element of improvement on general economic grounds offered to other staff in the said Appendix referred to) should be applied to the grades in the said Appendix listed.

Award No. 2525 (27th July).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Management Side of the National Railway Electrical Council. **Claim:** For the re-assessment of rates of pay of certain grades, with effect from 1st August, 1952, to be applied to corresponding grades of Railway Electrical Staff. **Award:** The Court referred to paragraph 5 of Industrial Court Award No. 2191, dated 2nd December, 1948 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1949, page 38), and, for reasons similar to those therein stated, were of the opinion that the re-assessment agreement reached by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry, while it may constitute one of the relevant factors in the examination of a claim for the re-assessment of the rates of pay for certain grades of Railway Electrical staff, cannot be regarded as the sole determining factor. The Court, therefore, found against the present claim and awarded accordingly.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During July two awards were issued by single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Both awards related to individual undertakings.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notice of Proposal

During July notice of intention to submit a wages regulation proposal to the Minister of Labour and National Service was given by the following Wages Council:—

Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal S.B. (40), dated 27th July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piecework basis time rates for female workers.

Further information concerning the above proposal 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 July 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 Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 926 (R.B. (46)), dated 9th July and effective from 23rd July. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 286.

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 939 (W.D.S. (61)), dated 12th July and effective from 26th July. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for female workers employed in the wholesale manufacturing branch of the trade and revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male workers employed in any branch of the trade.—See page 287.

The Jute Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 940 (J. (92)), dated 12th July and effective from 26th July. This Order prescribes revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates, general minimum piece rates and supplemental payments for male and certain female workers and piecework basis time rates for female workers.—See page 286.

The Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 975 (M.T. (40)), dated 20th July and effective from 4th August. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 1011 (H. (64)), dated 26th July and

* See footnote * in second column on page 297.

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effective from 13th August. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notice of Proposal

During July notice of intention to submit a wages regulation proposal to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was given by the following Wages Council:—

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.129), dated 9th July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order, 1954 (N.I.W.D. (N.74)), dated 15th July and effective from 26th July. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers in the Factory Branch of the trade.—See page 287.

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1954 (N.I.W.D. (N.75)), dated 15th July and effective from 26th July. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for female workers in the Retail Branch of the trade.—See page 287.

Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1954

Order relating to Wages of Temporary Agricultural Workers in Scotland

The Temporary Workers in Agriculture (Minimum Wages) (Scotland) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954, No. 899 (S.94)), made on 30th June, 1954, by the Secretary of State for Scotland, with effect from 8th July, 1954, fixes the minimum rates of wages for workers 16 years of age or over temporarily employed during holiday periods as workers in agriculture (including horticulture) under the Scottish Harvesting Scheme prepared by the Secretary of State. The minimum time rates of wages are—*male workers* 19 years and over 1s. 9d. an hour, 18 and under 19 years 1s. 7½d., 17 and under 18 years 1s. 4d., 16 and under 17 years 1s. 2d., *female workers* 18 years and over 1s. 5½d. The Order also fixes the minimum rates of wages for overtime employment and the maximum values at which board and lodging may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash.

Legal Cases Affecting Labour

Master and Servant—Liability of a negligent servant to reimburse his employer

The defendant was employed by the plaintiff company as a supervisor and it was part of his duty to drive workmen to and from their place of employment. The car was supplied by the company and there was an insurance policy in force in relation to the user of the car by the defendant. Whilst driving the car, the defendant was involved in a serious accident which caused the death of one workman and injury to several others.

The personal representative of the deceased workman and the injured workmen took proceedings against both the plaintiffs and the defendant and were awarded damages and costs, whereupon the plaintiffs brought the present action against their employee on the ground that the accident was due to his negligence and that they were therefore entitled to recover from him the amount which they had been ordered to pay as a result of the accident.

The action came before Mr. Justice Finmore at the Birmingham Assizes when he held (i) that it was a term of the defendant's contract of employment that the employers would take out a contract of insurance in compliance with the Road Traffic Act, 1930, but that there was no implied term that the defendant was to be indemnified against liability; and (ii) that, as the defendant's negligence was the sole cause of the action, the employers were entitled to recover the whole of the damages they had paid. It was immaterial that the ground of the action was not that injury had been done to them personally and also whether either party was insured in respect of the particular risk.

Mr. Justice Finmore in the course of his judgment said that a master can sue a servant for negligence and the servant could not claim to be exempted, but the question here was whether a master could sue his servant if the injury had been caused to other people and not directly to the master. He thought that a person held vicariously liable for the tort of another had a right to sue for

* See footnote * in second column on page 297.

indemnity provided that neither he nor any of his servants had by negligence contributed to the accident. The plaintiffs were therefore entitled to recover the whole of the damages. He did not think that there was an implied term in the contract of service that a policy of insurance to indemnify the driver of the car had to be in force, and he was not called on to decide whether in the present case the motor insurance policy in force did indemnify the driver.—*Semtex Limited v. Gladstone*. Birmingham Assizes, 5th April, 1954.

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 received in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland*, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The price of each Instrument, etc., unless otherwise indicated, is 2d. net (3½d. post free).

The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 926; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 9th July; **The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 939;** price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 12th July; **The Jute Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 940;** price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), made on 12th July; **The Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 975;** price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), made on 20th July; **The Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 1011;** price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), made on 26th July. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 296.

The Temporary Workers in Agriculture (Minimum Wages) (Scotland) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 899 (S.94)), made on 30th June by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1954.—See page 296.

(i) **The Fire Services (Auxiliary Firemen) (Sick Pay) Regulations, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 905),** dated 2nd July; (ii) **The Fire Services (Auxiliary Firemen) (Sick Pay) (Scotland) Regulations, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 915 (S.95)),** dated 3rd July. These Regulations were made (i) by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs and (ii) by the Secretary of State for Scotland, under the Fire Services Act, 1947. They came into operation (i) on 9th July and (ii) on 8th July, and provide for the payment of sick pay to an auxiliary fireman who loses remuneration in his private employment in consequence of an injury or disease received or contracted, without his own default, in the course of his duty as a fireman.

The Atomic Energy Authority (Appointed Day) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 832 (C.7)), made on 24th June by Her Majesty in Council under the Atomic Energy Authority Act, 1954. The Act made provision for the setting up, on a day to be appointed, of an Atomic Energy Authority for the United Kingdom. The Order now made provides that the appointed day shall be 1st August, 1954.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 923), made on 6th July by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 269.

The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1954 No. 103), dated 28th May; **The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 104),** dated 2nd June; **The Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 107),** dated 2nd June; **The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 108),** dated 17th June; **The Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 111),** dated 4th June; **The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 112),** dated 25th June. These Orders, which are price 4d. net each (5½d. post free), were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for June, page 219, and July, page 258).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—*How They Happen and How to Prevent Them at Factories, Docks, Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction. Volume 20 (New Series).* July, 1954. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Careers.—(1) *Careers for Men and Women Series.* (i) No. 6. *Auctioneering, Estate Agency and Land Agency.* (Revised, January, 1954.) (ii) No. 7. *Insurance.* (Revised, April, 1954.) (iii) No. 17. *Electrical Engineering.* (Revised, May, 1954.) Price 9d. each (10½d.). (2) *Choice of Careers. New Series.* (i) No. 32. *Civil Service. Executive and Clerical Officers.* May, 1954. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.). (ii) No. 52. *Physiotherapist.* June, 1954. Price 6d. (7½d.). (iii) No. 55. *Her Majesty's Forces. The Army. Openings for Boys in the Ranks.* June, 1954. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.).

* See footnote * in next column.

(iv) No. 59. *Accountant.* July, 1954. Price 9d. (10½d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Census of Distribution, 1950.—*Census of Distribution and Other Services, 1950. Volume II. Retail and Service Trades General Tables.* Board of Trade. Price £1 2s. 6d. (£1 3s. 2d.).—See page 269.

Census of Production for 1951.—*Reports.* (i) *Volume I. Trade J. Cement.* (ii) *Volume 7. Trade I. Hats, Caps and Millinery.* (iii) *Volume 7. Trade J. Gloves.* (iv) *Volume II. Trade D. Toys and Games.* Price 1s. 6d. each (1s. 7½d.). Board of Trade.

Coal.—*Quarterly Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the first quarter of 1954.* National Coal Board. Price 5d. (6½d.).—See page 267.

Economic Co-operation.—*Seventeenth Report on Operations under the Economic Co-operation Agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America, covering the third and fourth calendar quarters of 1953.* Cmd. 9195. Price 6d. (7½d.). Foreign Office.

Electricity Supply.—*Report of the Sub-Committee of the Joint Consultative Committee.* July, 1954. Price 4d. (5½d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.—See page 268.

Mines and Quarries.—*Report of H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries for 1952.* Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.). Ministry of Fuel and Power.—See page 269.

National Assistance.—*Report of the National Assistance Board for the year ended December, 1953.* Cmd. 9210. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.). Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.—See page 269.

Railways.—*Railways Re-organisation Scheme.* Cmd. 9191. Price 9d. (10½d.). Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation.

Scotland.—*Education in Scotland in 1953.* Cmd. 9141. Scottish Education Department. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.).

Training.—*Training of Supervisors. Report of the Committee of Inquiry.* May, 1954. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.—See page 263.

MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD

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 23rd, 24th and 25th November, 1954, 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 also be held on 23rd, 24th and 25th November, 1954.

The written part of the Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the same Centres on 24th November, 1954, and the Oral and Practical Examination, to be attended only by those who qualify in the written test, in January, 1955.

Intending candidates should apply after 26th August 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 21st September, 1954. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Mining Qualifications Board, Ministry of Fuel and Power, Thames House South, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

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

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Communications with regard to the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. (Telephone: Bushey Heath 3211.)

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