



Ministry of Labour Gazette

VOLUME LXIII, No. 4

APRIL, 1955
Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

PRICE 1s. 6d. NET
Annual Subscription 19s. 6d.
including postage

CONTENTS

<i>Special Articles :</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Special Articles—continued :</i>	<i>Page</i>
The Statistics of Industrial Rehabilitation	121	reciprocal Arrangements with Luxembourg and other Brussels Treaty Countries	129
Review of Monthly Statistics	124	International Labour Organisation: 128th Session of Governing Body; Fourth Session of Chemical Indus- tries Committee; Asian Advisory Committee; Pro- posed Government Action on Certain Conventions and Recommendations	130
Economic Survey, 1955	124	Labour Overseas: Canada, Employment Service and Un- employment Insurance in 1953-54; Working Conditions in Manufacturing Industries	132
Abolition of Rubber Reclamation Wages Council	126	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.	134
Equal Pay for Men and Women in Civil Service	126	WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES	146
Court of Inquiry into Newspaper Dispute	126	MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS	156
Committee of Investigation into Gas Industry Dispute	126	ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.	157
Pamphlets on Employment, Training, etc.	126	STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS	158
National Service: National Service Act, 1955; Deferment of National Service of Students in 1955-56; Deferment of Police Cadets	127	OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	159
Employment of Young Men after National Service	128	FACTORY FORMS	159
Industrial Health and Safety Centre	128		
Industrial Modernisation in South Wales	128		
Digest of Scottish Statistics	129		
National Insurance: Membership of National Insurance Advisory Committee; Increases in certain National Insurance Benefits; Cash Maternity Benefits; Amend- ment to Colliery Workers Supplementary Scheme; Re-			

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

The Statistics of Industrial Rehabilitation

UNDER Section 3 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, courses of industrial rehabilitation are provided by the Ministry of Labour and National Service at 15 Industrial Rehabilitation Units (I.R.U.s.). The aim of these courses is to restore to the maximum degree of fitness for employment persons who, because of sickness, accident or long unemployment, are in need of physical or mental toning up, and to give such of these persons as might need it guidance as to the type of employment most likely to lead to their resettlement. Nearly 60,000 men and women have been admitted to these courses since the I.R.U.s. were first set up. An article on Industrial Rehabilitation Units appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1953 (page 263).

In order to throw some light upon the degree of success achieved in respect of different classes of persons by the industrial rehabilitation scheme, a special investigation was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service early in 1953 concerning the subsequent history of a sample of 7,000 men and women who had been admitted to these Units. This group of persons may be regarded as a representative sample of those who have been admitted to courses at I.R.U.s. since it consisted of the last 500 persons at each I.R.U. whose courses had terminated prior to 30th June, 1952.

The Tables given below summarise most of the information which has become available from this investigation. In addition to showing the absolute figures, the Tables give a number of figures in percentage form in order to help in evaluating the results achieved in the first place as judged by the placing and training of persons who have been admitted to courses at I.R.U.s. and in the second place as judged by the information derived by the follow-up investigations concerning these persons.

As will be seen from the figures given in the first Table, about one in every six of all the persons admitted to courses at I.R.U.s. left before the completion of the course. In calculating the percentages of rehabilitees placed in employment or admitted to training, shown in the second Table, the Department has followed its usual practice of deducting the numbers of "premature terminations" from the total figures of admissions to courses, and has assessed the placing and training results in relation to the number of persons who actually completed the I.R.U. course. Similarly, the percentages of "successes" indicated by the follow-up enquiries, shown in the fourth Table, have been calculated in relation

to the number of effective follow-up results, *i.e.*, excluding cases where a person placed in employment had subsequently died, could not be traced or failed to reply, and excluding, in the case of persons admitted to training, those reported as still undergoing training or awaiting allocation to training courses. It could be argued that this method of presenting results may be misleading, inasmuch as all (or, at any rate, most) of those who failed to reply or for other reasons were excluded from the numbers of effective follow-up results may have been rehabilitation failures. As against this view, however, it has to be said that samples of the "ineffective" replies have from time to time been subjected to a more intensive follow-up investigation and on such occasions the pattern of success and failure results derived from the further sample has always closely followed the pattern of the figures set out in the Tables in this article. In any case the statistics given should enable anyone who may be so inclined to draw his own conclusions on any of the aspects of rehabilitation covered by the figures. For example, full information is given on the extent to which persons started but failed to complete rehabilitation courses, and on the numbers of follow-up cases which, because they were classed as ineffective, have been disregarded in calculating the percentages of "success" and "failure".

Of the 7,000 men and women in the sample, 5,801, or 83 per cent., completed the course at the Rehabilitation Unit, and, of these 5,801 persons, 4,598, or 79 per cent., were thereafter placed in employment or admitted to training courses. Of this latter number, 3,872, or 84 per cent., were effectively followed up in the investigation. The results of the investigation, analysed according to the medical groups of the persons concerned, are shown in the Tables, and they seem to indicate that there are no great variations from one medical group to another. This comparative uniformity in the results is no doubt due to the fact that before an applicant—whatever his medical group may be—is admitted to an I.R.U., the Rehabilitation Officer and the Centre Medical Officer ask themselves this question: "Is this man likely, after a short course of rehabilitation, to be fit for placing in industry or for entry to a Training Centre?" Thus it is only in relatively mild cases of epilepsy (or neurosis, or psychosis) that acceptance into an I.R.U. is likely in the first place; whereas very few straight medical or orthopaedic cases would be refused admission if they were recommended for a course by their

own doctor or by the surgeon in the hospital they attended. Nevertheless the Tables provide information about certain variations in the proportion of successful results.

The following Table shows, in relation to broad medical groups, the numbers of persons in the sample, the numbers of those who prematurely terminated their rehabilitation courses, and the

numbers who completed their courses and were then placed in employment or admitted to training courses or were unplaced. The lower Table shows, in percentage form, the proportions of persons in the sample who prematurely terminated their I.R.U. courses and the proportions of the remainder who were placed, admitted to training or unplaced.

Medical Group	No. of Cases included in Analysis	No. of Premature Terminations			No. who completed I.R.U. Courses			
		For Medical Reasons	For other Reasons	Total	No. Placed in Employment	No. Admitted to Training	No. Unplaced	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Amputation	224	27	18	45	102	29	48	179
Arthritis and Rheumatism ..	344	30	26	56	186	32	70	288
Diseases of Digestive System ..	557	70	30	100	327	44	86	457
Diseases of Heart or Circulatory System ..	516	66	29	95	269	42	110	421
Diseases of Respiratory System ..	574	62	42	104	293	46	131	470
Diseases of the Skin ..	78	8	10	18	43	11	6	60
Ear Defects ..	65	8	4	12	32	10	11	53
Injuries and Diseases of—								
Lower limbs ..	464	44	17	61	268	49	86	403
Upper limbs ..	325	30	15	45	207	32	41	280
Spine ..	308	29	11	40	180	36	52	268
Psychoneuroses ..	920	109	92	201	470	89	160	719
Organic Nervous Diseases—								
Epilepsy ..	159	17	8	25	94	18	22	134
Others ..	291	32	13	45	139	28	79	246
Mental Deficiency ..	73	6	13	19	43	2	9	54
Psychosis, including Schizophrenia ..	102	21	13	34	49	8	11	68
Tuberculosis—								
Respiratory ..	911	75	24	99	434	276	102	812
Other ..	190	14	5	19	96	42	33	171
All other Disabled ..	809	102	60	162	419	97	131	647
Able-bodied Unemployed ..	90	5	14	19	47	9	15	71
TOTALS ..	7,000	755	444	1,199	3,698	900	1,203	5,801

Medical Group	Premature Terminations as percentage of total cases in Medical Group			Premature Terminations for Medical Reasons as percentage of all Premature Terminations in Medical Group	Nos. Placed, Admitted to Training or Unplaced as percentage of total no. in Medical Group who completed I.R.U. Courses				No. Admitted to Training as percentage of total in Medical Group Placed or Admitted to Training
	For Medical Reasons	For other Reasons	Total		Placed in Employment	Admitted to Training	Total Placed in Employment or Admitted to Training	Unplaced	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Amputation	12	8	20	60	57	16	73	27	22
Arthritis and Rheumatism ..	9	8	16	54	76	11	76	24	15
Diseases of Digestive System ..	13	5	18	70	72	10	81	19	12
Diseases of Heart or Circulatory System ..	13	6	18	69½	64	10	74	26	13½
Diseases of Respiratory System ..	11	7	18	60	62	10	72	28	14
Diseases of the Skin ..	10	13	23	44	72	18	90	10	20
Ear Defects ..	12	6	18	67	60	19	79	21	24
Injuries and Diseases of—									
Lower limbs ..	9½	4	13	72	66½	12	79	21	15½
Upper limbs ..	9	5	14	67	74	11	85	15	13
Spine ..	9	4	13	72½	67	13	81	19	17
Psychoneuroses ..	12	10	22	54	65	12	78	22	16
Organic Nervous Diseases—									
Epilepsy ..	11	5	16	68	70	13	84	16	17
Others ..	11	4½	13½	71	56½	11	68	32	17
Mental Deficiency ..	8	18	26	32	80	4	84	17	4
Psychosis, including Schizophrenia ..	21	13	33	62	72	12	84	16	14
Tuberculosis—									
Respiratory ..	8	3	11	76	53	34	87	13	39
Other ..	7	3	10	74	56	24½	81	19	30
All other Disabled ..	13	7	20	63	65	15	80	20	19
Able-bodied Unemployed ..	6	16	21	26	66	13	79	21	16
TOTALS ..	11	6	17	63	64	15½	79	21	20

Premature Terminations

As is perhaps to be expected, rates of premature termination for medical reasons vary a good deal according to the medical group. That for psychosis is the highest of all. Analysis of the figures in columns 2 and 5 of the first Table above confirms the impression that there are significant differences in the rates of premature termination for all reasons. There are also highly significant and large differences in the ratio of terminations for medical reasons (or other reasons) to terminations for all reasons. Where the premature termination rate for all reasons is high, the ratio of terminations for medical reasons to terminations for all reasons tends to be low, and vice versa. For example, the premature termination rate is above 20 per cent. for amputation, skin diseases, mental deficiency, psychosis, all other disabled and the able-bodied unemployed. The ratio of terminations for medical reasons is only slightly below the average for amputation, psychosis and all other disabled, but it is low for skin diseases, mental deficiency and the able-bodied unemployed.

The higher rate of premature terminations in the last three cases is in part due to the relatively greater tendency among these people to leave the course for "other reasons". In the case of the mental defectives and the able-bodied unemployed this is perhaps not unexpected. In all groups there will be persons who are "fed-up", who "can't live on the maintenance allowance", or who obtain offers of employment while attending the course. Even if these are equally frequent in all groups, if their course is not terminated for medical reasons they will tend to leave for "other reasons". The chance of termination for medical reasons may vary from one type of disablement to another; it therefore follows that where the chance of termination for medical reasons is low the proportion of terminations for other reasons will be relatively higher.

Placing and Training of those who Completed Courses at I.R.U.s.

The variations from one medical group to another of the numbers placed in employment are of no great significance since so much depends upon the numbers admitted to training. The best way of

assessing results, therefore, is first to examine the placing and training results combined and then to examine the training results alone, both as percentages of those who completed the course and as percentages of the total of those placed in employment or admitted to training.

Placing and Training Results Combined

The combined totals of those placed in employment or admitted to training, expressed as percentages of the total numbers who completed I.R.U. courses, are shown in column 8 of the preceding Table. The percentage in the amputation group (73 per cent.) is surprisingly low, bearing in mind that these should be better than average rehabilitation prospects. Other results of the same order (though most of these might have been expected) are the *hearts* (74 per cent.), the *bronchitics* (72 per cent.), and the *other organic nervous diseases* (68 per cent.). The *skin disease* result (90 per cent. out of a fairly representative field of 78 cases) is a most encouraging one. The result for injuries, etc., of upper and lower limbs provides a surprise, in that immediate placing success with upper limb cases is better than with lower limb cases—in contrast with ultimate resettlement success in these two types of cases (see below). The *psychoneuroses* results at 78 per cent. are remarkably good. The *epilepsy* result (84 per cent.) is unexpectedly high, especially in the light of the relatively low premature terminations rate in this group. But this is a misleading indication, for, as will be seen from what is said later on in this article, the six months' follow-up reveals that epileptics are in fact a very poor resettlement prospect. The *tuberculosis* group is not only the second largest in the field (911 respiratory cases), but, next to the *skin disease* group, yields the most satisfactory "success" figure of all (87 per cent.).

Numbers Admitted to Training

The numbers admitted to training, expressed as percentages of the total numbers who completed I.R.U. courses and as percentages of the total numbers either placed in employment or admitted to training, are shown in columns 7 and 10 of the preceding Table.

There are indications here of the lessons the I.R.U. teams have learned from experience as regards the "trainability" of men and women within the separate medical groups. The following types of cases seem to have been adjudged relatively poor training prospects:—

	Number admitted to training as percentage of the number who completed an I.R.U. course	Number admitted to training as percentage of total number placed or admitted to training
Arthritis and Rheumatism ..	11	15
Digestive Cases ..	10	12
Heart, etc., Cases ..	10	13½
Bronchitics, etc. ..	10	14
Mental Defectives ..	4	4
Psychotics ..	12	14

Medical Group	Persons Placed in Employment								Persons Admitted to Training			
	No. of Cases of effective follow-up*	No. of Successes				No. of Failures				No. of Cases of effective follow-up†	No. who completed training satisfactorily	No. of unsatisfactory cases
		In same job as when first placed	In same employment but in different job	In other suitable employment	In unsuitable job	In temporary job	Unemployed	Sick				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Amputation ..	82	57	1	9	2	—	5	8	26	20	6	
Arthritis and Rheumatism ..	164	108	3	28	1	—	15	9	31	23	8	
Diseases of Digestive System ..	265	177	10	30	5	1	24	18	42	35	7	
Diseases of Heart or Circulatory System ..	211	138	5	34	3	1	16	14	34	25	9	
Diseases of Respiratory System ..	234	133	8	28	6	1	39	19	44	37	7	
Diseases of the Skin ..	36	20	2	6	1	—	4	3	10	10	—	
Ear Defects ..	30	20	1	5	—	—	3	—	10	7	3	
Injuries and Diseases of—												
Lower limbs ..	211	139	15	29	1	1	15	11	46	36	10	
Upper limbs ..	164	109	3	23	3	—	17	9	32	26	6	
Spine ..	156	102	3	21	2	—	18	10	31	26	5	
Psychoneuroses ..	387	214	11	77	7	—	50	28	81	64	17	
Organic Nervous Diseases—												
Epilepsy ..	75	31	—	12	2	—	22	8	14	7	7	
Others ..	121	63	2	17	3	1	23	12	23	17	6	
Mental Deficiency ..	37	21	1	4	—	—	9	2	2	2	—	
Psychosis, including Schizophrenia ..	45	24	3	7	—	—	7	4	7	5	2	
Tuberculosis—												
Respiratory ..	382	253	8	53	9	2	39	18	253	213	40	
Other ..	86	51	1	15	3	—	15	1	39	33	6	
All other Disabled ..	332	185	13	66	4	—	42	22	80	67	13	
Able-bodied Unemployed ..	40	22	—	10	1	—	7	—	9	6	3	
TOTALS ..	3,058	1,867	90	474	53	8	370	196	814	659	155	

* i.e., the total of 3,698 persons placed in employment less 25 reported dead, 542 who could not be traced and 73 who failed to reply to enquiries.
† i.e., the total of 900 persons admitted to training less 86 reported as still undergoing training or awaiting allocation to training centres.

The total numbers which, on the evidence of the follow-up enquiries, could be regarded as "successes" and the percentages which these successes formed of the total numbers of effective follow-up cases are shown in the following Table.

Medical Group	Persons Placed in Employment			Persons Admitted to Training		
	No. of Cases of effective follow-up	No. of Successes	Successes as percentage of Cases of effective follow-up	No. of Cases of effective follow-up	No. of Successes	Successes as percentage of Cases of effective follow-up
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Amputation ..	82	67	Per cent. 82	26	20	Per cent. 77
Arthritis and Rheumatism ..	164	139	85	31	23	74
Diseases of Digestive System ..	265	217	82	42	35	83
Diseases of Heart or Circulatory System ..	211	177	84	34	25	73½
Diseases of Respiratory System ..	234	169	72	44	37	84
Diseases of the Skin ..	36	28	78	10	10	100*
Ear Defects ..	30	26	87	10	7	70
Injuries and Diseases of—						
Lower limbs ..	211	183	87	46	36	78
Upper limbs ..	164	135	82	32	26	81
Spine ..	156	126	81	31	26	84
Psychoneuroses ..	387	302	78	81	64	79
Organic Nervous Diseases—						
Epilepsy ..	75	43	57	14	7	50
Others ..	121	82	68	23	17	74
Mental Deficiency ..	37	26	70	2	2	100*
Psychosis, including Schizophrenia ..	45	34	75½	7	5	71
Tuberculosis—						
Respiratory ..	382	314	82	253	213	84
Other ..	86	67	78	39	33	85
All other disabled ..	332	264	79½	80	67	84
Able-bodied Unemployed ..	40	32	80	9	6	67
TOTALS ..	3,058	2,431	79½	814	659	81

Follow-up of Employment Cases

The arthritis and rheumatism group, covering 164 cases effectively followed up, shows an unexpectedly good resettlement result at 85 per cent. In a reasonably large sample of 234 follow-up cases of *diseases of the respiratory system*, the success result of 72 per cent. is below average, no doubt because of the disabling nature of chronic bronchitis. In the group including *injuries and diseases of lower and upper limbs* there is no significant difference between the

* Of doubtful significance, because of smallness of sample.

On the other hand, rehabilitees from both respiratory and other forms of *tuberculosis* are judged extremely good training propositions. For lung cases, out of the very large field of 911 rehabilitees, 812 completed the course. Those admitted to training numbered 276 and constituted 34 per cent. of those who completed the course and 39 per cent. of those placed in employment or admitted to training. For other *tuberculosis* cases, out of 190 rehabilitees, 171 completed the course. Forty-two were admitted to training; these constituted 24½ per cent. of those who completed the course and 30 per cent. of those placed or admitted to training.

Follow-up Results

Six months after the men and women who completed rehabilitation courses had left the Units, follow-up enquiries were made concerning the 3,698 who had been placed in employment and the 900 who had been admitted to training courses. The following Table shows, by medical groups, the results of these follow-up enquiries.

results for lower and upper limbs, viz., 87 per cent. and 82 per cent., although they suggest a slightly better result for lower limbs. This is not unexpected but is in marked contrast to the initial placing results, where 66½ per cent. of those with lower limb injuries but 74 per cent. of those with upper limb injuries were placed in employment. On balance there would not appear to be much difference between the rehabilitation prospects in the two groups.

The *epilepsy* group gives rise to some anxiety. Although the initial placing results in these cases are fairly encouraging, 70 per cent. of those completing the course having been placed in employment, less than 60 per cent. of the 75 epileptics who were placed and included in the follow-up figures succeeded in resettling themselves after an I.R.U. course, even though these were people who had the disease in a very mild form. The long term results judged by the follow-up of 121 placings of persons suffering from *other organic nervous diseases* are similarly disappointing. In this group even the initial placing results (56½ per cent.) are less favourable than those for any other group except *tuberculosis* cases, where the low employment figures are more than offset by the high training figures. For *mental defectives* the number of cases (37 employment cases effectively followed up) is perhaps too small to warrant inferences from the data, although the prospects for the mental defectives seem to be slightly more hopeful than those for epileptics and persons suffering from other organic nervous diseases. This may be because admission to I.R.U. courses is confined to the milder cases of mental deficiency; some of the persons concerned are, in fact, discovered by the Vocational Officer at the I.R.U. to be of at least average intelligence.

The results in the *psychosis* group, in which 45 employment cases were followed up, are surprisingly good. This is no doubt due to the fact that in the really unstable cases there is premature termination at an early stage of the I.R.U. course. As is to be expected, the resettlement success within the very large *tuberculosis* group is above the average.

Follow-up of Training Cases

There are no statistically significant differences between the percentages for the different medical groups showing the proportion of training cases deemed successful. The sample is in fact too small for reliable conclusions to be drawn. Nevertheless the differences suggested may be real. If so, it may be necessary to limit the inflow of certain types of disabled persons to the Government Training Centres and other training establishments. In particular, more searching tests than are at present applied may have to be imposed for *epileptics* and victims of *other organic nervous diseases* before admitting them to expensive training courses. If the result for the very small group of so-called "able-bodied" (really the long unemployed elderly type of worker) should be substantiated in a larger sample, it would also become questionable whether this group ought in future to be considered for training save in cases where no doubt at all is felt regarding the probable outcome of the course.

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 134 to 155.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during February by 19,000 (18,000 males and 1,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,745,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 6,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 10,000, and other industries and services an increase of 3,000. 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 8,000 from 23,844,000 to 23,852,000.

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 266,151 to 251,297 between 14th February and 14th March, 1955, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 15,481 to 18,614. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 5,362 among males and 6,359 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken

as 100), was 149 at the end of March, compared with 146 at the end of February. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during March resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £1,266,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 3,119,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workers employed in engineering and shipbuilding, motor vehicle retail and repairing, and the iron and steel industry.

Retail Prices

At 15th March, 1955, the retail prices index was 146 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), the same figure as at 15th February, compared with 141 at 16th March, 1954.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during March 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 56,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 148,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 198, and, in addition, 29 stoppages which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

ECONOMIC SURVEY, 1955

The Economic Survey, 1955, has been presented to Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9412), price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 7½d. including postage). The Survey contains a review of the economic situation during 1954 and an assessment of future prospects. It deals with overseas trade and the balance of payments and with developments at home and gives the main economic information and statistics, some of which are now available for the first time, for the whole year. Most of the figures on which the review of 1954 is based, the Survey says, cannot yet be carried beyond the end of the year, and no detailed forecasts for 1955 are given in the Survey. The immediate prospects for the balance of payments and activity at home are considered in general terms. An Appendix to the Survey gives particulars about individual industries, including fuel and power, steel, the metal-using industries, building, textiles and clothing, and agriculture.

In making a general economic assessment of the year 1954 the Survey says that, at home, it was a successful year for the United Kingdom. Production continued to expand, living standards rose, there was an increase in the rate of industrial investment, and a high level of personal savings was maintained. In overseas trade and payments the United Kingdom again earned a substantial surplus on current account in the year as a whole; if defence aid is excluded, the surplus was about the same as in 1953. Though the position of the rest of the sterling area was less favourable than in the previous year, further progress was made with the rebuilding of the gold and dollar reserves in spite of substantial debt repayments. But the United Kingdom's balance of payments took a turn for the worse in the latter part of 1954, and at the same time there were indications that the pressure on the economy was increasing. Some of the main items of information given in more detail in other sections of the Survey are summarised below.

Overseas Trade and Payments in 1954

The Survey describes in general terms the world background in 1954 and the experience of the sterling area as a whole and then deals in detail with the United Kingdom's balance of payments situation. It refers to the fears felt early in 1954 that falling production in the United States would have serious repercussions on world trade and prices and on activity and employment in the United Kingdom and other countries. The recession did not, however, spread beyond North America and industrial production elsewhere continued to expand. The rapid rise in output which began in the second half of 1953 in the United Kingdom and Western Europe helped to sustain demand for primary products and avert a fall in commodity prices. The exports and imports of primary producing countries were greater in value in the first nine months of 1954 than in the same period of 1953, larger sales to Western Europe more than offsetting the fall in sales to the United States. The rise in imports of the primary producing countries was, however, considerably greater than the rise in exports. The exports of the overseas sterling area as a whole did not increase. Commodity prices on the average were fairly steady in 1954, but wool prices, which dropped in the autumn, were among those in which there was a considerable change. The recession in the United States reduced but did not reverse the outflow of dollars to the rest of the world and overseas military expenditure of the United States was particularly important in this connection. The sterling area's surplus with the rest of the world was greatly reduced in 1954, and, though the gold and dollar reserves rose, the rise was less than in the previous year. Moreover, the balance of payments and movement of reserves in the second half of 1954 were very much less favourable than in the first half. In 1954 the United Kingdom had a current deficit of £109 millions with non-sterling countries, compared with a surplus of £44 millions in 1953. About one-third of the worsening of the balance was

accounted for by the fall of £52 millions in receipts of defence aid and the rest was due to higher expenditure on non-sterling imports.

The payments estimates for the second half of 1954, published for the first time in the Survey, show the change which occurred in the United Kingdom's balance of payments in the autumn of 1954. There was an overall deficit on current account (including defence aid) amounting to £12 millions in the second half of the year, compared with a surplus of £172 millions in the first half-year. The estimates show an increase of £65 millions in the second half of the year in expenditure on imports, a decrease of £31 millions in export earnings, partly because of the dock strike, and a reduction of £90 millions in net invisible earnings, this being due partly to seasonal causes. The worsening of the United Kingdom's balance of payments situation was due entirely to a change from a surplus of £58 millions in the first half-year to a deficit of £167 millions in the second in its accounts with non-sterling countries. The balance of payments of the rest of the sterling area with non-sterling countries also deteriorated in the second half of 1954, partly for seasonal reasons. The sterling area as a whole had a deficit of £164 millions with the rest of the world in the second half of 1954, compared with a surplus of £171 millions in the first half. This change in the balance of payments position, the Survey says, lies behind the fall in the reserves and the weakening in the market quotations for sterling late in 1954 and early in 1955.

There were two main reasons for these developments; one was an increase in the volume of the United Kingdom's imports, the other was the worsening during 1954 in the terms of trade. The increase in United Kingdom imports was in part the natural result of rising industrial production and consumers' expenditure and in part was due to special causes, including possibly some stocking-up in anticipation of price increases. In addition, the position of the rest of the sterling area was adversely affected by the fall in wool prices in the autumn of 1954.

The United Kingdom Economy in 1954

In response to higher demand, production increased in 1954 in all the main sectors of the economy. Total output of goods and services is estimated to have risen by 4 per cent, and industrial production by 6½ per cent. The value at 1953 prices of the increase in supplies thus made available was about £625 millions, to which must be added £140 millions more goods and services imported in 1954 than in 1953. About one-half of the total increase in national output and imports was brought about by higher consumers' expenditure, one-sixth by increased investment in buildings, plant and machinery, and just under one-third by a rise in exports. Part of the increased industrial production was associated with the building up of stocks and work in progress in industry. The rise in exports at the end of 1953 was, the Survey says, probably an important initiating factor in the expansion of the economy in 1954, but it was mainly the increase in private demand at home which kept up the momentum of expansion later in the year.

In 1954, as in 1953, personal incomes rose sharply. There was an increase of 7½ per cent. in total wages and salaries, part of the increase being due to a higher level of employment and a rise in productivity but most of it to higher rates of pay. The gross trading profits of companies, including the trading surpluses of public corporations, also rose by 7½ per cent., and the incomes of self-employed persons by 5 per cent. Receipts of rent, dividends and interest by persons (before tax) rose by about £60 millions or just over 4 per cent. The total of personal incomes after tax rose by £645 millions (5½ per cent.), and consumers' expenditure is estimated to have risen by almost exactly the same amount. Prices of consumers' goods and services in 1954 were about 2 per cent. higher on average than in 1953, and, although personal expenditure increased by £646 millions, only two-thirds of this amount represented an increase in real consumption, so that the volume of

consumption increased in 1954 by about 4 per cent. The main increases, together accounting for about one-third of the total increase in consumption, were a rise in purchases of household goods and in expenditure on cars and motoring. Purchases of clothing and footwear rose by nearly 5 per cent. and of food by 4 per cent. Despite the higher level of consumption in 1954 personal savings were well maintained. In both 1953 and 1954 between 7 and 8 per cent. of total personal income after tax has been saved.

Total current expenditure on goods and services by the Government and local authorities fell slightly in 1954. Measured at 1953 prices, Government civil expenditure changed little, while the expenditure of local authorities continued to rise; defence expenditure, on the other hand, is estimated to have fallen by over £50 millions. There is a good deal of evidence, the Survey says, to suggest that the demand for investment by private manufacturing industry took a fresh upward turn during the year. In terms of 1953 prices fixed investment of all kinds rose by 5 per cent. in 1954 compared with 1953. Over half of the increase was in new building and rather under half was in plant, machinery and vehicles (including ships and aircraft). Most of the increase in investment in building was in industrial and commercial building; there was only a small rise in investment in new housing.

Production and Employment in 1954

The Survey shows how the different elements of demand influenced production in different industries in 1954 and how demand for commodities for industrial use influenced imports. Of the total increase of 6½ per cent. in industrial output in 1954, about half was in the metal and metal-using industries, particularly in the industries producing motor cars and metal consumer goods. There was also a rapid growth in output in chemicals, paper and printing, and miscellaneous manufacturing. Output in the textile, leather, and clothing industries rose comparatively little. Building output rose, but not to the full extent of the increase in new building, since there was a decline in repair work. Mining output was little higher than in 1953. Increases in exports and fixed investment and the boom in home demand for motor cars and household goods led to higher production of metal goods, which in turn had secondary effects on other industries. The pattern of the increases in demand and production was much different in 1954 from that of 1953, when the greatest increase in output occurred in textiles and clothing while output of metal goods rose comparatively little. There were no important shortages of materials, apart from nickel and a few particular types of steel, to hold up production in 1954, but home supplies of coal and steel had to be supplemented by imports. Because steel production at home expanded, there was a substantial saving in imports of steel despite increased consumption, but coal production did not increase in proportion to the demands of the expanding economy. Although industrial production in 1954 increased by 6½ per cent., there was an increase of only 2 per cent. in the volume of merchandise imports. The main reason for this relatively small increase was the reversal in 1954 of the stock-building in food and feedstuffs which took place in 1953. A comparatively small rise in 1954 in output in the textile and clothing industries, which are heavy users of imported materials, also helped to keep down the rise in imports. Apart from the reductions in imports of food and in special imports of aircraft and machine tools for defence, the rise in the volume of imports, the Survey says, was broadly in line with the rise in industrial activity.

The growth of industrial activity in 1954 was accompanied by rising employment and longer working hours. Output per man-year is shown, by a comparison of the index of industrial production with the corresponding figures for employment, to have risen by about 4 per cent. Total civil employment increased more in 1954 than in any year since 1947, while unemployment reached a lower point than in any other post-war year except 1951. Between the end of 1953 and the end of 1954 the total numbers in civil employment increased by 351,000. The total increase in civil employment was brought about by an increase of 267,000 in the working population (the largest increase in any year since the war), a reduction of 64,000 in unemployment, and a reduction of 20,000 in the size of the Armed Forces. Employment in manufacturing industry rose by 258,000, most of the increase being in the metals, engineering and vehicles group of industries; the increase in this group was 177,000, including about 50,000 in vehicle manufacture and 50,000 in the industries making electrical goods and equipment. Outside manufacturing, the Survey says, the most notable changes were an increase of 77,000 in distribution and decreases of about 20,000 each in transport and agriculture. There were 64,000 fewer unemployed at the end of 1954 than at the beginning. All parts of the country shared in the decline in unemployment, the biggest reductions being in the London and South-Eastern and the North-Western Regions. The only industry group showing increased unemployment was textiles and the increase here was only 1,000; there was a reduction in unemployment in the clothing industry. The amount of short-time working in the manufacturing industries was low throughout the year, affecting only one operative in every 200. Overtime working continued to increase, particularly in the metals, engineering and vehicles group, and in the last week in November 28½ per cent. of operatives in manufacturing industries were working overtime compared with 27 per cent. a year earlier. There was a rise in the average number of hours worked in manufacturing from 45·9 a week in October, 1953, to 46·3 in October, 1954. The higher demand for labour during 1954 was also reflected in a rise in the number of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled.

The Survey gives some estimates of costs of production in 1954. In manufacturing industry, the rise in productivity last year is estimated to have kept pace with the increase in earnings, so that

labour costs per unit of output remained roughly constant. Prices of raw materials fell slightly on average in 1954 compared with 1953, but there was a rise in costs of fuel. Taking labour costs and fuel and material costs together, there appears to have been no substantial change in unit costs from 1953 to 1954. In the economy as a whole, however, money incomes rose faster than real output (i.e., output measured at constant prices), and consequently final prices of goods and services rose slightly.

Prospects for 1955

In appraising the present outlook, the Survey deals with recent trends in the balance of payments and their implications for the future, the conditions to be expected in export markets and the immediate prospects for output in the United Kingdom, and, finally, discusses the prospects for the expansion of the economy in the long run.

The change in the balance of payments position in the second half of 1954 has been reflected in the latest monthly trade returns and the Survey reviews the measures taken in February to deal with the situation. These measures were designed to moderate the expansion of home demand and so limit demand for imports and give added encouragement to exports. The Survey says that the progress made in the last two years in raising production and productivity has proved the underlying strength of the economy, but the pace of economic expansion must not be allowed to endanger the maintenance of a proper balance between imports and exports. The comparatively small rise in 1954 in the volume of imports despite higher levels of production and consumption was due mainly to the fall in stocks of food and feedstuffs. Normally, higher industrial activity and incomes at home must be expected to lead to a more or less corresponding increase in demand for imports. In addition, special factors have contributed to the recent rise in the import bill. Output of coal has not kept pace with rising demand; the demand for steel has run ahead of home production, in spite of the expansion of steel-making capacity in this country; and the need for imports of cereals has been increased by last year's poor harvest. Furthermore, import prices have been rising and in February were 5 per cent. above last year's average. This higher level of prices, if maintained, would add over £150 millions a year to the value of imports. No offset to additional expenditure on imports can be expected in the near future from higher invisible earnings. Defence aid will probably be about the same this year as last. In these circumstances, a continued rise in demand for imports cannot be reconciled with the need for a surplus in the balance of payments unless there is a considerable increase in export earnings.

In 1954 the volume of United Kingdom exports increased by 6 per cent., although Germany and Japan showed larger increases and our share of world trade fell from just over 21 per cent. in 1953 to about 20½ per cent. in 1954. No further expansion of sales to Australia and New Zealand can be expected this year, but the opportunities for increasing our exports to some other countries appear rather more favourable than a year ago. This is true in particular of North America, where business activity has recovered in recent months, and also of Persia and Egypt, where trade prospects have been improved by recent agreements. Many of the Colonies should also provide larger markets for exports as expenditure on development increases. In Western Europe industrial production is still rising, and trade within Europe is buoyant. Commodity prices are at such a level that the imports of most of the primary producing countries should be well maintained.

The increase in international trade has been greatly assisted during the last year by the deliberate policies of cutting down restrictions on trade and payments which have been followed by the United Kingdom and other countries in Western Europe and the Commonwealth. The Survey points out, however, that, while our industries have benefited from freer access to supplies of raw materials, and some of the barriers to the expansion of our own exports have been removed, so have barriers to the trade of other countries. British exports will, therefore, need to be highly competitive if full advantage is to be taken of the opportunities for expanding overseas sales.

In dealing with the outlook for production, the Survey says that some further expansion of demand and production seems likely this year on the assumption that present trends and policies continue. It is essential, however, to maintain a proper balance between home demand and export demand. At home a further increase is likely both in fixed investment and consumers' expenditure, both of which reached record levels last year. Industry should have the capacity to increase output appreciably. Most of the increase in output must come from higher productivity, but there may be a further slight increase in the working population and the full benefits have still to be felt of the increase of 4½ per cent. last year in the labour force in engineering. Supplies of fuel and materials should be adequate for higher production, although home production of coal and steel is having to be supplemented by large imports. The Survey emphasises that, from the point of view of the balance of payments, developments in coal, steel and agriculture are of particular importance, and expresses disappointment at the trend of coal production. Attention is drawn also to the need for greater use in agriculture of home-grown feedstuffs to replace imports.

The Survey notes as encouraging the recent signs that investment in some branches of manufacturing industry is increasing. Among manufacturing industries in which further increases in investment are expected this year are iron and steel, motor manufacture, chemicals and synthetic fibres. In the basic industries there is a continuing upward trend and further increases, estimated at about £75 millions, are expected in investment in coal mining, electricity, gas, rail and air transport, and Post Office services.

The Survey says that, at home, the main objective of Government economic policy is to ensure that, while the level of purchasing power is not so high as to interfere with the growth of exports or to attract more imports than we can afford, adequate incentives are provided for long-run expansion. This involves the maintenance of full employment, and of the kind of economic climate which is stimulating to industrial development and research and encourages a dynamic and go-ahead attitude in industry. The Survey refers, looking beyond the immediate future, to the major programmes of new investment in atomic energy, iron and steel, and in roads and railways, and comments that a massive investment programme of this kind, backed by the Government, is a contribution of real significance to the maintenance of full employment. At the same time the Government's external policies aim at encouraging the growth of international trade, since a satisfactory rate of expansion cannot be achieved in this country unless world trade is expanding. The Survey notes that in the prosperous conditions of the last two years there have been indications of a growing confidence and enterprise in industry, and of a greater readiness on the part of both managements and workers in expanding industries to get rid of unnecessary restrictions on output. If we are to achieve a sustained expansion without undue internal or external strains, costs and prices must be kept stable. It may be necessary, if the terms of trade move against us, temporarily to limit the increase in home demand in order that more resources can be diverted to meeting export orders, but the economy should be able to adapt itself to moderate fluctuations in the terms of trade without serious internal repercussions.

The Survey concludes that, so long as there is no serious and persistent adverse trend in the terms of trade, there is every prospect that more of our resources can be used in future for the improvement of living standards. The rate of progress will depend on how fast we expand our productive capacity and raise productivity. Productivity should benefit from the maintenance of prosperous conditions at home and from the added incentive to effort which the prospect of rising consumption affords. An economy in which production and productivity are rising fast, and new lines of production are being continually developed, should be in a good position to hold its own in export markets. General confidence in the possibilities of expansion will do much to ensure that expansion is in fact achieved.

ABOLITION OF RUBBER RECLAMATION WAGES COUNCIL

On 21st March the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Rubber Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) (Abolition) Order, 1955. The Order came into operation on 4th April.

The Wages Council which has now been abolished was the successor to the Trade Board set up in 1939. In recent years there has been considerable improvement both in organisation and in the standards of wages and conditions of employment in the trade. The Rubber Reclamation National Joint Industrial Council, which was established in 1946, has submitted that it now regulates the wages and conditions of the great majority of workers in the trade and that the Wages Council therefore serves no useful purpose.

The Minister has had regard to the claim of the National Joint Industrial Council in coming to his decision. The abolition of the Wages Council was a necessary step in order to bring about the replacement of statutory machinery by the voluntary machinery established by employers' and workers' organisations in the trade.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1955 No. 454) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. including postage).

EQUAL PAY FOR MEN AND WOMEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in the House of Commons on 25th January that the negotiating committee of the Civil Service National Whitley Council had presented a joint report to the Council regarding the gradual introduction of equal pay for men and women in the non-industrial Civil Service in grades in which there is common recruitment of men and women, and where common conditions of employment obtain. The report proposed a scheme under which the existing women's scales would be increased by seven equal annual instalments so that, on the payment of the seventh instalment, women's scales would become identical with men's scales. For certain grades, e.g., typists, machine and duplicator operators, etc., special common scales were agreed which were higher than the present women's scales but somewhat lower than the scales at present in force for the relatively small number of men serving in these grades. The men in post prior to 1st April, 1955, would, however, retain their present scales. Grades in which no men were employed were outside the scope of the negotiating committee.

The Chancellor stated that, subject to the final acceptance of the proposals by the Staff Side of the Council, the Government proposed to put the scheme into operation as from 1st January, 1955, and that the process would then be completed on 1st January, 1961. The necessary Supplementary Estimate has now been approved by a Resolution in Committee of Supply, and Treasury instructions, dated 18th March, which have been agreed with the Staff Side of the Council, authorise Departments to put the first stage of the scheme into effect as soon as possible.

COURT OF INQUIRY INTO NEWSPAPER DISPUTE

On 4th April the Minister of Labour and National Service appointed a Court of Inquiry into the causes and circumstances of the dispute between members of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Electrical Trades Union. The members of the Court were Sir John Forster, K.B.E., Q.C. (Chairman), Mr. S. M. Caffyn, and Mr. W. J. P. Webber. The Report of the Court of Inquiry has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9439), price 6d. net (7½d. including postage).

The Report first reviews the history of the dispute, which concerned the terms of new wage agreements to replace agreements that expired on 31st October, 1954. The Newspaper Proprietors' Association has 22 agreements with fourteen trade unions, and 90 per cent. of its employees belong to unions affiliated to the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, of which the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Electrical Trades Union are not members. Following discussions with the Federation, the Association made an offer to these two unions similar to that which it had already made to the federated unions. This offer was, however, refused by the maintenance men's unions, and the Association, in turn, rejected their counter-claim for an increase of 58s. 6d. a week. An improved final offer made on 24th January, 1955, was unacceptable to the two unions, who subsequently gave notice of strike effective from 25th March. It was stated that some other unions had accepted the offer, others were considering it, and one was prepared to go to arbitration. The Report then gives a summary of the contentions of the parties to the dispute before setting out the comments and conclusions of the Court.

In their comments and conclusions the Court say that, whilst appreciating the feelings of the members of the two unions that proper negotiations had not taken place, they consider that the precipitate action of local officials in calling an unofficial strike was unjustified. It was regrettable that the unions had been unwilling to submit their claim to arbitration. The Court considers that the wages of maintenance workers should continue to find their place in the wage structure of the newspaper industry, and that the rates must bear fair comparison with those in the general engineering industry and be in a broad relationship with those of other craftsmen in the newspaper industry. In the light of the existing wage pattern the claim for an additional 58s. 6d. a week was unrealistic. The Court takes the view that no method of negotiating general wage increases in the industry is likely to be regarded as satisfactory by the maintenance men unless it provides for their representation at all stages. They therefore consider it desirable that the fourteen trade unions, including the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Electrical Trades Union, should co-operate to establish an appropriate central body which should in future negotiate with the Newspaper Proprietors' Association on questions of common concern, including pay and conditions. Pending the establishment of such a body and the examination by it of the wage structure and general pattern of the industry, the Court were of opinion that the maintenance workers should return to work without prejudice on the basis of the employers' existing offer.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION INTO GAS INDUSTRY DISPUTE

On 29th March the Minister of Labour and National Service appointed a Committee of Investigation to inquire into the difference in the gas industry which had arisen from a claim by the Plumbing Trades Union to negotiate terms and conditions of employment on behalf of their members employed in gas distribution. The members of the Committee were Mr. C. W. Guillebaud, C.B.E., M.A. (Chairman), Brigadier L. C. Mandelberg, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., and Mr. A. G. Tomkins, C.B.E.

The hearings were held in private on 6th April. The Committee have presented their Report to the Minister.

PAMPHLETS ON EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, ETC.

Articles published in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1954 (page 154), and earlier issues described briefly the contents of pamphlets on employment, training, etc., prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and other Government Departments. Notes on two further pamphlets which have been issued are given below. Copies can be obtained through Local Offices of the Ministry.

The pamphlet entitled "Sanatorium Nursing" has been revised (N.R.L.4 (Revised September, 1954)). It gives brief particulars of the facilities available for training as a specialist nurse in a tuberculosis sanatorium, the allowances paid during training, and the scales of salaries and allowances for qualified sanatorium nurses.

In a pamphlet entitled "Persons Undergoing Training in Workshops for the Blind" (P.L. 322 (Revised)) information is given about the conditions of training and the allowances payable by the Ministry of Labour and National Service to approved blind persons training in workshops for the blind. The pamphlet has been prepared for the use of workshop managers, trainees, and others interested in the welfare of blind persons.

NATIONAL SERVICE National Service Act, 1955

The National Service Act, 1955,* received the Royal Assent on 29th March. Its provisions are similar to those of the Bill (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1954, page 411).

The object of the Act is to extend to 36 years the present upper age-limit for liability to National Service of certain men who are absent from Great Britain in the last year of their liability under the National Service Acts, 1948 to 1950. The present upper age-limit for liability is 26 years in the normal case and 30 years in the case of registered medical practitioners and dentists, both age-limits being subject to extension by any period of postponement of call-up on hardship grounds a person may have had.

The men affected are those who reach the present upper age-limit on or after 1st January, 1955, who were absent from Great Britain for not less than a total of 28 days in the last year of their liability under the National Service Acts, 1948 to 1950, and who were either liable to be called up immediately before reaching the upper age-limit or would have been so liable but for the fact that they were not then ordinarily resident in Great Britain. In the latter case, the man must have been ordinarily resident in Great Britain at some time after reaching the age of 17 years 8 months (the minimum age for compulsory registration under the National Service Act, 1948).

Men excluded from the Act are those who, after attaining the present upper age-limit, become persons of any of the descriptions specified in the First Schedule to the National Service Act, 1948 (which specifies certain classes of persons not liable to be called up), or are nationals or citizens of, or domiciled in, Her Majesty's dominions outside Great Britain, or are already liable until the age of 36 because they have a liability under section 23 of the 1948 Act to complete interrupted service.

Where the Act applies, the Minister of Labour and National Service may serve a written notice under section 8 of the 1948 Act upon the man concerned at any time up to his 36th birthday requiring him to submit himself to medical examination. Upon such a notice being served, the National Service Acts, 1948 to 1950, will apply to him as if the upper age-limit were 36, and notwithstanding that he may no longer be ordinarily resident in Great Britain. Where a man is summoned to medical examination, a document is to be sent with the notice explaining the effect of the Act.

During the Parliamentary debates on the Bill specific assurances were given that *bona fide* merchant seamen whose work necessarily takes them out of the country will not be called up under this Act.

Deferment of National Service of Students in 1955-56

The arrangements for the academic year 1955-56 for the deferment of National Service of students at Universities and certain other educational institutions, and for deferment to remain at school, have been set out in a Memorandum issued jointly by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the Ministry of Education, the Scottish Education Department, and some other Government Departments. The Memorandum is issued for the guidance of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of Universities, University Colleges, Agricultural and Technical Colleges and certain other institutions of further education, and Headmasters of Secondary Schools. It states that the arrangements for the deferment of students operating in 1954-55 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1954, page 153) will be repeated in 1955-56.

Admission of Ex-Service Men


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

Deferment of National Service

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

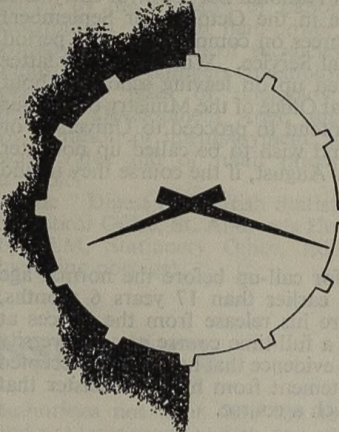
Students who lose their places at the University or other similar institution they were attending, whether through examination failure or otherwise, will normally have their deferment terminated forthwith. Some restriction is placed upon changes from one course of studies to another, although it is not intended to prevent alterations or changes of direction within a recognised scheme of study such as are common at many Universities and are made under the guidance of the University authorities. The rule is that if a course of studies is for four years or longer, change to a different course is not permitted after the commencement of the third year of the course. If the length of the course is two or three years,

* 3 & 4 Eliz. 2. Ch. 11. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (4½d. including postage).



**FACTORY
TIME UNDER
AUTOMATIC
CONTROL
AND SUPERVISION**

by means of the
**International
Superelectric
Master Clock
Time System**



Attendance time recording, job timing, electric clocks and time signalling—uniform and accurate in every department.
Automatic Supervision—an exclusive International feature—makes assurance of accuracy and uniformity doubly sure.
Complete flexibility—units can be disconnected or added without affecting the remainder of the system.

Independent of fluctuations in electricity supply, operates without batteries.

IBM UNITED KINGDOM LTD.
formerly INTERNATIONAL TIME RECORDING CO. LTD

DIVISIONS

Time Recording :: Ticketograph :: Electric Typewriters
Electric Accounting Machines

8 BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1 Telephone: MAYfair 2004
Showrooms and Offices also at Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds and Glasgow
FACTORIES: LONDON AND GOUROCK

International Business Machines

change is not permitted after the commencement of the second year.

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

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

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

Deferment to Remain at School

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

A student who wishes to sit or re-sit an external examination may apply for deferment to remain in full-time attendance at school or similar educational establishment until the end of the school year in which he takes the examination. The deferment, however, can in no case extend beyond the end of the school year in which the student becomes 19 years of age. A student may also apply for deferment (a) if he wishes to remain at school until

the end of the school year in which he becomes 18 and has been provisionally accepted for a University or comparable course in the following October but is not sitting for an external examination because he has already passed a qualifying examination or (b) if he wishes to remain at school until the end of the school year in which he becomes 18 to fit in his National Service with entry to a University or comparable course in the October (or September) following his release from the Forces on completion of his period of two years' whole-time National Service. Where, for this latter reason, students wish to be called up on leaving school without delay they should inform the Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service that they intend to proceed to University or College after National Service and wish to be called up not later than the following September (or August, if the course they intend to take will begin in September).

Early Call-up

Arrangements may be made for call-up before the normal age of 18 years 3 months, but not earlier than 17 years 6 months, where a student wishes to ensure his release from the Forces at a convenient time to commence a full-time course at a University or College, provided he furnishes evidence that he has been accepted or registered, or produces a statement from his Headmaster that he is a *bona fide* candidate for such a course.

Students who may be Unfit for the Forces

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

Procedure, etc.

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

Deferment of Police Cadets

In a Parliamentary Question addressed to the Minister of Labour and National Service, the Minister was asked whether, having regard to the shortage of men in the Metropolitan and certain other police forces and of the urgent need to bring them up to full strength, he would arrange to defer indefinitely the call-up for National Service of police cadets.

In reply on 22nd March the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service stated that the Government had decided that, subject to an upper limit of 2,000 a year, police cadets would not be called up for National Service so long as they continued to serve as cadets with, and subsequently as members of, a regular police force. This decision had been taken having regard not only to the vital part played by the police force in the preservation of law and order in peace-time, but also to the heavy burden which would fall on them in the event of war. Should such a cadet or policeman leave the police under the age of 26 years, he would immediately become liable for National Service.

These arrangements do not apply to men entering a regular police force other than through the avenue of a cadetship.

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG MEN AFTER NATIONAL SERVICE

In a Written Reply to a Parliamentary Question on 31st March the Minister of Labour and National Service gave some information about the results of the enquiry into the effects of National Service on the employment of young men (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1954, page 192).

The Minister said that 13,010 National Service men who were released from whole-time National Service in September, 1953, were invited to take part in this enquiry. Of these men, 10,708, or over 80 per cent., were willing to co-operate and their experiences up to nine months after their release from Service were recorded. The first analyses were directed towards finding out the proportion of men in various groups who, in June, 1954, seemed to be satisfactorily settled in civil life either in industry or in further education. Figures already available from this analysis were given by the Minister and have been reproduced in the Official Report. They

show that over 90 per cent. of the men may be regarded as satisfactorily settled.

The Minister added that the enquiry has provided a great deal of valuable information which is being further examined in detail in consultation with the Advisory Council on the Relationship between Employment in the Services and Civilian Life. As soon as this examination is completed a full report will be published.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY CENTRE

The Safety, Health and Welfare Museum has recently been completely re-organised. On 22nd March it was formally re-named the Industrial Health and Safety Centre by the Minister of Labour and National Service.

The Centre is a permanent exhibition of methods, arrangements and appliances for promoting safety, health and welfare in industry. Its up-to-date collection of exhibits include many which are lent by manufacturers and can be demonstrated in use. Among the exhibits at the Centre are charts and models showing the incidence and variety of the main industrial diseases, apparatus for dust removal and dust collection, masks and other appliances for protection against dust, protective clothing for feet, hands and head, equipment for first aid, types of seating and washing facilities, canteen equipment, and a section illustrating the principles of good lighting and heating. Exhibits showing the principles involved in the fencing of machinery include a number of types of guards, instant stop mechanisms, mechanical appliances to replace hand operations, and safety features incorporated in the design of the machines themselves. Different types of switches, fuse boxes and special lighting fittings for dusty and dangerous atmospheres are displayed in the electricity section, in which methods of testing and types of wiring are also demonstrated. The building section includes models of wooden and tubular scaffolding showing the application of building regulations. Other sections at the Centre deal with safe practice in the use of chemicals, methods of combating fire, the use of hand tools, and a number of other health and safety matters.

The Industrial Health and Safety Centre, at 97 Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday to Friday and from 10 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday. H.M. Inspectors of Factories are in attendance to conduct parties of visitors and to deal with enquiries. Copies of a leaflet briefly describing the Centre may be obtained on request at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

INDUSTRIAL MODERNISATION IN SOUTH WALES

In reply to a Parliamentary Question the Secretary of State for the Home Department made a statement on 18th March following discussions he has had recently with members of the Lloyd Committee appointed early in 1953 to advise the Government on the industrial modernisation of the west of South Wales (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1953, page 87).

The Home Secretary said that by last summer the Committee had dealt comprehensively with its main tasks and had submitted three confidential reports, about road communications, railway communications, and the attraction of new industry. Arising out of the first of these, the Government had already announced a comprehensive programme of road development for South Wales. The Committee had been primarily concerned with the long-term problems of the area. This applied particularly to the report about the attraction of new industry, in which the Committee had furnished the Government with extremely valuable information for their guidance in framing future policy.

As a result of his discussions with the Committee the Home Secretary said it was concluded that for the immediate future there was little more the Committee could do to assist the Government, and that the best course would be for the Committee to dissolve on the understanding, willingly agreed to by the members, that the Government would be able to rely on the assistance of members, or of the whole Committee, if it should prove necessary in the future to reconstitute it.

The statement added that the position in west South Wales had improved. The healthy state of existing industry was shown by the fact that, since the Committee was set up two years ago, there had been an increase in employment more than sufficient to absorb the redundancies which occurred in 1953, with the result that the rate of unemployment in the area had declined substantially. This development had been aided by the efforts of the Government and members of the Committee to encourage industrialists seeking new quarters to set up in the area. The Home Secretary hoped that the decision to dissolve the Committee would be regarded as a mark of the Government's confidence in the future of the area. The Government did not intend to slacken their continuous efforts to promote the welfare of west South Wales.

DIGEST OF SCOTTISH STATISTICS

The fifth issue, (April, 1955) of the half-yearly "Digest of Scottish Statistics" has recently been published. It contains 66 statistical Tables and a page of charts illustrating the social and economic life of Scotland. The statistics, mainly for the years 1948 to 1954, which the Digest contains are grouped in fifteen main sections relating to population and vital statistics; labour; national health service; industrial production; fuel and power; raw materials; manufactured goods; building; agriculture, forestry and fishing; merchant shipping; transport and communications; finance; education; justice and crime; and miscellaneous, which includes details of the value of sales by large retailers and of the processing and production of food and drink. The fourth of these sections contains the Index of Industrial Production, which provides a general measure of quarterly changes in the volume of industrial production as a whole in Scotland and also of changes in production in particular

industries. The Index shows that production as a whole was 24 per cent. greater in 1954 than in 1948; the increase in 1954 compared with 1953 was 5 per cent. Statistics contributed wholly or partly by the Ministry of Labour and National Service include distribution of total man-power, estimated numbers of insured employees, employment vacancies filled and unfilled, analysis by industries of numbers unemployed, numbers unemployed and percentage rates of unemployment in Scotland and in the Scottish Development Area, analysis of registered unemployed by duration of unemployment, and the index figures of weekly wage rates and of retail prices for the United Kingdom as a whole.

The "Digest of Scottish Statistics" is prepared by the Scottish Statistical Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, and is published by H.M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, price 4s. net (4s. 2d. including postage).

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Membership of National Insurance Advisory Committee

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has appointed Mrs. Annie Myfanwy Howell, J.P., of Newport, Monmouthshire, to be a member of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in place of Mrs. Leonora Davies, M.B.E., J.P., who resigned owing to pressure of other work. Mrs. Davies had served on the Committee since 1950.

The National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1947, page 373) was set up under the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1946. The Minister is required under the Act to submit preliminary drafts of proposed Regulations to the Committee for consideration and report before the Regulations are made.

Increases in certain National Insurance Benefits

On 29th March the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1955. The preliminary draft of the Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 48) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published as House of Commons Paper No. 102 (Session 1954-55).

The Regulations now made came into operation on 5th April and, apart from a provision revoking the Provisional Regulations made on 7th January (S.I. 1955 No. 46), reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft. The Regulations are made as a consequence of the National Insurance Act, 1954, which provided for increasing the rates of contributions and benefits. They prescribe increased rates for persons entitled to national insurance benefits at less than the standard rates because of a deficient contribution record or because they are hospital in-patients, in order to bring these rates into conformity with the higher standard rates of benefit payable under the 1954 Act. The Regulations also make certain other minor or consequential amendments associated with the introduction of the new contribution and benefit rates.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1955 No. 493) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price, respectively, 9d. and 4d. net each (10½d. and 5½d. including postage).

Cash Maternity Benefits

On 30th March the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Maternity Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Regulations, 1955. The preliminary draft of the Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 11), whose Report has been published as House of Commons Paper No. 103 (Session 1954-55). Amendments recommended by the Committee have been incorporated in the Regulations now made.

The Regulations amend the maternity benefit provisions relating to mothers who had arranged to have their babies at home but who are taken urgently to hospital for an emergency confinement and return home within a few days. These mothers will in future become eligible for a home confinement grant in the case of confinements taking place on or after 6th April, when the Regulations came into operation.

The home confinement grant could hitherto only be paid if the baby was born at home or in accommodation where the full cost of the mother's maintenance was payable otherwise than out of public funds. The new Regulations provide that, when arrangements had been made for the confinement to take place in such accommodation, the grant may be paid even though the confinement takes place elsewhere, subject to certain conditions. These conditions are (a) that the arrangements for the mother's admission to the accommodation in which the confinement took place were made not more than two days before the date of her admission; and (b) that she was discharged with the approval of the hospital

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in Wales may be obtained quickly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 109 ST. MARY STREET, CARDIFF

agreements reached between them. Provision is made for the case where a national of any of the countries has been insured in three or more of the countries. This Convention also enables nationals of any of the five countries who go to reside in any of the countries to take advantage of the provisions of the bilateral agreements which provide for the preservation of acquired rights to benefit. The Order made by Her Majesty in Council on 17th March, in addition to giving effect to the provisions of the bilateral agreement between the United Kingdom and Luxembourg, gives effect also to the Multilateral Convention in so far as the provisions of that Convention provide for reciprocity with Luxembourg. It modifies

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

128th Session of the Governing Body

The 128th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from 1st to 4th March, 1955, under the Chairmanship of Mr. R. Ago, Government representative of Italy. The United Kingdom Government was represented by Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Also from the United Kingdom were Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., LL.D., General Manager of the Shipping Federation Limited and Chairman of the International Standing Committee and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives.

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

European Regional Conference

The Governing Body authorised the Director-General to circulate to European Governments and international organisations concerned the resolutions and conclusions adopted at the European Regional Conference which was held in Geneva from 24th January to 5th February, 1955 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 92), and to submit to the Governing Body at a later date proposals to give effect to them. It also agreed to the establishment of study groups of experts to examine two questions which had been discussed at the Conference. These were: (1) the social problems raised by proposals for closer economic integration in Europe; and (2) a proposed statistical enquiry into wages and other labour costs in European countries.

Method of Appointment of Employers' and Workers' representatives at the International Labour Conference

The Governing Body resumed consideration of a proposal put forward at the 127th Session in Rome in November, 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 13) for the establishment of a tripartite Committee to examine Article 3(5) of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation and to make proposals for its amendment so as to ensure that employers' and workers' representatives at the International Labour Conference were appointed only after nomination by organisations which were free and independent of their Governments.

After discussion the Governing Body adopted in place of this proposal a resolution authorising the Director-General to appoint, after consultation with the Officers of the Governing Body, a committee of independent persons to prepare a report covering the membership of the International Labour Organisation regarding the extent of the freedom of employers' and workers' organisations from Government domination or control, it being understood that every effort would be made to submit the report by the end of October, 1955. The resolution also recorded the Governing Body's decision to consider immediately, in the light of the results of the report, whether any, and if so what, steps might be taken as a matter of urgency to deal with the situation disclosed.

Financial Matters

The budget proposals for 1956 presented by the Director-General provided for a net expenditure budget of 8,058,191 United States dollars. The Governing Body finally adopted a net expenditure budget of 7,395,729 dollars, which compares with a net expenditure budget of 6,745,196 dollars for 1955. Owing to the increase in membership of the Organisation during the past year, most countries will be required to contribute a lower percentage of the total and also a lower net sum than in previous years. The budget estimates will be submitted to the International Labour Conference at its 38th Session in June.

The Allocations Committee of the Governing Body considered the question of the future scale of contributions of States Members and had before it proposals for bringing the International Labour Organisation scale into line with the United Nations scale by three equal steps over a period of three years starting in 1957. After discussion it was agreed that these proposals should be further considered by the Committee at its meeting in November, 1955.

Freedom of Association

The Governing Body approved proposals by its Committee on Freedom of Association regarding ten cases of alleged infringements of trade union rights, while noting that consideration of a further twelve cases had been adjourned by the Committee to a later date.

the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Acts in their application to persons affected by those provisions.

Copies of the Order (which contains Schedules reproducing the text of the Multilateral Convention of 7th November, 1949, and of the Convention between the United Kingdom and Luxembourg) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. net (10½d. including postage). A Command Paper (Cmd. 9409, price 1s. 3d. net, 1s. 4½d. including postage) has also been published and gives the text, both in English and in French, of the Convention on Social Security between the United Kingdom and Luxembourg and of a Protocol concerning benefits in kind.

Of the ten cases, the Committee recommended that five should be dismissed as not calling for further examination.

The remaining five cases, on which the Committee made recommendations for the consideration of the Governing Body, included one concerning a number of allegations against the South African Government by the World Federation of Trade Unions and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions regarding the manner in which certain legislation was being applied by the Government. In its findings the Committee, while taking fully into consideration the statements made by the South African Government in their reply and recognising that the Government are faced with a situation of special difficulty, particularly because of the different stages of development reached by the various peoples inhabiting its territory, listed a number of points which it recommended should be communicated to the South African Government in the hope that they would reconsider their policy in these respects. These points mainly concerned legal discrimination against African workers in the matter of trade union rights and the right to strike.

Another of the cases concerned allegations made by the World Federation of Trade Unions against the Southern Rhodesian Government about the measures taken to deal with a strike at the Wankie coal fields. The Committee reached the conclusion that, subject to the attention of the Southern Rhodesian Government being called to the importance which the Committee attached to establishing special machinery to safeguard the interests of workers employed in essential industries where the right to strike had to be curtailed, the case did not call for further examination.

The Governing Body noted that a request had been received from the representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions to be allowed to participate in its discussions on the Committee's report and that their Officers had decided that, while the representative should be permitted to make a general statement, it would not be appropriate for him to intervene in the discussion on individual cases.

Slavery and Forced Labour

The Governing Body endorsed the conclusions of its Committee on International Organisations welcoming the adoption by the United Nations of a supplementary Convention on Slavery, the Slave Trade and other forms of Servitude, and authorised the Director-General to communicate to the United Nations certain comments on the draft Convention submitted to the United Nations by the United Kingdom Government.

The Governing Body also had before it a proposal for the setting up of an International Labour Organisation Committee on Forced Labour pending discussion of this subject at the 1956 and 1957 Sessions of the International Labour Conference. An *ad hoc* Committee on the same subject was set up jointly by the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation in 1951 and submitted its report in 1953 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1953, page 237). After discussion a decision on the proposal was deferred until the next session of the Governing Body in May.

Technical Assistance

The Governing Body had before it a report from its Technical Assistance Committee which had considered the report of an enquiry undertaken by the International Labour Office to evaluate the results of the Technical Assistance Programme in certain selected countries, and recommended that similar evaluation reports should be submitted to the Governing Body each year. The Governing Body accepted the recommendations of the Committee. It was noted that the technical assistance programme approved for the International Labour Organisation for 1955 amounted to nearly 2,150,000 dollars.

Applications to send Observer Delegations to the 38th Session of the International Labour Conference

At its 124th Session in March, 1954, the Governing Body discussed the question of the closer association of non-metropolitan territories with the International Labour Organisation and agreed that on the recommendation of the responsible State Member individual territories might be invited to participate by means of tripartite observer delegations in sessions of the International Labour Conference. The Governing Body had already agreed that Nigeria should be invited to send a tripartite observer delegation to the 38th Session of the Conference and at the present meeting it acceded to a request from the United Kingdom Government that similar invitations should be extended to the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Barbados and Jamaica.

Following a request from the Spanish Government the Governing Body also decided, by a majority vote, that Spain should be invited to send an observer delegation to the 38th Session of the Conference.

Other Matters

Other matters dealt with by the Governing Body included: The Report of the Committee of Experts on Conditions of Work in the Fishing Industry, which met from 25th October to 5th November, 1954; the Note on the Proceedings of the 5th Session of the Iron and Steel Committee, which met from 11th to 22nd October, 1954; the Note on the Proceedings of the 5th Session of the Metal Trades Committee, which met from 25th October to 5th November, 1954; the record of the 8th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, which met from 23rd November to 3rd December, 1954; and the report of the Panel of the Correspondence Committee on Occupational Safety and Health, which met from 29th November to 10th December, 1954. All these meetings were held in Geneva. Decisions were also taken on the dates and agenda of a number of future meetings.

Fourth Session of Chemical Industries Committee

The Fourth Session of the Chemical Industries Committee was held in Geneva from 7th to 18th February (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 50). Twenty-one countries were represented at the Session. In accordance with the normal practice of the International Labour Organisation, national delegations representative of Governments and of employers and workers attended. Also in attendance at the Session were representatives of the United Nations, the World Health Organisation and the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation and observers from a number of international non-Governmental organisations.

The agenda comprised:

(1) A general report dealing particularly with (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions adopted at previous sessions; (b) steps taken by the International Labour Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee; and (c) recent events and developments in the chemical industries.

(2) Factors affecting productivity in the chemical industries, with special reference to work study and systems of wage payment.

(3) Problems of safety and hygiene in the chemical industries including (a) classification of dangerous substances, and (b) labelling of dangerous substances.

The Committee set up two Sub-Committees. One of the Sub-Committees dealt with productivity and the other with the classification and labelling of dangerous substances. A Working Party was also set up to examine the effect given to the conclusions of previous sessions.

The Sub-Committee on productivity held a general discussion on questions arising from the need to increase productivity in the chemical industries. The conclusions of the Sub-Committee were embodied in one Resolution. This Resolution began by setting out certain conditions to be observed in increasing productivity. The Resolution then suggested a number of possible methods, including work study and systems of incentive payments, by which increased productivity might be achieved in the chemical industries. Emphasis was laid on the importance, for the adoption of these methods, of maintaining good human and industrial relations.

The Sub-Committee on the classification and labelling of dangerous substances adopted two Resolutions. The first Resolution concerned action which the International Labour Office should be requested to take in respect of the classification of dangerous substances. The Resolution requested *inter alia* that the International Labour Office should continue to collaborate closely with other international organisations concerned with this question. The second Resolution concerned action to promote the adoption, without delay, for use in international trade, of a system of marking dangerous substances by means of distinctive symbols.

The Working Party on the effect given to the conclusions adopted at previous sessions classified these conclusions into three categories with the object of facilitating their examination. The Working Party considered the information that had been provided by Governments on certain of the conclusions and indicated one Resolution on which it was suggested that Governments should be asked to supply further information.

The Reports and conclusions of the Sub-Committees and of the Working Party were adopted by the Committee in Plenary Session.

The Committee also adopted Resolutions concerning vocational training, the collection and dissemination by the International Labour Office of information on chemicals requiring special handling, and a Memorandum concerning further action by the International Labour Organisation in regard to industrial diseases in the chemical industries. Suggestions were also put forward for the agenda of the Fifth Session of the Committee.

In accordance with the usual practice, the conclusions of the Committee will be considered by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

Asian Advisory Committee

The Sixth Session of the Asian Advisory Committee was held at Geneva on 7th and 8th March, 1955. The United Kingdom Government was represented by Mr. J. R. Lloyd Davies, C.M.G., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. The agenda consisted of the following items:—

(1) Problems of increasing productivity in Asian countries, with particular reference to the improvement of workers' living standards and of mutual understanding and co-operation between employers and workers.

(2) Examination of the contribution which the International Labour Organisation can make to the consideration of programmes of agrarian reform in Asian countries.

(3) Progress report.

(4) Report on the conclusions of the Asian Regional Conference held in Tokyo in September, 1953 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1953, page 387), and on action taken in respect of these conclusions.

The conclusions reached by the Committee, together with proposals concerning the agenda of the Committee's next session, will be transmitted to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

Proposed Government Action on Certain Conventions and Recommendations

The Minister of Labour and National Service has presented to Parliament a White Paper* on the proposed action by the Government on two Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1953, the texts of which were reproduced in Command Paper No. 9023 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1954, page 12) and on certain Conventions previously adopted by the Conference.

Minimum Age of Admission to work underground in Coal Mines

The Government propose to give partial effect to this Recommendation (No. 96) which prohibits the underground employment in coal mines of young persons under 16 years of age. The law in the United Kingdom does not at present contain such a prohibition. The Minister of Fuel and Power intends, however, to make an Order under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954, the effect of which will be that no boy under the age of 16 may be employed underground after 1st July, 1957, except for certain training purposes to be prescribed by regulations.

The Recommendation also provides that young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 should not be employed underground in coal mines except for certain purposes or under certain conditions. The law and practice in the United Kingdom conform with the conditions laid down, except that the permitted places of work are not directly prescribed by the Government. The existing system of medical examination does, however, in the Government's view, provide all necessary safeguards in this respect and no change is proposed.

Protection of the Health of Workers in Places of Employment

The provisions of this Recommendation (No. 97) cover technical measures for the control of health risks, medical examination for

* International Labour Conference. Proposed action by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on certain Recommendations adopted at the 36th Session, 1953, and on certain Conventions previously adopted by the Conference. Cmd. 9422. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5½d. including postage).

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

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

workers in certain occupations, notification of occupational diseases, and first-aid facilities.

So far as industrial employment is concerned the law and practice in the United Kingdom are in conformity with the Recommendation except in regard to certain detailed requirements which the Government do not consider it practicable or necessary to deal with by legislation.

The Government consider it necessary for the time being to make a general reservation regarding non-industrial employment. Existing legislation in this field is limited in its nature and scope and does not entirely conform with the Recommendation, but preparations for more comprehensive legislation are well advanced in Great Britain and the provisions of the Recommendation are being taken into account in framing this legislation.

Subject to these reservations the Government regard the Recommendation as generally acceptable.

Night Work of Women and Young Persons employed in Industry

These Conventions (Nos. 89 and 90), which were adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1948, restrict the employment of women and young persons in industrial undertakings during the night. The texts of the Conventions were presented to

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance in Canada in 1953-54

The Unemployment Insurance Commission of Canada have made their thirteenth Annual Report, which covers the period of the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1954. The Commission, which is an autonomous body, was set up under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, for the purpose of administering unemployment insurance and a national employment service (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1950, page 340).

National Employment Service

The Table below shows the numbers of applications for employment registered by local offices of the National Employment Service, the numbers of vacancies notified by employers, and the numbers of placings in regular and casual employment during the years 1953-54 and 1952-53. Placings are termed "casual" when the duration of the employment offered is six working days or less.

	1953-54			1952-53		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Applications for employment registered	2,047	780	2,827	1,835	674	2,509
Vacancies notified	795	451	1,246	869	463	1,332
Placings effected:						
Regular ..	527	215	742	589	228	817
Casual ..	115	110	225	93	86	179
Total placings ..	642	325	967	682	314	996

The Report says that the operations of the National Employment Service during the year reflected the changed employment situation brought about by the cessation of hostilities and signing of an armistice in Korea. Unemployment reached the highest level recorded since the Commission was set up. The increase in the number of unplaced applicants became marked after August, 1953, and during the winter of 1953-54 seasonal unemployment in activities affected by weather conditions and some recession in other activities made the placing of workers increasingly difficult. By the end of the fiscal year there were more unplaced applicants registered at the Commission's offices than ever before, the "peak" total being 569,898 on 18th March, 1954. There were no serious labour shortages during the year but there were continued demands for new skills required in the manufacture of new products and in the application of new techniques in the construction industry. Labour surpluses developed in the textile, farm implement and coal mining industries and it seemed likely that some workers from these industries would have to find other employment.

In reviewing employment in the primary industries (agriculture, forestry, and mining) the Report notes that by the end of March, 1954, the supply of labour exceeded the demand in two of these industries, mining and forestry. In the mining industry, a decline in prices of base metals in the first quarter of 1953, and, in the case of gold mining, rising operating costs and a fixed price for gold, led to some curtailment of operations. As a result there was a change from a shortage of skilled workers, which had persisted for some years, to a moderate surplus at the end of the period under review. The index of employment (based on 1949 = 100) for the mining industry as a whole was 114.4 at 1st February, 1953, and fell by 1st February, 1954, to 105.7. The separate index figure for coal mining showed a continuing downward trend; at 1st February, 1954, it was 82.5, compared with 92.6 a year earlier. The forestry labour force was adequate for the 1953-54 cutting seasons, and after 1st January, 1954, a substantial surplus of forestry workers developed, some of which, the Report states, may have been attributable to workers returning to forestry from other employment no longer available. There were seasonal shortages of labour in agriculture, but overall labour requirements

Parliament in Command Paper No. 7638 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1949, page 96).

Existing permanent legislation conforms with Convention No. 89 (relating to women) and to a large extent with Convention No. 90 (relating to young persons). Some relaxations are, however, at present permitted under emergency legislation. Such relaxations are few in number and are granted only in very exceptional cases where the national interest makes it imperative to do so. In the meantime the Government are not in a position to take a final decision on the ratification of these Conventions.

Application of International Labour Standards to Non-Metropolitan Territories

This Convention (No. 83) was ratified by the United Kingdom Government in 1950 but has not yet come into force. The White Paper refers to the application of the Convention to Southern Rhodesia and mentions a modification which was not included in the original declaration made in agreement with the Government of that territory and reproduced in Command Paper No. 7865 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1950, page 50). The omission has now been rectified and the International Labour Office informed.

were reduced as a result both of increasing farm mechanisation and favourable weather conditions. Good weather made it possible to harvest the large western grain crop with less labour than usual relatively to the size of the crop. The seasonal shortages of farm labour were met by the transfer of workers within Canada and by immigration. The exchange of farm workers under standing arrangements between Canada and the United States continued on an increased scale.

There was continued expansion during the year in a number of manufacturing industries, particularly in those industries producing motor cars and accessories, and chemicals, and in the production of oils and gasolines. It is estimated that the total expansion of manufacturing plant during the year provided employment for 23,000 additional Canadian workers. Skilled workers, especially in the metal trades, were in constant demand during the greater part of the year. In the textile industry there was extensive unemployment and short-time working. Curtailment of production in the agricultural implement industry towards the end of the year also resulted in many workers becoming unemployed.

The construction industry had one of its most prosperous years. More work was performed than in any previous post-war year, and there was a heavy demand for construction workers in all trades and occupations. In the first three months of 1954, however, there was a considerable increase in the number of unemployed construction workers, due partly to inclement weather and partly to the fact that many major construction projects were nearing completion.

The Report reviews the work of the special services provided for the placing of handicapped persons, young persons, persons with technical, professional and executive qualifications, and war veterans, and the activities of the National Employment Service in connection with the reception and transportation of immigrants. A section of the Report dealing with the work of the women's division states that the female labour force of Canada increased by approximately 64,000 in 1953-54, in contrast with a drop of approximately 20,000 in the male labour force. By the end of March, 1954, the female labour force had reached a total of 1,192,000.

Unemployment Insurance

The Unemployment Insurance Act applies, with certain specified exceptions, to persons employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship. An amendment made to the Act during the year 1953-54 provides that an unemployed person entitled to benefit under the Act may continue to receive benefit if, while he is unemployed, he becomes sick or injured. Changes in Regulations and Special Orders affected the insurance position of municipal and federal government employees and the conditions relating to payment of benefit at the termination of employment and during holidays. A minor extension of coverage under the Act brought into insurance a small number of persons employed in landscape gardening on work of maintenance, construction, etc., who were formerly excepted because of employment in horticulture.

Of an estimated total of 5,316,000 in the Canadian civilian labour force in November, 1953, 4,113,000 were reported as wage-earners. It was estimated that 3,276,000, or 79.7 per cent., of the wage-earners were in insurable employment, an increase of 35,000 compared with November, 1952. Non-insured wage-earners, included persons employed in agriculture and fishing, hospitals and charitable institutions, teaching, private domestic service, nursing, the public services and police forces; also non-insured were salaried employees earning over 4,800 dollars a year.

The revenue of the Unemployment Insurance Fund during the fiscal year 1953-54 exceeded expenditure by nearly 29½ million dollars. Total revenue of about 216½ million dollars included about 158½ million dollars in contributions from employers and employees, 31½ million dollars from the Government of Canada, and nearly 26½ million dollars in fines received and income from investments. Total expenditure of over 186½ million dollars was made up of payments of about 174½ million dollars in ordinary benefits and 12½ million dollars in supplementary benefits. Supplementary

benefits were introduced in February, 1950, in order to make additional provision during the winter months when unemployment is highest for certain classes of workers whose regular benefits under the Act were exhausted or who were not fully qualified. The Report states that there was a heavier drain on the Fund during the winter of 1953-54 than in any previous year, owing to higher unemployment, and benefits paid in the fiscal year 1953-54 amounted to 86.2 per cent. of the year's total revenue. In the previous year the amount of benefit paid represented 64.9 per cent. of the revenue. The number of days for which claimants received unemployment benefit averaged 58 days during 1953-54, compared with an average of 55 days in 1952-53. The balance in the Unemployment Insurance Fund at 31st March, 1954, was about 881½ million dollars, compared with about 851½ million dollars at 31st March, 1953.

The total number of claims to benefit received by local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission during 1953-54 was 2,135,523, including 52,380 which were pending at 31st March, 1953. Of the total number of claims received, 1,789,531 were allowed (including 103,556 cases in which regular benefit was allowed but with disqualifications for varying periods, and 208,556 in which supplementary benefit was granted), 270,639 were not allowed, disqualified or found not entitled, and 64,909 were pending at 31st March, 1954. The number of appeals to Courts of Referees from decisions of Insurance Officers was 10,356. Appeals referred to the Umpire numbered 88.

An article reviewing the Report of the Commission for 1952-53 was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1954 (page 124).

Working Conditions in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

Articles published by the Canadian Department of Labour in the October and November, 1954, issues of the *Labour Gazette* summarise the results of the latest annual survey of working conditions of plant and office workers in manufacturing industries in Canada (some information on the results of earlier surveys was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1954, page 44). The latest survey related to 1st April, 1954, and covered about 6,500 establishments, most of which had 15 or more employees. These establishments employed a total of 803,000 plant workers and 196,000 office workers, representing approximately two-thirds of the total numbers employed in manufacturing, and distributed over the various branches of the industry. Some particulars, extracted from the Canadian publications, are given below.

Plant Workers

The survey showed that during the year ended 1st April, 1954, when there was less emphasis on wage changes than in recent years, there had been a more pronounced trend than usual towards a shortening of the standard working week and towards shorter service requirements for annual paid vacations of two or three weeks.

At 1st April, 1954, about 53 per cent. of the plant workers covered by the survey had a standard working week of 40 hours (or less), compared with 43 per cent. at 1st April, 1953, the date of the previous year's survey. There was a decrease from 15.4 per cent. to 12.5 per cent. in the proportion of workers whose standard working week was 45 hours and from 13.9 per cent. to 11.4 per cent. in the proportion whose standard working week was 48 hours or more. For most of the remaining workers the standard working week was over 40 hours but under 45. The great majority of plant workers, about 83 per cent., were employed in establishments reporting a five-day week in April, 1954.

Almost all the plant workers covered by the survey were employed in establishments which allowed at least one week's annual paid vacation and about 92 per cent. of them in establishments allowing two weeks. The period of service most usually reported as qualifying for two weeks' vacation was five years. This arrangement applied to about 35 per cent. of all the workers covered by the survey. The survey showed, however, a substantial increase in the numbers of workers able to qualify for two weeks' vacation after service of three years or a shorter period; at April, 1954, more than half the workers could become eligible for two weeks' vacation after serving three years or less. A three-week vacation is granted by an increasing number of employers and at the date of the survey about 54 per cent. of the workers were employed in establishments which had adopted this policy. There has, moreover, been a considerable shortening in recent years in the length of service required for three-week vacations. In April, 1954, over one-third of the total number of workers were employed in plants providing three weeks after 15 years of employment. There was little change in 1954 compared with 1953 in the arrangements for providing paid statutory holidays for plant workers. The most usual number of days reported was eight, and more than half of all the workers were paid for eight or more than eight statutory holidays. Information about rest periods was obtained in the 1954 survey for the first time since the survey made in the autumn of 1950. There was little change since 1950 in the proportions of workers enjoying these privileges. Establishments employing over 60 per cent. of all the plant workers reported that they allowed rest periods, and the usual arrangement reported was two periods daily, each of ten minutes.

Employers were asked for the first time in the April, 1954, survey to furnish particulars about the payment of bonuses at Christmas or at the end of the year. The information obtained showed that about 22 per cent. of plant workers in Canadian

(2549)

manufacturing industries were employed in establishments paying a Christmas or "year-end" bonus to the majority of their employees.

Office Workers

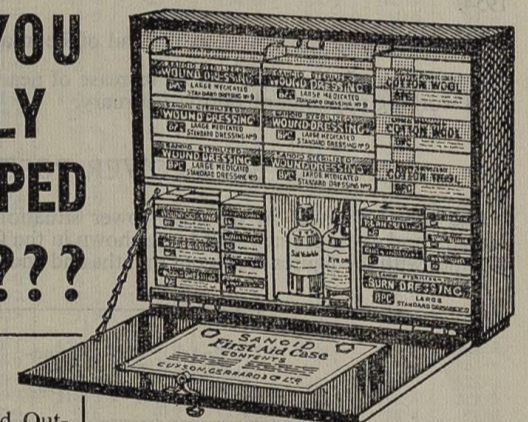
In the survey report on office workers, it is noted that the tendency for the working conditions of plant workers to draw closer to the standards set by office workers has continued. Nevertheless, for office workers also, the April, 1954, survey showed that substantial improvements had been made in working conditions.

For the first time the annual survey showed that more than half (56 per cent.) of the office workers had a standard working week of 37½ hours or less. About 12 per cent. worked a week of 35 hours or less. Compared with the previous year, the 1954 survey showed an increase from 84 per cent. to 88 per cent. in the proportion of office workers who were working a five-day week.

Nearly all office workers receive paid annual vacations of at least two weeks. Over 96 per cent. of the office workers covered by the latest survey were employed in establishments providing at least two weeks, the service requirement in the great majority of cases being one year or less. There has been little change in recent years in the practices regarding two-week vacations, but the latest survey showed a continuing increase in the number of three-week vacations given. At the October, 1950, survey just over 48 per cent. of office workers were allowed paid vacations of three weeks after varying periods of service; by April, 1954, the proportion had increased to nearly 64 per cent. There has also been a substantial reduction in the length of service usually required for a three-week vacation, and the latest survey showed that, of those office workers who could qualify for three-week vacations, more than three-quarters could do so in 15 years or less. Paid vacations of four weeks are comparatively rare, but about one in twenty office workers may now become eligible for a vacation of that length. No important changes were shown by the April, 1954, survey in the number of paid statutory holidays granted to office workers. Of all the workers covered by the survey, 81 per cent. received eight or more paid statutory holidays each year.

The particulars obtained by the survey about payment of bonuses at Christmas or the end of the year showed also that almost one-third of office employees work in establishments which pay these bonuses.

ARE YOU
FULLY
EQUIPPED
???????



The First Aid Outfit illustrated is in accordance with S.R. & O. 1938, No. 486. (Standard outfit B) for concerns in which mechanical power is used, and in which the number of persons employed exceeds ten but does not exceed fifty.

Price:
A182W — 38s. 6d.
each, complete; plus carriage.

INDUSTRIAL FIRST AID

The Factories Act, 1937, stipulates that First Aid arrangements are required in ALL CONCERNS to which the Act applies. Statutory requirements vary according to the number of employees and nature of the work carried out. As Pioneers of Industrial First Aid, established in 1878, we shall be pleased to advise and supply you with the appropriate equipment.

A PRODUCT OF
Cuxson, Gerrard & Co. Ltd.
OLDBURY BIRMINGHAM

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Employment in Great Britain in February, 1955 :		Unemployment at 14th March, 1955—continued	
General Summary	134	Disabled Persons (Employment) Act	138
General Man-power Position	134	Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis	139
Analysis of Numbers in Civil Employment	134	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges	141
Industrial Analysis	134	Labour Turnover	142
Short-time and Overtime in Manufacturing Industries	136	Unemployment Benefit	143
Unemployment at 14th March, 1955 :		National Assistance	143
Summary for Great Britain	137	Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury	143
Numbers Unemployed in United Kingdom : Regional Analysis	137	Work of Appointments Services	143
Duration of Unemployment	137	Coal Mining, Employment in February	145
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns	138	Employment Overseas	145
Numbers Unemployed, 1939-1955	138		

Employment* in Great Britain in February

GENERAL SUMMARY

At the end of February the number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) was 22,740,000, an increase of nearly 20,000 since the end of January.

There were small increases in the manufacturing industries, mainly in the metals, engineering and vehicles group, and in building and contracting, partly offset by a seasonal decrease in the distributive trades.

In the week ended 26th February about 40,000 operatives were reported to be working short-time in manufacturing establishments rendering returns. This was 10,000 more than in November, 1954, but about the same number as a year ago.

The number reported to be working overtime was 1,615,000, slightly less than in November but about 175,000 more than in February, 1954.

There was a decrease of 12,000 in unemployment between 14th February and 14th March.

The number of persons registered as unemployed on 14th March was 270,000, including 19,000 who were temporarily stopped. The total was 73,000 less than in March, 1954. Unemployment was 1.3 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees, the same as in February, compared with 1.6 per cent. in March, 1954.

The strength of the Forces at the end of February was 829,000.

It is estimated that there was an increase of nearly 10,000 in the total working population† during February.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	End- Feb., 1954	End- Dec., 1954	End- Jan., 1955	End- Feb., 1955	Change during Feb., 1955
Number in Civil Employment	22,375	22,714	22,726†	22,745	+ 19
Men	14,919	15,060	15,076†	15,094	+ 18
Women	7,456	7,654	7,650	7,651	+ 1
Wholly Unemployed§	340	266	282	271	- 11
Temporarily Stopped§	18	14	18	29	+ 11
Total Registered Unemployed§	358	280	300	300	..
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	844	830	831†	829	- 2
Men	821	809	810†	808	- 2
Women	23	21	21	21	..
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment	6	6	5	7	+ 2
Total Working Population†	23,565	23,816	23,844†	23,852	+ 8
Men	15,971	16,049	16,077†	16,084	+ 7
Women	7,594	7,767	7,767	7,768	+ 1

* 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	Thousands				
	End- Feb., 1954	End- Dec., 1954	End- Jan., 1955	End- Feb., 1955	Change during Feb., 1955
Basic Industries					
Mining and Quarrying (Wage-earners on Colliery Books)	869	865	868	868	..
Gas, Electricity and Water	(709)	(705)	(708)	(708)	(..)
Transport and Communication	376	376	378	379	+ 1
Agriculture and Fishing	1,709	1,692	1,691	1,696	+ 5
	1,039	1,022	1,027	1,027	..
Number in Basic Industries	3,993	3,955	3,964	3,970	+ 6
Manufacturing Industries					
Chemicals and Allied Trades	498	509	511	512	+ 1
Metal Manufacture	555	565	569	570	+ 1
Vehicles	1,167	1,210	1,219	1,223	+ 4
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments	2,606	2,712	2,731	2,740	+ 9
Textiles	1,002	995	997	993*	- 4
Clothing (inc. footwear)	699	685	690	688	- 2
Food, Drink and Tobacco	861	905	894	893	- 1
Other Manufactures	1,545	1,590	1,595	1,597	+ 2
Number in Manufacturing Industries	8,933	9,171	9,206	9,216	+ 10
Building and Contracting	1,418	1,438	1,421†	1,430	+ 9
Distributive Trades	2,708	2,802	2,781	2,772	- 9
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	4,002	4,037	4,043	4,046	+ 3
Public Administration—National Government Service	597	583	583	583	..
Local Government Service	724	728	728	728	..
Total in Civil Employment	22,375	22,714	22,726†	22,745	+ 19

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-February and December, 1954, and January and February, 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—288,000. Wool—215,000. Other textiles—490,000.

† Revised figure.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS*

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End- Feb., 1954	End- Dec., 1954	End- Jan., 1955	End- Feb., 1955	End- Feb., 1954	End- Dec., 1954	End- Jan., 1955	End- Feb., 1955	End- Feb., 1954	End- Dec., 1954	End- Jan., 1955	End- Feb., 1955
	(Thousands)											
Mining, etc.												
Coal Mining	772.8	768.7	771.9	771.7	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	788.0	783.9	787.1	786.9
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	254.7	257.5	257.3	256.7	82.1	83.4	83.5	83.7	336.8	340.9	340.8	340.4
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	77.3	76.4	76.2	75.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	85.9	84.9	84.6	84.1
China and Earthenware	33.6	34.3	34.5	34.5	43.9	44.1	44.1	44.0	77.5	78.4	78.6	78.5
Glass (other than containers)	31.4	32.8	33.0	33.1	11.3	12.0	12.2	12.3	42.7	44.8	45.2	45.4
Glass Containers	20.1	20.9	21.0	20.9	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.8	25.8	26.7	26.7	26.7
Cement	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	77.7	78.5	78.0	77.9	11.3	11.7	11.8	11.9	89.0	90.2	89.8	89.8
Chemicals and Allied Trades	353.1	359.3	361.4	362.6	143.2	147.9	148.0	148.1	496.3	507.2	509.4	510.7
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.5
Chemicals and Dyes	163.8	167.3	168.7	169.7	44.4	44.5	44.8	45.0	208.2	211.8	213.5	214.7
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	25.6	26.7	27.0	27.0	33.6	35.8	35.9	35.8	59.2	62.5	62.9	62.8
Explosives and Fireworks	32.4	32.7	32.7	32.7	18.6	19.9	19.9	20.1	51.0	52.6	52.6	52.8
Paint and Varnish	27.5	27.9	28.0	28.2	11.8	12.7	12.1	12.2	39.3	40.0	40.1	40.4
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	29.8	29.9	30.0	30.0	20.2	20.1	19.9	19.9	49.9	50.1	50.1	49.8
Mineral Oil Refining	31.0	31.9	31.9	32.0	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.8	37.5	38.7	38.7	38.8
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	24.9	24.8	25.0	24.9	7.7	8.2	8.0	7.9	32.6	33.0	33.0	32.8
Metal Manufacture	488.5	494.9	498.4	499.4	66.0	68.8	69.3	69.5	554.5	563.7	567.7	568.9
Blast Furnaces	21.1	20.9	20.9	20.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	21.6	21.4	21.4	21.3
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	203.3	203.3	204.4	204.7	19.2	19.0	19.0	19.0	222.5	222.3	223.4	223.7
Iron Foundries	108.3	109.5	110.4	110.7	16.7	17.4	17.6	17.6	125.0	126.9	128.0	128.3
Tinplate Manufacture	12.4	12.1	12.2	12.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	14.4	14.0	14.2	14.3
Steel Sheet Manufacture	18.4	18.8	18.9	18.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	19.6	20.0	20.1	20.1
Iron and Steel Tubes	37.0	37.7	38.0	38.0	7.1	7.8	7.8	7.9	44.1	45.5	45.8	45.9
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	88.0	92.6	93.6	94.0	19.3	21.0	21.2	21.3	107.3	113.6	114.8	115.3
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,523.8	1,566.6	1,575.9	1,578.9	419.1	453.4	459.8	464.0	1,942.9	2,020.0	2,035.7	2,042.9
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	196.8	196.1	197.1	196.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	205.6	204.9	205.8	205.7
Marine Engineering	75.1	75.9	76.1	76.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	79.1	80.1	80.3	80.3
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	33.3	35.2	35.7	35.9	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.2	38.1	40.3	40.9	41.1
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	27.3	28.0	28.0	28.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	30.1	30.8	30.8	30.9
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	86.0	88.9	89.7	89.9	18.4	19.2	19.5	19.7	104.4	108.1	109.2	109.6
Stationary Engines	22.9	23.6	23.7	23.8	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	26.4	27.3	27.4	27.5
Textile Machinery and Accessories	55.9	56.5	56.8	56.7	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	65.7	66.2	66.6	66.5
Ordnance and Small Arms	48.9	49.7	49.7	49.4	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.1	63.3	64.0	63.9	63.5
Constructional Engineering	75.6	76.0	76.0	75.7	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	82.2	82.7	82.7	82.4
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	511.3	526.7	529.7	531.5	113.3	120.1	121.4	122.1	624.6	646.8	651.1	653.6
Electrical Machinery	132.3	135.3	135.9	136.0	43.3	46.5	47.3	47.8	175.6	181.8	183.2	183.8
Electrical Wires and Cables	38.1	39.8	40.2	40.3	20.6	21.5	21.8	22.3	58.7	61.3	62.0	62.6
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	32.1	32.5	32.7	32.8	20.3	21.4	21.8	22.1	52.4	53.9	54.5	54.9
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	63.3	69.3	70.1	70.6	53.7	64.5	66.2	67.2	117.0	133.8	136.3	137.8
Batteries and Accumulators	21.2	22.9	23.3	23.5	23.0	25.3	26.0	26.6	44.2	48.2	49.3	50.1
Other Electrical Goods	11.2	11.5	11.6	11.5	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.5	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Other Electrical Goods	92.5	98.7	99.6	100.2	63.0	71.1	72.1	72.4	155.5	169.8	171.7	172.6
Vehicles	966.8	1,002.3	1,009.0	1,011.6	165.7	174.5	175.8	176.8	1,132.5	1,176.4	1,	

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End- Feb., 1954	End- Dec., 1954	End- Jan., 1955	End- Feb., 1955	End- Feb., 1954	End- Dec., 1954	End- Jan., 1955	End- Feb., 1955	End- Feb., 1954	End- Dec., 1954	End- Jan., 1955	End- Feb., 1955
	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	236.6	242.7	243.6	243.5	60.9	64.7	64.6	65.0	297.5	307.4	308.2
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	84.1	84.3	84.3	83.9	11.9	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
Furniture and Upholstery	99.8	104.8	105.1	104.8	34.4	37.2	37.0	37.0	134.2	142.0	142.1	141.8
Shop and Office Fitting	16.6	17.6	18.0	18.4	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.0	19.2	20.5	20.9	21.4
Wooden Containers and Baskets	20.5	20.3	20.4	20.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	27.1	26.9	27.0	27.3
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.8	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	21.0	21.4	21.5	21.5
Paper and Printing	332.9	342.9	344.7	345.6	192.3	198.8	199.9	199.9	525.2	541.7	544.6	545.5
Paper and Board	65.2	68.7	69.3	69.6	19.8	20.5	20.6	20.6	85.0	89.2	89.9	90.2
Wallpaper	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.6
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	18.8	20.1	20.3	20.4	30.5	31.9	31.7	31.6	49.3	52.0	52.0	52.0
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	18.0	18.6	18.7	18.8	27.8	29.2	29.3	29.3	45.8	47.8	48.0	48.1
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	87.6	89.6	89.9	90.1	21.8	22.8	23.0	23.0	109.4	112.4	112.9	113.1
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	139.3	142.0	142.6	142.8	90.2	92.7	93.6	93.7	229.5	234.7	236.2	236.5
Other Manufacturing Industries	154.9	163.1	164.1	164.8	114.9	121.7	121.7	121.6	269.8	284.9	285.8	286.4
Rubber	74.2	78.6	79.3	79.6	39.1	41.2	41.5	41.5	113.3	119.8	120.8	121.1
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	12.8	13.3	13.3	13.3	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	16.4	17.2	17.3	17.3
Brushes and Brooms	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	9.1	9.1	9.1	17.0	17.4	17.5	17.4
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	10.9	11.5	11.5	11.5	19.5	20.0	19.5	19.6	30.4	31.5	31.0	31.1
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.0	12.0	12.1	12.0	11.9
Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films	6.1	6.7	6.7	6.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.1	8.7	8.7	8.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	37.4	39.8	40.0	40.2	35.2	38.4	38.5	38.5	72.6	78.2	78.5	78.7
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,829.4	5,973.5	5,999.4	6,005.4	2,903.6	2,998.1	3,007.3	3,011.2	8,733.0	8,971.6	9,006.7	9,016.6
Building and Contracting	1,239.4	1,258.0	1,240.4	1,249.5	48.2	49.4	49.5	49.6	1,287.6	1,307.4	1,289.9	1,299.1
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting	1,175.2	1,191.4	1,173.4	1,182.4	40.4	41.0	41.0	41.0	1,215.6	1,232.4	1,214.4	1,223.4
Electric Wiring and Contracting	64.2	66.6	67.0	67.1	7.8	8.4	8.5	8.5	72.0	75.0	75.5	75.7
Gas, Electricity and Water	337.7	336.7	338.0	339.0	38.1	39.2	39.5	39.5	375.8	375.9	377.5	378.5
Gas	132.7	130.8	131.5	131.1	13.7	14.0	14.2	14.1	146.4	144.8	145.7	145.2
Electricity	171.8	173.2	173.9	175.3	22.5	23.2	23.3	23.4	194.3	196.4	197.2	198.7
Water	33.2	32.7	32.6	32.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	35.1	34.7	34.6	34.6
Transport and Communication	212.6	201.9	201.6	202.1	49.3	51.8	51.8	52.5	261.9	253.7	253.4	254.6
Tramway and Omnibus Service	19.8	19.1	19.2	19.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	22.1	21.5	21.6	21.7
Other Road Passenger Transport	192.8	182.8	182.4	182.8	47.0	49.4	49.4	50.1	239.8	232.2	231.8	232.9
Distributive Trades	1,119.7	1,139.9	1,140.4	1,138.0	1,115.1	1,188.7	1,167.3	1,161.0	2,234.8	2,328.6	2,307.7	2,299.0
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	118.2	118.7	120.4	120.4	32.3	33.3	33.5	33.5	150.5	152.0	153.9	153.9
Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	70.1	72.1	72.4	72.4	27.8	28.5	28.3	28.2	97.9	100.6	100.7	100.1
Food and Drink, Wholesale	119.2	120.2	119.9	119.8	56.7	58.0	58.0	57.2	175.9	178.2	177.9	177.0
Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail	301.2	301.7	302.3	301.8	290.9	304.7	303.1	302.8	592.1	606.4	605.4	604.6
Non-Food Goods, Wholesale	165.1	168.4	168.9	168.9	102.0	105.9	105.3	105.3	267.1	274.3	275.2	275.2
Non-Food Goods, Retail	326.6	338.7	336.7	335.4	570.4	620.0	600.5	596.0	897.0	958.7	937.2	931.4
Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	19.3	20.1	19.8	19.8	35.0	38.3	37.6	37.0	54.3	58.4	57.4	56.8
Miscellaneous Services	59.2	59.6	60.1	59.4	76.1	75.1	76.0	76.2	135.3	134.7	136.1	135.6
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	36.8	38.6	37.9	38.1	40.3	41.9	40.9	39.0	77.1	80.5	78.8	77.1
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	171.2	171.4	169.8	170.0	47.5	48.2	47.9	48.0	646.6	653.7	649.4	650.0
Catering, Hotels, etc.	30.3	29.7	29.9	29.9	106.1	102.6	103.8	104.5	136.4	132.3	133.7	134.4
Laundries	11.2	10.8	10.7	10.8	31.5	30.1	30.2	30.6	42.7	40.9	40.9	41.4
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	11.2	10.8	10.7	10.8	31.5	30.1	30.2	30.6	42.7	40.9	40.9	41.4

SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from employers with more than ten workpeople in manufacturing industries, and once a quarter the regular monthly figures for all manufacturing industries, other than shipbuilding and ship repairing, are supplemented by particulars about short-time and overtime. These additional particulars relate to operatives only (i.e., they exclude administrative, technical and clerical staffs and the overtime figures also exclude maintenance workers). Employers are asked to supply this additional information in respect of the

pay weeks to which the quarterly returns relate. A summary of the information thus obtained in February, 1955, is given in the Table below. The figures of short-time and overtime relate only to those establishments which gave this information on their returns, and for this reason, together with the qualifications referred to above, the figures do not purport to show the total numbers on short-time or overtime in the week in question. The figures in the second column are estimates of the total numbers of operatives at all establishments from which returns were received, including those which reported no short-time or overtime working.

Operatives on Short-time or Overtime in week ended 26th February, 1955 (at establishments which rendered returns)

Industry	Estimated total number of operatives covered by returns (000s)	Operatives on Short-time		Operatives (excluding maintenance workers) on Overtime		
		Number (000s)	Aggregate number of hours lost owing to short-time (000s)	Number (000s)	Aggregate number of hours of overtime (000s)	Average number of hours of overtime worked
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	259.6	1.5	36.3	64.5	546.5	8½
China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)	65.2	0.1	2.7	8.4	58.1	7
Chemicals and Allied Trades	302.1	0.1	2.5	6.0	632.3	10
Metal Manufacture	443.2	1.1	11.2	120.1	1,082.7	9
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	174.7	0.6	5.3	33.0	337.8	8½
Iron Foundries	101.1	0.3	4.3	36.0	303.1	8½
Iron and Steel Tubes	83.9	0.1	0.6	13.0	116.3	9
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	83.9	—	—	33.4	274.4	8
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,207.5	0.8	11.5	482.0	4,050.2	8½
Non-Electrical Engineering	767.7	0.5	9.8	343.6	2,922.5	8½
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	439.8	0.3	1.7	138.4	1,127.7	8
Vehicles	698.9	1.4	10.3	245.9	1,948.9	8
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	245.7	1.3	9.5	71.3	555.1	9
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	156.1	—	—	71.2	635.4	9
Parts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft	125.6	—	—	49.2	347.3	7
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	360.7	1.0	11.9	113.4	879.7	8
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	87.7	0.1	0.8	25.3	157.9	6
Textiles	793.5	15.5	237.9	101.7	773.3	7½
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	141.1	4.4	98.9	3.9	25.0	6½
Cotton Weaving, etc.	105.1	1.4	20.3	3.8	25.6	7
Woolen and Worsted	176.4	0.9	14.1	37.9	317.2	8½
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	99.8	5.8	71.7	6.2	31.7	5
Textile Finishing, etc.	70.4	1.7	16.3	2.5	18.1	6
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	48.5	0.4	5.7	8.8	61.6	7
Clothing (including Footwear)	451.6	8.7	81.6	27.5	126.7	4½
Tailoring	189.3	1.3	14.1	12.7	59.8	4
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	98.5	4.8	42.4	7.4	28.8	4
Food, Drink and Tobacco	552.6	3.8	48.5	127.1	971.2	7½
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	208.7	4.6	69.7	48.8	331.9	7
Furniture and Upholstery	96.6	3.8	49.7	19.5	121.1	6
Paper and Printing	358.3	0.5	9.5	126.5	975.1	7½
Paper and Board	70.7	—	—	24.4	240.1	10
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	146.7	0.3	3.3	56.5	409.8	7
Other Manufacturing Industries	194.6	0.3	3.5	59.3	501.8	8½
Rubber	87.6	0.1	0.9	34.7	298.5	8½
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,967.5	39.8	540.9	13½	1,614.9	13,039.8

Unemployment at 14th March, 1955

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 14th February and 14th March, 1955, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
14th February	172,384	6,593	94,853	7,802	281,632
14th March	168,106	5,509	90,030	6,266	269,911
Dec. (-)	-4,278	-1,084	-4,823	-1,536	-11,721

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 14th March represented 1.3 per cent. of the total number of employees. This was the same percentage as at 14th February.

An analysis of the figures for 14th March according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	40,837	38,149	78,797	157,783	10,323	168,106
Boys under 18	2,609	1,608	999	5,216	293	5,509
Women 18 and over	24,373	23,302	34,928	82,603	7,427	90,030
Girls under 18	2,560	1,816	1,319	5,695	571	6,266
Total	70,379	64,875	116,043	251,297	18,614	269,911

The total of 269,911 includes 48,364 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 14th March, 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 14th February, 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		
London and South-Eastern	10,312	7,691	11,805	29,808	1,166	30,974
Eastern	2,102	2,971	4,397	9,470	448	9,918

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 14th March, 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 14th February, 1955.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th March, 1955					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 14th Feb., 1955
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County)	29,963	1,011	12,827	827	44,628	- 3,551
Acton	130	7	24	11	176	+ 12
Brentford and Chiswick	130	7	24	11	176	+ 12
Brighton and Hove	1,827	28	672	21	2,548	- 35
Chatham	558	18	370	21	967	- 57
Croydon	666	7	201	14	888	- 57
Dagenham	272	16	116	21	425	- 20
Ealing	193	14	116	1	324	- 20
East Ham	214	13	75	8	310	+ 30
Enfield	161	22	107	21	307	- 74
Harrow and Wembley	376	7	215	19	617	- 117
Hayes and Harlington	40	4	27	7	78	- 35
Hendon	263	12	113	7	395	- 25
Ilford	374	11	94	10	489	- 7
Leyton and Walthamstow	650	20	116	9	795	- 12
Tottenham	586	21	191	19	817	- 107
West Ham	599	28	165	21	813	- 2
Willesden	316	12	78	8	414	- 22
Eastern	9,651	267	4,242	298	14,458	- 308
Bedford	79	3	1	1	84	+ 10
Cambridge	121	1	52	3	177	- 28
Ipswich	343	11	112	12	478	- 59
Luton	99	2	61	1	163	- 24
Norwich	1,147	18	264	3	1,432	+ 64
Southend-on-Sea	787	12	230	1	1,030	- 161
Watford	105	7	116	5	233	- 57
Southern	5,522	203	4,294	260	10,279	- 875
Bournemouth	651	9	407	7	1,074	- 118
Oxford	99	—	92	13	204	- 13
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	1,200	22	1,179	23	2,424	- 208
Reading	215	19	104	6	344	- 23
Slough	30	3	44	1	88	+ 3
Southampton	725	29	419	14	1,187	+ 14
South-Western	9,439	228	5,421	356	15,444	- 1,465
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	1,743	26	547	32	2,348	- 280
Exeter	409	11	293	3	716	- 174
Gloucester	129	6	91	7	233	+ 5
Plymouth	851	29	973	4	1,857	- 196
Swindon	88	2	106	9	205	+ 1
Midland	6,538	128	3,511	164	10,341	- 562
Birmingham	2,020	35	666	27	2,748	- 404
Burton-on-Trent	37	1	70	3	111	—
Coventry	265	16	225	5	511	- 8
Oldbury	69	—	22	—	91	+ 19
Smethwick	84	6	43	2	135	- 19
Stoke-on-Trent	730	9	257	6	1,002	- 10
Walsall	254	10	154	11	429	- 49
West Bromwich	63	1	20	3	87	- 35
Wolverhampton	303	5	188	4	500	- 32
Worcester	197	1	87	1	286	+ 9
North-Midland	5,311	128	3,703	360	9,502	- 509
Chesterfield	158	4	41	4	207	- 8
Derby	200	3	122	7	332	- 63
Grimby	900	17	158	40	1,115	- 132
Leicester	351	11	357	10	729	- 37
Lincoln	217	6	49	10	282	+ 23
Mansfield	147	1	83	7	238	+ 25
Northampton	174	1	102	1	278	- 22
Nottingham	883	6	288	6	1,183	- 203
Peterborough	88	5	104	9	206	- 41
Scunthorpe	56	7	162	16	241	- 25
East and West Ridings	10,075	263	4,362	394	15,094	+ 10
Barnsley	256	5	85	13	359	- 20
Bradford	732	20	227	46	1,025	+ 184
Dewsbury	114	1	46	—	161	- 12
Doncaster	241	3	268	8	520	- 21
Halifax	119	8	71	3	201	- 19
Huddersfield	226	1	65	2	294	- 24
Hull	2,539	30	647	26	3,242	+ 33
Leeds	1,668	33	622	16	2,339	- 182
Rotherham	140	4	95	6	245	- 25
Sheffield	1,007	28	295	35	1,365	+ 38
Wakefield	126	5	104	8	243	+ 5
York	355	9	71	8	443	- 7
North-Western	23,968	888	15,992	797	41,645	- 846
Accrington	53	—	82	5	140	- 11
Ashton-under-Lyne	296	7	405	27	735	+ 406
Barrow	340	11	607	31	989	- 66
Birkenhead	768	22	805	23	1,618	- 67
Blackburn	125	6	170	9	310	+ 60
Blackpool	887	21	786	9	1,703	- 314
Bolton	522	16	283	14	835	+ 170
Burnley	234	8	304	14	560	+ 221
Bury	110	5	141	1	257	+ 113
Crewe	127	9	130	5	271	- 13
Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	9,195	458	2,983	227	12,863	- 1,365
Manchester (inc. Stretford)	2,748	80	833	39	3,700	- 101
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton)	365	13	256	15	649	- 90
Preston	195	7	282	11	495	- 12
Rochdale	148	1	338	4	491	+ 189
St. Helens	394	10	605	26	1,035	- 6
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	550	9	189	27	775	- 8
Stockport	377	13	451	16	857	- 150
Wallasey	529	21	585	22	1,157	- 134
Warrington	297	6	254	6	563	- 64
Wigan	401	3	237	24	665	+ 26

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th March, 1955					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 14th Feb., 1955
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
Northern	17,853	536	9,499	687	28,575	+ 203
Carlisle	152	4	137	3	296	- 21
Darlington	257	10	200	12	479	- 8
Gateshead	868	24	386	19	1,297	- 22
Hartlepool	746	7	667	25	1,445	- 84
Jarrow and Hebburn	562	20	493	13	1,088	+ 51
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	723	22	491	51	1,287	- 91
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	2,796	69	1,152	56	4,073	+ 332
South Shields	1,227	45	474	28	1,774	- 165
Stockton-on-Tees	585	33	382	31	1,031	+ 54
Sunderland	2,140	64	1,525	94	3,823	+ 63
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	313	6	150	2	471	+ 102
Scotland	37,749	1,464	19,377	1,313	59,903	- 2,274
Aberdeen	2,171	35	764	33	3,003	+ 60
Clydebank	270	8	105	4	387	- 24
Dundee	1,419	41	528	31	2,019	- 127
Edinburgh	3,161	119	1,073	41	4,394	- 223
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)	12,199	456	4,048	139	16,842	- 434
Greenock	857	67	949	65	1,938	- 42
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,045	51	903	83	2,082	- 8
Paisley	687	14	405	32	1,138	+ 67
Wales	12,037	393	6,802	810	20,042	- 1,544
Cardiff	1,433	25	369	48	1,875	- 116
Merthyr Tydfil	565	23	132	16	736	- 94
Newport	392	5	208	5	610	- 1
Rhondda	886	31	524	37	1,478	- 110
Swansea	762	9	653	21	1,445	- 268
Northern Ireland	25,169	1,673	9,155	1,101	37,098	+ 495
Belfast	8,499	458	3,739	273	12,969	+ 1,255
Londonderry	2,461	233	808	167	3,669	- 116

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1955

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1954, and the numbers so registered in March, June, September and December, 1954, and in January, February and March, 1955.

Great Britain	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped		Total	United Kingdom Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
					Males	Females		
1939 ..	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800	1,589,800	
1940 ..	507,700	295,200	100,600	59,200	962,700	1,034,700	1,034,700	
1941 ..	153,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800	391,500	391,500	
1942 ..	74,000	43,200	3,200	2,800	123,200	139,300	139,300	
1943 ..	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600	99,100	99,100	
1944 ..	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500	89,600	89,600	
1945 ..	83,700	52,100	600	700	137,100	157,000	157,000	
1946 ..	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900	405,900	
1947 ..	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600	510,600	
1948 ..	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000	338,000	
1949 ..	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000	338,000	
1950 ..	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100	341,100	
1951 ..	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400	281,400	
1952 ..	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500	462,500	
1953 ..	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000	380,000	
1954 ..	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800	317,800	
1954 — 15th March	213,319	113,200	10,819	5,528	342,866	381,537	381,537	
1954 — 14th June	148,142	78,500	7,890	4,983	239,521	269,057	269,057	
1954 — 13th Sept.	144,685	82,039	4,384	4,919	236,027	263,760	263,760	
1954 — 6th Dec.	157,744	87,570	5,607	5,387	256,308	289,222	289,222	
1955 — 10th Jan.	185,376	95,503	9,321	7,647	297,847	335,653	335,653	
1955 — 14th Feb.	170,494	95,657	8,483	6,998	281,632	318,235	318,235	
1955 — 14th March	162,999	88,298	10,616	7,998	269,911	307,009	307,009	

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 17th January, 1955 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 832,123, compared with 835,473 at 18th October, 1954.

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	375	306	32	24	407	330	737	425	338	763
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	216	107	22	1	238	108	346	245	112	357
Leather Goods	90	159	1	13	91	172	263	101	174	275
Fur	69	40	9	10	78	50	128	79	52	131
Clothing	1,702	3,222	380	737	2,082	3,959	6,041	2,339	5,691	8,030
Tailoring	733	1,694	116	300	849	1,994	2,843	930	2,132	3,062
Dressmaking	69	587	2	37	71	624	695	76	722	798
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	47	351	1	63	38	414	452	73	1,439	1,512
Hats, Caps and Millinery	47	65	92	58	139	123	262	143	130	273
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	63	210	5	14	68	224	292	87	626	713
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	317	280	132	262	449	542	991	491	604	1,095
Repair of Boots and Shoes	436	35	32	3	468	38	506	539	38	577
Food, Drink and Tobacco	5,895	6,678	58	312	5,953	6,990	12,943	6,772	8,176	14,948
Grain Milling	225	80	—	—	227	80	307	302	83	385
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,658	1,199	15	27	1,673	1,226	2,899	1,892	1,337	3,229
Biscuits	243	637	9	5	252	642	894	264	655	919
Meat and Meat Products	259	308	5	3	264	311	575	335	332	667
Milk Products	361	253	3	7	364	260	624	469	313	782
Sugar and Glucose	463	110	—	1	463	111	574	470	123	593
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	322	859	1	60	323	919	1,242	340	933	1,273
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	384	1,393	2	116	386	1,509	1,895	564	2,459	2,779
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	689	801	16	86	705	887	1,592	725	894	1,619
Brewing and Malting	511	286	—	—	511	286	800	526	288	814
Wholesale Bottling	161	187	—	—	161	190	351	189	194	383
Other Drink Industries	378	278	1	3	379	281	660	441	305	746
Tobacco	241	287	1	1	242	288	530	255	504	759
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3,015	724	2,863	455	5,878	1,179	7,057	6,355	1,203	7,558
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	1,052	159	180	6	1,232	165	1,397	1,325	173	1,498
Furniture and Upholstery	1,417	373	2,655	434	4,072	807	4,879	4,403	821	5,224
Shop and Office Fitting	117	1	—	—	118	16	134	120	17	137
Wooden Containers and Baskets	287	96	26	8	313	104	417	352	104	456
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	142	81	1	6	143	87	230	155	88	243
Paper and Printing	1,314	1,317	20	24	1,334	1,341	2,675	1,408	1,410	2,818
Paper and Board	273	235	14	1	287	236	523	293	240	533
Wallpaper	23	21	—	—	23	21	44	23	21	44
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	128	272	—	7	128	279	407	149	313	462
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	69	174	1	3	70	177	247	71	181	252
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	275	60	3	—	278	60	338	306	70	376
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	546	555	2	13	548	1,116	566	585	1,151	
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,594	1,449	12	35	1,606	3,090	1,742	1,494	3,236	
Rubber	616	385	—	7	616	392	1,008	638	395	1,033
Linooleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	115	51	6	3	121	54	175	123	55	178
Brushes and Brooms	69	81	4	1	73	82	155	77	83	160
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	156	403	—	9	156	412	568	159	413	572
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	38	53	—	—	38	53	91	38	53	91
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	105	20	2	—	107	20	127	107	20	127
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	495	456	—	15	495	471	966	475	1,075	
Building and Contracting	30,731	259	1,613	2	32,344	261	32,605	38,472	287	38,759
Building	20,656	181	1,146	1	21,802	182	21,984	26,214	200	26,414
Electric Wiring and Contracting	790	32	1	1	808	33	841	1,016	37	1,053
Civil Engineering Contracting	9,285	46	449	—	9,734	46	9,780	11,242	50	11,292
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	1,919	100	16	—	1,935	100	2,035	2,148	106	2,254
Gas	994	38	3	—	997	38	1,035	1,083	39	1,122
Electricity	701	56	9	—	710	56	766	866	60	926
Water	224	6	4	—	228	6	234	259	7	266
Transport and Communication	17,257	1,961	336	34	17,593	1,995	19,588	20,076	2,043	22,119
Railways	186	23	1	23	2,492	187	2,748	192	2,940	
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1,088	827	9	9	1,097	836	1,933	1,388	845	2,233
Other Road Passenger Transport	376	16	2	—	378	16	394	462	17	479
Goods Transport by Road	1,952	78	33	—	1,985	78	2,063	2,192	82	2,274
Sea Transport	5,603	108	218	10	5,821	118	5,939	6,198	120	6,318
Port, River and Canal Transport	1,899	10	18	—	1,917	10	1,927	2,888	11	2,899
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	537	10	14	—	551	10	561	583	10	593
Air Transport	87	31	—	—	87	31	118	91	32	123
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	2,410	574	13	13	2,423	587	3,010	2,671	609	3,280
Other Transport and Communication	348	47	3	—	351	47	398	359	50	409
Storage	488	74	3	1	491	75	566	496	75	571
Distributive Trades	13,938	13,596	127	270	14,065	13,866	27,931	16,032	14,831	30,863
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	2,016	219	20	3	2,036	222	2,258	2,338	236	2,574
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	1,648	216	26	3	1,674	219	1,893	1,951	234	2,185
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	1,320	544	4	7	1,324	551	1,875	1,610	629	2,239
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	3,241	4,328	27	98	3,268	4,426	7,694	3,856	4,685	8,541
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	1,569	663	18	12	1,587	675	2,262	1,745	713	2,458
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	3,842	7,083	32	138	3,874	7,221	11,095	4,193	7,717	11,910
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	302	543	—	9	302	552	854	339	617	956
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,291	554	9	3	1,300	557	1,857	1,381	593	1,974
Public Administration	13,326	2,829	149	39	13,475	2,868	16,343	14,904	3,072	17,976
National Government Service	4,962	1,541	16	7	4,978	1,548	6,526	5,638	1,670	7,308
Local Government Service	8,364	1,288	133	32	8,497	1,320	9,817	9,266	1,402	10,668
Professional Services	3,134	5,251	10	26	3,144	5,277	8,421	3,364	5,600	8,964
Accountancy	117	47	—	—	117	47	164	125	62	187
Education	775	1,017	4	10	779	1,027	1,806	820	1,102	1,922
Law	71	134	—	—	71	134	205	76	145	221
Medical and Dental Services	1,221	3,698	4	11	1,225	3,709	4,934	1,335	3,926	5,261
Religion	111	41	2	—	112	43	155	123	46	169
Other Professional and Business Services	839	314	1	3	840	317	1,157	885	319	1,204
Miscellaneous Services	16,040	25,084	167	502	16,207	25,586	41,793	17,279	27,219	44,498
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	2,938	1,899	36	80	2,974	1,979	4,953	3,088	2,036	5,124
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	2,097	853	18	34	2,115	887	3,002	2,261	908	3,169
Catering, Hotels, etc.	8,043	14,557	48	226	8,091	14,783	22,874	8,638	15,463	24,101
Laundries	471	1,491	1	21	472	1,512	1,984	505	1,626	2,131
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	135	401	7	16	142	417	559	162	443	605
Hairdressing and Manicure	170	302	2	7	172	325	497	361	559	920
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	207	1,891	1	7	208	1,898	2,106	218	2,160	2,378
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	863	3,216	41	93	904	3,309	4,213	992	3,702	4,694
Other Services	1,116	474	13	2	1,129	476	1,605	1,217	520	1,737
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	2,818	323	—	—	2,818	323	3,141	2,980	338	3,318
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	6,262	7,151	—	—	6,262	7,151	13,413	7,286	7,789	15,075
GRAND TOTAL*	162,999	88,298	10,616	7,998	173,615	96,296	269,911	200,457	106,552	307,009

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,979 males and 304 females in Great Britain and 4,475 males and 326 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 9th February and 9th March, 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 placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Four weeks ended 9th February, 1955		Four weeks ended 9th March, 1955		Total Number of Placings, 16th Dec., 1954, to 9th Mar., 1955 (12 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	156,652	150,845	147,988	154,870	415,336
Boys under 18	16,358	47,889	10,416	52,291	56,462
Women aged 18 and over	73,309	94,948	65,355	101,252	190,487
Girls under 18	16,242	58,038	10,979	62,772	57,467
Total	262,561	351,720	234,738	371,185	719,752

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

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 29th January, 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 29th January, 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	3.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.3
Bricks and Fireclay Goods ..	2.8	3.5	2.9	3.1	4.1	3.2
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles) ..	3.2	3.4	3.4	2.6	3.5	3.2
Glass (other than Containers) ..	3.2	4.6	3.5	2.5	3.3	2.7
Glass Containers ..	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.7	5.4	4.0
Cement ..	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.3
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures ..	3.4	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.2	3.9
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2.4	3.5	2.7	1.9	3.3	2.3
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ..	1.9	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Chemicals and Dyes ..	2.8	3.5	2.9	2.0	2.5	2.1
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2.4	4.0	3.3	1.9	3.8	3.0
Explosives and Fireworks ..	1.5	3.0	2.1	1.6	3.0	2.1
Paint and Varnish ..	2.7	4.0	3.1	2.2	3.7	2.7
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc. ..	1.9	3.1	2.4	1.7	3.6	2.4
Mineral Oil Refining ..	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.1
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. ..	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.4	5.6	3.1
Metal Manufacture	2.9	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.8	2.3
Blast Furnaces ..	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.7
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling etc. ..	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.7
Iron Foundries ..	3.8	4.3	3.8	2.9	3.4	3.0
Tinplate Manufacture ..	2.1	4.3	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.5
Steel Sheet Manufacture ..	1.9	3.9	2.0	1.6	2.4	1.6
Iron and Steel Tubes ..	3.6	4.3	3.7	2.7	3.7	2.9
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	3.8	3.6	3.7	2.7	2.8	2.7
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.8	5.1	3.4	2.2	3.7	2.6
Marine Engineering ..	2.3	1.6	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.9
Agricultural Machinery ..	3.4	3.8	3.4	2.0	2.4	2.1
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant ..	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	3.1	2.4
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools ..	2.7	4.8	3.1	1.9	3.5	2.2
Stationary Engines ..	2.6	3.5	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.1
Textile Machinery and Accessories	2.6	4.0	2.8	2.1	3.1	2.2
Ordnance and Small Arms ..	1.6	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.9	1.9
Constructional Engineering ..	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	2.9	4.2	3.1	2.3	3.1	2.4
Electrical Machinery ..	2.5	4.6	3.0	2.1	3.0	2.3
Electrical Wires and Cables ..	3.2	4.9	3.8	2.2	3.7	2.7
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus ..	2.1	4.8	3.1	1.5	2.9	2.1
Wireless Apparatus ..	3.9	7.8	5.7	2.8	5.2	3.9
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps ..	3.5	6.2	5.0	1.9	3.6	2.8
Batteries and Accumulators ..	3.1	4.2	3.6	2.5	5.8	3.9
Other Electrical Goods ..	3.8	5.7	4.6	2.8	4.2	3.4
Vehicles	2.7	4.4	3.0	2.0	3.4	2.2
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc. ..	3.3	4.5	3.5	2.2	3.6	2.4
Motor Repairs and Garages ..	2.5	3.5	2.7	2.1	2.9	2.2
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft ..	2.3	3.6	2.5	1.6	2.5	1.7
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories ..	4.0	5.6	4.4	3.0	4.0	3.3
Locomotive Manufacture ..	1.5	2.7	1.5	1.2	3.0	1.3
Railway Carriages and Wagons	1.5	2.8	1.5	1.6	2.6	1.6
Carts, Perambulators, etc. ..	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.0	4.7
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	3.7	5.4	4.3	3.1	4.7	3.7
Tools and Cutlery ..	3.7	5.8	4.6	2.7	4.9	3.6
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc. ..	4.0	5.5	4.7	2.8	3.9	3.3
Iron and Steel Forgings ..	3.1	3.9	3.2	2.4	2.8	2.5
Wire and Wire Manufactures ..	3.0	4.5	3.4	2.1	3.6	2.5
Hollow-ware ..	3.6	5.3	4.5	3.0	5.4	4.3
Brass Manufactures ..	4.1	6.2	4.9	3.0	4.7	3.7
Other Metal Industries ..	3.8	5.4	4.4	3.6	4.9	4.0
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.7	4.1	3.2	2.1	3.9	2.8
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments ..	2.7	4.2	3.2	2.0	3.9	2.7
Watches and Clocks ..	2.4	3.5	2.9	2.2	2.7	2.4
Jewellery, Plate, etc. ..	2.9	4.5	3.6	2.2	4.6	3.4
Musical Instruments ..	2.7	4.1	3.0	2.9	3.8	3.1
Textiles	2.8	3.6	3.3	2.6	3.5	3.1
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.8	3.6
Cotton Weaving, etc. ..	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2
Woolen and Worsted ..	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.4	4.3	3.9
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production ..	2.6	4.7	3.1	1.9	2.8	2.1
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk ..	2.1	2.9	2.6	1.3	2.8	2.2
Linen and Soft Hemp ..	3.1	5.4	4.5	3.5	3.4	3.4
Jute ..	5.4	6.2	5.8	4.4	5.4	4.9
Rope, Twine and Net ..	4.1	5.1	4.7	3.2	3.5	3.4
Hosiery ..	2.0	3.4	3.0	1.7	3.1	2.7
Lace ..	2.1	2.6	2.4	1.9	3.6	2.8
Carpets ..	2.4	3.5	3.0	1.9	2.6	2.2
Narrow Fabrics ..	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.5	2.3
Made-up Textiles ..	4.3	6.0	5.6	3.7	5.4	4.8
Textile Finishing, etc. ..	2.0	3.1	2.3	2.1	3.2	2.4
Other Textile Industries ..	4.5	4.9	4.6	3.3	4.1	3.6
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.5	4.0	3.1	2.1	3.8	2.8
Leather Tanning and Dressing ..	2.4	3.8	2.7	2.0	3.2	2.2
Leather Goods ..	2.9	4.1	3.7	2.7	4.2	3.7
Fur ..	2.9	4.3	3.6	2.4	2.9	2.7
Clothing	2.6	4.3	3.9	2.2	3.4	3.1
Tailoring ..	3.3	4.8	4.5	2.6	3.6	3.3
Dressmaking ..	3.0	4.4	4.3	2.6	3.7	3.6
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	2.7	4.3	4.1	2.5	3.5	3.4
Hats, Caps and Millinery ..	2.9	3.7	3.4	1.8	2.8	2.4
Other Dress Industries ..	2.2	3.9	3.5	2.1	3.4	3.1
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	1.9	3.2	2.5	1.9	2.9	2.4
Repair of Boots and Shoes ..	2.5	3.6	2.7	1.9	4.3	2.4
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.1	4.7	3.8	3.8	6.5	5.0
Grain Milling ..	2.7	3.8	2.9	2.3	3.6	2.6
Bread and Flour Confectionery	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	5.3	4.4
Biscuits ..	4.0	5.1	4.7	3.8	7.4	6.2
Meat and Meat Products ..	3.8	5.8	4.6	3.9	5.6	4.6
Milk Products ..	4.2	5.0	4.4	3.5	4.8	3.9
Sugar and Glucose ..	1.9	4.4	2.4	14.7	9.3	13.6
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. ..	3.8	5.0	4.6	4.1	7.0	5.9
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	3.2	5.8	5.3	3.9	9.5	7.6
Other Food Industries ..	3.6	6.6	4.7	2.6	6.9	4.2
Brewing and Malting ..	1.6	2.5	1.7	2.8	6.0	3.4
Wholesale Bottling ..	3.0	3.4	3.2	4.4	6.1	5.1
Other Drink Industries ..	3.5	4.9	3.9	4.0	6.3	4.8
Tobacco ..	1.3	2.5	1.9	2.0	3.4	2.7
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3.4	3.9	3.5	3.1	4.0	3.3
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) ..	3.4	4.7	3.5	3.4	4.0	3.4
Furniture and Upholstery ..	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.9	3.1
Shop and Office Fitting ..	4.7	3.6	4.5	2.6	2.7	2.6
Wooden Containers and Baskets	4.2	5.2	4.4	3.7	4.9	4.0
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures ..	3.5	4.3	3.8	3.0	4.2	3.3
Paper and Printing	1.9	3.6	2.5	1.4	3.1	2.0
Paper and Board ..	2.1	2.8	2.3	1.3	2.2	1.5
Wallpaper ..	3.1	4.2	3.4	2.5	3.2	2.7
Cardboard Boxes, etc. ..	3.7	4.5	4.2	2.8	5.1	4.2
Other Manufactures of Paper ..	2.7	4.3	3.7	2.1	3.9	3.2
Printing of Newspapers, etc. ..	1.2	2.8	1.5	0.9	1.8	1.1
Other Printing, etc. ..	1.8	3.4	2.4	1.4	2.4	1.8
Other Manufacturing Industries	3.7	4.8	4.1	3.1	5.0	3.9
Rubber ..	3.9	5.3	4.4	3.2	4.8	3.7
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. ..	2.8	4.1	3.0	2.4	1.4	2.2
Brushes and Brooms ..	2.8	3.8	3.3	2.1	3.8	3.0
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites ..	2.7	4.3	3.7	3.0	6.9	5.5
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	5.6	4.9
Production of Cinematograph Films ..	4.3	2.0	3.8	3.9	2.8	3.7
Other Manufacturing Industries	3.8	5.0	4.4	3.4	5.0	4.2
All the above Industries	2.9	4.3	3.3	2.4	4.0	2.9

* The figures for December, 1954, which appeared in the March issue of this GAZETTE, related to a five-week period.

Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 26th March, 1955, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £4,425,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 25th December, 1954, the corresponding figure was £3,576,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 27th March, 1954, it was £6,262,000.

National Assistance

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service undertake the payment of national assistance to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 26th March, 1955, was £2,340,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 25th December, 1954, was £2,106,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 27th March, 1954, it was £2,544,000.

Comparison of the figures for the quarter ended 26th March, 1955, with those for the earlier quarters is affected by the increase in the scale rates which came into force on 7th February, 1955 (see the January issue of this GAZETTE, page 12).

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 15th March, 1955, and the corresponding figures for 15th February, 1955, and 16th March, 1954. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Act, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Thousands					
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	15th Mar., 1955	15th Feb., 1955	16th Mar., 1954	15th Mar., 1955	15th Feb., 1955	16th Mar., 1954
London and S. Eastern :						
London and Middlesex ..	112.9	117.2	103.4	3.9	4.0	4.3
Remainder ..	90.6	93.1	82.2	3.6	3.6	3.7
Eastern ..	51.5	54.4	48.9	2.2	2.1	2.1
Southern ..	42.9	44.5	39.3	1.6	1.8	1.6
South-Western ..	59.0	59.1	53.8	2.4	2.4	2.5
Midland ..	96.8	95.1	89.1	4.9	4.7	4.7
North-Midland ..	67.6	64.5	62.2	5.2	5.2	5.4
East and West Ridings ..	93.5	94.2	94.2	8.2	8.1	8.6
North-Western ..	174.1	173.9	168.5	7.7	7.4	7.7
Northern ..	72.4	72.8	72.9	7.8	7.9	7.9
Scotland ..	127.7	133.5	124.7	7.8	7.8	7.8
Wales ..	73.6	70.1	67.8	6.8	6.6	7.0
Total, Great Britain ..	1,062.6	1,072.5	1,007.0	62.2		

FIGURES FOR SELECTED PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The Table below shows, in respect of selected professions and occupations, the number of vacancies outstanding and the number of persons registered at Appointments Offices on 14th March, 1955.

These figures do not indicate any material changes in the general employment position since the publication of comparable statistics in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1954 (page 389). In each occupation the number of vacancies available is smaller than the number of registrants.

The existence on the Registers of the Appointments Offices at the same time of unfilled vacancies and available applicants in the same occupational group is to be expected. Some of the vacancies will have been notified and some of the applicants will have become available only a few days before the date to which the figures relate; also, within most of the occupational groups there is room for some difference between the qualifications and experience an employer is looking for and those possessed by the applicants. Further, the vacancies and applicants are often in different parts of the country and a proportion of the registrants are immobile.

Vacancies and Registrants at Appointments Offices: Position at 14th March, 1955

Profession or Occupation	Vacancies	Registrants		Profession or Occupation	Vacancies	Registrants	
		Employed	Unemployed			Employed	Unemployed
Accountants (including Cost and Works Accountants)	175	535	144	Local Government	6	32	7
Aeronautical and Automobile Engineering*	50	174	94	Marine Engineering and Shipbuilding*	13	82	50
Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry*	8	39	57	Mechanical and Locomotive Engineering and Metal Goods Manufacture*	194	727	245
Artists (including Commercial Artists)	22	30	38	Medical Practitioners	18	23	56
Banks, Trust Companies, Insurance Offices, Building Societies, Commercial Offices	67	341	266	Metal Manufacturing Executives	34	90	27
Barristers	7	39	31	Personnel Managers, Industrial Welfare Officers	53	216	82
Business Consultants, and Time and Motion Study Experts	63	67	18	Private Secretaries (with university degree or language qualifications)	34	57	20
Buyers and Buying Managers in Industry	23	188	56	Professional Bodies, Societies, Institutions, etc.*	85	232	186
Catering and Institutional Domestic Administration	21	33	19	Publicity and Advertising	44	91	80
Chemical Manufacture and Analysis*	25	79	51	Quasi-Government, Regional and County Statutory Bodies, Administrative and Executive Staff	3	32	29
Civil and Structural Engineering and Building*	175	384	328	Retail Distribution (Senior Executives)	17	54	59
Civil Service	13	157	329	Road Transport and Haulage Executives	3	36	23
Clothing Manufacture Executives	25	54	38	Rubber, Plastics, Glass Manufacture Executives	13	28	14
Company Secretaries	17	222	53	Sales and Commercial Managers in Industry	26	124	76
Economists, Trade Intelligence Officers, Economic Research Workers	7	37	11	Shipping Executives	—	10	19
Editorial Staff, Authors, etc.	16	82	97	Social Workers	34	69	60
Electrical Engineering Executives*	101	109	60	Solicitors	7	53	31
Estate Agents*	2	25	38	Statisticians	6	22	6
Food and Drink Manufacture Executives	13	54	38	Textile Manufacturing Executives	13	94	38
Import, Export and Colonial Merchants	22	117	63	Wholesale Distribution (Senior Executives)	318	555	342
Librarians, Archivists, etc.	2	30	12				

* These vacancies do not cover vacancies for persons with the professional qualifications dealt with by the Technical and Scientific Register—viz., university graduates in science and engineering or members of the appropriate professional bodies such as the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Royal Institute of Chemistry and the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

MONTHLY DIGEST OF STATISTICS

The Digest, which is prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Government Departments, provides industrialists and business executives with invaluable statistics relating to the economic situation in the United Kingdom. Where available, pre-war figures are given. Monthly figures are given for the last two years.

Statistical information is at present arranged under the following headings and the scope is revised from time to time to include new statistical information as it becomes available.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS
LABOUR
NATIONAL INSURANCE
INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
FUEL AND POWER
RAW MATERIALS
MANUFACTURED GOODS
BUILDING

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
EXTERNAL TRADE
MERCHANT SHIPPING
CIVIL AVIATION
INLAND TRANSPORT
FINANCE
WAGES AND PRICES
FINAL CONSUMPTION

Price 4s. 6d. per copy
(4s. 10d. post free)

DEFINITIONS of Items and Units employed in the DIGEST
2s. (2s. 1½d. post free)

Annual Subscription £3, post free (including a copy of the Definitions)

OBTAINABLE FROM

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on page 159
or through any bookseller

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in February

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in February 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 26th February was 708,400, compared with 707,700 for the four weeks ended 29th January, 1955, and 709,000 for the four weeks ended 27th February, 1954. The total numbers who were effectively employed* were 637,700 in February, 1955, 637,900 in January, and 638,300 in February, 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 February, 1955, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with January, 1955, and February, 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 26th February, 1955	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 29th January, 1955	4 weeks ended 27th February, 1954
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)	47,100	+ 100	— 400
Durham	102,300	+ 200	— 600
North Eastern	140,600	+ 200	— 100
North Western	59,300	—	— 500
East Midlands	101,900	+ 100	+ 1,400
West Midlands	58,200	— 100	+ 200
South Western	108,600	—	— 800
South Eastern	6,600	—	+ 100
England and Wales	624,600	+ 500	— 700
Scotland	83,800	+ 200	+ 100
Great Britain	708,400	+ 700	— 600

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of February, about 5,030 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,140; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 110. During the four weeks of January there was a net increase of 3,110.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.99 in February, 1955, 4.89 in January, and 5.05 in February, 1954. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.48, 5.37 and 5.49.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in February and in January, 1955, and February, 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)

	February, 1955	January, 1955	February, 1954
Coal-face Workers:			
Voluntary	5.21	5.01	5.08
Involuntary	9.52	9.31	9.67
All workers:			
Voluntary	4.06	4.02	3.96
Involuntary	8.99	8.97	9.15

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.27 tons in February, compared with 3.27 tons in the previous month and 3.26 tons in February, 1954.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.24 tons in February; for January, 1955, and February, 1954, the figures were 1.24 tons and 1.25 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 three dots.

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

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,692,400 in November, 1954, an increase of 0.7 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 3.5 per cent. compared with November, 1953.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st January, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 2.7 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 0.7 per cent. lower than at 1st January, 1954. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st January was 2.2 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 4.4 per cent. lower than at 1st January, 1954.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The interim index of employment published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics indicates that the numbers employed in manufacturing industries in October, 1954, were 1.6 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 2.4 per cent. higher than in October, 1953. Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 521,054 in October, 1954, 517,193 in the previous month and 495,375 in October, 1953. The numbers of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed were 12,817 at the end of October, compared with 13,185 at the end of the previous month and 12,142 at the end of October, 1953.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in January is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 47,804,000. This was 3.4 per cent. lower than the (revised) figure for the previous month, and 0.7 per cent. lower than for January, 1954. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9=100) showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in January, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 3.6 per cent. compared with January, 1954.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of January was about 3,347,000, compared with 2,838,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,087,000 at the middle of January, 1954.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during January was 178,392, compared with 155,203 in the previous month and 235,515 in January, 1954. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 117,436 working days. The total number of working days lost in January by persons wholly unemployed was 5,345,227, while 3,520,639 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of February was 202,803, of whom 64,179 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 177,870 and 57,345 at the beginning of the previous month and 222,284 and 72,358 at the beginning of February, 1954.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of February was 1,814,887, compared with 1,789,716 at the end of the previous month and 2,042,107 at the end of February, 1954. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 185,215, 185,443 and 233,240.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 26th March was 67,703, compared with 71,202 at 19th February, and 73,853 at 27th March, 1954.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at 31st January, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 98,052, compared with 87,374 at the end of the previous month and 132,294 at the end of January, 1954. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 15,461 at 31st January, compared with 14,505 at 31st December, 1954, and 22,511 at the end of January, 1954.

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 128,966 at the end of December, 1954, compared with 133,867 at the end of the previous month and 119,052 at the end of December, 1953.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (40)	6 Mar.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (5s. 11.5d. to 6s. 0.8d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.18d. an hour (9.75d. to 9.93d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.98d. a shift (4s. 5.62d. to 4s. 6.6d.) or by 0.14d. an hour (7.31d. to 7.45d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d. a shift (2s. 11.75d. to 3s. 0.4d.) or by 0.09d. an hour (4.87d. to 4.96d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland (40)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Mar.	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (12s. to 12s. 2d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain† (41)	7 Mar.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (12s. 0.3d. to 12s. 1.6d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.975d. (9s. 0.225d. to 9s. 1.2d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (6s. 0.15d. to 6s. 0.8d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain‡ (41)	6 Mar.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melting, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (5s. 11.5d. to 6s. 0.8d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.18d. an hour (9.75d. to 9.93d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0.98d. a shift (4s. 5.62d. to 4s. 6.6d.) or by 0.14d. an hour (7.31d. to 7.45d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. a shift (2s. 11.75d. to 3s. 0.4d.) or by 0.09d. an hour (4.87d. to 4.96d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain‡ (41)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do.
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers, millmen, semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills	do.
	Great Britain‡ (41)	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 0.18d. an hour (9.75d. to 9.93d.) for craftsmen, by 0.14d. (7.31d. to 7.45d.) for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0.09d. (4.87d. to 4.96d.) for apprentices under 18.
	South-West Wales (41)	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 11.3d. to 11s. 0.6d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 0.975d. (8s. 2.475d. to 8s. 3.45d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (5s. 5.65d. to 5s. 6.3d.) for youths under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire§ (41)	do.	Workpeople employed at iron and steel works	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1.2d. a shift (to 4s. 3.6d. for skilled craftsmen, and to 5s. 6.6d. for other men), for men and women 18 years and over, and by 0.6d. (to 2s. 1.8d. or 2s. 9.3d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire (41)	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (12s. 0.3d. to 12s. 1.6d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 0.975d. (9s. 0.225d. to 9s. 1.2d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 0.65d. (6s. 0.15d. to 6s. 0.8d.) for workers under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1.16d. a shift (12s. 2.16d. to 12s. 3.32d.) for men, by 0.773d. (8s. 1.398d. to 8s. 2.171d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.58d. (6s. 0.08d. to 6s. 0.66d.) for boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	7 Mar.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (12s. 0.3d. to 12s. 1.6d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.97d. (9s. 0.225d. to 9s. 1.195d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (6s. 0.15d. to 6s. 0.8d.) for those under 18.
Light Castings Manufacture	Great Britain (42)	14 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 11s. a week for skilled men 21 years and over, of 8s. 9d. for other men, of 7s. 11d. for women 21 and over, of 3s. 7d. to 8s. 2d., according to age, for apprentices, youths and boys, and of 3s. 5d. to 7s. 4d. for girls. Consolidated time work rates after change include: pattern moulders 193s. 10d. a week, pattern makers 169s. 7d., general moulders 162s. 11d., grinders (Falkirk) 160s. 4d., (England) 158s. 4d., polishers 158s. 4d., mechanised plant workpeople 153s. 7d., blacksmiths 155s. 4d., pattern filers, filers 154s. 4d. (Glasgow 154s. 10d.), sheet iron workers 154s. 4d., Berlin blackers, box fitters, dressers, filers-up 152s. 4d. (box fitters Glasgow 152s. 10d.), press operators 141s. 7d., labourers 137s. 7d.; women 21 years and over, on women's work—core makers (hand-made cores) 112s. 9d., other workers (including machine made cores) 105s. 9d.
Non-ferrous Metal Manufacture	Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford (43)	14 Mar.	Workpeople employed in strip and sheet rolling and tube mills in the brass and copper trade	Increases for time workers 21 years and over of 11s. a week for skilled workers, of 9s. 6d. for intermediate grades, and of 8s. for unskilled workers; for payment-by-results workers increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existing piecework supplements. Consolidated minimum time rates after change: casting departments—crucible and electric furnace pourers 156s. 4d. a week, underhands (i.e., furnacemen, ingotmen and mouldmen on billet casting) 149s. 10d.; strip and sheet rolling mills—rollers (all grades) 147s. 10d., annealers, finished shearers (guillotine) 143s. 10d., electric annealers, finished shearers (rotary), roller improvers 141s. 10d., picklers 140s. 10d., shearers (cutting to length) 139s. 10d., rough shearers, rollers' assistants (behinders) 137s. 10d., labourers 133s. 4d.; tube mills—tool-finders (fully skilled) 156s. 4d., annealers 143s. 10d., electric annealers, drawers (plain round tubes), taggers, swagers, shouldered sawyers, straighteners (hand) 141s. 10d., picklers 140s. 10d., straighteners (machine), doggers-up 137s. 10d., labourers 133s. 4d.
Brassworking and Founding	Great Britain (except Yorkshire) (58-59)	14 Mar.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 11s. a week for skilled workers 21 years and over, of 9s. 6d. for intermediate grades, of 8s. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys; additional payment for pieceworkers, other than casters, increased by 3d. an hour (1s. 4.32d. to 1s. 7.32d.) for each hour worked; the bonus for casters on piecework increased by 11s. a week (79s. 10d. to 90s. 10d.). Minimum time rates after change include: grade C—all workers 21 years and over not qualified for grades D and E 140s. 4d. a week; grade D—workers 21 years and over with six years' qualification in the trade 147s. 10d., grade E 155s. 10d.; polishers—grade D 149s. 10d., grade E 157s. 10d.; casters—fine casters 169s. 4d., common casters 163s. 10d., moulders 148s. 10d., getters-down 138s. 10d.; machine moulders—casters 157s. 10d., moulders 146s. 10d., labourers 138s. 10d.; stump moulders—caster moulders 157s. 10d., labourers 138s. 10d.
	Yorkshire (59)	do.	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increases for adult timeworkers of 11s. a week for skilled workers, of 9s. 6d. for intermediate grades, and of 8s. for unskilled workers, with proportional increases for apprentices, youths and boys; for payment-by-results workers increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existing piecework supplements. Consolidated minimum time rates after change include: moulders 162s. 6d. a week, coremakers (male), brass finishers (all classes), buffers and polishers 155s. 10d., turret and capstan operators (setting up own work and engaged upon short runs, etc.) 151s. 2d. to 155s. 10d., machine moulders (operating machines) 152s. 11d. or 149s. 11d., assemblers 148s. 8d., furnacemen (responsible) 150s. 6d., fettlers and dressers 145s. 2d., shapers, millers and machinists, turret and capstan lathe operators (not setting up own work) 143s. 9d., foundry labourers 137s. 7d., packers, despatchers and testers 138s. 2d., labourers (other than foundry) and warehouse labourers 133s. 4d.

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 † These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district.
 ‡ These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland.
 § These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.
 || 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 figure exceeds 103 points (previously 57).

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	All federated shipbuilding and ship repairing centres in the United Kingdom (47)	Beginning of the full pay week current at 15 Mar.	Workpeople employed in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry, except skilled engineers and others whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries:— Male workers 21 years and over	Increases of 11s. a week to all fully skilled workers 21 years and over who have completed their apprenticeship, of 9s. 6d. to all semi-skilled workers, and of 8s. to all unskilled workers. Inclusive national uniform plain time rates after change on new work include: fully skilled classes 158s. a week, cranesmen operating tower, gantry or floating cranes 148s. 6d., operating electric overhead travelling cranes 143s., operating all other cranes 146s., spare or emergency cranesmen when not operating cranes 143s., plate furnace helpers, frame furnace helpers, shell screw-up helpers and shell tackle helpers 143s. 6d., staggers erecting and dismantling staging 141s. 6d., redleaders 139s. 6d., blacksmiths' strikers 138s. 6d., unskilled classes (including ordinary platers' helpers other than those above) 133s. For repair work, except in the case of cranesmen, the national rates are 3s. higher, and in the River Thames ship repairing district the existing general differential applies.*
			Female workers brought into the industry under relaxation or dilution arrangements, french polishers and upholstresses	Increases of 7s. 2d. to 11s. a week, according to occupation and length of service, for women 21 years and over, and of 3s. 8d. to 7s. 4d. for girls. Inclusive national uniform plain time rates after change: shipbuilding and ship repairing classes 21 years and over—during first eight months of service 109s. 6d. a week (new work), 111s. (repair work); thereafter—skilled classes (a) not in receipt of full time rate of displaced male worker 126s. 5d. (new work), 128s. 10d. (repair work), (b) in receipt of full time rate of displaced male worker 158s. (new work), 161s. (repair work); semi-skilled classes (a) 119s. 8d. (new work), 122s. 5d. (repair work), (b) full time rate of displaced male worker; unskilled classes (a) 119s. 8d. (new work), 122s. 5d. (repair work), (b) 133s. (new work), 136s. (repair work); french polishers and upholstresses who have served an apprenticeship for five years, 21 years and over 126s. 5d. (new work), 128s. 10d. (repair work); girls 52s. 10d. at 16, rising to 109s. 6d. at 20 (new work), and 54s. 4d. to 111s. (repair work).*
Admiralty Dockyards and Establishments	United Kingdom (187)	Beginning of pay week containing 14 Mar.	Craftsmen employed in H.M. Dockyards and Admiralty establishments and non-craft workers in H.M. Dockyards and Admiralty establishments opened before 1939	Increases for adult workers of 11s. a week for craftsmen, of 9s. 6d. for semi-skilled workers, of 8s. for ordinary labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Inclusive minimum rates after change for adult male timeworkers include: craftsmen—London 161s. 4d. a week, Provinces 158s. 10d.; ordinary labourers—London 140s. 10d., Provinces 135s. 10d.
Engineering and Allied Industries	United Kingdom (44-47)	14 Mar.	Adult male and female manual workers, apprentices, youths, boys and girls employed in the engineering and allied industries,† except those whose rates of wages are regulated by wage movements in other industries, e.g., building and electrical contracting	Increases for adult male timeworkers of 11s. a week for skilled workers, of 9s. 6d. for intermediate grades, and of 8s. for unskilled workers, with proportional increases for apprentices, youths and boys; increases of 7s. 4d. for female timeworkers 18 years and over, of 4s. 9d. for girls aged 17 years, of 4s. for those aged 16, and of 3s. 1d. for those aged 15; for payment-by-results workers increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existing piecework supplements. Consolidated minimum time rates after change include: skilled fitters 155s. 10d. a week, unskilled men 132s. 10d.; females 21 and over 104s. 6d.
Engineering	Swansea, Llanelly, Port Talbot and Neath (45)	Beginning of pay week which includes 14 Mar.	Workpeople employed in engineering works and foundries:— Timeworkers Payment-by-results workers Taskworkers	Increases of 3d. an hour for adult male craftsmen, of 2½d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and juveniles. Increases of 3d. an hour for adult male craftsmen and of 2½d. for labourers in respect of the actual clock hours worked, with appropriate overtime gains. Increases of 3d. an hour for adult male craftsmen and of 2½d. for labourers for the standard normal weekly working hours of the factory on fulfilment of a completed task.
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain (187)	Beginning of pay week containing 14 Mar.	Male workers paid on an engineering basis (other than skilled timeworkers in the South Wales area whose wages follow other agreements)	Increases for men 21 years and over of 11s. a week for skilled workers, of 9s. 6d. for semi-skilled workers, of 8s. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers 21 years and over: skilled workers—London 161s. 4d. a week, Provinces 158s. 10d., semi-skilled workers 143s. 4d., 138s. 4d., unskilled workers 140s. 10d., 135s. 10d.
Constructional Engineering	Great Britain (48)	14 Mar.	Workpeople, other than labourers,§ employed on steelwork erection	Increases in minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour for rivet heaters and erectors' helpers, and of 3d. for other workers.
		21 Mar.	do.	Further increase in minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change: sheeters—London area within a radius of 16 miles from Charing Cross 4s. 2d. an hour, elsewhere 4s., riveters, crane drivers, welders, burners (new work) 4s. 1d., 4s., erectors, riveters' holders-up, sheeters' holders-up, staggers or riggers, burners (demolition or scrap work) 4s., 3s. 11d., erectors' helpers 3s. 9½d., 3s. 8½d., rivet heaters (adults) 3s. 9½d., 3s. 8½d.
Electrical Cable Manufacture	Great Britain (55)	Beginning of first full pay period following 23 Mar.	Workpeople employed in the electrical cable making industry, except plumber joiners, etc.	Increases in minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour or 9s. 2d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 1d. to 2½d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 2d. an hour or 7s. 4d. a week for women 18 and over, and of 1d., 1½d. or 1½d. for girls. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 21 years and over, district 1 134s. 9d. to 153s. 1d. a week, according to occupational classification, district 2 132s. to 150s. 4d.; women 18 years and over in districts 1 and 2 99s. 11d. to 107s. 3d.; youths and boys 51s. 4d. at 15 years, rising to 116s. 5d. at 20; girls 49s. 6d. at 15, 60s. 6d. at 16, and 69s. 8d. at 17.]
Horseshoeing and Agricultural Engineering	Great Britain (various localities) (64)	1 Mar.	Farriers and blacksmiths	Increases of 2d. an hour for dayworkers, of 1s. 4d. a day for pieceworkers, and of proportional increases for apprentices. Rates after change include: London (within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross), dayworkers—firemen 3s. 9½d. an hour, doormen 3s. 8½d.; pieceworkers—firemen 30s. a day, doormen 29s. 6d.; dayworkers in other districts—industrial areas, firemen 3s. 8d. an hour, doormen 3s. 7½d., small county towns 3s. 7d., 3s. 6d., agricultural areas 3s. 6½d., 3s. 5½d.

* These increases applied also to a number of workpeople employed in boat building and boat repairing.
 † Workpeople in the allied industries include those employed in non-ferrous metal manufacture and rolling, drop forging, and the hollow-ware, spring, tube and wire trades. In addition, the increases applied to workpeople employed by federated firms in railway carriage and wagon building, lift erection and lift maintenance and typewriter servicing and repairing, sheet metal working, gas meter making, scale, beam and weighing machine making (including service adjusters in the scale repairing trade), the manufacture of plastic material and finished articles.
 ‡ These increases applied to workpeople employed by firms which are members of the Welsh Engineers' and Founders' Conciliation Board.
 § Movements in the rates of wages of labourers are governed by movements in the rates of workpeople in the civil engineering construction industry.
 ¶ Where systems of payment by results are applied to direct production workers, prices and bonus terms are to be such as to enable a worker of average ability in normal circumstances to earn 15 per cent. (previously 10 per cent.) more than the time rate applicable to the grade of occupation for the work being performed. The fall back rate for payment-by-results workers is the appropriate timeworking rate.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing	United Kingdom (54)	First pay week commencing on or after 28 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls (excluding clerical workers, night watchmen, night attendants, salesmen, etc.)	Increases for men 21 years and over of 3d. an hour for skilled craftsmen, of 2½d. for semi-skilled workers, of 2½d. for other workers, of 2d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change: inside the workshop—skilled men, London area (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 8½d. an hour or 163s. 2d. a week, Provinces 3s. 7½d. or 159s. 6d., semi-skilled men 3s. 4½d. or 148s. 6d., 3s. 3½d. or 144s. 10d., other adult male workers 3s. 1½d. or 136s. 7d., 3s. 0½d. or 132s. 11d.; outside the workshop—men, London area 3s. 0½d. or 134s. 9d., Provinces 2s. 11½d. or 131s. 1d.; (Northern Ireland, outside the city of Belfast—other adult male workers, inside the workshop 2s. 10½d. an hour, outside the workshop 2s. 9½d.); youths and boys—London area 40s. 9d. a week at 15 years, rising to 122s. 5d. at 20, Provinces 39s. 10d. to 119s. 8d.; women 21 years and over—London area 2s. 5d. an hour or 106s. 4d. a week, Provinces 2s. 4d. or 102s. 8d.; girls—London area 42s. 2d. at 15, rising to 100s. 10d. at 20, Provinces 41s. 3d. to 98s. 1d.
Railway Workshops	Great Britain (excluding Great Central Section of the former L.N.E.R.) (51)	10 Jan.*	Adult female workers and juveniles	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for adult female workers, and of 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. according to age, for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Rates after change include: women 21 years and over employed on women's work—group 1 occupations, London 116s. a week, other districts 114s., group 2 114s., 112s., group 3 112s., 110s., group 4 109s. 6d., 107s. 6d., group 5 107s. 6d., 105s. 6d.; women on labouring work 105s. 6d., 103s. 6d.
	London	2 Jan.*	Staff employed in railway workshops and depots by the London Transport Executive	Increases in basic rates ranging generally from 8s. 9d. to 12s. 10d. a week, according to occupation, for men, of 5s. 11d. to 7s. 8d., according to age, for apprentices and youths, of 7s. 5d. for women 21 years and over, and of 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. for girls. Basic rates after change include: male workers—skilled 163s. 2d. a week, semi-skilled, starred 153s. 1d., grade 1 147s. 7d., grade 2 143s., unskilled 138s. 5d.; handy-women 21 years and over 110s. 11d.
Iron, Steel and Non-Ferrous Scrap	Great Britain (65)	Pay day in week commencing 28 Mar.	Men, youths and boys	Increases in the national minimum rate of 2½d. an hour or 9s. 2d. a week for adult male workers (other than transport workers), and of proportional amounts for younger workers; further increase of ½d. an hour for burner-cutters; increase of 10s. a week for adult male lorry drivers. National minimum rate after change for adult male workers (other than transport workers) 21 years and over 3s. 2d. an hour or 139s. 4d. a week (burner-cutters to receive 2d. an hour or 7s. 4d. a week above the national minimum rate); in the London Metropolitan Police District the minimum rate is 1½d. an hour or 5s. 6d. a week above the national minimum rate; male lorry drivers 21 years and over 146s. (drivers in the London Metropolitan Police District receive 5s. above this rate.)
Wire Rope and Iron and Steel Wire Manufacture	Great Britain (56)	First full pay week commencing on or after 1 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 5s. a week in the existing war addition for men 21 years and over, of 3s. 9d. for women 21 and over, and of 2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change (including war addition) include: men 21 years and over engaged in splicing and socketing, closing and testing (rope) 139s. a week, stranding, crane driving 134s., testing (wire) 133s., winding 132s.; minimum rate for other productive and for non-productive adult male workers 131s.; minimum rate for women 21 years and over 93s.
Spring Manufacture	Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford (57)	14 Mar.	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increases for adult timeworkers of 11s. a week for skilled workers, of 9s. 6d. for intermediate grades, of 8s. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; for payers by weight workers increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existing piecework supplements. Consolidated minimum time rates after change include: fully skilled engineering toolmakers 157s. 8d. a week, group C workers 149s. 10d., group B 148s., group A 144s. 3d., general hands 139s. 7d., labourers 133s. 4d.
Cotton	Lancashire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire (72-73)	Pay day in week commencing 31 Jan.	Clothlookers, tape labourers and weftmen, general warehousemen and loomsweepers employed in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry	Actual current wages for a week of 45 hours increased as follows: clothlookers—men 1s. a week when current wage is over 170s. to 8s. when current wage is up to and including 140s.; tape labourers and weftmen—men 1s. when current wage is over 145s. to 5s. when current wage is up to and including 130s.; general warehousemen and loomsweepers—men 1s. when current wage is over 140s. to 5s. when current wage is up to and including 125s.
Wool Textile	Leicester (76)	First pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1½d. in the shilling (11½d. to 1s. 1d.) on basic wages. Minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good timekeeping bonus, include: men 21 years and over—skilled 133s. 5d. a week, unskilled 129s. 11d.; women 18 and over—skilled 84s. 9d., learners 81s. 11d.; piecework minimum rates, men 139s. 4d., women 96s. 4d.
	do.	First pay day in Mar.	do.	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by ½d. in the shilling (1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d.) on basic wages. Minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good timekeeping bonus, include: men 21 years and over—skilled 135s. 11d. a week, unskilled 129s. 11d.; women 18 and over—skilled 86s. 3d., learners 83s. 5d.; piecework minimum rates, men 141s. 11d., women 98s. 2d.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rosendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Mar.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases† of 6d. a week for men, and of 4d. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 years and over 128s. 8d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 96s. 5d., cutting and stitching 87s. 9d.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture	Northern Ireland (92) (212)	9 Mar.	Female workers	Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers (including clippers and menders) assisting at Swiss embroidery machines, of ½d. or 1d., according to period of employment, for workers 18 years or over on stitching machines (other than Swiss embroidery machines), vice-folding or hand smoothing, and of ½d., ¼d., ¼d. or 1d., according to age or period of employment, for other workers and learners; increase of 1d. an hour in piecework basis time rates; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 10½ per cent. to 11½ per cent. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—workers (including clippers and menders) assisting at Swiss embroidery machines 1s. 9½d. an hour, workers employed on stitching machines (other than Swiss embroidery machines), vice-folding or hand smoothing 1s. 8d. (after 6 months' employment), other workers 18 or over (except learners) 1s. 8d.; piecework basis time rate 1s. 9½d.‡
Lace Furnishings Manufacture	Long Eaton, Nottingham and Derby districts	First pay day following 1 Jan.‡	Twisthands and auxiliary workers employed in "Leavers" lace manufacture	Increase of 2 per cent. on existing rates.
Hosiery Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Midlands (various districts)¶ (91)	First pay day in Mar.	Men, women and juveniles	Increase† of 2½ per cent. (22½ to 25 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.
Linen and Cotton Embroidery	Northern Ireland	2 Mar.	Female workers	New general minimum time rate and piecework basis time rate of 1s. 7d. an hour introduced; general minimum piece rates increased from scheduled rates plus 75 per cent. to scheduled rates plus 125 per cent.**

* These increases were agreed in March and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

† This increase resulted from a revision of the sliding-scale arrangements whereby the bonus at all points was raised by 1½d. in the shilling.

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

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 115 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

¶ This increase was agreed in March with retrospective effect to the date shown. It was based on the cost-of-living average for the 12 months from November, 1953, to October, 1954.

‡ Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district, Nuneaton and Nottingham district and Derby.

** This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 115 of the March issue of this GAZETTE. Details of the general minimum piece rates are given in the Order.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Flour Milling	England and Wales (108)	14 Mar.	Electricians	Increase of 11s. a week. Rates after change: class A mills (London) 183s. 8d. a week, class B 175s. 2d., class C 171s. 2d.
	Scotland (108)	First full pay period following 13 Mar.	do.	Increase of 12s. 10d. a week (to 177s. a week).
Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacture	Great Britain (117)	28 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 8s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 6s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over 137s. a week; women 18 and over 98s. 6d.; youths and boys 49s. 6d. at 15, rising to 114s. 6d. at 20 and under 21; girls 49s. 6d. at 15, rising to 70s. at 17 and under 18.*
Aerated Waters Manufacture	England and Wales (209)	18 Mar.	Workpeople, other than driver-salesmen, delivery workers and mates	Increases in general minimum time rates of 6s. a week for men 21 years or over, of 5s. for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 19 or over, of 2s. 6d. or 4s., according to age, for boys under 18, and of 2s. 6d., 3s. or 4s. for girls; increase of 2d. an hour (3s. to 3s. 2d.) in piecework basis time rate for male workers, and of 1½d. (2s. 1d. to 2s. 2½d.) for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over 127s. a week, youths and boys 47s. at under 16, rising to 101s. at 20; women 19 or over 89s., girls 46s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 74s. at 18.†
			Driver-salesmen, delivery workers and mates	Increases of 6s. a week for all workers, except delivery workers under 21 years of age employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and mates under 21, and of 2s. 6d., 4s. or 5s., according to age, for these juvenile workers. Minimum rates after change for male and female workers: driver-salesmen (of any age) on mechanically propelled or horse-drawn vehicles 137s. a week; delivery workers on mechanically propelled vehicles with carrying capacity of 1 ton or less 80s. at under 18, rising to 137s. at 21 or over; delivery workers (of any age) on mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and up to 2 tons carrying capacity or 1 horse-drawn vehicle 137s., over 2 and up to 5 tons or 2 horse-drawn vehicles 143s., over 5 and up to 8 tons 149s., over 8 and up to 12 tons 153s., over 12 tons 157s.; mates 47s. at under 16, rising to 127s. at 21 or over.‡
	Scotland (209)	do.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for men 21 years or over, of 1½d. for women 19 or over, of ½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ½d., ¼d. or 1d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years or over 2s. 6½d. an hour, women 19 or over 1s. 9½d.; Orkney and Shetland Islands—1d. an hour less in each case.†
	Northern Ireland (212)	do.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for foremen, forewomen or syrup makers and for other male workers 21 years or over, of 1½d. for youths 18 and under 21 and for other women 19 or over, and of ½d. or 1d., according to age, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: foremen, forewomen or syrup makers 2s. 9½d. an hour, other male workers 1s. at under 16, rising to 2s. 7½d. at 21 or over, other female workers 1s. at under 16, rising to 1s. 9½d. at 19 or over.‡
Sawmilling	Bo'ness and Grange-mouth (126)	2 Feb.	Workpeople employed in pit-wood yards	Increases of 1½d. an hour for male workers 19 years and over, of 1d. for women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include: men 19 years and over—single bench sawyers 3s. 4½d. an hour, double-bench sawyers and saw sharpeners 3s. 3½d., drawers-off and mill and motor crosscutters 3s. 2½d., mill loaders, tallymen and men selecting timber from stacks 3s. 2d., labourers 3s. 1½d.; women 19 and over 1s. 11½d.
Basket Manufacture	United Kingdom (124)	First pay day in Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased§ by 2½ per cent. (10 to 12½ per cent.) for time workers and pieceworkers. Minimum time rates after change include: journeymen basket makers 3s. 2d. an hour, skilled fitters 2s. 11d., labourers 2s. 9d.; women 19 and over 2s. 1d.; plus 12½ per cent. cost-of-living bonus in each case.
Linoleum and Felt Base Manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay week following 19 Mar.	Workpeople employed as print block, roller and stamp cutters	Increases of 3s. 9d. a week for skilled craftsmen, of 3s. for semi-skilled workers, and of 1s. to 3s. 6d., according to age, for apprentices. Rates after change: skilled craftsmen 173s. a week, semi-skilled workers 136s., apprentices 69s. at 16, rising to 129s. at 20.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First pay day in Mar.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers, employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased§ by 1s. a week (37s. to 38s.) at 21 years and over, and by 8d. (24s. 8d. to 25s. 4d.) at under 21.
	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing news-reels	Cost-of-living bonus increased§ by 6d. a week (46s. 6d. to 47s.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (31s. to 31s. 4d.) at under 21.
Building	Isle of Man	First working week following 7 Mar.	Craftsmen, labourers and apprentices	Increases of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 3s. 8½d. an hour, labourers 3s. 3d. The cost-of-living bonus of 4s. 6d. a week remains unchanged.
Patent Glazing	Great Britain	14 Mar.	Patent glaziers and assistants employed on outside work	Increases of 3d. an hour in minimum rates for glaziers, and of 2½d. for assistants. Rates after change: patent glaziers 3s. 10½d. an hour, assistants 3s. 6d., when working in London or when working elsewhere and receiving lodging allowance, and 3s. 9½d. or 3s. 5d. when working elsewhere and not receiving lodging allowance.
Electrical Contracting	England and Wales and Northern Ireland (151)	14 Mar.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 3d. an hour in basic rates for journeymen electricians, of 2½d. for adult mates, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Standard inclusive rates after change include: journeymen electricians—grade A (London) area 4s. 5½d. an hour, Mersey district 4s. 1½d., grade B (other) areas 4s. 0½d.; adult mates—London 3s. 8½d., Bristol 3s. 4½d., Mersey district 3s. 3½d., all other areas 3s. 2½d.
	Scotland (151)	First full pay period following 13 Mar.	Journeymen electricians, armature winders and apprentices employed on electrical installation and maintenance work (excluding work on ships)	Increases of 3½d. an hour in standard rates for journeymen and armature winders, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: charge-hands, inclusive of extra hourly allowance—in charge of 4 and up to 7 other employees 4s. 3d. an hour, in charge of 8 or more 4s. 4d., journeymen electricians 4s. 1d., armature winders 4s. 2d.
Electricity Supply	Northern Ireland	Beginning of first full pay week commencing on or after 7 Mar.	Manual workers	Increase of 3d. an hour in Schedule A rates. Rates after change include: armature winders, blacksmiths, jointers (extra high tension), meter repairers, meter testers, electricians or wiremen, fitters (electrical and mechanical) 4s. an hour, jointers 3s. 10d., fitters, electricians' and jointers' mates 3s. 4½d., labourers 3s. 3½d.

* These increases were agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturers' Industrial Group, and applied to workpeople employed by members of the group.

† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 115 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 158 of this GAZETTE.

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

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Railway Service	London .. .	2 Jan.*	Railway workers employed by the London Transport Executive, except workers whose rates follow those paid by British Railways;—Conciliation grades and others engaged in the manipulation of traffic and miscellaneous grades	Increases ranging generally from 9s. 6d. to 16s. a week, according to occupation. Rates after change include: operating staff—stationmen 140s. a week, ticket collectors—class 2 147s., class 1 152s., guards—1st year 155s., 2nd year 160s., thereafter 166s., motormen 1st year 178s., 2nd year 188s., thereafter 198s., signalmen—class 3 154s., class 2 161s., class 1 168s., special 175s., 182s. or 189s. (as from 13th March, 1955, signalmen were reclassified as follows: class "A" 189s., class "B" 175s., class "C" 161s.), relief 198s.; permanent way staff—lengthmen, relayers 145s., sub-gangers 152s.; mechanical engineer's staff—carriage cleaners, watchmen, escalator machinery attendants class 2, lift machinery attendants class 2 145s., escalator machinery attendants class 1, lift machinery attendants class 1 149s.
		do.	Road services workshop staff and skilled staff in road services garages and depots employed by the London Transport Executive	Increases ranging generally from 8s. 7d. to 12s. 10d. a week, according to occupation, for men, of 7s. 5d. for women 21 years and over, from 5s. 11d. to 7s. 8d., according to age, for apprentices and youths, and from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. for girls. Basic rates after change include: male workers in workshops—skilled 163s. 2d. a week, semi-skilled 147s. 7d., unskilled 138s. 5d.; skilled male workers in garages and depots—central area 167s. 1d., country area 165s. 3d.; female workers 21 or over (coil winders) 107s. 3d.
Road Passenger Transport Services	London .. . (162-163)	Payroll week commencing 16 Mar.†	Maintenance staff employed in garages and depots by the London Transport Executive	Additions to the increases previously granted of 1s. 3d. a week for assistant craftsmen, and of 7d. for general hands. Standard weekly rates after change include: central buses—assistant craftsmen 147s. 7d. a week, general hands 138s. 5d.; trolleybuses—assistant craftsmen (group 1) 147s. 7d., (group 2) 143s. 7d., general hands (group 3) 138s. 5d.; country buses—assistant craftsmen 143s. 7d., general hands 134s. 5d.
Goods Transport by Road	Metropolitan Area	First full pay week after 21 Feb.‡	Horse drivers, horse keepers and stablemen	Increase of 10s. a week. Rates after change: pair horse drivers 144s. a week, single horse drivers and horse keepers and stablemen 140s.
Civil Air Transport	Great Britain .. .	13 Mar.	Adult male and female hourly rated engineering and maintenance staff and weekly rated non-supervisory staff	Increases of 2d., 2½d. or 3d. an hour, according to grade and occupation, for hourly-rated male workers, of 11s. a week for progress chasers I and assistants I, of 9s. 2d. for progress chasers II and assistants II, and of 2d. or 2½d. an hour, according to grade and occupation, for female workers. Minimum rates after change include: adult male workers—non-tradesmen, grade A 3s. 4½d. an hour, grade B 3s. 4½d., grade C 3s. 5½d.; semi-skilled, grade A 3s. 6½d., grade B 3s. 7½d., grade C 3s. 8½d., grade D 3s. 8½d., grade E 3s. 9½d.; tradesmen—skilled 3s. 11½d., leading hands 4s. 3½d.; stores workers—stores assistants 3s. 6½d., increasing by ½d. an hour for each completed six months' satisfactory service to a maximum of 3s. 9½d., storekeepers 3s. 10½d., senior storekeepers 4s. 1½d.; progress chasers I and assistants I 198s. 9d. a week, rising to 208s. 9d., after 2 years' service, progress chasers II and assistants II 175s. 11d., rising to 190s. 11d., after 3 years' service; adult female workers—grade A 2s. 8½d. an hour, grade B 2s. 8½d., rising to 2s. 9½d. after six months' satisfactory service, grade C 2s. 8½d., increasing by ½d. an hour at the end of each completed six months' satisfactory service at the job to a maximum of 2s. 10½d., grade D—adult female workers employed in trade capacities 2s. 10½d. at the end of one month's service, rising to 3s. 3½d. at the end of 24 months' service.
Post Office	United Kingdom (174)	1 Jan.§	Female postal and telegraph officers	Increases ranging from 1s. a week at 21 years of age to 6s. at the maximum of the scale according to age and area of employment. Rates after change: London 126s. a week at 21 years rising to 148s. at 25, then to a maximum of 176s. 6d.; intermediate areas 122s. at 21 years rising to 144s. at 25, then to a maximum of 171s. 6d.; Provincial areas 118s. at 21 years rising to 140s. at 25 years, then to a maximum of 166s. 6d.
Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades	Scotland .. . (180) (211)	21 Mar.	Clerical workers, shop assistants, central warehouse workers, transport and all other workers, except managers and managerses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 3s. a week for men 21 years or over, of 2s. for youths and boys and for women 21 or over, and of 1s. 6d. for girls. Minimum rates after change: grade I clerks 25 years or over—male workers, area 1 122s. a week, area 2 118s., female workers 87s., 83s., and 80s. for grades 1, 2 and 3 respectively; grade II clerks and all other workers (except transport workers)—male workers, area 1 39s. 6d. at 15, rising to 117s. at 24 or over, area 2 37s. 6d. to 113s., female workers 33s. to 83s. 6d., 30s. to 79s. 6d.; transport workers—drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, area 1 67s. 6d. at under 18, rising to 120s. at 21 or over, area 2 63s. 6d. to 114s., drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and up to 5 tons carrying capacity and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles, area 1 123s., area 2 117s., of over 5 tons 127s., 121s.¶
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain .. .	Beginning of pay week containing 14 Mar. do.	Skilled maintenance mechanics employed in Ministry of Supply establishments where "X" wages apply Semi-skilled and unskilled timeworkers employed in Ministry of Supply establishments where "X" wages apply	Increase of 5s. 6d. a week in standard rates. Rates after change for time workers: London 173s. 7d. a week, Provinces 171s. 1d. Increases of 4s. a week in "M" rates and 4s. 9d. in "B" rates for male workers 21 years and over, and of 3s. 2d. in "M" rates and 3s. 10d. in "B" rates for female workers 18 and over. Weekly rates after change include: male timeworkers 21 years and over—London "M" rate (for unskilled labourers) 144s. 7d. a week, "B" rate (basic rate for semi-skilled workers paid a grade lead) 145s. 10d., Provinces 140s. 7d., 141s. 10d.; female timeworkers 21 and over—London 115s. 11d., 116s. 9d., Provinces 112s. 8d., 113s. 6d.
Fire Services	Great Britain (195)	18 Mar.	Whole-time officers and other ranks (male and female) employed by Fire Brigades	Revised scales of pay adopted, resulting in increases of varying amounts according to grade. Rates after change include: males—firemen (19 years of age or over in England and Wales and 20 years or over in Scotland) 177s. in first year, rising by annual increments of 3s. a week to 207s., leading firemen 202s. by 3s. to 217s., sub-officers 226s. by 4s. to 242s.; females—firewomen 20 years or over £340 a year during first year of service after appointment, rising by annual increments of £15 after the first year and £10 thereafter to £385 after 4 years' service; leading firewomen £405, senior leading firewomen £450. All these rates are increased by 10s. a week or £26 a year for members of brigades stationed in the Metropolitan Police district or the City of London Police area.¶
Licensed Non-Residential Establishments	Great Britain (206) (210)	20 Mar.	Managers, managerses, relief managers and managerses, club stewards and stewardesses	Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of 10s. a week for managers and managerses and 7s. for club stewards and stewardesses, where the employer does not provide accommodation, and of 7s. and 5s., respectively, where the employer provides accommodation; increase of 10s. for relief managers and managerses where the employer provides accommodation or not. Minimum rates after change: where the employer does not provide accommodation—managers 157s. 6d. to 277s. 6d. a week, according to category, managerses 133s. 6d. to 229s. 6d., club stewards 137s. to 267s., stewardesses 115s. 6d. to 219s. 6d.; where the employer provides accommodation the weekly rate of remuneration is 30s. 6d. a week less (previously 27s. 6d. less) for managers and managerses, 29s. 6d. less (previously 27s. 6d. less) for club stewards, and 29s. less (previously 27s.) for stewardesses; relief managers 140s. a week, relief managerses 114s.**

* These increases were agreed in March and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
 † A lump sum payment was made to each worker in lieu of retrospective pay from 5th January. See also entry and footnote on page 109 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.
 ‡ This increase was agreed in March and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
 § These increases were authorised in March, and had retrospective effect to the date shown; they represent the first stage in the introduction of equal pay for men and women in the non-industrial Civil Service. See page 126 of this GAZETTE.
 ¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 157 of this GAZETTE.
 ** These scales or rates of pay are set out in Regulations made under the Fire Services Act, 1947. See page 158 of this GAZETTE.
 *** These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act. See page 116 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Licensed Residential Establishments and Licensed Restaurants	Great Britain (204) (205) (210)	7 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls (except apprentice cooks)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s. a week for non-resident male staff and of 5s. for non-resident female staff 21 years or over receiving no meals, of 5s. and 3s. respectively for male and female non-resident staff receiving meals while on duty, of 3s. 3d. and 2s. 3d. respectively for male and female resident staff, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates of remuneration after change for workers other than service workers* include: where no lodging or meals are supplied—men 21 years and over, chef de cuisine, area "A" 262s. a week, area "B" 260s., area "C" 257s., chefs or head cooks 182s., 180s., 177s., cooks 152s., 150s., 147s., clerks or receptionists 142s., 140s., 137s., assistant cooks 132s., 130s., 127s., public barmen, porters (house, basement, cellar, kitchen or store) 122s., 120s., 117s., porters (hall or floor) or boots 112s., 110s., 107s., waiters 122s., 120s., 117s., youths and boys other than waiters "A" 70s. at 15 years, rising to 115s. at 20 and under 21, "B" 68s. to 113s., "C" 65s. to 110s.; women 21 and over—cooks 123s., 121s., 118s., clerks or receptionists 115s. 6d., 113s. 6d., 110s. 6d., barmaids 102s. 6d., 100s. 6d., 97s. 6d., cashiers (dining room and restaurant), maids (linen and sewing) 100s. 6d., 98s. 6d., 95s. 6d., maids (still room) 98s., 96s., 93s., waitresses 97s. 6d., 95s. 6d., 92s. 6d., cleaners, housemaids, lift-attendants, kitchen-maids 93s., 91s., 88s., girls "A" 57s. at 15 years, rising to 89s. at 20 and under 21, "B" 55s. to 87s., "C" 52s. to 84s.†

* See page 329 of the September, 1954, issue of this GAZETTE regarding service workers.
 † These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act; see page 116 of the March issue of this GAZETTE. Lower rates are prescribed where workers are supplied with such meals as are normally available in an establishment during the time they are on duty, or where full board and lodging is supplied on seven days a week. Area "A" is defined as the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District, area "B" as other areas in England and Wales administered by County Borough, Municipal Borough or Urban District Councils, and burghs in Scotland, which in 1941 and 1943, respectively, had a population of 250,000 inhabitants or more, and area "C" as all areas other than those in areas "A" or "B".

Index of Rates of Wages

The index figure of rates of wages measures the movement, from month to month, in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 30th June, 1947, taken as 100. The industries and services covered by the index and the method of calculation were described on page 41 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1948. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or statutory orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by the total wages bill in 1946. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in piece-work earnings due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc. As indicated on page 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 143 in all the principal industries and services).

Where necessary the figures have been revised to include changes arranged with retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion in the current figures.
 In the first Table opposite are shown the separate index figures for men, women, juveniles and "all workers" for December in each of the years 1947 to 1953, inclusive, 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.

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	153	142
September .. .	141	147	154	143
December .. .	142	148	155	144
1955, January .. .	144	151	158	146
February .. .	144	151	158	146
March .. .	147	153	160	149

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	111	111
1951	115	116	117	118	118	119	120	120	122	122	126	126
1952	127	128	128	129	129	129	129	130	131	131	134	134
1953	134	135	135	135	135	135	136	136	137	137	137	138
1954	139	139	139	141	142	142	142	143	143	143	144	144
1955	146	146	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Industrial Relations Handbook

The structure of British industry as it concerns the organisation and inter-relation of employer and worker.

Price 4s. 6d. By post 4s. 10d.

SUPPLEMENT No. 4: WAGE INCENTIVE SCHEMES

Safeguards devised to protect the worker under schemes of payment by results.

Price 1s. 6d. By post 1s. 7½d.

Obtainable from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE
 AT THE ADDRESSES SHOWN ON PAGE 159

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN MARCH

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in March, was 198. In addition, 29 stoppages which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during March in these 227 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 56,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during March at the establishments concerned was about 148,000.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in March 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 ..	9	143	152	24,900	48,000
Engineering ..	3	5	8	2,900	12,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	3	—	3	400	8,000
Transport, etc. ..	3	10	13	17,600	45,000
All remaining industries and services ..	11	40	51	10,000	35,000
Total, March, 1955 ..	29	198	227	55,800	148,000
Total, February, 1955 ..	14	210	224	50,000	156,000
Total, March, 1954 ..	17	222	239	48,000	177,000

Of the total of 148,000 days lost in March, 116,000 were lost by 50,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 45,500 were directly involved and 5,400 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 March also included 32,000 days lost by 4,900 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 205 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during March, 71, directly involving 5,800 workers, lasted not more than one day; 56, directly involving 7,600 workers, lasted two days; 37, directly involving 23,000 workers, lasted three days; 23, directly involving 6,200 workers, lasted four to six days; and 18, directly involving 7,400 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 198 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in March, 14, directly involving 4,700 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 79, directly involving 12,800 workers, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 100 workers, on questions as to working hours; 25, directly involving 19,100 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 76, directly involving 8,200 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and one, directly

involving 100 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 500 workers, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST THREE 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 three months of 1955 and 1954:—

Industry Group	January to March, 1955			January to March, 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 ..	410	75,200	193,000	398	67,700	172,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	—	—	—	1	†	†
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ..	3	†	†	5	400	1,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2	100	†	1	100	†
Metal Manufacture ..	13	2,900	8,000	12	1,300	3,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	22	1,500	6,000	18	3,000	15,000
Engineering ..	20	6,400	26,000	15	2,400	12,000
Vehicles ..	19	20,000	31,000	18	7,500	17,000
Other Metal Industries ..	4	1,000	3,000	4	400	3,000
Textiles ..	2	†	†	3	200	†
Leather, etc. ..	1	100	†	—	—	—
Clothing ..	2	100	1,000	8	1,900	5,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	2	100	†	1	†	†
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	9	700	9,000	5	400	2,000
Paper and Printing	1	700	5,000	2	600	6,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	1	†	†	5	4,100	23,000
Building and Contracting ..	28	3,200	34,000	23	26,600	153,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	1	100	†	2	300	3,000
Transport, etc. ..	44	27,000	72,000	37	12,700	20,000
Distributive Trades ..	3	200	5,000	2	100	†
Other Services ..	1	700	2,000	2	100	†
Total ..	588	140,000	395,000	562	129,800	435,000

The number of days lost in the period January to March, 1955, through stoppages which began in that period was 355,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 128,000. In addition, 40,000 days were lost by 12,000 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING MARCH

Industry, Occupations† and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly‡	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Fillers and other colliery workers— Thorne, Doncaster (one colliery)	350	1,650	7 Mar.	10 Mar.	To support a claim for average wage for colliers	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Rippers and other colliery workers— Mapplewell, Barnsley (one colliery)	1,160	60	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	Dissatisfaction with revision in method of measurement	Work resumed pending negotiations.
ENGINEERING:— Labourers, crane drivers, slingers and other workers employed in engineering and drop stamping— Attercliffe, Sheffield (one firm)	350	1,000	22 Mar.‡	7 Apr.	To support a claim for increase in bonus	Work resumed to permit negotiations.
MANUFACTURE OF BEDDING:— Workers employed in the manufacture of hair, fibre and bedding— Liverpool (one firm)	250	—	28 Feb.	8 Apr.	Dismissal of a foreman	Work resumed pending negotiations.
PRINTING:— Maintenance electricians and engineers employed in newspaper production— London, Manchester and Scotland	700	—	25 Mar.	20 Apr.	Dissatisfaction with wage increase offer	Work resumed. (Regarding the Report of the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute see page 120 of this GAZETTE).
DOCKS:— Dock workers— Liverpool, Birkenhead, Garston and Manchester	15,190	—	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	Alleged discrimination in issue of new record books to dockers	Record books to be issued to all registered dock workers.

* 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.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

§ The stoppage began on the night-shift of 21st/22nd March.

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 15th MARCH, 1955

ALL ITEMS (17th June, 1947 = 100) ... 146

At 15th March, 1955, the retail prices index was 146 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), the same figure as at 15th February, compared with 141 at 16th March, 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 15th MARCH, 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 15th March, 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 15th MARCH, 1955 (15th January, 1952 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food ..	118.6	399
II. Rent and rates ..	113.9	72
III. Clothing ..	96.3	98
IV. Fuel and light ..	114.8	66
V. Household durable goods ..	95.4	62
VI. Miscellaneous goods ..	99.7	44
VII. Services ..	113.2	91
VIII. Alcoholic drink ..	102.5	78
IX. Tobacco ..	100.3	90
All items ..	110.2	1,000

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Food

Between 15th February and 15th March there were falls in the average levels of prices of tomatoes and some kinds of meat, bacon and fish. The downward effect of these changes was largely offset by increases in the prices of potatoes, following increases in the maximum permitted prices at the beginning of March, and by rises in the average price levels of other vegetables, cooking apples, and eggs. The net effect of these and certain other smaller price changes, taken together, was to reduce the average level of food prices to a small degree though not sufficiently to bring about a change in the group index, expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 119.

Services

In consequence of increases in bus fares in some districts and in the charges for laundry and some other services, the average level of prices and charges for the group as a whole rose slightly during the period under review. The general effect was not sufficient to produce any change in the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 113.

Other Groups

In the seven remaining groups, covering rent and rates, clothing, fuel and light, household durable goods, miscellaneous goods, alcoholic drink, and tobacco, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 114, 96, 115, 95, 100, 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 15th March, 1955, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 110.2. 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 15th March, 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 15th March, 1955 (15th January, 1952 = 100) ..	110.2
∴ All items index at 15th March, 1955 (17th June, 1947 = 100) ..	132.5 × 110.2 / 100 = 146.0

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1947	—	—	—	—	—	100	101	100	101	101	103	104
1948	104	106	106	108	108	110	108	108	108	108	109	109
1949	109	109	109	109	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	113
1950	113	113	113	114	114	114	114	113	114	115	116	116
1951	117	118	119	121	124	125	126	127	128	129	129	130
1952	132	133	133	135	135	138	138	137	136	138	138	138
1953	138	139	140	141	140	141	141	140	140	140	140	140
1954	140	140	141	142	141	142	145	144	143	144	145	145
1955	146	146	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 159 of this GAZETTE.

A detailed report on the working of the index during the years 1947 to 1951 is given in the Cost of Living Advisory Committee's *Report on the Working of the Interim Index of Retail Prices*, Cmd. 8481, price 1s. 9d. net (1s. 10½d. including postage), from H.M. Stationery Office.

Retail Prices Overseas

In the Table below a summary is given of the latest information relating to changes in retail prices in overseas countries contained in official publications received since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared.

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (–) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
Food				
European Countries				
Belgium	1936-38 = 100			
All Items* ..	Jan., 1955	424	+ 1	+ 4
Food ..	1950 = 100	409	+ 1	+ 5
Germany (Federal Area)				
All Items ..	Feb., 1955	109	– 1	+ 1
Food ..		115	– 1	+ 2
Irish Republic	Aug., 1947 = 100†			
All Items ..	Feb., 1955	126	Nil‡	+ 2
Italy (large towns)	1938 = 1			
All Items ..	Jan., 1955	58.80	– 0.02	+ 1.94
Food ..		69.66	– 0.04	+ 2.58
Netherlands	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	Jan., 1955	129	+ 2	+ 6
Food ..		134	+ 6	+ 10
Spain (large towns)	July, 1936 = 100			
All Items ..	Dec., 1954	594.5	+ 5.4	+ 19.1
Food ..		749.2	+ 9.3	+ 25.8
Other Countries				
Canada	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	Feb., 1955	116.3	– 0.1	+ 0.6
Food ..		111.5	– 0.6	– 0.2
India (Bombay)	July, 1933–June, 1934 = 100			
All Items ..	Feb., 1955	345	– 7	– 3
Food ..		415	– 11	– 5
Rhodesia, Northern	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All Items ..	Dec., 1954	185	Nil	+ 6
Food ..		240	+ 3	+ 16
Rhodesia, Southern	Oct., 1949 = 100			
All Items ..	Jan., 1955	128	Nil	– 2
Food ..		146	Nil	– 4
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100			
All Items ..	Dec., 1954	199.6	+ 0.2	+ 7.7
Food ..		230.8	+ 0.6	+ 9.7
United States	1947-49 = 100			
All Items ..	Jan., 1955	114.3	Nil	– 0.9
Food ..		110.6	+ 0.2	– 2.5

* 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).

† A figure for "Food" is not available on this base. On base August, 1953 = 100 it was 101.5 at February, 1955.

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

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Contents of this Section

Fatal Industrial Accidents	Page 156	Industrial Rehabilitation	Page 156
Industrial Diseases	156	Business Training for Ex-Regulars	156

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 March was 114, compared with 117 (revised figure) in the previous month and 118 in March, 1954. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 20 fatal accidents were reported in March, compared with 46 in the previous month and 38 in March, 1954. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for March, 1955.

Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Under Coal Mines Act :	Electrical Stations .. 1
Underground 26	Other Industries
Surface 5	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
Metalliferous Mines .. 1	SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
Quarries	ACT, 1937
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 32	Docks, Wharves, Quays
	and Ships 2
	Building Operations .. 14
	Works of Engineering
	Construction 4
	Warehouses
	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. 65
Factories	Railway Service
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	Brakemen, Goods Guards ..
tery and Glass 1	Engine Drivers, Motor-
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	men 1
9	Firemen
Metal Extracting and	Guards (Passenger)
Refining 2	Labourers 2
Metal Conversion and	Mechanics
Founding (including	Permanent Way Men .. 8
Rolling Mills and Tube	Porters 1
Making) 8	Shunters
Engineering, Locomotive	Other Grades 5
Building, Boilermaking,	Contractors' Servants ..
etc. 8	—
Railway and Tramway	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 17
Carriages, Motor and	Total (excluding Seamen) 114
Other Vehicles and Air-	
craft Manufacture .. 3	Seamen
Shipbuilding 6	Trading Vessels 18
Other Metal Trades .. 1	Fishing Vessels 2
Cotton	TOTAL, SEAMEN .. 20
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	Total (including Seamen) 134
1	
Other Textile Manufacture	
Textile Printing, Bleaching	
and Dyeing	
Tanning, Currying, etc. . .	
Food and Drink	
General Woodwork and	
Furniture 2	
Paper, Printing, etc. .. 1	
Rubber Trades	
Gas Works 2	

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 26th March, 1955.

Industrial Diseases

The number of cases in the United Kingdom reported during March 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
Operatives engaged in :	(Skin Cancer)
Smelting of Metals .. 1	Pitch and Tar 9
Electric Accumulator	Mineral Oil 4
Works 1	TOTAL 13
Other contact with	
Molten Lead 1	Chrome Ulceration
Other Industries .. 3	Manuf. of Bichromates .. 13
Painting of Buildings .. 2	Chromium Plating .. 3
TOTAL 8	Dyeing and Finishing
	Other Industries
Other Poisoning	TOTAL 16
Aniline Poisoning	Total, Cases .. 42
Compressed Air Illness .. 2	
TOTAL 2	II. Deaths
	Other Poisoning
Anthrax	Compressed Air Illness .. 1
Wool 1	TOTAL 1
Hides and Skins 2	
Other Industries	
TOTAL 3	

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 7th March, 1955, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period ..	679	112	791
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period ..	1,312	213	1,525
Persons who completed courses during period ..	536	87	623

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 7th March, 1955, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 59,566.

Business Training for Ex-Regulars

The figures below relate to applications for training under the Scheme of Business Training for Ex-Regulars since its inception in February, 1949. The figures show the position at the end of February, 1955, and are in continuation of those published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1954 (page 400).

Number of applications received	2,125
" " " rejected or withdrawn	1,405
" " " under consideration	39
" " " applicants who entered training	668
" " " awaiting training	13

Of the 668 applicants who entered training, 582 completed their course, 62 terminated their training prematurely (most of them to take employment) and 24 were still in training at the end of February. After completion of training, 494 applicants were placed in, or found, employment, 77 lapsed their registration for employment and 11 were awaiting suitable employment. Of those awaiting suitable employment, four were in "stop-gap" employment pending satisfactory resettlement. The reason usually given for lapsed registration for employment was that the applicants had either found employment themselves or had rejoined H.M. Forces.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section

Arbitration Awards :	Page	Notices and Orders :	Page
Industrial Disputes and National Arbitration Tribunals	157	Wages Councils Acts	157
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal	157	Catering Wages Act	158
Industrial Court	157		
Single Arbitrators, etc.	157		

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

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During March the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued fifteen awards, Nos. 688 to 702.* Five of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 690 (4th March).—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 employed in the syringe service in hospitals within the National Health Service should be paid the rate provided for in Group 7 of the Ancillary Staffs Council agreement. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 693 (8th March).—Parties: Members of Associations federated with the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and members of the Founding Unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions in their employment. Claim: That the increase of 8s. 6d. a week provided under the national wages agreement in the engineering industry dated 13th April, 1954, should be applied to all skilled dressers. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 695 (14th March).—Parties: Members of Associations federated with the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and members of the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union in their employment. Claim: For the introduction of an incremental salary scale for clerical workers aged 22 to 25 employed in the engineering industry. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 698 (25th March).—Parties: Members of the Greenock Sugar Refiners' Association, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union employed by them as general workers. Claim: For an increase in wages. Award: The Tribunal awarded increases in wage rates of 7s. 6d. a week for men and 6s. 6d. a week for women 18 years of age and over and 5s. a week for boys and girls under 18 years of age.

Award No. 702 (31st March).—Parties: Members of the Scottish Carpet Manufacturers' Association, and members of the Scottish Carpet Trade and Factory Workers' Union employed by them as tenters. Claim: For an increase of 10 per cent. on the existing basic minimum rates for tenters. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During March the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued four awards, none of which related to a substantial part of an industry.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During March no awards were issued by the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During March the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 2561 and 2562. One of the awards is summarised below; the other did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 2561 (2nd March).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Shipbuilding Trades Joint Council. Claim: Matter arising from Industrial Court Award No. 2531 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1954, page 401). Award: The Court found and so awarded that the point raised involved no question of interpretation.

* See footnote * in second column on page 159.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

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

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

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

Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal M. (78), dated 1st March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, other than apprentices to pan setting, and for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Road Haulage Wages Council.—Proposal R.H. (53), dated 11th March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

Fur Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal Z. (66), dated 15th March, for fixing revised general minimum, guaranteed and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.B. (44), dated 25th March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal R.B.S. (42), dated 29th March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, piece rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During March 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 Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 365 (M.D. (80)), dated 7th March and effective from 23rd March. This Order prescribes revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 366 (R.N.T.S. (14)), dated 7th March and effective from 21st March. This Order prescribes revised weekly minimum remuneration for workers other than those in managerial grades.—See page 152.

The Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 382 (B. (58)), dated 10th

* See footnote * in second column on page 159.



BYRON
THE ALL PURPOSE PORTABLE TYPEWRITER
For Home, Office and Travelling £24-19-6
BYRON BUSINESS MACHINES, NOTTINGHAM
LONDON - PHONE MAY 7970-7654

MUST WE BE HEROES ?

And fight the Fire Fiend without NU-SWIFT? But why? Even the Royal Navy don't do that. Please send us details of your wonderfully rapid and reliable Fire Extinguishers—BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!

Name.....
Address.....
Post NOW to Nu-Swift Ltd. 25 Piccadilly W.1.

In Every Ship of the Royal Navy

March and effective from 28th March. This Order prescribes revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 418 (H.M.S. (43)), dated 16th March and effective from 1st April. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 471 (R. (112)), dated 25th March and effective from 15th April. This Order prescribes revised general minimum piece rates for female workers employed in certain sections of the handbraiding of Trawl, Seine or other nets from hard fibres.

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 483 (W.D.S. (63)), dated 28th March and effective from 13th April. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 502 (S.B. (43)), dated 31st March and effective from 20th April. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piecework basis time rates for female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

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

The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B.B. (N.72), dated 11th March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.186), dated 18th March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male transport workers in the trade.

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 March 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 Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (N.I.A. (N.44)), dated 3rd March and effective on and from 18th March. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.—See page 151.

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1955 (N.I.H.H.G. (N.135)), dated 22nd March and effective on and from 1st April. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers.

Catering Wages Act, 1943

Notices of Proposals

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

Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings Wages Board.—Proposal I.S.C. (24), dated 15th March, for fixing revised minimum weekly remuneration for male and female workers and for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Wages Regulation Orders

During March 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 (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) (Amendment) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 386 (U.P.R. (18)), dated 11th March and effective from 4th April. This Order prescribes revised minimum weekly remuneration for male and female workers.

* See footnote * in second column on page 159.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned 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 Rubber Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) (Abolition) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 454), made on 21st March by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 126.

The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 365; price 4d. (5½d.)), dated 7th March; The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 366; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 7th March; The Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 382; price 6d. (7½d.)), dated 10th March; The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 418; price 6d. (7½d.)), dated 16th March; The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 471; price 9d. (10½d.)), dated 25th March; The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 483; price 6d. (7½d.)), dated 28th March; The Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 502; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 31st March. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 157.

The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 386; price 6d. (7½d.)), made on 11th March by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See previous column.

The Probation (Scotland) Amendment Rules, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 357 (S.40); price 3d. (4½d.)), made on 4th March by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1949. These Rules, which came into operation on 16th March, amend the Probation (Scotland) Rules, 1951 to 1954, by increasing the salaries of whole-time probation officers by amounts ranging from £20 to £90 a year according to age or length of service, and by increasing the salaries of male principal and deputy principal probation officers by £75 a year. They also make a consequential amendment to the principal Rules relating to the salaries of temporary probation officers.

(i) *The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 393; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 11th March; (ii) The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 394 (S.42); price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 14th March. These Regulations were made by (i) the Secretary of State for the Home Department and (ii) the Secretary of State for Scotland, under the Fire Services Act, 1947, and came into operation on 18th March. They amend the Fire Services (Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1954, and the Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) No. 2 Regulations, 1954, respectively, and provide for increases in the pay of members of fire brigades and for the abolition of long service increments. They also make further provision for the payment of rent allowances.—See page 152.*

The Remuneration of Teachers (Primary and Secondary Schools) Amending Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 456), made on 23rd March by the Minister of Education under the Education Act, 1944. The Order, which came into operation on 1st April, (a) increases the amounts available to Local Education Authorities for payments of special allowances under the Burnham (Primary and Secondary Schools) Report, 1954, and (b) incorporates in the Report the Burnham Committee's recommendations relating to the payment of such allowances to teachers undertaking advanced work.

The Teachers Salaries (Scotland) (Amendment No. 1) Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 458 (S.48); price 1s. (1s. 1½d.)), made on 23rd March by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946. The Regulations came into operation on 1st April. Their main purpose is to prescribe the scales of salaries to be paid by education authorities to teachers employed whole-time by them in the provision of further education during the two years beginning on 1st April, 1955.

The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Luxembourg) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 420; price 9d. (10½d.)), made on 17th March by Her Majesty in Council under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 129.

* See footnote * in second column on page 159.

The National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 493; price 9d. (10½d.)), made on 29th March by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 and 1954.—See page 129.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Colliery Workers Supplementary Scheme) Amendment Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 494), made on 30th March by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 129.

The National Insurance (Maternity Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 498; price 3d. (4½d.)), made on 30th March by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 129.

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1955 No. 33; price 3d. (4½d.)), made on 25th February by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 115.

The Welfare Authorities (Charges for Residential Accommodation) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 32), made on 7th March by the Ministry of Health and Local Government under the Welfare Services Act (Northern Ireland), 1949. These Regulations, which came into operation on 25th April, increase from 26s. to 32s. 6d. the minimum weekly amount which a person is required to pay for accommodation (in a welfare home) provided by or on behalf of a Welfare Authority. In the case of a person accompanied by a child, the weekly amounts payable in respect of the child (which vary according to the child's age) are increased by 1s. in each case to 12s., 14s. 6d. and 17s. respectively.

The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 45), made on 10th March by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1948. These Regulations, which came into operation on 25th April, increase the weekly sum taken to be the requirements of an applicant for national assistance who is residing in accommodation provided under the Welfare Services Act (Northern Ireland), 1949.

The Non-Contributory Old Age Pensions (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 47), made on 7th March by the National Assistance Board for Northern Ireland, and confirmed by the Minister of Labour and National Insurance, on 9th March, under the Old Age Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1936, as amended by the National Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1948. Since the coming into operation on 29th September, 1952, of the Non-Contributory Old Age Pensions (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952, a person entitled to a pension under the Old Age Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1936, has had the weekly rate of his pension adjusted for a period during which he was undergoing free of charge medical or other treatment as an in-patient in a hospital or similar institution so that it should not exceed six shillings and sixpence. These Regulations increase the maximum rate to seven shillings and sixpence. They also make more complete the definition of the hospitals and similar institutions concerned.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—How They Happen and How to Prevent Them at Factories, Docks, Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction. Volume 22 (New Series). January, 1955. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.).

Census of Production for 1951.—Reports: (i) Volume 1, Trade C, Salt Mines, Brine Pits and Salt Works. (ii) Volume 1, Trade E, Metalliferous Mines and Quarries. (iii) Volume 2, Trade B, Dyes and Dyestuffs. (iv) Volume 3, Trade A, Blast Furnaces. (v) Volume 3, Trade N, Carts, Perambulators, etc. (vi) Volume 5, Trade B, Cutlery. (vii) Volume 8, Trade C, Biscuit. (viii) Volume 8, Trade H, Ice Cream. (ix) Volume 9, Trade K, Spirit Distilling. (x) Volume 9, Trade N, Tobacco. Price 1s. 6d. each (1s. 7½d.). (xi) Volume 6, Trade Q, Textile Packing. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.). (xii) Volume 8, Trade E, Bacon Curing and Sausage. (xiii) Volume 9, Trade M, Soft Drinks, British Wines and Cider. Price 2s. each (2s. 1½d.). Board of Trade.

Disputes, Industrial.—Report of a Court of Inquiry into a dispute between members of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Electrical Trades Union. Cmd. 9439. Price 6d. (7½d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.—See page 126.

Economic Survey.—Economic Survey, 1955. Cmd. 9412. Treasury. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.).—See page 124.

International Labour Conference.—Proposed action by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on certain Recommendations adopted at the 36th Session, 1953, and on certain Conventions previously adopted by the Conference. Cmd. 9422. Price 4d. (5½d.).—See page 131.

National Income and Expenditure.—1948 to 1954. Preliminary Estimates. Cmd. 9423. Price 6d. (7½d.).

* See footnote * in next column.

National Insurance.—(i) National Insurance (Maternity Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Regulations, 1955. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee. H.C. 103. (ii) National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1955. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee. H.C. 102. Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Price 4d. (5½d.) each.—See page 129.

Scientific Research.—Report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for the year 1953-54. Cmd. 9386. Price 9s. (9s. 4d.).

Scotland.—Digest of Scottish Statistics, No. 5. April, 1955. Scottish Home Department. Price 4s. (4s. 2d.).—See page 129.

Social Security.—Convention on Social Security between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (with Protocol). London. October, 1953. (Ratifications exchanged at Luxembourg on 14th February, 1955.) (Treaty Series No. 17, 1955.) Cmd. 9409. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.).—See page 129.

Teachers.—Supply of Teachers of Mathematics and Science in Scotland. Report of the Committee (Chairman: Sir Edward Appleton) appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland. Cmd. 9419. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.).

FACTORY FORMS

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1954 (page 439) and may be purchased at the prices shown. The prices in brackets include postage.

No.	Title and Price
43	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Notice of Accident or Dangerous Occurrence. March, 1955. Price 2d. (3½d.).
99	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Docks Regulations, 1934. Form Prescribed for the Register of Machinery Chains, etc., and Wire Ropes used in Hoisting or Lowering in connection with the Processes of Loading, Unloading, Moving and Handling Goods in, on or at any Dock, Wharf or Quay, and the Process of Loading, Unloading and Coaling any Ship in any Dock, Harbour or Canal. November, 1948. (Reprinted, 1954.) Price 1s. 11d. (2s. 0½d.).
324	Memorandum on Industrial Lead Poisoning. (Revised August, 1954.) Price 6d. (7½d.).
342	Precautions in the use of Ionising Radiations in Industry. August, 1954. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.).
1033	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Jute (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948. (Reprinted, 1955.) Price 6d. (7½d.).
1051	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Mule Spinning (Health) Special Regulations, 1953. Approved Colour. December, 1954. Price 2d. (3½d.).
1950	Docks Regulations, 1934. Certificate of Exemption No. 1. Annealing. June, 1934. (Reprinted, 1954.) Price 2d. (3½d.).

* 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.

NOTICE

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Annual subscription 19s. 6d.
All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of this GAZETTE should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1; P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester, 2; 2, Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; Tower Lane, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, Advertisement Section, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Telephone: City 9876, extensions 147 and 148.)

The Government accept no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements, and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services advertised therein have received official approval.

Crown Copyright Reserved
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE
Printed in Great Britain

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in Northern Ireland may be obtained quickly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 80 CHICHESTER STREET, BELFAST

LONDON No. 36 JOC WOMAN
36 SM/DNR

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

CLEANING CLOTHS

CLEANING CLOTHS

Cleaning Cloths of various kinds, Sponge Cloths, Dorset Scourers, Universals, All White Dish Cloths, Twill Scourer—Cloths in gross or on Rolls. Yarn Spun and Cloths manufactured entirely on our own premises.

WILD & CO.,
MOSS MILLS, HEYWOOD, LANCS.

Telephone No. 6207. Telegraphic Address: "SPINNERS"

EYELETS

BODILL, PARKER (1922) LTD.

Great Hampden Row
BIRMINGHAM 19

Manufacturers of
BRASS SPUR
TEETH
GROMMETS



BRASS EYELETS
and RINGS
VENTILATOR
EYELETS

Telephone CENTral 6643-4

PAPER

GALDWELL'S PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.

Inverkeithing, Fifeshire. T. "Caldwell, Inverkeithing."
Telephone No.: 1 Inverkeithing.
Tub-sized: Air-dried Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, White and Tinted Boards, Envelope Paper and Cartridge. Engine-sized: Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, Banks, Bonds, Watermarked and Plain, Linen-faced Writings, Printings, Cartridge, Envelope and Cover Papers, Glazed Imitation Parchment, Special Soft and Hard Greaseproofs.
London Address: Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2.
Telegrams: "Calpamil, Rand." Telephone No.: Temple Bar 8684

EAST LANCASHIRE PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.

RADCLIFFE, Nr. MANCHESTER
Makers of Fine ESPARTO, STRAW and WOODFREE PRINTINGS and ENAMELLING PAPERS
Telephone Radcliffe 2284-5-6-7. Telegrams "SULPHITE RADCLIFFE."
LONDON OFFICE
VINTRY HOUSE, QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.

CHAS. TURNER & CO. LTD.

SPRINGSIDE MILLS, BELMONT, Nr. BOLTON, LANCS.
Telephone No.: EAGLEY 126 & 7. Telegrams: TURNERS BELMONT LANCS.
M.G. Litho Papers, Cellulose Wadding, Envelopes, Square and Angle Cut, Coloured and Special M.Gs., Ribbed and Plain, Banks, Bonds, Glazed Imitation Parchment for waxing and Envelope and Drawing Cartridges.
London Agents: Johnston Horsburgh & Co. Ltd. 20/21 Queenhithe, E.C.4
Phone: Central 3636

SAFES, ETC.

SAFES AND STRONG ROOMS
Speciality: TWELVE-CORNER BENT STEEL SAFES
SAMUEL WITHERS & Co., Ltd.
WEST BROMWICH

Telegrams: "SAFES, WEST BROMWICH." Telephone: West Bromwich 2065/6
Telegrams: "POSTULATA, LONDON." " Shoreditch 7773

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

CARUS of DARWEN

manufacturers of

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

ALEXANDER CARUS & SONS LTD.

Hoddlesden Mills, Darwen, Lancs.
London Office: 41-47, Leswir Rd., N16

All Kinds of SURGICAL DRESSINGS

Established 1839

ROBINSON & SONS Ltd.,

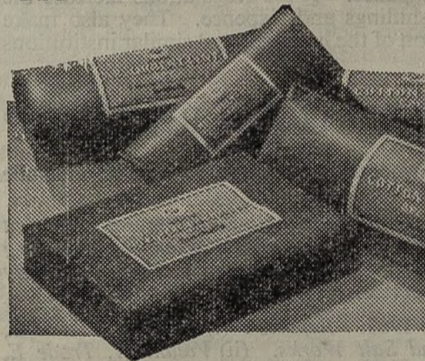
Wheat Bridge Mills, CHESTERFIELD
and King's Bourne House,

229-231 High Holborn, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone No. 2105.

Telegraphic Address "Staglint, Chesterfield."

In use all over the world



COTTON WOOL
BANDAGES · GAUZE · LINT
CELLULOSE WADDING
DISPOSABLE NAPKINS
MATERNITY PADS
AND OUTFITS

Southalls
SURGICAL DRESSINGS

SOUTHALLS (BIRMINGHAM) LIMITED,
CHARFORD MILLS,
SALTLEY, BIRMINGHAM 8

TOWELLING

TURKISH TOWELS

LETTERED TOWELS, LETTERED ROLLERS
PLAIN WHITES, PLAIN TERRIES
FANCY TOWELS, BATH GOWN TERRIES

WILLIAM R. LEE LTD.,

Hooley Bridge Mills :: HEYWOOD, LANCS.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in the North of England may be obtained quickly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 39 KING STREET, MANCHESTER, 2