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

## Age and Regional Analysis of Employees

ESTIMATES of the total numbers of employees, analysed by industry, are made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service every year on the basis of the counts of national insurance cards. The figures for end-May, 1954, were published in the February, 1955, issue of this GAZETTE. These annual estimates, however, provide no sub-division by age beyond separating the two age-groups (under and over 18) for which there are different rates of contributions. The insurance cards of persons aged 18 and over do not contain particulars of date of birth and it is, therefore, impossible to obtain any further age-analysis in the process of counting the cards. The dates of birth of insured persons, however, are entered in the account sheets in the Records Branch of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, and arrangements have been made with that Department to extract information from a sample of the record sheets in order to obtain more detailed analyses of the employed population.

The method of selecting the sample, which is designed to represent 1 per cent. of the total number of employees, was described in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1951 (page 223). The estimates based on the sample are subject to the margins of possible error which are inherent in all statistics based on sampling procedures. For instance, the number of male employees aged 30 at May, 1954, is shown in the Table in the next column as 321,000, this being the estimate (to the nearest thousand) resulting from the sampling procedure used. The true figure, which could be found only by a complete count, might not be exactly 321,000, but calculations show that the chance of the true figure being outside the range 310,000 to 332,000 is only one in twenty. The corresponding range for the estimate of 148,000 female employees aged 44 would be 140,000 to 156,000, and for the estimate of 18,000 female employees aged 66, 15,000 to 21,000. It is essential to bear these possible margins of error in mind when comparing different figures in the Tables.

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

### General Analysis

The following Table gives an analysis, by individual years of age, of the estimated total numbers of employees in all industries and services (excluding the Armed Forces and Women's Services) in Great Britain at end-May, 1954.

Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain,  
End-May, 1954

(Thousands)					
Age (last birthday) at End- May, 1954	Males	Females	Age (last birthday) at End- May, 1954	Males	Females
15	181	180	44	319	148
16	251	251	45	321	155
17	266	274	46	312	149
18	190	275	47	309	149
19	138	273	48	297	148
20	190	251	49	299	136
21	230	227	50	291	140
22	241	219	51	292	136
23	273	201	52	278	123
24	288	180	53	266	118
25	301	170	54	255	116
26	311	158	55	226	109
27	316	146	56	220	103
28	318	138	57	209	96
29	326	130	58	198	92
30	321	134	59	188	85
31	325	127	60	183	66
32	342	138	61	185	51
33	367	142	62	174	41
34	357	167	63	162	34
35	251	110	64	140	32
36	245	105	65	104	30
37	273	124	66	85	18
38	302	137	67	66	14
39	316	148	68	58	10
40	325	143	69	48	10
41	315	153	70 and over	180	38
42	316	147			
43	300	155	Total, Aged 15 and over	13,840	7,350

The total number of male employees increased between May, 1953, and May, 1954, by 120,000. The greater part of the increase occurred among men aged 45 and over, the number of employees of those ages in May, 1954, being 101,000 higher than the corresponding figure in 1953. There had been an increase of 94,000 in the same age-group in 1952-53—in both years there was a large increase in the total male population of those ages. There was also a substantial increase in the number aged 18 and 19, due to a reduction in 1953-54 compared with 1952-53 in the number of men of those ages called up for National Service in the Forces or enlisting as volunteers. The total number in the 20-29 age-group at May, 1954, was 2,794,000, which showed little change (-8,000) compared with the corresponding figure in 1953. This close agreement between the figures for the two years, however, obscures considerable changes in the composition of the group, as the following figures show:

Number reaching 20 in 1953-54 .. .. .	+190,000
Excess of number aged 21-29 in 1954 over number aged 20-28 in 1953 .. .. .	+124,000
Number reaching 30 in 1953-54 .. .. .	-322,000
Net change .. .. .	-8,000

The low figure for the number reaching 20 during the year was due to the fact that large numbers of National Service men (and volunteers) of that age were still in the Forces. The number reaching 30 was much higher, since the great majority of men of that age, other than those staying in the Forces on regular engagements, had returned to civil employment. The increase of 124,000 during the year in the number in the 20-28 age-group in 1953 was the net excess of releases from the Forces over recruitment into the Forces and other losses (the majority of National Service men enter the Forces at the age of 18 or 19, but a number enter at the age of 20 or later after having had deferment of call-up to complete apprenticeships, etc.).

In the age-group 30-44 taken as a whole there was a slight reduction between 1953 and 1954 due to normal wastage during the year, there being practically no difference between those entering the group at the bottom (*i.e.*, those reaching 30 during the year) and those passing out of the group at the top (*i.e.*, those reaching 45).

A similar comparison of the numbers in the higher age-groups throws some light on the rate of retirement on reaching pensionable age or at higher ages. The number of male employees aged 65 in 1954 was 104,000, compared with 146,000 aged 64 in 1953, a reduction of 29 per cent., while the number who were already aged 65 or over in 1953 fell by 100,000, or 19 per cent., during the year.

The total number of female employees increased by 190,000 during the year. Comparison of the number at each year of age in 1953 with the number one year older in 1954 shows that the increase must have been the result to a considerable extent of additional recruitment of women over 30 years of age into industry. The total number aged 31-59 in 1954 exceeded the number aged 30-58 in 1953 by no less than 99,000. This is a net figure after allowing for wastage, and the gross new intake of women of those ages must, therefore, have been well over 100,000. The largest increases occurred among women aged 33-44. In the 20-29 age-group the reverse was the case (due no doubt to retirement on marriage), the number aged 21-30 in 1954 being 115,000 less than the number aged 20-29 in 1953.

The effect of women reaching pensionable age can be seen by comparing the number of women aged 59 and over in 1953 with the number aged 60 and over in 1954. The figures were 417,000 and 344,000, respectively, a reduction of 73,000, or 17½ per cent.

### Industry and Age

The Tables on pages 202 to 204 give an age-analysis, principally in five-year groups, of the numbers of employees in each of the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in each of the principal industries. In the Table at the top of the next column an analysis is given, separately for males and females, for each of the main Orders, showing the numbers in each of four age-groups expressed as percentages of the total number in the Order.

For both males and females the percentages in the four age-groups were identical with those for May, 1953, and there were no significant changes in any of the industrial Orders.

The woodworking industries and agriculture, forestry and fishing continued to have the highest proportions of males under 20 years of age, *viz.*, 13 per cent. and 12 per cent., respectively. In these groups of industries the number of boys entering employment in 1954 represented nearly 4 per cent. of the respective total numbers of male employees, compared with less than 2 per cent. in all industries and services combined. The percentage under 20 years of age was lowest (2 per cent.) in public administration, in which the age of recruitment for most grades is higher than in other industries.

The building and contracting industries had the highest percentage in the 20-39 age-group (50 per cent.). The total proportion under 40 years of age in that group was 60 per cent., compared with 50 per cent., in all industries and services combined.

### Percentage Analysis of Male Employees

	Under 20	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 and over
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing .. .. .	12	42	40	31	6
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	8	40	49	3	3
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products .. .. .	7	47	43	3	3
Chemicals, etc. .. .. .	4	45	49	2	2
Metal Manufacture .. .. .	6	42	48	4	4
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods .. .. .	9	45	42	4	4
Vehicles .. .. .	8	45	44	3	3
Metal Goods .. .. .	9	44	42	5	5
Precision Instruments, etc. .. .. .	10	48	37	5	5
Textiles .. .. .	7	34	53	6	6
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear) .. .. .	8	35	51	6	6
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	7	43	47	3	3
Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. .. .	13	42	41	4	4
Paper and Printing .. .. .	9	42	45	4	4
Other Manufacturing Industries .. .. .	5	45	46	4	4
Building and Contracting .. .. .	10	50	37	3	3
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .. .	3	42	53	2	2
Transport and Communication .. .. .	5	41	51	3	3
Distributive Trades .. .. .	10	42	44	4	4
Insurance, Banking and Finance .. .. .	4	41	51	4	4
Public Administration .. .. .	2	35	58	5	5
Professional Services .. .. .	5	44	46	5	5
Miscellaneous Services .. .. .	6	34	51	9	9
Total, All Industries .. .. .	7	43	46	4	4

### Percentage Analysis of Female Employees

	Under 20	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 and over
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing .. .. .	17	48	31	4	4
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	16	52	28	4	4
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products .. .. .	18	48	31	3	3
Chemicals, etc. .. .. .	20	49	29	2	2
Metal Manufacture .. .. .	18	52	28	2	2
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods .. .. .	17	51	30	2	2
Vehicles .. .. .	17	49	31	3	3
Metal Goods .. .. .	16	47	34	3	3
Precision Instruments, etc. .. .. .	17	48	32	3	3
Textiles .. .. .	19	37	39	5	5
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear) .. .. .	22	45	29	4	4
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	24	41	31	4	4
Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. .. .	21	43	33	3	3
Paper and Printing .. .. .	19	47	31	3	3
Other Manufacturing Industries .. .. .	27	43	27	3	3
Building and Contracting .. .. .	19	47	30	4	4
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .. .	21	50	25	4	4
Transport and Communication .. .. .	17	48	31	4	4
Distributive Trades .. .. .	15	54	28	3	3
Insurance, Banking and Finance .. .. .	26	42	28	4	4
Public Administration .. .. .	24	45	26	5	5
Professional Services .. .. .	8	44	43	5	5
Miscellaneous Services .. .. .	9	45	41	5	5
Total, All Industries .. .. .	10	34	47	9	9
Total, All Industries .. .. .	17	43	35	5	5

Among male employees, the proportion aged 40 years and over was highest in public administration (63 per cent.), followed by 60 per cent. in the miscellaneous services group (entertainments, catering, laundries, domestic service, etc.) and 59 per cent. in the textile industries.

Among females more than 60 per cent. were under 40 years of age in all industry groups except the textile industries, public administration, professional services and miscellaneous services. In the last group 56 per cent. were aged 40 years and over, compared with 40 per cent. in all industries and services combined.

### Married Women

It is estimated on the basis of the sample that the number of married women (excluding widows), in the employee class at May, 1954, was about 3,370,000, or about 46 per cent. of the total number of female employees. This was an increase of 120,000 compared with 1953, two-thirds of which occurred in the 40 and over age-group. The number in manufacturing industries increased by 44,000 and the other main increases were 40,000 in the distributive trades and 25,000 in professional services.

In the china and earthenware industry married women represented 63 per cent. of the total number of female employees, and in the cotton industry the corresponding proportion was 60 per cent. In the majority of industries the proportion was between 40 and 50 per cent.

The proportions in different age-groups were similar to the proportions in 1953. In the age-group 20-24 married women represented 32 per cent. of the total number of female employees; the proportion rose to 56 per cent. among those aged 25-29, 65 per cent. among those aged 30-34 and 68 per cent. in the 35-44 age-group. Thereafter the proportion fell steadily from age-group to

age-group. The increasing proportion becoming widowed is no doubt a factor in reducing the percentage of married women in the higher age-groups.

### Analysis by Regions

The Table below gives an age-analysis of the total numbers of employees (males and females separately) in each Region at May, 1954.

In general the changes in age-distribution of men in the Regions between 1953 and 1954 are similar to the changes in the country as a whole. There was an increase in all Regions except Wales in the number of men aged 18 and 19 as a result of the reduction of the number called up for National Service in the Forces. The number of men in the 30-34 age-class increased, while the number in the 35-39 class decreased, in every Region; this was due to the fact that men born between mid-1918 and mid-1919, when the number of births was abnormally low, were in the 30-34 class in 1953 but in the 35-39 class in 1954.

The proportion of men under 30 years of age varied from 25.5 per cent. in the London and South-Eastern Region to 30.7 per cent. in Scotland, the average for the whole country being 27.5 per cent. The Southern Region had the highest proportion of men aged 65 and over (4.4 per cent.), followed by the London and South-Eastern Region and Scotland with 4.3 per cent. The Northern Region had the lowest proportion in that age-group (2.9 per cent.).

The changes in the 30-34 and 35-39 age-groups between 1953 and 1954 are also shown in the figures for women. It is probable, however, that considerable numbers of women of these ages entered or re-entered employment during the year, and the increase in the 30-34 group was relatively much greater than among men and the decrease in the 35-39 group correspondingly smaller.

The Regional differences in age-distribution were much greater among women than among men. In the Northern Region more than one-half of the total number of female employees were under 30 years of age, whereas in the London and South-Eastern and North-Western Regions the corresponding proportions were only 38.2 per cent. and 38.5 per cent. The London and South-Eastern Region had the highest proportion of women aged 60 and over (5.4 per cent.), and Wales had the lowest proportion (3.1 per cent.).

In Scotland and Wales about 36 per cent. of the total number of female employees were married. In England the Northern Region continued to have the lowest proportion of married women (39 per cent.) and the Midland Region the highest (53 per cent.).

### Inter-Regional Migration

Among the items of information recorded for each person included in the sample are the code number of the Region in which the insurance card was exchanged in 1954 and also that of the Region in which it was exchanged in 1953. Where the former differs from the latter the inference is, in general, that the person concerned had moved from one Region to another between May, 1953, and May, 1954, although, in some cases, it may mean no more than a change of employment from a firm on one side of the Regional border to a firm on the other side, or the removal of the firm itself to new premises, without involving any change of abode for the person concerned. This is likely to happen where Regional boundaries run through built-up areas, and for this reason the London and South-Eastern, Eastern and Southern Regions have been treated as one Region for the purpose of the statistics set out in the next column.

It is important to bear in mind that the Regions are very large areas and the migrations which may have taken place within them

### Estimated Numbers of Employees at End-May, 1954: Analysis by Region and Age

Region	Males											Total	
	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		65 and over
London and South-Eastern .. .. .	138	57	285	382	413	345	404	394	352	252	214	146	3,382
Eastern .. .. .	40	17	65	85	93	82	87	80	73	57	42	30	751
Southern .. .. .	32	17	54	75	82	63	81	74	66	48	42	29	663
South-Western .. .. .	35	17	62	83	95	70	86	84	77	56	49	27	741
Midland .. .. .	69	28	129	156	175	140	154	141	126	93	78	56	1,345
North-Midland .. .. .	51	24	84	114	124	98	106	105	95	68	60	38	967
East and West Ridings .. .. .	62	27	98	138	147	116	134	130	124	95	72	43	1,186
North-Western .. .. .	96	47	168	204	219	180	205	213	190	149	114	64	1,849
Northern .. .. .	52	28	79	102	115	90	100	94	85	70	51	26	892
Scotland .. .. .	88	47	136	157	164	137	150	146	131	98	81	60	1,395
Wales .. .. .	35	19	62	76	85	66	68	77	63	55	41	22	669
Total—Males .. .. .	698	328	1,222	1,572	1,712	1,387	1,575	1,538	1,382	1,041	844	541	13,840
	Females												
London and South-Eastern .. .. .	148	133	281	203	198	179	216	212	184	140	67	42	2,003
Eastern .. .. .	38	31	55	39	34	33	35	35	28	25	12	6	374
Southern .. .. .	33	26	46	34	32	25	35	32	27	21	10	4	325
South-Western .. .. .	37	30	52	34	33	26	34	36	33	22	12	6	355
Midland .. .. .	68	50	101	75	75	65	75	68	64	47	19	12	719
North-Midland .. .. .	52	39	68	43	44	38	44	48	41	29	14	7	467
East and West Ridings .. .. .	61	49	91	60	56	52	60	67	53	46	18	9	622
North-Western .. .. .	100	73	149	110	118	99	126	115	101	77	38	16	1,122
Northern .. .. .	49	34	65	35	33	26	30	32	27	20	8	5	354
Scotland .. .. .	88	60	126	82	62	61	65	68	57	43	20	11	743
Wales .. .. .	31	23	44	27	23	20	23	24	18	15	6	2	256
Total—Females .. .. .	705	548	1,078	742	708	624	746	737	633	485	224	120	7,350

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES IN GREAT BRITAIN AT END-MAY, 1954  
ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY AND AGE

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

Industry	(Thousands)													Total aged 15 and over
	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over		
Males														
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	54	22	73	75	65	56	61	62	58	38	32	36	632	
Agriculture and Horticulture ..	51	21	69	69	59	51	55	57	52	34	29	34	581	
Forestry ..	2	—	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	22	
Fishing ..	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	2	1	1	29	
Mining and Quarrying ..	44	28	68	86	103	84	95	102	96	70	53	22	851	
Coal Mining ..	42	27	62	76	94	76	86	92	86	65	50	20	776	
Stone Quarrying and Mining ..	1	—	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	3	1	1	32	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ..	—	—	2	3	4	2	2	3	2	1	—	—	20	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products														
Bricks and Fireclay Goods ..	5	1	6	10	11	9	9	5	4	4	3	3	27	
China and Earthenware ..	2	1	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	34	
Glass (other than containers) ..	2	—	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	1	1	1	32	
Glass Containers ..	1	—	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	20	
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures (MF)* ..	3	2	6	10	13	8	11	8	6	6	3	3	79	
Chemicals and Allied Trades														
Chemicals and Dyes ..	9	5	30	44	45	42	44	41	38	27	23	8	356	
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. ..	4	2	14	22	24	21	21	18	11	9	3	16	165	
Explosives and Fireworks ..	1	—	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	26	
Paint and Varnish ..	1	—	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	33	
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc. ..	1	—	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	28	
Mineral Oil Refining ..	1	—	3	4	4	5	4	4	3	2	1	—	32	
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. (FDZ)* ..	1	—	3	2	2	3	4	3	2	2	2	1	25	
Metal Manufacture														
Blast Furnaces ..	19	9	36	51	67	53	58	61	50	37	30	18	489	
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. ..	8	4	13	22	27	21	23	25	23	17	13	7	203	
Iron Foundries ..	5	3	9	11	15	13	14	14	8	7	6	3	107	
Iron and Steel Tubes ..	1	—	3	4	6	4	4	5	3	2	1	1	37	
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc. ..	2	2	7	10	13	11	12	10	9	6	5	3	90	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods														
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	91	48	130	191	224	155	159	150	148	105	88	57	1,546	
Marine Engineering ..	14	8	15	21	23	16	21	20	23	17	15	9	202	
Agricultural Machinery ..	6	1	4	4	5	4	3	3	3	1	2	1	49	
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant ..	1	—	2	4	3	3	4	2	4	2	1	1	27	
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools ..	6	3	8	11	17	9	7	8	7	5	4	2	87	
Stationary Engines ..	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	23	
Textile Machinery and Accessories ..	3	1	4	6	7	5	6	5	4	4	3	3	56	
Ordnance and Small Arms ..	1	—	2	3	4	3	4	3	4	2	1	1	49	
Constructional Engineering ..	4	2	7	9	13	7	7	8	7	5	4	3	76	
Other Non-Electrical Engineering ..	32	15	44	65	81	56	50	48	46	34	29	19	519	
Electrical Machinery ..	8	4	11	20	20	13	13	12	11	10	7	4	133	
Electrical Wires and Cables ..	1	1	3	4	5	3	5	5	4	4	2	1	38	
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus ..	1	1	3	4	5	4	5	4	3	2	2	1	32	
Wireless Apparatus, Gramophones ..	3	2	8	9	9	7	7	6	3	3	2	1	22	
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps ..	5	2	8	16	14	12	10	10	7	5	3	3	95	
Other Electrical Goods (GKZ)* ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vehicles														
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc. ..	10	5	20	33	39	33	33	30	25	17	14	6	265	
Motor Repairs and Garages ..	24	10	25	31	25	20	25	20	22	13	12	10	237	
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft ..	7	4	13	25	32	21	27	21	18	14	10	6	198	
Manufacture of Parts, etc., for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft ..	4	2	10	16	20	14	15	10	12	6	4	3	116	
Locomotive Manufacture ..	5	2	5	8	8	7	8	8	11	7	7	2	78	
Railway Carriages, Wagons, etc. ..	4	1	6	10	8	8	8	10	8	7	6	3	80	
Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified														
Tools and Cutlery ..	19	8	29	35	39	34	34	31	29	21	17	17	313	
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ..	2	1	4	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	28	
Iron and Steel Forgings ..	2	—	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	2	1	2	33	
Wire and Wire Manufactures ..	1	1	2	3	4	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	27	
Hollow-ware ..	1	—	2	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	27	
Brass Manufactures ..	2	1	2	4	4	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	31	
Other Metal Industries ..	10	4	14	18	19	15	16	14	12	10	7	5	144	
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.														
Scientific, etc., Instruments ..	6	2	10	11	12	7	8	8	7	6	4	5	86	
Scientific, etc., Instruments ..	4	2	6	8	9	4	5	5	4	3	3	3	56	
Textiles														
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. ..	21	8	27	37	44	33	46	52	54	37	32	25	416	
Cotton Weaving, etc. ..	3	2	4	4	5	4	6	7	6	6	5	4	60	
Woolen and Worsted ..	2	1	2	4	3	2	4	5	6	4	4	4	41	
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production ..	4	2	6	9	9	7	10	12	13	9	8	5	28	
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Hosiery and other Knitted Goods ..	—	—	1	2	4	3	4	4	3	2	1	1	21	
Textile Finishing, etc. ..	2	1	5	5	7	6	7	8	8	6	5	3	62	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur														
Leather and Feltmongery ..	3	1	4	3	4	4	6	6	4	3	3	2	43	
Leather and Feltmongery ..	2	1	2	2	2	3	4	5	2	2	1	1	29	
Clothing														
Tailoring ..	13	4	17	17	20	18	21	18	16	15	16	12	187	
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, etc. ..	5	2	8	6	8	7	10	7	6	5	6	4	74	
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, etc. ..	4	1	4	6	7	5	6	6	6	6	6	4	61	
Food, Drink and Tobacco														
Grain Milling ..	26	10	48	57	55	48	60	57	46	37	27	17	488	
Bread and Flour Confectionery ..	1	—	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	1	32	
Biscuits ..	8	4	8	11	11	12	15	12	10	7	6	5	109	
Meat and Meat Products ..	2	—	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	20	
Milk Products ..	7	1	3	5	7	4	6	5	3	3	2	1	25	
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. ..	2	1	5	4	4	5	4	4	3	2	3	1	38	
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables ..	1	—	2	3	3	4	4	4	3	2	1	1	23	
Other Food Industries (XHZ)* ..	2	—	5	5	6	5	6	5	3	3	3	1	45	
Brewing and Malting ..	2	1	6	8	8	6	9	8	7	8	5	3	71	
Other Drink Industries (XKZ)* ..	3	1	4	4	2	2	4	3	3	1	1	1	29	
Tobacco ..	1	—	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	21	
Manufactures of Wood and Cork														
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) ..	23	8	27	25	27	22	29	27	17	13	10	9	237	
Furniture and Upholstery ..	8	2	11	9	9	7	8	10	7	5	3	4	84	
Wooden Containers and Baskets ..	10	4	10	11	12	10	14	11	5	5	4	3	99	
Wooden Containers and Baskets ..	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	21	
Paper and Printing														
Paper and Board ..	22	9	34	36	38	33	40	39	27	25	22	13	338	
Printing of Newspapers, etc. ..	4	1	5	8	9	7	7	8	6	6	4	2	67	
Printing of Newspapers, etc. ..	5	1	7	9	11	10	11	11	7	7	7	4	90	
Other Printing, Publishing, etc. ..	11	6	17	14	14	12	18	14	11	9	8	6	140	

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

Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at End-May, 1954 : Analysis  
by Industry and Age—continued

Industry	(Thousands)													Total aged 15 and over
	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over		
Males (cont.)														
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	7	1	12	20	22	18	20	19	14	9	9	6	157	
Rubber ..	2	1	6	10	11	9	9	7	4	4	4	3	75	
Misc. Manufacturing Industries ..	2	—	3	5	5	4	7	4	3	2	2	1	38	
Building and Contracting														
Building ..	80	53	162	177	177	130	143	133	95	59	52	43	1,304	
Electric Wiring and Contracting ..	64	44	125	133	140	98	110	105	73	47	41	35	1,015	
Civil Engineering Contracting ..	12	6	12	8	8	5	3	3	2	2	1	1	67	
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply ..	4	3	25	36	29	26	28	25	19	10	10	7	222	
Gas ..	7	4	27	36	42	38	42	41	43	29	23	5	3	

Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at End-May, 1954 : Analysis by Industry and Age—continued

Industry	(Thousands)												Total aged 15 and over
	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
Females (cont.)													
Clothing .. .. .	72	42	75	43	37	33	41	41	33	30	12	6	465
Tailoring .. .. .	30	17	32	21	16	15	17	17	14	14	4	3	200
Dressmaking .. .. .	13	9	15	8	7	7	7	8	4	4	2	1	86
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. . . . .	6	4	11	6	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	1	65
Other Dress Industries (WS)* .. . . .	3	3	6	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	34
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, etc. . . . .	8	5	9	6	5	4	5	8	6	5	2	1	64
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. . . .	47	34	54	37	40	30	43	35	27	20	6	3	376
Bread and Flour Confectionery .. . . .	10	7	11	6	9	5	9	7	5	5	2	1	77
Biscuits .. .. .	6	3	5	5	6	5	4	4	3	3	—	—	40
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. . . . .	10	8	10	6	7	6	7	6	4	3	—	—	67
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables .. . . .	3	3	4	4	6	3	7	5	4	3	1	1	44
Other Food Industries (XHZ)* .. . . .	3	3	5	3	3	3	4	3	2	3	—	—	32
Tobacco .. .. .	4	2	4	2	1	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	22
Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. . . .	7	5	9	7	7	6	6	6	4	3	2	—	62
Furniture and Upholstery .. . . .	4	3	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	1	1	—	35
Paper and Printing .. . . .	31	22	34	18	16	15	15	16	12	10	4	3	196
Paper and Board .. . . .	4	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	20
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. . . . .	5	3	6	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	—	—	31
Other Manufactures of Paper, etc. (TBZ)* .. . . .	4	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	—	28
Printing of Newspapers, etc. . . . .	3	2	4	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	—	—	22
Other Printing, Publishing, etc. . . . .	15	11	16	8	7	6	7	8	5	5	3	1	92
Other Manufacturing Industries .. . . .	12	10	19	14	12	11	12	10	8	6	3	1	118
Rubber .. .. .	3	3	6	5	6	4	4	3	2	2	—	—	40
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites .. . . .	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	20
Misc. Manufacturing Industries .. . . .	4	3	6	5	3	4	4	2	2	2	1	—	36
Building and Contracting .. . . .	5	5	10	5	7	3	5	3	3	1	1	1	49
Building .. .. .	4	4	6	4	4	2	3	2	2	1	1	—	34
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply .. . . .	3	3	6	5	4	4	3	4	4	2	1	—	39
Electricity .. .. .	2	2	4	3	3	2	1	3	2	1	—	—	23
Transport and Communication .. . . .	16	21	47	33	29	23	19	19	16	14	4	5	246
Railways .. .. .	2	3	5	5	4	4	4	3	2	2	1	—	39
Tramway and Omnibus Service .. . . .	1	4	14	9	7	5	5	3	2	1	—	—	51
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication .. . . .	8	9	15	14	11	10	7	9	7	8	1	3	102
Distributive Trades .. . . .	190	108	182	122	105	81	101	98	79	49	28	13	1,156
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, etc. . . . .	4	3	5	4	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	1	33
Other Industrial Materials, etc. . . . .	3	1	6	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	—	28
Food and Drink—Wholesale .. . . .	8	6	10	6	5	3	4	4	4	2	1	—	57
Food and Drink—Retail .. . . .	49	27	45	33	30	25	27	26	20	12	6	2	302
Non-Food Goods—Wholesale .. . . .	14	10	18	12	9	6	8	7	5	2	2	—	103
Non-Food Goods—Retail .. . . .	108	58	94	60	52	39	52	49	41	22	14	6	595
Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers—Retail .. . . .	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	2	3	1	—	38
Insurance, Banking and Finance .. . . .	21	24	44	16	12	14	12	13	9	6	3	—	186
Public Administration and Defence .. . . .	13	16	42	38	41	37	40	41	42	31	15	4	360
National Government Service .. . . .	5	7	22	21	22	17	18	17	21	14	6	1	171
Local Government Service .. . . .	8	9	20	17	19	20	22	24	21	17	9	3	189
Professional Services .. . . .	38	56	164	112	98	91	118	124	103	77	34	17	1,032
Accountancy .. .. .	4	3	5	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	26
Education .. .. .	6	8	49	42	36	43	58	62	56	40	21	8	429
Law .. .. .	7	7	11	6	2	2	2	4	3	1	1	—	47
Medical and Dental Services .. . . .	16	32	84	51	48	40	51	51	37	29	10	6	455
Other Professional, etc., Services (ZMZ)* .. . . .	5	6	13	9	8	5	5	3	3	1	1	—	64
Miscellaneous Services .. . . .	65	51	106	87	107	113	147	153	140	127	67	43	1,206
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, etc. . . . .	5	5	8	7	9	7	9	7	6	3	3	—	77
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting .. . . .	6	4	8	4	3	2	3	4	4	3	1	—	43
Catering, Hotels, etc. . . . .	16	16	36	39	49	56	71	71	65	54	27	13	513
Laundries .. .. .	10	6	12	9	13	11	14	12	7	8	3	2	107
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, etc. . . . .	3	3	6	3	4	3	4	4	2	1	—	—	34
Hairdressing and Manicure .. . . .	9	5	9	4	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	35
Private Domestic Service (Resident) .. . . .	6	5	12	7	6	6	11	14	15	18	11	11	122
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) .. . . .	6	4	8	10	14	21	27	31	34	31	18	12	216
Other Services .. .. .	4	3	7	4	7	5	6	7	5	6	3	2	59
<b>Grand Total .. . . .</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>7,350</b>

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

Ministry of Labour and National Service Factory Department

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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 210 to 229.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during April by 75,000 (38,000 males and 37,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,807,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 15,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 23,000 and other industries and services an increase of 37,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 36,000 from 23,800,000 to 23,836,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 226,328 to 198,807 between 18th April and 16th May, 1955, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 33,801 to 24,836. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 31,358 among males and 5,128 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 152 at the end of May. The corresponding figure for the end of April, when account is taken of certain changes having retrospective effect, was also 152, as compared with 149 at the end of March, 1955. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during May resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £365,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 961,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected manual workers employed by local authorities in England, Wales and Scotland, workers in industrial and staff canteens, non-skilled workers paid on miscellaneous "M" rates in many Government industrial establishments, and merchant seamen.

Retail Prices

At 17th May, the retail prices index was 147 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), the same figure as at 19th April, compared with 141 at 18th May, 1954.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during May in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was nearly 202,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 838,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 257, and, in addition, 9 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

REGISTRATION UNDER NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 23rd July. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st July and 30th September, 1937, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts. Men are not exempt from registration because they are apprentices or are training for professional qualifications or because they are engaged in coal mining or agriculture. Such men, if born within the dates specified above, must register on the prescribed date.

Men who have a preference for a particular Service should say so when they register, but no guarantee can be given that they will be allocated to that Service.

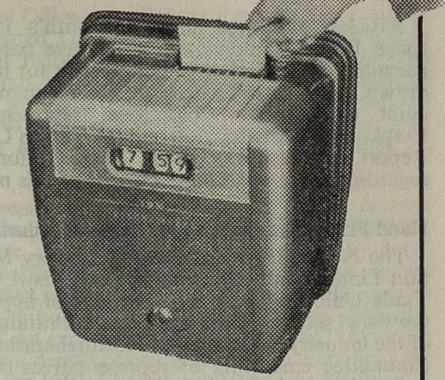
With certain exceptions, any man registering for service in the Armed Forces who enters the coal mining industry for underground work before an enlistment notice is issued will not be called up so long as he remains satisfactorily employed in that work.

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

Each man who registers will be given a leaflet setting out the conditions under which deferment of call-up may be granted to apprentices and men in a similar position, article 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 19th November, when men born between 1st October, 1937, and 31st December, 1937, will register.



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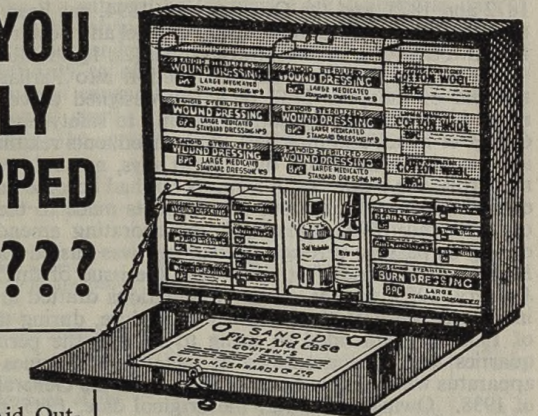
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## RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF YOUNG PERSONS FOR INDUSTRY

Articles published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 165), and previous issues, gave particulars of schemes for recruiting and training young persons for industry which had been drawn up in accordance with the recommendations made by the Joint Consultative Committee, representative of the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress, in their Report issued in December, 1945. Information is given below regarding some additional schemes of this nature.

### Hand Frame Knitting (Shawl Section) Industry

The Nottingham and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association Limited and the United Wool Shawl, Fall and Antimacassar Trade Union have agreed a scheme of apprenticeship training for the shawl section of the hand frame knitting industry. This section of the industry is confined to Nottinghamshire. An Apprenticeship Committee consisting of representatives of employers and trade unions in equal numbers will administer the scheme. Engagement under the scheme will normally be between 15 and 16 years of age. Any period prior to the 16th birthday will be regarded as probationary and will not count as part of the period of apprenticeship of four years. Older entrants may be accepted and, if they have remained at school beyond normal school-leaving age, the period of apprenticeship may be reduced. A recommended syllabus of practical training will be issued by the Apprenticeship Committee, to whom periodic progress reports will be made. Apprentices will be required to attend classes of further education for one day (or the equivalent) a week and the cost of the classes will be borne by the employer. Apprenticeship will be served under a signed agreement of indenture, which, on completion of the apprenticeship, will be suitably endorsed by the employer and the Apprenticeship Committee.

### Retail Meat Trade and Pork Butchery Trade (England and Wales)

An apprenticeship scheme designed to provide for the systematic recruitment and training of boys and girls as fully qualified craftsmen in the retail butchery and pork butchery trades has been agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Retail Meat Trade

(England and Wales) in consultation with the Institute of Meat. The scheme relates to employees in the private retail meat and pork butchery trades, the multiple retail meat trade and the co-operative meat trade section. It is administered by a National Joint Apprenticeship Council, on which are represented the employers' associations and trade unions concerned, together with other interested bodies. Similarly constituted Regional Committees have been appointed by the Council to undertake the local development and supervision of the scheme. Apprentices will normally enter training between 15 and 16 years of age and the apprenticeship will last for five years or until the apprentice's 21st birthday, whichever is the shorter period. Systematic and progressive practical training will be given on lines laid down by the Institute of Meat. It will include shop training in all processes, e.g., cutting up, preparation of meat, sausage making, salesmanship, etc. Apprentices will be encouraged to attend technical courses provided by Local Education Authorities or trade organisations, and, where suitable day courses are available, will be required to attend the courses up to the age of 18 years on the basis of one day or two half-days a week, without loss of pay. A standard form of indenture has been drawn up and the National Joint Apprenticeship Council will maintain a register of all apprentices. The Council will issue a certificate to the apprentice on completion of his apprenticeship.

### Engineering Craftsmen in the Coal Mining Industry

The National Coal Board have prepared a National Apprenticeship scheme for engineering craftsmen (mechanics and electricians) other than at collieries. The scheme follows closely that agreed for colliery engineering craftsmen (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1954, page 266) except that (1) apprentices will not take preliminary training for underground employment, and (2) separate syllabuses of training will be designed to suit the needs of different undertakings. The scheme has so far been introduced only for apprentices at National Coal Board plants within the Conciliation Scheme of the Coke and By-product Industry but syllabuses of training are to be designed for other undertakings and the scheme extended to them as the need arises.

## REPORT OF H.M. INSPECTORS OF MINES AND QUARRIES FOR 1953

The Report of H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries for the year 1953, made under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts, 1872 and 1875, and the Quarries Act, 1894, has been submitted by the Chief Inspector to the Minister of Fuel and Power and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net (2s. 1½d. including postage).

The Report refers to the introduction into Parliament towards the end of the year 1953 of a Bill designed to consolidate and replace the existing legislation relating to safety and health in all classes of mines and quarries. The enactments relating to quarries and metalliferous mines, the Report says, not only required to be modernised in a number of respects but had become unduly complicated as a result of various amendments made to the parent Acts of 1872 and 1894. (The Bill, incorporating amendments made during its passage through Parliament, was passed into law as the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954—see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1955, page 9.) New Regulations drafted and published, in accordance with the statutory procedure, during the latter part of 1953 were intended to bring to an end the permitted use at quarries and on the surface at metalliferous mines of electrical apparatus which did not comply fully with the General Regulations of 1938. Owing to the war the original date, 1945, by which this apparatus should have been replaced was postponed. The new Regulations, entitled the Quarries (Electricity) (Amendment) General Regulations, 1954, and the Metalliferous Mines (Amendment) General Regulations, 1954, came into force on 7th February, 1954. They require full compliance with the 1938 Regulations by 1st September, 1955, unless individual exemption is given by the Minister of Fuel and Power.

### Quarries

The average number of persons employed at quarries in 1953 was 61,250, including 7,934 at opencast coal workings. Comparable figures for 1952 were 62,228 and 8,550 respectively. Total output of mineral amounted to 165,493,000 tons, including 11,704,000 tons of coal and 250,700 tons of fireclay at opencast coal sites. For 1952 the corresponding figures were 158,675,500, 12,167,100 and 226,500 tons respectively. At opencast coal workings the average output per person employed was 1,507 tons in 1953, compared with 1,450 tons in 1952. The labour supply position in general in 1953 was easier in many districts, but difficulty was experienced in obtaining men with the necessary skill and experience for rock work and plant maintenance.

Mechanisation in quarries continued to develop during the year but at a considerably reduced rate as the majority of the larger quarries were already fully mechanised. The use of explosives on a wide scale continued. The Report draws attention to the recent considerable advance in blasting techniques and, for safety reasons, urges managements to keep their shot-firers well informed of new developments.

In 1953, 45 persons were killed in quarry accidents, including 12 at opencast coal workings, and 115 persons were injured, including 19 at opencast coal workings; these figures were lower

than the corresponding figures for 1952, which included 53 deaths (13 at opencast coal workings) and 132 persons injured (29 at opencast coal workings). The accident rate for serious accidents, including deaths and injured cases, at all quarries covered by the Report was 2.61 per thousand workers employed in 1953, compared with 2.97 in 1952, and an average rate of 3.44 for the three previous years 1949-51. The reduction in the number of fatalities in 1953 compared with 1952 was largely due to a decrease (from 20 to 14) in the number of fatal accidents connected with haulage and transport. Most of these accidents could have been avoided by exercising more care, and, the Report says, there is no doubt that a considerable further reduction in this category of accidents is possible. Deaths caused by falls of ground increased from eight in 1952 to eleven in 1953, and deaths caused by persons falling increased from three to six. The Report gives brief descriptions of a number of accidents reported during the year.

In a reference to the use of protective clothing the Report states that, in order to reduce the number and severity of head injuries, employers in some areas have made the wearing of safety helmets compulsory for all persons engaged at their quarries. It is hoped that eventually all persons employed at quarries will wear safety helmets as a matter of course. Safety boots continued to be worn by some of the workers, and goggles for eye protection were fairly regularly worn in the workshops and during welding operations.

Dust extraction equipment continued to be installed at slate and other quarries. In the slate quarries in North Wales 504 sawing tables had been fitted with dust extraction units by the end of the year. Dust respirators continued to be supplied but were not popular, particularly with those men employed on jobs requiring physical effort. Improvements in canteen accommodation were reported during the year but some firms continued to provide only the minimum facilities. First-aid equipment was satisfactory in the majority of cases but there was a shortage of trained first-aid men.

### Metalliferous Mines

The Report refers briefly to the exploration work for lead in 1953 and to the increased use at metalliferous mines of locomotive and diesel engine transport and of mechanical loaders. As a result of accidents in metalliferous mines during 1953, nine persons were killed, the same number as in 1952, and 26 others were injured. Of the nine fatalities in 1953, five were caused by falls of ground and two by falls from ladders and platforms. A number of these accidents are described briefly in the Report. Methods of dealing with the suppression and control of dust in the various types of mines included wet drilling, the use of mist projectors during blasting operations, sprays, dust traps, and swabs. By the end of the year dust extraction plants had been fitted

\* The word "injured" in these statistics refers to those injuries occasioned by accidents or dangerous occurrences immediately reportable to H.M. Inspectors of Mines, either because of the severity of the resulting injury or because of the nature of the occurrence.

## EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES

The Central Statistical Office, in collaboration with Government Departments, have prepared Tables giving figures of expenditure on social services in Great Britain by the central Government, the National Insurance Funds and local authorities for the financial year 1953-54, together with figures for earlier years which include some revisions of figures previously published. The Tables have been published in the May issue of the "Monthly Digest of Statistics".

The Tables show, separately, consolidated totals of current expenditure (net) and of capital expenditure by all public authorities, and current expenditure by the central Government, by local authorities, and by the National Insurance Funds. The figures relate to the financial years ended 31st March except in the case of expenditure by local authorities in Scotland whose financial year ends on 15th May. An explanatory statement in the "Monthly Digest of Statistics" gives details of changes made in compiling the Tables since the figures for 1952-53 were published (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1954, page 194).

The Table below shows consolidated current expenditure on social services, including administrative expenses, by all public authorities in Great Britain. Amounts recovered by contributions from the public towards particular services have in general been deducted so that only the net expenditure by public authorities is shown. Expenditure on national insurance schemes consists of the expenditure of the National Insurance Fund and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Fund, and includes retirement pensions (including pensions to widows over 60), other widows' benefits and guardians' allowances, sickness benefits, maternity benefits, death grants, unemployment benefits, and industrial injuries benefits. Extended unemployment benefit, which in previous statements had been treated as a grant to persons direct from the central Government and shown as a separate item in the Table of consolidated totals, has, for the purpose of this year's statement, been treated as a grant to persons from the National Insurance Fund financed by a special grant from the central Government. Payments of extended unemployment benefit ceased in July, 1953. Pensions paid under the national insurance schemes have been included in full, no deduction being made for the revenue received from employers' and employees' contributions. National insurance benefits paid to persons overseas, war pensions and grants paid to persons overseas, and national assistance payments in respect of maintenance of Poles are not included in the figures. For industrial rehabilitation, training, and employment of the disabled, the figures quoted below cover only expenditure by the central Government; expenditure by local authorities on these services is included with their expenditure on national assistance, as separate figures are not available. Superannuation contributions paid by local authorities and by bodies operating the national health service are included as part of the current cost of the service, but pensions paid to retired employees, e.g., to retired teachers and doctors, are excluded. All transfers from one public authority to another have been eliminated from the consolidated current expenditure totals to avoid double counting, and, in the case of grants from the central Government to local authorities, only the grants for specific social services are included.

	£ million				
	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
National insurance schemes ..	403.1	406.2	431.0	512.0	539.6
Non-contributory old age pensions ..	27.0	25.0	23.8	22.6	20.3
National assistance ..	63.0	75.6	88.7	115.9	121.3
War and other service disability, etc., pensions ..	81.8	79.1	77.5	84.7	84.3
Family allowances ..	62.7	63.7	65.0	89.2	105.7
Industrial rehabilitation, training and employment of the disabled ..	1.7	2.8	3.4	2.8	3.1
Nutrition services ..	62.7	60.9	68.1	78.3	75.9
Education ..	282.1	295.5	341.9	368.2	389.6
Child care ..	13.6	16.6	18.6	20.2	21.1
National health service ..	406.2	434.7	446.1	489.2	470.3
Housing ..	67.6	70.7	74.3	85.2	94.8
Total expenditure ..	1,471.5	1,530.8	1,638.4	1,868.3	1,926.0

## CENTRAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

It has been announced that the Minister of Fuel and Power has re-appointed the Right Honourable Lord Citrine, P.C., K.B.E., Comp. I.E.E., to serve as Chairman of the Central Electricity Authority for another two years when his present term of office expires on 14th August, 1955. The Minister has also re-appointed Sir Henry Self, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., to serve as Deputy Chairman of the Authority from the same date. Both Lord Citrine and Sir Henry Self have served as Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively since the British Electricity Authority was first constituted in August, 1947 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for September and November, 1947, pages 293 and 373). The title of the Authority was changed to Central Electricity Authority with effect from 1st April, 1955, under the provisions of the Electricity Reorganisation (Scotland) Act, 1954. (This Act—see page 167 of last month's GAZETTE—set up a new authority to take responsibility for the generation and distribution of electricity in the south of Scotland).

## TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

A new edition of the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour", dated 1st April, 1955, has been compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The volume contains Tables showing, for the more important industries and occupations, the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages and the normal hours of labour as fixed by voluntary agreements made between organisations of employers and workers, or by Joint Industrial Councils or other similar bodies, or by Statutory Orders under the Wages Councils Acts, the Agricultural Wages Acts and the Catering Wages Act. The source of the information is given in each case and also the date on which the rates quoted became operative.

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

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

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

The new volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 1955" is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 233 of this GAZETTE or through any bookseller, price 7s. 6d. net (7s. 10d. including postage).

### Changes Since 1st April, 1955

Changes in rates of wages have taken place in a number of industries since 1st April, 1955. Those that were known before the final proofs were sent to press have been incorporated in the volume. In other cases the main Tables may be brought up to date by reference to the particulars of the changes in wage rates published in either the May issue or the current issue of this GAZETTE. The following Table gives, for such changes reported in the May issue of the GAZETTE, (a) the page of the volume affected by the changes, (b) the title of the Table in the volume and (c) the page of the May, 1955, GAZETTE on which particulars of the changes were published.

Page of Volume	Title of Table	Page of May, 1955, issue of this GAZETTE
29	Glass container manufacture .. .. .	182
60	Laminated spring manufacture .. .. .	183
229	Dressmaking and women's light clothing—Scotland .. .. .	185
231	Sack and bag manufacture .. .. .	184
231	Rubber manufacture .. .. .	186
231	Unlicensed places of refreshment .. .. .	188

Amendments necessary in respect of changes reported in the current issue of the GAZETTE are shown on pages 221 to 227 (see note at the head of the Table of principal changes in rates of wages on page 221).

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

## NATIONAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT COUNCIL

The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed the Right Honourable Lord Coleraine, P.C., as Chairman of the National Youth Employment Council in succession to Lord Piercy who has resigned.

The National Youth Employment Council (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1953, page 197) is the central advisory body to the Minister on the Youth Employment Service, which gives vocational guidance, helps young people under the age of 18 to find suitable employment, and reviews their progress. This Service is operated in most parts of the country by Education Authorities and in the remaining parts by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE

### Increased Rates of Contributions

Increases in the rates of national insurance contributions, for which provision was made in the National Insurance Act, 1954, came into force on 6th June. They follow the increases in national insurance and industrial injuries benefits introduced on various dates earlier in the year (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 48).

The Table below shows the changes in the main weekly contribution rates.

Class of Insured Person	Weekly Rate of Contribution			
	Payable by Insured Person		Payable by Employer	
	Old Rate	New Rate	Old Rate	New Rate
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Class 1</b>				
Employed Persons :				
Men aged 18 and over ..	5 9	6 9	5 0	6 0
Women aged 18 and over ..	4 6	5 6	3 11	4 11
Boys under 18 .. .. .	3 5	3 11	3 0	3 6
Girls under 18 .. .. .	2 9	3 3	2 4	2 10
<b>Class 2</b>				
Self-Employed Persons :				
Men aged 18 and over ..	7 5	8 5	—	—
Women aged 18 and over ..	6 2	7 2	—	—
Boys under 18 .. .. .	4 4	4 10	—	—
Girls under 18 .. .. .	3 9	4 3	—	—
<b>Class 3</b>				
Non-Employed Persons :				
Men aged 18 and over ..	5 7	6 6	—	—
Women aged 18 and over ..	4 5	5 2	—	—
Boys under 18 .. .. .	3 3	3 9	—	—
Girls under 18 .. .. .	2 8	3 1	—	—

For employed persons (Class 1) the rates shown above include the industrial injuries contributions. The new weekly rates of contributions for industrial injuries are : for men aged 18 and over 5d., employer 6d.; women aged 18 and over 3d., employer 4d.; boys under 18 years 3d., employer 3d.; and girls under 18 years 2d., employer 2d.

A leaflet, N.I.79, has been issued by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, setting out the new rates of contributions and giving further details, and can be obtained from any local office of the Ministry or Post Office.

### Review of Insurance Position of Persons Employed Part-Time

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to review the classification of persons engaged in part-time employment and the liability for contributions in respect of such employment.

The Committee will consider written representations on the question if made before 10th August to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 10, John Adam Street, London, W.C.2.

The National Insurance scheme provides for three classes of insured persons, (a) employed persons, that is, those working for

an employer under a contract of service, (b) self-employed persons, and (c) non-employed persons. The National Insurance Act, 1946, enables Regulations to be made under which a classification can be modified where this appears to the Minister to be desirable because of the circumstances of a person's employment or otherwise. In particular, an employed contributor's employment may be treated as self-employment or disregarded where such employment is of a subsidiary nature, or the insured person only engages in it to an inconsiderable extent. About 40 different types of employment have been treated in this way.

### Liability for Contributions of Persons with Small Incomes

On 25th May the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance Act, 1955 (Commencement) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 780 (C.4); price 2d. net, 3½d. including postage). The Order was made under the powers conferred on the Minister by the National Insurance Act, 1955 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 167) enabling him to appoint a day on which the provisions of the Act would come into operation. The day appointed by the Minister is 6th June, 1955.

Under the provisions of the Act now brought into operation from 6th June, self-employed and non-employed persons may apply to be excused from paying national insurance contributions if their income is £156 a year instead of £104 a year as previously. Other provisions of the Act relate to the arrangements under which employers bear a larger share of the contribution payable in respect of employees over 18 years of age whose remuneration does not include board and lodging and whose rate of remuneration does not exceed a certain figure, and raise that figure from 30s. to 60s. a week. Where this applies the division of the contribution between employer and employee will now be as follows : for a man, employee 4s. 1d., employer 8s. 8d.; for a woman, employee 3s. 4d., employer 7s. 1d.

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider and report on the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1955. These Regulations make a number of amendments to the National Insurance Contributions Regulations, mainly on account of the passing of the National Insurance Act, 1955. In particular, they allow certain items of income to be disregarded in determining whether a person is in receipt of an income of less than £156 a year. As it was considered that the Regulations should, on account of urgency, come into operation without delay, provisional regulations entitled the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 781; price 4d. net, 5½d. including postage) were made on 25th May by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury. These Provisional Regulations, which are in the same terms as the preliminary draft regulations, came into effect on 6th June. They enable family allowances, allowances for orphans and fatherless children under the War Pensions scheme and certain other items to be disregarded in assessing income under the Act. They also provide the manner in which the weekly rate of remuneration, which governs the division of the contribution between employer and employee, is to be calculated in the case of part-time workers.

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### American Labour in 1954

The February issue of *Monthly Labor Review*, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, contains a survey of labour developments in the United States of America during 1954. The survey states that, although there was trade recession and accompanying unemployment, in the year 1954 generally the economy remained at a relatively high level. Compared with the previous year there was a decline in defence expenditure, in business outlay on plant and equipment and in business inventories, but demand for goods and services was sustained by new high levels of consumers' expenditure and of activity in construction and by increases in state and local government expenditure. Production and earnings were high, and prices remained stable.

Some particulars, extracted from the survey, are given below.

#### Production, Employment and Unemployment

The decline in production which began in the autumn of 1953 continued during the winter of 1953-54 and was followed by a period of stability in the spring and summer months of 1954. In the autumn production began to rise again. In the year as a whole production was about seven per cent. below the average for 1953. The decline took place almost entirely in the durable goods industries, which also accounted for nearly all of the recovery in the later months of the year.

The fall in production was accompanied by a decline of about 1.9 millions between the middle of 1953 and the middle of 1954 in the total numbers employed in non-agricultural industries, the decline being mainly in factory employment, transport and mining. Factory employment, after showing a progressively smaller decline each month after mid-winter, reached stability by the summer of 1954 and by the late autumn increases exceeding the normal seasonal

movement were reported. Comparing the year 1954 as a whole with 1953 there was, however, a drop of about three per cent. in non-agricultural employment. Industries producing durable goods showed the greatest and most persistent losses in numbers employed, but the rate of loss declined in the spring of 1954 and in October and November these industries, which include the motor vehicle industry, were showing increases greater than is normal for the season.

Unemployment averaged approximately five per cent. of the civilian labour force during 1954, compared with 2.4 per cent. in 1953. There was, however, a smaller rise than is usual in unemployment during the autumn months.

#### Hours of Work, Wages and Prices

In 1954 there was a shortening in the average length of the working week, particularly in industries manufacturing durable goods. In all manufacturing industries the length of the working week averaged 39.7 hours in 1954, compared with 40.5 hours in 1953. In durable goods industries the decrease in the average number of hours worked weekly was about three per cent. and in non-durable goods industries it was about 1.5 per cent.

Average hourly and weekly earnings in 1954 did not reflect the recession in production, employment and hours of work, but wage increases were smaller than in 1953. Increases of about five cents an hour, generally accompanied by supplementary benefits, were negotiated in the steel, rubber, paper, electrical machinery, chemicals, railways, non-ferrous mining, aircraft, meat packing and cement industries. In a number of other industries adjustments were made in provisions for pensions, health and welfare, or vacations, together with wage increases smaller than five cents an hour or with no wage increases. As a result of the moderate wage increases average gross hourly earnings in manufacturing industries rose from 1.77 dollars in 1953 to 1.81 dollars in 1954, but the shorter working week caused a slight fall in average weekly earnings.

Earnings reached a new high level, however, in November and December, when weekly working hours had begun to rise again.

There was a marked stability in the level of retail prices throughout 1954. The Consumer Price Index showed an average increase, compared with 1953, of less than 0.5 per cent. The small fluctuations of the index from month to month, although almost insignificant economically, were, however, sufficient to bring about several minor changes in wages under sliding-scale arrangements.

#### Industrial Relations

There were fewer work stoppages due to industrial disputes in 1954, the survey says, than in any other post-war year. Where collective bargaining involved large numbers of men, strikes developed in relatively few instances and were generally of short duration. Trade unions made only moderate demands in anticipation of opposition on the part of the employers, and the employers showed willingness to come to terms in order to maintain their competitive position. It had been announced that Government intervention in collective bargaining would be kept to a minimum and there was only one instance in 1954 of active Government intervention through the use of the emergency strike provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The survey says that the outstanding features of collective bargaining in 1954 were: the moderate wage adjustments negotiated; the extent to which supplementary benefits, particularly pensions, health and welfare plans, and vacations, were improved, either in combination with, or in lieu of, wage adjustments; the further elimination of sliding-scale ("escalation") arrangements; arrangements made to meet the problems of economically depressed industries and of marginal producers; the general absence of Government intervention; and intensified union interest in some form of guaranteed employment or wage plan.

A development of outstanding importance in the affairs of labour during 1954 was the movement towards unification of the two principal federations of trade unions in the United States, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The successful working of the two-year "no-raiding" agreement which came into operation in June, 1954, has done much, the survey says, to foster good feeling leading to unity.

#### Social Security

Important revisions made in 1954 to the Social Security Act extended the coverage of the national old-age and survivors' insurance system to 10 million additional workers, including over five million farm operators and farm labourers. Benefits were also increased. The federal-state unemployment insurance system was extended to cover approximately 3.8 million additional workers, including 2.5 million federal Government civilian employees and 1.3 million workers employed in establishments with four or more employees. (See the article below for some further details of social security legislation and the 1954 amendments.)

### Social Security in the United States

A handbook entitled *Systems of Social Security: United States* has been published by the International Labour Office. The handbook was prepared by the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare and follows the plan drafted by the International Labour Office for a series of handbooks on national systems of social security. The first publication in this series described the social security scheme in New Zealand (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1950, page 51).

The introduction to the handbook says that social security in the United States is a composite of many different governmental schemes, of which some are federally administered and some are administered entirely by the individual states. Others are federal-state schemes, financed co-operatively and administered by the states under provisions meeting federal requirements. There are differences also in the bases of the schemes, some being based on social insurance principles and some on the principle of individual determination of financial need; others promote the general welfare through the provision of health and welfare services.

The principal schemes of social security in the United States originated in the provisions of the Social Security Act, 1935. They include the federal old-age and survivors' insurance scheme, the federal-state unemployment insurance system, and the federal-state system of assistance to special groups of persons in financial need. The federal old-age and survivors' scheme insures the great majority of the working population against loss of earnings resulting from old age or the death of the family bread-winner. It covers employees in general and persons working on their own account in non-agricultural branches of gainful activity, with certain exceptions. (A federal Act of 1954, whose provisions became effective on 1st January, 1955, extended insurance coverage to about ten million persons who work during the course of a year in employment previously excluded; the extension of coverage applied, *inter alia*, to farm operators for years in which they have net earnings from self-employment of 400 dollars or more and to farm workers who are paid at least 100 dollars in cash wages by a given employer in a calendar year.) The federal-state system of unemployment insurance protects most workers in industry and commerce against temporary interruption of earnings due to unemployment. The Act of 1935 encouraged the states, through a tax-offset device, to establish systems of unemployment insurance conforming to a few broad federal standards and provided federal grants to the states for administration of their unemployment insurance laws. The Act applied to firms with eight or more employees in industry or commerce, but the majority of states have extended the coverage of their schemes beyond this requirement with the result that the insurance laws cover about three in every four persons employed in an average week in wage or salary employment. An amendment in 1954 to the principal Act makes it apply to firms with four or more workers instead of eight or more. The federal-state system of public assist-

ance provides help, subject to a means test, for needy aged persons, the blind, dependent children, and, through an amendment in 1950, to permanently and totally disabled persons. The Social Security Act of 1935 also provided federal grants-in-aid to the states for improving and strengthening their maternal and child health services, services for crippled children, and child welfare services. The federal responsibility for these basic social security schemes was originally placed in a Social Security Board. A number of changes in organisation have since taken place and federal responsibility is now vested in the Social Security Administration of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, except that the Department of Labor has been responsible since August, 1949, for unemployment insurance.

The largest social security system outside the scope of the Social Security Act is that provided by the workmen's compensation Acts, operated by each of the states, as well as Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, independently of any federal legislative or administrative responsibility. These Acts give comprehensive protection against incapacity for work due to employment injury, whether of long or short duration. In addition, there are federal schemes for workmen's compensation covering federal Government employees, longshoremen and harbour workers, and private employees in the District of Columbia.

There is no comprehensive system of insurance in the United States against loss of wages due to non-occupational illness or injury, but in four states (California, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island) industrial and commercial workers are protected against the loss of wages during sickness or the early stages of disability.

In addition to the federal-state system of public assistance set up by the Social Security Act of 1935, each state operates, either at the state or local level and without federal responsibility or financial participation, a scheme providing aid to needy persons who do not qualify for assistance under the requirements of the federal-state system.

A comprehensive system of social insurance for one special group of workers, railway employees engaged in inter-state commerce, is provided under federal legislation separately from the schemes of national scope. It includes retirement annuities for age or disability, protection of survivors, unemployment insurance, and sickness and maternity benefits. A federal liability Act protects railway workers against the consequences of employment injury. An extension of the same Act provides protection for seafarers who, by virtue of the nature of their employment, are outside the scope of state workmen's compensation laws.

The handbook contains sections dealing in turn with the legal basis and the scope of the various schemes, summarising the principles which govern the provision of benefits, and describing how the schemes are administered and the methods by which they are financed. Details are given of the provision made to meet each particular contingency, e.g., unemployment, incapacity for work, old age. Reference is also made to the wide range of general public health services in which the federal Government co-operates with the states and the localities with the object of improving and maintaining the health of the community. The legal provisions referred to and the statistical data relate in general to the end of the year 1952; appendices give a summary of the legislative amendments in 1954 to the old-age and survivors' insurance system and to the social insurance system for railway workers.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### 38th Session of International Labour Conference

The 38th Session of the International Labour Conference opened at Geneva on 1st June and was expected to continue until 23rd June.

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

The Conference was also attended by tripartite observer delegations from Barbados, the Gold Coast, Jamaica, Malta, the Federation of Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Singapore.

The agenda of the Conference provided for a second discussion of each of the three items which were the subjects of first discussion at the last Session of the Conference. These were: vocational rehabilitation of the disabled; migrant workers (underdeveloped countries); and penal sanctions for breaches of contract of employment (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1954, page 223). The agenda also provided for a first discussion of two items concerning vocational training in agriculture and welfare facilities for workers. In addition, the agenda included the following regular items: the Report of the Director-General; Financial and Budgetary Questions; and Information and Reports on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations.

# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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## Employment\* in Great Britain in April

### GENERAL SUMMARY

The number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) at the end of April was nearly 22,810,000, this being 75,000 more than at the end of March and 335,000 more than a year previously. In addition to seasonal increases in agriculture, building, the distributive trades and miscellaneous services, there was an increase of over 20,000 in the manufacturing industries, in which the main element was a rise in the engineering group and in vehicle manufacture; there was a decline in textiles, largely in cotton.

The Employment Exchanges filled 742,000 vacancies in the twelve weeks ended 4th May, compared with 733,000 in the corresponding period a year previously.

The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges but still unfilled on 4th May was 426,000; this was 95,000 more than a year previously and the highest level since August, 1951.

There was a decrease of 36,000 in unemployment between 18th April and 16th May.

The number of persons registered as unemployed on 16th May was 224,000, including 25,000 who were temporarily stopped. Unemployment was 1.0 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees, compared with 1.2 per cent. on 18th April and 1.4 per cent. in May, 1954.

The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 93,000, this being 47 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

The strength of the Forces at the end of April was 818,000.

It is estimated that the total working population† increased by nearly 40,000 during April.

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-March and end-April, 1955, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-April, 1954.

	End-April, 1954	End-Feb., 1955	End-March, 1955	End-April, 1955	Change during April, 1955
Number in Civil Employment	22,472	22,726†	22,732†	22,807	+75
Men . . . . .	14,963	15,082†	15,090†	15,128	+38
Women . . . . .	7,509	7,644	7,642	7,679	+37
Wholly Unemployed§	289	271	239	205	-34
Temporarily Stopped§	13	29	18	25	+7
Total Registered Unemployed§	302	300	257	230	-27
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	842	829	824†	818	-6
Men . . . . .	819	808	803†	798	-5
Women . . . . .	23	21	21	20	-1
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment	5	7	5	6	+1
Total Working Population†	23,608	23,833†	23,800†	23,836	+36
Men . . . . .	15,973	16,072†	16,052†	16,060	+8
Women . . . . .	7,635	7,761	7,748	7,776	+28

\* The figures of employment for all dates after June, 1954, are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1955.

† 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-April, 1954	End-Feb., 1955	End-March, 1955	End-April, 1955	Change during April, 1955
Basic Industries	870	868	868	869	+1
Mining and Quarrying (Wage-earners on Colliery Books)	(711)	(708)	(708)	(709)	(+1)
Gas, Electricity and Water	374	379	379	379	..
Transport and Communication	1,710	1,696	1,700	1,704	+4
Agriculture and Fishing	1,055	1,017	1,022	1,032	+10
Number in Basic Industries	4,009	3,960	3,969	3,984	+15
Manufacturing Industries	500	512	513	514	+1
Chemicals and Allied Trades	552	570	570	571	+1
Metal Manufacture	1,172	1,223	1,224	1,230	+6
Vehicles	2,611	2,740	2,745	2,758	+13
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments	999	993	986	980*	-3
Textiles	697	688	686	689	+3
Clothing (inc. footwear)	864	893	892	896	+4
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,546	1,597	1,594	1,595	+1
Other Manufactures	8,941	9,216	9,210	9,233	+23
Number in Manufacturing Industries	1,444	1,421†	1,428	1,440	+12
Building and Contracting	2,722	2,772	2,767	2,782	+15
Distributive Trades	4,033	4,046	4,048	4,058	+10
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	596	583	582†	582	..
Public Administration—National Government Service	727	728	728	728	..
Local Government Service	22,472	22,726†	22,732†	22,807	+75

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at end-April, 1954, and February, March and April, 1955. The figures relate to employees including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls; they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

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

\* Cotton—280,000. Wool—213,000. Other textiles—487,000.

† Revised figure.

## NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS\*

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-April, 1954	End-Feb., 1955	End-March, 1955	End-April, 1955	End-April, 1954	End-Feb., 1955	End-March, 1955	End-April, 1955	End-April, 1954	End-Feb., 1955	End-March, 1955	End-April, 1955
Mining, etc.	774.1	771.7	771.4	772.6	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	789.3	786.9	786.6	787.8
Coal Mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	254.6	256.7	256.2	256.9	81.8	83.7	83.4	83.9	336.4	340.4	339.6	340.8
Bricks and Earthenware	37.2	37.5	37.2	37.3	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.5	85.8	84.1	83.6	83.8
China and Earthenware	33.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	43.5	44.0	43.7	43.7	77.0	78.5	78.2	78.2
Glass (other than containers)	31.4	33.1	33.3	33.5	11.4	12.3	12.3	12.5	42.8	45.4	45.6	46.0
Glass Containers	20.2	20.9	20.9	20.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	25.9	26.7	26.7	26.8
Cement	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.9
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	77.8	77.9	77.7	78.1	11.3	11.9	11.9	12.0	89.1	89.8	89.6	90.1
Chemicals and Allied Trades	353.3	362.6	363.4	363.6	144.0	148.1	148.1	148.4	497.3	510.7	511.5	512.0
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
Chemicals and Dyes	163.9	169.7	170.7	171.2	44.1	45.0	45.1	45.4	208.0	214.7	215.8	216.6
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	25.8	27.0	26.9	26.9	34.5	35.8	35.8	35.9	60.3	62.8	62.7	62.8
Explosives and Fireworks	32.3	32.7	32.6	32.5	18.9	20.1	20.2	20.1	51.2	52.8	52.8	52.8
Paint and Varnish	27.6	28.2	28.3	28.4	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.4	39.5	40.4	40.6	40.8
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	29.7	30.0	30.0	29.8	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.6	49.6	49.9	49.7	49.4
Mineral Oil Refining	33.2	32.0	32.1	32.1	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	37.8	38.8	38.9	38.9
Other Oils, Greases, Gtue, etc.	24.7	24.9	24.7	24.6	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.8	32.4	32.8	32.5	32.4
Metal Manufacture	485.3	499.4	499.2	499.3	66.0	69.5	69.6	70.5	551.3	568.9	568.8	569.8
Blast Furnaces	21.0	20.8	20.8	20.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	21.5	21.3	21.3	21.2
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	201.8	204.7	204.8	204.9	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.5	220.8	223.7	223.8	224.4
Iron Foundries	106.7	110.7	110.5	110.7	16.5	17.6	17.6	17.7	123.2	128.3	128.1	128.4
Tinplate Manufacture	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Steel Sheet Manufacture	18.4	18.9	18.9	18.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	19.6	20.1	20.1	20.1
Iron and Steel Tubes	36.6	38.0	37.9	37.9	7.2	7.9	7.9	8.0	43.8	45.9	45.9	45.9
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	88.5	94.0	93.9	93.9	19.6	21.3	21.4	21.6	108.1	115.3	115.3	115.5
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,528.8	1,578.9	1,582.5	1,590.0	420.6	464.0	465.7	468.8	1,947.4	2,042.9	2,048.2	2,058.8
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	196.0	196.9	198.1	198.8	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.8	204.6	205.7	206.8	207.6
Marine Engineering	75.2	76.1	75.6	75.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	80.1	80.3	79.7	79.5
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	33.3	35.9	35.2	35.7	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.4	38.3	41.1	41.5	42.1
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	27.3	28.1	28.2	28.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	30.1	30.9	31.0	31.0
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	86.8	89.9	90.1	90.8	18.3	19.7	19.8	19.9	105.1	109.6	109.9	110.7
Stationary Engines	22.9	23.8	23.8	23.8	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	26.4	27.5	27.5	27.5
Textile Machinery and Accessories	55.8	56.7	56.6	56.5	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	65.4	66.5	66.4	66.3
Ordnance and Small Arms	49.0	49.4	48.9	49.4	14.4	14.1	13.9	13.7	63.4	63.5	62.8	63.1
Constructional Engineering	75.2	75.7	75.6	76.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	81.3	82.4	82.4	83.3
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	51.2	53.5	53.7	53.1	11.5	12.1	12.2	12.3	62.5	63.6	63.6	63.6
Electrical Machinery	132.1	136.0	136.5	137.2	47.8	48.1	48.1	48.7	175.8	183.8	184.6	185.9
Electrical Wires and Cables	38.0	40.3	40.5	40.7	20.6	22.3	22.5	22.7	58.6	62.6	63.0	63.4
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	31.7	32.8	32.9	33.0	20.2	22.1	22.3	22.6	51.9	54.9	55.2	55.6
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	63.7	70.6	71.1	71.6	52.9	67.2	67.1	67.5	116.6	137.8	138.2	139.1
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	21.6	23.5	23.8	24.1	23.6	26.6	27.0	27.5	45.2	50.1	50.8	51.6
Batteries and Accumulators	11.2	11.5	11.4	11.4	9.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	20.2	20.0	19.9	19.9
Other Electrical Goods	93.1	100.2	100.5	100.9	64.3	72.4	72.6	72.8	157.4	172.6	173.1	173.7
Vehicles	971.2	1,011.6	1,012.9	1,017.9	166.9	176.8	177.3	178.3	1,138.1	1,188.4	1,190.2	1,196.2
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	262.6	281.6	282.3	283.8	45.2	47.9	48.1	48.2	307.8	329.5	330.4	332.0
Motor Repairs and Garages	235.8	239.2	239.0	240.8	35.7	37.0	37.2	37.6	271.5	276.2	276.2	278.4
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	196.8	207.5	208.0	208.9	33.0	34.4	34.4	34.5	229.8	241.9	242.4	243.4</

Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis—continued

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-April, 1954	End-Feb., 1955	End-March, 1955	End-April, 1955	End-April, 1954	End-Feb., 1955	End-March, 1955	End-April, 1955	End-April, 1954	End-Feb., 1955	End-March, 1955	End-April, 1955
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	234.8	243.5	241.0	239.4	60.8	65.0	64.5	63.8	295.6	308.5	305.5	303.2
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	83.3	83.9	83.3	83.3	11.7	12.6	12.5	12.4	95.0	96.5	95.8	95.7
Furniture and Upholstery	98.4	104.8	102.9	101.2	34.3	37.0	36.6	36.0	132.7	141.8	139.5	137.2
Shop and Office Fitting	17.1	18.4	18.4	18.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	19.9	21.4	21.4	21.5
Wooden Containers and Baskets	20.4	20.6	20.6	20.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	27.0	27.3	27.3	27.3
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	15.6	15.8	15.8	15.8	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	21.0	21.5	21.5	21.5
Paper and Printing	334.4	345.6	345.8	346.8	193.1	199.9	199.8	201.6	527.5	545.5	545.6	548.4
Paper and Board	65.8	69.6	69.7	69.7	19.9	20.6	20.6	20.9	85.7	90.2	90.3	90.6
Wallpaper	4.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.7
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	18.8	20.4	20.5	20.6	30.6	31.6	31.4	31.8	49.4	52.0	51.9	52.2
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	18.0	18.8	18.8	18.7	28.0	29.3	29.3	29.3	46.0	48.1	48.1	48.0
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	88.3	90.1	90.2	90.6	21.9	23.0	23.0	23.2	110.2	113.1	113.2	113.8
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	139.5	142.8	142.7	143.3	90.8	93.7	93.8	94.8	230.3	236.5	236.5	238.1
Other Manufacturing Industries	155.4	164.8	164.8	164.6	116.0	121.6	122.2	122.3	271.4	286.4	287.0	286.9
Rubber	74.6	79.6	80.0	80.0	39.5	41.5	41.7	41.6	114.1	121.1	121.7	121.6
Linoleum, Leathers, Cloth, etc.	12.9	13.1	13.1	12.9	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	16.5	17.3	17.1	16.9
Brushes and Brooms	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.7	9.0	8.9	17.2	17.4	17.3	17.3
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	11.0	11.5	11.5	11.5	19.7	19.6	19.7	19.7	30.7	31.1	31.2	31.2
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.9
Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.2	8.9	8.9	8.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	37.2	40.2	40.0	40.0	35.8	38.5	38.9	39.1	73.0	78.7	78.9	79.1
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,832.6	6,005.4	6,005.5	6,017.8	2,908.4	3,011.2	3,005.0	3,015.5	8,741.0	9,016.6	9,010.5	9,033.3
Building and Contracting	1,264.4	1,240.5	1,247.3	1,258.9	48.6	49.6	49.6	49.6	1,313.0	1,290.1	1,296.9	1,308.5
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting	1,199.0	1,173.4	1,180.4	1,191.4	40.8	41.0	41.0	41.0	1,239.8	1,214.4	1,221.4	1,232.4
Electric Wiring and Contracting	65.4	67.1	66.9	67.5	7.8	8.6	8.6	8.6	73.2	75.7	75.5	76.1
Gas, Electricity and Water	335.9	339.0	339.3	338.8	38.4	39.5	39.8	40.0	374.3	378.5	379.1	378.8
Gas	131.5	131.1	130.9	130.1	13.8	14.1	14.3	14.2	145.3	145.2	145.2	144.3
Electricity	171.2	175.3	175.9	176.1	22.7	23.4	23.5	23.8	193.9	198.7	199.4	199.9
Water	33.2	32.6	32.5	32.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	35.1	34.6	34.5	34.6
Transport and Communication	211.8	202.1	202.5	202.1	49.8	52.5	52.8	53.2	261.6	254.6	255.3	255.3
Tramway and Omnibus Service	20.5	19.3	19.5	20.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	22.9	21.7	21.9	22.9
Other Road Passenger Transport	1,119.6	1,138.0	1,135.3	1,135.2	1,129.7	1,161.0	1,159.0	1,174.0	2,249.3	2,299.0	2,294.3	2,309.2
Distributive Trades	116.2	120.4	120.4	119.5	32.3	33.5	33.8	33.9	148.5	153.9	154.2	153.4
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	70.0	71.9	71.5	71.5	28.0	28.2	28.3	28.3	98.0	100.1	99.7	99.8
Food and Drink, Wholesale	119.4	119.8	119.7	119.7	56.7	57.2	56.8	57.8	176.1	177.0	176.3	177.5
Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail	301.2	301.8	301.1	302.1	293.4	302.8	302.1	306.5	594.6	604.6	603.2	608.6
Non-Food Goods, Wholesale	165.0	168.9	168.7	168.5	101.6	106.3	105.6	106.1	266.6	275.2	274.3	274.6
Non-Food Goods, Retail	328.5	335.4	334.0	333.8	580.7	596.0	595.7	603.4	909.2	931.4	929.7	937.2
Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	19.3	19.8	20.1	20.1	37.0	37.0	36.8	38.0	56.3	56.8	56.9	58.1
Miscellaneous Services	58.9	59.4	59.3	58.4	75.0	76.2	75.9	75.6	133.9	135.6	135.2	134.0
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	38.3	38.1	38.1	39.4	41.0	39.0	38.9	39.1	79.3	77.1	77.0	78.5
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	173.6	170.0	169.5	171.9	488.8	480.0	483.3	490.4	662.4	650.0	652.8	662.3
Catering, Hotels, etc.	30.3	29.9	29.8	30.0	106.0	104.5	104.7	105.0	136.3	134.4	134.5	135.0
Laundries	11.4	10.8	10.9	11.0	32.9	30.6	31.1	31.7	44.3	41.4	42.0	42.7
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.												

# Medical Research Council

Employment Problems of Disabled Youth in Glasgow, by T. Ferguson, A. N. Macphail and M. I. McVean. (Memorandum No. 28.) 3s. (by post 3s. 2d.)

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# Unemployment at 16th May, 1955

## SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 18th April and 16th May, 1955, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
18th April .. .. .	158,234	9,350	84,177	8,368	260,129
16th May .. .. .	131,127	5,099	82,095	5,322	223,643
Dec. (-) .. .. .	-27,107	-4,251	-2,082	-3,046	-36,486

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 16th May represented 1.0 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 18th April was 1.2.

An analysis of the figures for 16th May according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over .. .. .	33,786	24,069	62,466	120,321	10,806	131,127
Boys under 18 .. .. .	2,592	1,589	602	4,783	316	5,099
Women 18 and over .. .. .	21,935	18,251	29,094	69,280	12,815	82,095
Girls under 18 .. .. .	2,335	1,360	728	4,423	899	5,322
Total .. .. .	60,648	45,269	92,890	198,807	24,836	223,643

The total of 223,643 includes 44,940 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 16th May, 1955, 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 18th April, 1955, 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		
<b>Males</b>						
London and South-Eastern .. .. .	7,881	5,123	8,823	21,827	2,132	23,959
Eastern .. .. .	1,605	1,255	3,203	6,063	232	6,295
Southern .. .. .	1,303	950	2,233	4,486	138	4,624
South-Western .. .. .	1,898	1,567	3,848	7,313	130	7,443
Midland .. .. .	3,745	777	1,320	5,842	228	6,070
North-Midland .. .. .	1,351	784	1,594	3,729	320	4,049
E. and W. Ridings .. .. .	2,253	1,580	3,760	7,593	1,044	8,637
North-Western .. .. .	5,817	3,802	8,791	18,410	3,306	21,716
Northern .. .. .	2,686	2,457	7,281	12,424	917	13,341
Scotland .. .. .	6,041	5,669	16,233	27,943	2,466	30,409
Wales .. .. .	1,798	1,694	5,982	9,474	209	9,683
Great Britain .. .. .	36,378	25,658	63,068	125,104	11,122	136,226
<b>Females</b>						
London and South-Eastern .. .. .	5,824	2,947	2,308	11,079	364	11,443
Eastern .. .. .	1,059	854	1,054	2,967	189	3,156
Southern .. .. .	1,071	1,033	1,149	3,253	46	3,299
South-Western .. .. .	1,229	1,116	1,723	4,068	136	4,204
Midland .. .. .	2,174	582	467	3,223	331	3,554
North-Midland .. .. .	981	666	677	2,324	791	3,115
E. and W. Ridings .. .. .	1,562	988	1,049	3,599	1,069	4,668
North-Western .. .. .	4,049	3,447	4,531	12,027	9,574	21,601
Northern .. .. .	1,825	2,223	4,207	8,255	325	8,580
Scotland .. .. .	3,175	4,207	9,515	16,897	692	17,589
Wales .. .. .	1,321	1,548	3,142	6,011	197	6,208
Great Britain .. .. .	24,270	19,611	29,822	73,703	13,714	87,417
<b>Total</b>						
London and South-Eastern .. .. .	13,705	8,070	11,131	32,906	2,496	35,402
Eastern .. .. .	2,664	2,109	4,257	9,030	421	9,451
Southern .. .. .	2,374	1,983	3,382	7,739	184	7,923
South-Western .. .. .	3,127	2,683	5,571	11,381	266	11,647
Midland .. .. .	5,919	1,359	1,787	9,065	559	9,624
North-Midland .. .. .	2,332	1,450	2,271	6,053	1,111	7,164
E. and W. Ridings .. .. .	3,815	2,568	4,809	11,192	2,113	13,305
North-Western .. .. .	9,866	7,249	13,322	30,437	12,880	43,317
Northern .. .. .	4,511	4,680	11,488	20,679	1,242	21,921
Scotland .. .. .	9,216	9,876	25,748	44,840	3,158	47,998
Wales .. .. .	3,119	3,242	9,124	15,485	406	15,891
Great Britain .. .. .	60,648	45,269	92,890	198,807	24,836	223,643



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 16th May, 1955, 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 18th April, 1955.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 16th May, 1955					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 18th April, 1955
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
London and South-Eastern (Administrative County)	22,988	971	10,734	709	35,402	- 16,327
London (Administrative County)	10,166	233	4,187	179	14,765	- 7,071
Acton	69	5	31	2	107	- 30
Brentford and Chiswick	119	1	42	3	165	- 48
Brighton and Hove	1,273	18	457	12	1,760	- 364
Chatham	415	14	356	22	807	- 144
Croydon	428	12	197	19	656	- 398
Dagenham	189	17	148	15	369	- 240
Ealing	178	10	125	4	317	+ 4
East Ham	150	22	102	17	291	- 265
Enfield	208	12	66	11	297	- 144
Harrow and Wembley	312	24	249	22	607	- 318
Hayes and Harlington	54	5	18	6	83	- 41
Hendon	198	16	103	5	322	- 264
Ilford	367	9	85	7	468	- 364
Lepton and Walthamstow	376	13	124	7	520	- 507
Tottenham	497	22	173	10	702	- 425
West Ham	554	13	167	19	753	- 211
Willesden	210	11	89	12	322	- 99
Eastern	6,140	155	2,947	209	9,451	- 2,908
Bedford	55	4	57	1	116	- 49
Cambridge	105	2	42	4	153	- 24
Ipwich	224	14	95	12	345	- 86
Luton	88	1	42	3	134	- 43
Norwich	799	5	226	5	1,035	- 156
Southend-on-Sea	519	6	160	4	689	- 235
Watford	159	6	77	4	246	- 56
Southern	4,476	148	3,083	216	7,923	- 1,744
Bournemouth	466	7	175	5	653	- 161
Oxford	82	—	87	6	175	- 9
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	1,024	19	906	19	1,968	- 325
Reading	210	8	111	14	343	- 89
Slough	100	7	43	3	153	- 26
Southampton	650	12	371	15	1,048	- 266
South-Western	7,250	193	3,951	253	11,647	- 1,730
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	1,464	26	524	22	2,036	- 307
Exeter	315	6	230	5	556	- 134
Gloucester	113	9	84	8	214	- 14
Plymouth	792	33	878	46	1,749	- 41
Swindon	100	4	108	16	228	+ 12
Midland	5,892	178	3,925	159	9,624	- 57
Birmingham	2,055	59	767	24	2,905	- 402
Burton-on-Trent	28	1	64	2	95	- 5
Coventry	264	15	166	8	453	- 68
Oldbury	26	3	17	1	47	- 24
Smethwick	68	3	37	9	117	- 39
Stoke-on-Trent	234	12	234	11	927	+ 31
Walsall	226	16	127	11	387	- 42
West Bromwich	72	—	30	1	103	- 23
Wolverhampton	257	7	148	2	414	- 17
Worcester	102	—	61	—	163	- 13
North-Midland	3,896	153	2,791	324	7,164	- 1,125
Chesterfield	157	2	48	1	207	- 74
Derby	189	2	313	3	507	- 142
Grimsby	596	23	138	24	781	- 104
Leicester	250	9	291	6	556	- 6
Lincoln	155	4	40	6	205	- 48
Mansfield	120	2	57	1	180	- 6
Northampton	115	2	78	3	198	- 180
Nottingham	68	13	250	11	1,058	- 30
Peterborough	63	3	112	4	184	- 71
Scunthorpe	45	13	101	24	183	- 71
East and West Ridings	8,423	214	4,332	336	13,305	- 564
Barnsley	212	1	75	5	293	- 47
Bradford	773	32	269	30	1,104	- 214
Dewsbury	101	—	49	—	150	- 86
Doncaster	203	3	277	13	496	+ 2
Halifax	172	6	83	2	264	- 8
Huddersfield	190	3	83	2	278	- 406
Hull	2,077	30	646	29	2,782	- 155
Leeds	1,426	19	519	17	1,981	- 19
Rotherham	121	1	100	8	230	+ 53
Sheffield	826	17	308	17	1,168	- 38
Wakefield	109	5	97	7	218	- 67
York	270	8	46	12	336	- 67
North-Western	20,807	909	20,536	1,065	43,317	- 932
Accrington	73	—	98	2	173	- 36
Ashton-under-Lyne	282	8	620	34	944	- 352
Barrow	315	8	57	22	902	- 64
Birkenhead	557	28	648	18	1,251	- 169
Blackburn	148	5	895	33	1,081	- 670
Blackpool	553	5	423	8	989	- 204
Bolton	775	18	577	38	1,408	- 19
Burnley	505	7	978	25	1,515	+ 816
Bury	123	—	261	4	388	+ 69
Crews	136	5	117	9	267	- 23
Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	7,213	423	2,977	189	10,802	- 1,199
Manchester (inc. Salford)	2,240	123	924	45	3,332	- 1,483
Oldham (inc. Failsforth and Royton)	611	29	855	114	1,609	+ 481
Preston	190	8	258	6	462	- 80
Rochdale	167	11	823	15	1,016	+ 17
St. Helens	337	7	533	9	886	- 43
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	468	10	468	21	967	+ 16
Stockport	275	11	533	26	845	- 172
Wallasey	393	9	524	15	941	- 34
Warrington	290	21	700	45	1,056	+ 112
Wigan	443	2	772	66	1,283	+ 258

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 16th May, 1955					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 18th April, 1955
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
Northern	12,823	518	8,009	571	21,921	- 3,240
Carlisle	133	3	98	8	242	- 47
Darlington	198	4	157	6	365	- 76
Gateshead	615	27	299	15	956	- 117
Hartlepool	570	31	591	20	1,182	- 164
Jarrow and Hebburn	348	29	455	6	838	- 88
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	551	19	416	63	1,049	- 177
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	2,002	56	957	45	3,060	- 578
South Shields	1,106	50	460	8	1,624	- 50
Stockton-on-Tees	376	26	330	21	753	- 122
Sunderland	1,553	70	1,266	77	2,966	- 596
Walsend (inc. Willington Quay)	188	7	137	3	335	- 107
Scotland	29,088	1,321	16,684	905	47,998	- 5,577
Aberdeen	1,330	14	612	19	1,975	- 237
Clydebank	198	11	82	5	296	- 46
Dundee	1,187	53	607	32	1,879	- 32
Edinburgh	2,307	164	772	28	3,271	+ 32
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)	9,881	391	3,708	118	14,098	- 535
Greenock	670	60	926	36	1,692	- 247
Motherwell and Wishaw	923	79	832	101	1,935	- 76
Paisley	554	8	332	5	899	- 72
Wales	9,344	339	5,633	575	15,891	- 2,282
Cardiff	1,237	32	308	31	1,608	- 308
Merthyr Tydfil	447	18	81	12	558	- 131
Newport	295	14	182	10	501	- 55
Rhondda	806	30	448	31	1,315	- 205
Swansea	587	7	573	14	1,181	- 160
Northern Ireland	21,281	1,408	8,768	887	32,344	- 3,897
Belfast	7,160	278	3,326	72	10,836	- 3,262
Londonderry	2,440	287	785	256	3,768	+ 417

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : 1939 to 1955

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1954, and monthly figures for 1955.

	Great Britain					United Kingdom Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800
1940	507,700	295,200	100,600	59,200	962,700	1,034,700
1941	153,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800	391,500
1942	74,000	43,200	3,200	2,800	123,200	139,300
1943	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600	99,100
1944	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500	89,600
1945	83,700	52,100	600	700	137,100	157,000
1946	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900
1947	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600
1948	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000
1949	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000
1950	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100
1951	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400
1952	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500
1953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000
1954	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800
1955:						
10th Jan.	185,376	95,503	9,321	7,647	297,847	335,653
14th Feb.	170,494	95,657	8,483	6,998	281,632	318,233
14th March	162,999	88,298	10,616	7,998	269,911	307,009
18th April	144,654	81,674	22,930	10,871	260,129	296,370
16th May	125,104	73,703	11,122	13,714	223,643	255,987

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 18th April, 1955, (the last date on which a count was taken), was 827,102, compared with 832,123 at 17th January, 1955.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 16th May, 1955, was 39,000, of whom 33,435 were males and 5,565 were females. The total included 18,292 persons who had served in H.M. Forces, and 20,708 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment:			
Ex-Service	16,663	169	16,832
Others	13,065	4,993	18,058
Total	29,728	5,162	34,890
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*:			
Ex-Service	1,454	6	

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, Leather Goods and Fur	304	242	61	29	365	271	636	388	277	665
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	179	79	51	12	230	91	321	242	93	335
Leather Goods	66	129	2	7	68	136	204	78	140	218
Fur	59	34	8	10	67	44	111	68	44	112
Clothing	1,407	3,002	330	447	1,737	3,449	5,186	2,001	5,176	7,177
Tailoring	723	1,571	155	163	878	1,734	2,612	941	1,886	2,827
Dressmaking	62	535	5	29	67	564	631	72	662	734
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	28	329	—	64	28	393	421	51	1,539	1,590
Hats, Caps and Millinery	35	71	72	75	107	146	253	113	147	260
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	55	201	5	22	60	223	283	81	489	570
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	235	274	87	94	322	368	690	407	432	839
Repair of Boots and Shoes	269	21	6	—	275	21	296	336	21	357
Food, Drink and Tobacco	4,317	5,636	35	351	4,352	5,987	10,339	5,009	7,052	12,061
Grain Milling	213	80	—	—	213	80	294	268	84	352
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,236	1,019	6	20	1,242	1,039	2,281	1,432	1,129	2,561
Biscuits	196	551	3	8	199	559	758	207	578	785
Meat and Meat Products	192	279	7	2	199	281	480	267	297	564
Milk Products	234	190	3	6	237	196	433	371	230	601
Sugar and Glucose	195	85	—	—	195	85	280	200	87	287
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	252	762	1	12	253	774	1,027	267	817	1,084
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	265	1,150	3	27	268	1,367	1,635	385	2,006	2,391
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	479	681	9	79	488	760	1,248	518	765	1,283
Brewing and Malting	396	248	2	1	398	249	647	410	250	660
Wholesale Bottling	106	179	—	—	106	183	289	191	34	325
Other Drink Industries	274	252	—	1	274	253	527	311	267	578
Tobacco	219	160	—	1	219	161	380	239	351	590
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2,595	772	3,839	415	6,434	1,187	7,621	6,832	1,217	8,049
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	769	195	13	1	782	196	978	867	200	1,067
Furniture and Upholstery	1,428	411	3,817	408	5,245	819	6,064	5,514	845	6,359
Shop and Office Fitting	71	15	4	2	77	17	92	77	17	94
Wooden Containers and Baskets	193	76	2	—	195	78	273	227	78	305
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	134	75	3	2	137	77	214	147	77	224
Paper and Printing	1,124	1,210	9	30	1,133	1,240	2,373	1,196	1,307	2,503
Paper and Board	233	200	—	3	233	203	436	240	204	444
Wallpaper	20	15	—	—	20	15	35	20	15	35
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	86	258	—	9	86	267	353	100	299	399
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	66	197	2	12	68	209	277	68	216	284
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	264	51	3	—	267	51	318	296	64	360
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	455	489	4	6	459	495	954	472	509	981
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,248	1,208	18	60	1,266	1,268	2,534	1,374	1,290	2,664
Rubber	491	320	2	21	493	341	834	520	347	867
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	86	41	1	—	87	41	128	89	43	132
Brushes and Brooms	66	64	2	7	68	71	139	65	72	137
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	117	325	6	24	123	349	472	123	354	477
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	37	57	1	—	38	57	95	39	57	96
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	81	18	—	—	81	18	100	83	18	101
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	370	383	5	8	375	391	766	435	399	834
Building and Contracting	19,711	217	103	10	19,814	227	20,041	24,602	252	24,854
Building	12,295	150	29	4	12,324	154	12,478	15,697	171	15,868
Electric Wiring and Contracting	623	27	6	—	629	27	656	821	30	851
Civil Engineering Contracting	6,793	40	68	6	6,861	46	6,907	8,084	51	8,135
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	1,570	85	23	—	1,593	85	1,678	1,765	96	1,861
Gas	802	32	7	—	809	32	841	875	36	911
Electricity	599	48	10	—	609	48	657	683	54	737
Water	169	5	6	—	175	5	180	207	6	213
Transport and Communication	13,691	1,607	187	29	13,878	1,636	15,514	16,189	1,678	17,867
Railways	1,856	147	6	—	1,862	147	2,009	2,038	156	2,194
Tramway and Omnibus Service	801	758	2	1	803	759	1,562	1,058	765	1,823
Other Road Passenger Transport	267	10	—	—	269	10	279	338	19	348
Goods Transport by Road	1,346	61	6	—	1,352	61	1,413	1,569	61	1,630
Sea Transport	4,688	80	143	9	4,831	89	4,920	5,152	90	5,242
Port, River and Canal Transport	1,483	12	5	1	1,488	13	1,501	1,501	14	2,515
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	481	7	—	—	489	7	526	7	533	600
Air Transport	67	22	1	—	68	22	90	71	24	95
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	1,991	431	7	16	1,998	447	2,445	2,202	469	2,671
Other Transport and Communication	264	35	4	—	268	35	303	273	36	309
Storage	447	44	3	2	450	46	496	461	46	507
Distributive Trades	11,192	10,709	74	189	11,266	10,898	22,164	13,059	11,731	24,790
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	1,670	218	12	3	1,682	221	1,903	2,021	247	2,268
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	1,235	211	7	2	1,242	213	1,455	1,450	231	1,681
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	1,078	447	2	7	1,080	454	1,534	1,322	516	1,838
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	2,421	3,458	17	78	2,438	3,536	5,974	2,966	3,763	6,729
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	1,344	599	17	5	1,361	604	1,965	1,479	634	2,113
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	3,175	5,355	19	91	3,194	5,446	8,640	3,523	5,864	9,387
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	269	421	—	3	269	424	693	298	476	774
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,134	455	11	5	1,145	460	1,605	1,235	500	1,735
Public Administration	10,781	2,482	96	30	10,877	2,482	13,359	12,069	2,676	14,745
National Government Service	4,273	1,369	5	5	4,278	1,374	5,652	4,897	1,510	6,407
Local Government Service	6,508	1,083	5	25	6,599	1,108	7,707	7,172	1,166	8,338
Professional Services	2,590	4,480	14	59	2,604	4,539	7,143	2,803	4,865	7,668
Accountancy	94	42	—	—	94	42	136	100	54	154
Education	693	899	9	19	702	918	1,620	749	1,000	1,749
Law	54	105	—	—	54	105	159	59	115	174
Medical and Dental Services	960	3,119	3	20	963	3,139	4,102	1,051	3,356	4,407
Religion	81	35	1	2	82	37	119	91	38	129
Other Professional and Business Services	708	280	1	18	709	298	1,007	753	302	1,055
Miscellaneous Services	11,474	18,889	79	360	11,553	19,249	30,802	12,439	20,631	33,070
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	2,464	1,531	22	56	2,486	1,587	4,073	2,584	1,637	4,221
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	1,446	727	6	24	1,452	751	2,203	1,570	768	2,338
Catering, Hotels, etc.	5,320	10,400	23	154	5,343	10,554	15,897	5,773	11,103	16,876
Laundries	370	1,170	12	12	371	1,182	1,553	403	1,296	1,699
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	105	339	1	2	106	341	447	120	362	482
Hairdressing and Manicure	121	176	3	8	124	184	308	148	204	352
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	142	1,522	5	142	1,527	1,669	1,551	1,770	1,925	2,695
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	642	2,651	17	91	659	2,742	3,401	726	3,080	4,166
Other Services	864	373	6	8	870	381	1,251	960	411	1,371
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	2,012	283	—	—	2,012	283	2,295	2,170	292	2,462
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	6,252	7,504	—	—	6,252	7,504	13,756	7,183	8,125	15,308
GRAND TOTAL*	125,104	73,703	11,122	13,714	136,226	87,417	223,643	158,915	97,072	255,987

\* The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,653 males and 332 females in Great Britain and 4,219 males and 351 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 6th April and 4th May, 1955, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placements, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Four weeks ended 6th April, 1955		Four weeks ended 4th May, 1955		Total Number of Placements, 16th Dec., 1954, to 4th May, 1955 (20 weeks)
	Placements	Vacancies Unfilled	Placements	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over...	152,617	170,322	140,830	183,423	708,783
Boys under 18 .....	11,688	60,551	28,779	55,292	96,929
Women aged 18 and over .....	66,402	111,658	65,488	117,444	322,377
Girls under 18 .....	12,394	73,985	29,206	69,484	99,067
Total .....	243,101	416,516	264,303	425,643	1,227,156

The figures of vacancies filled relate only to those vacancies which were filled by applicants submitted by Employment Exchanges, i.e., they do not include engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges. The figures are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" Table on the next page, which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled at the specified

## Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 26th March, 1955, 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 employment 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 26th March, 1955

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.2
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.4	3.5	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.0
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.7	3.2
Glass (other than Containers)	3.4	3.6	3.4	2.6	3.2	2.8
Glass Containers	3.8	4.5	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0
Cement	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.3	2.5	1.4
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2.1	3.2	2.4	1.8	3.2	2.2
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5
Chemicals and Dyes	2.3	2.7	2.4	1.8	2.7	2.0
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2.0	3.7	2.9	2.2	3.7	2.0
Explosives and Fireworks	1.8	3.3	2.4	1.6	2.8	2.1
Paint and Varnish	2.8	4.2	3.2	2.4	3.3	2.7
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	1.5	2.9	2.1	1.6	3.8	2.4
Mineral Oil Refining	1.3	1.9	1.4	0.9	2.0	1.0
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.4	3.7	2.7
Metal Manufacture	2.3	3.2	2.4	2.4	3.0	2.4
Blast Furnaces	1.4	0.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.6
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.8
Iron Foundries	3.1	3.9	3.2	3.3	3.9	3.3
Tinplate Manufacture	1.6	2.6	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.5	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.4
Iron and Steel Tubes	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.6
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	2.8	3.6	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.0
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.4	4.1	2.8	2.2	3.7	2.6
Marine Engineering	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.6	1.7	2.5
Agricultural Machinery	3.0	4.2	3.1	2.0	2.5	2.1
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.1
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	2.4	3.9	2.6	2.2	3.4	2.4
Stationary Engines	2.2	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
Textile Machinery and Accessories	2.1	3.1	2.2	2.2	3.2	2.3
Ordnance and Small Arms	1.3	1.9	1.4	2.2	3.0	2.4
Constructional Engineering	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.6
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	2.4	3.7	2.7	2.2	3.2	2.4
Electrical Machinery	2.2	3.9	2.6	1.8	3.2	2.1
Electrical Wires and Cables	2.6	4.0	3.1	2.2	2.9	2.4
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	2.1	3.9	2.8	1.7	3.2	2.3
Wireless Apparatus	3.4	5.2	4.3	2.8	5.3	4.0
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	3.3	5.1	4.3	2.0	3.7	2.9
Batteries and Accumulators	1.8	4.4	2.9	2.4	4.1	3.1
Other Electrical Goods	2.9	4.7	3.7	2.6	4.4	3.4
Vehicles	2.3	3.5	2.5	2.1	3.2	2.3
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	2.7	3.5	2.8	2.5	3.1	2.5
Motor Repairs and Garages	2.1	3.6	2.3	2.1	3.0	2.3
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	2.1	2.7	2.2	1.8	2.6	1.9
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories	3.3	4.3	3.5	3.0	4.2	3.3
Locomotive Manufacture	1.0	2.4	1.0	1.1	1.9	1.2
Railway Carriages and Wagons	1.2	2.1	1.2	1.4	2.5	1.4
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	4.0	4.6	4.3	5.0	3.6	4.4
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	3.2	4.4	3.7	3.2	4.5	3.6
Tools and Cutlery	2.9	4.4	3.5	2.5	4.0	3.1
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.	3.4	4.8	4.0	3.0	4.3	3.5
Iron and Steel Forgings	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.4
Wire and Wire Manufactures	2.4	3.6	2.7	2.5	4.1	2.9
Hollow-ware	3.4	4.3	3.9	3.1	4.7	4.0
Brass Manufactures	3.1	5.1	3.8	3.2	4.4	3.7
Other Metal Industries	3.5	4.4	3.9	3.7	4.7	4.0
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.1	3.4	2.6	2.2	3.6	2.8
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	2.0	3.6	2.6	2.2	3.7	2.7
Watches and Clocks	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.4
Jewellery, Plate, etc.	2.3	3.7	3.0	2.5	4.3	3.3
Musical Instruments	2.4	3.2	2.5	2.1	3.0	2.3
Textiles	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.6	3.2
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	2.1	2.6	2.4	3.7	4.2	4.0
Cotton Weaving, etc.	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.5
Woolen and Worsted	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.4	4.3	3.8
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	2.1	3.2	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.1
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.3
Linen and Soft Hemp	2.3	2.6	2.5	4.0	3.7	3.8
Jute	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.4
Rope, Twine and Net	3.1	3.9	3.6	3.3	7.2	5.8
Hosiery	1.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.6
Lace	1.1	1.6	1.4	2.6	3.1	2.9
Carpets	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.2
Narrow Fabrics	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.3	3.0	2.8
Made-up Textiles	3.0	4.3	3.9	4.1	5.2	4.9
Textile Finishing, etc.	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.2
Other Textile Industries	3.8	5.0	4.2	3.5	4.5	3.9
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.3	3.6	2.8	2.4	3.3	2.8
Leather Tanning and Dressing	1.9	2.6	2.1	2.4	3.1	2.5
Leather Goods	3.0	3.7	3.5	2.4	3.4	3.1
Fur	4.5	4.8	4.6	2.6	3.2	2.9
Clothing	2.0	3.0	2.7	2.3	3.4	3.1
Tailoring	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.4	3.6	3.3
Dressmaking	2.2	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.5	3.4
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	2.4	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.2	3.2
Hats, Caps and Millinery	1.7	2.9	2.5	2.0	3.3	2.8
Other Dress Industries	1.9	3.0	2.8	1.8	3.3	3.0
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	1.5	2.4	2.0	2.1	3.0	2.6
Repair of Boots and Shoes	1.1	2.5	1.4	2.5	4.6	2.9
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.1	5.1	3.9	3.1	5.6	4.2
Grain Milling	2.3	3.5	2.5	2.7	3.4	2.8
Bread and Flour Confectionery	4.1	5.3	4.6	4.0	4.2	4.1
Biscuits	4.5	6.6	5.9	3.8	5.3	4.8
Meat and Meat Products	3.0	4.5	3.6	2.9	5.0	3.8
Milk Products	3.8	5.1	4.2	2.9	4.4	3.3
Sugar and Glucose	3.6	4.6	3.8	3.6	4.6	3.6
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	3.5	5.3	4.0	3.5	5.0	3.5
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	2.7	4.9	4.1	3.8	9.5	7.5
Other Food Industries	2.5	5.6	3.7	3.0	7.1	4.5
Brewing and Malting	2.1	4.6	2.5	2.1	3.3	2.3
Wholesale Bottling	3.1	4.4	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.5
Other Drink Industries	3.9	7.3	5.0	3.4	4.1	3.6
Tobacco	1.0	1.5	1.3	3.2	4.6	4.0
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.8	3.5	3.0	3.8	4.3	3.9
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	2.9	3.8	3.0	3.5	4.7	3.7
Furniture and Upholstery	2.3	3.2	2.5	4.1	4.3	4.2
Shop and Office Fitting	3.9	3.2	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.8
Wooden Containers and Baskets	3.9	5.1	4.2	4.1	5.0	4.3
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	3.0	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2
Paper and Printing	1.6	2.8	2.0	1.5	2.9	2.0
Paper and Board	1.6	2.3	1.8	1.4	2.4	1.6
Wallpaper	2.6	4.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Cardboard Boxes, etc.	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.8	4.5	3.8
Other Manufactures of Paper	2.3	3.4	3.0	2.2	3.5	3.0
Printing of Newspapers, etc.	1.1	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.1
Other Printing, etc.	1.5	2.5	1.9	1.6	2.5	1.9
Other Manufacturing Industries	3.2	4.5	3.7	3.0	4.2	3.5
Rubber	3.4	4.2	3.7	3.0	3.9	3.3
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	2.2	3.2	2.4	2.7	3.4	2.8
Brushes and Brooms	2.1	3.2	2.6	1.9	4.0	3.0
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	2.5	5.3	4.3	2.7	5.0	4.1
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	3.8	5.3	4.7	4.6	5.6	5.2
Production of Cinematograph Films	2.9	2.0	2.8	3.1	2.2	2.9
Other Manufacturing Industries	3.2	4.7	3.9	3.2	4.3	3.7
All the above Industries	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.4	3.8	2.9

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in April

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 30th April was 708,700, compared with 708,200 for the five weeks ended 2nd April, and 709,800 for the four weeks ended 1st May, 1954. The total numbers who were effectively employed\* were 638,000 in April, 639,100 in March, and 642,900 in April, 1954; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in April, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with March, 1955, and April, 1954. 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 4 weeks ended 30th April, 1955	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 2nd April, 1955	4 weeks ended 1st May, 1954
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)	47,200	+ 100	- 200
Durham	102,300	-	600
North Eastern	140,700	+ 100	+ 200
North Western	59,200	-	800
East Midlands	102,000	+ 100	+ 1,200
West Midlands	58,200	-	100
South Western	108,400	-	1,300
South Eastern	6,600	-	-
England and Wales	624,600	+ 300	- 1,400
Scotland	84,100	+ 200	+ 300
Great Britain	708,700	+ 500	- 1,100

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of April, about 6,450 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,200; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 1,250. During the five weeks of March there was a net decrease of 430.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.55 in April, 5.01 in March, and 4.61 in April, 1954. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.02, 5.50 and 5.04.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in April and in March, 1955, and April, 1954. 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)

	April, 1955	March, 1955	April, 1954
Coal-face Workers:			
Voluntary	5.57	5.11	5.33
Involuntary	9.36	9.56	9.01
All Workers:			
Voluntary	4.10	3.93	3.91
Involuntary	8.37	8.94	8.07

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.24 tons in April, compared with 3.30 tons in the previous month and 3.23 tons in April, 1954.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.21 tons in April; for March, 1955, and April, 1954, the figures were 1.25 tons and 1.22 tons respectively.

\* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 5,400.

† "No change" is indicated by two dots.

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

## 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 17th May, 1955, and the corresponding figures for 19th April,

## Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in May was 102, compared with 116 in the previous month and 73 (revised figure) in May, 1954. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 21 fatal accidents were reported in May, compared with 16 in the previous month and one in May, 1954. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for May, 1955.

Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Under Coal Mines Act : Underground .. 30 Surface .. 7	Electrical Stations .. 2 Other Industries .. ..
Quarries .. 6	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Metalliferous Mines .. ..	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships .. 4
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 43	Building Operations .. 14
Factories	Works of Engineering Construction .. 5
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot- tery and Glass .. 2	Warehouses .. 1
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. 1	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. 51
Metal Extracting and Refining .. ..	Railway Service
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) .. 7	Brakesmen, Goods Guards Engine Drivers, Motor- men .. 3
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. 8	Firemen .. ..
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air- craft Manufacture .. 2	Guards (Passenger) Labourers .. ..
Shipbuilding .. 1	Mechanics .. ..
Other Metal Trades .. 1	Permanent Way Men .. 1
Cotton .. ..	Porters .. ..
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy Other Textile Manufacture Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing .. ..	Shunters .. ..
Tanning, Currying, etc. ..	Other Grades .. 2
Food and Drink .. ..	Contractors' Servants .. 1
General Woodwork and Furniture .. 2	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 8
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	TOTAL (excluding Seamen) 102
Rubber Trades .. ..	Seamen
Gas Works .. 1	Trading Vessels .. 17
	Fishing Vessels .. 4
	TOTAL, SEAMEN .. 21
	TOTAL (including Seamen) 123

## Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in : Shipbreaking .. ..	Pitch and Tar .. 8
White and Red Lead Works .. ..	Mineral Oil .. 4
Other contact with Molten Lead .. 1	TOTAL .. 12
Paint and Colour Works Shipbuilding .. ..	Chrome Ulceration
TOTAL .. 1	Manuf. of Bichromates .. 6
Other Poisoning	Chromium Plating .. 16
Aniline Poisoning .. 3	Dyeing and Finishing .. ..
Mercurial .. 1	Other Industries .. ..
Compressed Air Illness .. 1	TOTAL .. 22
TOTAL .. 5	Total, Cases .. 41
Anthrax	II. Deaths
Wool .. ..	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Hides and Skins .. ..	Pitch and Tar .. 1
Other Industries .. 1	TOTAL .. 1
TOTAL .. 1	

## Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics below relate to the eight weeks ended 30th May.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period ..	1,297	234	1,531
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period .. ..	1,204	216	1,420
Persons who completed courses during period	1,168	200	1,368

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 28th May, 1955.

## 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, Whitehall 6200), but it also has a representative at the Scottish Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 16th May was 3,611\*; this figure included 2,819 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 792 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 19th April and 16th May (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 19th April .. ..	4,989
„ notified during period .. ..	677
„ filled during period .. ..	117
„ cancelled or withdrawn .. ..	446
„ unfilled at 16th May .. ..	5,103

### 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 16th May was 13,165† consisting of 12,047 men and 1,118 women. The registrants included 4,889 men and 497 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 7,158 men and 621 women were, at the time of their registration, in employment but requiring 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 .. ..	3,753	360	4,397	453	8,963
Northern .. ..	746	78	1,963	97	2,884
Scottish .. ..	390	59	798	71	1,318
Total .. ..	4,889	497	7,158	621	13,165

During the period 19th April to 16th May, 1955, there were new registrations by 1,165 men and 146 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,443 men and 208 women were withdrawn.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives), notified, filled, etc., between 19th April and 16th May.

Vacancies outstanding at 19th April .. ..	Men†	Women
„ notified during period .. ..	2,483	248
„ cancelled or withdrawn during period ..	895	91
„ filled during period .. ..	524	52
„ unfilled at 16th May .. ..	279	30
„ unfilled at 16th May .. ..	2,575	257

\* This figure includes 380 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 100 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

† These figures include 1,662 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit but exclude 102 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.

## WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in May

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during May resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £365,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 961,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected manual workers employed by local authorities in England, Wales and Scotland, workers in industrial and staff canteens, non-skilled workers paid on miscellaneous "M" rates in many Government industrial establishments, and merchant seamen. Others receiving increases included workers employed in brickmaking, building and civil engineering contracting in Northern Ireland, paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture, vehicle building, and the home-grown timber trade.

Manual workers employed by local authorities in England and Wales received increases of 2½d. an hour for men and 2½d. for women; in Scotland the increases were 8s. 9d. a week for men and 6s. 6d. for women. In industrial and staff canteens there were increases of 8s., 7s. or 6s. a week, according to occupation, for men and 6s., 5s. or 4s. for women. Non-skilled workers paid on miscellaneous "M" rates in many Government industrial establishments received increases in the minimum rates of 3s. a week for men and 2s. 6d. for women; these increases were agreed in April and May with retrospective effect from the beginning of January. For deck, engineroom and catering department ratings in the Merchant Navy there were increases which ranged generally from £2 to £2 12s. 6d., according to occupation, for those on monthly rates, with increases of 9s. 4d. or 9s. 11d. for those on weekly rates.

In brickmaking in most districts of England and Wales the minimum time rates were increased by 2½d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women. In building and civil engineering contracting in Northern Ireland there were increases of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen and 1½d. for labourers. In paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture the minimum rates were increased by 5s. 6d. a week for men and by 3s. 9d., 4s. or 4s. 6d. for women, according to occupation or period of employment. In the vehicle building industry there were increases of 3d., 2½d. or 2d. an hour, according to occupation, for men and 2d. for women. In the home-grown timber trade there were increases of 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women.

Of the total increase of £365,000, about £258,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £56,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers

and workpeople or their representatives; about £32,000 resulted from Orders made under the Catering Wages Act or the Wages Councils Acts; about £19,000 resulted from arbitration awards; and the remainder was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices.

#### Changes in January-May, 1955

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the five completed months of 1955, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing .. ..	818,000	259,800
Mining and Quarrying .. ..	391,500	255,400
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal .. ..	205,500	66,800
Chemicals and Allied Trades .. ..	161,500	62,400
Metal Manufacture .. ..	204,500	87,400
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Vehicles	2,476,000	1,107,300
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified .. ..		
Textiles .. ..	187,000	32,000
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. ..	12,000	3,200
Clothing .. ..	131,500	30,400
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. ..	213,000	84,200
Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. ..	184,000	35,900
Paper and Printing .. ..	220,000	40,800
Other Manufacturing Industries .. ..	82,500	27,100
Building and Contracting .. ..	1,215,000	611,800
Gas, Electricity and Water .. ..	246,500	136,100
Transport and Communication .. ..	882,500	373,300
Distributive Trades .. ..	978,000	241,900
Public Administration .. ..	652,500	252,200
Miscellaneous Services .. ..	629,000	162,500
Total .. ..	9,890,500	3,870,500

In the corresponding months of 1954 there was a net increase of £2,151,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 6,639,000 workpeople.

### HOURS OF LABOUR

The normal weekly working hours of full-time workers employed in industrial and staff canteens were reduced from 47 to 45 (47 to 44 for those under 16 years).

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

(NOTE.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST APRIL, 1955," on which details for that date are given. See page 207 of this GAZETTE.)

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 (8)	23 May	Iron-ore miners .. ..	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d. a shift (7s. 2d. to 7s. 3d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (3s. 7d. to 3s. 7½d.) for boys under 18.‡
	West Cumberland (9)	do.	Limestone quarrymen ..	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d. a shift (7s. 3d. to 7s. 4d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (3s. 7½d. to 3s. 8d.) for boys.‡
	Cornwall and Devon (10)	Pay week commencing 2 May	Workpeople employed in the granite industry	Increases of 2½d., 2d. or 1½d. an hour, according to occupation. Rates after change: masons, smiths and fitters 4s. an hour, carborundum sawyers 3s. 10d., polishers 3s. 8½d., power crane drivers 3s. 7d., quarrymen and frame sawyers 3s. 6d.
Building Brick and Allied Industries	England and Wales	Beginning of first full pay period following 21 May	Workpeople employed in making building and engineering bricks, etc.	Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1½d. for adult female timeworkers, and of varying amounts for juveniles. Standard minimum rates after change: adult male labourers 3s. 1½d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 7d. at 15, rising to 2s. 9½d. at 20; female workers 1s. 9d. at 16 and under, 2s. at 17 and 2s. 4d. at 18 and over.†
	England and Wales (certain districts)** (16)	do.	Workpeople employed in making building and engineering bricks (other than glazed bricks), hollow clay blocks, roofing and flooring tiles (unglazed), chimney pots and finials	Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1½d. for adult female timeworkers, and of varying amounts for younger workers; flat-rate increase to pieceworkers of the same amount for each clock-hour worked as is payable to timeworkers employed at the same works. Minimum basic rate after change for men 21 years and over 3s. 1½d. an hour; occupational differential rates continue unchanged as plussages to the new minimum rate; kilnburners and boilerfitters employed on continuous shift work 2s. 2d. a shift; road vehicle drivers to be paid the appropriate hourly rate specified in Road Haulage Wages Order R.H.(18) dated 8th March, 1945, plus 1s. 6½d.; women 18 years and over 2s. 4d.

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

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

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

§ Wages are subject to further ad hoc additions of 3s. 1d. a shift for men, and of 1s. 6½d. a shift for youths and boys.

¶ Wages are subject to a war bonus of 6s. 8d. a shift for men and youths 18 and over, and of 3s. 4d. for boys.

\*\* These increases were the result of an agreement of the National Joint Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries; they apply to workpeople employed in the manufacture of building and engineering bricks, including pressed, wire cut, and hand made bricks, colliery shale bricks, stock bricks and sand-lime bricks (except Fletton bricks and cement bricks), hollow clay blocks, clay roofing tiles, floor quarries and cable covers, clay chimney pots and finials and clay agricultural drain pipes and tiles.

\*\*\* The districts affected are the Northern, North Eastern and North Western Counties of England, North and East Midlands, North Staffordshire (Stoke-on-Trent), part of South Western Counties and North and South Wales.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Building Brick and Allied Industries (continued)	England and Wales (24)	Beginning of first full pay period following 28 May	Workpeople employed in the fireclay refractories industry, except maintenance men*	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1½d. for adult female timeworkers, and of varying amounts for younger workers; flat-rate increase to pieceworkers of the same amount for each clock-hour worked as is payable to timeworkers employed at the same works; increase of ½d. an hour (2d. to 2½d.) in the differential paid to kilnburners and boilerfremen. Standard minimum rates after change: labourers 21 years and over 3s. 1½d. an hour, kilnburners and boilerfremen employed on continuous shift work 2s. 2d. a shift (inclusive of differential of 2½d. an hour and shift allowance of 2d. an hour), drivers of road vehicles—up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 3s. 3½d., over 2 and up to and including 3½ tons 3s. 4½d., over 3½ tons but gross laden weight not over 12 tons 3s. 5½d., over 12 tons gross laden weight 3s. 6½d.; youths and boys 1s. 7d. at 15, rising to 2s. 9½d. at 20; female workers 1s. 9d. at 16 and under, 2s. at 17 and 2s. 4d. at 18 and over.
	Southern Counties (18-19)	Beginning of first full pay period following 21 May	Workpeople employed in making building and engineering bricks (other than glazed, stock, Fletton, sand-lime and cement bricks), roofing and flooring tiles (unglazed), terra-cotta (unglazed), agricultural drain pipes (unglazed), chimney pots and finials	Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1½d. for adult female timeworkers, and of varying amounts for younger workers; piecework rates to be such as will enable pieceworkers of average ability to earn a minimum of the amount they would earn during the same period if employed at the basic rate of 3s. 1½d. an hour plus 25 per cent. with the addition of the relative job differential, such differential not to be taken into account in calculating the 25 per cent. Minimum rate after change for men 21 years and over 3s. 1½d. an hour; plus rates for graded workers and other operators engaged on recognised piecework and/or payment by results continue unchanged; kilnburners and boilerfremen employed on continuous shift work—8-hour shifts 2s. 2d., 10½-hour shifts 37s. (inclusive of differential and shift allowance); women 18 years and over 2s. 4d.
	South-East England (20)	do.	Workpeople employed in making stock bricks	Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1½d. for adult female timeworkers, and of varying amounts for younger workers; flat-rate increase of 2½d. an hour for pieceworkers. Minimum rate after change for men 21 years and over 3s. 1½d.; differential rates for other occupations remain unchanged as passages to new basic minimum rate; women 18 years and over 2s. 4d.
	England and Wales (certain districts) (20)	do.	Workpeople employed in making sand-lime bricks	Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1½d. for adult female timeworkers, and of varying amounts for younger workers; increases in differentials of 1d., 2d. or 3d. an hour; increase of 2d. an hour (4d. to 6d.) in night shift allowance. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—autoclave (fillers and drawers) and stackers and loaders, and all unspecified occupations 3s. 1½d. an hour, dumper drivers 3s. 3½d., drivers of excavators with a capacity of ½ yard up to and including ½ yard 3s. 3½d., ¾ yard up to and including 1 yard 3s. 5½d., above 1 yard 3s. 7½d., boilermen 3s. 4½d.; women 18 years and over 2s. 4d.
	England and Wales (23)	Beginning of first full pay period following 28 May	Workpeople employed in making silica bricks, except maintenance men*	Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1½d. for adult female timeworkers, and of varying amounts for younger workers; increases in differential rates of 1d. an hour (3d. to 4d.) for hand-moulders and kilnsetters, and of ½d. (2d. to 2½d.) for machine operators (breakers, grinding and grading machines, power driven brick machines and brick presses) and kilnburners and boilerfremen on continuous shift work. Standard minimum rates after change include: labourers 21 years and over 3s. 1½d. an hour, kilnburners and boilerfremen 2s. 2d. a shift (inclusive of differential of 2½d. an hour and shift allowance of 2d. an hour); drivers of road vehicles—up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 3s. 3½d. an hour, over 2 tons and up to 3½ tons 3s. 4½d., over 3½ tons carrying capacity but gross laden weight not over 12 tons 3s. 5½d., over 12 tons gross laden weight 3s. 6½d.; youths and boys 1s. 7d. at 15, rising to 2s. 9½d. at 20; female workers 1s. 9d. at 16 and under, 2s. at 17 and 2s. 4d. at 18 and over.
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Manufacture	Great Britain (39)	First pay day occurring in the week commencing 16 May	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week in basic national minimum rates for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change: London district—men 21 years and over 145s. 6d. a week, youths and boys 46s. 9d. at 15, rising to 124s. at 20 and under 21, other districts—men 140s. 6d., youths and boys 45s. 3d. to 119s. 9d.
			Women 21 years and over employed wholly on men's work	Increases of 4s. or 4s. 6d. a week in basic national minimum rates, according to period of employment. Rates after change: London district—104s. a week during first 6 months' service, thereafter 117s. 3d., other districts—100s. 6d., 113s. 3d.
			Other women and girls	Increases of 3s. 9d. a week in basic national minimum rates for women 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for girls. Rates after change: London district—women 21 years and over 99s. a week, girls 47s. 6d. at 15, rising to 92s. 9d. at 20 and under 21, other districts—women 93s. 9d., girls 45s. to 87s. 9d.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Lancashire and South Wales (certain firms)†	24 Apr.‡	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast furnaces	Increases in base rates of 12-47d. a shift for adult workers, of 9-35d. for workers 18 and under 21 years, and of 6-24d. for workers under 18.§
	Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lincolnshire and Northants. (certain firms)†	do.	do.	Payment for period from 2 a.m. Sunday to 10 p.m. Sunday increased from time-and-a-half to double-time; in those cases where earnings are not consequentially increased by a minimum of 10s. a week of 5½ shifts for adult workers, or proportionately for younger workers, rates to be adjusted to provide such increases.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (42)	24 Apr.‡	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	do. do.
	West of Scotland (42)	Pay period commencing 24 Apr.‡	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Increase of 10s. a week for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain (43)	1 May	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Increase of approximately 10s. a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
	Great Britain¶	24 Apr.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, lademen, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Increases in base rates of 12-47d. a shift or 1-56d. an hour for adult workers, of 9-35d. or 1-17d. for workers 18 and under 21 years, and of 6-24d. or 0-78d. for workers under 18.§
	Great Britain¶	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¶	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Increases of 3-14d. an hour for fully skilled craftsmen, of 2-73d. for semi-skilled craftsmen, of 2-36d. for apprentices 18 and under 21 years, and of 1-57d. for those under 18.

\* Fully qualified craftsmen employed as maintenance men are to be paid the appropriate district skilled rate for their occupation; the wages of other than fully qualified craftsmen are to be settled by local negotiation.  
 † These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association.  
 ‡ These increases were agreed in May with retrospective effect to the date shown.  
 § These increases are also subject to the percentage addition of 75 per cent.  
 ¶ This increase 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.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	24 Apr.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Increase of 10s. a week of 5½ shifts for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
	West of Scotland (43)	25 Apr.†	Men, youths and boys employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Flat-rate additions to wages increased* by 1-3d. a shift (6s. 0-8d. to 6s. 2-1d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-975d. (4s. 6-6d. to 4s. 7-575d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (3s. 0-4d. to 3s. 1-05d.) for those under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	1 May	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Increase of approximately 10s. a week for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys.
	United Kingdom (54-55)	Beginning of first full pay period following 19 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates for adult male workers of 3d. an hour for skilled workers, of 2½d. for semi-skilled, and of 2d. for unskilled, of 2d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: England, Wales and Northern Ireland—bodymakers, wheelwrights, coach joiners and finishers, coach fitters, smiths, painters, trimmers, mounters, general machinists and sawyers 3s. 10½d. an hour, vicemen 3s. 6½d., hammermen or strikers, brush hands and cellulose polishers 3s. 5½d., labourers 3s. 4½d.; men employed in the process of manufacture and repair of metal-framed bodies—final erection and alignment 3s. 10½d., unit assembly 3s. 9½d., detail work 3s. 6½d. (an additional ½d. an hour is paid in all cases to men employed in the London area within 20 miles from Charing Cross); Scotland—bodymakers, cartwrights, finishers, carriage makers, wheelers, woodcutting machinists, smiths (national minimum rate) 3s. 10½d., (standard rate in East and West of Scotland areas) 3s. 10½d., (standard rate when employed on passenger carrying vehicles) 3s. 11½d., painters and trimmers 3s. 10½d., 3s. 10½d., coach fitters or vicemen 3s. 9½d., 3s. 9½d., 3s. 10½d., vicemen not qualified to do fitting (national minimum rate and standard rate) 3s. 6½d., brush hands and hammermen 3s. 5½d., labourers 3s. 4½d.; United Kingdom—women 21 years and over, employed as sewing machinists with 12 months' experience 3s. 0½d.‡
Hollow-ware Manufacture	Great Britain (62) (230)	27 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male workers other than learners, of 1½d. for female workers other than learners, of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for male learners, and of ½d. to 1d. for female learners. (General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over employed in enamel ware section as fusers' helpers working in association with fusers, or as annealers or scalers 2s. 10½d. an hour, other male workers except learners 2s. 8½d.; male learners 11½d. at under 16 years, rising to 2s. 3d. at 20; female workers other than learners 1s. 11½d.; female learners 1s. 0½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 7½d. at 17. Piecework basis time rates after change for workers other than learners: males 2s. 10½d., females 2s. 0½d.)
Metal Finishing	England and Wales (71)	First pay day in May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 3d., 2½d. or 2½d. an hour, according to grade, for men 21 years and over, of 2d. for women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—grade 1, London area (within a radius of 18 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 8½d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. 6½d., grade 2 3s. 5½d., 3s. 3½d., grade 3 3s. 2½d., 3s. 0½d., (electro-platers and polishers to receive an additional 1½d. an hour above grade 1 rates); women 19 years and over—grade 1, London area 2s. 10½d., elsewhere 2s. 9d., grade 2 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5½d., grade 3 2s. 5½d., 2s. 4½d.; youths—London area 2s. 4½d. at 19, rising to 2s. 10½d. at 20, elsewhere the rates are 1d. an hour less; boys and girls—London area 1s. 2d. at 15, rising to 2s. 2½d. at 18, elsewhere the rates are ½d. an hour less.
Jewellery Manufacture	London and Home Counties (72)	2 May	Workpeople employed in jewellery manufacture including the manufacture of imitation jewellery	New minimum rates adopted as follows: diamond mounters, general mounters, ring makers, jobbers—high grade 6s. 2d. an hour, lower grade 3s. 9d.; polishers 3s. 9d.
Textile Making-up and Packing	Manchester (98)	Pay day in week ending 6 May	Men, women and juveniles	Increases in basic rates of 3s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 2s. for women 18 and over, other than learners, of 11d. to 2s. 3d., according to age, for junior warehousemen, of proportional amounts for apprentices to hydraulic packing and making-up, of 1s. 9d. to 2s. for female learners over 18, and of 11d. to 1s. 5d. for female juniors. Rates after change (inclusive of war wage of 20s. for men and 12s. for women, and cost-of-living additions of 46s. for men and 30s. 8d. for women) include: men—packers and makers-up 160s. 6d. a week, competent grey and print lookers 157s., assistant lookers, markers-off, stampers and pressers-off 153s. 6d., plaiters, cutters, lappers, hoistmen and general warehousemen 150s., porters 146s.; women—markers-off 100s. 8d., cutters and machine creasers 97s. 8d., other workers 95s. 8d.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring	Scotland (105) (230)	27 May	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male and female workers other than learners and improvers, and of varying amounts for male and female learners and improvers; increase of 1d. an hour in piecework basis time rates and in time rates per hour applicable to the piecework time statement for male and female workers; increase of 4d. (11s. 9½d. to 12s. 1½d., or 10s. 4d. to 10s. 8d.) per pair for male and female workers employed in making working trousers. Rates after change include: workers with 5 years' employment in the trade (3 years in the case of late entrants)—general minimum time rates, journeymen area A 2s. 9½d. an hour, area B 2s. 8½d., area C 2s. 6d., female workers 1s. 11½d., 1s. 10½d., 1s. 10d.; piecework basis time rates, journeymen 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9½d., 2s. 7½d., female workers 2s. 1½d., 2s., 1s. 11½d.; general minimum time rates for learners and improvers—males, area A 32s. 6d. a week during 1st year, rising to 95s. during 5th year, area B 31s. 3d. to 90s. 9d., area C 30s. 9d. to 89s. 3d.; females 32s. 6d. to 75s., 31s. 6d. to 70s. 9d., 31s. to 69s.; time rates per hour for workers to whom the piecework time statement applies—males, area A 3s. 0½d., area B 2s. 8½d., area C 2s. 6d., females 2s. 7½d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 1d.)

\* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. The cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangement has been revised by merging part of the flat-rate addition into base rates; the addition is now proportionate to the number of points by which the official index of retail prices exceeds 90 (previously 32).  
 † This increase was agreed in May and had retrospective effect to the date shown.  
 ‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
 § These increases were the result of an award of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. They are flat-rate increases to both pieceworkers and dayworkers and do not affect the basis of any system of payment by results.  
 ¶ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 231 of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Flour Milling	Great Britain (except London) (114)	2 May	Transport workers	Increase of 6s. a week. Rates after change: drivers of mechanically driven vehicles up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 142s. 6d. to 148s. 6d. a week, according to classification and grading of mill, over 2 and up to and including 8 tons 149s. 6d. to 158s., over 8 and up to and including 16 tons 156s. 6d. to 165s., over 16 tons 164s. 6d. to 173s.; statutory attendants and mates 136s. 6d. to 148s. 6d.; horse carmen—pair horse 144s. 6d. or 148s. 6d., single horse 141s. 6d. or 144s. 6d.
Corn Trade	Great Britain (115)	9 May	Transport workers (except drivers of horse-drawn vehicles)	Increases of 10s. a week in minimum rates for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase of 2d. an hour (from 6d. to 8d. for each hour or part thereof) in the allowance paid to workers for hours of driving between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. Minimum rates after change include: drivers 21 years and over of "C" licensed vehicles (other than drivers of steam wagons or tractors), London 143s. to 158s. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, grade 1 areas 138s. to 153s., grade 2 134s. to 149s., statutory attendants and mates (except mates on steam wagons) 140s., 137s., 133s., according to area; drivers of steam wagons or tractors in the London area 150s. to 158s., according to carrying capacity of vehicle, mates 142s.
Baking	Scotland (119)	First pay day after 8 May	Workpeople employed by private traders and co-operative societies in the baking industry	Increases of 10s. a week in minimum rates for journeyman bakers, doughmakers, ovenmen, bread runners and dilutees, of 7s. 6d. for storemen, ingredient storekeeper chargehands and other male bakery workers 21 years and over, of 4s. or 6s., according to year of apprenticeship and working week on which engaged, for apprentices, and 3s. or 5s., according to age, for other male bakery workers under 21, of 5s. for female workers 21 years and over, and of 2s., 3s. or 4s., according to age, for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change include: men—journeymen bakers 162s. to 181s. a week, according to shift or commencing time of work, doughmakers and ovenmen 169s. to 188s., bread runners 166s. to 185s., storemen 145s. 6d. to 162s., ingredient storekeeper chargehands 143s. to 159s. 6d., bakery workers and ingredient storekeeper assistants 21 and over 135s. 6d. to 152s.; women—ingredient storekeeper chargehands 119s., assistant bakers 21 and over and ingredient storekeeper assistants 111s. 6d., bakery workers 21 and over 96s. 6d.*
	Nottingham and district (117-118)	First pay day following 6 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Bonus, paid as an addition to the current rates operative under the Baking Wages Council Order, increased by 4s. a week (4s. to 8s. for classified male workers, by 3s. (3s. to 6s.) for other male workers 18 years and over and for classified female workers, and by 2s. (2s. to 4s.) for other male and female workers.
	Midland Counties of England† (117-118)	First full pay period in Mar.	Adult workers employed by co-operative societies in the baking industry	Increases of 1s. 5d. a week in minimum rates for male workers 21 years and over, and of 3s. 5d. for female workers 21 and over. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers area "A" 162s. 8d. a week, area "B" 158s. 8d., first hands 153s. 8d., 149s. 8d., second hands 151s. 8d., 147s. 8d., table hands and confectioners 145s. 8d., 141s. 8d., workers in unspecified occupations 138s. 8d., 134s. 8d.; women 21 and over—forewomen 117s. 8d., 113s. 8d., single hands 107s., 103s., confectioners 105s., 101s., workers in unspecified occupations 99s., 95s.
Food Manufacture	Great Britain (125)	1 May	Workpeople employed in the manufacture, preparation and processing of food	Increases in minimum time rates of 7s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 5s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and of varying amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change: London (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross)—men 21 years and over 137s. 6d. a week, women 18 and over 97s., youths and boys 47s. 6d. at 15, rising to 116s. 6d. at 20 and under 21, girls 47s. 6d. at 15, rising to 70s. 6d. at 17 and under 18; elsewhere—men 133s. 6d., women 95s., youths and boys 46s. 6d. to 113s. 6d., girls 46s. 6d. to 68s. 6d.†
Brewing	London (125)	23 May	Men and women (other than those whose wages are regulated by other agreements)	Increases of 12s. a week in minimum rates for able-bodied men 21 years and over, and of 8s. for women. Minimum rates after change include: able-bodied men 21 years and over employed in breweries and bottling stores 160s. a week, horse drivers 173s., drivers of motor vehicles of less than 5 tons carrying capacity 167s., of 5 tons carrying capacity and over 172s., other transport workers 160s.; women in breweries 117s. 6d., women 18 and over in bottling stores 112s.
	Scotland (130)	First full working week commencing on or after 1 May	Male and female workers	Increases of 9s. 2d. a week for male and female workers 17 years and over, and of 3s. 8d. for those under 17. Rates after change: adult male maltmen 151s. 2d. a week, male brewery workers 20 years and over 141s. 2d., youths and boys 55s. at 15, rising to 117s. 4d. at 19 and under 20; women 18 and over in bottling stores 100s. 10d., girls 55s. at 15, rising to 82s. 6d. at 17 and under 18.
Grain Distilling	Scotland (130)	First pay day after 16 May	Workpeople employed in bottling and blending warehouses and in grain distillery section of the Distillers Company Ltd. and associated companies	Increase of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for male workers 21 years and over and female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include: men 21 years and over 3s. 2½d. an hour, women 19 and over 2s. 4½d.
Home Grown Timber Trade	England and Wales (134)	First full pay week following 1 May	Men, women and juveniles (other than transport workers)	Increases in minimum rates of 2d. an hour (or 7s. 4d. a week) for men 21 years and over, of 1½d. (or 5s. 6d.) for women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: forest workers and hauliers in the woods—skilled fellers 151s. 3d. a week, mechanical drivers 142s. 3d., loaders and other male workers 21 and over 137s. 7d., youths and boys 58s. 1d. at 15 years, rising to 102s. 9d. at 20, women and girls 68s. 8d. at 17, 77s. 2d. at 18 and 92s. 6d. at 19 and over; sawmill workers—skilled sawyers, class A mills 3s. 8½d. an hour, class B 3s. 6½d., other sawyers 3s. 4½d., 3s. 3½d., mill labourers 3s. 2½d., 3s. 1½d., crane drivers 3s. 4½d., 3s. 2½d.; youths and boys 58s. 1d. a week at 15, rising to 108s. 1d. class A, or 105s. 6d. class B at 20; women 19 years and over on machines (after 9 months) class A 2s. 9d. an hour, class B 2s. 7½d.; women 19 years and over employed as labourers 2s. 2½d., 2s. 1½d.; girls 17 years, class A 70s. 4d. a week, class B 67s. 6d., 18 years 77s. 9d., 75s. 5d.
			Transport workers	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 4d. a week for workers 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: London—121s. 8d. a week for drivers under 21 years of vehicles of 10 cwt. or less carrying capacity, to 164s. 3d. for drivers of all ages of vehicles over 5 tons carrying capacity, outside London—129s. 7d. class A or 126s. 5d. class B for drivers under 21 of vehicles of 30 cwt. or less carrying capacity, to 160s. 3d. or 155s. 3d. for drivers of all ages of vehicles over 12 tons gross laden weight, mates—London 149s. 3d., outside London class A 146s. 3d., class B 141s. 3d.
Sawmilling	England and Wales (132)	1 May	Qualified wood cutting machinists and sawyers	Increase of 2½d. an hour in district minimum rates. Rates after change: London, Humber, Hartlepool, Liverpool, Tees, Tyne, Blyth, Wear, Cardiff and Widnes 3s. 9½d. an hour, Berwick-on-Tweed 3s. 9½d., Barrow-in-Furness, Sheffield, West Riding of Yorkshire, Bristol, Coventry, Leicester, Nottingham, Northampton, Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Devonshire, Dorset, East Anglia, Hampshire, Plymouth, South Coast and Somerset (agreed part) 3s. 8½d.‡

\* These increases took effect under an agreement made by the National Joint Committee for the Scottish Baking Industry.  
 † These increases applied to workpeople employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the Midland Sectional Wages Board of the Co-operative Union Ltd. The areas correspond with those set out in the current Baking Wages Council Order.  
 ‡ These increases were agreed upon by the Joint Industrial Council for the Food Manufacturers' Industrial Group, and applied to workpeople employed by members of the group.  
 § These rates do not apply to workpeople employed by firms who are normally engaged in the production and conversion of home grown timber. In Liverpool an additional ½d. an hour is paid as compensation for loss of overtime.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Sawmilling (continued)	Widnes (132)	11 Apr.	Sawmill and timber yard labourers and women	Increases of 2½d. an hour (2s. 10d. to 3s. 0½d.) for sawmill labourers, and (3s. to 3s. 2½d.) for timberyard labourers, and of 1½d. (1s. 11d. to 2s. 0½d.) for women.
	Scotland (133)	Pay day in week ending 14 May	Woodcutting machinists, sawyers and apprentices	Increases of 3d. an hour for journeymen and male and female dilutees, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for journeymen 3s. 9½d. an hour.
	do.	Pay day in week ending 21 May	Male labourers, women and juveniles	Increases of 2d. an hour for labourers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Rate after change for male labourers 19 years and over 3s. 2d. an hour.
Veneer and Plywood Manufacture	England and Wales	First pay day after 1 May	Timeworkers	Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for men 20 years and over, of 1½d. for women 19 and over, of proportional amounts for male workers under 20, and of 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for female workers under 19. Minimum rates after change include: London district (within 25 miles radius from Charing Cross)—approved inspectors grade I 3s. 10½d. an hour, machinists 3s. 9½d. or 3s. 5½d., according to occupation, labourers 3s. 3½d.; women 19 years and over, first 3 months 2s. 4½d., thereafter 2s. 5½d.; provincial rates 1d. an hour less, except in Isle of Wight where the adult male rate is 2d. an hour less.
			Workers employed under payment-by-results or bonus schemes	Increases of 2½d. an hour in basic rates for male workers 20 years and over, and of 1½d. for female workers 19 and over. Basic rates after change include: London district—approved inspectors grade I 3s. 8½d. an hour, machinists 3s. 7½d. or 3s. 3½d., according to occupation, labourers 3s. 1½d.; women 19 and over, first 3 months 2s. 2½d., thereafter 2s. 3½d.; provincial rates 1d. an hour less, except in Isle of Wight where the adult male rate is 2d. an hour less.*
Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Manufacture	England and Wales (135)	First full pay period following 18 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in national minimum rates of 3d. an hour for skilled male workers 21 years and over, of 1½d. an hour for female labourers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. National minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—sawyers and woodcutting machinists 3s. 8½d. an hour, box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists 3s. 7½d., labourers 3s. 3d.; women 21 and over—box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists 2s. 5½d., labourers 2s. 3½d.
Ladders, Trucks, etc., Manufacture	England and Wales	First pay period from 9 May	Adult male craftsmen and labourers	Increases of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, and of 1½d. for adult male labourers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—woodworkers, wood machinists and painters (coach) London and Liverpool districts 3s. 10½d. an hour, Provincial districts 3s. 9½d., labourers 3s. 4½d., 3s. 3½d.
Brush and Broom Manufacture	Great Britain (229)	4 May	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 60 to 67½ per cent.; additional extras to various minimum piece rates fixed. 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 3s. 0½d. an hour, other workers 21 years or over 2s. 10½d. (with additions of ½d. to 2½d. an hour, according to length of experience exceeding six months but not exceeding 3 years in specified branches of work); females, other than apprentices to pan-setting—pan-hands of any age 1s. 11d., 2s. 7d. or 3s. 0½d., according to class of work, drawing hands (wire brushes) 2s. 2½d. or 2s. 6d., workers with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 1s. 11d., other workers 20 years or over 1s. 10d. (with additions of ½d. to 1d. an hour, according to length of experience exceeding six months but not exceeding 3 years in certain specified branches of work); piecework basis time rates, males 3s. 3½d. an hour, females 2s. 1½d. to 3s. 2½d., according to occupation.†
	Northern Ireland (232)	4 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of varying amounts, according to age, occupation and experience; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased by 7½ per cent. (60 to 67½ per cent.). Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—male workers 19 years or over with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 3s. 0½d. an hour, other male workers 21 or over 2s. 10½d. (with addition of ½d. to 2½d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); female workers with not less than 3 years' experience as pan hands 1s. 11d., 2s. 7d. or 3s. 0½d., according to class of work, in certain other specified branches of work 1s. 11d., other female workers 21 or over 1s. 10d. (with addition of ½d. to 1d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years when employed in specified branches of work); piecework basis time rates—male workers 17 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in specified branches of work 3s. 3½d., other male workers irrespective of age 3s. 0½d.; female workers 2s. 1½d., 2s. 8½d. or 3s. 2½d., according to occupation.‡
Hair, Bass and Fibre Processing	Great Britain (230)	16 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2½d. or 2½d. an hour, according to occupation, for men 21 years or over, of 1½d. or 1½d. for women 18 or over, of 1d. to 2½d., according to age and occupation, for youths and boys, and of 1d. or 1½d. for girls; increases of 3d. or 2½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for men, and of 1½d. 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 3s. 1½d. an hour, with not less than 3 years' experience in bass dressing or fibre dressing 3s. an hour, other men 21 or over 2s. 9½d.; women 18 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in hair dressing, hair curling, hair weaving, bass dressing or fibre dressing 1s. 11½d., other women 18 or over 1s. 10d.; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3s. 5½d. or 3s. 4½d., according to occupation; female workers 2s. 1d.†
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting	Northern Ireland (160)	Beginning of pay period in week commencing 16 May	Craftsmen and labourers employed in the building industry and similar classes employed in civil engineering construction	Increases of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, of 1½d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: craftsmen 3s. 10½d. to 4s. 1d. an hour, according to district, labourers 3s. 1½d. to 3s. 4d.
Civil Engineering Contracting	Great Britain (158)	2 May	Certain workers	Plus rates, paid as an addition to navvies' and labourers' rate, increased by varying amounts. Amended plus rates include: scaffolders 3½d. plus height money, timbermen 3d. or 7d., timbermen's labourers 1d., tunnel miners (skilled) 7d.
		30 May	do.	Plus rates, paid as an addition to navvies' and labourers' rate, increased by varying amounts. Amended plus rates include: crane and derrick drivers 3d.-8d., dumper drivers 1d.-6d., excavator drivers 6d.-8d., maintenance fitters 7d. or 9d. upwards, tractor drivers 2d.-7d., drivers of road vehicles 3d.-5½d.

\* The basic rates apply, where a bonus is actually being paid, to adult workers employed under a payment-by-results or bonus scheme which, except in circumstances over which neither the management nor the employee has any control, is capable of producing for employees of average ability 25 per cent. above the basic rates.  
 † These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 195 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.  
 ‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 195 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Goods Transport by Road	Great Britain (174-175)	2 May	Certain operating staff employed by British Road Services	Additions granted in January (see page 109 of the March issue of this GAZETTE) increased to 10s. a week for adult workers, resulting in increases ranging up to 3s. a week, with varying increases for younger workers. Rates after change include: drivers of motor vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, London 143s., a week, Provinces 138s., over 1 ton and up to and including 5 tons 147s., 141s., over 5 and up to and including 8 tons 151s., 145s., over 8 and up to and including 12 tons 154s., 149s.; drivers of mobile cranes (general haulage) of a lifting capacity up to 3 tons 152s., 147s.; mates (general haulage) 140s., 137s.; mates (heavy haulage), London 142s., or 146s., according to carrying capacity of vehicles, Provinces 139s., or 143s.; other heavy haulage workers—general hands 146s., 143s., labourers 142s., 139s.; furniture warehousing and removal workers—porters 138s., 135s., 6d., packers 140s., 137s., 6d., drivers-in-charge, packers-in-charge 152s., 147s.; overseas furniture removal—porters 141s., 138s., 6d., packers 146s., 143s., 6d., packers-in-charge 152s., 147s.; horse cartage—drivers (leading and pair-horse) and horsekeepers 144s., 142s., loaders at docks 143s., 139s., drivers (single horse) and stablemen 140s., 138s.; other workers in general haulage and parcels service—porters, labourers, warehousemen, statutory attendants and vanguards 140s., 137s., checker/loaders 146s., 141s., yard foremen, warehouse foremen and bank foremen (general haulage) 152s., 149s.; women drivers of motor vehicles to be paid the appropriate male adult or junior rate of pay.
	Great Britain (176-177) (231)	9 May	Drivers and mates of mechanically propelled vehicles, foremen, removal packers and porters employed in furniture warehousing and removing, statutory attendants and other road haulage workers	Statutory minimum remuneration increased by 10s. a week for all workers 21 years and over, and for certain younger workers to whom adult rates apply, by 5s. at under 18 and by 7s. 6d. for those 18 and under 21; additional allowance for night-work increased by 2d. an hour (6d. to 8d.). Minimum rates after change include: drivers 21 years or over of vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, London area 143s., a week, grade 1 areas 138s., grade 2 areas 134s.; drivers (all ages) of vehicles of over 1 ton and up to and including 5 tons carrying capacity 146s., 141s., 137s., over 5 and up to 8 tons 150s., 145s., 141s., over 8 and up to 12 tons 154s., 149s., 145s., over 12 and up to 15 tons 158s., 153s., 149s., over 15 tons 162s., 157s., 153s., drivers of steam wagons or tractors (other than tractors not exceeding 2 tons unladen weight and used exclusively for furniture removal work) up to and including 8 tons, London area 150s., over 8 and up to 12 tons 154s., over 12 tons 158s., drivers of tractors not exceeding 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work, London 146s., grade 1 141s., grade 2 137s., mates (all ages) on steam wagons, London area 142s.; furniture warehousing and removing—foremen 145s., 140s., 6d., 138s., 6d., removal packers 140s., 137s., 6d., 135s., 6d., porters 138s., 135s., 6d., 133s.; other road haulage workers 21 years and over 140s., 137s., 133s.; workers employed on carriage of indivisible loads—over 6 and up to and including 10 tons carrying capacity, London area drivers 158s., mates 140s., over 10 and up to 16 tons 165s., 140s., over 16 and up to 20 tons 171s., 142s., over 20 and up to 25 tons 176s., 146s., over 25 and up to 45 tons 181s., 146s., over 45 tons 206s., 146s., grade 1 and 2 areas drivers 4s. less than London rates, mates 3s. less than London rates, heavy brakemen and steersmen, London area 156s., grades 1 and 2 areas 153s.*
Merchant Navy	United Kingdom (180)	30 May	Deck and engineroom ratings	Increases ranging from £2 to £2 12s. 6d. (junior ordinary seamen £1 5s., senior ordinary seamen £1 10s., deck boys 15s. or 17s. 6d.), according to occupation, for ratings on monthly rates of pay, and of 9s. 4d. or 9s. 11d. (ordinary seamen 6s. 5d., deck boys 3s. 6d.) for those on weekly rates of pay. National standard rates after change include: monthly rates with free food in addition—able seamen or efficient deck hands £27 10s., boatswains £31 to £36 15s., boatswains' mates £28 15s. or £30, carpenters £33 7s. 6d. to £39, assistant carpenters £31 to £34 2s. 6d., firemen—leading (where carried) £28 10s., firemen with 6 months' sea service and over as fireman or trimmer £28, for first 6 months' sea service as fireman £26 10s., greasers £28 10s., junior ordinary seamen £17 15s., senior ordinary seamen £20 12s. 6d., trimmers (6 months' sea service and over) £27 10s. (less than 6 months' sea service) £25 10s.; weekly rates, men finding own food—able seamen or efficient deck hands and firemen 150s. 6d., boatswains and carpenters 161s., greasers 153s. 5d., junior and senior ordinary seamen 115s. 6d., trimmers (6 months' sea service and over) 148s. 9d. (less than 6 months' sea service) 131s. 10d. Rates fixed for new grade of deckhand (without certificate) 20 years and over of £25 10s. a month with free food in addition or 140s. a week if finding own food. The above rates are subject to the addition of efficient service pay of £1 to £4 a month or 4s. 8d. to 18s. 8d. a week for continuous service and satisfactory conduct in a grade not below able seaman or trimmer with at least 6 months' sea service.†
			Catering department ratings	Increases ranging from £2 to £2 12s. 6d., according to occupation, for adult ratings on monthly rates, and of 15s. to 22s. 6d. for boys, of 9s. 4d. or 9s. 11d. for those on weekly rates, and of 3s. 6d. for messroom boys. (Monthly and weekly rates are subject to the addition of efficient service pay for service in a grade not below assistant steward.)
General Waste Materials Reclamation	Northern Ireland (232)	23 May	Men, youths and boys	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour or 9s. 2d. a week for men 21 years and over, and of ½d., 1d. or 1½d. or 1s. 10d., 3s. 8d. or 5s. 6d., according to age, for youths and boys; increase of 2½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over 3s. an hour or 132s. a week, youths and boys 1s. 5d. or 62s. 4d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 4½d. or 104s. 6d. at 18 and under 21; power cranes and burner cutters 21 years and over to be paid 3d. and 2d. an hour, respectively, above the minimum rate whilst so employed; piecework basis time rate for male workers 3s. 1d. an hour.‡
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain (majority of establishments outside the London area) (206)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Jan.†	Non-skilled workers paid on provincial miscellaneous "M" rates	Increases in certain minimum rates (provincial "M" rates) of 3s. a week (6s. in a few cases) for adult male workers, of 2s. 6d. (5s. in a few cases) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: adult male workers 129s., 132s. or 135s. a week, according to district, adult female workers 108s. 4d., 110s. 10d., 113s. 4d.
Local Authority Services	Scotland (213)	**	Manual workers employed in non-trading services of local authorities, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases of 8s. 9d. a week for men, of 6s. 6d. for women, and of proportional amounts for workers under 20 years of age; further increases of 1s. a week for men, and of 11d. for women for the basic grades in group II counties. Rates after change for adult workers 20 years and over include: men in the basic grade, including scavengers, street sweepers, garden labourers and road labourers, group I (cities, burghs and counties) 140s. 3d. a week, group II (burghs and counties) 137s. 3d., male drivers of motor vehicles not over 2 tons unladen weight, group I 146s. 3d., group II 143s. 3d., over 2 tons and not over 5 tons 149s. 3d., 146s. 3d.; women in the basic grade, including cleaners, maids and general assistants, group I 104s. 11d., group II 103s. 1d., female cooks, groups I and II 117s. 2d., assistant cooks 112s. 2d.
	England and Wales (210)	Pay day in week commencing 23 May	Manual workers employed by local authorities, except female workers employed in civic restaurants, and workers whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases of 2½d. an hour (10s. 6d. a week) for adult male workers, of 2½d. an hour for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: men in the general classes—London group I occupations 148s. a week, group II 151s. 8d., group III 155s. 4d., group IV 159s., group V 162s. 8d., group VI 166s. 4d., zone A 142s., 145s. 8d., 149s. 4d., 153s., 156s. 8d., 160s. 4d., zone B 139s., 142s. 8d., 146s. 4d., 150s. 153s. 8d., 157s. 4d.; road labourers—London 3s. 5½d. an hour, zone A 3s. 3½d., zone B 3s. 2½d.; ambulance staffs—drivers, London 174s. 6d. a week, zone A 168s. 6d., zone B 165s. 6d., attendants 161s. 4d., 155s. 4d., 152s. 4d.; female employees in the school meals service and staff canteens—cooks, London 2s. 9½d. an hour, zone A 2s. 8½d., zone B 2s. 7½d., assistant cooks 2s. 7½d., 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5½d., helpers or general assistants 2s. 5½d., 2s. 4½d., home helps, London 2s. 10½d., zone A 2s. 7½d., zone B 2s. 7½d.

\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 195 of the May issue of this GAZETTE. The minimum rates quoted above have been in operation since February, 1955, under an agreement of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Road Haulage Industry and do not apply to workpeople employed by British Road Services. In the London area rates in respect of vehicles of over 1 ton and up to and including 8 tons carrying capacity are 1s. a week higher for drivers in employment as such on 8th June, 1932, who have remained in the service of the same employer.  
 † Ratings required to provide own food are entitled to an allowance of 1s. a day whilst on board on articles.  
 ‡ New standard rates have also been agreed for navigating, engineer and radio officers and refrigerator engineers, etc.  
 § Any deck rating who holds an Able Seaman's (not Efficient Deck Hand's) Certificate receives 10s. a month (or 2s. 4d. a week) extra.  
 ¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 231 of this GAZETTE.  
 †† These increases were agreed at various dates during April and May and had retrospective effect to the date shown.  
 ††† This change took effect from the beginning of the first full pay period commencing on or after the first day of the local authority financial year 1955/56.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Industrial and Staff Canteens	Great Britain (222) (230)	30 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum weekly rates of 8s., 7s. or 6s., according to occupation, for male workers 21 years or over, of 6s., 5s. or 4s. for female workers 18 or over, of 2s. 6d. to 5s., according to age, for younger male workers other than apprentice cooks, and of 2s. to 3s. 6d. for younger female workers. Minimum weekly rates after change include: London area (City of London and Metropolitan Police District)—male workers 21 years or over—canteen supervisors, managers or stewards grade A 143s. 6d. a week, grade B 153s. 6d., grade C 163s. 6d., grade D 173s. 6d., head cooks 148s. 6d., cooks 135s. 6d., assistant cooks 122s. 6d., porters 105s. 6d., all male workers (other than apprentice cooks) under 21—42s. at under 16, rising to 91s. at 20 and under 21; female workers 18 or over—canteen supervisors, managers or stewards grade X 96s. 6d., grade A 104s. 6d., grade B 114s. 6d., grade C 124s. 6d., grade D 134s. 6d., head cooks 107s., cooks 92s., assistant cooks 83s. 6d., cashiers 79s., canteen attendants 75s., all female workers under 18—41s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 61s. at 17 and under 18.* Rates in other areas are 2s. 6d. a week lower than the above rates.
			Male apprentice cooks	New minimum weekly rates fixed, according to year of apprenticeship, as follows:—London area 52s. 6d. a week in first year, rising to 102s. 6d. in fifth year; other areas 50s. to 100s.*

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING MAY, 1955

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Industrial and Staff Canteens	Great Britain (222) (230)	30 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Hours, in respect of which minimum weekly rates are related, reduced from 47 to 45 for full-time† workers 16 years or over, and from 47 to 44 for workers under 16. For workers 16 and over who are not full-time workers the basis of remuneration remains at 47.‡

\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act, 1943. The minimum rates quoted are payable where the employer supplies the worker with such meals as are available during the time the worker is on duty, and with clean overalls and headwear. If meals are not provided the minimum rates are to be increased by 15s. a week, and if overalls and headwear are not provided by 2s. 6d. a week. Minimum rates at a lower level, i.e., 23s. 4d. a week less for adult workers in the London area, and 20s. 10d. a week less in all other areas, are also fixed under the Order for workers in each occupation who are provided with full board and lodging for seven days a week. Provision is also made for the latter rates to be adjusted where either full board or lodging only is provided. See page 231 of this GAZETTE. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".  
 † Full-time worker means a worker whose usual hours of employment amount to 36 or more a week.  
 ‡ 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 piecework earnings due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc. As indicated on page 83 of the March issue of this GAZETTE, the index of actual weekly earnings in October, 1954, the latest available, was 166 for all workers combined as compared with 145 for rates of wages in those industries covered by the earnings enquiries (and 144 in all the principal industries and services).

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947, December ..	103	103	106	103
1948, December ..	107	109	110	107
1949, December ..	109	112	113	109
1950, December ..	113	116	118	114
1951, December ..	125	130	133	126
1952, December ..	132	138	143	134
1953, December ..	136	143	149	138
1954, March ..	138	144	150	139
June ..	141	146	154	142
September ..	141	147	154	143
December ..	142	148	156	144
1955, January ..	144	151	158	146
February ..	145	151	158	147
March ..	147	153	160	149
April ..	150	154	162	152
May ..	151	154	163	152

All Workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1947	—	—	—	—	—	100	100	101	101	102	103	103
1948	104	104	105	105	105	106	106	106	106	107	107	107
1949	108	108	108	108	108	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
1950	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	111	113	114
1951	115	116	117	118	118	119	120	120	122	122	126	126
1952	127	128	128	129	129	129	130	130	131	131	134	134
1953	134	135	135	135	135	136	136	136	137	137	137	138
1954	139	139	139	141	142	142	143	143	143	144	144	144
1955	146	147	149	152	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Where necessary the figures have been revised to include changes arranged with retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion in the current figures.  
 In the first Table opposite are shown the separate index figures for men, women, juveniles and "all workers" for December in each of the years 1947 to 1953, inclusive, for March, June, September and December, 1954, and for each month of 1955 to date. The second Table shows the figure for "all workers" for each month since June, 1947.  
 All figures in the Tables are on the basis of 30th June, 1947 = 100, and relate to the end of the month.

Ministry of Labour and National Service Factory Department

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## Industrial Disputes

### DISPUTES IN MAY

The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in May, was 257. In addition, 9 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during May in these 266 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at nearly 202,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during May at the establishments concerned was about 838,000.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in May 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 ..	2	207	209	121,900	581,000
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ..	—	1	1	800	16,000
Transport ..	—	7	7	70,100	206,000
All remaining industries and services ..	7	42	49	8,700	35,000
<b>Total, May, 1955 ..</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>201,500</b>	<b>838,000</b>
<i>Total, April, 1955 ..</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>67,900</i>	<i>199,000</i>
<i>Total, May, 1954 ..</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>29,200</i>	<i>111,000</i>

Of the total of 838,000 days lost in May, 817,000 were lost by 198,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 196,300 were directly involved and 2,600 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in May also included 21,000 days lost by 2,600 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

### Duration of Stoppages

Of 253 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during May, 102, directly involving 13,700 workers, lasted not more than one day; 67, directly involving 11,200 workers, lasted two days; 38, directly involving 18,200 workers, lasted three days; 29, directly involving 9,800 workers, lasted four to six days; and 17, directly involving 82,100 workers, lasted over six days.

### Causes of Stoppages

Of the 257 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in May, 18, directly involving 47,500 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 144, directly involving 35,900 workers, on other wage questions; 4, directly involving 800 workers, on questions as to working hours; 14, directly involving 26,900 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular

classes or persons; 72, directly involving 6,600 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 4, directly involving 1,300 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 77,300 workers, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

### DISPUTES IN THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1955 AND 1954

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first five months of 1955 and 1954:—

Industry Group	January to May, 1955			January to May, 1954		
	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 ..	805	232,400†	872,000	663	104,900†	250,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	—	—	—	1	†	†
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products ..	5	800	16,000	8	1,000	2,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	5	1,600	5,000	3	200	†
Metal Manufacturing ..	22	5,500	16,000	14	2,100	4,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	30	3,700	16,000	28	4,600	23,000
Engineering ..	29	7,100	38,000	21	3,800	17,000
Vehicles ..	32	22,500	37,000	29	11,000	37,000
Other Metal Industries ..	4	1,000	3,000	6	600	4,000
Textiles ..	6	1,400	8,000	5	400	1,000
Leather, etc. ..	1	100	†	—	—	—
Clothing ..	4	200	1,000	12	2,800	9,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	4	200	1,000	4	200	1,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	13	900	12,000	8	1,000	8,000
Paper and Printing	1	17,900	73,000	2	700	19,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	1	†	†	7	4,500	26,000
Building and Contracting ..	42	4,500	40,000	34	28,400	167,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	1	100	†	2	300	3,000
Transport, etc. ..	53	99,800	279,000	55	19,400	49,000
Distributive Trades ..	6	700	6,000	3	200	†
Other Services ..	4	1,100	4,000	7	500	3,000
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>401,500†</b>	<b>1,427,000</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>186,600†</b>	<b>623,000</b>

The number of days lost in the period January to May, 1955, through stoppages which began in that period was 1,387,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 389,100. In addition, 40,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 12,400 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

### PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING MAY

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—Armthorpe, Doncaster (one colliery)	1,780	—	21 Apr.	13 May	Fillers' dissatisfaction with wages and allowances	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Colliery workers—various areas in Yorkshire (various collieries)	77,300	—	2 May	13 May	In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute	
<b>MONUMENTAL MASONRY:—</b>						
Monumental sculptors, masons and letter cutters—various districts in Scotland (various firms)	800	—	5 May	—	Rejection of employers' offer of a wage increase conditional on the employment of unskilled men on work formerly performed by skilled workers	No settlement reported.
<b>RAILWAYS:—</b>						
Footplate staff—Great Britain	62,000‡	—	29 May	14 June	To support a claim for increased pay for locomotive grades	Work resumed.
<b>DOCKS:—</b>						
Stevedores and dockers—various districts in England	20,720	—	23 May	—	To support a claim for representation of the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers on port joint committees	No settlement reported.

\* 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 1955 was approximately 184,000, and in the corresponding period in 1954 was approximately 85,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 334,000 and 165,000.

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

§ During May the approximate number of workers involved in this dispute was 42,000 and this is the figure included in the statistics above. The larger figure includes all workers who became involved at any time up to the date when work was resumed.

## U.K. Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 17th MAY, 1955

ALL ITEMS (17th June, 1947 = 100) .. 147

At 17th May, 1955, the retail prices index was 147 (prices at 17th June, 1947=100), the same figure as at 19th April, compared with 141 at 18th May, 1954.

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. In order to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels, no account is taken of changes in the prices quoted which are attributable solely to variations in the quality of the items on sale.

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 17th MAY, 1955 (15th January, 1952 = 100)

The following Table shows, for each of the nine main groups of items and for all the groups combined, the indices at 17th May, 1955, 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	INDEX FIGURE FOR 17TH MAY, 1955 (15th January, 1952 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food ..	119.8	399
II. Rent and rates ..	114.7	72
III. Clothing ..	96.2	98
IV. Fuel and light ..	111.4	66
V. Household durable goods ..	95.6	62
VI. Miscellaneous goods ..	101.4	44
VII. Services ..	113.9	91
VIII. Alcoholic drink ..	102.7	78
IX. Tobacco ..	100.3	90
<b>All items ..</b>	<b>110.6</b>	<b>1,000</b>

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

#### Food

There were reductions between 19th April and 17th May in the average prices of cabbage and other green vegetables, tea, bacon and fish. The effect of these reductions was largely offset by increases in the average prices of tomatoes, potatoes (following an increase in the maximum permitted price on 1st May) and cooking apples. There was also a slight rise in the average prices of meat. Taking food prices overall there was a very slight net fall but this was insufficient to affect the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained unchanged at 120.

#### Fuel and Light

The average level of retail prices of household coal fell between 19th April and 17th May as a result of seasonal and other adjustments of price. The effect of this fall was partly offset by higher charges for electricity in some areas but, taking all price changes into account, the average level of prices for the fuel and light group fell by about 3 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 111 at 17th May, compared with 115 at 19th April.

#### Miscellaneous Goods

During the period under review there were increases in the prices of some evening newspapers in the south of England and in the prices of certain medicines and toilet requisites. In consequence of these changes there was a rise of about 1½ per cent. in the average level of prices for the group as a whole and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 101 at 17th May, compared with 100 at 19th April.

#### Services

In consequence of increased bus fares in some areas and increases in the charges for some other services, the overall level of prices and charges for the group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of 1 per cent. This change was not sufficient to change the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 114.

#### Other Groups

In the five remaining groups, covering rent and rates, clothing, household durable 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 115, 96, 96, 103 and 100, respectively.

## ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-55

(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 17th May, 1955, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 110.6. 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 17th May, 1955, 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 17th May, 1955 (15th January, 1952 = 100) ..	110.6
∴ All items index at 17th May, 1955 (17th June, 1947 = 100) ..	132.5 × 110.6 / 100

This calculation yields a figure slightly over 146.5 and accordingly the final index figure, to the nearest whole number, is 147.

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	114	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	140	140	140	140	140	140
1954	140	140	141	142	141	142	145	144	143	144	145	145
1955	146	146	146	147	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A description of the index, entitled *Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation (Revised Edition)*, is obtainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4½d. including postage), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 233 of this GAZETTE.

## Retail Prices Overseas

The latest information received is given in the Table below.

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
<b>European Countries</b>				
Belgium	1936-38 = 100			
All Items* ..	Mar., 1955	420	– 1	– 2
Food ..	"	404	– 1	– 3
France (Paris)	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	Mar., 1955	144.9	– 0.1	+ 1.3
Food ..	"	136.1	– 0.1	Nil
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100			
All Items ..	Apr., 1955	109	Nil	+ 1
Food ..	"	115	Nil	+ 2
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 1			
All Items ..	Mar., 1955	58.80	+ 0.13	+ 1.87
Food ..	"	69.55	+ 0.19	+ 2.47
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948–June, 1949 = 100			
All Items ..	Feb., 1955	99.1	– 0.4	– 1.9
Food ..	"	98.9	– 0.8	– 2.9
Spain (Large towns)	July, 1936 = 100			
All Items ..	Feb., 1955	600.3	+ 2.1	+ 19.9
Food ..	"	758.7	+ 3.2	+ 27.8
<b>Other Countries</b>				
Canada	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	Apr., 1955	116.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Food ..	"	111.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
India (Bombay)	July, 1933–June, 1934 = 100			
All Items ..	Mar., 1955	340	– 5	– 9
Food ..	"	406	– 9	– 14
Japan	Jan.–Dec., 1951 = 100			
All Items ..	Feb., 1955	119.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Food ..	"	117.6	+ 0.9	– 0.7
New Zealand	1st Qr., 1949 = 1,000			
All Items ..	Mar., 1955	1,418	+ 19†	+ 41
Food ..	"	1,601	+ 8†	+ 48
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100			
All Items ..	Feb., 1955	200.3	+ 0.5	+ 7.3
Food ..	"	232.7	+ 1.5	+ 9.6
United States	1947.49 = 100			
All Items ..	Mar., 1955	114.3	Nil	– 0.5
Food ..	"	110.8	Nil	– 1.3

\* 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.



# 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 May the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued eleven awards, Nos. 711 to 721\*. Four of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

**Award No. 714 (9th May).**—*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 on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim*: That staff who by reason of sickness or accident are unable to take annual leave due to them should be paid at the appropriate rate of pay for each day of leave not taken. *Award*: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

**Award No. 715 (10th May).**—*Parties*: Members of the Thames Passenger Service Owners' Association, and members of the Watermen, Lightermen, Tugmen and Bargemen's Union and of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. *Claim*: For a bonus of 2s. in the pound to be paid and shared between the crews of pleasure craft for the 1953 tripping season. *Award*: The Tribunal found against the claim but awarded that a flat rate payment should be made, in respect of the 1953 season, of £5 to captains, £4 to other adult workers and £1 to boys.

**Award No. 718 (18th May).**—*Parties*: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council of the Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Industry in England and Wales, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim*: That the national minimum rates of adult male sawyers and woodcutting machinists and box and packing case makers be increased by 6d. an hour and of adult male labourers by 4d. an hour, with proportionate increases for females and juveniles. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the national minimum rates of wages of adult male sawyers and woodcutting machinists and box and packing case makers should be increased by 3d. an hour and of adult male labourers by 2d. an hour, with proportionate increases for females and juveniles.

**Award No. 719 (19th May).**—*Parties*: Employers represented by the United Kingdom Joint Wages Board of Employers for the Vehicle Building Industry, and members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders, the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists and the Electrical Trades Union in their employment. *Claim*: For an increase of 4d. an hour. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the rates of wages of adult male workers should be increased by 3d. an hour for skilled, 2½d. an hour for semi-skilled and 2d. an hour for unskilled workers, and those of adult female workers by 2d. an hour, with proportionate increases for juvenile workers. The Tribunal also laid down that these increases should not in any way affect the basis for the calculation of the earnings of pieceworkers or of workers employed on incentive bonus systems or any other system of payment by results, that is to say, the increase arising from the award for pieceworkers or workers employed on incentive bonus systems or on any other system of payment by results should not exceed the increase applicable to timeworkers.

### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

The National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued two awards during May, one of which is summarised below; the other award did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

**Award No. 1118 (4th May).**—*Parties*: The Northern Ireland Fire Authority and certain members of the Fire Brigades Union. *Claim*: For increased rates of remuneration for whole-time Firemen, Leading Firemen, Company Officers and Assistant Divisional Officers as follows:—(i) Firemen, from 177s. a week on appointment to 207s. a week after 15 years. (ii) Leading Firemen, from 202s. a week on appointment to 217s. a week after six years. In addition, for both categories an extra allowance of 30s. a week plus 7s. a week meal allowance when working the 24 × 24 hour tour of duty. (iii) Company Officers, minimum remuneration of £722 a year, rising by £10 annual increments to £772 a year. (iv) Assistant Divisional Officers, minimum remuneration £827 a year, rising by annual increments of £10 to £877 a year. *Award*: The Tribunal found the claim not established and awarded accordingly. Nevertheless, they were of opinion that there would

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 233.

appear to be justification for some increase in the present rates of remuneration to the workers concerned, but, since the evidence adduced at the hearing was not sufficient to enable the Tribunal to assess the amount of that increase, they recommended that the parties should resume negotiations on this matter. Should the parties fail to reach agreement on or before 1st June, 1955, that failure to agree may be referred back to the Tribunal by either party to the dispute under the terms of the present reference.

## Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During May the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 278,\* which is summarised below.

**Award No. 278 (31st May).**—*Parties*: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. *Claim*: For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for Grades II, III, IVa and IVb in the National Agricultural Advisory Service. *Award*: The Chairman awarded (the Members of the Tribunal being unable to agree as to their award):—(a) that the following salary scales (London, male) shall apply to the grades specified in the National Agricultural Advisory Service from the dates indicated:—From 1st January, 1953: Grade II £1,000 by £35 to £1,070 by £40 to £1,260; Grade III £655 by £30 to £835 by £35 to £1,000; Grade IVa £470 by £25 to £495 by £30 to £645; Grade IVb £450 by £20 to £470 by £25 to £495 by £30 to £645. From 1st August, 1953: Grade II £1,100 by £40 to £1,260; Grade III £655 by £30 to £745 by £35 to £1,060 by £40 to £1,100; Grades IVa and IVb no change from the salary scales from 1st January, 1953, as quoted above; (b) that the above scales exclude, and shall be subject to, Civil Service Pay Supplement from 1st July, 1954; (c) that normal Civil Service three-tier provincial differentiation shall apply; (d) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

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

### Industrial Court Awards

During May the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 2567 and 2568, which are summarised below.

**Award No. 2567 (3rd May).**—*Parties*: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council. *Claim*: That railway workshop staff required to work on paid Bank or Public Holidays shall be granted a day's leave with pay in lieu in respect of such Bank or Public Holiday turn worked, namely, that the conditions attaching to the two days' leave which was granted prior to Industrial Court Award No. 2509 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1954, page 218), should be extended to the four additional days for payment granted under this award. *Award*: The Court found in favour of the claim and awarded accordingly; effect to be given to the award as from the date of the award.

**Award No. 2568 (11th May).**—*Parties*: The Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists and the National Sawmilling Association. *Claim*: (1) To amend the Memorandum of Agreement as follows:—(a) Clause 2(c) to read "There shall be, at present, a universal Minimum Rate for Qualified Adult Woodcutting Machinists and Sawyers of 4s. (four shillings) per hour". (b) All rates in the Appendix to be increased accordingly. (2) To amend the Memorandum of Agreement (Female Machinists) as follows:—(a) Clause 2 to read "All female machinists and sawyers of 18 years and over shall be paid in accordance with the appropriate male rate as shown in the Appendix to the National Agreement". (b) To delete sub-clauses 2(a) (i) (ii) (iii) and (iv) from the Agreement. *Award*: The Court found and so awarded that with effect from 1st May, 1955: (a) Clause 2(c) of the Memorandum of Agreement shall be amended to read "There shall be, at present, a universal Minimum Rate for Qualified Adult Woodcutting Machinists and Sawyers of 3s. 8½d. (three shillings and eight-pence three farthings) per hour". (b) All rates in the Appendix to be increased accordingly. The Court found against the claim as set out at (2) of the terms of reference and awarded accordingly.

### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During May one award was issued by a Single Arbitrator appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The award related to an individual undertaking.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 233.

## Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

### Notices of Proposals

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

**Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain)**—Proposal O.(53), dated 3rd May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for workers other than home workers and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers other than home workers.

**Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain)**—Proposal Y.(52), dated 6th May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

**Jute Wages Council (Great Britain)**—Proposal J. (93), dated 6th May, for fixing revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates, general minimum piece rates and supplemental payments for male and certain female workers and piecework basis time rates for female workers.

**Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council (Great Britain)**—Proposal B.P. (42), dated 13th May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain)**—Proposal R. (115), dated 31st May, for fixing revised general minimum piece 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 May the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* giving effect to the proposals submitted to him by the Wages Councils concerned:—

**The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955**: S.I. 1955 No. 731 (R.B.S. (43)), dated 12th May and effective from 27th May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates, piece rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 223.

**The Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1955**: S.I. 1955 No. 732 (H. (66)), dated 12th May and effective from 27th May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 223.

**The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955**: S.I. 1955 No. 747 (R. (114)), dated 18th May and effective from 6th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**The Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955**: S.I. 1955 No. 788 (Z. (68)), dated 31st May and effective from 13th June. This Order prescribes

## Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant did not lose his employment on 25th September, 1954, by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at his place of employment.

"This appeal is brought by the insurance officer from a decision of the local tribunal and the question to be determined affects not only the claimant but five others, as this case is a test case.

"Further information which was not before the local tribunal, but which was obtained by the insurance officer from the late employers of the claimant after the tribunal had considered the matter referred to them, shows that the claimant was 'paid off' on Saturday, 25th September, 1954, for the following reason: he was engaged with others in fitting door hooks and clips for tables which required the services of a driller to drill holes in steel bulkheads. It is true, the employers say, that drillers were at work on 27th September, 1954, but on more vital work, to enable the vessel (s.s.I) to sail and were therefore not available to drill the holes necessary for the joiners to apply their fittings. As a consequence the claimant and those engaged with him were paid off on Saturday, 25th September, 1954, although the work for which they had been engaged was not completed when the vessel sailed on 28th September, 1954. The claimant says that on 24th September, 1954, he was actually engaged in levelling doors so that they would go over carpets but I must assume that the employers would have put him on the work which they have described, had the drillers not been needed for more urgent work.

"It follows from the information which I have narrated that the local insurance officer and the local tribunal pursued the question of the loss of the claimant's employment on a wrong premise and that the claimant did not lose his employment on 25th September, 1954, by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at his place of employment. The claimant, therefore, did not incur disqualification for benefit under section 13 of the National Insurance Act, 1946 (hereafter referred to as 'the Act').

"I desire, however, for the guidance of the local tribunal and the insurance officer to say that had the claimant lost his employment by reason of the stoppage of work at his place of employment he would have incurred disqualification for receiving employment benefit

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 233.

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

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### Notices of Proposals

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

**The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland)**—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.189), dated 20th May, for a reduction in the normal weekly hours of work, from 46 to 45 hours, for certain workers employed in the County of the City of Londonderry, while maintaining the current statutory minimum remuneration appropriate to a 46-hour week.

**The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland)**—Proposal N.I.H.G. (N.136), dated 27th May, for fixing additional general minimum piece rates for certain operations in the trade and amending the provisions regarding entitlement to customary holidays.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

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

**The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1955** (N.I.B. (N.59)), dated 2nd May and effective on and from 13th May. This Order prescribes revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

**The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955** (N.I.W.R. (N.53)), dated 13th May and effective on and from 23rd May. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers.—See page 226.

## Catering Wages Act, 1943

### Wages Regulation Orders

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

**The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings) Order, 1955**: S.I. 1955 No. 692 (I.S.C. (25)), dated 5th May and effective from 30th May. This Order prescribes revised minimum weekly remuneration and holidays and payment of holiday remuneration for male and female workers.—See page 227.

### Decision No. R (U) 3/55 (4th February)

A ship's joiner was paid off because the work on which he was employed could not be proceeded with. The local insurance officer and the local appeal tribunal decided the claim on erroneous evidence, since rebutted, to the effect that the claimant had lost his employment by reason of a trade dispute. Held that claimant did not lose his employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute. Commissioner explains that, if a claimant, who is disqualified under Section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act becomes bona fide employed elsewhere in the occupation which he usually follows or becomes regularly engaged in some other occupation, the disqualification is removed from, but not before, the date when he obtains such employment.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 233.

† Selected 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 233.

for so long as the stoppage of work continued, except in a case where during the stoppage of work he had become *bona fide* employed elsewhere in the occupation which he usually follows or had become regularly engaged in some other occupation. (See section 13(1) of the Act.) That subsection in effect provides that the disqualification ceases to operate against an insured person from the moment that he becomes *bona fide* employed elsewhere in the occupation which he usually follows or immediately he becomes regularly engaged in some other occupation, but not before such date.

"In a case decided under the Unemployment Insurance Acts (now repealed) the Umpire said that 'the men at various dates during the continuance of the stoppage of work obtained employment in their usual occupation at wharves in the port of H. other than that at which the vessel in question berthed. The employment so obtained was under employers who were not concerned in the dispute and at places to which the dispute did not extend and in my opinion was employment elsewhere and accordingly the disqualification is removed from the date when the applicant obtained such employment.' (See Case No. 6570/23 reported in U.I. Code 8 at page 413.)

"I respectfully agree with the Umpire. The section of the Unemployment Insurance Acts to which the Umpire was referring was in all material respects similar to that part of section 13(1) of the Act which applies to the claimant in this case and what the Umpire laid down in that case applies equally to this case.

"The local tribunal, on such evidence as was before them, rightly came to the conclusion that the claimant had lost his employment owing to a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at his place of employment on 25th September, 1954, but the tribunal went on to decide that as the claimant became *bona fide* employed during the stoppage of work elsewhere, namely at R. Flour Mills, in the occupation which he usually follows—a joiner—he was not therefore disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit.

"It is now known that the information upon which the local tribunal relied was inaccurate, in that the claimant did not lose his employment owing to a trade dispute at his place of employment but, had he done so, the tribunal should have disqualified him for receiving unemployment benefit from the date when he so lost his employment until the date that he became *bona fide* employed elsewhere in the occupation which he usually follows which, in this case, was 28th September, 1954. The tribunal, therefore, on the facts before them, should have disqualified the claimant for receiving unemployment benefit in respect of Monday, 27th September, 1954. The appeal of the insurance officer is dismissed."

#### Decision No. R(U) 4/55 (14th February)

A man of 64 worked as a car park attendant for some years during the summer months and he did not register for employment during the winter between December, 1951, and October, 1954. His employers paid him £1 weekly during the winter months but this was an act of grace and there were no conditions attached to it. Held that the claimant was a seasonal worker who could not satisfy Regulation 2(1) (a) of the Seasonal Workers Regulations—the winter months when he received £1 weekly were not periods when he was employed (i.e., gainfully occupied in an employed contributor's employment) and there were no grounds for treating the periods of failure to register as "temporary periods".

#### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit is disallowed from and including 25th October, 1954.

"The questions to be determined in this the appeal of the insurance officer are whether on 25th October, 1954, when the claimant made his claim for unemployment benefit he was then a seasonal worker within the meaning of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 [S.I. 1950 No. 1220] as amended by the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Amendment Regulations, 1952 [S.I. 1952 No. 1466] and, if so, whether he satisfied the additional conditions to entitle him to receive unemployment benefit in the off-season current as at the date of his claim.

"The claimant is 64 years of age and he is registered for employment as a car park attendant, enumerator or for any suitable employment. His record of employment and unemployment for the three calendar years immediately preceding the date of his claim on 25th October, 1954, is before me, and is as follows:—

Easter, 1951, to 3.9.51, Car Park Attendant, British Legion, Dawlish.  
Easter, 1952, to 30.9.52, Car Park Attendant, British Legion, Dawlish.  
Easter, 1953, to 30.9.53, Car Park Attendant, British Legion, Dawlish.  
14.12.53 to 26.12.53, Temporary Postman.  
16.4.54 to 30.9.54, Car Park Attendant.  
4.10.54 to 23.10.54, Enumerator, Dawlish U.D.C.

"As is pointed out by the insurance officer in his appeal, during the periods from 1st October, 1951, to Easter, 1952, from 1st October, 1952, to Easter, 1953, from 1st October, 1953, to 12th December, 1953, and from 27th December, 1953, to 15th April, 1954, the claimant was in receipt of what was described as a retaining fee of £1 a week from the British Legion and paid National Insurance contributions as a non-employed person. He did not at any time after 4th December, 1951, until 25th October, 1954, register at an Employment Exchange. On that record the local insurance officer found that the claimant was a seasonal worker and that he had not proved that the conditions required by the regulations to entitle him to unemployment benefit during the off-season were satisfied.

"The claimant appealed from that decision to the local tribunal and in his grounds of appeal stated that he was employed by the British Legion from Easter to the end of September each year and that he was unable through ill-health to follow any regular employment. He said that in November, 1948, he had had to give up work through a breakdown in health and that he had had no regular employment since then. He also observed that he had paid insurance contributions for many years.

"At the hearing of his appeal before the local tribunal the claimant stated that in the periods when he was in receipt of a retaining fee of £1 from the British Legion he went to the local office at Dawlish where he was told he was not entitled to benefit.

"The tribunal allowed the appeal of the claimant on the ground that he was not a seasonal worker. They made the following findings: 'The claimant was refused registration as an unemployed person during the periods 27th December, 1953, to 15th April, 1954, 1st October, 1953, to 12th December, 1953, and 24th October, 1952, to Easter, 1953, apparently on the ground that he was 'not unemployed' because he was in receipt of £1 per week. If the term 'not unemployed' applies, then he must have been employed in which case he was continually employed from Easter, 1951, to 30th September, 1954, and is not a seasonal worker.'

"The insurance officer has supplied further particulars concerning the claimant's employment record since 1930. They are as follows:—

1930 to 1941, Drill Instructor, Merchant Taylor's School, Watford.  
1941 to November, 1948, Self-employed market gardener.  
July, 1949, to September, 1949, Car Park Attendant, British Legion, Dawlish.  
May, 1950, to September, 1950, Car Park Attendant, British Legion, Dawlish.

"The insurance officer draws my attention to the fact that the claimant is stated to have attended the local office for the first time in November, 1951, when he applied for credits of Class 1 contributions during the winter months. He then reported that his wages as car park attendant during the summer were £5 a week and that during the winter his employers were paying him a retaining fee of £1 a week, but that he was available for employment. In view of the claimant's record for the three years preceding the date of his application (at that time November, 1951) the manager of the local office decided that the claimant would, had he then made a claim for unemployment benefit, have to be regarded as a seasonal worker who did not satisfy the conditions for the receipt of benefit during the off-season and that, accordingly, he was not entitled to receive credits of contributions during the winter months. It appears that that decision was communicated to the claimant on 4th December, 1951. The manager of the local office has stated that the claimant was not refused registration for employment, as was alleged at the tribunal hearing, and that although he, the manager, invited the claimant at or about that time to make a claim for unemployment benefit he declined to do so when informed of the decision on his application for credits, as there would be no point in doing so.

"In these circumstances the insurance officer submits that the claimant appears to have refrained from then until 25th October, 1954, from registering for employment and from claiming in respect of all periods during which he did not work.

"It appears, according to inquiries made of an official of the British Legion, that payments of £1 made to the claimant during the winter periods continued until this year and that they were paid to the claimant as a small compensation for the fact that car parks in Dawlish are 'seasonal'. The official states that the payments were not made in accordance with the claimant's contract of service or other legal obligations. The claimant, he says, was not required to perform or hold himself available to perform any service in return for payment; nor were the payments made in anticipation of or conditional upon the claimant's resuming employment with the British Legion the following season. The insurance officer observes that in Decision R(U) 22/53 it was held that 'The foundation of the right of unemployment benefit is gainful occupation in employed contributor's employment (see section 1(2) of the National Insurance Act, 1946). Regulation 1(2) of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950, provides that 'employment' means employment in an employed contributor's employment but the context of Regulation 2(2)(a) in which the expression 'normal employment' occurs and the general scope and object of the regulations make it clear that a person is not employed within the meaning of regulation 2(2)(a) during any period in which he is not gainfully occupied in an employed contributor's employment notwithstanding that his contract of service has not been terminated.' The insurance officer submits that in the present case the claimant is not and, with the exception of the periods from 14th to 26th December, 1953, and from 4th to 24th October, 1954, has not since 1949 been gainfully occupied during the winter months of each year notwithstanding that he has received £1 from his summer employer for each week during the winters when he has done no work. The insurance officer submits that the evidence obtained from the employer supports the view that the payments were, in effect, made either as an act of grace on the part of the employer with the intention of assisting the claimant during the winter or, in any case, were so small in relation to the wages paid to the claimant when he was working that their receipt by the claimant would not have disentitled him to unemployment benefit. In this connection the insurance officer refers to decisions given by the Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Acts (now repealed) entitled U.D. 224, 4021, 5019 and 6084.

"In those circumstances the insurance officer submits that the claimant cannot be regarded as having been gainfully occupied on the days on which he did no work and that since the periods when he was gainfully occupied had for some years been limited substantially to the summer months only his normal employment should be regarded as seasonal notwithstanding that circumstances beyond the claimant's control had prevented him from working all the year round (compare Decision R(U) 3/51). It follows, in the submission of the insurance officer, that as the claim dated 25th October, 1954, was made in the off-season which is from 1st October, 1954, to 7th April, 1955, the claimant can establish a title to unemployment benefit from 25th October and until 7th April, 1955, only if he satisfies the requirements of regulation 2(1) of the Seasonal Workers Regulations of 1950. I agree with the insurance officer.

"The claimant's industrial record during the three calendar years immediately preceding his claim made on 25th October, 1954, shows that he was then an insured person whose normal employment was for a part or parts only of a year in occupations of which the availability or extent varied at approximately the same time in successive years. He was therefore a seasonal worker on that date within the meaning of regulation 2(2)(a) of the Seasonal Workers Regulations, as amended.

"Clearly the claimant cannot satisfy the condition of regulation 2(1)(a) of the Seasonal Workers Regulations of 1950 in that he failed to register for employment at an Employment Exchange throughout the two years preceding the date of his claim made on 25th October, 1954. I agree with the insurance officer that there are no grounds for treating those periods of failure to register as temporary periods within the meaning of sub-paragraph (1)(a)(iii) of that regulation. I also agree with the insurance officer that the claimant's belief that he was not eligible to receive either credits of Class 1 contributions or unemployment benefit for those periods and that therefore registration was pointless does not enable him to obtain relief from satisfying the requirement of this regulation. In those circumstances it is not necessary to consider whether the claimant satisfied the conditions of regulation 2(1)(b) of those regulations. The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed."

## 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 prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the instrument costs 2d. net (3½d. including postage).

*The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 731; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 12th May; The Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 732; price 4d. (5½d.)), dated 12th May; The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 747; price 4d. (5½d.)), dated 18th May; The Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 788; price 4d. (5½d.)), dated 31st May. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 231.*

*The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 692; price 9d. (10½d.)), made on 5th May by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page 231.*

*The Probation Rules, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 639 (L.3); price 3d. (4½d.)), made on 26th April by the Secretary of State for the Home Department under the Criminal Justice Act, 1948. The Rules, which came into operation on 1st May, provide for the pay of whole-time women probation officers to be increased by stages until 1961 when the pay of men and women whole-time probation officers will be equal. They also make fresh provision for the sick leave of probation officers.*

*The Remuneration of Teachers Amending Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 633), made on 27th April by the Minister of Education under the Education Act, 1944. This Order, which came into operation on 1st May, makes provision for the salaries of women teachers to be brought up to the level of the salaries of men teachers by 1st April, 1961, in seven equal stages.*

*The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 674 (S.83)), made on 2nd May by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Fire Services Act, 1947. These Regulations came into operation on 10th May. They make further provision as to the incremental date of a leading fireman who immediately before promotion is paid at the rate of 20s. a week; and for the payment of lodging allowances.*

(i) *The National Insurance Act, 1955 (Commencement) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 780 (C.4)); (ii) The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 781; price 4d. (5½d.)). These Instruments were made on 25th May (i) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1955, and (ii) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority, in each case in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 208.*

*The Linen and Cotton Embroidery Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1955 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1955 No. 34; price 6d. (7½d.)), dated 17th February; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order, 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 78; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 14th April; The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 82; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 20th April; The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 86), dated 13th May; The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 88; price 4d. (5½d.)), dated 2nd May. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see the*

\* See footnote \* in next column.

issues of this GAZETTE for March, page 115, for May, page 195, and page 231 of this issue.

*The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agreement with Luxembourg) Order (Northern Ireland), 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 77; price 6d. (7½d.)), made on 4th April by the Governor of Northern Ireland in Council under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. The Order gives effect in Northern Ireland to the Convention (set out in the Schedule to the Order) made between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Luxembourg. The scope of the Order is similar to that made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 129).*

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

**Census of Production for 1951.—Reports.** (i) *Volume 1, Trade F, Brick and Fireclay.* (ii) *Volume 2, Trade C, Fertiliser, Disinfectant, Insecticide and Allied Trades.* (iii) *Volume 8, Trade B, Bread and Flour Confectionery.* (iv) *Volume 8, Trade G, Milk Products.* Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.) each. (v) *Volume 3, Trade J, Motor Vehicles and Cycles (Repairing).* Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.). Board of Trade.

**Colonial Service.—Appointments in Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service and Oversea Territories.** Colonial Office. Price 3s. (3s. 3d.)

**Mines and Quarries.—Report of H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries for 1953.** Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.). See page 206.

**Statistics.—Statistical Review of England and Wales, 1953. Tables. Part II. Civil.** General Register Office. Price 5s. (5s. 3d.)

**Wages and Working Hours.—Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 1955.** Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 7s. 6d. (7s. 10d.).—See page 207.

\* 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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