



# Ministry of Labour Gazette

VOLUME LXII, No. 5

MAY, 1954

Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

PRICE 1s. 6d. NET

Annual subscription 19s. 6d. post free

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## Industrial Disputes in 1953

SOME preliminary statistics of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom during 1953 were given in the review of wages, retail prices, disputes, etc., in 1953, which appeared in the January, 1954, issue of this GAZETTE (page 5). More detailed statistics regarding these stoppages, revised in accordance with the latest information received, are now available and are given below.

The statistics on this subject compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. Small stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers and those which lasted less than one day are excluded from the statistics, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures also exclude any loss of time which may be caused at other establishments by shortages of material or other effects brought about by the stoppages which are included in the statistics.

The number of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as having begun in 1953, was 1,746, as compared with 1,714 in the previous year. Four other stoppages which began in 1952 continued into 1953 so that the total number of stoppages in progress in 1953 was 1,750. The aggregate number of workers involved in 1953 in the stoppages which began in that year was about 1,370,000, and, in addition, nearly 4,000 workers were involved in 1953 in stoppages which had started towards the end of the previous year. Some of these workers were only indirectly involved, *i.e.*, they were thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but were not themselves parties to the disputes. The classification of the workers concerned into those directly and those indirectly involved is necessarily approximate, but it is estimated that, of the total of about 1,374,000 reported as involved in all stoppages in progress in 1953, about 41,000 were indirectly involved. The total number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress in the previous year was about 416,000. Separate figures for the numbers of males and females involved are not available.

The total number of workers shown as involved in stoppages during any given year has been obtained by aggregating the

numbers involved in the separate stoppages during that year. Some workers are involved in more than one stoppage during a year and have therefore been counted more than once in the year's total. Precise information regarding the extent to which individual workers became involved in two or more stoppages during any one year is not available, but it is estimated that, during 1953, the net number of individuals involved in all stoppages in progress in that year was about 1,290,000. Of the workers believed to have been involved in more than one stoppage during 1953 the great majority were coal miners, but there were some in establishments concerned with the manufacture or repair of motor vehicles and aircraft and small numbers in certain other industries.

No information is available as to the extent to which the same workers were involved in stoppages which occurred in different years.

The aggregate number of working days lost in 1953, through stoppages which began in that year, is estimated at about 2,157,000. In addition, about 27,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1953 through stoppages which began towards the end of the previous year, making a total of 2,184,000 working days lost in all stoppages in progress in 1953, compared with 1,792,000 lost in 1952. In the case of shift workers a shift is counted as a working day for the purpose of these figures.

The number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress during the year represented about 6 per cent. of the total number of employees in civil employment and the loss of time for each of the workers involved averaged about two working days during the year. Over one-half of the total loss of time in 1953 was accounted for by a one-day stoppage of slightly over one million workers in December.

### Analysis by Causes of Stoppages

An analysis of the principal causes of industrial disputes which led to stoppages of work *beginning* in 1953, showing the numbers and proportions of stoppages and of workers directly involved therein, is given in the next Table. In some cases stoppages originated from more than one matter in dispute, *e.g.*, a claim for an advance in wages accompanied by a claim for some other change in working conditions. For

the purpose of these statistics such cases have been classified according to what appeared to be the principal cause of the stoppage.

Principal Cause of Disputes leading to a Stoppage of Work	Stoppages beginning in 1953		Workers directly involved in Stoppages beginning in 1953	
	Number	Per cent. of total	Number	Per cent. of total
Wages:—				
Claims for increases ..	97	5.5	1,116,900	84.0
Other wage disputes ..	694	39.8	83,300	6.3
All wage disputes ..	791	45.3	1,200,200	90.3
Hours of labour ..	45	2.6	8,800	0.7
Employment of particular classes of persons*	227	13.0	47,500	3.6
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline ..	640	36.7	53,300	4.0
Trade union status†	30	1.7	11,100	0.8
Sympathetic action ..	13	0.7	8,200	0.6
Total ..	1,746	100.0	1,329,100	100.0

#### Analysis by Magnitude of Stoppages

In the Tables below the stoppages beginning in 1953 are classified according to the length of time they lasted, the loss of working time caused and the total number of workers involved. In this analysis the figures include working days lost in 1954 in cases where the stoppages continued into that year.

	Number of Stoppages beginning in 1953	Number of Workers involved directly and indirectly in these Stoppages	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in these Stoppages
Total ..	1,746	1,370,000	2,173,000

#### Classified by Duration in Working Days

Not more than one day ..	738	1,156,000	1,148,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days ..	435	53,000	77,000
" 2 " " " 3 " ..	220	45,000	90,000
" 3 " " " 4 " ..	115	29,000	76,000
" 4 " " " 5 " ..	80	22,000	78,000
" 5 " " " 6 " ..	41	20,000	81,000
" 6 " " " 12 " ..	55	20,000	125,000
" 12 " " " 18 " ..	27	7,000	68,000
" 18 " " " 24 " ..	14	7,000	101,000
" 24 " " " 36 " ..	5	1,000	25,000
" 36 " " " 60 " ..	7	9,000	262,000
" 60 days " " " ..	9	1,000	42,000

#### Classified by Aggregate Number of Working Days lost

Under 500 days ..	1,465	98,000	153,000
500 and under 1,000 days ..	113	42,000	79,000
1,000 " " 5,000 " ..	134	85,000	261,000
5,000 " " 25,000 " ..	29	55,000	264,000
25,000 " " 50,000 " ..	3	8,000	104,000
50,000 days and upwards ..	2	1,082,000	1,312,000

#### Classified by Total Number of Workers directly and indirectly involved

Under 100 workers ..	1,203	40,000	119,000
100 and under 250 workers ..	250	39,000	102,000
250 " " 500 " ..	164	58,000	159,000
500 " " 1,000 " ..	84	54,000	166,000
1,000 " " 2,500 " ..	33	50,000	173,000
2,500 " " 5,000 " ..	7	22,000	102,000
5,000 " " 10,000 " ..	3	22,000	267,000
10,000 workers and upwards ..	2	1,085,000	1,085,000

As in other recent years, most of the stoppages of work during 1953 were of short duration (only about 7 per cent. lasted more than 6 working days in 1953 and about 9 per cent. during 1952) and in the majority the number of workers involved and the aggregate loss of time were relatively small.

#### Analysis by Industry

The Table in the next column analyses by industry groups the number of stoppages reported as beginning in 1953, together with the number of workers involved in, and the aggregate number of

\* Employment of particular classes or persons includes, e.g., demarcation disputes; for reinstatement of discharged or suspended employee(s); disputes arising from employment of certain officials.

† Trade union status includes, e.g., refusal of trade union members to work with non-unionists.

working days lost through, all stoppages in progress in that year, including four stoppages which began in 1952:—

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in 1953	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in 1953	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in 1953 through all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	—	—	—
Mining and Quarrying:—			
Coal Mining ..	1,307	168,400*	393,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	6	200	1,000
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—			
Bricks and Fireclay Goods ..	9	700	2,000
China and Earthenware ..	1	1,200	1,000
Glass ..	2	1,800	2,000
Cement, Cast Stone, Abrasives, etc. ..	2	800	1,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades:—			
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ..	5	700	1,000
Chemicals and Dyes ..	1	100	†
Explosives and Fireworks ..	1	100	†
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Paints, Soaps, Matches, Oils, etc. ..	2	200	†
Metal Manufacture:—			
Iron and Steel (Blast Furnaces, Melting, Rolling, etc.) ..	7	30,000	36,000
Iron Foundries, Sheet, Tinplate, Tubes, etc. ..	23	41,400	53,000
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. ..	3	11,300	11,000
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods:—			
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	52	143,100	206,000
Engineering and Machinery (non-electrical) ..	40	369,700	418,000
Electrical Machinery, etc. ..	13	145,600	148,000
Vehicles:—			
Motor Vehicles, Aircraft, Cycles ..	40	300,700	560,000
Railway Locomotives, Carriages, Trains, etc. ..	13	26,500	29,000
Carts, Perambulators, etc. ..	—	—	—
Other Metal Industries ..	14	42,700	64,000
Textiles:—			
Cotton ..	2	400	1,000
Woolen and Worsted ..	2	†	†
Other Textiles ..	4	3,800	18,000
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	2	100	1,000
Clothing:—			
Clothing other than Footwear ..	14	8,600	7,000
Boots, Shoes, etc. (incl. Repairs) ..	4	200	1,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—			
Grain Milling ..	—	—	—
Bread, Flour Confectionery, etc. ..	2	100	1,000
Other Food ..	6	1,900	6,000
Drink ..	1	†	†
Tobacco ..	—	—	—
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	17	2,600	10,000
Paper and Printing:—			
Paper, Board, Cartons, etc. ..	1	†	†
Printing, Publishing, etc. ..	1	100	†
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	9	8,400	16,000
Building and Contracting ..	80	18,300	101,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	4	500	1,000
Transport and Communication:—			
Railways ..	2	300	†
Road Passenger Transport ..	27	17,900	30,000
Goods Transport by Road ..	24	3,000	6,000
Water Transport and Docks ..	21	16,400	33,000
Other Transport and Communication ..	—	—	—
Distributive Trades ..	8	4,300	23,000
Insurance, Banking and Finance ..	—	—	—
Public Administration ..	7	1,800	2,000
Professional Services ..	2	100	†
Miscellaneous Services (Entertainment, Sport, Catering, etc.) ..	3	100	1,000
Total ..	1,746†	1,374,000*	2,184,000

The numbers of workers shown above as involved in all stoppages in progress in 1953 in the various industries include workers who were directly involved and also those involved only indirectly (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments affected, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The totals also include workers who were involved in four stoppages in 1953 which had begun in the previous year.

#### Principal Disputes in 1953

The largest single stoppage of work arising from an industrial dispute in 1953 was a one-day token stoppage at the beginning of December which followed the rejection of a claim for a 15 per cent. wage increase and involved about 1,070,000 workers employed mainly in the engineering (including vehicles) and shipbuilding industries. This stoppage accounted for about one-half of the total number of working days lost during the year. Following this stoppage the Minister of Labour and National Service appointed Courts of Inquiry to enquire into and report separately on the causes and circumstances of the disputes in each of the two industries. The Reports of these Courts of Inquiry have been published (Cmd. 9084 and Cmd. 9085), and a summary of the contents of each of the Reports and of the general observations and conclusions of the Courts appeared in the March, 1954, issue of this GAZETTE (page 81).

The largest number of stoppages during 1953 occurred in the coal mining industry. These stoppages accounted for nearly one-fifth of the aggregate loss of time in all stoppages in 1953 and for

\* Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the year's total. The net number of individuals involved in stoppages in progress during the year was approximately 1,292,000. For coal mining the total was approximately 116,000.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

‡ A stoppage of engineering workers in November and another in December, 1953, involved workers in many of the industry groups but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

one in every eleven of the individual workers involved. The majority of these coal mining stoppages were of short duration. Among the more important was one in Yorkshire during February arising from a proposal to use part of a colliery for the training of new coal-face workers and which, it was claimed, would have involved the transfer of a small number of workers to other work at lower pay. In this stoppage approximately 27,000 working days were lost by about 2,800 workers. In April, approximately 6,800 days were lost by about 1,200 colliery workers in East Fife in support of a claim, by task workers, that when employed on alternative work they should be paid not less than their average task work earnings; a further 5,000 days were lost by about 1,900 workers who ceased work in sympathy with the workers involved in this dispute.

In the shipbuilding industry a stoppage during the greater part of March by some 1,900 workers on Clydeside, in support of a claim for an increase in wages, resulted in the loss of about 29,000 working days. The employment of shipwrights on work claimed by platers led to a stoppage of work during May and June in which approximately 16,000 days were lost by about 1,600 workers.

A stoppage which began in the latter part of January and continued until the beginning of March involved about 700 workers employed in the manufacture of accounting machines in Belfast and resulted in the loss of about 21,000 working days. This dispute arose from the workers' refusal to clock job cards in connection with the management's bonus scheme. The engagement of a new worker before the settlement of earlier disputes concerning piece-work prices and the dismissal of 12 workers led to a stoppage of work by engineering workers in Sheffield during August and September in which about 10,000 days were lost by about 900 workers.

A protracted stoppage, from the middle of February to the beginning of May, which involved about 9,000 workers employed in motor car manufacture at Birmingham, was caused by alleged discrimination against a shop steward when other redundant workers were being re-engaged. This stoppage resulted in the loss of about 239,000 working days. A Court of Inquiry was appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service and reported on the causes and circumstances of the dispute (see the May, 1953, issue of this GAZETTE, page 160).

In the building industry a stoppage during August and September, involving about 3,400 electricians and mates employed in various districts in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, in support of a claim for an increase in wages, resulted in the loss of approximately 49,000 days. A Court of Inquiry was appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to enquire into the causes and circumstances of this dispute and a report was issued subsequently (see the October, 1953, issue of this GAZETTE, page 351). The rejection of a claim by steel erectors for an increase in height money led to a stoppage which began during the second half of October and lasted until the first week of December. This stoppage involved about 500 workers employed at Scunthorpe and caused the loss of about 18,000 working days.

Some 6,200 dock workers at Birkenhead and Liverpool lost about 21,000 working days during October when they ceased work because a docker was dismissed for refusing to accept work to which he had been allocated.

## 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 158 to 175.

#### Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during March by 8,000 (5,000 males and 3,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,283,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 1,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 5,000, and other industries and services an increase of 14,000. 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 decreased by 24,000 from 23,465,000 to 23,441,000.

#### 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 326,519 to 303,079 between 15th March and 12th April, 1954, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 16,347 to 13,506. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 20,843 among males and 5,438 among females.

#### Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 141 at the end of April compared with 139 at the end

of March. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during April resulted in an increase estimated at £826,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 2,551,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the engineering and allied industries, shipbuilding and ship repairing, the iron and steel industry, the wool textile industry in Yorkshire, and railway workshops.

#### Disputes in Years 1934-1953

The next Table gives figures relating to stoppages of work through industrial disputes in each of the past 20 years. In the columns showing the number of stoppages in each year, those stoppages which began in one year and continued into the next year have been included only in the year in which they began. As regards the numbers of workers involved and the loss in working days, however, separate particulars are shown for stoppages which began in the year under review and for all stoppages in progress in the year, including those which began in the previous year.

Year	Number of Stoppages beginning in Year	Number of Workers* involved in Stoppages		Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in Year in Stoppages		
		Beginning in Year		In progress in Year	Beginning in Year	In progress in Year
		Directly	Indirectly	In Year	In Year	In Year
1934	471	109	25	134	955	000's
1935	553	230	41	279	1,849	1,955
1936	818	241	75	322	1,726	1,829
1937	1,129	388	209	610	3,132	3,413
1938	875	211	63	275	1,329	1,334
1939	940	246	91	337	1,352	1,356
1940	922	225	74	299	938	940
1941	1,251	297	63	361	1,076	1,079
1942	1,303	349	107	457	1,527	1,527
1943	1,785	454	103	559	1,805	1,808
1944	2,194	716	105	826	3,687	3,714
1945	2,293	447	84	532	2,827	2,835
1946	2,205	405	121	529	2,138	2,158
1947	1,721	489	131	623	2,389	2,433
1948	1,759	324	100	426	1,935	1,944
1949	1,426	313	120	434	1,805	1,807
1950	1,339	269	33	303	1,375	1,389
1951	1,719	336	43	379	1,687	1,694
1952	1,714	303	112	416	1,769	1,792
1953	1,746	1,329	41	1,374	2,157	2,184

The average yearly number of days lost during the period 1914 to 1918 was about 5,360,000. In the following three years the average was about 49,140,000. From 1922 to 1932 (omitting 1926, when 162,000,000 days were lost, mainly in the coal mining dispute and general strike), the yearly average was about 7,560,000. Since 1932 the annual totals have been considerably lower, and in the 20 years, 1934 to 1953, the yearly total of days lost ranged from 940,000 to 3,710,000, the average being about 1,907,000. The average during the six war years 1940-45 was about 1,980,000.

\* Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total. Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in one year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages in progress.

of March. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during April resulted in an increase estimated at £826,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 2,551,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the engineering and allied industries, shipbuilding and ship repairing, the iron and steel industry, the wool textile industry in Yorkshire, and railway workshops.

#### Retail Prices

At 13th April, 1954, the retail prices index was 142 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 141 at 16th March and with 141 at 14th April, 1953. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of cabbage, tomatoes, fish and cooking apples, and to higher local rates in England and Wales, these increases being partly offset by lower prices for eggs.

#### Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during April in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 29,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 73,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 160, and, in addition, 15 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

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## NATIONAL SERVICE

### Call-up and Deferment of 1929-1935 Classes

An article is published in this GAZETTE at six-monthly intervals giving information about the age-classes which have been required to register under the National Service Acts (see, for example, page 384 of the November, 1953, issue). Similar information is now available for 5th April, 1954, in respect of men born between 1st January, 1929, and 31st December, 1935, and a summary of that information is given below.

Men in the classes in question were registered under the National Service Acts at various dates between 7th December, 1946, and 5th September, 1953. Each man was informed by means of a leaflet issued to him when he registered of the conditions which govern the grant of deferment of call-up to apprentices, learners, articulated pupils, etc., to enable them to complete their industrial training or their training for professional qualifications before call-up. He was also informed that there are arrangements under which deferment may be granted to enable the student to remain in full-time attendance at school to sit external examinations, such as the General Certificate of Education, or to undertake a University course of study. Arrangements for deferment of call-up on the ground of industrial need continued to operate in regard to men employed in coal mining and agriculture (subject, in the case of agriculture, to the change indicated in the second paragraph after the Table below).

The total numbers of men included in the analysis of 5th April, 1954, were 298,000 of the 1929 class, 304,000 of the 1930 class, 301,000 of the 1931 class, 303,000 of the 1932 class, 281,000 of the 1933 class, 288,000 of the 1934 class and 279,000 of the 1935 class. Large numbers of these classes had already been posted to the Forces, and the remainder had either been medically rejected for service, or were awaiting posting to the Forces, or had had their call-up deferred. The numbers in the various classes were as follows. (A more detailed analysis of the registers has made it possible to give separate figures for certain classes that were not separately distinguished in previous articles in this series and it has also resulted in some re-allocation as between the various items in the Table. For these reasons some of the present figures cannot be directly compared with the figures given under similar headings in previous articles) —

	1929 and 1930 Classes	1931 Class	1932 Class	1933 Class	1934 Class	1935 Class
Posted to H.M. Forces or entered as volunteers	461,000	211,900	198,300	166,900	154,400	121,700
Found unfit for service in H.M. Forces	77,600	47,500	54,000	40,600	34,000	31,700
Available for H.M. Forces or awaiting medical examination	1,000	900	2,300	9,100	3,100	10,800
Application for deferment of call-up under consideration —						
Agricultural cases	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,100
Others	—	—	100	300	200	400
Call-up deferred —						
Apprentices	200	500	2,700	26,100	52,500	62,500
Post-Apprenticeship Deferments	400	1,000	1,300	400	—	—
Articled pupils and others training for professional qualifications	1,600	2,800	4,300	5,700	6,800	7,700
Agricultural workers	28,600	15,200	15,500	4,500	5,900	7,700
Coal mining workers	13,200	7,800	8,600	9,600	11,100	10,400
Seamen	9,300	5,900	5,900	5,100	5,500	5,100
Scientific Research workers on high priority work	500	200	100	—	—	—
Boys at school granted deferment to 31st July, 1954 (to take General Certificate of Education, etc.)	—	—	—	—	900	9,500
University students, student teachers, etc.	3,000	4,600	7,400	9,600	10,300	7,200
All others (including hardship postponements, emigrants, "approved school" cases, etc.)	5,600	2,700	2,500	2,100	2,300	3,200
Total	602,000	301,000	303,000	281,000	288,000	279,000

It should be noted that the men whose call-up for the Forces has been deferred have not yet been medically examined, and consequently it is not known how many of them are in fact unfit for service. The figures on the second line of the Table represent the "unfits" among those who have already been medically examined, and for all age-classes taken together they represent approximately 17½ per cent. of the total number in that category. The rate of medical rejection showed some increase after the introduction, in the second half of 1948, of improved methods of medical examination and classification, which have resulted in a somewhat greater number being found unfit for service in the Forces. This increase, however, has now been offset to some extent by the call-up of some Grade III

men (who were previously rejected) for employment within their physical capacity in the Forces.

In view of the shortage of labour in the coal mining industry, men employed in certain occupations in that industry will continue to have their call-up suspended. Men born in 1932 or earlier whose call-up has been suspended because of employment in agriculture are, in present circumstances, not normally regarded as available for call-up while they remain in that employment. Agricultural workers born after 1932 will in general be regarded as available for call-up: deferment may, however, be granted (subject to certain stringent conditions being satisfied) in the case of men employed on farms with not more than two regular full-time male workers aged 17 or over (in addition to the working principal or manager) or where the worker is employed substantially as a stockman having the care of cattle, sheep or pigs. If an agricultural worker born in 1933 or later changes from one agricultural job to another after the date he was due to register under the National Service Acts, deferment cannot be considered in respect of the new employment unless it is taken up before a notice to attend for medical examination is issued to him.

Fuller details of the agricultural deferment arrangements are set out in a leaflet (N.L.16) which can be obtained from any Local Office of the Ministry. Agricultural workers who are not granted deferment but who have been placed in medical grade III will not be called up, although fit for call-up, while they remain in agricultural employment.

The men included in the Table who are shown as having been granted deferment to 31st July, 1954, to take the General Certificate of Education or an examination of similar or higher standard, will normally become available for call-up after termination of their deferment on 31st July, unless granted further deferment to continue their full-time studies or to enter into an apprenticeship or to train for a professional qualification.

The figures relating to the deferment of University students, etc., include men pursuing, or under consideration for, full-time courses for University degrees and qualifications of a similar standard, courses at Teachers' Training Colleges in Scotland, and also medical, dental, etc., and theological and missionary training. The deferment position of students taking courses for University degrees or qualifications of similar standard and medical, dental, etc., or higher technical courses is determined by Joint Recruiting Boards which have been established at all University Centres, and the majority (about 40,000) of the men in the above categories were students dealt with by these Boards. Applications for the deferment of students in full-time attendance at technical classes (other than those whose cases are considered by Joint Recruiting Boards) are dealt with by National Service Deferment Boards.

The statistics which were compiled on 5th April included an occupational analysis of the apprentices who had been granted deferment. About 49 per cent. of the total number of apprentices in the deferment class at 5th April were in engineering and metal-working occupations and about 29 per cent. were in building occupations. The following Table shows the numbers in the principal occupations: —

	1931 Class	1932 Class	1933 Class	1934 Class	1935 Class
<b>Building Occupations:</b>					
Carpenters	7	92	2,278	6,090	6,504
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, etc.	4	68	1,408	3,217	3,853
Bricklayers	3	33	836	2,626	3,277
Painters and Decorators	1	40	977	2,753	2,831
Plasterers	—	9	221	594	646
Other Building Craftsmen	5	33	417	1,234	1,445
<b>Engineering, Shipbuilding, etc., Occupations:</b>					
Motor Mechanics, Fitters (not electrical), etc.	36	215	2,315	4,452	5,373
Toolmakers, Precision Fitters, etc.	52	401	3,687	7,170	9,388
Electrical Engineering Fitters, Erectors, etc.	16	168	1,244	2,301	2,728
Electricians, Wiremen, etc.	6	111	1,743	3,583	4,346
Millwrights, Maintenance Fitters (not electrical), etc.	11	72	604	1,152	1,393
Turners	35	497	497	1,064	1,382
Vehicle Body Builders	4	13	421	806	777
Scientific Instrument Makers and Assemblers	12	88	600	1,218	1,115
Sheet Metal Workers, Finsmiths	—	10	297	961	1,128
Shipwrights	2	36	344	601	648
Patternmakers	1	13	278	597	792
Platers	3	24	389	815	931
Iron and Steel Founders and Moulders	3	10	247	494	678
Welders, Burners, Cutters	3	19	228	465	503
<b>Other Occupations:</b>					
Draughtsmen, etc.	287	601	2,020	3,124	3,265
Printers	26	176	997	1,582	2,084

Deferment under the provisions regarding apprenticeship is granted initially for a period of 12 months. Renewal of deferment will then be conditional on a report of satisfactory progress, showing that the apprentice is gaining full experience of his trade. If progress is satisfactory, deferment may be renewed for a further twelve months or until the date on which the apprenticeship is due to end, whichever is the shorter period. Comparison with the figures for April, 1953 (given in the May, 1953, issue of this

GAZETTE, page 158), shows a considerable reduction in the 1931 and 1932 classes in most of the occupations included in the Table. This was mainly due to the fact that many men had completed their apprenticeship and become available for service in the Forces. The reduction in the number of apprenticeship deferments is reflected in an increase in the numbers posted to the Forces, with a corresponding slight increase in the numbers found unfit for service.

### Registration under National Service Acts

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 19th June. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st July and 30th September, 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. In particular, there is only a limited number of vacancies in the Royal Navy for men not entering on a regular engagement.

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.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has announced that it is proposed to hold a further registration on 18th September, when men born between 1st October and 31st December, 1936, will register.

### Deferment of National Service of Students in 1954-55

Arrangements for the academic year 1954-55 for the deferment of national service of students at Universities and certain other educational institutions, and for deferment to remain at school, have been set out in a Memorandum issued jointly by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the Ministry of Education, the Scottish Education Department, and some other Government Departments. The Memorandum is intended for the guidance of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of Universities, University Colleges, Agricultural and Technical Colleges and certain other institutions of further education, and Headmasters of Secondary Schools. It states that the arrangements for the deferment of students operating in 1953-54 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1953, page 199) will be repeated in 1954-55. The Memorandum draws attention to an additional provision concerning boys who wish to remain at school until the end of the school year so as to fit in their national service with entry into a University or comparable course in the October following their release from the Forces. Where, for that reason, such boys wish to be called up without a delay on leaving school, it will be necessary for them to inform the Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service of their intention to proceed to a University or College after national service and of their wish to be called up not later than the September after they have left school (or the August, if the course they have in mind will begin in the September after their release).

#### Admission of Ex-Service Men

The Minister of Labour and National Service will rely on the undertaking given by the Vice-Chancellors of Universities that preference in filling places will continue to be given to suitable ex-service men.

#### Deferment of National Service

Deferment to enter a University may be obtained provided the men (a) go straight from full-time attendance at school or similar educational establishment to University (except where it is part of the recognised training for a profession to spend some time in practical work), or, although no longer at school, they have secured acceptance by a University for the October immediately following the end of the school year in which they become 18; and (b) will not pass out of liability for national service. The age at which this liability ceases is the 26th birthday, or 30th birthday in the case of registered medical and dental practitioners, and no-one will be given deferment to start a course which clearly cannot be completed before that date.

Students who lose their place at the University or other institution which they were attending, whether through examination failure or otherwise, will normally have their deferment terminated forthwith. The arrangements also place some restriction upon changes from



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one course of studies to another. Students taking a course of studies for four years or longer will not be permitted to change to a different course after the commencement of the third year of the course. If the length of the course is two or three years, change to a different course will not be permitted after the commencement of the second year.

Extension of deferment may be granted for the purpose of post-graduate research for a period not exceeding three complete years. Application may also be made for extension of deferment to take a second degree or a diploma course, a modern language course abroad, or a travelling scholarship. The application for further deferment must be supported by the University and may be made only where the extra deferment would not enable the man to pass out of liability. Men intending to take a professional qualification or to enter into articles after completing the University course may ask for further deferment, provided they go straight from one to the other and are able to complete the articles or obtain the professional qualification before passing out of liability.

In the case of agricultural and horticultural studies, deferment will be given to students who are required to undertake one year's practical training on the land before admission to a full-time course of study leading to an approved qualification in agriculture or up to two years' practical training on the land before admission to a full-time course leading to an approved qualification in horticulture. Students must submit a certificate in a prescribed form. Agricultural workers who have been deferred because of their occupation will be eligible for deferment to take a full-time course of study at a University or Agricultural College for an approved qualification in agriculture. Similarly, coal miners who have been deferred because of their occupation will be eligible for deferment to take a full-time course of study at a University or Mining College for an approved qualification in mining.

The arrangements described above also apply to students and prospective students at Technical Colleges and certain other institutions of further education who are taking, or propose to take, a full-time course for a University degree, a Higher National Diploma, or a full-time course of not lower standard.

#### Deferment to Remain at School

Boys who so desire will not be called up until the end of the term in which they attain the age of 18 years 3 months. For this purpose, school terms will be regarded as running from 1st September to 31st December, from 1st January to 19th April, and from 20th April to 31st August.

A student wishing to sit or re-sit an external examination may apply for deferment to remain in full-time attendance at school or similar educational establishment until the end of the school year in which he takes the examination. The deferment cannot, however, extend beyond the end of the school year in which the student becomes 19 years of age. A student may also apply for deferment

if he wishes to remain at school until the end of the school year in which he becomes 18 and has been provisionally accepted for a University or comparable course in the following October, but is not sitting for an external examination because he has already passed a qualifying examination; or if he wishes to remain at school until the end of the school year in which he becomes 18 in order to fit in his service with entry to a University or comparable course in the October (or September) following his release from the Forces on completion of his period of whole-time national service.

#### Early Call-up

Arrangements may be made for call-up before the normal age of 18 years 3 months where a student wishes to ensure his release from the Forces at a convenient time to enter a University or College, provided he does not wish to be called up before the age of 17 years 6 months.

#### Students who may be Unfit for the Forces

A student over the age of 17 years 2 months who has good reason for thinking that on examination by a National Service Medical Board he will be graded unfit for service in the Forces, and who wishes to have his position determined so that he can, if found unfit, proceed direct from school to University, Technical College, etc., may, subject to certain conditions, be summoned to medical examination out of normal course. This concession will be granted only where there is *prima facie* evidence, supported by a medical certificate, of the student's probable unfitness for military service. Full particulars of this arrangement can be obtained at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

#### Procedure, etc.

The Memorandum contains details of the procedure for making applications for deferment, early call-up, and extended deferment, under these arrangements, particulars of the full-time courses of study at Technical Colleges and other institutions of further education in respect of which deferment may be granted by University Joint Recruiting Boards, and the addresses of the Boards.

## SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS: ENGLAND AND WALES

Revised scales of salaries of teachers in primary and secondary schools, recommended in a Report\* of the Burnham Main Committee, have been approved† by the Minister of Education to operate in England and Wales from 1st April, 1954.

For qualified assistant teachers in primary and secondary schools there are increases of £35 a year in the minimum of the scales for men and women and of £55 for men and £44 for women in the maximum of the scales. The revised scales are as follows: men—a minimum of £450 a year, rising by annual increments of £18 and one final increment of £23 to a maximum of £725 after 15 completed years of service; women—a minimum of £405, rising by annual increments of £15 and one final increment of £10 to a maximum of £580 after 12 completed years of service. The provisions for the payment of salary additions to graduates have been extended in the case of teachers holding good honours degrees by the introduction of further payments of £30 to men and £24 to women.

The revised salary scales for unqualified assistant teachers and for temporary teachers provide in all cases for increases over the previous scales.

Head teachers continue to receive the appropriate salary payable to an assistant teacher, together with a head teacher allowance calculated on the "unit total" or "review average" for the school. There has been an upward revision of this allowance by at least £20, and in smaller schools by amounts of up to £45. The maximum annual allowance payable is now £920 for a man and £810 for a woman.

\* Report of the Burnham Committee on Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools, England and Wales, 1954. H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net (2s. 2d. post free).

† The Remuneration of Teachers (Primary and Secondary Schools) Order, 1954; S.I. 1954 No. 300. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

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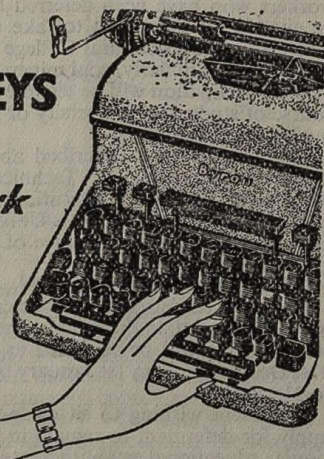
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## JOINT COMMITTEE FOR PRIVATE DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENT

A Joint Committee, under the Chairmanship of Miss Dorothy M. Elliott, C.B.E., J.P., was established in 1953 to deal with matters relating to wages and conditions of employment of Associate Members and pre-Diploma workers of the National Institute of Houseworkers in private domestic employment. The Committee, which consists of an Employers' Side and an Employees' Side, each with six members, is known as the Joint Committee for Private Domestic Employment (Associate Members and pre-Diploma workers of the National Institute of Houseworkers). Its terms of reference are: (a) the consideration of the wages and working conditions of Associate Members and pre-Diploma workers (resident and non-resident) of the National Institute of Houseworkers in private domestic employment for the purpose of establishing and maintaining such standards of employment as shall be equitable between the employers and employees concerned; (b) the consideration of special problems of private domestic employment in order to make domestic employment more attractive as a career; and (c) co-operation with other organisations or joint bodies with regard to matters of common interest.

The Committee have made a number of recommendations regarding conditions of employment, and have also recommended increases in basic minimum wages. The revised rates of wages recommended by the Committee have been accepted by the Board of Directors of the Institute and came into operation on 29th March, 1954, for weekly paid workers and on 1st April, 1954, for monthly paid workers. The Table below shows the new basic minimum weekly wage for each of the various classes of workers.

	Resident	Non-resident
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Associate Members (after pre-Diploma work)		
Under 17½ years of age .. .. .	1 13 6	2 16 0
Over 17½ years of age .. .. .	1 16 0	3 2 6
18 years of age .. .. .	2 5 0	3 15 0
After first annual increase .. .. .	2 7 6	3 17 6
After second annual increase .. .. .	2 10 0	4 0 0
Adult Associate Members		
Over 18 years of age .. .. .	1 17 6	3 7 6
After 6 months' experience .. .. .	2 1 0	3 11 0
After 12 months' experience .. .. .	2 5 0	3 15 0
After first annual increase .. .. .	2 7 6	3 17 6
After second annual increase .. .. .	2 10 0	4 0 0

An article describing the work of the National Institute of Houseworkers was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1951 (page 387).

## CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1951

The first sections of the Report on the Census of Production for 1951 have recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office. The Census for 1951 was the fourth annual census taken under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, and the second detailed census of production under the Act; the other full census was taken for 1948 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1949, page 13). The information collected for 1949 and 1950 was less detailed.

The Report on the Census for 1951 will include separate reports for each of the 157 trades covered by the Census. Reports will be published later summarising the results for the main industries as a whole. Information about power equipment and fuel consumption is not given in the separate trade reports, but will be published with the summarised census results. An introductory volume describes and explains the scope and methods of the Census, the basis of the questions asked, and the calculations made in compiling the figures given in the trade reports.

Volumes now available are Introductory Notes and Flax Processing, price 1s. 6d. net each (1s. 7½d. post free), and Incandescent Mantles, price 1s. net (1s. 1½d. post free).

## PAMPHLETS ON EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, ETC.

Articles published in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1953 (page 234) and earlier issues described briefly the contents of pamphlets on employment, training, etc., prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and other Government Departments. Notes on some further pamphlets, etc., which have been issued are given below. Copies can be obtained through Local Offices of the Ministry.

A new leaflet, P.L. 353, entitled "Employment on the Land", contains information about free training schemes for men and women as land workers. The leaflet, which relates to England and Wales only, sets out briefly the conditions of eligibility for training under both a Resettlement Scheme and a General Scheme, rates of pay during and after training, and working hours.

The illustrated booklet entitled "The skilled man the Nation will always need" has been revised (P.L. 346 (Revised December, 1953)). It describes working conditions in the coal mining industry, giving information about wages, training, etc., and contains notes on the industry's plan for the future and how to

enter the industry. The booklet is issued with leaflet F. 2192, which has been prepared by the National Coal Board and which contains further information on wages and other conditions, including details of a Transferred Workers' Allowances Scheme.

A revised edition has been issued of the illustrated brochure, "Industrial Rehabilitation" (R.H.L.1 (Revised December, 1953)). The brochure gives brief particulars of the Government scheme to assist men and women who have suffered severe injury or illness to regain fitness for employment. It is intended for issue to persons and organisations likely to be in touch with people in need of a course of industrial rehabilitation. The brochure contains notes on some typical cases of successful rehabilitation and a list of Industrial Rehabilitation Units.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE

### Reciprocal Agreement with Denmark

On 29th April Her Majesty's Counsellors of State on behalf of Her Majesty in Council made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Reciprocal Agreement with Denmark) Order, 1954. The Order came into operation on 1st May, 1954. It gives effect in England, Wales and Scotland to the reciprocal agreement between Great Britain and Denmark relating to industrial injuries insurance which was signed on 15th December, 1953 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 9), and modifies the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 to 1953, in their application to persons affected by the agreement.

The agreement provides for benefits awarded under the industrial injuries insurance schemes in Great Britain and Denmark to be paid in either country. It also determines which country's scheme is to apply when a national of one country is employed in the other country.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1954 No. 549) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5½d. post free).

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### 124th Session of Governing Body

The 124th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from 9th to 12th March, 1954, under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. M. Malik, Government Representative of Pakistan. The United Kingdom Government was represented by Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Also from the United Kingdom were Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., General Manager of the Shipping Federation Limited, and Chairman of the International Standing Committee and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Mr. Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives.

The following paragraphs give particulars of some of the more important matters dealt with by the Governing Body.

#### Financial Matters

The budget proposals for 1955 presented by the Director-General provided for a net expenditure budget of 6,970,312 United States dollars. The Governing Body finally adopted a net expenditure budget of 6,745,196 dollars, which compares with a net expenditure budget of 6,311,170 dollars for 1954. The Governing Body also considered the question of the scale of contributions of the States Members towards the expenses of the International Labour Organisation for 1955, and decided to recommend to the International Labour Conference that the current scale should again be applied. The budget estimates and the proposed scale of contributions will be submitted to the International Labour Conference at its 37th Session in June.

#### The International Labour Organisation and Non-Metropolitan Territories

The Governing Body discussed the question of the closer association of non-metropolitan territories with the work of the International Labour Organisation to which it had given preliminary consideration at its 123rd Session. Among a number of decisions taken were: (1) that the Governments concerned should be invited to explore in consultation with the most representative organisations of employers and workers concerned the possibility of making greater use of provisions of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation which permit the appointment of additional advisers from non-metropolitan territories to delegations to the International Labour Conference; and (2) that, on the recommendation of the responsible Member State, non-metropolitan territories might be invited through the Member State concerned to participate by means of tripartite observer delegations in sessions of the Conference.

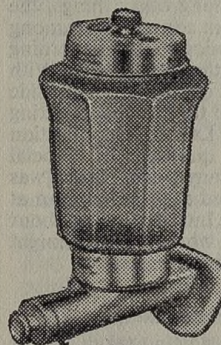
#### Freedom of Association

The Governing Body had before it proposals from its Committee on Freedom of Association in connection with 20 cases of alleged infringements of trade union rights. In 13 cases the Committee recommended that the cases should be dismissed and in another

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case that a complaint previously dismissed should not be re-opened. The Committee presented an interim report on three other cases and in a further two cases formulated observations which it recommended the Governing Body to convey to the Governments concerned. The remaining case was a complaint by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions against the Government of Hungary. The complainant alleged that in Hungary the right freely to organise trade unions was suppressed and that the existing trade union movement was under the control of the Communist Party. Despite repeated reminders since April, 1951, the Hungarian Government had not furnished any observations on the complaint and in these circumstances the Committee recommended that the case merit further examination by the Governing Body. The Governing Body decided that before proceeding further a final attempt should be made to obtain the co-operation of the Hungarian Government. The Governing Body approved the other proposals of the Committee.

#### Relationship of International Labour Organisation with other International and Regional Organisations in the Social Field

The Governing Body examined the problems raised by the relations of the International Labour Organisation with world or regional organisations dealing with questions coming within the province of the International Labour Organisation and reached a number of conclusions in the interests of closer collaboration and co-ordination with these organisations. Among other things, the conclusions stressed the importance of constant consultation among the institutions concerned, and regular submission to their governing bodies of the results of consultation between the secretariats. With special reference to the activities of regional organisations outside the United Nations family, it was considered that in collaborating with these organisations the International Labour Organisation should be guided by the need for regional questions of a social character to be examined within the world framework. Stress was also laid on the advantage of a more extended application than at present of the principle of reference to the International Labour Organisation of social questions concerning workers which might be under consideration by regional organisations.

#### Slavery, the Slave Trade and other Forms of Servitude

The Governing Body considered the action being taken by the United Nations in regard to the possibility of drawing up a Convention on Slavery supplementary to the League of Nations Convention of 1926. It was decided that the Director-General should communicate certain observations to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. These observations included: a suggestion that the matter should be considered against the background of the precedents established in 1926 as to the respective roles of the League of Nations and the International Labour Organisation in the regulation of forced labour; emphasis on the desirability of the closest collaboration between the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation in view of the various instruments

on forced labour and related practices which had been adopted by the International Labour Conference; and the suggestion that consideration be given to the question whether the subjects under consideration by the United Nations for inclusion in a supplementary Convention should be treated internationally as forced labour practices or more generally.

#### Study on Discrimination in the Field of Employment and Occupation

The Governing Body examined a request by the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities that the International Labour Organisation should undertake, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, a preparatory study of discrimination in the field of employment and occupation. The Governing Body decided that a preliminary study, together with suggestions for its completion and for any further action by the International Labour Organisation, should be submitted to it at its autumn session. Meanwhile, the Director-General was requested to submit to the next session (May, 1954) a proposed outline of the study and preliminary proposals regarding the procedure to be followed in dealing with the matter.

#### International Travel of Persons engaged in Educational Activities

The Governing Body noted that proposed international regulations under consideration by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation concerning the free movement of persons travelling for educational, scientific or cultural purposes, included questions within the competence of the International Labour Organisation. It requested the Director-General to pursue his consultations with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, with a view to the possibility of excluding such matters from the proposed international instruments. The Director-General was also invited to study the problems concerning the free movement of workers which are of interest to the International Labour Organisation, with a view to submitting appropriate proposals to a future session of the Governing Body.

#### Occupational Health

The Governing Body was informed that the Executive Board of the World Health Organisation had approved proposals for strengthening the activities of that Organisation in the field of occupational health. In doing so, it had approved the lines on which co-operation with the International Labour Organisation had been developed and had requested its Director-General to continue this co-operation on the same lines, bearing in mind the desirability of avoiding duplication of activities in the work of the two organisations. The Governing Body decided to express appreciation of the attitude of the Executive Board of the World Health Organisation and to approve the arrangements for co-operation and co-ordination of the activities of the two organisations in the field of occupational health.

#### Other Matters

Other matters dealt with by the Governing Body included: the Report of the Meeting of Experts on Systems of Payment by Results in the Construction Industry held in Geneva from 21st to 30th July, 1953; the Report of the Panel of the Correspondence Committee on Co-operation held in Geneva from 30th November to 5th December, 1953; and the Report of the Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories, the third session of which was held in Lisbon from 7th to 19th December, 1953. Decisions were also taken on a number of other matters, including the reports of various committees and the dates and agenda of a number of future meetings.

#### Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers

Unemployment among salaried employees and salaried professional workers, and conditions of employment of teaching staff were among the subjects to be considered by the Third Session of the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers which was held in Geneva from 10th to 22nd May.

The agenda also included consideration of the General Report covering (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions of the previous sessions of the Committee, (b) steps taken by the International Labour Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee, and (c) recent events and developments affecting salaried employees and professional workers.

The United Kingdom was represented as follows:—Government Representatives: Mr. A. J. S. James, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. A. G. Rodger, O.B.E., Assistant Secretary, Scottish Education Department, accompanied by their adviser, Mr. H. Weber, Principal Executive Officer, Ministry of Education. Employers' Representatives: Mr. H. F. Farrar, C.B.E., former Chairman of the Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council and Member of the Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Dr. W. P. Alexander, Secretary of the Association of Education Committees of England and Wales, accompanied by their adviser, Mr. C. Bellingham-Smith, Principal Assistant (International), British Employers' Confederation. Workers' Representatives: Mr. T. O'Brien, M.P., Vice-Chairman of the Trades Union Congress General Council and General Secretary of the National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees, and Mr. R. Gould, M.A., General Secretary of the National Union of Teachers.

The second session of the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers was held in Geneva in February, 1952 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1952, page 129).

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### American Labour in 1953

A survey of labour developments in the United States of America during 1953 has been published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in the issue of *Monthly Labor Review* for February, 1954. The survey says that American workers were generally in a highly favourable economic position during 1953 as a result of record levels of industrial activity and generally stable prices. There was, however, growing uncertainty over employment and earnings during the second half of the year, and in some individual industries, including coal mining, textiles, and leather, the economic position in 1953 continued to be unfavourable.

Some particulars, extracted from the survey, are given below. The annual averages quoted for employment, hours, and earnings are, it is stated, subject to revision on the basis of final data for the last two months of 1953.

#### Employment and Unemployment

During 1953, industrial employment was maintained at a high level as a result of an increase in business activity which started in the autumn of 1952 and reached its highest point in the spring of 1953. The increased activity was caused mainly by the growth of private expenditure, rising expenditure on durable goods, particularly automobiles, being accompanied by record outlay by industry for plant facilities, machinery and construction generally. Federal expenditure for national security, though continuing at a high level, rose only moderately in 1953 in contrast with the sharp increases in 1951-52.

The estimated number of workers in non-agricultural employment averaged 49 million in 1953, compared with 48 million in 1952, the figure for 1953 being the highest ever reached. Of the total in non-agricultural employment in 1953, the number of factory workers averaged 17 million, compared with 16.2 million in 1952. The average numbers employed in factories were slightly lower after August than during the first part of the year, some industries showing less than the usual seasonal increases and other industries an actual decline in employment. Those in which employment declined included the primary and fabricated metals industries, the manufacture of machinery and transport equipment, and the textile industries. In the non-manufacturing industries employment conformed generally to the normal seasonal pattern.

As in earlier post-war years, unemployment was at a low level in 1953, owing partly to a halt in the growth of the labour force as a whole. There was a sharp rise in the autumn in the number of claims for unemployment benefit.

#### Earnings and Hours of Work

Average earnings of American workers, both in cash and in "real" terms (i.e., relatively to purchasing power) were higher in 1953 than in the previous post-war years. Gross average weekly earnings of factory workers in 1953 were 71.50 dollars, compared with 68 dollars in 1952. Gross average hourly earnings rose from 1.67 dollars in 1952 to 1.76 dollars in 1953. Wage increases in many industries, although moderate in amount compared with those granted in most years from 1946 onwards, together with continued overtime in some industries, helped to maintain weekly and hourly earnings despite a decline in the average length of the working week in the last few months of the year. Among the major industries in which wage increases were granted were the steel industry, in which a collective agreement covering the principal companies in the industry was successfully negotiated. Increases were received also by railway workers, electrical workers, and construction workers, and workers in the clothing industry received substantial increases for the first time since 1950.

The length of the average working week in factories during 1953 was 40.5 hours, a slight decline from the average of 40.7 in 1951-52. Comparing months after August with those before, there was a decline, reflecting reduced production schedules, of half-an-hour in the average length of the working week, although overtime continued in many industries.

#### Retail Prices

Although controls on wages and prices were removed in the early months of 1953 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1953, page 162) the trend of retail prices during the year was similar to that in 1952. Prices rose steadily but moderately until November, but declined by 0.4 per cent. in the last two months of the year.

The total rise during 1953, the survey says, was 0.7 per cent. Food prices declined by 1.3 per cent., but this was offset by increases in the price of other goods and services. Housing costs rose by 2.1 per cent., and other items showing important price increases included transport, medical care, tobacco, and alcoholic beverages.

#### Industrial Disputes

There were no national or industry-wide stoppages of work in the United States during 1953. The number of work stoppages totalled 5,100, approximating to the "peak" level of 1952, but in numbers of workers involved and total loss of time there were decreases compared with 1952 of about one-third and more than one-half, respectively. Workers involved in work stoppages in 1953 numbered 2,300,000 and lost time amounted to 27,000,000 man-days. The average duration of work stoppages in 1953 was 11.5 days.

During the year there were 28 large-scale stoppages involving more than 10,000 workers and in most of these wage claims were the principal cause of dispute. Of the 28 large-scale stoppages of work, 10 occurred in the construction industry; eight of the stoppages, including six in the construction industry, lasted for more than 20 calendar days.

### Distribution by Economic Categories of the Population of Pakistan

Tables showing the population of Pakistan, classified by economic status according to information obtained at the latest Census, have been compiled by the Office of the Census Commissioner, Ministry of the Interior, and published in *Census of Pakistan, 1951, Census Bulletin No. 4*. Some figures, extracted from this publication, are given below.

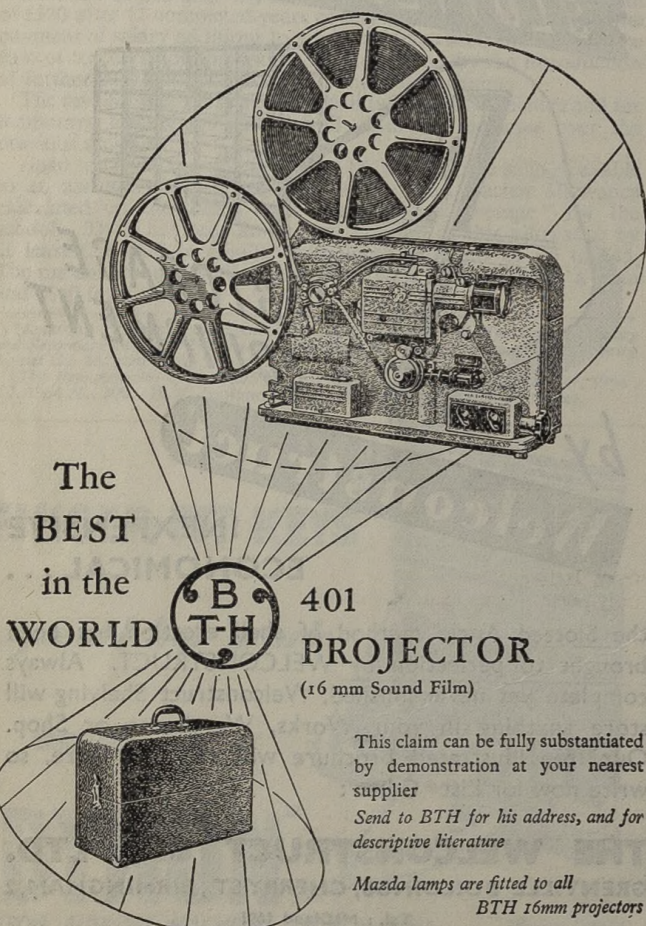
All persons enumerated at the Census were classified as belonging to the agricultural or non-agricultural labour force, as not being in the civilian labour force, or as dependants. The agricultural labour force included "cultivators", which was defined as meaning persons who themselves work on the land or who employ others to do so under their direct personal supervision, and all persons engaged in or seeking work in cultivation, stock-raising, hunting and game propagation, or in some occupation associated with agriculture (except forestry and fishing). The non-agricultural labour force included all self-supporting persons who, in January, 1951, were engaged in public service (except the Armed Forces), personal service, trade, commerce, transportation or any industry other than agriculture, but including forestry and fishing; persons seeking work in any non-agricultural occupation were also included. Persons not in the civilian labour force included members of the Armed Forces, and various classes of self-supporting persons who are regarded as economically inactive, i.e., retired persons and pensioners, students (if wholly or partly self-supporting), landowners not engaged in the labour force, and inmates of hospitals, asylums and prisons.

The total number of persons comprising the agricultural labour force was 17,127,887, including 16,110,974 males and 1,016,913 females. The non-agricultural labour force totalled 5,570,853 and included 5,271,218 males and 299,635 females. Persons not in the civilian labour force numbered 423,993 (360,254 males and 63,739 females). There was a total of 50,757,611 dependants, of whom 17,399,526 were males and 33,358,085 were females. Separate figures are shown for dependants under twelve years of age and twelve years of age and over; of the males, 13,787,081 were under twelve years of age, and of the females, 12,849,051.

The percentage of the total population in each of the principal economic categories was as follows:—

	Males	Females
Agricultural labour force .. .. .	21.8	1.4
Non-agricultural labour force .. .. .	7.1	0.4
Self-supporting persons not in civilian labour force .. .. .	0.5	0.08
Dependants .. .. .	23.5	45.2

Separate figures are given in the *Bulletin* for Muhajirs (refugees from India) included in the Tables. The figures quoted include only persons who claimed Pakistani nationality.



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# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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## Employment in Great Britain in March

### GENERAL SUMMARY

At the end of March there were 22,283,000 persons in civil employment covering industry, commerce and services of all kinds. This was 8,000 more than last month and 215,000 more than in March last year.

The main increase in employment during the month was 15,000 in building and contracting.

In the basic industries employment changed very little. There was no change in the number of wage-earners on colliery books.

The level of employment in the manufacturing industries as a whole was about 5,000 lower than in February. There was no considerable change in any of the major groups of industries. The largest decreases were 3,000 in clothing and 2,000 in textiles.

On 12th April there were 26,300 fewer unemployed than at the March count. The improvement, which was spread over all the main groups of industries, was greatest in building and contracting and in hotels and catering, due to seasonal influences.

The total number of persons registered as unemployed was 316,600, which includes 13,500 who were temporarily stopped. Unemployment was 1.5 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees, compared with 1.6 per cent. in March and 1.8 per cent. a year ago. 148,500 persons had been out of work for more than eight weeks and this represents 49 per cent. of the total wholly unemployed.

The strength of H.M. Forces at end-March was 846,000. This was 2,000 more than in February but 25,000 less than in March, 1953.

It is estimated that the total working population\* decreased by 24,000 (mainly men) during March.

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	End-Mar., 1953	End-Jan., 1954	End-Feb., 1954	End-Mar., 1954	Change during Mar., 1954
<b>Total Working Population*</b>	23,295	23,496	23,465†	23,441	-24
Men . . . . .	15,869	15,947	15,932†	15,910	-22
Women . . . . .	7,426	7,549	7,533	7,531	-2
<b>H.M. Forces and Women's Services</b>	871	847	844	846	+2
Men . . . . .	847	824	821	823	+2
Women . . . . .	24	23	23	23	..
<b>Ex-service men and women on release leave who have not yet taken up employment</b>	6	5	6	4	-2
<b>Number in Civil Employment</b>	22,068	22,288	22,275†	22,283	+8
Men . . . . .	14,794	14,882	14,880†	14,885	+5
Women . . . . .	7,274	7,406	7,395	7,398	+3
<b>Registered Unemployed†:</b>	383	376	358	323	-35
Wholly Unemployed . . . . .	350	356	340	308	-32
Temporarily Stopped . . . . .	33	20	18	15	-3

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

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

### ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

Industry or Service	End-Mar., 1953	End-Jan., 1954	End-Feb., 1954	End-Mar., 1954	Change during Mar., 1954
<b>Basic Industries</b>	876	869	870	870	..
Mining and Quarrying . . . . .	876	869	870	870	..
(Wage-earners on Colliery Books)	(715)	(708)	(709)	(709)	(..)
Gas, Electricity and Water . . . . .	375	377	377	377	..
Transport and Communication . . . . .	1,723	1,702	1,702	1,701	-1
Agriculture and Fishing . . . . .	1,054	1,039	1,034*	1,034	..
<b>Number in Basic Industries</b>	4,028	3,987	3,983*	3,982	-1
<b>Manufacturing Industries</b>	487	502	504	505	+1
Chemicals and Allied Trades . . . . .	487	502	504	505	+1
Metal Manufacture . . . . .	555	557	557	556	-1
Vehicles . . . . .	1,115	1,162	1,165	1,166	+1
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments . . . . .	2,563	2,610	2,612	2,612	..
Textiles . . . . .	967	1,006	1,006	1,004†	-2
Clothing . . . . .	688	705	704	701	-3
Food, Drink and Tobacco . . . . .	841	861	858	858	..
Other Manufactures . . . . .	1,488	1,552	1,553	1,552	-1
<b>Number in Manufacturing Industries</b>	8,704	8,955	8,959	8,954	-5
<b>Building and Contracting</b>	1,417	1,395	1,396*	1,411	+15
Distributive Trades . . . . .	2,637	2,687	2,679	2,676	-3
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services . . . . .	3,957	3,952	3,946	3,948	+2
Public Administration—National Government Service . . . . .	598	593	593	593	..
Local Government Service . . . . .	727	719	719	719	..
<b>Total in Civil Employment</b>	22,068	22,288	22,275*	22,283	+8

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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

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

\* Revised figure.  
† Cotton—300,000. Wool—216,000. Other textiles—488,000.

## NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-Mar., 1953	End-Jan., 1954	End-Feb., 1954	End-Mar., 1954	End-Mar., 1953	End-Jan., 1954	End-Feb., 1954	End-Mar., 1954	End-Mar., 1953	End-Jan., 1954	End-Feb., 1954	End-Mar., 1954
<b>Mining, etc.</b>	778.4	770.7	772.2	772.2	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.2	793.4	785.9	787.4	787.4
Coal Mining . . . . .	778.4	770.7	772.2	772.2	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.2	793.4	785.9	787.4	787.4
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products</b>	248.8	256.3	255.5	255.0	81.3	83.7	84.0	83.9	330.1	340.0	339.5	338.9
Bricks and Fireclay Goods . . . . .	76.7	77.9	77.7	77.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	85.2	86.5	86.3	86.1
China and Earthenware . . . . .	33.3	34.3	34.4	34.4	44.6	45.3	45.4	45.3	77.9	79.6	79.8	79.7
Glass (other than containers) . . . . .	19.4	19.8	19.8	19.6	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.6	24.8	25.5	25.5	25.2
Glass Containers . . . . .	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.9
Cement . . . . .	74.8	78.2	77.5	77.4	10.6	11.3	11.4	11.4	85.4	89.5	88.9	88.8
Other Non-Metalliferous Manufacturing . . . . .	346.5	356.7	358.2	359.3	138.1	143.3	143.6	144.0	484.6	500.0	501.8	503.3
<b>Chemicals and Allied Trades</b>	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	18.9	19.0	19.0	19.0
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works . . . . .	161.5	166.8	167.8	168.8	44.8	46.2	46.3	46.4	206.3	213.1	214.1	215.2
Chemicals and Dyes . . . . .	23.4	24.3	24.4	24.3	29.8	31.7	31.7	31.8	55.2	56.0	56.1	56.1
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. . . . .	32.1	33.0	33.1	33.0	18.5	18.7	18.8	18.9	50.6	51.7	51.9	51.9
Explosives and Fireworks . . . . .	27.1	27.8	27.9	28.0	11.4	11.9	12.0	12.1	38.5	39.7	39.9	40.1
Paint and Varnish . . . . .	29.1	29.5	29.5	29.5	19.5	19.9	20.0	20.1	48.6	49.4	49.6	49.6
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc. . . . .	29.7	31.2	31.4	31.6	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.4	35.8	37.8	37.8	38.0
Mineral Oil Refining . . . . .	25.3	25.6	25.7	25.7	7.4	7.9	7.8	7.7	32.7	33.5	33.5	33.4
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. . . . .	489.5	489.5	489.8	488.1	64.9	67.0	66.8	66.7	554.4	556.5	556.6	554.8
<b>Metal Manufacture</b>	21.5	21.3	21.3	21.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	22.0	21.8	21.8	21.8
Blast Furnaces . . . . .	203.2	203.0	203.2	202.4	19.3	19.6	19.5	19.3	222.5	222.6	222.7	221.7
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. . . . .	109.1	109.2	109.1	108.5	16.5	17.3	17.2	17.2	125.6	126.5	126.3	125.7
Iron Foundries . . . . .	14.4	12.7	12.8	12.8	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	16.9	14.7	14.8	14.8
Tinplate Manufacture . . . . .	18.4	18.9	18.9	19.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	19.6	20.1	20.1	20.2
Steel Sheet Manufacture . . . . .	37.7	37.0	37.0	36.6	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	44.8	44.1	44.1	43.8
Iron and Steel Tubes . . . . .	85.2	87.4	87.5	87.5	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	103.0	106.7	106.8	106.8
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. . . . .	1,503.4	1,521.3	1,521.0	1,519.5	403.5	418.8	419.8	420.4	1,906.9	1,940.1	1,940.8	1,939.9
<b>Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods</b>	200.8	199.6	198.1	197.0	9.3	9.0	8.9	8.9	210.1	208.6	207.1	205.9
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing . . . . .	72.6	72.6	72.2	72.2	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	76.6	76.2	75.8	75.8
Marine Engineering . . . . .	34.1	34.8	35.0	35.2	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	39.0	39.8	40.0	40.0
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) . . . . .	27.1	27.4	27.6	27.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	29.9	30.2	30.4	30.5
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools . . . . .	84.1	83.2	83.1	83.0	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.4	102.7	101.7	101.6	101.4
Stationary Engines . . . . .	22.5	22.8	22.9	22.9	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	25.9	26.3	26.4	26.4
Textile Machinery and Accessories . . . . .	56.9	56.2	56.3	56.3	10.4	10.0	10.1	10.1	67.3	66.2	66.4	66.4
Ordnance and Small Arms . . . . .	48.0	49.4	49.6	49.6	13.7	14.8	15.1	15.2	61.7	64.2	64.7	64.8
Constructional Engineering . . . . .	503.5	508.6	508.5	508.3	112.6	114.4	114.6	114.8	616.1	623.0	623.1	623.1
Other Non-Electrical Engineering . . . . .	131.1	132.6	133.0	132.7	42.7	42.9	43.1	43.2	173.8	175.5	176.1	175.9
Electrical Machinery . . . . .	39.4	37.9	38.0	37.9	21.4	20.8	20.9	21.0	60.8	58.7	58.9	58.9
Electrical Wires and Cables . . . . .	34.1	32.6	32.4	32.2	22.2	20.2	20.1	20.0	56.3	52.8	52.5	52.2
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus . . . . .	56.5	62.6	62.8	62.8	46.2	54.2	53.5	53.1	102.7	116.8	116.3	115.9
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones . . . . .	19.0	20.9	21.2	20.8	22.2	20.8	20.8	20.8	39.8	43.5	44.1	44.6
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps . . . . .	11.1	11.4	11.3	11.3	7.7	8.6	8.5	8.6	18.8	20.0	19.8	19.9
Batteries and Accumulators . . . . .	86.1	90.0	90.8	90.9	56.2	61.3	62.0	62.4	142.3	151.3	152.8	153.3
Other Electrical Goods . . . . .	924.5	961.7	964.3	965.0	156.9	165.8	166.2	166.5	1,081.4	1,127.5	1,130.5	1,131.5
<b>Vehicles</b>	249.0	259.8	261.2	262.3	42.1	44.1	44.2	44.4	291.1	305.4	306.7	306.7
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles . . . . .	233.6	232.0	231.5	230.5	34.2	36.0	36.0	36.0	267.8	268.0	267.4	266.4
Motor Repairs and Garages . . . . .	178.2	195.7	196.7	197.4	31.4	33.5	33.6	33.6	209.6	229.2	230.3	

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-Mar., 1953	End-Jan., 1954	End-Feb., 1954	End-Mar., 1954	End-Mar., 1953	End-Jan., 1954	End-Feb., 1954	End-Mar., 1954	End-Mar., 1953	End-Jan., 1954	End-Feb., 1954	End-Mar., 1954
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	229.9	237.5	237.1	235.3	57.7	61.6	61.4	61.2	287.6	299.1	298.5	296.5
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	83.3	85.4	84.9	84.2	11.8	12.7	12.6	12.5	95.1	98.1	97.5	96.7
Furniture and Upholstery	96.1	100.6	100.4	99.3	32.1	34.1	34.0	33.8	128.2	134.7	134.4	133.1
Shop and Office Fitting	14.7	14.7	15.1	15.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	17.2	17.1	17.5	17.6
Wooden Containers and Baskets	20.8	21.4	21.3	21.3	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.8	27.2	28.2	28.1	28.1
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	15.0	15.4	15.4	15.4	4.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	19.9	21.0	21.0	21.0
Paper and Printing	320.7	332.0	332.5	333.0	181.1	192.9	192.8	192.5	501.8	524.9	525.3	525.5
Paper and Board	59.5	64.4	64.8	65.0	18.2	19.8	19.9	19.8	77.7	84.2	84.7	84.8
Wallpaper	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.1	1.7	2.6	2.2	2.0	5.4	6.7	6.3	6.1
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	17.8	19.7	19.8	19.9	26.3	31.1	31.1	31.2	44.1	50.8	50.9	51.1
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	17.0	17.9	17.9	17.9	25.4	27.3	27.4	27.4	42.4	45.2	45.3	45.3
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	84.3	86.3	86.1	86.2	21.2	22.0	22.1	22.2	105.5	108.3	108.2	108.4
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	138.4	139.6	139.8	139.9	88.3	90.1	90.1	89.9	226.7	229.7	229.9	229.8
Other Manufacturing Industries	147.2	155.7	156.2	156.2	106.6	117.7	117.7	119.1	253.8	271.9	273.9	275.3
Rubber	69.0	74.3	74.7	74.8	35.9	39.3	40.0	40.4	104.9	113.8	114.7	115.2
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	11.5	12.7	12.8	12.9	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	14.7	16.2	16.3	16.4
Brushes and Brooms	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.8	7.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	15.7	16.9	17.1	17.1
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	10.4	11.0	11.0	11.0	17.5	19.7	19.9	20.2	27.9	30.7	30.9	31.2
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.7	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.7
Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	8.6	8.1	7.6	7.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	36.0	37.8	38.1	37.9	33.4	35.6	36.4	37.2	69.4	73.4	74.5	75.1
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,704.5	5,838.1	5,840.2	5,834.2	2,799.9	2,916.9	2,918.6	2,919.5	8,504.4	8,755.0	8,758.8	8,753.7
Building and Contracting	1,240.0	1,217.6	1,218.8	1,233.5	46.3	46.4	46.4	46.4	1,286.3	1,264.0	1,265.2	1,279.9
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting	1,178.2	1,154.9	1,155.9	1,169.9	38.4	38.8	38.8	38.8	1,216.6	1,193.7	1,194.7	1,208.7
Electric Wiring and Contracting	61.8	62.7	62.9	63.6	7.9	7.6	7.6	7.6	69.7	70.3	70.5	71.2
Gas, Electricity and Water	337.1	338.6	339.2	338.7	38.3	38.4	38.0	38.3	375.4	377.0	377.2	377.0
Gas	135.1	132.9	133.3	132.8	14.2	14.4	14.1	14.3	149.3	147.3	147.4	147.1
Electricity	168.9	172.5	172.6	172.5	22.3	22.2	22.1	22.2	191.2	194.7	194.7	194.7
Water	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	34.9	35.0	35.1	35.2
Transport and Communication	224.5	215.6	216.0	216.3	49.1	49.9	50.3	50.7	273.6	265.5	266.3	267.0
Tramway and Omnibus Service	20.6	19.9	19.8	19.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	22.8	22.0	21.9	22.0
Other Road Passenger Transport	158.8	156.2	155.0	155.3	14.4	13.7	13.7	13.5	173.2	169.9	168.7	167.0
Goods Transport by Road	1,095.8	1,108.7	1,109.5	1,106.8	1,068.2	1,056.4	1,056.1	1,056.7	2,164.0	2,214.1	2,205.6	2,202.5
Distributive Trades	115.0	116.5	117.4	116.3	31.3	32.2	32.1	32.1	146.3	148.7	149.5	148.4
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	67.9	69.8	70.2	69.8	28.1	29.0	28.6	29.0	96.0	98.8	98.8	98.8
Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	118.9	120.7	120.8	121.0	55.5	56.7	56.5	56.4	174.4	177.4	177.3	177.4
Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail	298.0	297.7	297.4	296.4	279.8	286.6	284.5	283.9	577.8	584.3	581.9	580.3
Non-Food Goods, Wholesale	161.7	163.9	164.2	163.8	98.5	102.8	102.4	101.8	260.2	266.7	266.6	265.6
Non-Food Goods, Retail	315.8	320.5	319.9	319.7	543.5	565.2	559.3	559.7	885.7	879.2	879.2	879.4
Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	18.5	19.6	19.6	19.8	31.5	32.9	32.7	32.8	50.0	52.5	52.3	52.6
Miscellaneous Services	58.7	58.6	58.4	57.6	76.0	76.1	76.0	75.5	134.7	134.7	134.4	133.1
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	37.4	35.8	35.7	35.8	41.4	39.4	38.8	38.9	78.8	75.2	74.5	74.7
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	174.7	172.7	172.2	172.3	472.7	466.7	464.8	467.2	639.4	637.0	639.5	639.5
Catering, Hotels, etc.	31.1	30.7	30.7	30.6	108.9	108.1	107.7	107.8	140.0	138.8	138.4	138.4
Laundries	11.2	10.8	10.9	11.0	31.4	31.1	31.1	31.8	42.6	41.9	42.0	42.8
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.												

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## Unemployment at 12th April, 1954

### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 15th March and 12th April, 1954, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
15th March	217,410	6,728	111,030	7,698	342,866
12th April	193,240	10,055	102,412	10,878	316,585
Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	-24,170	+3,327	-8,618	+3,180	-26,281

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 12th April represented 1.5 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 15th March was 1.6.

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

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	Total		
Men 18 and over	44,292	40,865	99,735	184,892	8,348	193,240
Boys under 18	6,959	1,620	1,263	9,842	213	10,055
Women 18 and over	25,942	26,186	45,892	98,020	4,392	102,412
Girls under 18	6,855	1,816	1,654	10,325	553	10,878
Total	84,048	70,487	148,544	303,079	13,506	316,585

The total of 316,585 includes 54,810 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 12th April, 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 15th March, 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	Total		
Males						
London and South-Eastern	12,182	9,497	17,574	39,253	680	39,933
Eastern	2,599	2,424	5,434	10,457	311	10,768
Southern	1,839	1,516	3,477	6,832	45	6,877
South-Western	2,413	2,258	6,171	10,842	211	11,053
Midland	4,586	1,330	2,423	8,339	368	8,707
North-Midland	1,680	1,093	2,336	5,109	286	5,395
E. and W. Ridings	3,051	2,549	5,749	11,349	1,161	12,510
North-Western	7,487	6,693	15,324	29,504	628	30,132
Northern	4,308	3,911	10,356	18,575	530	19,105
Scotland	7,427	8,234	22,888	38,549	3,700	42,249
Wales	3,679	2,980	9,266	15,925	641	16,566
Great Britain	51,251	42,485	100,998	194,734	8,561	203,295
Females						
London and South-Eastern	8,417	4,873	4,919	18,209	290	18,499
Eastern	1,611	1,168	1,981	4,760	149	4,909
Southern	1,542	1,607	2,305	5,454	62	5,516
South-Western	1,682	1,671	2,941	6,294	222	6,516
Midland	2,908	1,089	1,358	5,355	184	5,539
North-Midland	1,103	880	1,117	3,100	425	3,525
E. and W. Ridings	1,787	1,343	1,923	5,053	547	5,600
North-Western	4,573	4,461	7,140	16,174	786	16,960
Northern	2,663	3,017	5,841	11,521	960	12,481
Scotland	4,013	5,673	13,167	22,853	1,016	23,869
Wales	2,498	2,220	4,854	9,572	304	9,876
Great Britain	32,797	28,002	47,546	108,345	4,945	113,290
Total						
London and South-Eastern	20,599	14,370	22,493	57,462	970	58,432
Eastern	4,210	3,592	7,415	15,217	460	15,677
Southern	3,381	3,123	5,782	12,286	107	12,393
South-Western	4,095	3,929	9,112	17,136	433	17,569
Midland	7,494	2,419	3,781	13,694	552	14,246
North-Midland	2,783	1,973	3,453	8,209	711	8,920
E. and W. Ridings	4,838	3,892	7,672	16,402	1,708	18,110
North-Western	12,060	11,154	22,464	45,678	1,414	47,092
Northern	6,971	6,928	16,197	30,096	1,490	31,586
Scotland	11,440	13,907	36,055	61,402	4,716	66,118
Wales	6,177	5,200	14,120	25,497	945	26,442
Great Britain	84,048	70,487	148,544	303,079	13,506	316,585

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 April, 1954, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 15th March, 1954.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 12th April, 1954				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 15th March, 1954
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	
<b>London and South-Eastern</b>	<b>37,967</b>	<b>16,561</b>	<b>3,904</b>	<b>58,432</b>	<b>- 6,505</b>
London (Administrative County) .. .. .	17,504	5,884	471	23,859	+ 2,916
Acton .. .. .	146	47	9	202	- 19
Brentford and Chiswick .. .. .	185	96	10	291	- 46
Brighton and Hove .. .. .	2,117	890	107	3,114	- 433
Chatbam .. .. .	619	454	107	1,180	- 433
Croydon .. .. .	907	345	83	1,335	- 201
Dagenham .. .. .	368	178	26	572	- 60
Baling .. .. .	215	132	15	362	- 92
East Ham .. .. .	296	128	29	453	- 101
Enfield .. .. .	188	78	16	282	- 26
Harrow and Wembley .. .. .	510	295	149	954	- 45
Hayes and Harlington .. .. .	63	33	87	183	+ 38
Hendon .. .. .	327	182	71	580	- 36
Ilford .. .. .	399	161	30	590	- 100
Leyton and Walthamstow .. .. .	706	245	32	983	- 255
Tottenham .. .. .	596	238	111	945	- 59
West Ham .. .. .	930	267	186	1,383	+ 52
Willesden .. .. .	490	152	22	664	- 130
<b>Eastern</b>	<b>10,226</b>	<b>4,368</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>15,677</b>	<b>- 2,305</b>
Bedford .. .. .	80	77	12	169	- 2
Cambridge .. .. .	176	73	6	255	- 15
Ipswich .. .. .	432	119	36	587	- 77
Luton .. .. .	106	53	134	293	+ 25
Norwich .. .. .	1,182	238	7	1,427	+ 92
Southend-on-Sea .. .. .	1,011	447	77	1,535	- 595
Watford .. .. .	168	104	13	285	- 9
<b>Southern</b>	<b>6,528</b>	<b>4,967</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>12,393</b>	<b>- 1,857</b>
Bournemouth .. .. .	798	402	29	1,229	- 417
Oxford .. .. .	165	156	17	338	- 32
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) .. .. .	1,314	1,482	193	2,989	- 38
Reading .. .. .	285	165	30	480	- 38
Slough .. .. .	121	53	13	187	- 63
Southampton .. .. .	876	581	59	1,516	- 427
<b>South-Western</b>	<b>10,631</b>	<b>5,941</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>17,569</b>	<b>- 2,914</b>
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) .. .. .	2,157	881	124	3,162	- 231
Exeter .. .. .	413	447	19	879	- 21
Gloucester .. .. .	113	82	39	234	+ 4
Plymouth .. .. .	1,151	1,228	150	2,529	- 187
Swindon .. .. .	96	131	15	242	- 5
<b>Midland</b>	<b>7,388</b>	<b>4,334</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>14,246</b>	<b>+ 318</b>
Birmingham .. .. .	2,088	970	1,166	4,224	+ 759
Burton-on-Trent .. .. .	43	67	4	114	- 21
Coventry .. .. .	445	310	49	804	- 51
Oldbury .. .. .	101	27	3	131	- 56
Sneethwick .. .. .	94	37	7	138	- 19
Stoke-on-Trent .. .. .	882	199	19	1,100	- 176
Walsall .. .. .	315	232	80	627	- 65
West Bromwich .. .. .	177	104	19	300	+ 50
Wolverhampton .. .. .	434	216	20	670	- 175
Worcester .. .. .	177	69	-	246	- 29
<b>North-Midland</b>	<b>5,151</b>	<b>3,142</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>8,920</b>	<b>- 1,206</b>
Chesterfield .. .. .	79	10	10	99	- 324
Derby .. .. .	250	133	26	409	- 51
Grimsby .. .. .	846	336	154	1,336	- 139
Leicester .. .. .	419	209	8	636	- 28
Lincoln .. .. .	141	47	8	196	- 35
Mansfield .. .. .	102	87	32	221	+ 35
Northampton .. .. .	181	90	7	278	- 8
Nottingham .. .. .	956	301	21	1,278	- 39
Peterborough .. .. .	68	114	51	233	- 8
Scunthorpe .. .. .	26	162	35	223	+ 2
<b>East and West Ridings</b>	<b>12,149</b>	<b>5,205</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>18,110</b>	<b>- 1,870</b>
Barnsley .. .. .	275	103	31	409	- 32
Bradford .. .. .	656	134	33	823	- 93
Dewsbury .. .. .	133	42	175	350	+ 18
Doncaster .. .. .	297	333	8	638	- 22
Halifax .. .. .	196	42	23	261	- 20
Huddersfield .. .. .	258	96	1	355	- 79
Hull .. .. .	3,349	977	48	4,374	- 95
Leeds .. .. .	2,094	630	74	2,798	- 393
Rotherham .. .. .	151	196	99	446	+ 91
Sheffield .. .. .	1,710	712	39	2,461	- 469
Wakefield .. .. .	162	99	4	265	- 36
York .. .. .	280	115	48	443	- 49
<b>North-Western</b>	<b>28,723</b>	<b>16,130</b>	<b>2,239</b>	<b>47,092</b>	<b>- 4,054</b>
Accrington .. .. .	110	89	12	211	- 2
Ashton-under-Lyne .. .. .	218	67	82	367	+ 51
Barrow .. .. .	476	620	71	1,167	+ 18
Birkenhead .. .. .	987	992	52	2,031	+ 50
Blackburn .. .. .	107	48	8	163	- 50
Blackpool .. .. .	1,106	788	58	1,952	- 631
Bolton .. .. .	508	113	13	634	- 1
Burnley .. .. .	225	105	2	332	- 91
Bury .. .. .	69	72	1	142	- 61
Crewe .. .. .	119	152	9	280	- 12
Liverpool (inc. Bootle) .. .. .	11,956	4,288	819	17,033	- 1,104
Manchester (inc. Salford) .. .. .	3,747	1,186	125	5,058	- 580
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton) .. .. .	429	165	9	603	- 128
Preston .. .. .	265	266	235	766	+ 165
Rochdale .. .. .	148	126	-	274	- 35
St. Helens .. .. .	381	842	27	1,250	- 30
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) .. .. .	867	245	6	1,118	- 118
Stockport .. .. .	468	244	53	765	- 58
Wallasey .. .. .	704	631	51	1,386	- 153
Warrington .. .. .	279	542	12	833	- 115
Wigan .. .. .	491	240	6	737	- 83

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 12th April, 1954				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 15th March, 1954
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	
<b>Northern</b>	<b>18,072</b>	<b>10,860</b>	<b>2,654</b>	<b>31,586</b>	<b>- 1,814</b>
Carlisle .. .. .	282	208	28	518	- 60
Darlington .. .. .	307	239	21	567	- 31
Gateshead .. .. .	932	438	385	1,755	+ 108
Hartlepool .. .. .	801	636	30	1,467	- 53
Jarrow and Hebburn .. .. .	744	605	28	1,377	+ 56
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) .. .. .	727	647	83	1,457	- 52
Newcastle-upon-Tyne .. .. .	2,907	1,496	616	5,019	+ 127
South Shields .. .. .	1,425	517	49	1,991	- 474
Stockton-on-Tees .. .. .	519	463	99	1,081	+ 12
Sunderland .. .. .	2,432	1,607	323	4,362	- 13
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay) .. .. .	313	190	12	515	- 178
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>40,705</b>	<b>22,346</b>	<b>3,067</b>	<b>66,118</b>	<b>- 4,525</b>
Aberdeen .. .. .	1,806	788	56	2,650	- 413
Clydebank .. .. .	241	103	38	382	- 16
Dundee .. .. .	1,620	928	159	2,707	+ 190
Edinburgh .. .. .	3,809	1,411	243	5,463	- 428
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) .. .. .	12,481	5,367	505	18,353	- 1,380
Greenock .. .. .	1,110	170	20	1,300	- 201
Motherwell and Wishaw .. .. .	1,529	948	176	2,653	- 68
Paisley .. .. .	546	265	28	839	- 68
<b>Wales</b>	<b>15,700</b>	<b>8,558</b>	<b>2,184</b>	<b>26,442</b>	<b>+ 451</b>
Cardiff .. .. .	2,098	403	172	2,673	+ 216
Merthyr Tydfil .. .. .	719	252	46	1,017	- 18
Newport .. .. .	549	255	95	899	+ 145
Rhondda .. .. .	1,235	752	140	2,127	+ 103
Swansea .. .. .	1,475	651	95	2,221	- 189
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>24,132</b>	<b>9,449</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>36,372</b>	<b>- 2,299</b>
Belfast .. .. .	7,416	4,051	718	12,185	+ 416
Londonderry .. .. .	2,663	648	363	3,674	- 215

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 20th April, 1954, was 839,210 compared with 846,684 at 18th January, 1954. The figure for 20th April included 741,094 men, 91,162 women and 6,954 young persons; of the total, 467,946 had at some time served in H.M. Forces while 371,264 had had no such service.

In the Table which follows, the persons on the register at 20th April, 1954, are classified according to the nature of their disablement. The disablements are those which enabled the disabled persons to qualify for registration under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at the time when their applications were made. The disablements are not necessarily the only ones which these persons have and they may not now constitute the primary handicap to employment. For the purpose of these statistics certain separate items, e.g., various types of amputations, have been amalgamated.

Nature of Disablement	Ex-Service (1914/18)	Other Ex-Service	Non-Ex-Service*	Total
Amputations .. .. .	19,607	20,254	28,903	68,764
Arthritis and rheumatism .. .. .	1,511	18,640	14,787	34,938
Congenital malformations .. .. .	48	776	14,131	14,955
Diseases of digestive system .. .. .	2,192	37,342	18,942	58,476
Diseases of heart, etc. .. .. .	5,731	25,364	25,314	56,409
Diseases of the lungs† .. .. .	6,117	31,545	25,571	63,233
Ear defects .. .. .	3,607	11,716	23,016	38,339
Eye defects .. .. .	7,095	19,388	31,349	57,832
Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis and trunk .. .. .	17,099	14,742	8,122	39,963
Injuries and diseases† of lower limb .. .. .	25,267	41,060	43,064	109,391
Injuries and diseases† of upper limb .. .. .	26,221	26,987	24,903	78,111
Injuries and diseases† of spine .. .. .	1,164	13,500	16,395	31,059
Nervous and mental disorders .. .. .	6,381	28,602	41,130	76,113
Tuberculosis .. .. .	3,052	30,808	33,248	67,108
Other diseases and disabilities .. .. .	3,199	18,931	22,389	44,519
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>128,291</b>	<b>339,655</b>	<b>371,264</b>	<b>839,210</b>

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 20th April, 1954, was 51,013, of whom 44,302 were males and 6,711 were females. The total included 24,638 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 26,375 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

Suitable for ordinary employment :	Males		Total
	Ex-Service	Others	
Ex-Service .. .. .	22,564	227	22,791
Others .. .. .	17,217	5,967	23,184
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>39,781</b>	<b>6,194</b>	<b>45,975</b>
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions ‡	1,840	7	1,847
Ex-Service .. .. .	2,681	510	3,191
Others .. .. .	4,521	517	5,038
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>44,302</b>	<b>6,711</b>	<b>51,013</b>

\* This column includes a small number of young persons who had served in H.M. Forces.  
 † Except tuberculosis.  
 ‡ 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 April, 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				
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing</b>	<b>9,577</b>	<b>2,371</b>	<b>2,034</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>11,611</b>	<b>2,679</b>	<b>14,290</b>	<b>16,078</b>	<b>2,799</b>	<b>18,877</b>
Agriculture and Horticulture .. .. .	5,758	2,325	175	303	5,933	2,628	8,561	10,074	2,747	12,821



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	Total			
Leather Goods and Fur	494	403	55	69	549	472	1,021	565	483	1,048
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	253	113	36	34	289	147	436	293	152	445
Leather Goods	126	215	3	10	129	225	354	139	231	370
Fur	115	75	16	25	131	100	231	133	100	233
<b>Clothing</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>4,293</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>2,434</b>	<b>5,138</b>	<b>7,572</b>	<b>2,655</b>	<b>6,656</b>	<b>9,311</b>
Tailoring	1,050	2,227	90	490	1,140	2,717	3,857	1,216	2,814	4,030
Dressmaking	114	707	3	117	117	824	941	122	895	1,017
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	57	534	58	58	115	592	707	139	1,584	1,723
Hats, Caps and Millinery	32	95	85	86	137	181	318	139	182	321
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	78	287	3	16	81	303	384	103	613	716
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	354	418	68	78	422	496	918	458	539	997
Repair of Boots and Shoes	404	25	18	—	422	25	447	478	29	507
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco</b>	<b>7,030</b>	<b>8,175</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>7,107</b>	<b>8,913</b>	<b>16,200</b>	<b>7,968</b>	<b>10,311</b>	<b>18,279</b>
Grain Milling	285	127	—	1	285	128	413	326	131	457
Bread and Flour Confectionery	2,052	1,595	7	22	2,059	1,617	3,676	2,279	1,712	3,991
Biscuits	283	704	20	28	303	732	1,035	319	776	1,095
Meat and Meat Products	309	463	6	4	315	467	782	401	483	884
Milk Products	431	303	—	2	432	305	737	533	353	886
Sugar and Glucose	488	183	—	—	488	185	673	500	185	685
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	1,373	1,130	19	399	1,392	1,529	2,921	407	1,551	2,478
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	458	1,459	3	147	461	1,606	2,067	678	2,550	3,228
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	780	1,049	17	122	797	1,171	1,968	836	1,176	1,952
Brewing and Malting	648	350	—	—	648	351	999	662	352	1,014
Wholesale Bottling	174	209	—	—	174	210	384	199	213	412
Other Drink Industries	439	348	4	2	443	350	793	491	365	856
Tobacco	310	255	—	7	310	262	572	337	464	801
<b>Manufactures of Wood and Cork</b>	<b>3,568</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>4,273</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>5,355</b>	<b>4,557</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>5,658</b>
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	1,129	215	32	24	1,161	239	1,400	1,279	241	1,520
Furniture and Upholstery	1,771	506	631	56	2,402	562	2,964	2,532	576	3,108
Shop and Office Fitting	151	28	2	1	153	29	182	160	29	189
Wooden Containers and Baskets	343	143	40	11	383	154	537	400	156	556
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	174	97	—	1	174	98	272	186	99	285
<b>Paper and Printing</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>1,791</b>	<b>3,651</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>3,799</b>
Paper and Board	350	307	111	32	461	339	800	468	343	811
Wallpaper	29	40	—	—	29	40	69	30	41	71
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	138	342	—	10	138	352	490	173	381	554
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	103	220	15	4	118	224	342	119	226	345
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	380	117	10	—	390	117	507	415	122	537
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	700	692	24	27	724	719	1,443	743	738	1,481
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>1,878</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>3,939</b>	<b>2,104</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>4,042</b>
Rubber	658	543	25	7	683	550	1,233	702	553	1,255
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	166	44	—	—	166	44	210	171	45	216
Brushes and Brooms	87	91	3	6	90	97	187	95	103	198
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	200	470	—	—	200	477	677	207	479	686
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	47	101	—	1	47	102	149	48	103	151
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	222	27	—	—	222	27	249	223	28	251
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	602	602	10	20	612	622	1,234	658	627	1,285
<b>Building and Contracting</b>	<b>33,242</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33,380</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>33,732</b>	<b>39,899</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>40,277</b>
Building	21,182	216	69	4	21,251	220	21,471	25,865	237	26,102
Electric Wiring and Contracting	963	44	1	—	964	44	1,008	1,115	49	1,164
Civil Engineering Contracting	11,097	88	68	—	11,165	88	11,253	12,919	92	13,011
<b>Gas, Electricity and Water Supply</b>	<b>2,327</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>2,502</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>2,774</b>
Gas	1,208	53	13	—	1,221	53	1,274	1,389	85	1,444
Electricity	828	93	6	—	834	93	927	962	95	1,057
Water	291	3	7	—	298	3	301	370	3	373
<b>Transport and Communication</b>	<b>19,648</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>19,930</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>22,217</b>	<b>22,448</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>24,805</b>
Railways	3,003	271	28	3	3,031	272	3,303	3,276	287	3,563
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1,461	913	9	5	1,470	918	2,388	1,719	937	2,656
Other Road Passenger Transport	530	18	—	—	530	18	550	604	18	622
Goods Transport by Road	2,043	78	13	1	2,056	79	2,135	2,257	80	2,337
Sea Transport	6,312	98	195	9	6,507	107	6,614	6,939	112	7,051
Port, River and Canal Transport	1,781	16	12	1	1,793	17	1,810	2,781	19	2,800
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	686	13	6	—	692	13	705	738	13	751
Air Transport	102	40	—	—	102	40	142	108	41	149
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	2,521	672	6	18	2,527	690	3,217	2,784	715	3,499
Other Transport and Communication	448	60	3	—	451	60	511	459	62	521
Storage	761	71	8	2	769	73	842	783	73	856
<b>Distributive Trades</b>	<b>16,355</b>	<b>15,220</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>16,450</b>	<b>15,457</b>	<b>31,907</b>	<b>18,389</b>	<b>16,529</b>	<b>34,918</b>
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	2,500	257	18	—	2,518	257	2,775	2,780	274	3,054
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	1,884	298	10	6	1,904	304	2,198	2,111	323	2,434
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	1,534	583	3	6	1,537	589	2,126	1,908	646	2,554
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	3,782	5,000	29	96	3,811	5,096	8,907	4,408	5,430	9,838
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	1,954	954	12	14	1,966	968	2,934	2,066	1,050	3,116
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	4,347	7,514	23	106	4,370	7,620	11,990	4,711	8,116	12,827
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	354	614	—	9	354	623	977	405	690	1,095
<b>Insurance, Banking and Finance</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>2,386</b>
<b>Public Administration</b>	<b>15,331</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>15,470</b>	<b>3,812</b>	<b>19,282</b>	<b>17,245</b>	<b>4,070</b>	<b>21,315</b>
National Government Service	6,105	2,125	20	9	6,125	2,134	8,259	6,969	2,328	9,297
Local Government Service	9,226	1,639	119	39	9,345	1,678	11,023	10,276	1,742	12,018
<b>Professional Services</b>	<b>4,083</b>	<b>6,628</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>4,108</b>	<b>6,810</b>	<b>10,918</b>	<b>4,352</b>	<b>7,175</b>	<b>11,527</b>
Accountancy	142	81	1	3	143	84	227	149	86	235
Education	1,063	1,645	13	136	1,076	1,781	2,857	1,135	1,877	3,012
Law	154	216	—	14	154	230	384	160	242	402
Medical and Dental Services	1,404	4,260	9	20	1,413	4,280	5,693	1,517	4,527	6,044
Religion	115	51	—	3	115	54	169	137	56	193
Other Professional and Business Services	1,205	375	2	6	1,207	381	1,588	1,254	387	1,641
<b>Miscellaneous Services</b>	<b>18,777</b>	<b>28,605</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>18,889</b>	<b>29,190</b>	<b>48,079</b>	<b>19,965</b>	<b>30,837</b>	<b>50,802</b>
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	3,542	2,445	41	110	3,583	2,555	6,138	3,711	2,614	6,325
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	2,236	1,009	12	29	2,248	1,038	3,286	2,400	1,073	3,473
Catering, Hotels, etc.	9,529	16,479	31	270	9,560	16,749	26,309	10,104	17,368	27,472
Laundries	602	1,634	2	29	604	1,663	2,267	644	1,789	2,433
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	176	484	—	2	176	486	662	197	507	704
Hairdressing and Manicure	236	305	7	9	243	314	557	269	339	608
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	234	2,171	1	11	235	2,182	2,417	245	2,474	2,719
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	845	3,525	11	114	856	3,639	4,495	914	4,063	4,977
Other Services	1,377	553	7	11	1,384	564	1,948	1,481	610	2,091
<b>Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>3,657</b>	<b>3,533</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>3,872</b>
<b>Other Persons not Classified by Industry</b>	<b>11,016</b>	<b>11,930</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>11,016</b>	<b>11,930</b>	<b>22,946</b>	<b>12,013</b>	<b>12,613</b>	<b>24,626</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL*</b>	<b>194,734</b>	<b>108,345</b>	<b>8,561</b>	<b>4,945</b>	<b>203,295</b>	<b>113,290</b>	<b>316,585</b>	<b>229,066</b>	<b>123,891</b>	<b>352,957</b>

\* The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,781 males and 294 females in Great Britain and 5,066 males and 321 females in the United Kingdom).

## Labour Turnover

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

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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 4 weeks ended 27th February, 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	2.7	3.6	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.1
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.7	3.2	2.7
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.0
Glass (other than Containers)	2.3	3.8	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.5
Glass Containers	3.4	4.8	3.6	3.2	4.7	3.5
Cement	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.2	4.7	3.4	4.1	3.5	4.0
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2.2	3.2	2.5	1.8	3.1	2.1
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.5	2.8	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.3
Chemicals and Dyes	2.4	2.9	2.5	1.8	2.6	2.0
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2.1	3.1	2.7	1.7	3.3	2.6
Explosives and Fireworks	2.4	3.2	2.7	2.1	2.8	2.3
Paint and Varnish	2.6	3.6	2.9	2.1	3.0	2.3
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	1.7	3.8	2.6	1.9	3.5	2.6
Mineral Oil Refining	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.1	2.1	1.3
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	2.6	3.7	2.8	2.2	4.5	2.7
Metal Manufacture	2.2	3.0	2.3	2.2	3.1	2.3
Blast Furnaces	1.7	0.4	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.9
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.5	1.9
Iron Foundries	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.6	3.1
Temple Manufacture	2.2	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.7
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7
Iron and Steel Tubes	2.3	3.2	2.7	2.2	2.8	2.3
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	2.6	3.7	2.8	2.5	3.7	2.7
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.2	3.8	2.6	2.1	3.5	2.4
Marine Engineering	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.8	2.4	2.8
Agricultural Machinery	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.1
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.9
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	2.0	3.0	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.2
Stationary Engines	2.2	2.9	2.3	1.7	3.0	1.8
Textile Machinery and Accessories	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.1
Ordnance and Small Arms	1.8	3.9	2.3	1.3	2.0	1.5
Constructional Engineering	2.7	2.3	2.7	3.3	2.3	3.3
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	2.2	3.5	2.4	2.1	3.3	2.3
Electrical Machinery	1.7	3.2	2.1	1.5	2.8	1.8
Electrical Wires and Cables	1.8	3.6	2.5	1.7	3.1	2.2
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.3	2.3	1.7	1.8	2.7	2.2
Wireless Apparatus	3.0	4.0	3.4	2.7	5.2	3.8
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	3.3	4.5	3.9	2.0	3.2	2.7
Batteries and Accumulators	2.0	4.5	3.1	2.9	5.1	3.9
Other Electrical Goods	3.1	5.3	4.0	2.2	4.1	3.0
Vehicles	2.2	3.5	2.4	1.9	3.2	2.1
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	2.5	3.4	2.7	2.0	3.3	2.2
Motor Repairs and Garages	2.1	2.8	2.2	2.3	3.1	2.4
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	2.1	2.9	2.2	1.5	2.6	1.7
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories	3.1	4.5	3.4	2.5	3.9	2.9
Railway Locomotive Shops	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.7	0.8
Other Locomotive Manufacture	1.9	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
Railway Carriages and Wagons	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.5	3.1	1.5
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	4.5	5.4	4.9	4.2	4.4	4.3
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	3.0	4.6	3.6	2.9	4.5	3.5
Tools and Cutlery	2.3	4.3	3.1	2.1	3.5	2.6
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.	2.4	3.5	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.9
Iron and Steel Forgings	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2
Wire and Wire Manufactures	2.4	3.4	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.8
Hollow-ware	3.1	5.0	4.1	2.9	5.1	4.1
Brass Manufactures	3.6	6.2	4.5	3.1	4.5	3.6
Other Metal Industries	3.5	4.7	3.9	3.3	5.1	3.9
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.3	3.9	2.9	2.0	3.3	2.5
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	2.2	3.8	2.7	2.0	3.4	2.5
Watches and Clocks	2.6	5.2	3.9	1.8	2.5	2.1
Jewellery, Plate, etc.	2.3	3.5	2.9	1.9	3.5	2.6
Musical Instruments	2.6	3.8	2.9	2.2	3.6	2.5

## 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 20th April, 1954, and the corresponding figures for 16th March, 1954, and 21st April, 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		
	20th Apr. 1954	16th Mar. 1954	21st Apr. 1953	20th Apr. 1954	16th Mar. 1954	21st Apr. 1953
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex	91.4	103.4	98.5	3.8	4.3	3.6
Remainder	74.0	82.2	78.2	3.3	3.7	3.2
Eastern	43.3	48.9	45.7	1.8	2.1	1.8
Southern	34.5	39.3	38.0	1.5	1.6	1.4
South-Western	48.6	53.8	53.0	2.1	2.5	2.1
Midland	80.4	89.1	83.4	4.4	4.7	4.3
North-Midland	53.6	62.2	58.5	5.0	5.4	5.1
East and West Ridings	83.1	94.2	88.2	8.0	8.6	8.0
North-Western	148.8	168.5	154.3	6.9	7.7	7.0
Northern	65.4	72.9	67.5	7.4	7.9	7.3
Scotland	116.3	124.7	116.1	7.6	7.8	7.6
Wales	61.7	67.8	64.4	6.8	7.0	7.2
Total, Great Britain	901.2	1,007.0	945.9	58.4	63.3	58.5

Separate figures for insured males and females for 20th April, 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:				
London and Middlesex	55	36	3.0	0.8
Remainder	46	28	2.8	0.5
Eastern	31	12	1.4	0.4
Southern	23	11	1.2	0.3
South-Western	33	15	1.6	0.5
Midland	53	27	3.7	0.7
North-Midland	36	18	4.6	0.4
East and West Ridings	57	26	7.2	0.8
North-Western	86	62	5.6	1.3
Northern	47	18	6.8	0.6
Scotland	75	41	6.5	1.1
Wales	44	17	6.4	0.4
Total, Great Britain	588	313	50.8	7.6

The total number of males shown above as absent owing to sickness represented 4.1 per cent. of the total number of insured males and the total number of females absent owing to sickness represented 5.6 per cent. of the total number of insured females. The corresponding figures for absences owing to industrial injury were 0.4 per cent. for males and 0.1 per cent. for females.

## Work of Appointments Services

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

### Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, 26-28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number, Trafalgar 7020), but it also has a representative at the Scottish Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and

\* Figures are "rounded" to nearest thousand.

Scientific Register at 12th April was 4,601\*; this figure included 3,495 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,106 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 16th March and 12th April (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 16th March	3,995
" notified during period	613
" filled during period	127
" cancelled or withdrawn	331
" unfilled at 12th April	4,150

### Appointments Register

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 12th April was 14,941†, consisting of 13,529 men and 1,412 women. The registrants included 5,865 men and 683 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 7,664 men and 729 women were, at the time of their registration, in employment but seeking other posts; in the majority of cases the employment was of a temporary nature or was unsuitable having regard to their qualifications and experience or the personal circumstances of the registrant.

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

Appointments Office	Wholly Unemployed		In Employment		Total†
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
London	4,568	538	4,613	507	10,226
Northern	866	82	2,140	129	3,217
Scottish	431	63	911	93	1,498
Total†	5,865	683	7,664	729	14,941

The registrants included 1,729 ex-Regular personnel of H.M. Forces, of whom 1,084 were wholly unemployed and 645 were in employment.

During the period 16th March to 12th April, 1954, there were new registrations by 1,099 men and 140 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,311 men and 171 women were withdrawn.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives), notified, filled, etc., between 16th March and 12th April.

Vacancies outstanding at 16th March	Men†		Women	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
" notified during period	1,956	183	655	56
" cancelled or withdrawn during period	409	32	200	34
" filled during period	2,002	173	2,002	173
" unfilled at 12th April	2,002	173	2,002	173

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 12th January to 12th April, 1954, were 661 for men and 116 for women, and included 81 filled by ex-Regular personnel.

### Nursing Appointments Service

As indicated above, the numbers of vacancies notified and filled in the nursing and midwifery professions are not included in the statistics relating to the Appointments Register. The placing of men and women in nursing and midwifery vacancies and in vacancies for certain medical auxiliaries (radiographers, physiotherapists, occupational therapists and medical laboratory technicians) notified by hospitals and other employers is carried out by the Nursing Services Branch of Employment Services Department through the Nursing Appointments Offices. These Offices also provide a Careers Advice Service for the above-mentioned professions both for potential students and for qualified persons seeking other posts.

Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives, and the classes of medical auxiliaries mentioned above, in respect of the period from 1st January to 31st March, 1954, are given below.

Vacancies outstanding at 1st January	Men		Women	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
" filled during period	3,730	19,710	2,728	2,667
" outstanding at 31st March	3,656	19,647	3,656	19,647

The total of 23,303 vacancies outstanding at 31st March included 2,358 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing orderlies and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the remaining 20,945 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below.

Trained Nurses	5,787	Pupil Midwives	787
Student Nurses	9,954	Assistant Nurses	2,656
Midwives	616	Pupil Assistant Nurses	1,145

\* This figure includes 472 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 210 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

† These figures include 1,875 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit but exclude 117 persons registered for overseas employment only. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

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

§ These figures include 377 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in March

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in March 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 April was 709,600, compared with 709,000 for the four weeks ended 27th February, and 715,800 for the five weeks ended 4th April, 1953. The total numbers who were effectively employed\* were 639,800 in March, 638,600 (revised figure) in February, and 647,400 in March, 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 March, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with February, 1954, and March, 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 April, 1954	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 27th February, 1954	5 weeks ended 4th April, 1953
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) .. ..	47,400	- 100	- 700
Durham .. ..	102,900	.. ..	- 1,700
North Eastern .. ..	140,600	- 100	- 1,100
North Western .. ..	60,000	+ 200	- 700
East Midlands .. ..	100,700	+ 200	+ 300
West Midlands .. ..	58,100	+ 100	+ 700
South Western .. ..	109,600	+ 200	- 1,200
South Eastern .. ..	6,500	.. ..	+ 100
England and Wales .. ..	625,800	+ 500	- 5,700
Scotland .. ..	83,800	+ 100	- 500
Great Britain .. ..	709,600	+ 600	- 6,200

It is provisionally estimated that, during the five weeks of March, about 5,750 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,730; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 20. During the four weeks of February there was a net increase of 1,550.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 5.03 in March, 5.05 in February, and 4.97 in March, 1953. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.47, 5.48 and 5.33.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in March and in February, 1954, and March, 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)

	March, 1954	February, 1954	March, 1953
Coal-Face Workers :			
Voluntary .. ..	5.41	5.08	5.82
Involuntary .. ..	9.72	9.67	9.65
All Workers :			
Voluntary .. ..	4.06	3.96	4.38
Involuntary .. ..	8.83	9.15	8.84

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.28 tons in March, compared with 3.26 tons in the previous month and 3.24 tons in March, 1953.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.25 tons in March; for February, 1954, and March, 1953, the figures were 1.25 tons and 1.24 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

### 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 February, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 2.6 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 3.0 per cent. lower than at 1st February, 1953. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st February was slightly higher than at the beginning of the previous month but 3.4 per cent. lower than at 1st February, 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 328,111 in November, 1953, compared with 328,273 in the previous month and 321,508 in November, 1952. Corresponding figures compiled by the Department of Mines for employment in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 490,869, 495,375 and 498,440. The numbers of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed were 12,330 at the end of November, compared with 12,142 at the end of the previous month and 11,294 at the end of November, 1952.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in February is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 47,476,000. This was 0.6 per cent. lower than the (revised) figure for the previous month, and 1.8 per cent. lower than for February, 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 February, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 7.7 per cent. compared with February, 1953.

The Bureau of the Census estimate, on the basis of new sampling methods now being tested, that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of February was about 3,671,000. The estimated numbers derived from the old sample were 3,385,000, compared with 2,359,000 at the middle of the previous month and 1,788,000 at the middle of February, 1953.

### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during February was 227,067, compared with 235,515 in the previous month and 212,794 in February, 1953. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 100,764 working days. The number of persons wholly unemployed included 61,513, who, owing to physical incapacity or age, were difficult to place in employment. The total number of working days lost in February by persons wholly unemployed was 5,445,921, while 2,353,416 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

### DENMARK

At the end of March returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 59,360, or 8.8 per cent. of a total membership of about 674,000, were unemployed, compared with 18.4 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 9.5 per cent. at the end of March, 1953. Of the total, 31,923 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 March was 1,427,353, compared with 2,042,107 at the end of the previous month and 1,392,870 at the end of March, 1953. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 202,464, 233,240 and 238,743.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 24th April was 72,379, compared with 73,853 at 27th March and 84,041 at 25th April, 1953.

### NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at 31st March, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 93,757, compared with 131,165 (revised figure) at the end of the previous month. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 24,300 at 31st March, compared with 22,400 (revised figure) at 28th February.

### NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 21,922 at the end of February, compared with 25,153 in the previous month and 27,795 in February, 1953.

## WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in April

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 April resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £826,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 2,551,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the engineering and allied industries, shipbuilding and ship repairing, the iron and steel industry, the wool textile industry in Yorkshire, and railway workshops. Others receiving increases included workpeople employed in electrical contracting, cocoa, chocolate and confectionery manufacture and the pottery industry, roadmen employed by a majority of the County Councils in England and Wales, and workers in the light castings industry, and those engaged in toy manufacture.

In the engineering and allied industries there were increases for adult male timeworkers and payment-by-results workers of 8s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, 7s. 6d. for intermediate grades, and 6s. 6d. for unskilled workers, and of 5s. 8d. for female workers 18 years and over. In shipbuilding and ship repairing there were increases of 8s. 6d., 7s. 6d. or 6s. 6d. a week for men, and of 5s. 8d. to 8s. 6d., according to occupation and length of service, for women 21 years and over. In the iron and steel industry the sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices were amended so as to give an increase in most districts of 1s. 1d. a shift for men. In the wool textile industry in the West Riding of Yorkshire there was an increase of 3½ per cent. on the weekly rates, producing minimum increases of 4s. 1d. for men on daywork and of 2s. 9d. or 2s. 11d. for women. For workpeople employed in railway workshops there were increases, payable retrospectively from January, of 7s., 7s. 6d. or 8s. a week, according to occupation, for men and of 5s. 6d. for women.

In electrical contracting the basic or standard rates for men were increased by ¼d. an hour. In cocoa, chocolate and confectionery manufacture the minimum rates of the Joint Industrial Council were increased by 5s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over, and by 5s. for women 18 and over. In the pottery industry the incentive bonus payable to workers who complete 44 hours or more in any working week was increased from 5 per cent. on the total earnings to 8½ per cent. Roadmen employed by a majority of the County Councils in England and Wales received an increase of 4s. a week. In the light castings industry there were increases of 8s. 6d. a week for skilled men, 7s. for other men, and 6s. 8d. for women. The general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in toy manufacture were increased by 1½d. an hour for men and by 1½d. or 1d., according to occupation, for women.

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

(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 OCTOBER, 1952," 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
Mining and Quarrying	Cumberland (7)	19 Apr.	Iron-ore miners .. ..	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d. a shift (6s. 8d. to 6s. 9d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (3s. 4d. to 3s. 4½d.) 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. 9d. to 6s. 10d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (3s. 4½d. to 3s. 5d.) for boys.‡
Pottery Manufacture	Great Britain (26) (27)	Beginning of first full pay period following 21 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Incentive bonus increased by 3½ per cent. (from 5 to 8½ per cent. on the total earnings of workers who complete 44 hours or more in any working week).
Coke Manufacture	Great Britain (33)	Beginning of first full pay week after 23 Mar.	Workpeople employed at coke-oven plants and by-product plants vested in the National Coal Board	Increase for adult workers in the national occupational groups of 1s. a shift on the divisional standard rates coupled with further small and varied increases in certain divisional standard rates, with proportionate increases for apprentices and juveniles; piece rates to be adjusted to yield an average increase of 1s. a shift.‡
Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)*	11 Apr.	Workpeople employed at coke-oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 1d. a shift (10s. 4-8d. to 11s. 5-8d. for shift-rated workers) or by 1-77d. an hour (1s. 5-02d. to 1s. 6-79d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 9-75d. a shift (7s. 9-6d. to 8s. 7-35d.) or by 1-33d. an hour (1s. 0-76d. to 1s. 2-09d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 6-5d. a shift (5s. 2-4d. to 5s. 8-9d.) or by 0-89d. an hour (8-51d. to 9-4d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	Great Britain (38)	15 Mar.††	Electricians .. ..	Increase of 7s. 4d. a week.
			do.	Further increase of 1s. 10d. a week. Rates after change: Class A mills 17s. 8d. a week, Class B 16s. 2d., Class C 16s. 8d.

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

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

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

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

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

\*\* Shift rates previously in excess of the former standard rates are to be increased only by such amounts as will raise them to the level of the new standard rates.

\*\*\* These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association. They resulted from a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby the flat-rate additions to wages are now proportionate to the number of points by which the index of retail prices exceeds 34; formerly, the additions were proportionate to the number of points by which the cost-of-living index figure exceeded 44.

†† This increase was granted in April, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (40)	11 Apr.	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 1d. a shift (10s. 4-8d. to 11s. 5-8d. for shift rated workers) or by 1-77d. an hour (1s. 5-02d. to 1s. 6-79d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 9-75d. a shift (7s. 9-6d. to 8s. 7-35d.) or by 1-33d. an hour (1s. 0-76d. to 1s. 2-09d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 6-5d. a shift (5s. 2-4d. to 5s. 8-9d.) or by 0-89d. an hour (8-51d. to 9-4d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.*
	West of Scotland (40)	do.	Workpeople employed at certain blast-furnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 1d. a shift, (10s. 5d. to 11s. 6d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.*
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain† (41)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 1d. a shift (10s. 4-8d. to 11s. 5-8d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 9-75d. (7s. 9-6d. to 8s. 7-35d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 6-5d. (5s. 2-4d. to 5s. 8-9d.) for those under 18.*
	Great Britain‡ (41)	do.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit-men, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 1d. a shift (10s. 4-8d. to 11s. 5-8d. for shift rated workers) or by 1-77d. an hour (1s. 5-02d. to 1s. 6-79d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, by 9-75d. a shift (7s. 9-6d. to 8s. 7-35d.) or by 1-33d. an hour (1s. 0-76d. to 1s. 2-09d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 6-5d. a shift (5s. 2-4d. to 5s. 8-9d.) or by 0-89d. an hour (8-51d. to 9-4d.) 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 blast-furnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1-77d. an hour (1s. 5-02d. to 1s. 6-79d.) for craftsmen, by 1-33d. (1s. 0-76d. to 1s. 2-09d.) for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0-89d. (8-51d. to 9-4d.) for apprentices under 18.†
	West of Scotland (41)	Week commencing 11 Apr.	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 2d. a shift (10s. 10-2d. to 12s. 0-2d.) for men, by 10-5d. (8s. 1-6d. to 9s. 0-15d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 7d. (5s. 5-1d. to 6s. 0-1d.) for boys under 18.§
	do. (41)	Pay period beginning 26 Apr.	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	The existing cost-of-living payment increased by 1-77d. an hour for men, by 1-3275d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-885d. for boys under 18.§
Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.	do. (41)	do.	6-shift workers . . . . .	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1-4d. a shift (12s. 0-2d. to 12s. 1-6d.) for men, by 1-05d. (9s. 0-15d. to 9s. 1-2d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-7d. (6s. 0-1d. to 6s. 0-8d.) for boys under 18.
	do. (41)	do.	6-shift workers . . . . .	The existing cost-of-living payment increased by 0-2d. an hour for men, by 0-15d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-1d. for boys under 18.
	do. (41)	11 Apr.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges other than those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 1d. a shift (10s. 7-4d. to 11s. 8-4d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 9-75d. (7s. 11-55d. to 8s. 9-3d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 6-5d. (5s. 3-7d. to 5s. 10-2d.) for those under 18.¶
	do. (41)	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 1d. a shift (9s. 3-8d. to 10s. 4-8d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 9-75d. (6s. 11-85d. to 7s. 9-6d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 6-5d. (4s. 7-9d. to 5s. 2-4d.) for youths under 18.**
	do. (41)	do.	Workpeople employed at iron and steel works	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1s. 1-2d. a shift (6s. 7-2d. to 7s. 8-4d. for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 2-4d. to 8s. 3-6d. for other men) for men and women 18 years and over, and by 6-6d. (3s. 3-6d. to 3s. 10-2d. or 3s. 7-2d. to 4s. 1-8d.) for those under 18.††
Sheffield . . . . .	Beginning of week commencing on either 4 or 5 Apr.	Workpeople employed on the Sheffield shift system in steel melting and steel manipulating departments	Increases in existing shift bonus of 1s. 3d. a shift (14s. 5d. to 15s. 8d. for dotal workers and 12s. 1d. to 13s. 4d. for tonnage workers) for men 21 years and over, of 5s. a week (59s. to 64s.) for youths 18 to 20, and of 2s. 6d. (33s. 6d. to 36s.) for boys under 18.	
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire (41)	11 Apr.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 1d. a shift (10s. 4-8d. to 11s. 5-8d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 9-75d. (7s. 9-6d. to 8s. 7-35d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 6-5d. (5s. 2-4d. to 5s. 8-9d.) for workers under 18.*
Galvanising	England and Wales	do.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 1d. a shift (10s. 4-8d. to 11s. 5-8d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 9-75d. (7s. 9-6d. to 8s. 7-35d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 6-5d. (5s. 2-4d. to 5s. 8-9d.) for those under 18.*
Tube Manufacture	West of Scotland . . . . .	Pay week commencing 28 Mar.	Men, youths, boys and women employed in tube manufacture, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases of 7s. a week for male workers 20 years and over, of 4s. 3d. for youths 18 and under 20, of 3s. for boys under 18, and of 5s. 3d. for adult women. Minimum rates after change include: men 129s. 6d. a week, women 97s. 6d.

\* These increases resulted from a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby the flat-rate additions to wages are now proportionate to the number of points by which the official index of retail prices exceeds 34; formerly, the additions were proportionate to the number of points by which the official index figure exceeded 44.

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

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

§ These increases resulted from a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby the net additions to wages are now proportionate to the number of points by which the official index of retail prices exceeds 37; formerly, the additions were proportionate to the number of points by which the official index figure exceeded 47.

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

\*\* These increases resulted from a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby the additions to wages are now proportionate to the number of points by which the official index of retail prices exceeds 32; formerly, the additions were proportionate to the number of points by which the official index figure exceeded 42.

†† These increases resulted from a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby the additions to wages are now proportionate to the number of points by which the official index of retail prices exceeds 44; formerly, the additions were proportionate to the number of points by which the official index figure exceeded 54.

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

§§ These increases resulted from a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby the bonus additions to wages are now proportionate to the number of points by which the official index of retail prices exceeds 57; formerly, the additions were proportionate to the number of points by which the official index figure exceeded 68.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Non-ferrous Metal Manufacture	Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford (43)	5 Apr.	Workpeople employed in strip and sheet rolling and tube mills in the brass and copper trade	Increases for timeworkers 21 years and over of 8s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, of 7s. 6d. for intermediate grades, and of 6s. 6d. for unskilled workers; increases for payment-by-results workers of corresponding amounts in the supplements added to the piecework earnings. Consolidated minimum time rates after change: crucible and electric furnace pourers 145s. 4d. a week, underhands (i.e., furnacemen, ingotmen and mouldmen on billet casting) 140s. 4d.; strip and sheet rolling mills—rollers (all grades) 138s. 4d., annealers, finished shearers (guillotine) 134s. 4d., electric annealers, finished shearers (rotary), roller improvers 132s. 4d., picklers 131s. 4d., shearers (cutting to length) 130s. 4d., rough shearers, rollers' assistants (behinders) 128s. 4d., labourers 125s. 4d.; tube mills—toolfinders (fully skilled) 145s. 4d., annealers 134s. 4d., electric annealers, drawers (plain round tubes), taggers, swagers, shoulderers, sawyers, straighteners (hand) 132s. 4d., picklers 131s. 4d., straighteners (machine), doggers-up 128s. 4d., labourers 125s. 4d.
Light Castings Manufacture	Great Britain (42)	5 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 8s. 6d. a week for skilled men 21 years and over, of 7s. for other men, of 6s. 8d. for women 21 and over, and of 2s. 10d. to 6s. 4d., according to age, for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Consolidated time work rates after change include: pattern moulders 182s. 10d. a week, pattern makers 158s. 7d., general moulders 151s. 11d., grinders (Falkirk) 149s. 4d., (England) 147s. 4d., polishers 147s. 4d., mechanical plant workpeople 144s. 10d., blacksmiths 144s. 4d., pattern fitters, fitters 143s. 4d. (Glasgow 143s. 10d.), sheet iron workers 143s. 4d., berlin blackers, box fitters, dressers, filers-up 141s. 4d. (box fitters, Glasgow 141s. 10d.), press operators 132s. 10d., labourers 128s. 10d.; women 21 years and over, on women's work—core makers (hand-made cores) 104s. 10d., other workers (including machine-made cores) 97s. 10d.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	All federated shipbuilding and ship repairing centres in the United Kingdom (47)	Beginning of first full pay week following 1 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry, except skilled engineers and others whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries:— Male workers 21 years or over	Increases of 8s. 6d. a week to all fully skilled workers 21 years or over who have completed their apprenticeship, of 7s. 6d. to all semi-skilled workers, and of 6s. 6d. to all unskilled workers. Inclusive national uniform plain time rates after change on new work include: fully skilled classes 147s. a week, crane men operating tower, gantry or floating cranes 139s., operating electric overhead travelling cranes 133s. 6d., operating all other cranes 136s. 6d., spare or emergency crane men when not operating cranes 133s. 6d., plate furnace helpers, frame furnace helpers, shell screw-up helpers and shell tackle helpers (working with pieceworkers) 134s., staggers erecting and dismantling staging 132s., redleaders 130s., blacksmiths' strikers 129s., unskilled classes (including ordinary platers' helpers other than those above) 125s. For repair work, except in the case of crane men, the national rates are 3s. higher, and in the River Thames ship repairing district the existing general differential applies.*
			Female workers brought into the industry under relaxation or dilution arrangements, french polishers and upholstresses	Increases of 5s. 8d. to 8s. 6d. a week, according to occupation and length of service, for women 21 years and over, and of 2s. 10d. to 5s. 8d. for girls. Inclusive national uniform plain time rates after change: shipbuilding and ship repairing classes 21 years and over—during first eight months of service 102s. 2d. a week (new work), 103s. 8d. (repair work); thereafter—skilled classes (a) not in receipt of full time rate of displaced male worker 117s. 7d. (new work), 120s. (repair work), (b) in receipt of full time rate of displaced male worker 147s. (new work), 150s. (repair work); semi-skilled classes (a) 112s. 6d. (new work), 115s. 2d. (repair work), (b) full time rate of displaced male worker; unskilled classes (a) 112s. 6d. (new work), 115s. 2d. (repair work), (b) 125s. (new work), 128s. (repair work); french polishers and upholstresses who have served an apprenticeship of five years, 21 years and over 117s. 7d. (new work), 120s. (repair work); girls 49s. 2d. at 16, rising to 102s. 2d. at 20 (new work), and 50s. 8d. to 100s. 8d. (repair work).†
			Male apprentices under 21 years, and other youths and boys	Increases of 2s. 11d. to 5s. 8d. a week, according to age or year of apprenticeship. Inclusive national uniform plain time rates after change: apprentices 49s. 2d. a week on new work during first year of apprenticeship, rising to 102s. 2d. in fifth year, boys and youths 41s. 10d. at 15 years, rising to 102s. 2d. at 20. For repair work the national rates are 1s. 6d. higher.*
Engineering and Allied Industries	United Kingdom (44)	5 Apr.	Adult male and female time-workers and payment-by-results manual workers, apprentices, youths, boys and girls employed in the engineering and allied industries,† except those whose rates of wages are regulated by wage movements in other industries, e.g., building and electrical contracting	Increases for male timeworkers 21 years and over of 8s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, of 7s. 6d. for intermediate grades, of 6s. 6d. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; increases of 5s. 8d. for female timeworkers 18 years and over, of 3s. 8d. for girls aged 17 years, of 3s. 1d. for those aged 16, and of 2s. 5d. for those aged 15; increases for payment-by-results workers of corresponding amounts in the supplements added to the piecework earnings. Consolidated minimum time rates after change include: males—skilled fitters 144s. 10d. a week, unskilled men 124s. 10d.; females 21 and over 97s. 2d.
Engineering	Swansea, Llanelly, Port Talbot and Neath (45)	Beginning of pay week which includes 5 Apr.	Workpeople employed in engineering works and foundries:— Timeworkers . . . . . Payment-by-results workers . . . . . Taskworkers . . . . .	Increases of 2½d. an hour for adult male craftsmen, of 1½d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles, other than apprentices; increases of 1½d. an hour for apprentices 18 years and over, and of 1½d. for those under 18. Increases of 2½d. an hour for adult male craftsmen and of 1½d. for labourers in respect of the actual clock hours worked, with appropriate overtime gains. Increases of 2½d. an hour for adult male craftsmen and of 1½d. for labourers for the standard normal weekly working hours of the factory on fulfilment of a completed task.
Constructional Engineering	Great Britain (48)	5 Apr.	Workpeople, other than labourers employed on steel-work erection	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum time rates for erectors' helpers and rivet heaters, and of 2½d. for other workers. Rates after change: sheeters—London area within a radius of 16 miles from Charing Cross 3s. 9½d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. 7½d., riveters, crane drivers, welders, burners (new work) 3s. 8½d., 3s. 7½d., erectors, riveters' holders-up, staggers or riggers, burners (demolition or scrap work) 3s. 7½d., 3s. 6½d., erectors' helpers 3s. 5½d., 3s. 4½d., rivet heaters (adults) 3s. 5d., 3s. 4d.
Railway Workshops	Great Britain (excluding Great Central Section of the former L.N.E.R.) (50)	11 Jan.‡	Male workers . . . . . Female workers . . . . .	Increases of 7s., 7s. 6d. or 8s. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 years and over, and of 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., according to age, for apprentices, youths and boys. Rates after change include: men 21 years and over—craft grades, London (within a radius of 10 miles from Charing Cross) 144s. 6d. to 160s. a week, according to occupation, other districts 141s. 6d. to 157s.; other grades, Group 1 occupations, London 141s. 6d., other districts 138s. 6d., Group 2 138s., 135s., Group 3 (other than clothier, boiler (steel sheet)) 134s., 131s., clothier, boiler (steel sheet) 138s., 135s., Group 4 132s., 129s., Group 5 129s. 6d., 126s. 6d., Group 6 127s. 6d., 124s. 6d. Increases of 2½d. a week for women 21 years and over, and of 2s. 6d. to 5s., according to age, for girls. Rates after change include: women 21 years and over employed on women's work—Group 1 occupations, London 108s. 6d. a week, other districts 106s. 6d., Group 2 106s. 6d., 104s. 6d., Group 3 104s. 6d., 102s. 6d., Group 4 102s., 100s., Group 5 100s., 98s.; women on labouring work 98s., 96s.

\* These increases applied also to a number of workpeople employed in boat building and boat repairing.

† Workpeople in the allied industries include those employed in non-ferrous metal manufacture, drop forging, and the hollow-ware, spring, tube and wire trades. In addition, the increases applied to workpeople employed by federated firms in railway carriage and wagon building, lift erection and lift maintenance and typewriter servicing and repairing, sheet metal working, gas meter making, scale, beam and weighing machine making (including service adjusters in the scale repairing trade), the manufacture of plastic material and finished articles.

‡ These increases applied to workpeople employed by firms which are members of the Welsh Engineers' and Founders' Conciliation Board.

§ Movements in the rates of wages of labourers are governed by movements in the rates of workpeople in the civil engineering contracting industry.

¶ These increases were agreed in April and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Spring Manufacture	Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford (57)	5 Apr.	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increases for timeworkers 21 years and over of 8s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, of 7s. 6d. for intermediate grades, of 6s. 6d. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; increases for payment-by-results workers of corresponding amounts in the supplements added to the piecework earnings. Consolidated minimum time rates after change: fully skilled engineering toolmakers 146s. 8d. a week, Group C workers 140s. 4d., Group B 138s. 6d., Group A 134s. 9d., general hands 130s. 1d., labourers 125s. 4d.
Brassworking and Founding	Great Britain (except Yorkshire) (58)	First full pay period following 5 Apr.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., or 8s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum time rates after change include: Grade C—all workers 21 years and over not qualified for Grades D and E 130s. 10d. a week; Grade D—workers 21 years and over with six years' qualification in the trade 138s. 4d., Grade E 144s. 10d.; polishers—Grade D 140s. 4d., Grade E 146s. 10d.; casters—fine casters 138s. 4d., common casters 152s. 10d., moulders 139s. 4d., getters-down 130s. 10d.; machine moulders—casters 146s. 10d., moulders 137s. 4d., labourers 130s. 10d.; stump moulders—caster moulders 146s. 10d., labourers 130s. 10d.
	Yorkshire (59)	5 Apr.	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increases of 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for male timeworkers 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; increases for payment-by-results workers of corresponding amounts in the supplement added to their piecework earnings. Consolidated minimum time rates after change: moulders 151s. 6d. a week, coremakers (male), brass finishers (apprentice trained), buffers and polishers, turret and capstan lathe operators (setting up own work and engaged upon short runs, etc.) 144s. 10d., machine moulders (operating machines) 143s. 5d. or 140s. 5d., brass finishers (unqualified), assemblers, turret and capstan lathe operators (setting up own work) 139s. 2d., furnacemen (responsible) 141s., fettlers and dressers 134s. 9d., shapers, millers and machinists, turret and capstan lathe operators (not setting up own work) 134s. 3d., foundry labourers 129s. 7d., packers, despatchers and testers 128s. 8d., labourers (other than foundry) and warehouse labourers 125s. 4d.
Gold, Silver and Allied Trades	Sheffield (69)	1 Apr.	Men, apprentices, youths, boys, women and girls	New minimum hourly rates adopted, resulting in increases of varying amounts. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—Class A 3s. 2d. an hour, Class B 2s. 9d., Class C 2s. 8d.; women 21 and over employed on production 1s. 8½d., on warehouse work 1s. 6½d.
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire (74-76)	Pay day in week ending 1 May	Workpeople employed in woolen and worsted spinning and weaving Workpeople employed in wool-combing	Increase of 3½ per cent. on weekly rates, with minimum increases of 4s. 1d. for adult male timeworkers, and 2s. 9d. for adult female timeworkers. Minimum weekly time rates after change for lowest rated workers: men 120s. 5d. a week, women 80s. 6d. Increase of 3½ per cent. on weekly rates, with minimum increases of 4s. 7d. for men on night work, 4s. 1d. for men on day work, and 2s. 11d. for women; nightwork allowance for all hours worked increased from ¼d. to ½d. an hour. Minimum weekly rates after change for lowest rated workers: men (nightworkers) 134s. 7d. a week, plus a special night allowance of ¼d. an hour for all hours worked, (dayworkers) 121s. 9d.; women 87s. 3d.
Glove Manufacture (leather and fabric, dress and industrial gloves)	England and Wales (105)	Beginning of first full pay period following 9 Apr.	Male and female workers	Increases in minimum time rates of 1½d. for those in Class B, of 1d. for those in Class A occupations, of 1½d. for those in Class B, of 1d. for women 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 20 years and over—Class A 3s. 1d. an hour, Class B 2s. 9d.; women 20 years and over—Class A 1s. 11½d., Class B 1s. 10½d.
Flour Milling	Great Britain (107)	15 Mar.*	Electricians	Increase of 1s. 10d. a week. Rates after change: Class A mills 172s. 8d. a week, Class B 164s. 2d., Class C 160s. 2d.
Baking	Northern Ireland	12 Apr.	Female workers	Increases of 5s. a week in general minimum time rates for bakers and other workers 21 years and over other than learners in Area A, of 4s. 9d. for those in Area B, and of varying amounts for learners and other young workers. General minimum time rates after change: bakers Area A 101s. 6d. a week, Area B 96s. 6d., learners 50s. or 47s. 6d. during first year of learnership, rising to 89s. or 84s. 6d. during fifth year, other workers 45s. 6d. or 43s. 3d. at under 16, rising to 83s. 6d. or 79s. 3d. at 21 and over.†
	London (110) (111)	Pay day in week commencing 12 Apr.	Workpeople employed by co-operative societies	Increases in minimum rates of 5s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 3s. for women 21 and over and for youths and boys, and of 2s. for girls. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers (six or more men on one shift) 166s. a week, (under six) 158s., first hands 151s., second hands 148s., confectioners or table hands 146s., workers in unspecified occupations 139s.; women 21 and over—forewomen 118s. 6d., single hands 110s. 6d., confectioners 109s. 6d., workers in unspecified occupations 102s. 6d.‡
Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacture	Great Britain (115)	Beginning of first full pay period following 26 Mar.§	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 5s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over 128s. 6d. a week; women 18 and over 92s.; youths and boys 46s. 6d. at 15, rising to 107s. at 20 and under 21, girls 46s. 6d. at 15, rising to 65s. at 17 and under 18.
Paper Making, Paper Coating and Board Making	United Kingdom (128)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Apr.	Skilled craftsmen employed on maintenance work	Increase of 2d. an hour for dayworkers and shiftworkers. Minimum rates after change: dayworkers—Group I mills 3s. 8½d. an hour, Group II 3s. 7½d., double-day shift-workers 4s., 3s. 11½d., three-shift workers 4s. 1d., 4s. 0½d.¶
Brush and Broom Manufacture	Great Britain (203)	7 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, resulting in increases of varying amounts, according to age and occupation; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 55 to 60 per cent. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates, males—workers of any age who have completed an apprenticeship of not less than 3 years and workers 19 years or over with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 2s. 11d. an hour, other workers 21 years or over 2s. 8½d. (with additions of ¼d. to 2½d. an hour, according to length of experience exceeding six months in specified branches of work); females, other than apprentices to pan-setting—pan-hands of any age 1s. 9½d., 2s. 4½d. or 2s. 11d., according to class of work, drawing hands (wire brushes) 2s. 0½d. or 2s. 4d., workers with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 1s. 9½d., other workers 20 years or over 1s. 8½d. (with addition of ¼d. to 1d. an hour, according to length of experience exceeding six months in certain specified branches of work); piecework basis time rates, males 3s. 1½d. an hour, females 1s. 11½d. at 2s. 11½d., according to occupation.¶
Hair, Bass and Fibre Processing	Great Britain (204)	12 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1½d. or 1¼d. an hour, according to occupation, in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of 1d. for women 18 or over, of ¾d. to 1¼d., according to age and occupation, for youths and boys, and of ¼d. or ½d. for girls; increases of 1¼d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for men, and of 1d. for women. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years or over, with not less than 3 years' experience in hair dressing, hair curling or hair weaving 2s. 10½d. an hour, with not less than 3 years' experience in bass dressing or fibre dressing 2s. 9½d., other men 21 or over 2s. 7d.; women 18 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in hair dressing, hair curling, hair weaving, bass dressing or fibre dressing 1s. 9½d., other women 18 or over 1s. 8½d.; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3s. 2½d. or 3s. 1½d., according to occupation; female workers 1s. 11½d.¶

\* This increase was granted in April, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 145 of the April issue of this GAZETTE. Area A consists of the County of the City of Belfast and districts within 15 statute miles therefrom, and Area B all other districts.

‡ These increases applied to workpeople employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the Metropolitan District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union Ltd.

§ These increases were awarded in April, with retrospective effect to the date shown; they applied to workers employed by members of the Joint Industrial Council for the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturers' Industrial Group.

¶ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

¶ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 145 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Toy Manufacture	Great Britain (143) (205)	21 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male or female woodcutting machinists or wood body makers 21 years or over and other male workers 21 years or over, of 1d. for other female workers 20 years or over, of ¼d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ¼d. to 1d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change include: male or female workers 21 years or over—woodcutting machinists 2s. 11d., 2s. 9½d. or 2s. 8d. an hour, according to qualification, wood body makers 2s. 9½d.; male workers 21 years or over—body painters 2s. 7½d., other workers 2s. 6d.; other female workers 20 years or over 1s. 11d.; youths and boys 1s. 0½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 1½d. at 20, girls 1s. 0½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 8½d. at 19.*
Patent Glazing	Great Britain	5 Apr.	Patent glaziers and assistants employed on outside work	Increases of 8s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for glaziers, and of 7s. 6d. for assistants. Rates after change: patent glaziers 160s. 8d. a week, assistants 145s., when working in London or when working elsewhere and receiving lodging allowance, and 157s. or 141s. 4d. when working elsewhere and not receiving lodging allowance.
Electrical Contracting	England and Wales and Northern Ireland (149)	15 Mar.†	Men, youths and boys	Increase of ¼d. an hour in basic rates for journeymen and adult mates, with consequential increases for certain youths and boys. Standard inclusive rates after change include: journeymen electricians—Grade A (London) area 4s. 2½d. an hour, Mersey district 3s. 10½d., Grade B (other areas) 3s. 9½d.; adult mates—London 3s. 6½d., Bristol 3s. 2½d., Mersey district 3s. 1½d., all other areas 3s. 0½d.
	Scotland (149)	19 Apr.	Charge-hands, journeymen electricians, armature winders and certain apprentices employed on electrical installation and maintenance work (excluding work on ships)	Increases of ¼d. an hour in standard rates for charge-hands, journeymen, armature winders and 5th year apprentices, and of ¼d. for 4th year apprentices. Rates after change: charge-hands inclusive of extra hourly allowance—in charge of 4 or more other employees 3s. 11½d. an hour, in charge of 8 or more 4s. 0½d., journeymen electricians 3s. 9½d., armature winders 3s. 10½d., apprentices 9d. an hour in first year of apprenticeship, rising to 2s. 4½d. in fifth year.
Electricity Supply	Northern Ireland	Beginning of first full pay period following 8 Apr.	Workpeople employed on shift work	Increase of 1d. an hour in shift work addition (from 2d. to 3d. above the current day rate).
Post Office	Great Britain (170)	First full pay period following 1 Mar.	Postmen higher grade	Increases of 5s., 7s. 6d. or 10s. a week, according to age. Rates after change: London, 131s. 6d. a week at 21 years, rising to a maximum of 184s., Intermediate areas 128s. to 181s., Provincial areas 125s. to 177s. 6d.
Local Government Services	England and Wales (186)	Pay day in week commencing 1 Apr.	Roadmen employed by County Councils	Increase of 4s. a week. Minimum basic rates after change: London area 134s. 2d. a week, Zone A areas 127s. 2d., Zone B areas 124s. 2d.‡

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING APRIL

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Paper Making, Paper Coating and Board Making	United Kingdom (128)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Apr.	Skilled craftsmen employed on maintenance work	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 48 to 45 (spread over a 5½ day week) for dayworkers, and from 46 to 44 (averaged over the shift cycle) for workers on double-day shifts.§

\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 179.

† This increase was awarded in April, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

‡ 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 Cheshire, Durham, Lancashire, Middlesex, Warwickshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, nor to workpeople within the scope of the Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire Regional Councils.

§ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

## Index of Rates of Wages

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

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

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

Date (end of month)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947				
December .. ..	103	103	106	103
1948				
December .. ..	107	109	110	107
1949				
December .. ..	109	112	113	109
1950				
December .. ..	113	116	118	114
1951				
December .. ..	125	130	132	126
1952				
December .. ..	132	138	143	134
1953				
June .. ..	134	139	145	135
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

\* 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).

## Industrial Disputes

### DISPUTES IN APRIL

The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in April, was 160. In addition, 15 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during April in these 175 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 29,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during April at the establishments concerned was about 73,000.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in April 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	127	132	21,200	38,000
Clothing ..	—	1	1	600	4,000
Manufactures of Wood ..	—	2	2	400	2,000
All remaining industries and services ..	10	30	40	7,200	29,000
<b>Total, April, 1954 ..</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>29,400</b>	<b>73,000</b>
<i>Total, March, 1954 ..</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>46,700</i>	<i>176,000</i>
<i>Total, April, 1953 ..</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>20,800</i>	<i>74,000</i>

Of the total of 73,000 days lost in April, 56,000 were lost by 25,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 21,700 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 April also included 17,000 days lost by 3,500 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

#### Duration of Stoppages

Of 153 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during April, 73, directly involving 7,300 workers, lasted not more than one day; 31, directly involving 4,800 workers, lasted two days; 21, directly involving 4,800 workers, lasted three days; 19, directly involving 4,000 workers, lasted four to six days; and 9, directly involving 1,200 workers, lasted over six days.

#### Causes of Stoppages

Of the 160 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in April, 5, directly involving 1,200 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 72, directly involving 10,500 workers, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 200 workers, on questions as to working hours; 24, directly involving 5,500 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular

classes or persons; 52, directly involving 3,800 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 4, directly involving 500 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

### DISPUTES IN THE FIRST FOUR 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 four months of 1954 and 1953:—

Industry Group	January to April, 1954			January to April, 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 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal Mining ..	525	87,200†	210,000	445	64,200†	182,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	1	‡	‡	1	‡	‡
Treatment of Non-ferrous Metals ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-ferrous Mining Products ..	5	400	1,000	6	700	2,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	1	‡	‡	—	—	—
Metal Manufacturing ..	15	2,200	5,000	11	1,900	13,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	23	3,700	21,000	21	4,300	41,000
Engineering ..	18	3,600	13,000	13	1,900	27,000
Vehicles ..	23	9,300	22,000	12	13,800	248,000
Other Metal Industries ..	5	600	4,000	4	600	7,000
Textiles ..	4	500	1,000	1	700	9,000
Leather, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing ..	9	2,500	9,000	6	7,700	6,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	3	100	‡	2	‡	1,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	7	800	4,000	8	400	3,000
Paper and Printing ..	2	700	15,000	—	—	—
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	7	4,400	25,000	4	200	2,000
Building and Contracting ..	29	27,100	154,000	24	2,700	8,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	2	300	3,000	1	‡	‡
Transport, etc. ..	27	10,900	18,000	20	4,300	5,000
Distributive Trades ..	2	100	‡	3	‡	‡
Other Services ..	3	200	1,000	3	‡	‡
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>154,600†</b>	<b>506,000</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>103,500†</b>	<b>555,000</b>

The number of days lost in the period January to April, 1954, through stoppages which began in that period was 489,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 152,300. 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 APRIL

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly‡	Began	Ended		
	<b>COAL MINING:—</b>					
Colliery workers—Pontyberem, Carmarthen (one colliery)	850	—	5 Apr.	6 Apr.	Application of seniority rules to workers transferred from another colliery	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Colliery workers—Wombwell (one colliery)	620	650	6 Apr.	9 Apr.	Fillers' dissatisfaction with wages	Work resumed pending negotiations.
<b>CLOTHING:—</b>						
Workers employed in shirt and collar manufacture—Londonderry (one firm)	80	510	5 Apr.	22 Apr.	Employment of a worker who did not belong to a particular trade union	Work resumed.
<b>MANUFACTURES OF WOOD:—</b>						
Workers employed in furniture manufacture—Bolton (one firm)	230	—	22 Apr.	3 May	Employment of a non-unionist	Work resumed pending negotiations.

\* 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.

† 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 74,000, and in the corresponding period in 1953 was approximately 57,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 140,000 and 93,000.

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

## U.K. Index of Retail Prices

### INDEX FOR 13th APRIL, 1954

#### ALL ITEMS (17th June, 1947 = 100) ... 142

At 13th April, 1954, the retail prices index was 142 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 141 at 16th March and with 141 at 14th April, 1953.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of cabbage, tomatoes, fish and cooking apples, and to higher local rates in England and Wales, these increases being partly offset by lower prices for eggs.

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

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

#### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 13th APRIL, 1954

(15th January, 1952 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, and for all the groups combined, the indices at 13th April, 1954, on the basis 15th January, 1952 = 100, together with the relative weights which have been used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index.

GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 13th APRIL, 1954 (15th January, 1952 = 100)	GROUP WEIGHT
<b>I. Food:</b>		
Bread, flour, biscuits, cakes, etc. ..	118	
Meat, bacon and ham, and fish ..	110	
Milk, cheese and eggs ..	95	
Butter, margarine and cooking fat ..	138	
Vegetables and fruit ..	120	
Tea and sugar, etc. ..	135	
Miscellaneous manufactured foods ..	104	
<b>Total—Food ..</b>	<b>112.6</b>	<b>399</b>
<b>II. Rent and rates ..</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>III. Clothing:</b>		
Men's outer clothing ..	104	
Men's underclothing ..	89	
Women's outer clothing ..	97	
Women's underclothing ..	91	
Children's clothing ..	98	
Clothing materials ..	93	
Footwear ..	94	
<b>Total—Clothing ..</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>IV. Fuel and light:</b>		
Coal and coke ..	113	
Other fuel and light ..	111	
<b>Total—Fuel and light ..</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>V. Household durable goods:</b>		
Furniture ..	101	
Appliances, etc. ..	97	
Floor coverings, drapery and soft furnishings ..	88	
Hardware, pottery, glass, etc. ..	103	
<b>Total—Household durable goods ..</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>VI. Miscellaneous goods:</b>		
Soap and other miscellaneous household goods, medicines and toilet requisites ..	102	
Newspapers, books, stationery and toys ..	98	
<b>Total—Miscellaneous goods ..</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>VII. Services:</b>		
Travel ..	114	
Entertainment ..	110	
Other services ..	107	
<b>Total—Services ..</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>VIII. Alcoholic drink ..</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>IX. Tobacco ..</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>All items ..</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>1,000</b>

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

#### Food

Between 16th March and 13th April the average price of cabbage rose by nearly 50 per cent. There were also increases in the average prices of tomatoes, cauliflower, cooking apples, oranges, bananas, many kinds of fish, cocoa, and chocolate. These increases were partly offset by a reduction of about 16 per cent. in the average price of eggs. The effect of these various changes was to raise the average level of food prices by nearly 1 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure for the food group as a whole at 13th April was 113 compared with 112 at 16th March.

#### Rent and Rates

The general level of rents, including rates, rose as a result of increases in local rates in many areas in England and Wales. In addition the rent index is affected each month by the inclusion of rents of the increasing numbers of local authority dwellings. These changes raised the average level of inclusive rents by a little over 1 per cent., and the index figure for the group, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 112 at 13th April, compared with 110 at 16th March.

#### Household Durable Goods

The principal changes in the prices of the articles included in the household durable goods group were small reductions in the average prices of felt base, linoleum, and upholstered furniture. For the group as a whole the average level of prices fell by nearly one-half of 1 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure was 95 at 13th April, compared with 96 at 16th March.

#### Services

Parcel postage rates were increased on 12th April, and there were small increases in the average charges for some other services between 16th March and 13th April. The effect of these changes on the average level of charges for the services group as a whole was slight and there was no change in the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 110.

#### Other Groups

In the five remaining groups, covering clothing, fuel and light, miscellaneous goods, alcoholic drink, and tobacco, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 96, 112, 100, 101 and 100, respectively.

### ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-54

(17th June, 1947 = 100)

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

Thus, at 13th April, 1954, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 107.0. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 15th January, 1952, in the old series, in order to produce an "all items" figure for 13th April, 1954, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1952, i.e., on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows:—

All items index at 15th January, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100) ..	132.5
All items index at 13th April, 1954 (15th January, 1952 = 100) ..	107.0
∴ All items index at 13th April, 1954 (17th June, 1947 = 100) ..	132.5 × 100 / 107.0 = 141.8 taken as 142

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1947	—	—	—	—	—	100	101	100	101	101	103	104
1948	104	106	106	108	108	110	108	108	108	108	109	109
1949	109	109	109	109	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	113
1950	113	113	113	114	114	114	114	113	114	115	116	116
1951	117	118	119	121	124	125	126	127	128	129	129	130
1952	132	133	133	135	135	138	138	137	136	138	138	138
1953	138	139	140	141	140	141	141	140	140	140	140	140
1954	140	140	141	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A description of the index, entitled "Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation", is obtainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 182 of this GAZETTE.

### RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received is given on page 177.

# MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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## Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in April was 112, compared with 118 in the previous month and 121 (revised figure), in April, 1953. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 30 fatal accidents were reported in April, compared with 38 in the previous month and 18 in April, 1953. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for April, 1954.

Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Under Coal Mines Act : Underground .. 29 Surface .. 5	Electrical Stations .. .. . Other Industries .. .. .
Metalliferous Mines .. .. . Quarries .. .. .	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 39	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships .. .. . Building Operations .. .. . Works of Engineering Construction .. .. . Warehouses .. .. .
<b>Factories</b>	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. 59
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot- tery and Glass .. .. . Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. Metal Extracting and Refining .. .. . Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) .. .. . Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. .. . Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air- craft Manufacture .. .. . Shipbuilding .. .. . Other Metal Trades .. .. . Cotton .. .. . Wool, Worsted, Shoddy Other Textile Manufacture Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing .. .. . Tanning, Currying, etc. .. .. . Food and Drink .. .. . General Woodwork and Furniture .. .. . Paper, Printing, etc. .. .. . Rubber Trades .. .. . Gas Works .. .. .	Railway Service Brakemen, Goods Guards Engine Drivers, Motor- men .. .. . Firemen .. .. . Guards (Passenger) .. .. . Labourers .. .. . Mechanics .. .. . Permanent Way Men .. .. . Porters .. .. . Shunters .. .. . Other Grades .. .. . Contractors' Servants .. .. .
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 39	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 14
	<b>Seamen</b>
	Trading Vessels .. .. . Fishing Vessels .. .. .
	TOTAL, SEAMEN .. 30
	TOTAL (including Seamen) .. 142

## Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
<b>Lead Poisoning</b>	<b>Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)</b>
Operatives engaged in : Electric Accumulator Works .. .. . Shipbreaking .. .. . Paint and Colour Works Other contact with Molten Lead .. .. .	Pitch and Tar .. .. . Mineral Oil .. .. .
TOTAL .. .. .	TOTAL .. .. .
<b>Other Poisoning</b>	<b>Chrome Ulceration</b>
Toxic Anaemia .. .. . Aniline Poisoning .. .. .	Manuf. of Bichromates .. .. . Chromium Plating .. .. . Dyeing and Finishing .. .. . Other Industries .. .. .
TOTAL .. .. .	TOTAL .. .. .
<b>Anthrax</b>	<b>II. Deaths</b>
Wool .. .. . Hides and Skins .. .. . Other Industries .. .. .	Nil
TOTAL .. .. .	Nil

\*For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 1st May, 1954.

## Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 27th March, 1954, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, in Great Britain was 102, compared with 87 in the 13 weeks ended 26th December, 1953, and 102 in the 13 weeks ended 28th March, 1953. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 528, 475 and 493. For the purpose of these statistics, serious injuries are injuries which, because of their nature or severity, are, under the terms of Section 80 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, required to be reported to H.M. Divisional Inspectors of Mines at the time of their occurrence.

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

Nature of Accident	Number of Persons Killed during 13 weeks ended			Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended		
	27th March, 1954	26th Dec., 1953	28th March, 1953	27th March, 1954	26th Dec., 1953	28th March, 1953
Underground : Explosions of fire-damp or coal dust Falls of ground .. .. . Haulage .. .. . Miscellaneous (in- cluding shaft acci- dents) .. .. .	2 56 20	— 41 22	7 50 21	29 181 112	10 180 101	9 185 110
Total .. .. .	93	75	94	474	424	453
Surface : All causes .. .. .	9	12	8	54	51	40
Total, underground and surface .. .. .	102	87	102	528	475	493

\* \* \*

## Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the thirteen weeks ended 5th April, 1954. The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 2,198, and 4,014 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 3,476 males and 538 females; of the total, 2,431 were disabled persons. During the period 1,623 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period :			
Able-bodied .. .. .	836	53	889
Disabled .. .. .	1,053	256	1,309
Total .. .. .	1,889	309	2,198
Number of persons in training at end of period at :			
Government Training Centres— Able-bodied .. .. .	1,409	44	1,453
Disabled .. .. .	1,177	72	1,249
Technical and Commercial Colleges— Able-bodied .. .. .	57	28	85
Disabled .. .. .	323	285	608
Employers' Establishments— Able-bodied .. .. .	25	20	45
Disabled .. .. .	37	2	39
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations .. .. .	448	87	535
Total .. .. .	3,476	538	4,014
Trainees placed in employment during period :			
Able-bodied .. .. .	575	46	621
Disabled .. .. .	807	195	1,002
Total .. .. .	1,382	241	1,623

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 5th April, 1954, the number of trainees placed in employment was 113,467, of whom 101,511 were males and 11,956 were females.

## 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 29th March, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the number who completed courses during, the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period ..	756	106	862
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period ..	1,326	181	1,507
Persons who completed courses during period ..	544	79	623

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 29th March, 1954, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 49,666.

## 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 31st March, 1954, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August, 1944.

	March Quarter, 1954	Total cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants .. .. .	6	1,712
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default .. .. .	18	884
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation .. .. .	10	2,105
Total of orders made .. .. .	34	4,701
No orders made against the employers concerned .. .. .	29	4,563
Total of cases determined .. .. .	63	9,264

Of the total of 9,264 cases determined since 1st August, 1944, 8,630 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, 612 under the National Service Act, 1948, 19 under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and three under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. Of the 63 cases determined during the March quarter, 1954, 60 were dealt with under the 1948 Act, two under the 1950 Act, and one under the 1951 Act.

Appeals against thirteen determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the quarter, and, of these, five were confirmed and eight 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 1948 Act. During the quarter three applications for compensation under the 1948 Act were determined by Reinstatement Committees, an order for compensation being made in one of these cases. One appeal was decided by the Umpire during the quarter, who upheld the Committee's determination.

## Shipbuilding in First Quarter of 1954

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 31st March, 1954, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of March was 323, with a gross tonnage of 2,175,760 tons, compared with 313 vessels of 2,173,709 tons gross at the end of December, 1953, an increase of 2,051 tons.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 599,921 at the end of March. This figure, which was 4,960 tons less than at the end of December, represented 27.6 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country and included 287,150 tons for Norway and 128,645 tons for Liberia. The tonnage at the end of March intended for registration abroad included 146,046 tons on which construction commenced during the quarter.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of March amounted to 6,167,002 tons gross, of which 35.3 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of March was 3,991,242, a decrease of 129,925 tons compared with the previous quarter. Steam and motor oil tankers of 100 tons gross and upwards under construction in the world amounted to 3,442,641 tons or 55.8 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 1,116,998, representing 51.3 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 first quarter of 1954 were 24 steamers, of 200,187 tons, and 41 motorships, of 200,956 tons, a total of 65 vessels, of 401,143 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 23 steamers, of 185,197 tons, and 28 motorships, of 128,992 tons, a total of 51 vessels of 314,189 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 22 steamers, of 171,039 tons, and 31 motorships, of 232,574 tons, a total of 53 vessels, of 403,613 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 relating to changes in retail prices in overseas countries contained in official publications received since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared.

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				
Belgium	1936-38 = 100 Feb., 1954	424	+ 4	+11
All Items* .. .. .		409	+ 5	+16
Denmark	1935 = 100 Apr., 1954	220	+ 1 †	+ 1
All Items .. .. .				
Finland	Oct., 1951 = 100 Feb., 1954	104 ‡	Nil	+ 1
All Items .. .. .		107 ‡	Nil	- 2
France (Paris)	1949 = 100 Feb., 1954	144.1	+ 0.9	- 1.9
All Items .. .. .		137.0	+ 1.5	- 4.9
Germany (Federal Area)	1950 = 100 Mar., 1954	108	Nil	- 1
All Items .. .. .		113	Nil	Nil
Iceland (Reykjavik)	Mar., 1950 = 100 Feb., 1954	158	Nil	+ 1
All Items .. .. .		164	Nil	+ 1
Food .. .. .				
Irish Republic	Mid-Aug., 1947 = 100 † Mid-Feb., 1954	124 §	- 1 †	+ 1
All Items .. .. .				
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 1 Feb., 1954	57.07	+ 0.21	+ 0.93
All Items .. .. .		67.35	+ 0.27	+ 1.14
Food .. .. .				
Netherlands	1949 = 100 Mar., 1954	124	Nil	+ 4
All Items .. .. .		127	+ 1	+ 4
Food .. .. .				
Norway	1949 = 100 Feb., 1954	138	+ 1	+ 4
All Items .. .. .		153	+ 3	+ 7
Food .. .. .				
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948-June, 1949 = 100 Feb., 1954	101.0	+ 0.3	- 0.2
All Items .. .. .		101.8	+ 0.6	- 0.6
Food .. .. .				
Spain (Large towns)	July, 1936 = 100 Jan., 1954	578.9	+ 3.5	+ 6.0
All Items .. .. .		729.0	+ 5.6	+ 1.2
Food .. .. .				
Switzerland	Aug., 1939 = 100 Feb., 1954	169.5	- 0.3	Nil
All Items .. .. .		184.7	- 0.4	+ 1.4
Food .. .. .				
Other Countries				
Canada	1949 = 100 Mar., 1954	115.5	- 0.2	+ 0.7
All Items .. .. .		110.7	- 1.0	- 0.9
Food .. .. .				
India (Bombay)	July, 1933-June, 1934 = 100 Feb., 1954	348	- 15	- 3
All Items .. .. .		420	- 28	- 18
Food .. .. .				
Japan	Jan.-Dec., 1951 = 100 Jan., 1954	117.9	+ 1.7	+10.8
All Items .. .. .		116.5	+ 2.8	+11.7
Food .. .. .				
Pakistan (Karachi)	Apr., 1948-Mar., 1949 = 100 Dec., 1953	111	- 1	+ 6
All Items .. .. .		111	Nil	+ 5
Food .. .. .				
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100 Jan., 1954	192.9	+ 1.0	+ 3.4
All Items .. .. .		223.9	+ 2.8	+ 5.0
Food .. .. .				
United States	1947-49 = 100 Feb., 1954	115.0	- 0.2	+ 1.6
All Items .. .. .		112.6	- 0.5	+ 1.1
Food .. .. .				

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

† The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.

‡ Figure supplied by Labour Attaché.

§ Figures are in new series as from mid-February, 1954. Figure for "Food" available only on base mid-August, 1953 = 100, was 97.9 at mid-February, 1954.

# ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

### Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During April the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued thirteen awards, Nos. 515 to 527\*. Four of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

**Award No. 515 (1st April).**—*Parties*: Members of the Employers' Federation of Papermakers and Boardmakers, and members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Electrical Trades Union, the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, the United Pattern-makers' Association, the National Society of Painters, the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives and the Plumbing Trades Union in their employment. *Claim*: For a shorter working week for maintenance workers, comprising a 5-day week of 44 hours for dayworkers and a 5-shift week of 40 hours for shiftworkers, without any reduction in pay. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded as follows:—(a) that the normal working hours for dayworkers should be reduced from 48 a week to 45 a week, spread over 5½ days, and that the present minimum rates should be increased by 2d. an hour; (b) that the normal working hours for workers on double-day shift should be reduced from 46 a week to 44 a week (averaged over the shift cycle) and that the present minimum rates should be increased by 1d. an hour; and (c) that the normal working hours for workers on three shifts should remain, as at present, 44 a week (averaged over the shift cycle).

**Award No. 517 (8th April).**—*Parties*: Members of the National Federated Electrical Association and members of the Electrical Trades Union in their employment. *Claim*: For a further increase in wages over and above the 2d. an hour increase which became operative from 15th March, 1954. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the London and provincial rates for journeymen electricians should be increased by a further ¼d. an hour with effect from 15th March, 1954.

**Award No. 519 (9th April).**—*Parties*: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Standing Committee for the Glove Industry, and members of the trade unions represented by the Trade Union Side of the Committee in their employment. *Claim*: For an increase in wages to all workers in the industry. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the wages of the male and female workers concerned, both timeworkers and pieceworkers, should be increased by 5 per cent.; the increase to be applied in the same way as the increase of 5 per cent. granted in March, 1953.

**Award No. 526 (29th April).**—*Parties*: Employers represented by the Management Side of the Ancillary Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain), and members of the trade unions represented by the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim*: That staff employed on boiler scaling and cleaning and flue cleaning should be paid an additional 6d. an hour or alternatively that the additional payment for such work should be negotiated locally. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that staff employed on boiler scaling and boiler and flue cleaning which involves entering boilers should be paid an additional 3d. an hour when so employed.

### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) has issued two awards, neither of which related to a substantial part of an industry.

### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During April the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 247,\* which is summarised below.

**Award No. 247 (24th April).**—*Parties*: The Union of Post Office Workers and the Post Office. *Claim*: For increased scales of pay in London for full-time permanent Telephonists (Male and Female). *Award*: The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the scale of pay in London for full-time permanent Telephonists (Female) shall be:—age 15 67s. 6d., age 16 67s. 6d., age 17 74s., age 18 84s., age 19 90s. 6d., age 20 100s., age 21 123s., age 22 128s., age 23 131s., age 24 133s. 6d., age 25 (highest age point) 140s., then by 2s. 6d. to 145s.; (b) that the deductions from the London scale of pay applicable to the Intermediate and Provincial areas shall be the

\* See footnote\* in second column on page 182.

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.

The Tribunal found that the case for Telephonists (Male) had not been established.

The Tribunal recommended that the Union of Post Office Workers and the Post Office should consider the advisability of giving an allowance to Joint Trunk Operators.

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

### Industrial Court Awards

During April the Industrial Court issued six awards, Nos. 2502 to 2507, which are summarised below.

**Award No. 2502 (6th April).**—*Parties*: The National Union of Blastfurnacemen, Ore Miners, Coke Workers and Kindred Trades and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers on the one hand and the Midland Merchant Blast Furnace Owners' Association on the other hand. *Claim*: That men employed at blast furnace plants operated by members of the Midland Merchant Blast Furnace Owners' Association should be granted, in lieu of arrangements providing for 12 days' holiday with pay and bonus payments in respect of 6 statutory holidays, a maximum of 18 days' holiday with pay in each annual period, on the same terms as those contained in an agreement dated 27th March, 1952, between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the National Union of Blastfurnacemen. *Award*: The Court found and so awarded that from the date of the award the employers should apply to blastfurnacemen in their employ the provisions relating to annual and statutory holidays contained in the current agreement between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the National Union of Blastfurnacemen.

**Award No. 2503 (8th April).**—*Parties*: The Scottish Lace and Textile Workers' Union and the Scottish Lace Furnishing Manufacturers' Association. *Claim*: For an award in a dispute relating to workmen employed by the Association and arising from a claim by the Union that the time rates and fall-back rates for female workers should be brought up to the level of the rates for female workers employed by members of the Nottingham Lace Furnishing Manufacturers' Association. *Award*: The Court found and so awarded that upon the evidence before them the claim had not been established.

**Award No. 2504 (9th April).**—*Parties*: The Staff Side and the Management Side of the Whitley Council for the Health Services (Great Britain) Nurses and Midwives' Council. *Claim*: For an increase in salaries and allowances of nursing staff, including student nurses and nursing assistants, employed by hospital authorities in mental hospitals and mental deficiency institutions within the National Health Services. *Award*: The Court awarded as follows:—(1) Student Nurses: (a) The existing basic training allowances to remain unaltered; (b) proficiency allowances, on passing the preliminary and final examinations, to be increased from £20 and £30 a year respectively (total £50) to £40 and £50 a year respectively (total £90), and to be payable immediately on passing the examinations; (c) dependants' allowances to be increased from £26 a year to £39 a year for a wife or other adult dependant, and from £13 a year to £20 16s. a year for a dependent child. (2) Nursing Assistants: (a) The existing commencing salary in Class II to be increased by £30 to £280 a year for women; (b) the existing commencing salary in Class II to be increased by £30 to £295 a year for men 21 years and over, with an abatement of £5 for each year below 21 at date of entry; (c) up-grading from Class II to Class I of both male and female Nursing Assistants to take place on completion of two years' satisfactory service in Class II instead of three years as at present; (d) the existing commencing salaries in Class I to be increased by £20 to £335 a year for women and to £350 a year for men; the existing maxima to remain unchanged; (e) the existing maxima of the Class I scale to be reached in ten years of service (including Class II service) instead of in the thirteenth year as at present. (3) Trained Staff: (a) The minima and maxima of the basic salary scales for the following grades of trained staff to be increased by £25 a year:—Staff Nurse (male and female), Deputy Ward Sister, Ward Sister, Deputy Charge Nurse (male), Charge Nurse (male), Housekeeping Sister, Home Sister, Night Sister working under Night Superintendent, Male Night Charge Nurse working under Night Superintendent, Night Sister in sole charge (in Scotland Night Superintendent/Sister in sole charge), Male Night Charge Nurse in sole charge, Night

Superintendent (in charge of one or more Night Sisters), Male Night Superintendent, Assistant Matron, Assistant Chief Male Nurse; (b) the extra allowances paid to a Senior Assistant Matron shall be consolidated into the salary scale which shall be £535 to £660 a year; (c) the existing allowances paid to a Senior Assistant Chief Male Nurse shall be consolidated into the salary scale which shall be £545 to £660 a year; (d) the salary scale for the Sister/Male Tutor grade shall be £570 to £670 a year.

Effect to be given to this award from 1st April, 1954. Staff at present in post to be assimilated to the new salary scales on the "corresponding points" principle.

**Award No. 2505 (21st April).**—*Parties*: The Operatives' Side and the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Pottery Industry. *Claim*: For alteration in wages and conditions of work contained in the Pottery Industry Wages Structure. *Award*: The Court awarded that the incentive bonus of 5 per cent. provided for in Clause 1 of Schedule 14 of the current Wages Structure be increased to 8½ per cent.; effect to be given to the award from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Except as provided above the Court found against the proposals of the National Society of Pottery Workers and awarded accordingly.

**Award No. 2506 (21st April).**—*Parties*: The Amalgamated Union of Asphalt Workers and the National Employers' Federation of the Mastic Asphalt Industry. *Matter in dispute*: Under Horizontal Work, Rule 7 of the Schedule to the Working Rules sets out the output expected with mixers from two spreaders in a four-man gang. In the opinion of the employers the addition of a spreader to the four-man gang would increase the anticipated output by 50 per cent. of the figures shown in the Schedule, i.e., the output is related to the spreader strength. On the other hand, the operatives said that the additional output expected would be 25 per cent. of the figures set down, i.e., the output is related to the total size of the gang. *Award*: The Court found and so awarded that, subject to the provision by the employer of such additional plant and/or labour, if any, as the circumstances of any particular operation may properly warrant, the yardage for horizontal work as set out in Rule 7 of the Schedule to the Working Rules for a four-man gang be increased by 50 per cent. if an additional spreader is added to the gang.

**Award No. 2507 (30th April).**—*Parties*: The Trade Union Side and the Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council. *Claim*: That rat catchers employed by the War Office and the Ministry of Supply be paid "M" rate plus 12s. *Award*: The Court found and so awarded that as from the pay day in the first full pay week following the date of the award rat catchers employed by the War Office and the Ministry of Supply be paid the "M" rate plus 12s. a week.

### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During April three awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. One award related to an individual undertaking; the others are summarised below.

*Parties*: The Transport and General Workers' Union and the Bristol Channel Employers' Scaling and Painting Association. *Claim*: For overtime to be paid to employees in the boiler scaling industry on the basis of the five-day week. *Award*: The Arbitrator awarded that the rate of overtime to be paid to employees in the boiler scaling industry should be on the basis of the five-day week provided that employees are engaged on a five-day week basis; the award to operate from the first pay day in April, 1954.

*Parties*: The two Sides of the Joint Industrial Council for the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturers' Industrial Group. *Claim*: For an increase in wages of 8s. a week for both men and women with proportionate increases for juvenile workers. *Award*: The Arbitrator awarded that the weekly wages should be increased by 5s. 6d. for men, 5s. for women and proportionately for juvenile workers; the award to operate from the beginning of the first full pay period following 26th March, 1954.

## Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

### Notices of Proposals

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

**Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales).**—Proposal A.(50), dated 6th April, for fixing revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

**Shirtnaking Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal S.(44), dated 9th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Corset Wages Council.**—Proposal K.(39), dated 9th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal R.B.C.(13), dated 13th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers, for including shop managers and shop manageresses in the overtime provisions, and for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

**Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal R.M.(59), dated 13th April, for fixing

revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal R.F.A.(17), dated 20th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers.

**Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal R.(107), dated 20th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers in all sections of the trade.

**Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal W.M.(53), dated 20th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

During April 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 Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954:** S.I. 1954 No. 427 (Y.(51)), dated 2nd April and effective from 21st April. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers. —See page 173.

**The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954:** S.I. 1954 No. 514 (R.F.C.(17)), dated 22nd April and effective from 14th May. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers and amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

**The Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954:** S.I. 1954 No. 543 (B.(54)), dated 28th April and effective from 14th May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piecework basis time rates for female workers.

**The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954:** S.I. 1954 No. 563 (R.D.O.(18)), dated 29th April and effective from 17th May. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers and amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### Notices of Proposals

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

**Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.R.H.(N.7), dated 2nd April, for fixing revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

**Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.B.B.(N.70), dated 2nd April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers and revised general minimum piece rates for male workers.

**Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.B.(N.54), dated 9th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised general minimum piece rates and piecework basis time rate for female workers.

**Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.T.R.B.(N.73), dated 23rd April, for fixing revised general minimum piece rates for male and female workers for certain operations.

**Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.H.H.G.(N.127), dated 23rd April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for certain female workers.

**Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.Bk.(N.180), dated 30th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male transport workers in the trade.

**Shirtnaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.S.(N.49), dated 30th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.W.M.(N.36), dated 30th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

During April no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

\* See footnote\* in second column on page 182.



## Agricultural Wages Act, 1948

### Order relating to Wages in England and Wales

Order No. 1987, which was made on 7th April, and is effective from 26th April, 1954, varies the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female foreign students during their first five months of employment in agriculture in England and Wales under an exchange scheme sponsored by the United Kingdom Sponsoring Authority for the International Exchange of Young Agriculturists or other authority approved for the purpose by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

## Legal Cases Affecting Labour

### Factories Act, 1937—Dangerous machinery—contributory negligence

The plaintiff was employed as a mould press operator in the defendant's factory. He operated an injection moulding machine which was powered by a motor. The moulds were brought together by hydraulic pressure and the hydraulic power was controlled by a hand lever. Certain dangerous parts of the machine were enclosed in a metal box which had two glass-panelled lids sloping towards the front and back of the machine. These lids were not fastened and could be lifted open by means of lips. Adjustments to certain locking nuts within the metal box were normally made by a foreman and setter and the correct practice was to lift the rear lid in order to make adjustments.

The plaintiff immobilised the machine by means of the hand lever, without switching off the motor, and inserted his hand into the front lid of the box in order to tighten the locking nuts which had worked loose. He accidentally knocked the lever with his leg, thereby setting the machine in motion and a moving ramrod inside the box damaged his hand.

He claimed damages against his employers alleging negligence and a breach of their statutory duty, under sections 14 and 16 of the Act, to fence and guard the dangerous parts of the machinery. The defendants denied negligence and any breach and maintained that the plaintiff was to blame for the accident since it was not part of his duty to test the nuts, and his action in so doing constituted a breach of the Act. Section 119(1) provides that: "No person employed in a factory . . . to which any provisions of this Act apply shall wilfully interfere with or misuse any means . . . for securing the health safety and welfare of the persons employed", and subsection (2) provides that: "No person employed in a factory . . . shall wilfully and without reasonable cause do anything likely to endanger himself or others".

The case came before Mr. Justice Hilbery sitting in the Court of Queen's Bench. He found as a fact that the plaintiff had an implied licence to test whether the nuts required any adjustment and that he was therefore not guilty of contributory negligence.

His Lordship held that the metal box was not a safe guard when the lid was open and accordingly the dangerous parts of the machinery were not securely fenced as required by section 14(1) of the Act, and the involuntary action of the plaintiff which set the machine in motion whilst the guard was not in position resulted in a breach on the part of the employer of section 16 of the Act. His Lordship held further that there was no wilful breach of section 119 since the plaintiff's action did not amount to a wilful misuse of the appliance, and by accidentally starting the machine the plaintiff had not wilfully done anything likely to endanger himself.

During the course of his judgment his Lordship said that although it was not a specific part of the plaintiff's duty he had an implied licence to see whether the nuts on the machine required adjustment. When he put his hand into the box the operating lever was in neutral and he was not therefore doing something which a reasonable man should have known was likely to endanger

## Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a person whose right to benefit is or may be, under the fourth Schedule to the 1946 Act,

\* Leading decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 182.

## Agricultural Wages (Regulations) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1939 to 1940

Order No. 21(a), effective from 5th April, 1954, was made on 10th March by the Agricultural Wages Board for Northern Ireland, varying the maximum values at which board and lodging, certain meals, and land for potatoes when cultivated, tilled, manured, seeded and crop lifted by employer may be reckoned as payment of wages or holiday remuneration in lieu of payment in cash for male workers employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland.

him. The plaintiff had seen the foreman and setter open the front lid, although the adjustment should be done through the rear lid, and accordingly was not negligent in copying that example. He could not necessarily have anticipated that some involuntary motion would start the machine. Under these conditions the employer was in breach of section 16 since the machine was in motion with the dangerous parts of the machinery unguarded. Section 14 requires dangerous parts of machinery to be securely fenced and it was not enough to provide a means of achieving security. The box had a loose lid which could be readily opened and ceased to be a guard if the lid was raised. The employers were therefore in breach of section 14.

His Lordship said that he had to decide whether the plaintiff was in breach of section 119. He thought the words "wilful interference with or misuse" meant something in the nature of a perverse intermeddling, and the plaintiff's action in putting his hand into the box did not amount to a perverse intermeddling. Accordingly he gave judgment for the plaintiff.—*Charles v. S. Smith and Sons Limited*. Queen's Bench Division, 27th January, 1954.

### Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948—Safe means of access to work

The plaintiff was employed as a clerk of works by a County Council and he supervised the work on which the defendant contractors were employed. There was an opening between two walls which was used as a means of access to the work and across this opening were two horizontal scaffold poles some five feet seven inches from the ground. They had been left in this position when some of the scaffolding had been dismantled, and the plaintiff knew that the poles were there and had protested that they were dangerous. The plaintiff was blind in one eye and on passing through the opening he struck his head against one of the poles and injured the other eye, thereby becoming totally blind, whereupon he claimed damages for personal injuries.

Regulation 5 of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations provides that "sufficient safe means of access shall so far as is reasonably practicable be provided to every place at which any person has at any time to work".

The case was heard by Mr. Justice Hilbery who gave judgment for the defendants. The plaintiff appealed, but died before the hearing and his executor continued the proceedings.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Goddard, C. J., and Lords Justices Singleton and Hodson) dismissed the appeal. Lord Goddard, C. J., in the course of his judgment said that it was clear that the accident was not caused by any defect in a scaffold since the plaintiff was not using a scaffold. The words "any person" mean "any person employed by the contractor" and, since the plaintiff had not been so employed, he had no cause of action.—*Wingrove v. Prestige and Company Limited*. Court of Appeal, 19th February, 1954.

affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant or the deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself. No appeal may be made without the leave of the Tribunal or of the Commissioner.

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

### Decision No. R(U) 41/53 (29th October)

A mobile crane driver, a shop steward, was summarily discharged for refusing to operate his crane on a jetty which his trade union regarded as being involved in a trade dispute. He disregarded the negotiating procedure which was available for the adjustment of disputes and to avoid stoppage of work. Held that the claimant's action constituted industrial misconduct.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 18th June, 1953, to 29th July, 1953, both days included.

"The question to be decided in this appeal is whether the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit, for such period not exceeding six weeks as may be determined, under section 13(2)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, on the ground that he lost his employment through his misconduct".

"The claimant was employed as a mobile crane driver on the construction of a new oil refinery on the Thames estuary. It was his duty, among other things, to back his loaded crane along a

partly-constructed jetty. The claimant told the local tribunal that men in his section had been paid 5d. an hour extra for this hazardous operation, but that the payment had been stopped on the day of his dismissal. A meeting of men in the section took place during the dinner break on that day, 17th June, 1953, at which it was agreed that the jetty 'be put in dispute'. The claimant was himself the steward of the section. After dinner he was ordered by an engineer to reverse his crane on to the jetty, but he told the engineer that owing to the fact that the jetty was 'in dispute' he could not carry out the instructions. He was thereupon summarily discharged. The claimant contends that as a loyal trade union member he was bound to carry out the decision of the sectional meeting, which was a meeting of members of the union, and to carry out the rules of the union. The claimant, however, is mistaken in thinking that he was carrying out the rules of his union. He was in fact acting directly contrary to an agreement to which his trade union had been a party. An elaborate agreement, dated 9th March, 1953, had been drawn up, to which the claimant's employers and his trade union were parties, regulating the wages and conditions of employment of skilled craftsmen and their mates in connexion with the building of the new oil refinery. Clause 21 of the agreement provides—"In the event of any dispute arising which cannot be quickly settled on site there shall be no stoppage of work until the full resources of negotiating procedure has been utilised." The negotiating procedure is then set out in detail, 'with a view' [as it recites] 'to the adjustment of disputes and to avoid stoppage of work'. This elaborate procedure comes into play where a dispute 'cannot be quickly settled on site'. The method of settling disputes on site is dealt with in clause 19, where it is provided that accredited shop stewards shall be recognised for each craft, that a shop steward is to approach the convenor of shop stewards and the labour officer, and that they in turn are to approach the resident manager.

"The claimant, who was himself a steward, completely ignored this scheme for settling disputes. One of the principal objects of the scheme is the avoidance of stoppages, but instead of taking his grievance to the convenor of shop stewards at a convenient time, the claimant stopped working on the jetty. It is clear that he stopped not because the work was hazardous but because the extra 5d. an hour had been put an end to. The claimant contends that he was loyally carrying out the decision of the sectional meeting which had put the jetty 'in dispute', but as I understand the matter that meeting had no right or power to rule that work must be stopped on the jetty. By purporting to place the jetty 'in dispute' the meeting was ignoring the agreed procedure and was doing something it had no right to do.

"Where a person like a shop steward, who is in a position of authority and responsibility, disregards the method of procedure which his trade union has agreed to, and purports of his own accord to refuse to carry out a reasonable order, he is, in my judgment, undoubtedly guilty of industrial misconduct. I find no reason to differ from the decision (reached as it was by the casting vote of the chairman) of the local tribunal. The claimant's appeal is dismissed."

### Decision No. R(U) 2/54 (12th January)

A woman absented herself from work on a day for which leave of absence had been refused. When her employer complained, she gave notice to take effect three days later, but her employer told her she could leave at once, and paid wages for the further three days. Held that the claimant's actions amounted to leaving voluntarily and, alternatively, to misconduct. Commissioner explains that, in an appeal involving disqualification for leaving employment voluntarily without just cause, the local tribunal should, if necessary, consider whether the circumstances justify disqualification for having lost employment through misconduct.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant voluntarily left her employment without just cause and that she be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for six weeks from and including the first day of the benefit week immediately following that in which this decision is given.

"The question to be determined in this the appeal of the insurance officer is whether the claimant voluntarily left her employment without just cause. The claimant was discharged from her employment on Monday, 24th August, 1953, in the following circumstances. She had applied for leave of absence on Saturday, 22nd August, 1953, but this leave had been refused because other people were absent on their holidays and it was not convenient that she should be away also. The claimant, however, took umbrage at this as she thought that she was entitled to have a day off in lieu of payment for overtime work. She therefore took Saturday off and did not go to work on that day. On Monday, 24th August, when she returned to work her employer called her to task for what she had done. The claimant says that the employer remarked that 'if we can do without you Saturday morning we can do without you altogether' and that that remark left her no alternative but to tender her resignation to commence the following Thursday. The employer, however, forstalled the claimant and replied that she need not wait until then, but that she could leave immediately. She was, however, paid her wages up to and including Thursday, 27th August, 1953.

"The insurance officer disallowed the claimant's claim and disqualified her for receiving unemployment benefit, on the ground that she had voluntarily left her employment without just cause. From that decision the claimant appealed and in her grounds of appeal observed that had she left on her own accord she would have had to work until the following Thursday week.

"In support of his decision the local insurance officer submitted that the claimant's loss of employment was consequent upon her own unreasonable conduct in going against her employer's express orders and that she might therefore be held to have left her employment voluntarily. The claimant was represented at the hearing of her appeal by a member of her trade union. That

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representative was indeed laconic. His only submission was 'that the claimant was dismissed and that ends the matter'. The majority of the local tribunal appear to have agreed with the claimant's representative. They indicated no desire to be other than brief. Their findings were as follows:—'The tribunal take the view that the claimant was discharged. Mr. R. has not commented upon the terms of the conversation. The words "you need not wait till then, Miss, you can go now" are most significant. The claimant was clearly not permitted to stay until Thursday. She might by then have changed her mind. Moreover the tribunal do not accept the submission made in the final sentence of the insurance officer's submission. This if true would amount to industrial misconduct and that question is not before the tribunal.' One member of the tribunal dissented (it is not stated whether that member was the chairman) on the ground that that member was of opinion that the claimant by handing in her notice left voluntarily. No view was given by that member, however, whether or not the claimant had left with 'just cause'. It is unfortunate that the dissenting member was not prepared to deal with the question whether the claimant had just cause for leaving, because that question was one of the questions that the tribunal should have determined in the claimant's appeal. They were required to determine, firstly whether the claimant had voluntarily left her employment, and if so whether she had just cause for so doing. They were also entitled to determine, if necessary, whether in the circumstances the claimant's action in taking time off on the Saturday amounted to misconduct. If it did and if she did not voluntarily leave her employment, her employer's action in discharging her on the Monday might have warranted a finding that the claimant had lost her employment through her misconduct, such misconduct being taking time off without permission.

"I find myself unable to agree with the local tribunal. I entertain no doubt that the claimant terminated her employment by the action that she took in giving notice to leave. The fact that her employer forestalled her action and gave her notice to leave immediately, instead of allowing her to stay until the following Thursday, is not to the point. He paid her up to Thursday, 27th August, 1953, and therefore she was not unemployed until the following day, but her attitude in protesting at what in my view was her employer's right to complain and following that protest up by giving notice to leave amounted to voluntarily leaving her employment, notwithstanding that the employer curtailed her period of employment. The claimant may well have had a right to enjoy a day away from her work, but her employer equally had a right to have a say in the matter of when that day should be, otherwise chaos might have existed in the business.

"When the claimant was before the tribunal everything arising out of the claim was before them and therefore they should also, if it was necessary, have considered whether the claimant's action in absenting herself without permission on the Saturday amounted to misconduct which brought about her loss of employment. It is not necessary for me, however, to say more than that in my view her conduct clearly amounted to misconduct within the meaning of section 13 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and whether she voluntarily left her employment or whether she lost it by her misconduct, the claimant must incur disqualification for unemployment benefit under section 13 of the Act to the extent shown in paragraph one of my decision. I allow the appeal of the insurance officer."

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments,\* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The 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 Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 427; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 2nd April; The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 514; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 22nd April; The Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 543; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 28th April; The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 563; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 29th April. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 179.*

*The Remuneration of Teachers (Primary and Secondary Schools) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 300). This Order was made on 15th March by the Minister of Education under the Education Act, 1944.—See page 154.*

*The Aliens (Employment) (Visiting Forces) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 394), made on 24th March by the Secretary of State for the Home Department under the Aliens Order, 1953. The Order, which came into operation on 1st April, contains provisions relating to the employment in the United Kingdom of any alien who is serving in the United Kingdom as a member of the armed forces of certain specified foreign powers.*

*The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Reciprocal Agreement with Denmark) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 549; price 4d. net,*

\* See footnote \* in next column.

5½d. post free), made on 29th April by the Counsellors of State on behalf of Her Majesty in Council under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 155.

*The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1954 No. 65; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free); The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 66; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free). These Orders were made on 30th March by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 145).*

(i) *The National Insurance (Married Women) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 33; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 1st March; (ii) The National Insurance (Maternity Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 35; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 1st March. These Regulations were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, (i) under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and (ii) under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1953. The Regulations came into operation on 1st March and are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 85).*

*The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 42), made on 23rd March by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1953. The Regulations came into operation on 24th March and are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 122).*

*The National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 45; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), made on 29th March by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations came into operation on 12th April. They empower the Ministry to increase the frequency with which certain persons claiming unemployment benefit may be required to attend at its Local Offices to sign the register in proof of unemployment.*

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

*Careers.—Choice of Careers. New Series. No. 50. Her Majesty's Forces. Openings for Boys in the Ranks. April, 1954. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.).*

*Census of Production for 1951.—Reports. (i) Introductory Notes. (ii) Volume 6, Trade E. Flax Processing. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.) each. (iii) Volume 11, Trade J. Incandescent Mantles. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.). Board of Trade.—See page 154.*

*Civil Defence.—Second Report of the Advisory Committee on Publicity and Recruitment for the Civil Defence and Allied Services. Home Office, Scottish Home Department, and Ministry of Health. Cmd. 9131. Price 9d. (10½d.).*

*Education. Report of the Burnham Committee on Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools, England and Wales, 1954. Ministry of Education. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.).—See page 154.*

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

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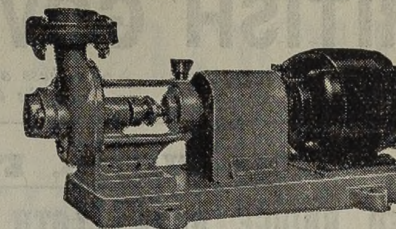


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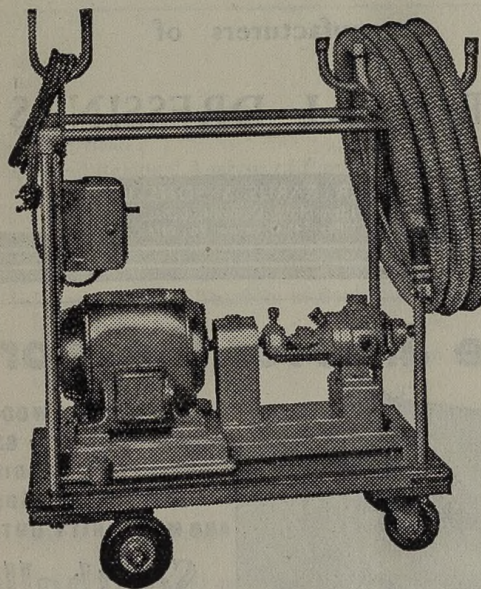
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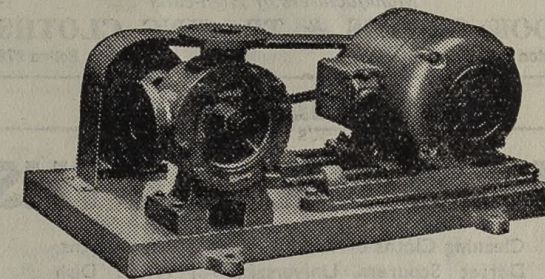
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