



Ministry of Labour Gazette

VOLUME LXII, No. 10

OCTOBER, 1954
Published monthly by H.M. Stationery OfficePRICE 1s. 6d. NET
Annual Subscription 19s. 6d. post free

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
<i>Special Articles :</i>		<i>Special Articles—continued :</i>	
Shift Working	337	Labour Overseas : New Zealand, Social Security in 1953— 54 ; France, Rates of Wages in July, 1954	346
Review of Monthly Statistics	343	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.	347
Report of Oversea Migration Board	343	WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES	358
Earnings in Coal Mining Industry in Second Quarter of 1954	344	ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.	365
Electrical Accidents in 1952	344	STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS	367
Court of Inquiry into London Docks Dispute	345	OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	367
International Labour Organisation : Fifth Session of Iron and Steel Committee	345		

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

Shift Working

IN August, 1953, at the invitation of the National Joint Advisory Council, the Minister of Labour and National Service wrote to a number of employers' organisations and trade unions asking them to consider whether there might be scope in their industries for the introduction or extension of the double day-shift system as a means of increasing productivity at establishments where conditions were appropriate. A copy of the memorandum which accompanied the Minister's letter was reproduced in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1953 (pages 266 and 267).

In order to obtain some up-to-date particulars of the different types of shift-work systems in operation and of the numbers of shift workers working on each system, arrangements were made, with the co-operation of the British Employers' Confederation, to include in the form of return used for the half-yearly enquiry into earnings and hours of wage-earners sent out in April, 1954 (see pages 299 to 306 of the issue of this GAZETTE for September), a request for information on shift working in certain of the industries and services covered by that enquiry. The industries and services selected were the manufacturing industries generally, mining and quarrying (other than coal), gas, electricity and water supply, national government service and the laundry and dry cleaning services. Employers in England, Wales and Northern Ireland were asked, because of the late date of Easter, to render their returns for the first pay-week in May. In Scotland returns were to relate to the last pay-week in April.

Where a shift-work system was in operation in the whole or in any part of an establishment in the week of the return the employer was asked to state the number of shift workers employed on each of the following types of shift-work systems :—

Three-Shift System, i.e., a system under which three successive "shifts" or "turns" (usually of 7½ or 8 hours) are worked, by different teams of operatives, during a period of 24 hours.

Alternating Day and Night-Shift System, i.e., a system in which the workpeople alternate between day and night shifts. (Where a night shift is manned by workers who do not alternate with day workers particulars were to be entered under "Other Systems.")

Double Day-Shift System, i.e., a system under which two successive day "shifts" or "turns" (usually of 8 hours inclusive of meal-times), are worked by different teams of operatives.

Evening Shifts for Part-time Workers, i.e., shift systems for part-time workers who are employed solely on evening shifts (normally beginning about 5.30 p.m. or 6 p.m. and ending about 9 p.m. or 10 p.m.).

Other Systems—details were to be stated.

It was explained on the form that the employment of certain workers on night-work as overtime, or on duties such as cleaning or as night-watchmen, etc., should not be regarded as constituting a shift system. For double day-shift systems and evening shifts for part-time workers the numbers of males and females were to be shown separately: for each of the other systems the total number of shift workers was to be stated. Apart from evening shifts, employers were not asked to give separate particulars of part-time workers.

The total number of wage-earners (including part-time workers) covered by returns received from the industries in which employers were asked to give details of shift working was 5,557,500. It is estimated that the returns received covered nearly three-quarters of the total number of wage-earners employed in these industries at the time of the enquiry. Of the wage-earners shown on these returns, 2,830,400 (or 51 per cent.) were employed in establishments where some form of shift working was in operation but only 663,500 (or 12 per cent.) were reported to be actually working on shift systems. Included in this total of 663,500 were nearly 4,000 workers for whom the information supplied was insufficient to permit of their being classified under any of the particular shift systems mentioned above.

The total figures for the various types of shift-work systems are set out in the following Table :—

Type of shift-work system	Numbers of shift workers	Percentage of all shift workers covered by returns
Three-shift system ..	306,900	46
Alternating day and night-shift system ..	156,100	24
Double day-shift system	Males 65,000 Females 38,500 Total 103,500	16
Evening shifts for part-time workers ..	Males 400 Females 27,200 Total 27,600	4
Other systems		
(a) Night shifts ..	63,000	10
(b) All other systems	2,400	(Under 1)
Unallocated	4,000	(Under 1)
TOTAL ..	663,500	100

It will be seen that nearly one-half of all the shift workers shown on the returns were working on three-shift systems, about one-quarter were on alternating day and night-shift systems and about one-sixth on the double day-shift system. Part-time workers employed on evening shifts were almost all females, more than 40 per cent. of whom were in the industry group "Textiles", chiefly in the cotton and woollen industries. In "Other Systems", regular night-shift workers, i.e., those who did not alternate with day-shift workers, were sufficiently numerous to justify a separate analysis: the remainder, i.e., those shown under "All Other Systems" in the above Table, numbered only 2,400, of whom 2,000 were working on the four-shift system, mainly with undertakings

in the tin-plate, sheet-steel, rayon or glass container industries.

Analysis by Industry Groups

The Table below summarises by industry groups the information as to the numbers of shift workers, their relative importance compared with all wage-earners covered by the returns and the proportions working on the various shift systems. The numbers shown in the Table have been rounded to the nearest hundred but the percentages have been calculated from the actual figures. This Table, and the Tables on pages 339 to 342, exclude nearly 4,000 shift workers for whom the information furnished was insufficient to permit of their being classified under any of the shift systems indicated by the column headings.

(NOTE.—In this Table and in those on pages 339 to 342 the symbol — represents nil or less than half the final digit shown.)

Industry Group	Numbers of wage-earners		Numbers and proportions of shift workers on each shift system																			
	On all returns received	On returns showing some shift workers	Numbers and percentages of shift workers shown on all returns received		Three-shift				Alternating Day and Night-shift				Double Day-shift				Evening shift for Part-time workers				Night shift	Other shift systems
			Num- bers (000's)	Per cent.	Num- bers (000's)	Per cent.	Num- bers (000's)	Per cent.	Num- bers (000's)	Per cent.	Num- bers (000's)	Per cent.	Num- bers (000's)	Per cent.	Num- bers (000's)	Per cent.	Num- bers (000's)	Per cent.	Num- bers (000's)	Per cent.		
Treatment of non-metalliferous mining products other than coal ..	188.2	131.3	32.1	17	20.2	63	6.8	21	2.6	8	1.0	3	—	—	0.2	1	1.0	3	0.3	1	—	—
Chemical and allied trades ..	256.0	193.6	61.7	24	49.7	80	3.0	5	5.3	9	2.3	4	—	—	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.4	—	—	—
Metal manufacture ..	386.1	327.4	161.0	42	111.2	69	30.3	19	13.3	8	2.3	1	—	—	0.6	—	2.4	2	0.9	1	—	—
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods ..	1,225.1	615.9	73.6	6	8.6	12	35.7	48	5.2	7	2.2	3	—	—	2.8	4	19.1	26	—	—	—	—
Vehicles ..	515.5	340.9	58.2	11	4.6	8	40.5	69	1.1	2	0.4	1	0.1	—	1.0	2	10.5	18	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified ..	291.0	123.5	23.1	8	6.7	29	7.3	32	3.1	13	2.2	9	—	—	1.6	7	2.2	10	—	—	—	—
Precision instruments, jewel- lery, etc. ..	69.0	12.9	2.8	4	1.9	66	0.4	15	0.2	7	0.1	5	—	—	0.1	4	0.1	3	—	—	—	—
Textiles ..	724.4	354.8	80.5	11	15.8	20	7.4	9	16.6	21	19.6	24	0.1	—	11.4	14	9.3	12	0.3	—	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur ..	44.2	6.9	0.5	1	0.1	24	0.1	24	0.1	26	—	—	—	—	0.1	10	0.1	16	—	—	—	—
Clothing ..	362.1	12.2	0.9	—	0.1	13	0.1	14	0.1	10	0.2	21	—	—	0.3	36	0.1	6	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco ..	447.8	216.2	57.0	13	21.2	37	9.3	16	5.7	10	5.7	10	0.2	—	6.1	11	8.7	16	0.1	—	—	—
Manufactures of wood and cork ..	182.3	13.3	1.4	1	0.2	14	0.1	8	0.6	39	0.4	30	—	—	—	—	0.1	9	—	—	—	—
Paper and printing ..	265.0	119.8	36.8	14	21.1	57	3.5	10	2.9	8	0.9	2	—	—	0.6	2	7.7	21	0.1	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries ..	132.3	88.3	29.3	22	15.6	53	9.7	33	0.8	3	1.2	4	—	—	1.0	3	1.0	4	—	—	—	—
All manufacturing industries ..	5,089.0	2,557.0	618.9	12	277.0	45	154.2	25	57.6	10	38.5	6	0.4	—	26.3	4	62.8	10	2.1	—	—	—
Mining and quarrying (ex- cluding coal) ..	36.6	15.4	5.4	15	1.6	30	0.5	10	3.3	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gas, electricity and water ..	254.9	223.6	31.4	12	26.1	83	1.2	4	3.7	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	1	—	—
All the above, including manu- facturing industries*	5,557.5	2,830.4	659.5	12	306.9	46	156.1	24	65.0	10	38.5	6	0.4	—	27.2	4	63.0	10	2.4	—	—	—

* Including National Government Service and the laundry and dry cleaning services which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 340 and 342.

The above Table shows that, although in all the industries covered shift workers numbered 12 per cent. of all wage-earners, the percentages varied widely as between the different industry groups. The range was from 1 per cent. or less in "Clothing", "Manufactures of wood and cork" and "Leather, leather goods and fur" to as much as 42 per cent. in "Metal manufacture". For the largest industry group, "Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods", the figure was 6 per cent.

There were, moreover, marked differences in the relative importance, within each industry group, of the various kinds of shift system. For instance, the three-shift system accounted for 83 per cent. of all the shift workers in "Gas, electricity and water" and for 80 per cent. of all those in "Chemicals and allied trades", whereas the corresponding figure for "Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods" was 12 per cent. and that for "Vehicles" only 8 per cent. In each of the two last-named industry groups the alternating day and night-shift system was by far the most important of the shift systems. In the "Clothing" group the most

important system was that of evening shifts for part-time workers.

Details for Separate Industries

Particulars for separate industries are given in Tables I and II on pages 339 to 342. In 10 of the industries the numbers of establish- ments with shift-work systems in operation were so small that separate figures for these industries cannot be shown because of the risk of disclosing details for individual undertakings. It can, however, be stated that in each of these 10 industries the number of shift workers was insignificant, forming one per cent. or less of the total of all wage-earners on the returns for that industry.

Table I on pages 339 and 340 shows industry by industry (a) the number of wage-earners on all returns received, (b) the number of wage-earners on returns showing some shift workers, (c) the number of shift workers shown on the returns received and (d) the number of shift workers working on each shift system. Table II on pages 341 and 342 shows for each industry the percentage of all wage-earners working as shift workers and the proportions of shift workers employed on each of the various shift systems.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS
 required by customers in the South-West may be obtained quickly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, TOWER LANE, BRISTOL, 1

TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND NUMBERS WORKING ON VARIOUS SHIFT-WORK SYSTEMS IN APRIL/MAY, 1954*

Industry	Numbers of wage-earners		Numbers of shift workers shown on all returns received	Numbers of shift workers working on each shift system							
	On all returns received	On returns showing some shift workers		Three- shift	Alternat- ing Day and Night- shift	Double Day-shift		Evening shift for part-time workers		Night shift	Other shift systems
						Males	Females	Males	Females		
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal											
Bricks and Fireclay Goods ..	51,407	37,618	8,629	2,915	4,530	374	154	—	20	630	6
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) ..	46,612	34,347	1,830	1,126	206	306	48	—	94	48	—
Glass (other than containers) ..	23,967	19,319	4,254	2,460	377	597	625	—	7	160	28
Glass Containers ..	18,153	18,024	9,679	8,961	115	133	163	—	21	74	—
Cement ..	9,328	9,125	3,501	2,749	195	543	4	—	3	7	—
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures ..	38,706	12,902	4,205	1,960	1,347	692	5	—	1	69	124
Chemicals and Allied Trades											
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works ..	12,718	12,649	7,015	6,701	69	240	—	—	—	1	4
Chemicals and Dyes ..	106,053	88,984	29,147	25,523	1,411	1,877	71	—	—	126	127
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery ..	21,916	7,319	670	305	67	71	134	—	2	58	33
Explosives and Fireworks ..	40,506	37,427	9,851	5,686	607	1,394	1,501	—	1	226	147
Paint and Varnish ..	18,551	3,818	615	303	69	220	—	—	—	—	23
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches ..	22,142	12,369	2,756	1,334	311	460	418	—	—	112	121
Mineral Oil Refining ..	18,480	18,262	6,678	5,642	187	757	63	—	—	—	1
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. ..	15,586	12,749	4,945	4,211	258	318	84	—	—	19	12
Metal Manufacture											
Blast Furnaces† ..	18,712	18,442	11,320	10,543	66	676	2	—	—	18	15
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified ..	168,147	162,580	92,709	69,274	15,379	6,629	730	—	2	32	663
Iron Foundries ..	73,206	36,080	6,948	1,294	3,299	1,157	365	—	—	2	631
Tinplate Manufacture ..	11,221	9,519	4,136	32	381	124	—	—	—	—	746
Steel Sheet Manufacture ..	12,754	12,632	8,839	8,096	198	361	27	—	—	—	155
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) ..	30,261	26,106	12,474	4,627	5,570	1,949	8	—	—	65	255
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. ..	71,830	62,020	23,263	13,250	5,793	2,162	796	—	—	449	813
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods											
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	157,837	51,913	2,074	40	682	12	—	—	—	—	1,340
Marine Engineering ..	74,080	38,380	3,781	33	2,214	—	—	—	—	—	1,534
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) ..	25,273	10,486	2,596	64	692	1,236	—	—	—	11	593
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant ..	13,956	9,659	1,430	127	1,145	122	—	—	—	—	35
Machine Tools ..	56,456	27,979	2,878	178	996	166	—	—	—	7	1,531
Stationary Engines ..	17,253	15,317	3,399	140	2,679	37	—	—	—	48	495
Textile Machinery and Accessories ..	45,002	21,765	1,312	15	645	30	70	—	—	66	486
Ordinance and Small Arms ..	43,600	24,940	2,360	270	1,196	315	—	—	—	91	480
Constructional Engineering ..	49,954	14,549	1,576	240	803	61	—	—	—	—	472
Other Non-Electrical Engineering ..	406,794	209,089	26,692	2,367	15,643	1,584	146	—	2	283	6,667
Electrical Machinery ..	105,859	70,651	6,635	221	3,946	97	162	—	—	149	2,070
Electrical Wires and Cables ..	32,679	29,577	7,330	1,568	2,487	1,026	—	—	—	50	575
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus ..	29,676	3,097	211	48	44	—	—	—	—	36	83
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones ..	58,231	21,392	1,898	294	200	12	30	—	—	772	590
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps ..	23,841	15,806	2,872	1,617	352	163	24	—	—	510	206
Batteries and Accumulators ..	9,592	7,832	1,625	882	304	76	58	—	—	128	176
Other Electrical Goods ..	75,021	43,439	4,886	450	1,652	222	88	—	—	687	1,787
Vehicles											
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles ..	204,372	162,215	28,971	1,792	22,538	111	—	94	—	239	4,197
Motor Repairers and Garages ..	70,726	4,589	662	184	171	14	—	—	—	9	131
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft ..	112,153	93,927	13,271	157	10,020	118	15	—	—	193	2,767
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft ..	88,285	62,096	11,318	493	7,011	322	340	—	—	8	559
Locomotive Manufacture† ..	12,165	7,997	1,315	407	85	122	—	—	—	—	701
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams‡ ..	23,478	9,692	2,639	1,567	646	312	11	—	—	—	103
Carts, Perambulators, etc. ..	4,354	§	§	§	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified											
Tools and Cutlery ..	25,464	7,482	1,122	78	523	124	51	—	—	12	245
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ..	22,998	12,068	1,275	42	243	68	—	—	—	—	219
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified ..	22,524	13,071	3,447	973	1,584	512	127				

Table I.—Numbers of Wage-Earners Covered by the Returns Received and Numbers Working on Various Shift-Work Systems in April/May, 1954*—continued

Industry	Numbers of wage-earners		Numbers of shift workers shown on all returns received	Numbers of shift workers working on each shift system							
	On all returns received	On returns showing some shift workers		Three-shift	Alternating Day and Night-shift	Double Day-shift		Evening shift for part-time workers		Night shift	Other shift systems
						Males	Females	Males	Females		
Textiles—continued											
Jute	14,621	9,112	2,069	3	172	693	567	2	236	396	—
Rope, Twine and Net	10,739	4,516	682	4	12	58	377	—	127	104	—
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	80,532	47,395	8,241	547	1,029	5,707	669	1	265	23	—
Lace	8,449	3,880	716	86	12	531	80	—	2	5	—
Carpets	21,991	15,886	1,906	34	665	637	142	—	134	294	—
Narrow Fabrics	16,447	7,312	1,276	189	49	148	430	—	294	166	—
Made-up Textiles	18,436	7,312	1,276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile Finishing, etc.	69,069	31,856	6,389	568	2,962	1,145	315	—	83	1,316	—
Other Textile Industries	14,864	8,895	1,811	153	395	206	56	—	30	971	—
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur											
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	24,630	5,761	385	117	109	126	—	—	—	33	—
Leather Goods	15,364	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur	4,254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing											
Tailoring :											
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	136,043	2,858	291	—	6	—	167	2	112	4	—
Retail Bespoke	4,854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	—
Dressmaking	51,708	811	87	—	—	—	—	—	53	48	—
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	49,356	3,294	261	10	76	44	30	—	—	—	—
Hats, Caps and Millinery	13,467	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	27,210	2,124	134	—	44	13	—	—	74	3	—
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	71,337	2,992	163	114	5	32	1	—	11	—	—
Repair of Boots and Shoes	8,135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco											
Grain Milling	22,923	18,847	7,121	5,588	477	526	461	2	46	21	—
Bread and Flour Confectionery	66,639	39,720	13,076	3,138	4,531	787	589	59	337	3,635	—
Biscuits	35,068	28,242	4,928	75	131	249	994	19	2,470	990	—
Meat and Meat Products	23,025	6,792	192	56	18	2	12	—	4	100	—
Milk Products	34,607	10,860	3,909	886	466	1,742	87	30	20	678	—
Sugar and Glucose	14,089	11,342	5,165	2,988	311	313	1,429	18	76	46	—
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	61,848	43,205	9,794	1,875	1,434	540	806	—	2,117	2,911	93
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	36,519	10,194	2,691	384	443	183	929	11	574	177	—
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	45,825	18,605	5,699	3,085	1,089	800	285	—	322	99	8
Brewing and Malting	38,110	13,927	2,710	173	270	—	—	—	8	29	—
Wholesale Bottling	13,927	1,151	325	6	180	42	13	—	77	4	—
Other Drink Industries	25,568	4,962	1,356	828	194	118	90	—	73	47	4
Tobacco	29,663	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactures of Wood and Cork											
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	61,088	4,556	646	86	39	197	241	—	—	83	—
Furniture and Upholstery	80,481	6,526	496	46	29	318	71	—	—	32	—
Shop and Office Fitting	8,769	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wooden Containers and Baskets	18,995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	12,954	1,833	228	55	43	3	117	2	—	8	—
Paper and Printing											
Paper and Board	57,692	51,853	24,033	20,062	1,795	1,246	669	1	134	68	58
Wallpaper	3,953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board	24,790	8,603	1,782	355	293	672	75	7	351	29	—
Packing Cases	27,388	9,517	1,086	420	232	150	128	—	90	66	—
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	47,042	23,163	6,559	79	227	66	—	2	6,185	—	—
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	104,109	26,127	3,249	178	915	721	29	—	33	1,373	—
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Manufacturing Industries											
Rubber	60,537	53,922	20,407	12,162	5,868	414	647	9	673	634	—
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	8,777	7,581	734	1,516	227	—	147	—	86	50	—
Brushes and Brooms	8,641	1,294	103	85	2	—	—	—	13	3	—
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	12,798	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	7,765	1,397	98	3	78	17	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	33,749	18,928	5,815	2,593	2,212	168	311	—	191	340	—
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)											
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	4,977	4,283	1,521	76	52	1,384	4	—	—	5	—
Stone Quarrying and Mining	13,041	1,003	277	174	18	82	—	—	—	3	—
Slate Quarrying and Mining	3,632	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	7,718	3,843	1,225	838	—	387	—	—	—	—	—
Other Mining and Quarrying	7,215	6,277	2,428	547	468	1,396	—	—	1	16	—
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply											
Gas	105,162	105,118	21,626	20,500	384	638	—	8	14	17	65
Electricity	123,098	99,451	6,738	3,098	691	2,687	23	4	19	24	192
Water	26,592	19,077	2,988	2,525	109	321	—	1	—	17	15
Public Administration											
National Government Service (except where included above)†	82,329	24,949	2,785	2,165	240	378	2	—	—	—	—
Other Services											
Laundries	81,082	5,579	832	—	8	—	36	—	779	9	—
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	13,574	3,850	164	—	12	25	—	—	56	71	—

* As explained on page 337, returns from employers in Scotland related to the last pay-week in April and those from employers in England, Wales and Northern Ireland to the first pay-week in May.

† For this industry, figures cannot be shown in this column because of the small number of undertakings concerned.

‡ These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms and printing.

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF WAGE-EARNERS WORKING AS SHIFT WORKERS ACCORDING TO ALL THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND THE PROPORTIONS WORKING ON VARIOUS SHIFT-WORK SYSTEMS IN APRIL/MAY, 1954*

Industry	Percentages of all wage-earners working as shift workers	Proportions of shift workers employed on various shift systems					
		Three-shift	Alternating Day and Night-shift	Double Day-shift	Evening shift for part-time workers	Night shift	Other shift systems
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal							
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	17	34	53	6	—	7	—
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	4	62	11	19	5	3	—
Glass (other than containers)	18	58	9	29	—	4	—
Glass Containers	53	93	1	3	—	1	2
Cement	38	78	6	16	—	—	—
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	11	47	32	16	2	3	—
Chemicals and Allied Trades							
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works	55	96	1	3	—	—	—
Chemicals and Dyes	27	88	5	7	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	3	45	10	31	9	5	—
Explosives and Fireworks	24	58	6	29	2	2	3
Paint and Varnish	3	49	11	36	—	4	—
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	12	49	11	32	4	4	—
Mineral Oil Refining	36	85	3	12	—	—	—
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	32	85	5	8	—	—	1
Metal Manufacture							
Blast Furnaces†	60	93	1	6	—	—	—
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	55	75	16	8	—	1	—
Iron Foundries	9	19	47	25	—	9	—
Tinplate Manufacture	48	76	1	9	—	—	14
Steel Sheet Manufacture	69	92	2	4	—	—	2
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	41	37	45	16	—	2	—
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	32	57	25	13	2	3	—
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods							
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	1	2	33	—	—	65	—
Marine Engineering	5	1	58	—	—	41	—
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	10	2	27	48	—	23	—
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	10	9	80	9	—	2	—
Machine Tools	20	6	35	1	6	53	—
Stationary Engines	5	4	79	1	1	15	—
Textile Machinery and Accessories	3	1	49	8	5	37	—
Ordnance and Small Arms	5	12	51	13	4	20	—
Constructional Engineering	3	15	51	4	—	30	—
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	7	9	59	6	1	25	—
Electrical Machinery	6	4	59	4	2	31	—
Electrical Wires and Cables	22	21	34	36	1	8	—
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1	23	17	—	—	39	—
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	3	15	11	2	—	41	—
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	12	56	12	7	—	18	—
Batteries and Accumulators	17	54	19	8	—	11	—
Other Electrical Goods	7	9	34	6	—	37	—
Vehicles							
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	14	6	78	—	1	15	—
Motor Repairs and Garages	1	23	28	28	1	20	—
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	12	1	76	1	—	21	—
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	13	4	62	6	5	23	—
Locomotive Manufacture	11	31	7	9	—	53	—
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams†	11	59	25	12	—	4	—
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	—	§	§	§	—	§	—
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified							
Tools and Cutlery	4	7	47	15	23	8	—
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	6	3	19	48	17	13	—
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	15	28	46	19	—	7	—</

Table II.—Percentages of Wage-Earners Working as Shift Workers According to All the Returns Received and the Proportions Working on Various Shift-Work Systems in April/May, 1954*—continued

Industry	Percentages of all wage-earners working as shift workers	Proportions of shift workers employed on various shift systems					
		Three-shift	Alternating Day and Night-shift	Double Day-shift	Evening shift for part-time workers	Night shift	Other shift systems
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Textiles—continued							
Jute	14	—	8	61	12	19	—
Rope, Twine and Net	6	—	2	64	7	15	—
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	10	7	13	77	13	—	—
Lace	8	12	2	85	—	1	—
Carpets	9	2	35	41	7	15	—
Narrow Fabrics	8	15	4	45	23	13	—
Made-up Textiles	—	†	†	†	†	†	†
Textile Finishing, etc.	9	9	46	23	1	21	—
Other Textile Industries	12	8	22	14	2	54	—
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur							
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery ..	2	30	28	33	—	9	—
Leather Goods	—	†	†	†	†	†	†
Fur	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing							
Tailoring :							
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	—	—	2	58	39	1	—
Retail Bespoke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dressmaking	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	1	4	29	28	20	19	—
Hats, Caps and Millinery	—	†	†	†	†	†	†
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified ..	—	—	33	10	55	2	—
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	—	70	3	20	7	—	—
Repair of Boots and Shoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco							
Grain Milling	31	78	7	14	1	—	—
Bread and Flour Confectionery	20	24	35	10	3	28	—
Biscuits	14	2	3	25	50	20	—
Meat and Meat Products	1	29	10	7	2	52	—
Milk Products	11	23	12	47	1	17	—
Sugar and Glucose	37	58	6	34	1	—	—
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ..	16	19	14	14	22	30	1
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	7	14	17	41	21	7	—
Food Industries not elsewhere specified ..	15	54	19	19	6	2	—
Brewing and Malting	6	82	7	10	—	1	—
Wholesale Bottling	2	1	2	68	28	4	—
Other Drink Industries	5	61	14	15	6	1	—
Tobacco	—	†	†	†	†	†	†
Manufactures of Wood and Cork							
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	1	13	6	68	—	13	—
Furniture and Upholstery	—	9	6	78	—	7	—
Shop and Office Fitting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wooden Containers and Baskets	—	†	†	†	†	†	†
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures ..	2	24	19	53	1	3	—
Paper and Printing							
Paper and Board	42	84	7	8	1	—	—
Wallpaper	1	†	†	†	†	†	†
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	7	20	16	42	20	2	—
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	4	39	21	26	8	6	—
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	14	1	4	1	—	94	—
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	3	6	28	23	1	42	—
Other Manufacturing Industries							
Rubber	34	60	29	5	3	3	—
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	31	27	55	13	3	2	—
Brushes and Brooms	1	82	2	—	13	3	—
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	1	†	†	†	†	†	†
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	1	3	80	17	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	17	45	38	8	3	6	—
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)							
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	31	5	4	91	—	—	—
Stone Quarrying and Mining	2	63	6	30	—	1	—
Slate Quarrying and Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	16	68	—	32	—	—	—
Other Mining and Quarrying	34	23	19	57	—	1	—
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply							
Gas	21	95	2	3	—	—	—
Electricity	5	46	10	40	—	—	3
Water	11	84	4	11	—	1	—
Public Administration							
National Government Service (except where included above)†	3	78	8	14	—	—	—
Other Services							
Laundries	1	—	1	—	98	1	—
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	1	—	8	15	34	43	—

* As explained on page 337, returns from employers in Scotland related to the last pay-week in April and those from employers in England, Wales and Northern Ireland to the first pay-week in May.

† For this industry, figures cannot be shown in this column because of the small number of undertakings concerned.

‡ These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries such as ship-building, engineering, ordnance and small arms and printing.

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 347 to 364.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during August by 103,000 (48,000 males and 55,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,621,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 15,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 64,000 and other industries and services an increase of 24,000. 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 113,000 from 23,578,000 to 23,691,000.

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 230,831 to 226,724 between 9th August and 13th September, 1954, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 8,778 to 9,303. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 7,541 among males and a rise of 3,959 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in September at 143. The changes in

rates of wages reported to the Department during September resulted in an increase estimated at £41,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 309,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £300 for 13,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the iron and steel industry, the tobacco industry, and carpet manufacture.

Retail Prices

At 14th September, 1954, the retail prices index was 143 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 144 at 17th August and with 140 at 15th September, 1953. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of cooking apples, tomatoes, cabbage and some other vegetables, and butter. These reductions were partly offset by increases in the charges for admission to cinemas and by a seasonal increase in the prices of household coal in London and the south of England.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during September in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 40,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was nearly 124,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 210, and, in addition, 15 stoppages which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

REPORT OF OVERSEA MIGRATION BOARD

The first Annual Report of the Oversea Migration Board has been presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9261), price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 7½d. post free). The Board was appointed in 1953 "to consider and advise the Secretary of State upon specific proposals for schemes of emigration from the United Kingdom to other Commonwealth countries and upon any matter relating thereto which may be referred to it by him" (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1953, page 121).

The introduction to the Report contrasts the circumstances in which the present Board is meeting with those confronting their predecessors, the Oversea Settlement Board set up in 1936. When the pre-war Board last met the tradition of migration from this country had been disrupted. Unemployment here and elsewhere in the Commonwealth was widespread in the 1930s and the threat of world war was increasing. For many years there had been a considerable net inward flow of population from the Commonwealth to this country. In the post-war years, the upheaval caused by the war, the new and urgent needs for population in the Commonwealth countries overseas and public response in this country encouraged by Government assistance have firmly re-established the migration tradition. There is need for a new approach to the question of migration and for a profound re-examination of the part this country should play in peopling the Commonwealth. Much study will be required before it is possible to reach conclusions on the fundamental issues. The Board have, however, enjoyed an unusual advantage during the last year in being able to meet many of the men upon whom responsibility for migration policy in various parts of the Commonwealth rests, and the year's work merits the submission of a Report at this stage.

During the year, the Report says, the Board have given thought, in particular, to the effect of migration on the demographic structure of this country; to the future of the Assisted Passage Scheme to Australia; to the future of arrangements for child migration; and to the problem of improving the statistics on which a proper appreciation of the long-term effects of migration largely depends. In addition to sections discussing these subjects, the Report contains a brief review of the historical background to the work of the Board and a summary of interviews held by the Board, including a number with officials of Commonwealth Governments and Ministers of those Governments visiting this country. Included as an appendix to the Report is a detailed note analysing and commenting upon the coverage of, and the deficiencies in, the statistical information at present available on permanent migration.

The Report says that, before discussions with Ministers from Commonwealth countries, the Board had assumed that the initiative in migration policy must come from the countries of reception, and that it would be wrong for the United Kingdom to attempt to influence their immigration policy. Some of the more influential Ministers expressed a different view. In their view, which the Board wished to place on record, there was need for a clear lead from the heads of Governments, including the United Kingdom Government, in order that Ministers responsible for migration schemes might have a firm figure of the number of migrants which they should aim to recruit and settle.

The Board made an examination of the probable trends of population in the United Kingdom over the next twenty years. Tables provided by the General Register Office indicate that, assuming that the death-rate remains at its present level, in the ten years 1953-1962 the population in the important age-groups 20 to 44 will decrease by about 1,000,000, apart from what might happen through migration, but that in the ten years after 1962 there will again be a rise in the numbers in these age-groups. These changes reflect, on the one hand, the low annual birth-rates between 1932 and 1942, and, on the other hand, the great increase in the birth-rate which reached its peak in 1947. The Board say that, ignoring

political factors, the effect of these trends on migration policy should be to suggest a certain degree of caution during the decade 1953-1962, with a much more liberal outlook towards the decade 1963-1972. If the United Kingdom Government wish to encourage a high and steady rate of emigration, then it is also essential that a complementary policy of encouraging larger families should be followed. The Report adds that we cannot afford a too selective flow of migrants; a disproportionate loss of the skilled and the young is far more dangerous to our economy than a far larger flow outward of a balanced cross-section of our people.

A brief account is given in the Report of the post-war history of the Assisted Passage Scheme to Australia which came into operation on 31st March, 1947 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1947, page 85). Figures for the year 1947 and onwards show that, up to 30th April, 1954, 147,768 men, women and children had received assisted passages under the Scheme. The agreed arrangements were originally to operate for an initial period of two years and have been extended for further short periods. United Kingdom financial liability, which is at present limited to a relatively small contribution of £150,000 a year, extends only to March, 1955. In discussing the arguments for and against the maintenance of United Kingdom contributions under the Scheme the Report notes that the true cost of any scheme of migration lies in the training of the individual and in his absorption into a new community. The cost of his transport is an infinitesimal part of the whole. The Scheme can and does, however, have a positive influence upon the direction in which migration flows, and upon the age and occupational structure of the group of migrants who use the facilities provided by the Scheme. From the study they made of the working of the Assisted Passage Scheme, the Board drew the following general conclusions:—(a) suitable conditions for settlement under the Scheme continue to exist in Australia, and the Australian Government wish to receive people from this country as settlers; (b) the Scheme secures important advantages to the United Kingdom and to Australia which, in view of the expense of the long sea-voyage to Australia, could not otherwise be secured; (c) it is important to the United Kingdom (and to the Commonwealth as a whole) that migrants from this country should represent a reasonable cross-section of the population by age, sex and occupation. The Scheme facilitates the migration of family groups and is capable of producing a well-ordered system of occupational selection and recruitment, to the wider advantage of both countries, provided that each country takes a substantial share in it; (d) it is highly important, in the Board's view, to maintain the flow of United Kingdom immigration into Australia, and the continuance of the Scheme would provide each intending migrant from the United Kingdom with assurance in practical form of the country's backing for his venture. The Board recommend that the Scheme and the Assisted Passage Agreement be renewed in March, 1955, with, as an interim measure, a United Kingdom contribution of not less than £150,000.

In the section dealing with child migration, the Report refers to the valuable work done by the voluntary societies. The Board consider that this work should be extended. They recommend the continuance of the agreements with the eight societies now in receipt of assistance at least until 1957, when the legislative position will come up for review, and the continuance of the grant-in-aid to the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women. Other recommendations include an increase of the rate of maintenance allowance to £1 a week for each child as soon as financial circumstances permit, and an invitation to the Home Office to consider how the facilities available for child migrants could best be brought to the attention of local authorities in this country.

In discussing the shortcomings of available statistics on migration, the Board refer to the substantial increase in recent years in the numbers travelling by air. Accurate figures of the numbers

of migrants by air are available only for Canada. Migrants by air to Canada in 1952 numbered 5,000 out of 44,000 migrants, or about ten per cent. The Board estimate that, of the total of 130,000 Commonwealth citizens emigrating in 1952 to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia about 8,000, or five to six per cent., went by air. These migrants, the Report says, almost certainly belong to the special categories of highly skilled personnel whose economic value is out of all proportion to their numbers. The Board propose, in their current year's work, to study in greater detail how far the gaps in our knowledge relating both to the movement and occupation of migrants can be closed in order in their next Report to make specific recommendations for improving the present system of migration statistics.

A number of Tables appended to the Report set out the available statistics on emigration of persons of British nationality by sea from the United Kingdom to other parts of the Commonwealth in the period 1899-1953, on inward movement to this country during the same period, and on immigration and emigration in recent years separately in respect of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia. Figures are also given of the numbers of persons assisted under the Assisted Passage Scheme and the Free Passage Scheme (which was solely for the post-war resettlement of ex-service men and women) and of United Kingdom expenditure under these Schemes and the Child Migration Schemes. The figures below have been extracted from a detailed age and sex analysis of United Kingdom migration. They are for the year 1953 and relate to Commonwealth citizens travelling direct by sea.

	Males	Females	Total
Emigrants from United Kingdom to:			
Australia	12,970	17,274	30,244
Canada	21,380	19,888	41,268
New Zealand	6,616	7,918	14,534
Southern Rhodesia	1,628	1,828	3,456
South Africa	2,778	3,712	6,490
Other Commonwealth Countries	12,378	15,900	28,278
Foreign Countries	7,700	12,152	19,852
Total, all Emigrants	65,450	78,672	144,122
Immigrants to United Kingdom from:			
Australia	5,092	6,344	11,436
Canada	3,146	3,724	6,870
New Zealand	1,314	2,074	3,388
Southern Rhodesia	1,158	1,734	2,892
South Africa	1,800	2,492	4,292
Other Commonwealth Countries	16,364	16,470	32,834
Foreign Countries	3,248	4,618	7,866
Total, all Immigrants	32,122	37,456	69,578
Excess of Emigrants over Immigrants	33,328	41,216	74,544

The extent to which these movements affected different age-groups is shown by the following age-analysis of the numbers of emigrants and immigrants.

Age-Group	Emigrants		Immigrants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 5	7,638	7,672	3,734	3,674
5 to 14	9,906	9,202	4,546	4,556
15 to 19	2,746	3,424	1,364	1,586
20 to 24	8,030	10,256	3,602	4,148
25 to 29	10,042	11,756	4,696	4,972
30 to 34	8,038	9,520	3,346	4,404
35 to 44	9,530	11,246	4,444	5,754
45 to 54	4,804	6,720	3,134	3,514
55 to 64	2,496	2,598	1,498	1,432
65 and over	1,806	5,078	992	2,702
Age not stated	414	1,200	766	714
Total	65,450	78,672	32,122	37,456

The Tables appended to the Board's Report also give detailed and comparable figures for 1952. They show that in 1952 there

FINGER-FIT KEYS

speed her work

on a

"BYRON"

BYRON BUSINESS MACHINES, NOTTINGHAM. 'Phone 73061
London Office and Showroom: 16, BERKELEY STREET, W.1. 'Phone: MAYfair 7970



were 77,728 male and 88,220 female emigrants from the United Kingdom to all countries (including 7,428 and 10,998 respectively to foreign countries) and 31,462 male and 37,200 female immigrants to the United Kingdom from all countries (including 3,428 and 5,018 respectively from foreign countries). The net outward movement from the United Kingdom to all countries was 46,266 males and 51,020 females, a total of 97,286, compared with 74,544 in 1953, as shown above.

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

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

Earnings in the Second Quarter of 1954

	Cash Earnings		Value of Allowances in Kind		Total	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Average Earnings (All Ages):						
(i) Per Man-shift worked—						
At the Face	56	10-7	2	2-1	59	0-8
All Underground	49	0-0	2	0-2	51	0-2
Surface	33	7-3	1	8-8	35	4-1
All Workers	45	6-5	1	11-4	47	5-9
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week—						
At the Face	269	3	10	4	279	7
All Underground	246	6	10	1	256	7
Surface	188	8	9	9	198	5
All Workers	234	7	10	0	244	7

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the quarter per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 44s. 2-8d. in North Staffordshire and 44s. 5-2d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire to 52s. 6-5d. in Kent and 53s. 7-4d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 211s. 9d. in Shropshire and 226s. 4d. in the Forest of Dean to 267s. 9d. in South Derbyshire and 277s. 2d. in Nottinghamshire.

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male workers 21 years of age and over in Great Britain during the second quarter of 1954 amounted to 49s. 10d. per man-shift worked and 257s. 3d. per week.

ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS IN 1952

The Factory Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service has issued its annual report on electrical accidents and their causes during 1952. The Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. net (3s. 2d. post free).

A total of 721 persons were injured, 38 fatally, during 1952 in electrical accidents reportable under the Factories Act, 1937, i.e., accidents, at premises within the scope of the Act, which disable a person for more than three days from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed. In 1951 the number of people injured was 715 (34 fatally) and in 1948 the figures were 780 (43 fatally). Of the 38 persons fatally injured in 1952, 11 were skilled workers including supervisory staff, switchboard and substation staff, electricians, jointers, etc., and fitters, erectors, etc. Eight persons were killed and 138 were injured in accidents involving switchgear apparatus. Most of these accidents were caused by lack of care by personnel, and brief descriptions are given in the Report of the circumstances leading to a number of switchgear accidents. The majority of the serious accidents which occurred on high-pressure switchboards were due to carelessness and disregard of safety rules by supervisory staff. In accidents involving portable electric machines, heaters and irons, and lamps, ten persons were killed, and in accidents connected with cables and flexibles eleven persons were killed including three killed in accidents which occurred in the use of portable apparatus. Rough usage, the Report states, is, often inevitably, the root of many of the accidents arising from the use of portable electrical apparatus at mains voltage. It is, therefore, important that the equipment provided should be suitable and that the standard of maintenance, testing, and repair should be raised if accidents are to be prevented. For some years H.M. Electrical Inspectors have held the view that the best method of minimising these accidents is to reduce the voltage locally to about half that of the usual public supply voltage. There is evidence that this view is gradually becoming more generally recognised and a number of large undertakings and factory occupiers have adopted the use of low voltage. Its use is also becoming

increasingly common on civil engineering and building contracts.

In reviewing electricity supply, the Report states that in 1952 more than 59,250 million units of electricity were generated, representing an increase of 41.7 per cent. over the past five years. The generating plant installed by the British Electricity Authority in 1952 constituted a record and, in addition to extensions at existing installations, ten new stations were commissioned. Improvements in layout and design of power stations received considerable attention during the year. Equipment at new generating stations was well up to the standards of safety required and in all the stations arrangements were made for low voltage supplies for portable tools and hand inspection lamps.

In some cases where hydrogen-cooled alternators had been installed some improvement in ventilation was found to be desirable in order to reduce the possibility of the formation of a dangerous atmosphere in confined spaces. In this connection the Report describes the safety measures desirable and goes on to survey the problems connected with steam turbine supervisory equipment; the progress made in the maintenance of, and improvements in, electrical installations in industry and electronic equipment in factories; the various methods of stopping dangerous electrically-driven machinery; the various ways in which fires and explosions occurred; fire extinguishing equipment; the various safeguards which can be adopted at outdoor and temporary electrical installations; the methods of testing aircraft engines and accessories and the working of the Factories (Testing of Aircraft Engines and Accessories) Special Regulations, 1952 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1952, page 344); and the use of earth-leakage indication and recording instruments as a safety measure and an aid to efficient maintenance.

An Appendix to the Report contains a list of certificates issued by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories in respect of electrical apparatus for use in certain specified atmospheres. The list gives the type of apparatus certified and the names and addresses of the manufacturers.

COURT OF INQUIRY INTO LONDON DOCKS DISPUTE

The Minister of Labour and National Service has announced the appointment of a Court of Inquiry to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute between Port Employers in London and the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers. The Chairman of the Court is Sir Raymond Evershed, Master of the Rolls, and the other members are Sir Godfrey Mitchell and Mr. James Crawford. The Court held its opening meeting in London on Wednesday, 20th October.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Fifth Session of Iron and Steel Committee

The Iron and Steel Committee, one of the Industrial Committees set up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to deal with conditions in certain major industries, opened its Fifth Session in Geneva on 11th October, and continued until 23rd October. The Fourth Session of this Committee was held in Geneva in May, 1952 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1952, page 275).

The agenda of the Fifth Session included consideration of the General Report, covering (a) action taken in various countries in the light of conclusions adopted at previous sessions of the Committee, (b) the 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 iron and steel industry. Other items for consideration were supplementary pension schemes in the iron and steel industry and their relations with general pension schemes, and human relations in the industry.

The United Kingdom Government was represented by Mr. N. Singleton, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. R. S. Swift, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. The employers' representatives were Mr. R. Mather, Chairman and Managing Director of Skinningrove Iron Company Limited and Member of the Executive Committee of the British Iron and Steel Federation, and Colonel J. M. Bevan, M.C., D.L., J.P., Chairman of Briton Ferry Steel Company Limited, Member of the Executive Committee of the British Iron and Steel Federation, Member of the Central Council of Iron and Steel Employers' Associations and Chairman of the South Wales Siemens Steel Association. They were accompanied by their advisers, Mr. J. Ross, Director of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, Member of the Central Council of Iron and Steel Employers' Associations and Member of the Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Mr. A. W. W. Watson, Head of the Labour Department of the British Iron and Steel Federation, Secretary of the Central Council of Iron and Steel Employers' Associations and Member of the Council of the British Employers' Confederation. The workers' representatives were Mr. D. H. Davies, Assistant General Secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, and Mr. J. O'Hagan, Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and General Secretary of the National Union of Blastfurnacemen, Ore Miners, Coke Workers, and Kindred Trades.



THE TIME ELEMENT IN COSTING*

This is the title of a recently revised booklet describing a method of obtaining accurate labour costs, that has had the approval of manufacturers over many years. This method results in the saving of time, reduction of costs, increase of efficiency, and speed in securing accurate data.

* Ask for this booklet, ref. J576/5, and it will be sent to you without cost or obligation.

IBM UNITED KINGDOM LTD.

formerly INTERNATIONAL TIME RECORDING CO. LTD.

DIVISIONS
Time Equipment :: 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

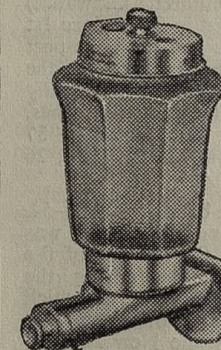
Head Offices: INTERNATIONAL WORKS, BEAVER LANE, LONDON, W.6

International Business Machines

Who left the tap running?



And who borrowed the soap? The answer makes no difference: the waste goes on. What does make a difference is the installation of HOMACOL Drop-by-Drop Liquid Soap Dispensers, providing rich, cleansing HOMACOL Liquid Toilet Soap. Then you'll see real economy in the wash-room — and real cleanliness too!



HOMACOL

LIQUID TOILET SOAP SYSTEMS

MAY WE SEND DETAILS?

THE HORTON MANUFACTURING Co. Ltd.
RICKMANSWORTH, HERTS.

Phone: Rickmansworth 3191 'Grams: 'Liquisopa' Rickmansworth

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Social Security in New Zealand in 1953-54

The fifteenth Annual Report of the Social Security Department of New Zealand has been presented in accordance with the Social Security Act, 1938. The Report gives an account for the year ended 31st March, 1954, of the work of the Department relating to unemployment, sickness and other social security benefits. Particulars are also given of the administration of war pensions and allowances, medical treatment for ex-servicemen, and other related matters.

From 15th September, 1953, the basic rate of age, widows', invalids', miners', sickness, and unemployment benefit was increased by £26 a year, bringing the total annual basic rate to £175 10s. 0d.

The total number of persons (including dependent wives and children) in respect of whom social security cash and other benefits were payable at 31st March, 1954, was 907,098, compared with 877,323 a year earlier; in both years these numbers represented about 43 per cent. of the total population. Total expenditure on social security cash benefits (excluding bonuses) in 1953-54 amounted to £49,095,091, compared with £46,668,183 in 1952-53. Cash benefits provided under the Social Security Scheme are of many different kinds and the Table below shows the numbers of recipients of these various benefits at 31st March, 1954, and 31st March, 1953, and the total amounts paid in benefits during the years ended 31st March, 1954, and 31st March, 1953.

Benefit	Number of Recipients at 31st March		Amount of Benefit paid in 12 months ended 31st March	
	1954	1953	1954	1953
Superannuation	75,227	71,961	£ 6,029,183	£ 5,564,629
Age	122,205	123,104	19,922,234	19,091,303
Widows'	12,072	12,026	2,323,835	2,157,115
Orphans'	302	314	27,583	35,404
Family	290,480	280,747	17,618,581	16,854,261
Invalids'	8,194	8,257	1,488,425	1,416,561
Miners'	508	528	123,547	121,635
Unemployment	17	15	6,575	3,187
Sickness	4,395	4,376	1,086,241	1,062,176
Emergency	2,230	2,248	366,558	340,625
Special Assistance	2,687	1,127	102,329	21,287
Total	518,317	504,703	49,095,091	46,668,183

The number of applications for unemployment benefit dealt with by the Social Security Department during the year ended 31st March, 1954, was 265, of which 189 were granted and 76 declined. Seventeen persons were in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of March, 1954, compared with 15 a year earlier. The average duration of unemployment benefits which ceased during the year was 7.5 weeks for males and 6.9 weeks for females.

In cases of hardship "emergency" benefit may be granted at the discretion of the Social Security Commissioner to any person who is not qualified to receive any other benefit under the Act but who, by reason of age, physical, or mental disability, or for any other reason, is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Emergency benefit may also be granted in lieu of other benefits where it is considered that a course of medical treatment or occupational training would be beneficial.

In addition to the monetary benefits referred to above the Social Security Department granted medical, hospital, maternity, etc., benefits to the value of £10,607,046 during 1953-54.

Since 1st July, 1949, a comprehensive reciprocal agreement has been in operation between New Zealand and the Commonwealth of Australia covering age, invalids', widows', family, unemployment, and sickness benefits in New Zealand and the related Australian social service benefits. During 1953-54, 135 benefits were granted under these arrangements to persons who left Australia to reside permanently in New Zealand. At 31st March, 1954, 456 of these reciprocal benefits were in force in New Zealand compared with 414 a year earlier. Reciprocity between New Zealand and the United Kingdom is limited to family benefits (children's allowance) for which provision is made under an agreement in force since 1st December, 1948. Family benefit may now be granted in respect of a child immediately on its arrival in New Zealand provided the Commission is satisfied that the child is likely to remain permanently in New Zealand. The number of reciprocal family benefits has, therefore, declined substantially and during 1953-54 only 37 reciprocal family benefits were granted; at 31st March, 1954, 26 were in force.

Of the total expenditure on social security cash benefits in 1953-54, 48 per cent. was paid without a means test; and 52 per cent. was subject to a means test. At 1st April, 1953, the balance of the Social Security Fund was £10,959,509. Receipts during the following twelve months amounted to £63,838,971, of which £49,717,376 represented the social security charge on wages and other income and £14 million was granted by the New Zealand Parliament from the Consolidated Fund. Expenditure during the year amounted to £62,370,313, of which £59,599,808 was paid in monetary and medical benefits and £1,017,140 in administration expenses. Other expenses amounted to £1,753,365. At 31st March, 1954, the balance of the Fund was £12,428,167.

An article on the work of the Social Security Department during 1952-53 was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1953 (page 424), and a brief description of the Social Security

Scheme in New Zealand was given in an article published in the issue for February, 1950 (page 51).

Rates of Wages in France in July, 1954

An enquiry into economic activity and conditions of employment is carried out at quarterly intervals by the French Ministry of Labour and Social Security. In the course of this enquiry statistics are obtained of the average hourly rates of wages of industrial workers. The latest available report of the enquiry gives figures relating to 1st July, 1954. For the purposes of the enquiry the Ministry obtained returns from about 30,000 undertakings, each having more than ten wage-earners and employing in the aggregate about 4,200,000 workers or approximately 80 per cent. of the staff of all the undertakings with more than ten workers in the industrial groups covered by the enquiry. The enquiry did not extend to agriculture or the public services and did not take account of isolated workers or domestic staff. Nationalised undertakings in coal and iron mining and the national railways, the transport system of the Paris region, and the gas and electricity industries were included in the general scope of the enquiry but data on wages were not collected for these industries. The wages information collected related to the basic wages (not including supplementary payments for overtime, etc.) of male and female time-workers 18 years of age and over.

A national guaranteed minimum wage is laid down by legislation in France (as explained in the March, 1951, issue of this GAZETTE, page 108). At the date of the enquiry the legal minimum hourly rate of wages, prescribed by a Decree made on 5th February, 1954, was 115 francs in the Paris region.

The Table below shows the average hourly basic wage rates at 1st July, 1954, of manual workers, 18 years of age and over, in the industry groups covered by the enquiry in the zone in which the minimum rates fixed for unskilled workers are not subject to any reduction (i.e., the Paris region). The Table also shows the general averages for all groups in that zone taken together, with the corresponding averages in the zones in which the minimum rates are subject to abatements of 3.75, 7.50, 11.25 and 13.50 per cent., respectively. The report of the enquiry gives, in addition to the classes of workers shown in the Table, separate averages for men and women in the unskilled class who are engaged in heavy work and for workers classified as highly skilled. All the industrial groups covered by the enquiry are not necessarily represented in each of the zones. At the date of the enquiry the average duration of the working week for manual workers, in all the industrial groups and zones taken together, was 45.7 hours.

Industrial Group	Men			Women		
	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled
Zone A (Paris Region)	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.
Metal Production	121.1	152.2	174.8	116.2	—	—
Engineering and Electrical ..	131.4	152.5	179.7	122.2	135.7	164.0
Glass	126.7	152.5	172.9	121.9	130.6	164.5
Pottery and Building Materials	117.5	129.2	140.0	111.9	—	—
Building and Public Works ..	125.0	146.5	165.8	—	125.5	144.7
Chemicals and Rubber	125.7	142.3	154.1	120.4	132.0	142.0
Agricultural Produce and Food Industries	123.6	141.5	157.9	118.6	130.1	144.5
Textiles	122.6	145.8	169.3	118.7	130.9	149.9
Clothing	122.9	150.8	167.6	116.7	131.3	144.0
Leather and Skins	121.5	151.0	175.2	119.1	140.7	159.0
Wood and Furniture	125.6	155.2	174.0	117.9	139.3	149.9
Paper and Cardboard	124.3	153.6	177.2	118.0	133.6	147.1
Printing, etc.	146.6	187.4	214.6	126.8	151.0	171.6
Miscellaneous Industries	127.5	151.4	181.6	118.2	133.3	158.0
Transport*	125.5	143.3	164.6	—	—	—
Commerce	123.0	139.9	155.8	119.2	132.3	149.3
Agricultural and Food	128.5	149.6	166.4	120.5	132.4	144.3
Other	147.8	194.5	209.3	121.0	—	—
Entertainment	147.8	194.5	209.3	121.0	—	—
Health	124.0	140.2	159.9	116.4	131.1	135.8
General Averages—						
Zone A	127.5	150.3	173.5	119.9	134.8	151.5
" B	115.1	130.2	144.3	112.5	121.8	131.1
" C	109.2	122.5	136.3	107.6	114.8	123.9
" D	105.3	117.5	129.5	103.5	109.6	119.2
" E	102.5	113.5	124.9	101.2	106.9	113.9

The report gives index figures, on the basis 1st January, 1946 = 100, of the level of hourly wages for all workers, for men, and for women, at each quarterly enquiry since 1st January, 1946. The index figure for all workers was 521 at 1st July, 1954, compared with 516 at 1st April, 1954, and 488 at 1st July, 1953. The corresponding figures for men were 505, 501 and 476; for women they were 558, 553 and 516. Figures are given also to show the differences at quarterly intervals since January, 1946, between the average rates for men and those for women. The rates for men were 7.1 per cent. higher than those for women at 1st July, 1954, compared with 7.3 per cent. at 1st April, 1954, 8.2 per cent. at 1st July, 1953, and 15 per cent. at the beginning of 1946. A comparison between the average rates for skilled and unskilled male workers shows that the rates for skilled workers were 27 per cent. above those of unskilled workers at 1st July, 1954, compared with 31 per cent. at 1st July, 1953, and 53 per cent. at 1st January, 1946.

*Excluding the Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer and the Régie Autonome des Transports Parisiens.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Employment in Great Britain in August, 1954:		Unemployment at 13th September, 1954—continued	
General Summary	347	Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis	352
General Man-power Position	347	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges	354
Analysis of Numbers in Civil Employment	347	Labour Turnover	355
Industrial Analysis	347	Coal Mining, Employment in August	356
Short-time and Overtime in Manufacturing Industries	349	Unemployment Benefit	356
Unemployment at 13th September, 1954:		National Assistance	356
Summary for Great Britain	350	Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury	356
Numbers Unemployed in United Kingdom: Regional Analysis	350	Fatal Industrial Accidents	357
Duration of Unemployment	350	Industrial Diseases	357
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns	351	Industrial Rehabilitation	357
Numbers Unemployed 1939-1954	351	Work of Appointments Services	357
Disabled Persons (Employment) Act	351		

Employment* in Great Britain in August

GENERAL SUMMARY

At the end of August the number of persons in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) was 22,620,000. There was an increase during the month of 100,000, mainly due to the entry into employment of boys and girls who had left school.

Employment in the manufacturing industries increased by over 60,000. More than half of this increase took place in the engineering group and in vehicle manufacture.

The other main changes in employment were seasonal increases in the distributive trades and in agriculture.

The number of workers reported as working short-time in manufacturing establishments rendering returns for the week ended 28th August was just over 30,000, nearly 10,000 fewer than at the end of May. Over 1,500,000 workers were reported to be working overtime, 10,000 more than at the end of May.

There was a decrease of nearly 4,000 in unemployment between 9th August and 13th September. An increase of 9,000 among women was offset by a decrease of nearly 13,000 among boys and girls, resulting from the placing of school-leavers in employment.

The total number of persons registered as unemployed on 13th September was 236,000, of whom 9,000 were temporarily stopped. Unemployment was 1.1 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees, the same proportion as in August, compared with 1.4 per cent. in September, 1953. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 87,000, which is 38 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

The strength of the Forces at the end of August was 835,000.

It is estimated that the total working population† increased by 110,000 during August.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	Thousands				
	End-August, 1953	End-June, 1954	End-July, 1954	End-August, 1954	Change during August, 1954
Number in Civil Employment	22,369	22,465	22,518†	22,621	+103
Men	14,911	14,953	14,971†	15,019	+ 48
Women	7,458	7,512	7,547	7,602	+ 55
Wholly Unemployed§	282	218	218	229	+ 11
Temporarily Stopped§	11	12	10	9	- 1
Total Registered Unemployed§	293	230	228	238	+ 10
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	865	839	835‡	835	..
Men	841	816	813‡	813	..
Women	24	23	22‡	22	..
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment	6	6	7	6	- 1
Total Working Population†	23,522	23,528	23,578	23,691	+113
Men	15,939	15,918	15,934‡	15,987	+ 53
Women	7,583	7,610	7,644‡	7,704	+ 60

* The figures of employment are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of insurance cards in mid-1954.

† 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.

(1195)

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-August, 1953	End-June, 1954	End-July, 1954	End-August, 1954	Change during August, 1954
Basic Industries					
Mining and Quarrying	873	869	867	867	..
(Wage-earners on Colliery Books)	(712)	(708)	(706)	(706)	(..)
Gas, Electricity and Water	373	374	375	376	+ 1
Transport and Communication	1,733	1,706	1,707	1,706	- 1
Agriculture and Fishing	1,112	1,069	1,079	1,094	+ 15
Number in Basic Industries	4,091	4,018	4,028	4,043	+ 15
Manufacturing Industries					
Chemicals and Allied Trades	495	510	511	514	+ 3
Metal Manufacture	550	554	554	557	+ 3
Vehicles	1,135	1,174	1,174	1,183	+ 9
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments	2,564	2,633	2,635	2,659	+ 24
Textiles	981	999	995	999*	+ 4
Clothing (inc. footwear)	697	694	691	696	+ 5
Food, Drink and Tobacco	880	884	904	903	- 1
Other Manufactures	1,521	1,561	1,564	1,581	+ 17
Number in Manufacturing Industries	8,823	9,009	9,028	9,092	+ 64
Building and Contracting	1,441	1,422	1,425†	1,428	+ 3
Distributive Trades	2,689	2,702	2,712	2,729	+ 17
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	4,007	4,002	4,015	4,023	+ 8
Public Administration—					
National Government Service	593	587	585	581	- 4
Local Government Service	725	725	725	725	..
Total in Civil Employment	22,369	22,465	22,518†	22,621	+103

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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

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

* Cotton—297,000. Wool—215,000. Other textiles—487,000.

† Revised figure.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS*

Industry	(Thousands)				(Thousands)				(Thousands)			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	End-August, 1953	End-June, 1954	End-July, 1954	End-August, 1954	End-August, 1953	End-June, 1954	End-July, 1954	End-August, 1954	End-August, 1953	End-June, 1954	End-July, 1954	End-August, 1954
Mining, etc.												
Coal Mining	774.7	771.5	770.0	770.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	789.9	786.7	785.2	785.4
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	253.8	256.6	257.7	259.1	82.5	84.9	84.8	85.3	336.3	341.5	342.5	344.4
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	77.7	77.6	77.7	77.9	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	86.2	86.3	86.5	86.5
China and Earthenware	33.3	34.6	34.8	35.0	44.7	45.8	45.7	45.9	78.0	80.4	80.5	80.9
Glass (other than containers)	30.9	31.6	31.7	32.0	11.2	11.9	11.9	12.0	42.1	43.5	43.6	44.0
Glass Containers	19.4	19.9	20.1	20.2	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	25.2	25.6	25.8	26.0
Cement	14.7	14.8	14.9	14.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.2
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	77.8	78.1	78.5	79.1	10.8	11.6	11.6	11.7	88.6	89.7	90.1	90.8
Chemicals and Allied Trades	350.0	361.1	362.2	364.1	142.4	146.7	147.1	148.5	492.4	507.8	509.3	512.6
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.4
Chemicals and Dyes	162.4	169.4	169.9	170.8	44.9	46.6	46.8	46.9	207.3	216.0	217.7	217.7
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.7	32.2	32.8	32.8	33.4	56.5	57.2	57.3	57.3
Explosives and Fireworks	31.9	33.0	33.0	33.1	18.6	19.5	19.5	19.6	50.5	52.5	52.5	52.7
Paint and Varnish	27.8	28.4	28.6	28.7	12.1	12.7	12.7	12.8	39.9	41.1	41.3	41.5
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	29.6	29.3	29.3	29.6	20.2	20.1	20.5	20.5	49.8	49.4	49.5	50.1
Mineral Oil Refining	30.2	32.2	32.4	32.6	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.6	36.5	38.7	39.0	39.2
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	25.3	25.8	25.8	25.8	7.5	7.9	7.9	8.1	32.8	33.7	33.7	33.9
Metal Manufacture	483.6	486.2	485.9	488.3	65.3	67.2	67.4	67.9	548.9	553.4	553.3	556.2
Blast Furnaces	21.3	21.4	21.4	21.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	21.8	21.9	21.9	21.9
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	203.1	201.0	201.1	201.4	19.5	19.2	19.2	19.3	222.2	220.2	220.3	220.7
Iron Foundries	107.3	106.9	106.5	107.5	16.8	17.2	17.2	17.4	124.1	124.1	123.7	124.9
Tinplate Manufacture	12.0	12.6	12.7	12.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	13.9	14.4	14.5	14.4
Steel Sheet Manufacture	18.3	18.9	18.9	18.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	19.5	20.1	20.1	20.1
Iron and Steel Tubes	37.0	36.8	36.8	37.1	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.5	44.0	44.2	44.3	44.6
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	84.6	88.6	88.5	89.4	18.4	19.9	20.0	20.2	103.0	108.5	108.5	109.6
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,504.5	1,527.0	1,528.3	1,539.3	403.5	427.5	427.4	435.3	1,908.0	1,954.5	1,955.7	1,974.6
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	199.1	197.3	197.8	197.7	9.2	9.0	8.9	9.1	208.3	206.7	206.7	206.8
Marine Engineering	72.4	72.1	72.1	72.1	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	76.2	75.7	75.7	75.7
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	34.2	36.1	36.2	36.6	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	39.1	41.2	41.3	41.7
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	27.1	28.0	27.9	28.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	29.9	30.8	30.7	31.1
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	83.7	83.0	83.0	83.8	18.2	18.8	18.9	19.1	101.9	101.8	102.7	102.7
Stationary Engines	22.5	22.9	23.0	23.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	26.0	26.5	26.8	26.8
Textile Machinery and Accessories	56.4	56.5	56.7	57.1	10.3	10.0	10.0	10.1	66.7	66.5	66.7	67.2
Ordnance and Small Arms	48.2	50.2	50.3	50.8	13.7	15.3	15.2	15.4	61.9	65.5	65.5	66.2
Constructional Engineering	78.2	78.6	78.3	78.5	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	84.9	85.2	84.9	85.0
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	504.2	511.2	511.2	514.9	111.9	116.7	116.8	118.4	616.1	627.9	628.0	633.3
Electrical Machinery	131.5	133.1	133.3	134.2	42.1	43.9	44.4	44.4	173.6	177.0	177.2	178.6
Electrical Wires and Cables	37.4	38.0	38.1	38.3	20.3	20.9	20.7	21.1	57.7	58.9	58.8	59.6
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	33.2	31.9	31.9	32.1	21.0	20.1	20.2	20.5	54.2	52.0	52.1	52.6
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	59.4	63.2	63.5	64.8	49.5	54.4	54.7	57.2	108.9	117.6	118.2	122.0
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	19.7	21.4	21.4	21.6	20.7	23.5	23.6	24.0	44.9	44.4	44.4	45.2
Batteries and Accumulators	11.0	11.5	11.5	11.6	8.5	9.0	9.1	9.3	19.5	20.5	20.6	20.9
Other Electrical Goods	86.3	91.9	92.1	93.4	56.4	64.4	64.5	65.8	142.7	156.3	156.6	159.2
Vehicles	939.6	970.6	970.6	978.1	161.0	168.8	168.6	170.1	1,100.6	1,139.4	1,139.2	1,148.2
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	253.0	266.1	265.8	268.5	42.7	45.2	45.1	45.5	295.7	311.3	310.9	314.0
Motor Repairs and Garages	234.2	230.2	230.3	232.2	35.7	36.5	36.7	37.2	269.9	266.7	267.0	269.4
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	185.9	197.8	198.2	199.6	32.4	33.5	33.5	33.7	218.3	231.3	231.7	233.3
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	106.8	115.2	115.2	116.3	38.5	42.0	41.7	42.1	145.3	157.2	156.9	158.4
Railway Locomotive Shops	55.0	55.0	54.9	54.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	57.4	57.4	57.3	57.3
Other Locomotive Manufacture	22.9	23.4	23.4	23.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	25.5	26.0	26.0	26.1
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	76.5	77.4	77.2	77.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	80.4	81.3	81.1	81.2
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.5
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	309.1	314.8	315.5	318.6	173.6	183.7	183.9	185.1	482.7	498.5	499.4	503.7
Tools and Cutlery	27.2	28.2	28.3	28.6	17.4	18.8	18.8	19.1	44.6	47.0	47.1	47.7
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	22.2	22.0	22.0	22.1	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.5	39.6	39.4	39.4	39.6
Iron and Steel Forgings	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	38.7	38.5	38.5	38.8
Wire and Wire Manufactures	27.8	28.6	28.7	29.0	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.3	37.6	38.7	38.8	39.3
Hollow-ware	28.3	28.0	28.1	28.3	31.7	33.4	33.1	33.5	60.0	61.4	61.2	61.8
Brass Manufactures	29.9	31.0	30.9	31.2	15.6	17.7	17.7	17.9	45.5	48.7	48.6	49.1
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	140.3	143.7	144.2	145.8	76.4	81.1	81.6	81.6	216.7	224.8	225.8	227.4
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	84.4	86.9	86.8	87.7	50.1	53.6	53.5	54.0	134.5	140.5	140.3	141.7
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments	55.3	56.5	56.4	56.9	30.0	31.6	31.4	31.6	85.3	88.1	87.8	88.5
Watches and Clocks	8.8	9.5	9.5	9.7	7.4	8.3	8.4	8.5	16.2	17.8	17.9	18.2
Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals	13.6	14.0	14.0	14.0	11.1	11.9	11.9	12.1	24.7	25.9	25.9	26.1
Musical Instruments	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.1	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	8.3	8.7	8.7	8.9
Textiles	405.7	413.7	413.2	414.7	566.6	575.8	573.1	575.3	972.3	989.5	986.3	990.0
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	57.3	58.6	58.3	58.4	107.8	111.9	111.4	111.4	165.1	170.5	169.8	169.8
Cotton Weaving, etc.	41.3	42.4	42.2	42.5	81.9	83.8	83.4	83.9	123.2	126.2	125.6	126.4
Woolen and Worsted	93.4	93.1	93.2	93.5	118.4	118.5	117.9	118.4	211.8	211.6	211.1	211.9
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	27.3	28.2	28.1	28.2	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.3	36.4	37.7	37.6	37.5
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	20.6	21.7	21.6	21.7	31.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	54.2	53.9	54.1	54.1
Linen and Soft Hemp	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9
Jute	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.4	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.4	19.7	19.9	19.8	19.8
Rope, Twine and Net	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.5	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.2
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	34.0	35.3	35.3	35.4	92.1	91.2	91.6	92.1	127.1	126.5	127.0	127.0
Lace	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2
Carpets	13.7	14.3	14.3	14.4	15.7	16.1	16.0	16.2	29.4	30.4	30.3	30.6
Narrow Fabrics	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	16.3	16.7	16.9	17.2	23.6	23.9	23.9	24.1
Made-up Textiles	8.6	9.0	8.9	8.7	18.0	18.3	18.1	18.3	26.7	27.3	27.0	27.0
Textile Finishing, etc.	61.8	61.8	61.9	62.1	30.9	31.1	31.1	31.2	92.7	92.9	93.0	93.3
Other Textile Industries	18.1	19.3	19.4	19.7	11.3	11.6	11.7	11.8	29.4	30.9	31.1	31.5
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	43.5	43.0	42.8	42.8	29.3	29.5	29.5	29.7	72.8	72.5	72.5	72.5
Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Feltmongery	28.6	28.4	28.2	28.1	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.9	36.4	36.1	36.0	36.0
Leather Goods	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	16.6	16.8	16.9	17.1	26.6	26.9	27.2	27.2
Fur	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	9.8	9.3	9.3	9.3
Clothing	186.3	186.4	186.0	187.0	463.0	460.0	456.7	460.6	649.3	646.4	642.7	647.6
Tailoring	72.9	73.6	73.7	74.4	202.0	203.3	204.4	204.4	274.9	276.9	276.0	276.0
Dressmaking	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.5	83.1	81.9	80.9	81.4	93.7	92.4	91.3	91.9
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	64.3	62.8	63.0	63.0	73.0	71.1	71.8	71.8
Hats, Caps and Millinery	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	13.9	13.4	13.4	13.5	21.6	21.0	21.0	21.1
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	31.8	3						

Unemployment at 13th September, 1954

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 9th August and 13th September, 1954, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
9th August ..	140,350	16,260	68,939	14,060	239,609
13th September ..	140,073	8,996	78,193	8,765	236,027
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	- 277	- 7,264	+ 9,254	- 5,295	- 3,582

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 13th September represented 1.1 per cent. of the total number of employees. This was the same percentage as at 9th August.

An analysis of the figures for 13th September 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 ..	42,768	31,100	61,906	135,774	4,299	140,073
Boys under 18 ..	4,539	3,600	772	8,911	85	8,996
Women 18 and over ..	29,366	20,528	23,799	73,693	4,500	78,193
Girls under 18 ..	4,284	3,275	787	8,346	419	8,765
Total ..	80,957	58,503	87,264	226,724	9,303	236,027

The total of 236,027 includes 43,965 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 13th September, 1954, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 9th August, 1954, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Males						
London and South-Eastern ..	9,689	5,788	8,411	23,888	318	24,206
Eastern ..	2,020	1,764	2,445	6,229	37	6,266
Southern ..	1,702	1,132	1,903	4,737	7	4,744
South-Western ..	2,276	1,746	3,294	7,316	65	7,381
Midland ..	4,178	1,189	1,445	6,812	218	7,030
North-Midland ..	1,761	1,026	1,490	4,277	145	4,422
E. and W. Ridings ..	2,852	2,040	3,729	8,601	540	9,141
North-Western ..	8,276	5,763	10,144	24,183	1,142	25,325
Northern ..	3,645	3,626	7,021	14,292	402	14,694
Scotland ..	8,009	7,958	16,199	32,166	1,265	33,431
Wales ..	2,919	2,668	6,597	12,184	245	12,429
Great Britain ..	47,307	34,700	62,678	144,685	4,384	149,069
Females						
London and South-Eastern ..	7,873	3,125	1,676	12,674	174	12,848
Eastern ..	1,598	1,009	677	3,284	77	3,361
Southern ..	1,705	1,101	857	3,663	36	3,699
South-Western ..	1,803	1,192	1,167	4,162	126	4,288
Midland ..	2,706	1,101	702	4,509	322	4,831
North-Midland ..	1,384	785	484	2,653	760	3,413
E. and W. Ridings ..	2,232	1,393	1,126	4,751	713	5,464
North-Western ..	4,931	3,741	3,586	12,258	1,961	14,219
Northern ..	2,651	3,130	3,682	9,463	253	9,716
Scotland ..	4,597	5,279	7,718	17,594	410	18,004
Wales ..	2,170	1,947	2,911	7,028	87	7,115
Great Britain ..	33,650	23,803	24,586	82,039	4,919	86,958
Total						
London and South-Eastern ..	17,562	8,913	10,087	36,562	492	37,054
Eastern ..	3,618	2,773	3,122	9,513	114	9,627
Southern ..	3,407	2,233	2,760	8,400	43	8,443
South-Western ..	4,079	2,938	4,461	11,478	191	11,669
Midland ..	6,884	2,290	2,147	11,321	540	11,861
North-Midland ..	3,145	1,811	1,974	6,930	905	7,835
E. and W. Ridings ..	5,064	3,433	4,855	13,352	1,253	14,605
North-Western ..	13,207	9,504	13,730	36,441	3,103	39,544
Northern ..	6,296	6,756	10,703	23,755	635	24,390
Scotland ..	12,606	13,237	23,917	49,760	1,675	51,435
Wales ..	5,089	4,615	9,508	19,212	332	19,544
Great Britain ..	80,957	58,503	87,264	226,724	9,303	236,027

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 13th September, 1954, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 13th September, 1954			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	24,206	12,848	37,054	0.7	0.6	0.7
Eastern ..	6,266	3,361	9,627	0.8	0.9	0.9
Southern ..	4,744	3,699	8,443	0.7	1.1	0.8
South-Western ..	7,381	4,288	11,669	1.0	1.2	1.1
Midland ..	7,030	4,831	11,861	0.5	0.7	0.6
North-Midland ..	4,422	3,413	7,835	0.5	0.7	0.5
East and West Ridings ..	9,141	5,464	14,605	0.8	0.9	0.8
North-Western ..	25,325	14,219	39,544	1.4	1.3	1.3
Northern ..	14,694	9,716	24,410	1.6	2.6	1.9
Scotland ..	33,431	18,004	51,435	2.4	2.4	2.4
Wales ..	12,429	7,115	19,544	1.8	2.8	2.1
Great Britain ..	149,069	86,958	236,027	1.1	1.2	1.1

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 13th September, 1954, was 263,760, of whom 10,980 were temporarily stopped. The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 13th September, 1954, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	22,215	1,673	11,340	1,334	36,562
Eastern ..	5,875	354	2,880	404	9,513
Southern ..	4,390	347	3,248	415	8,400
South-Western ..	6,973	343	3,769	393	11,478
Midland ..	6,475	337	4,183	521	11,516
North-Midland ..	4,020	257	2,236	417	6,930
E. and W. Ridings ..	8,014	587	4,170	581	13,352
North-Western ..	22,427	1,756	11,265	993	36,441
Northern ..	13,325	967	8,251	1,212	23,755
Scotland ..	30,590	1,576	16,311	1,283	49,760
Wales ..	11,470	714	6,040	988	19,212
Great Britain ..	135,774	8,911	73,693	8,346	226,724
Northern Ireland ..	17,700	1,241	6,417	698	26,056
United Kingdom ..	153,474	10,152	80,110	9,044	252,780
Total Registered as Unemployed (including Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped and Casuals)					
London and South-Eastern ..	22,531	1,675	11,509	1,339	37,054
Eastern ..	5,911	355	2,954	407	9,627
Southern ..	4,397	347	3,284	415	8,443
South-Western ..	7,034	347	3,889	399	11,669
Midland ..	6,686	344	4,492	339	11,861
North-Midland ..	4,162	260	2,833	580	7,835
E. and W. Ridings ..	8,550	591	4,816	648	14,605
North-Western ..	23,567	1,758	13,117	1,102	39,544
Northern ..	13,721	973	8,497	1,219	24,410
Scotland ..	31,799	1,632	16,676	1,328	51,435
Wales ..	11,715	714	6,126	989	19,544
Great Britain ..	140,073	8,996	78,193	8,765	236,027
Northern Ireland ..	18,089	1,254	7,539	851	27,733
United Kingdom ..	158,162	10,250	85,732	9,616	263,760

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table† gives an analysis, according to the length of the last spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain at 13th September, 1954:—

Duration of Unemployment in Weeks	Males			Females		
	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Total	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Total
One or less ..	2,883	26,499	29,382	2,780	18,402	21,182
Over 1 and up to 2 ..	1,652	13,769	15,421	1,498	10,769	12,267
" 2 " " " 3 ..	1,556	15,743	17,299	1,486	10,244	11,730
" 3 " " " 4 ..	1,030	9,396	10,426	991	6,507	7,498
" 4 " " " 5 ..	1,014	5,961	6,975	798	3,777	4,575
" 5 " " " 6 ..	405	10,532	10,937	424	5,921	6,345
" 6 " " " 7 ..	215	13,535	13,750	207	7,059	7,266
" 7 " " " 8 ..	70	9,069	9,139	82	3,753	3,835
" 8 " " " 9 ..	22	5,685	5,707	30	2,337	2,367
" 9 " " " 10 ..	60	23,085	23,145	44	4,729	4,773
Total ..	8,907	133,274	142,181	8,340	73,498	81,838

* Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of employees.
† The figures exclude unemployed casual workers and persons temporarily stopped.

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 13th September, 1954, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 9th August, 1954.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 13th September, 1954				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 9th August, 1954
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	
London and South-Eastern ..	22,531	11,509	3,014	37,054	- 2,040
London (Administrative County) ..	9,851	4,726	515	15,092	- 324
Acton ..	124	26	18	168	+ 17
Brentford and Chiswick ..	120	81	13	214	- 3
Brighton and Hove ..	1,174	403	79	1,656	- 110
Chatham ..	481	284	99	864	- 186
Croydon ..	529	298	50	877	- 54
Dagenham ..	183	167	53	403	- 58
Ealing ..	179	100	26	305	+ 50
East Ham ..	128	67	58	253	- 119
Enfield ..	134	112	14	260	+ 17
Harrow and Wembley ..	326	246	114	686	- 145
Hayes and Harlington ..	26	19	35	80	- 92
Hendon ..	217	140	53	410	- 54
Ilford ..	274	99	70	443	- 9
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	460	189	53	702	+ 59
Tottenham ..	332	269	47	648	- 101
West Ham ..	412	214	46	672	- 154
Willesden ..	260	103	43	406	- 4
Eastern ..	5,911	2,954	762	9,627	- 361
Bedford ..	72	77	29	178	- 32
Cambridge ..	114	67	28	209	- 57
Ipswich ..	267	108	41	416	- 29
Luton ..	112	66	8	186	- 79
Norwich ..	773	258	25	1,056	+ 13
Southend-on-Sea ..	516	237	19	772	- 17
Watford ..	113	128	30	271	+ 53
Southern ..	4,397	3,284	762	8,443	+ 311
Bournemouth ..	395	165	32	592	+ 69
Oxford ..	97	118	21	236	...
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) ..	922	1,107	113	2,142	+ 243
Reading ..	131	60	406	67	+ 6
Slough ..	83	70	15	167	+ 51
Southampton ..	771	427	67	1,265	+ 29
South-Western ..	7,034	3,889	746	11,669	+ 190
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) ..	1,420	669	85	2,174	+ 83
Exeter ..	372	257	51	680	+ 87
Gloucester ..	121	116	26	263	+ 13
Plymouth ..	816	814	119		

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 13th September, 1954. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e.,

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

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly Unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	6,519	1,195	1,087	151	7,606	1,346	8,952	10,693	1,425	12,118
Agriculture and Horticulture	3,853	1,169	45	151	3,898	1,320	5,218	6,752	1,399	8,151
Forestry	238	23	1	—	239	23	262	303	23	326
Fishing	2,428	3	1,041	—	3,469	3	3,472	3,641	3	3,644
Mining and Quarrying	1,912	147	16	1	1,928	148	2,076	2,189	151	2,340
Coal Mining	1,342	95	—	—	1,351	95	1,446	1,355	96	1,451
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	38	1	—	—	38	1	39	38	1	39
Stone Quarrying and Mining	248	9	—	—	249	9	258	445	11	456
Slate Quarrying and Mining	60	—	—	—	60	—	60	65	—	65
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	112	7	6	1	118	8	126	168	8	176
Other Mining and Quarrying	112	35	—	—	112	35	147	118	35	153
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2,259	853	38	94	2,297	947	3,244	2,455	961	3,416
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	747	180	18	2	765	182	947	823	182	1,005
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	309	207	17	88	326	295	621	336	302	638
Glass (other than containers)	215	234	1	4	216	238	454	220	241	461
Glass Containers	208	122	—	—	208	122	330	122	330	452
Cement	28	4	—	—	28	4	32	40	4	44
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	752	106	2	—	754	106	860	828	110	938
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2,285	1,695	8	18	2,293	1,713	4,006	2,394	1,739	4,133
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	86	5	—	—	86	5	91	87	5	92
Chemicals and Dyes	967	458	4	12	971	470	1,441	1,048	479	1,527
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	71	238	—	3	71	241	312	74	242	316
Explosives and Fireworks	374	441	2	—	376	441	817	376	441	817
Paint and Varnish	195	88	—	1	195	89	284	198	90	288
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	180	379	—	1	180	380	560	188	392	580
Mineral Oil Refining	177	20	—	—	177	20	197	181	20	201
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	235	66	2	1	237	67	304	242	70	312
Metal Manufacture	3,028	720	554	26	3,582	746	4,328	3,671	747	4,418
Blast Furnaces	83	7	—	—	83	7	90	90	—	97
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	1,077	190	301	—	1,378	190	1,568	1,416	190	1,606
Iron Foundries	861	255	89	4	950	259	1,209	983	260	1,243
Tinplate Manufacture	136	82	41	6	177	88	265	178	88	266
Steel Sheet Manufacture	56	20	41	11	97	31	128	97	31	128
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	264	33	81	—	345	33	378	347	33	380
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	551	133	1	5	552	138	690	560	138	698
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	14,082	4,093	241	39	14,323	4,132	18,455	15,651	4,221	19,872
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	6,112	296	160	12	6,272	308	6,580	7,073	314	7,387
Marine Engineering	514	53	11	—	525	53	578	53	594	632
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	190	20	28	—	218	20	238	247	20	267
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	105	5	—	—	105	5	110	5	115	120
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	205	58	3	1	208	59	267	213	60	273
Stationary Engines	53	10	—	—	53	10	63	59	10	69
Textile Machinery and Accessories	219	59	6	10	225	69	294	341	91	432
Ordnance and Small Arms	286	176	—	1	286	177	463	293	188	481
Constructional Engineering	867	86	6	2	873	88	961	884	88	972
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	3,889	1,240	17	2	3,906	1,242	5,148	4,179	1,265	5,444
Electrical Machinery	427	250	7	2	434	252	686	444	253	697
Electrical Wires and Cables	189	175	—	2	189	177	366	180	378	558
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	116	254	—	—	116	254	370	120	254	374
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	302	484	2	2	304	486	790	342	498	840
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	75	286	—	1	75	287	362	77	288	365
Batteries and Accumulators	79	113	1	—	80	113	193	86	113	199
Other Electrical Goods	454	528	—	4	454	532	986	464	541	1,005
Vehicles	3,878	1,036	12	4	3,890	1,040	4,930	4,327	1,086	5,413
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	1,103	266	4	1	1,107	267	1,374	1,187	270	1,457
Motor Repairs and Garages	1,390	231	4	—	1,394	231	1,625	1,556	244	1,800
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	510	226	2	2	512	228	740	694	241	935
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	389	259	2	1	391	260	651	397	261	658
Railway Locomotive Shops	64	11	—	—	64	11	75	65	11	76
Other Locomotive Manufacture	128	4	—	—	128	4	132	129	4	133
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	241	8	—	—	241	8	249	241	8	249
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	53	31	—	—	53	31	84	58	47	105
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	2,349	1,722	220	71	2,569	1,793	4,362	2,661	1,821	4,482
Tools and Cutlery	145	123	32	—	177	123	300	156	156	312
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	145	172	28	16	173	188	361	174	188	362
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	145	22	16	1	161	23	184	192	23	215
Wire and Wire Manufactures	185	123	8	7	193	130	323	195	130	325
Hollow-ware	214	394	12	6	226	400	626	412	640	1,052
Brass Manufactures	141	112	3	3	144	115	259	146	116	262
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	1,374	776	4	6	1,378	782	2,160	1,425	796	2,221
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	467	407	25	4	492	411	903	505	433	938
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	247	191	3	2	250	193	443	255	210	465
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	85	126	1	1	86	127	213	92	129	221
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	84	74	21	1	105	75	180	105	77	182
Musical Instruments	51	16	—	—	51	16	67	53	17	70
Textiles	2,376	3,732	671	2,390	3,047	6,122	9,169	4,117	8,012	12,129
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	377	528	129	836	1,364	1,870	521	1,376	1,897	3,273
Cotton Weaving, etc.	166	294	59	315	609	834	229	615	844	1,459
Woolen and Worsted	425	635	129	140	554	775	1,329	580	834	1,414
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	111	66	—	3	111	69	180	137	101	238
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	87	174	14	84	101	258	359	116	278	394
Linen and Soft Hemp	56	154	1	11	57	165	222	811	1,276	2,087
Jute	270	173	—	16	270	189	459	275	191	466
Rope, Twine and Net	73	261	—	5	73	266	339	92	457	549
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	127	538	88	773	215	1,311	1,526	241	1,480	1,721
Lace	23	27	—	7	23	34	57	23	42	65
Carpets	59	161	2	101	61	262	323	271	287	558
Narrow Fabrics	30	83	—	14	52	97	149	62	100	162
Made-up Textiles	98	323	—	29	98	352	450	119	518	637
Textile Finishing, etc.	348	191	227	54	575	245	820	714	331	1,045
Other Textile Industries	126	124	—	2	126	126	252	126	126	252

* The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page. The total of 1,351 males unemployed includes 465 men registered for underground work.

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	331	242	120	17	451	259	710	475	275	750
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	207	99	11	12	318	111	429	323	121	444
Leather Goods	78	114	1	3	79	117	196	98	123	221
Fur	46	29	8	2	54	31	85	54	31	85
Clothing	1,788	3,403	617	1,177	2,405	4,580	6,985	2,631	5,980	8,611
Tailoring	997	1,748	217	555	1,214	2,303	3,517	1,305	2,456	3,761
Dressmaking	59	660	2	104	61	764	825	68	913	981
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	43	356	2	96	45	452	497	80	1,418	1,498
Hats, Caps and Millinery	42	70	76	95	118	165	283	121	167	288
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	48	223	2	10	50	233	283	61	339	400
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	276	327	307	317	583	644	1,227	613	668	1,281
Repair of Boots and Shoes	323	19	11	—	334	19	353	383	19	402
Food, Drink and Tobacco										

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 28th July and 25th August, 1954, 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 28th July, 1954		Four weeks ended 25th August, 1954		Total Number of Placings, 17th Dec., 1953, to 25th Aug., 1954 (36 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over ..	126,263	151,432	132,681	151,965	1,221,550
Boys under 18 ..	15,571	56,821	32,509	46,280	168,240
Women aged 18 and over ..	60,955	104,649	62,732	99,749	579,324
Girls under 18 ..	18,078	69,919	33,192	58,461	177,549
Total ..	220,867	382,821	261,114	356,455	2,146,663

The figures of vacancies filled relate only to those vacancies which were filled by applicants submitted by Employment Exchanges, i.e., they do not include engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment

Exchanges. The figures are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" Table on the next page, which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled, and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons. In the first place, vacancies in employments which are excepted from the provisions of the Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952 (which came into operation on 25th February, 1952), may be filled by direct engagement of workpeople without notifying the Employment Exchanges. Secondly, employers who do use the Employment Exchange system may, in certain circumstances (e.g., when they require large numbers of additional workpeople, or where labour of the kind they require is scarce), have a "Standing Order" with the Employment Exchange to submit all suitable applicants to them without "notifying" any specific number of vacancies, and the vacancies remaining unfilled in such cases will not be included in the figures. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 25th August, 1954, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 25th August, 1954.

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 25th August, 1954					Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 25th August, 1954				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,536	931	2,259	167	4,893	11,945	1,708	416	278	14,347
Mining and Quarrying	1,042	1,875	22	50	2,989	4,158	51	27	8	5,352
Coal Mining ..	550	1,828	4	28	2,410	3,369	994	26	8	4,397
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining	2,935	683	729	388	4,735	2,246	1,385	1,810	1,449	6,890
Products other than Coal ..	3,617	500	1,559	812	6,488	3,402	603	2,023	986	7,014
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	5,946	1,029	401	240	7,616	1,255	492	2,065	206	6,624
Metal Manufacture ..	15,760	5,161	6,099	2,079	29,099	19,991	4,202	6,871	2,645	33,709
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	3,916	481	88	16	4,501	1,794	233	44	17	2,088
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	8,991	3,990	2,428	1,200	16,609	14,466	3,353	3,016	1,687	22,522
Engineering ..	2,853	690	3,583	863	7,989	3,731	616	3,811	941	9,099
Electrical Goods ..	8,105	2,321	1,358	626	12,410	14,110	1,939	2,055	672	18,776
Vehicles ..	3,965	1,310	2,214	846	8,335	3,948	1,882	3,579	672	11,120
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	504	432	578	269	1,783	1,081	549	958	635	3,223
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2,751	833	2,701	2,462	8,747	2,698	2,792	8,534	6,571	20,595
Textiles ..	647	269	859	513	2,288	1,081	974	4,137	2,122	8,314
Cotton ..	552	130	488	369	1,539	525	775	1,702	1,391	4,393
Wool ..	277	154	243	229	903	306	470	733	708	2,217
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	647	582	2,300	4,204	7,733	1,520	1,922	13,088	8,678	25,208
Clothing ..	6,332	1,335	7,315	2,452	17,434	3,094	4,340	2,867	11,812	26,678
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	2,401	1,715	693	389	5,198	2,647	1,838	1,101	866	6,452
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	1,196	934	1,028	1,617	4,775	1,379	942	1,595	2,741	6,657
Hats, Caps and Millinery ..	900	310	671	758	2,639	625	298	940	1,121	2,984
Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods	296	624	357	859	2,136	754	644	655	1,620	3,673
Printing ..	2,496	476	1,933	779	5,684	1,459	568	2,308	1,180	5,515
Other Manufacturing Industries	38,097	3,787	192	281	42,357	27,778	3,236	257	350	31,621
Building and Contracting ..	26,593	2,945	113	189	29,840	22,248	2,677	164	230	25,319
Building ..	2,639	300	105	116	3,160	1,879	364	125	101	2,469
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	7,692	1,425	1,372	650	11,139	20,236	2,704	1,941	591	25,472
Transport and Communication	7,650	4,052	7,277	8,899	27,878	8,313	11,036	10,760	14,416	44,525
Distributive Trades ..	351	348	356	1,067	2,122	887	546	1,067	3,228	2,292
Insurance, Banking and Finance	8,987	610	1,624	1,651	11,872	8,088	522	2,187	698	11,495
Public Administration ..	1,983	132	1,096	332	3,543	4,379	164	1,361	319	6,223
National Government Service	7,004	478	528	319	8,329	3,709	358	826	379	5,272
Local Government Service ..	1,216	694	3,565	1,345	6,820	1,809	1,482	6,922	2,343	12,556
Professional Services ..	6,539	1,022	16,809	2,574	26,944	4,420	1,708	26,875	6,575	39,578
Miscellaneous Services ..	896	194	1,010	178	2,278	439	470	1,063	320	2,292
Entertainments, Sports, etc.	4,408	361	11,482	806	17,057	2,320	472	14,261	17,955	18,848
Catering ..	571	281	1,547	658	3,057	397	326	2,903	1,722	5,348
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	132,681	32,509	62,732	33,192	261,114	151,965	46,280	99,749	58,461	356,455
Grand Total ..	132,681	32,509	62,732	33,192	261,114	151,965	46,280	99,749	58,461	356,455

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 25th August, 1954, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period :-

Region	Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern ..	32,980	35,317	8,524	11,564	17,432	37,044	8,535	16,519	67,471	100,444
Eastern ..	7,526	11,565	2,262	2,874	3,351	6,186	2,270	2,948	15,409	23,573
Southern ..	6,397	11,989	1,561	2,556	3,021	5,258	1,747	2,693	12,726	22,496
South-Western ..	6,842	11,191	1,311	1,890	3,048	4,109	1,605	2,819	12,806	20,009
Midland ..	14,182	21,684	3,040	6,612	4,662	11,058	3,053	6,162	24,937	45,516
North-Midland ..	8,569	13,647	2,118	5,623	3,091	5,282	2,464	5,804	16,242	30,356
East and West Ridings ..	10,175	11,055	2,749	5,380	4,594	6,733	2,493	6,824	20,011	29,992
North-Western ..	19,023	16,506	4,310	5,414	10,309	15,090	4,239	7,960	37,881	44,970
Northern ..	7,057	5,347	2,508	1,319	3,347	2,788	2,569	3,751	15,481	11,589
Scotland ..	13,834	7,641	2,726	2,042	7,451	4,660	2,882	3,751	26,893	18,094
Wales ..	6,096	6,023	1,400	1,006	2,426	1,541	1,335	846	11,257	9,416
Great Britain ..	132,681	151,965	32,509	46,280	62,732	99,749	33,192	58,461	261,114	356,455

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 24th July, 1954, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for consecutive months for the same industry, in the latter case after allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered.

It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and discharged by all firms rendering returns in the industry. Some of the persons who were discharged or left their employments during the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry, and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 4 weeks ended 24th July, 1954

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.3
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.3
Glass (other than Containers)	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.2
Glass Containers ..	3.1	3.6	3.3	2.3	4.2	2.7
Cement ..	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.6	1.0
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures ..	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.7	3.0	2.8
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2.1	3.0	2.3	1.8	2.8	2.0
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ..	1.6	4.5	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.2
Chemicals and Dyes ..	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.0
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2.3	3.5	3.0	1.9	3.4	2.8
Explosives and Fireworks ..	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.6
Paint and Varnish ..	2.4	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.6	2.1
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	1.6	3.7	2.5	1.5	3.3	2.3
Mineral Oil Refining ..	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.4
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	2.2	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.3
Metal Manufacture ..	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.8
Blast Furnaces ..	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.6
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. ..	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.4
Iron Foundries ..	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.3
Triplate Manufacture ..	2.2	3.6	2.4	1.6	2.0	1.6
Steel Sheet Manufacture ..	1.2	2.2	1.2	1.0	2.3	1.1
Iron and Steel Tubes ..	1.9	3.3	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5
Engineering and Electrical Goods ..	1.7	2.9	2.0	1.7	2.9	1.9
Marine Engineering ..	1.5	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.4
Agricultural Machinery ..	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant ..	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.7
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools ..	1.4	2.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.7
Stationary Engines ..	1.6	2.7	1.8	1.4	2.8	1.6
Textile Machinery and Accessories	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.4	1.8
Ordnance and Small Arms ..	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	2.7	1.4
Constructional Engineering ..	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.7	1.8	2.6
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.6
Electrical Machinery ..	1.5	2.4	1.7	1.3	2.3	1.6
Electrical Wires and Cables ..	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	3.1	2.3
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus ..	1.2	2.4	1.6	1.2	2.1	1.5
Wireless Apparatus ..	2.4	4.2	3.2	1.9	3.5	2.7
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps ..	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.0	5.0	3.6
Batteries and Accumulators ..	1.8	5.5	3.4	1.9	4.0	2.8
Other Electrical Goods ..	2.3	3.6	2.			

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in August

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

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 28th August was 706,200, compared with 706,600 for the four weeks ended 31st July, and 713,000 for the four weeks ended 29th August, 1953. The total numbers who were effectively employed* were 543,700 in August, 501,900 in July, and 555,000 in August, 1953; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

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

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

Division†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 28th August, 1954	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 31st July, 1954	4 weeks ended 29th August, 1953
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)	47,000	- 100	- 800
Durham	102,100	- 200	- 1,200
North Eastern	139,800	- 100	- 600
North Western	59,300	+ 100	- 1,500
East Midlands	100,900	+ 100	+ 300
West Midlands	58,400	+ 200	- 400
South Western	109,000	- 200	- 1,700
South Eastern	6,500	..	+ 100
England and Wales	623,000	- 200	- 5,800
Scotland	83,200	- 200	- 1,000
Great Britain	706,200	- 400	- 6,800

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of August, about 6,150 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,790; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 360. During the four weeks of July there was a net decrease of 1,320.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.84 in August, 4.94 in July, and 4.82 in August, 1953. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.31, 5.43 and 5.22.

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

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

	August, 1954	July, 1954	August, 1953
Coal-Face Workers :			
Voluntary	5.62	5.67	5.59
Involuntary	8.19	8.58	8.69
All Workers :			
Voluntary	4.30	4.12	4.35
Involuntary	7.35	7.43	7.87

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.19 tons in August, compared with 3.30 tons in the previous month and 3.11 tons in August, 1953.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.19 tons in August; for July, 1954, and August, 1953, the figures were 1.20 tons and 1.17 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.

Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 25th September, 1954, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £3,150,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 26th June, 1954, the corresponding figure was £4,410,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 26th September, 1953, it was £4,680,000.

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 25th September, 1954, was £1,964,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 26th June, 1954, was £2,260,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 26th September, 1953, it was £1,735,000.

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 21st September, 1954, and the corresponding figures for 17th August, 1954, and 15th September, 1953. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Thousands					
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	21st Sept., 1954	17th Aug., 1954	15th Sept., 1953	21st Sept., 1954	17th Aug., 1954	15th Sept., 1953
London and S. Eastern :						
London and Middlesex ..	86.0	81.5	85.1	3.8	3.4	3.8
Remainder	69.2	66.5	67.8	3.3	3.0	3.4
Eastern	39.9	38.8	38.7	1.9	1.7	1.8
Southern	32.0	31.5	32.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
South-Western	46.4	44.3	45.0	2.2	1.9	2.2
Midland	74.3	68.9	74.4	4.5	3.7	4.4
North-Midland	50.9	47.7	52.4	4.9	4.5	5.4
East and West Ridings ..	77.0	73.1*	79.1	7.6	6.8	8.3
North-Western	141.1	135.0	141.5	6.8	6.4	7.2
Northern	61.2	58.8	61.7	7.0	6.7	7.3
Scotland	104.2	101.3	107.9	7.2	7.0	7.7
Wales	58.9	57.3	58.9	6.4	5.8	7.3
Total, Great Britain ..	841.1	804.8*	845.9	57.1	52.4	60.2

Separate figures for insured males and females for 21st September, 1954, are given below.

Region	Thousands			
	Numbers Absent from Work owing to Sickness		Numbers Absent from Work owing to Industrial Injury	
	Males†	Females†	Males	Females
London and South Eastern :				
London and Middlesex ..	52	34	2.9	0.9
Remainder	43	26	2.5	0.8
Eastern	29	11	1.7	0.2
Southern	21	11	1.2	0.2
South-Western	31	15	1.8	0.4
Midland	49	25	3.6	0.9
North-Midland	34	17	4.6	0.3
North-Western	53	24	6.9	0.7
East and West Ridings ..	82	59	5.7	1.1
Northern	45	16	6.6	0.4
Scotland	67	37	6.3	0.9
Wales	43	16	6.0	0.4
Total, Great Britain ..	550	291	50.1	7.1

The total number of males shown above as absent owing to sickness represented 3.8 per cent. of the total number of insured males and the total number of females absent owing to sickness represented 5.2 per cent. of the total number of insured females. The corresponding figures for absences owing to industrial injury were 0.4 per cent. for males and 0.1 per cent. for females.

* Revised figures.
† Figures are "rounded" to nearest thousand.

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 September was 146, compared with 87 in the previous month and 115 (revised figure) in September, 1953. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 9 fatal accidents were reported in September, compared with 6 in the previous month and 6 in September, 1953. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for September, 1954.

Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Under Coal Mines Act :	Electrical Stations .. 3
Underground 25	Other Industries .. 1
Surface 8	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Metalliferous Mines .. 1	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships .. 1
Quarries 6	Building Operations .. 19
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 40	Works of Engineering
	Construction .. 5
	Warehouses .. 1
	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. 84
	Railway Service
	Brakemen, Goods Guards ..
	Engine Drivers, Motor-men .. 1
	Firemen .. 1
	Guards (Passenger) ..
	Labourers .. 1
	Permanent Way Men .. 10
	Shunters .. 3
	Other Grades .. 4
	Contractors' Servants .. 2
	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 22
	TOTAL (excluding Seamen) 146
	Seamen
	Trading Vessels .. 7
	Fishing Vessels .. 2
	TOTAL, SEAMEN .. 9
	TOTAL (including Seamen) 155

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in :	Pitch and Tar .. 12
Electric Accumulator ..	Mineral Oil .. 5
Works	TOTAL .. 17
Shipbreaking	Chrome Ulceration
Smelting of Metals	Manuf. of Bichromates .. 7
Other Industries	Chromium Plating .. 3
TOTAL .. Nil	Dyeing and Finishing ..
Other Poisoning	Other Industries .. 1
Compressed Air Illness .. 2	TOTAL .. 11
Aniline Poisoning	Total, Cases .. 32
Manganese Poisoning .. 1	Anthrax
TOTAL .. 3	Wool
	Hides and Skins
	Other Industries .. 1
	TOTAL .. 1
	II. Deaths
	Nil

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics of training at Industrial Rehabilitation Units given below relate to the four weeks ended 13th September.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period ..	734	108	842
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period ..	1,265	199	1,464
Persons who completed courses during period ..	603	90	693

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the weeks ended 25th September, 1954.

Work of Appointments Services

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

Technical and Scientific Register

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

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 13th September was 4,466*; this figure included 3,247 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,219 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 10th August and 13th September (5 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 10th August	4,398
" notified during period	743
" filled during period	258
" cancelled or withdrawn	478
" unfilled at 13th September	4,405

Appointments Register

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 13th September was 14,206†, consisting of 12,938 men and 1,268 women. The registrants included 5,521 men and 610 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 7,417 men and 658 women were, at the time of their registration, in employment but requiring other posts; in the majority of cases the employment was of a temporary nature or was unsuitable having regard to their qualifications and experience or the personal circumstances of the registrant.

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

Appointments Office	Wholly Unemployed		In Employment		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
London	4,214	444	4,496	466	9,620
Northern	857	89	2,058	107	3,111
Scottish	450	77	863	85	1,475
Total	5,521	610	7,417	658	14,206

During the period 10th August to 13th September, 1954, there were new registrations by 1,282 men and 255 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,399 men and 248 women were withdrawn.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives), notified, filled, etc., between 10th August and 13th September.

	Men‡	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 10th August	2,268	252
" notified during period	777	91
" cancelled or withdrawn during period ..	525	63
" filled during period	220	43
" unfilled at 13th September	2,300	237

* This figure includes 481 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 158 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

† These figures include 1,608 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit, but exclude 104 persons registered for overseas employment only. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also included.

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

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

Contents of this Section

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour	Page 358	U.K. Index of Retail Prices	Page 364
Index of Rates of Wages	362	Retail Prices Overseas	364
Industrial Disputes	363		

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in September

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during September resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £41,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 309,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £300 for 13,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workers employed in the iron and steel industry, the tobacco industry and carpet manufacture. Others receiving increases included workers in the home-grown timber trade, shoe and slipper operatives in the Rossendale Valley, and workpeople employed in bacon curing, the sack and bag trade, and the wool textile industry in the West of England. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices, affected workers in the iron and steel industry in a few districts, and iron-ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland.

In the iron and steel industry there were increases payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. In tobacco manufacture the minimum weekly rates were increased by 5s. for men and 3s. 6d. for women. In carpet manufacture there was a 2½ per cent. increase in the cost-of-living bonus.

Men employed in the home-grown timber trade had an increase of 1d. an hour. For shoe and slipper operatives in the Rossendale Valley the cost-of-living bonus was increased from 21½ to 25 per cent. on the basic wage rates. Workpeople employed in bacon curing had increases in the minimum rates of 2d. an hour for men and 1d. for women. In the sack and bag trade the statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act were increased by 1d. an hour for men and ¾d. for women. In the wool textile industry in the West of England there were increases in the minimum rates of 3s. 9d. a week for men and of 2s. for women.

Of the total increase of £41,000, about £18,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; about £12,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £5,000 resulted from arbitration awards; about £3,000 was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils

Acts and the Catering Wages Act; and the remainder resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Changes in January-September, 1954

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

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	55,000	£ 18,000
Mining and Quarrying	452,000	172,500
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	197,000	55,800
Chemicals and Allied Trades	145,500	35,400
Metal Manufacture	231,500	94,900
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods		
Vehicles	2,334,000	810,800
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified		
Textiles	461,500	68,800
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	47,000	9,700
Clothing	501,000	174,100
Food, Drink and Tobacco	228,500	52,100
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	187,000	44,700
Paper and Printing	260,000	23,800
Other Manufacturing Industries	44,500	12,000
Building and Contracting	1,190,000	518,200
Gas, Electricity and Water	239,500	56,100
Transport and Communication	955,500	257,100
Distributive Trades	173,500	41,500
Public Administration	558,500	174,100
Miscellaneous Services	116,500	16,700
Total	8,378,000	2,636,300

In the corresponding months of 1953 there was a net increase of £1,879,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 6,938,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Mining and Quarrying	Cumberland (7)	30 Aug.	Iron-ore miners	Existing <i>ad hoc</i> additions increased by 7d. a shift (2s. 6d. to 3s. 1d. a shift) for men, and by 3½d. (1s. 3d. to 1s. 6½d.) for youths and boys.
		27 Sept.	do.	<i>Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1d. a shift (7s. 1d. to 7s.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ¾d. (3s. 6½d. to 3s. 6d.) for boys under 18.</i>
	West Cumberland (8)	do.	Limestone quarrymen	<i>Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1d. a shift (7s. 2d. to 7s. 1d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ¾d. (3s. 7d. to 3s. 6½d.) for boys.</i> §
	Cleveland (7)	6 Sept.	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 3-6d. a shift (7s. 7-2d. to 7s. 10-8d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1-8d. (3s. 9-6d. to 3s. 11-4d.) for boys under 18.
	North Lincolnshire	5 Sept.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 3-9d. a shift (11s. 8-4d. to 12s. 0-3d.) for men, by 2-925d. (8s. 9-3d. to 9s. 0-225d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1-95d. (5s. 10-2d. to 6s. 0-15d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants, and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 4-08d. a shift (10s. 5-12d. to 10s. 9-2d.) for men, by 3-06d. (7s. 9-84d. to 8s. 0-94d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 2-04d. (5s. 2-56d. to 5s. 4-6d.) for boys under 18.¶
	South and West Durham	6 Sept.	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 3d. a shift (6s. to 6s. 3d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1½d. (3s. to 3s. 1½d.) for boys under 18.**
	Devon and Cornwall (10)	Beginning of first full pay period following 20 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the granite industry	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change: masons, smiths and fitters 3s. 9d. an hour, carborundum sawyers 3s. 7d., polishers 3s. 6d., power crane drivers 3s. 5d., quarrymen and frame sawyers 3s. 4d.

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

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

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

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

¶ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) totalling 6s. 5d. a shift for underground workers 18 or over and surface workers 21 or over, plus 9d. for dotal workers whose base rate is less than 8s. 1½d. a shift, with proportional additions for younger workers, or additions varying at different mines on tonnage rates.

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

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Fat Melting and Bone Degreasing	Great Britain (certain firms)	Pay day in week commencing 13 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 6s. 3d. a week in basic rates for male workers 19 years and over, of 5s. for female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change: male workers 74s. a week at 16 years, rising to 132s. 3d. at 21; female workers 72s. to 99s.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants, and South Wales (certain firms)*	5 Sept.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast-furnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 3-9d. a shift (11s. 8-4d. to 12s. 0-3d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-53d. an hour (1s. 7-15d. to 1s. 7-68d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 2-92d. a shift (8s. 9-3d. to 9s. 0-22d.) or by 0-4d. an hour (1s. 2-36d. to 1s. 2-76d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1-95d. a shift (5s. 10-2d. to 6s. 0-15d.) or by 0-27d. an hour (9-57d. to 9-84d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (40)	do.	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	do. do.
	West of Scotland .. (40)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Sept.	Workpeople employed at certain blast-furnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 3-9d. a shift (11s. 8d. to 12s. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain† (41)	6 Sept.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 3-9d. a shift (11s. 8-4d. to 12s. 0-3d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 2-92d. (8s. 9-3d. to 9s. 0-22d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1-95d. (5s. 10-2d. to 6s. 0-15d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain§ (41)	5 Sept.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladle-men, furnace helpers, gas producer-men, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 3-9d. a shift (11s. 8-4d. to 12s. 0-3d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-53d. an hour (1s. 7-15d. to 1s. 7-68d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 2-92d. a shift (8s. 9-3d. to 9s. 0-22d.) or by 0-4d. an hour (1s. 2-36d. to 1s. 2-76d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1-95d. a shift (5s. 10-2d. to 6s. 0-15d.) or by 0-27d. an hour (9-57d. to 9-84d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain§ ..	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers, millmen, semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain§ ..	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blast-furnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 0-53d. an hour (1s. 7-15d. to 1s. 7-68d.) for craftsmen, by 0-4d. (1s. 2-36d. to 1s. 2-76d.) for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0-27d. (9-57d. to 9-84d.) 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 3-9d. a shift (10s. 7-4d. to 10s. 11-3d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 2-925d. (7s. 11-55d. to 8s. 2-475d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1-95d. (5s. 3-7d. to 5s. 5-65d.) for youths under 18.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (41)	26 Sept.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1-3d. a shift (12s. 2-9d. to 12s. 1-6d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-975d. (9s. 2-175d. to 9s. 1-2d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (6s. 1-45d. to 6s. 0-8d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland .. (41)	Pay period beginning 27 Sept.	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	<i>Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1-4d. a shift (12s. 7-2d. to 12s. 5-8d.) for men, by 1-05d. (9s. 5-4d. to 9s. 4-35d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-7d. (6s. 3-6d. to 6s. 2-9d.) for boys under 18.</i>
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (41)	5 Sept.	Workpeople employed at iron and steel works	<i>The existing cost-of-living payment decreased by 0-19d. an hour for men, by 0-14d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-09d. for boys under 18.</i>
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire (41)	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 3-6d. a shift (7s. 10-8d. to 8s. 2-4d. for skilled craftsmen, and 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9-6d. for other men) for men and women 18 years and over, and by 1-8d. (3s. 11-4d. to 4s. 1-2d. or 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4-8d.) for those under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 3-9d. a shift (11s. 8-4d. to 12s. 0-3d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 2-925d. (8s. 9-3d. to 9s. 0-225d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 1-95d. (5s. 10-2d. to 6s. 0-15d.) for workers under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	6 Sept.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 3-48d. a shift (11s. 10-68d. to 12s. 2-16d. for men, by 2-319d. (7s. 11-079d. to 8s. 1-398d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1-74d. (5s. 11-34d. to 6s. 1-08d.) for boys.
Shuttle Making	Lancashire and Yorkshire (62)	Pay day in week commencing 30 Aug.	Journeymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 3-9d. a shift (11s. 8-4d. to 12s. 0-3d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 2-925d. (8s. 9-3d. to 9s. 0-225d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1-95d. (5s. 10-2d. to 6s. 0-15d.) for those under 18.
Paper Making Machinery Manufacture	Great Britain ..	27 Aug.	Dandy roll and paper mould makers	Increases of 1d. an hour in daywork rates, and of 3 per cent. (29 to 32 per cent.) in the percentage addition to piecework rates. Minimum daywork rate after change—Lancashire 3s. 9½d. an hour, Yorkshire 3s. 11d.
Electrical Cable Manufacture	Great Britain (55)	Beginning of first full pay period following 23 Sept.	Plumber jointers and plumber jointers' mates, youths and boys employed in laying cables (including telecommunication cables) and accessories	Increase of 2d. an hour. Rates after change: Grade 1 workers 4s. 4d. an hour, Grade 2 4s. 2½d., Grade 3 4s. 1d.

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

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

‡ 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.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Penmaking	Birmingham and district (64)	10 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 2s. 8d. a week for skilled men 21 years and over, of 2s. for other men 21 and over, of 6d. to 1s. 6d., according to age, for apprentices, youths and boys, of 10d. for women 18 and over, and of 6d. to 10d. for girls. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: toolmakers over 25 years of age employed as cutters, piercers, raisers, slitters, point formers and miscellaneous toolmakers 138s. 5d. a week, as markers or grinders 126s. 8d., other toolmakers 21 to 25 years 118s. 10d., chargehands over 21 years of age, hardening shop and rolling mill 126s. 8d., in tempering shop, shaking mill and colouring shop 118s. 10d., maintenance engineers over 25 years of age 126s. 8d., other men 21 and over 97s. 6d.; women 18 years and over (daywork) 61s. 3d. Piecework prices for women 18 years and over are to be such as to yield at least 73s. 9d. for a 45-hour week to workers of average ability.
Needle, Fish Hook and Fishing Tackle Manufacture	Great Britain (56)	Beginning of first full pay period following 18 Aug.†	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour (31-772d. to 33-022d.) in the standard wage for unskilled men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for skilled and semi-skilled men and for youths, boys, women and girls. Minimum time rates after change for a 44-hour week include: men 21 years and over—skilled 140s. 9d. a week, semi-skilled 127s. 8d., unskilled 121s. 1d.; women 21 and over 92s. 10d.
Wool Textile	West of England (77)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 29 Sept.	Timeworkers Pieceworkers	Increases in minimum rates of 3s. 9d. a week for adult male workers, of 2s. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—head overlookers and head tuners 151s. 6d. a week, loom tuners 138s. 9d. or 144s. 3d., according to experience, overlookers 138s. 9d., fully qualified maintenance workers 138s. 6d., Class A occupations 131s. 6d., Class B 128s. 3d., Class C 125s., Class D (non-textile workers) 121s. 9d.; women 18 and over—Class A 86s. 6d., Class B 82s. 9d. Increases in group average minimum piece rates of 3s. 9d. a week (2s. 8d. for weavers in group A) for male workers, and of 2s. for female workers. Group average minimum rates after change: men Class A 146s. a week, Class B 142s. 3d., Class C 137s. 3d., weavers Group A 146s., Group B 142s. 3d., Group C 137s. 3d.; women Class A 97s. 3d., Class B 94s., two-loom weavers Group A 109s. 6d., Group B 104s. 3d., Group C 94s.
	Wales (79)	Pay day in week commencing 13 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum time rates of 6s. a week for adult male workers, of 4s. for adult female workers, and of 5 per cent. for juveniles; increase of 2½ per cent. on existing piece rates. Minimum time rates after change include: men 123s. 6d. a week, women 80s.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rosendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Sept.	Men, women and juveniles . .	Increases* of 1s. 6d. a week for men, and of 1s. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 years and over 128s. 2d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 96s. 1d., cutting and stitching 87s. 5d.
Hosiery Manufacture	Hawick (89)	Pay day in week ending 3 Sept.	Men, women and juveniles . .	Increases* of 4s. 6d. (37s. to 41s. 6d.) in the flat-rate bonus for men, of 3s. (27s. to 30s.) for women, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum weekly rates after change, inclusive of percentage bonus of 8½ per cent. on basic rates and the flat-rate bonus of 41s. 6d. for men and 30s. for women: journeymen 135s. 3d., journeywomen 90s. 4d.
	Nottingham and district	First pay day in Sept.	Male knitters employed in the shawl and antimacassar section of the hosiery industry	Increase* of 1d. in the shilling (7d. to 8d.) on gross earnings.
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (93)	First pay day in Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased* from 40 to 42½ per cent. on the first £6 of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers and on the first £4 for female workers, and from 32½ to 35 per cent. on the total earnings in excess of £6 and £4, respectively. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: male workers 21 years and over—dry beamers, packers, backstizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters, with 6 months' experience in any of the jobs 136s. 10d. a week, wet beamers or dressers with 12 months' experience 151s. 1d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 136s. 10d., 143s. 11½d. or 151s. 1d., according to width of machine, other male workers 21 and over 128s. 3d.; female workers—card cutters with 18 months' experience and 18 years of age 76s. 11½d., 19 years 86s. 11½d., 20 years 98s. 4d., other female workers 18 years 72s. 8½d., 19 years 78s. 4½d., 20 years 85s. 6d.
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in Sept.	Male and female workers . .	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2½ per cent. (40 to 42½ per cent.) on the first £6 of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 for female workers, and (from 32½ to 35 per cent.) on the earnings in excess of £6 and £4, respectively. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: men 21 years and over 128s. 3d. a week, women 85s. 6d.
Sack and Bag Manufacture	Great Britain (211)	17 Sept.	Male workers Female workers	Increase of 1d. an hour. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over employed in certain specified occupations 2s. 9d. an hour (2s. 8½d. during first six months for new entrants), other men 21 years or over 2s. 6½d.; youths and boys 1s. 2½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 3½d. at 20 and under 21.† Increases of ¼d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: women 18 years or over employed in certain specified occupations 1s. 11½d. an hour (1s. 10½d. during first six months for new entrants), other women 18 or over 1s. 9½d.; girls 1s. 2½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 5½d. at 17 and under 18; piecework basis time rates—workers in specified occupations 2s. 0½d., all other workers 1s. 11½d.‡
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture	Northern Ireland (92) (212)	20 Sept.	Male timeworkers Male pieceworkers	Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for measurers and samplemakers, lappers and warehouse assistants or warehouse clerks who have served an apprenticeship of 5 years and for workers on Swiss embroidery machines, of ½d. or 1d., according to period of apprenticeship, for apprentices to lapping, measuring and samplemaking, of ½d. for other workers 21 years or over, and of ¼d. or 1d., according to age, for other workers under 21. General minimum time rates after change include: workers who have served an apprenticeship of five years—measurers and samplemakers Area A 3s. 1d. an hour, Area B 2s. 10½d., lappers 3s., 2s. 9½d., warehouse assistants or warehouse clerks 2s. 10d., 2s. 7½d.; apprentices to lapping, measuring and samplemaking 1s. or 1½d. during first year of apprenticeship, rising to 2s. 2d. or 2s. 0½d. during fifth year; workers on Swiss embroidery machines Areas A and B, during first 6 months' employment 1s. 3d., during second 6 months' employment 1s. 8½d., thereafter 2s. 7d.; other workers 21 years or over—with not less than 2 years' employment in the trade within the preceding 5 years Area A 2s. 6½d., Area B 2s. 4½d., less than 2 years' employment 2s. 4d., 2s. 2½d.§ Increases of 1d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for workers on Swiss embroidery machines, and of ½d. for other workers except lappers, measurers and samplemakers, warehouse assistants or warehouse clerks. Piecework basis time rates after change: workers on Swiss embroidery machines—on single machines having 2 or 3 tiers Areas A and B 2s. 10½d. an hour, on single machines having 4 tiers or on any coupled machine 3s. 0½d., other workers Area A 2s. 6½d., Area B 2s. 4½d.§

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

† These increases were the result of an award of the Industrial Court dated 30th September, and were made retrospective to the date shown.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 366.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 366.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Retail Bespoke Tailoring	Scotland (99) (210)	29 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for journeymen, of 2d. for female workers other than learners and improvers, and of varying amounts for male and female learners and improvers; increases in piecework basis time rates and in the time rates per hour applicable to the piecework time statement of 3d. an hour for male workers, and of 2d. for female workers; increases of 1s. 1½d. (10s. 7½d. to 11s. 9½d.) or 1s. (9s. 4d. to 10s. 4d.) per pair, according to type of trousers, for male and female workers employed in making working trousers. Rates after change include: workers with 5 years' employment in the trade (3 years in the case of late entrants)—general minimum time rates, journeymen Area A 2s. 8½d. an hour, Area B 2s. 7½d., Area C 2s. 5d., female workers 1s. 10½d., 1s. 9½d., 1s. 9d.; piecework basis time rates, journeymen 2s. 9½d., 2s. 8½d., 2s. 6½d., female workers 2s. 0½d., 1s. 11d., 1s. 10½d.; general minimum time rates for learners and improvers—males Area A 27s. 9d. a week during 1st year, rising to 81s. 3d. during 5th year, Area B 26s. 6d. to 77s., Area C 26s. to 75s. 6d.; females 27s. 6d. to 64s., 26s. 6d. to 59s. 9d., 26s. to 58s.; time rates per hour for workers to whom the piecework time statement applies—males Area A 2s. 11½d., Area B 2s. 7½d., Area C 2s. 5d.; females 2s. 6½d., 2s. 2½d., 2s.*
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Rosendale Valley and Burnley, Bury, Great Harwood, Rochdale, Chorley, Blackburn and the Fylde coast	First making-up day in Sept.	Shoe and slipper operatives . .	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 3½ per cent. (21½ to 25 per cent. on basic wage rates.
Bacon Curing	Great Britain (118)	Pay day in week commencing 13 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour (7s. 8d. a week) in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 1d. (3s. 10d. a week) for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: charge hands (men in charge of 4 or more male workers) 152s. 4½d. a week, men 21 years and over, Grade I 146s. 7½d., Grade II 141s. 10d., Grade III 137s. 0½d.; women 21 and over 93s. 11d.; youths and boys 57s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 117s. 10½d. at 20; girls 53s. 8d. to 84s. 4d.
Tobacco Manufacture	Great Britain (119)	Beginning of first full pay week following 23 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 5s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 3s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of supplementary payments of 4s. a week for men and 3s. for women, include: Scale I (factories whose manufacture of cigarettes exceeds 20 per cent. of the total manufacture of all types of tobacco), men 21 years and over 143s. a week, women 21 and over 102s.; Scale II (factories whose manufacture of cigarettes does not exceed 20 per cent. of the total manufacture of tobacco), men 134s. 6d., women 94s. 6d.
Home Grown Timber Trade	England and Wales (124)	Beginning of first full pay period following 24 Sept.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 1d. an hour (or 3s. 8d. a week) for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change include: forest workers and hauliers in the woods—skilled fellers 143s. 11d. a week, mechanical drivers 134s. 11d., loaders and other male workers 21 and over 130s. 3d.; sawmill workers—skilled sawyers Class A mills 3s. 6½d. an hour, Class B 3s. 4½d., other sawyers 3s. 2½d., 3s. 1½d., mill labourers 3s. 0½d., 2s. 11½d., crane drivers 3s. 2½d., 3s. 0½d.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	Week beginning 19 July‡	Electricians, craft grades, general grades, etc., employed in film studios	Increases in minimum and standard rates of 3d. an hour or 11s. a week for craft and other grades, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum and standard rates after change include: studio standard agreement—craft grades £9 18s. a week, semi-skilled grades £9 3s. 4d., general grades (labouring, etc.) £8 6s. 10d., other grades (unclassified, e.g., crane operators, property makers, etc.) £9 10s. 8d., sculptors and modellers £12 9s. 4d. to £14 10s. 4d., according to grade (charge hands 6d. an hour above craft rate, supervising charge hands 1s. an hour above), assistant heads of departments £11 15s. 4d. to £14 10s. 4d., according to occupation and classification of studio, first projectionists £10 10s. 6d., second £8 10s. 6d., third £7 10s. 6d.; general grades agreement—transport workers, gardeners, storemen, cleaners, etc., male workers £7 6s. 8d. to £11 14s. 8d., according to occupation, female cleaners £6 15s. 8d.; canteen employees agreement—male workers £5 10s. 0d. to £12 2s. 0d., according to occupation and classification of studio, female workers £5 6s. 4d. to £12 2s. 0d., part-time workers £3 4s. 0d.
	Great Britain	First pay day in Sept.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers,§ employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 3s. a week (34s. to 37s.) at 21 years and over, and by 2s. (22s. 8d. to 24s. 8d.) 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 1s. 6d. a week (45s. to 46s. 6d. at 21 years and over, and by 1s. (30s. to 31s.) at under 21.
Retail Multiple Grocery and Provisions Trade	England and Wales	30 Aug.	Certain workpeople, other than branch shop managers and manageresses and transport workers, employed in the retail multiple grocery and provision trade	Age scales adjusted, resulting in varying increases in minimum rates for Grade 1 clerks aged 23 and 24 years, and for other workers aged 23 years. Minimum rates after change: Grade 1 clerks 24 years or over—London area, males 145s. a week, females 103s., Provincial A area 138s., 99s., Provincial B area 135s., 97s.; Grade 1 clerks aged 23 years, Grade 2 clerks, shop assistants, stockmen or ordermen, canvassers, van salesmen, cashiers or central warehouse workers 23 years or over—London area, males 139s., females 98s. 6d., A 132s., 94s. 6d., B 129s., 92s. 6d., all other workers 23 or over—London, males 134s., females 93s. 6d., A 127s., 89s. 6d., B 124s., 87s. 6d.
Local Authority Services	Isle of Man	First full pay week following 16 Sept.	General workers 	Increase of 5s. 6d. a week. Basic rate after change for general workers 128s. 6d. a week, plus cost-of-living bonus of 4s. 6d.

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 366.

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

‡ This change is the result of an agreement of the Joint Industrial Council for the Film Industry dated 1st September, with retrospective effect to the date shown. Extra minimum hourly differential rates varying from 1d. to 4d. are payable to specified craft, semi-skilled and general grade workers, and weekly allowances varying from 1s. to 2s. 6d. are payable for tools where supplied by employees in craft grades.

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

|| This increase was agreed between the Isle of Man Employers' Federation and the Transport and General Workers' Union, and applied to general workers employed by local authorities, Government Boards and certain private employers.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Unlicensed Places of Refreshment*	Great Britain (202) (203) (211)	6 Sept.	Certain men, youths, boys, women and girls	New minimum rates fixed according to area for workers who are supplied with full board and lodging, resulting in most cases in increases of varying amounts, according to occupation, age and area of employment. Minimum rates after change for workers 21 years or over: London area—men, managers 119s. 3d. a week, assistant managers 101s. 3d., assistants-in-charge 96s. 3d., floor supervisors 86s. 9d., clerks 89s. 3d., cashiers or clerical assistants 83s. 9d., refreshment bar, buffet or service attendants 81s. 9d., waiters 67s. 3d., chefs 129s. 3d., head cooks 114s. 9d., cooks 100s. 3d., assistant cooks 89s. 3d., service cooks 84s. 3d., drivers of vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity 98s., of over 1 ton carrying capacity 101s. 3d., other (unspecified) workers 79s. 3d.; women, manageresses 95s. 3d., assistant manageresses 79s. 3d., assistants-in-charge 73s. 3d., floor supervisors 64s. 9d., clerks 65s. 9d., hostesses, receptionists or seaters 57s. 9d., cashiers, clerical assistants or shop assistants 55s. 9d., refreshment bar, buffet or service attendants 53s. 9d., waitresses 44s. 9d., chefs 104s. 3d., head cooks 90s. 9d., cooks 70s. 3d., assistant cooks 60s. 3d., service cooks 56s. 3d., other (unspecified) workers 51s. 3d. Minimum rates in Provincial A area are 1s. a week less (1s. 6d. for male drivers), and in Provincial B area 2s. a week less (1s. 9d. for male drivers of vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, and 1s. for manageresses, assistant manageresses, assistants-in-charge, floor supervisors, hostesses, receptionists or seaters, clerks, chefs, head cooks, cook and assistant cooks).†

* Unlicensed places of refreshment include cafes, teashops, restaurants, coffee stalls, snack bars and similar places.

† These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act. See page 333 of the September issue of this GAZETTE. Previously the rates paid to workers who are supplied with full board and lodging were applicable without variation in all areas; minimum rates for workers in each occupation where the employer supplies neither full board nor lodging but supplies meals of good and sufficient quality and quantity whilst on duty, or where neither meals nor lodging are supplied, remain unchanged except in the case of female shop assistants for whom new rates were introduced. In the case of workers who are supplied with lodging but not with full board or meals whilst on duty, the above rates are increased by 21s. per week of 7 days (previously 19s.). A definition of the areas is contained in the previous Orders.

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 301 of the September issue of this GAZETTE, the index of actual weekly earnings in April, 1954, the latest available, was 161 for all workers combined as compared with 142 for rates of wages in those industries covered by the earnings enquiries (and 141 in all the principal industries and services).

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

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

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

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947, December ..	103	103	106	103
1948, December ..	107	109	110	107
1949, December ..	109	112	113	109
1950, December ..	113	116	118	114
1951, December ..	125	130	132	126
1952, December ..	132	138	143	134
1953, December ..	136	143	149	138
1954, January ..	137	143	150	139
February ..	137	143	150	139
March ..	138	144	150	139
April ..	140	145	152	141
May ..	140	146	153	142
June ..	141	146	153	142
July ..	141	146	154	142
August ..	141	147	154	143
September ..	141	147	154	143

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	114
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	—	—	—

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

1st April, 1954

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

Price 7s. 6d. By post 7s. 10d.

Obtainable from

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1 (Post Orders: P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1); 13A Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester 2; 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham 3; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; Tower Lane, Bristol 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast,

OR THROUGH ANY BOOKSELLER

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in September, was 210. In addition, 15 stoppages which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during September in these 225 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 40,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during September at the establishments concerned was nearly 124,000.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in September 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 ..	6	159	165	21,900	47,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	2	7	9	9,200	49,000
All remaining industries and services ..	7	44	51	9,300	28,000
Total, September, 1954	15	210	225	40,400	124,000
Total, August, 1954 ..	6	140	146	24,700	82,000
Total, September, 1953	16	164	180	26,600	107,000

Of the total of 124,000 days lost in September, 99,000 were lost by 34,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 33,400 were directly involved and 1,500 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 September also included 25,000 days lost by 5,500 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 202 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during September, 81, directly involving 6,700 workers, lasted not more than one day; 56, directly involving 6,100 workers, lasted two days; 37, directly involving 8,000 workers, lasted three days; 18, directly involving 5,200 workers, lasted four to six days; and 10, directly involving 1,500 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 210 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in September, 12, directly involving 700 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 91, directly involving 13,100 workers, on other wage questions; 4, directly involving 700 workers, on questions as to working hours; 21, directly involving 11,300 workers, on questions respecting the employment of parti-

cular classes or persons; 80, directly involving 7,500 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 100 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1954 AND 1953

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

Industry Group	January to September, 1954			January to September, 1953		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1	†	†	—	—	—
Coal Mining ..	1,095	154,800‡	361,000	923	122,000‡	294,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	2	100	†	3	100	†
Treatment of Non-Ferrous Metals	11	1,200	3,000	9	900	2,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	5	200	1,000	3	200	1,000
Metal Manufacturing ..	26	7,700	42,000	16	2,300	18,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	41	14,600	73,000	38	7,200	63,000
Engineering ..	39	7,500	32,000	30	8,000	47,000
Vehicles ..	37	14,000	61,000	29	18,500	263,000
Other Metal Industries ..	8	1,100	19,000	9	1,300	17,000
Textiles ..	11	1,000	2,000	2	900	9,000
Leather, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing ..	15	3,200	10,000	14	8,100	7,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	7	400	3,000	5	800	6,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	12	1,200	9,000	13	700	6,000
Paper and Printing	2	700	18,000	—	—	—
Other Manufacturing Industries	9	5,200	26,000	8	2,000	9,000
Building and Contracting ..	54	30,900	206,000	52	8,700	64,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	4	400	3,000	3	300	1,000
Transport, etc. ..	73	28,700	97,000	51	14,600	30,000
Distributive Trades ..	7	2,400	2,000	5	100	1,000
Other Services ..	11	1,000	5,000	7	1,200	2,000
Total ..	1,469§	275,700‡	973,000	1,220	197,900‡	840,000

The number of days lost in the period January to September, 1954, through stoppages which began in that period was 956,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 273,400. In addition, 17,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 2,300 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING SEPTEMBER

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	In-directly ¶	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—Walsall (two collieries)	220	970	30 Aug.	7 Sept.	Dissatisfaction with an umpire's wages award	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Colliery workers—Saline, Dunfermline (one colliery)	980	70	6 Sept.	10 Sept.	Rejection of faceworkers' demand for a guaranteed wage, whether or not their tasks were completed	Work resumed unconditionally.
SHIP REPAIRING:— Workers employed in ship repairing—Various districts in London, and Tilbury, Essex (various firms)	8,000¶	600¶	11 Sept.	—	Protest by electricians against the order of discharge of certain redundant workers and, by other employees, in support of this protest	No settlement reported.
METAL SMALLWARES:— Toolroom and other workers—Treforest, Glamorgan (one firm)	430**	—	19 July	—	Support for a claim that semi-skilled workers employed in the tool room should be paid the skilled tool room rates and, subsequently, in protest against the alleged employment of "black-leg" labour	No settlement reported.

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

†Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.
‡Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1954 was approximately 113,000 and in the corresponding period in 1953 was approximately 94,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 230,000 and 165,000.

§A stoppage of electricians which began in April, 1954, involved workers in more than one industry group, but has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

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

**About 25 workers were originally involved in the stoppage, by 23rd September the number had increased to about 4,800 and since 28th September some 8,600 workers have been involved.

***Only 50 workers were originally involved in the stoppage but during August the number increased to 430.

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 14th SEPTEMBER, 1954

ALL ITEMS (17th June, 1947 = 100) ... 143

At 14th September, 1954, the retail prices index was 143 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 144 at 17th August and with 140 at 15th September, 1953.

The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of cooking apples, tomatoes, cabbage and some other vegetables, and butter. These reductions were partly offset by increases in the charges for admission to cinemas and by a seasonal increase in the prices of household coal in London and the south of England.

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. Steps are taken to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels but not 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 14th SEPTEMBER, 1954

(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 14th September, 1954, on the basis 15th January, 1952 = 100, together with the relative weights which have been used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index.

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 14th SEPTEMBER, 1954 (15th January, 1952 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food	115.2	399
II. Rent and rates	112.3	72
III. Clothing	96.3	98
IV. Fuel and light	110.7	66
V. Household durable goods	95.1	62
VI. Miscellaneous goods	100.1	44
VII. Services	111.3	91
VIII. Alcoholic drink	101.6	78
IX. Tobacco	100.3	90
All items	108.2	1,000

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Food
During the month under review there were reductions in the average prices of cooking apples, tomatoes, cabbage and some other vegetables, and butter. The effect of these reductions was offset to a slight extent by increases in the level of prices for fish, oranges and one or two other items. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell by nearly 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 115 at 14th September, compared with 116 at 17th August.

Fuel and Light
There was a small rise during the month in the average price of coal due to a seasonal increase in prices in London and the south of England. There were also increases in the price of gas in a number of areas. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 111 at 14th September, compared with 110 at 17th August.

Services
During the month under review there were increases in the charges for admission to cinemas and there were also increases in the average level of charges for some other services. For the group as a whole the average level of charges rose by about 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 111 at 14th September, compared with 110 at 17th August.

Other Groups
In the six remaining groups, covering rent and rates, clothing, 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 in each case the same as at 17th August.

ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-54

(17th June, 1947 = 100)

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

Thus, at 14th September, 1954, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 108.2. 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 14th September, 1954, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1952, i.e., on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows:—

All items index at 15th January, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100)	132.5
All items index at 14th September, 1954 (15th January, 1952 = 100)	108.2
∴ All items index at 14th September, 1954 (17th June, 1947 = 100)	$132.5 \times \frac{108.2}{100}$
	= 143.4 taken as 143

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	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	—	—	—

A description of the index, entitled *Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation*, is obtainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 367 of this GAZETTE.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
France (Paris)	1949 = 100			
All Items	July, 1954	141.9	- 1.9	- 1.8
Food		132.5	- 3.8	- 4.4
Germany (Federal Area)	1950 = 100			
All Items	Aug., 1954	108	Nil	Nil
Food		113	- 1	+ 1
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100			
All Items	July, 1954	58.71	+ 0.21	+ 2.38
Food		69.86	+ 0.38	+ 3.29
Netherlands	1949 = 100			
All Items	Aug., 1954	126	- 1	+ 6
Food		130	- 2	+ 7
Norway	1949 = 100			
All Items	July, 1954	144	+ 3	+ 9
Food		167	+ 8	+ 19
Other Countries				
Canada	1949 = 100			
All Items	Aug., 1954	117.4	+ 0.8	+ 1.3
Food		114.4	+ 2.3	+ 1.6
India (Bombay)	July, 1933-June, 1934 = 100			
All Items	July, 1954	366	- 1	- 7
Food		451	- 2	- 19
Japan	1951 = 100			
All Items	June, 1954	119.3	+ 0.7	+ 9.1
Food		120.0	+ 1.8	+ 12.1
Rhodesia, Northern	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All Items	June, 1954	182	Nil	+ 5
Food		232	+ 1	+ 12
Rhodesia, Southern	Oct., 1949 = 100			
All Items	July, 1954	129	- 1	Nil
Food		149	+ 1	- 3
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100			
All Items	June, 1954	195.5	+ 0.8	+ 1.9
Food		229.2	+ 2.0	+ 1.6
United States	1947-49 = 100			
All Items	July, 1954	115.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Food		114.6	+ 0.8	+ 0.8

* 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.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Arbitration Awards:		Arbitration Awards—continued	
Industrial Disputes and National Arbitration Tribunals	365	Single Arbitrators, etc.	366
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal	365	Notices and Orders	
Industrial Court	366	Wages Councils Acts	366

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

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During September the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued fifteen awards, Nos. 596 to 610.* Ten of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 596 (3rd September).—Parties: Members of Associations federated with the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and members of the United Patternmakers' Association in their employment. **Claim:** For an increase of 10s. in the existing differential rate for patternmakers. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded an increase of 4s. a week in the differential rate.

Award No. 597 (7th September).—Parties: Members of the National Association of Window Blind Manufacturers, and members of the trade unions affiliated to the National Federation of Furniture Trade Unions in their employment. **Claim:** For certain specified increases in existing rates and for the re-establishment of a 44-hour week. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the normal working week should be 44 hours; and that the rates of wages of all adult male workers should be increased by 1d. an hour, with proportionate increases for women and for apprentices and learners; the award to have effect from the first full pay week in July, 1954.

Award No. 598 (7th September).—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:** For a substantial increase in the existing rates of pay for ancillary staffs employed in hospitals and institutions under the National Health Service. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the rates of wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 6s. a week for men and 4s. 6d. a week for women.

Award No. 600 (13th September).—Parties: Members of the Mersey District Funeral Directors' Association, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. **Claim:** For certain increased rates for drivers and coffin makers. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the rate of wages of drivers should be increased to 12s. a week and of coffin makers to 140s. a week with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following 17th May, 1954.

Award No. 602 (20th September).—Parties: Members of the Cornish and Devon Granite Masters' Association, and members of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of Great Britain and Ireland in their employment. **Claim:** For an increase of 1½d. an hour in basic wages. **Award:** The Tribunal found in favour of the claim.

Award No. 606 (23rd September).—Parties: Members of the Northern Federation of Master Bakers, and members of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers of Great Britain and Ireland in their employment. **Claim:** For rates of wages higher by certain specified amounts than the minimum rates fixed by the Baking Wages Council. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 607 (24th September).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Home Grown Timber Trade, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. **Claim:** For an increase of 3d. an hour on existing minimum wage rates. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the minimum rates of wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 1d. an hour for men and by proportionate amounts for youths and boys.

Awards Nos. 608 and 609 (29th September).—Parties: Members of the Employers' Federation of Papermakers and Boardmakers, and members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Electrical Trades Union, the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, the United Patternmakers' Association, the National Society of Painters, the National Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics and Electrical Workers (Power Workers' Group of the Transport and General Workers' Union), the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives and the Plumbing Trades Union employed by them as skilled maintenance craftsmen. **Matters in dispute:** (a) **Award No. 608.** The dispute arose out of a claim by the employers that the agreed rates of wages for skilled craftsmen on maintenance when employed on three-shift and double-day shift systems should be increased by 2d. and 1d. an hour respectively, and when employed on daywork should remain unchanged at the level established by Industrial Disputes Tribunal Award No. 515 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1954, page 178); (b) **Award**

* See footnote * in first column on page 367.

No. 609. The dispute arose out of a claim by the workers that the wages of skilled maintenance craftsmen be increased by 6d. an hour. **Award in both cases:** The Tribunal awarded that the rates of wages of skilled maintenance craftsmen employed on daywork should be increased by 2d. an hour to 3s. 10½d. an hour for Group I and 3s. 9½d. an hour for Group II. The Tribunal referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation the question of the appropriate rates of wages for workers employed on double-day or three-shift systems.

Award No. 610 (30th September).—Parties: Members of Associations affiliated to the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations Limited, members of Associations affiliated to the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and members of the Condenser and Allied Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, and members of trade unions affiliated to the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners and Twiners, of trade unions affiliated to the National Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, and of trade unions affiliated to the Northern Counties Textile Trades' Federation in the employment of the said employers. **Claim:** For an increase of 10 per cent. in current wages. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the current wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 6 per cent.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

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

Award No. 1094 (17th September).—Parties: Certain firms represented on the Employers' Side of the Joint Council for the Cinema and Theatre Industry (Northern Ireland) and certain members of the National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees. **Claim:** For the wage increases determined by the Joint Council for the Cinema and Theatre Industry to be applied to part-time theatre employees. **Award:** The Tribunal found the claim as made not established and awarded accordingly.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During September, the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, Nos. 262 and 263*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 262 (25th September).—Parties: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. **Claim:** For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for Investigators, Senior Investigators and Principal Investigators employed by the three Royal Commissions on Ancient and Historical Monuments for England, Scotland and Wales. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded:— (a) that the scales (London, male) for the Investigating staff of the three Royal Commissions on Ancient and Historical Monuments shall be: Investigators £470 by £25 to £570 by £30 to £690 by £35 to £855, Senior Investigators £915 by £35 to £1,090 by £40 to £1,250, Principal Investigators £975 by £35 to £1,150 by £40 to £1,350 by £50 to £1,430; (b) that normal Civil Service three-tier provincial differentiation shall apply; (c) that the above scales shall have effect from 1st September, 1953; (d) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post; (e) that Principal Investigators in post shall be allowed incremental progression on the old scale up to £1,200 per annum after which point they will proceed on the next incremental date to £1,230 per annum on the new scale.

Award No. 263 (30th September).—Parties: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Department of Agriculture for

* See footnote * in first column on page 367.

DEAR MR. NU-SWIFT,

Of course, we've some fire extinguishers, but are they up-to-date? Please ask your man to call and check them—ahead of that Fire Fiend!

Name.....
Address.....
MAIL NOW to Nu-Swift Ltd., Elland, Yorks.

Scotland. *Claim*: For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for Assistant Inspectors, Inspectors and Senior Inspectors of the Horticulture, Poultry and Livestock Inspectorate in the Department of Agriculture for Scotland. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the scales of pay (London, male) for the Horticulture, Poultry and Livestock Inspectorate in the Department of Agriculture for Scotland shall be: Senior Inspector £1,100 by £40 to £1,220 by £50 to £1,475, Inspector £875 by £30 to £995 by £40 to £1,100, Assistant Inspector £550 by £25 to £700 by £30 to £875; (b) that the above scales shall have effect from 1st January, 1951; they exclude and shall be subject to Civil Service Pay Addition from 1st January, 1952, to 31st December, 1952; (c) that consolidated scales of pay operative from 1st January, 1953, shall be discussed between the parties in the light of this award; (d) that normal Civil Service three-tier provincial differentiation shall apply to the above scales; (e) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During September the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos. 2527 to 2529, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2527 (14th September).—*Parties*: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Pilot Officers National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. *Claim*: For an additional payment of £1 per flying hour, over and above the emoluments specified in the Agreement of 21st February, 1950, to Pilots engaged in piloting aircraft carrying livestock freight. *Award*: The Court awarded that, with effect from 1st September, 1954, Pilots shall receive an additional payment of 7s. per flying hour over and above the emoluments specified in the Agreement of 21st February, 1950, whilst engaged in piloting freight aircraft carrying livestock as the "main cargo".

Award No. 2528 (20th September).—*Parties*: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Joint Co-ordinating Committee for Government Industrial Establishments. *Claim*: That any payment for time worked on a holiday as distinct from holiday pay shall be disregarded for the purposes of the guaranteed week. *Award*: The Court found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2529 (30th September).—*Parties*: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Needle, Fish Hook, and Fishing Tackle Industries. *Claim*: To determine a claim by the Employees' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council:—(i) For an amendment in the National Wages and Working Conditions Agreement to provide for pieceworkers

(a) that piecework prices shall be calculated to allow the worker of average ability to earn not less than the following rates: minimum hourly rate, men 40-292d., women age 21 and over 26-005d., age 20 25-380d., age 19 24-779d., age 18 24-154d., age 17 16-863d., age 16 14-001d., age 15 11-019d.; minimum rate for 44-hour week, men 147s. 9d., women age 21 and over 95s. 4d., age 20 93s. 1d., age 19 90s. 10d., age 18 88s. 7d., age 17 61s. 10d., age 16 51s. 4d., age 15 40s. 5d.; (b) that, in addition to their piecework earnings calculated as above, each pieceworker shall receive a supplement of 2d. an hour or the appropriate percentage of 2d. in accordance with the scale set out in Clause 4 of the National Agreement. Where a bonus or supplement is now being paid this shall be increased by a similar amount; (c) that future adjustments of bonus or supplement shall be in line with changes in the daywork rate and shall follow the percentages set out in Appendix A to the National Agreement for each 1d. increase in the daywork standard rate. (ii) For an increase of 2d. an hour in the "Standard Wage". The increase to be applied to other workers in receipt of wages set out in Clause 4 (as amended by the Industrial Court Award No. 2445—see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1953, page 185) according to the Table set out on page 6 of the National Agreement. With regard to workers in receipt of other special or personal rates, they shall receive a proportionate award according to their grade, age and sex. *Award*: The Court awarded in favour of the claim as set out in the Terms of Reference and the Appendix thereto, save that there shall be substituted for the figure of 2d. an hour the figure of 1½d. an hour; effect to be given to this award from the beginning of the first full pay period following 18th August, 1954.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

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

Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal M.D. (77), dated 3rd September, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal M.D.S. (64), dated 7th September, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Baking Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal BK (51), dated 28th September, for fixing revised general minimum 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 September 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 Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 1155 (S.B. (41)), dated 2nd September and effective from 17th September. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piecework basis time rates for female workers.—See page 360.

The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 1202 (R.B.S. (41)), dated 13th September and effective from 29th September. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates, piece rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 361.

The Road Haulage Wages Council Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 1291 (R.H. (50)), dated 30th September and effective from 20th October. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposals were issued during September.

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1954 (N.I.H.H.G. (N.130)), dated 9th September and effective from 20th September. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male workers.—See page 360.

* See footnote * in first column on page 367.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been received in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The price of each Instrument, etc., unless otherwise indicated, is 2d. net (3½d. post free).

The Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 1155; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 2nd September; *The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1954* (S.I. 1954 No. 1202; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 13th September; *The Road Haulage Wages Council Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954* (S.I. 1954 No. 1291; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 30th September. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 366.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—Electrical Accidents and their Causes, 1952. Factory Form No. 929. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3s. (3s. 2d.).—See page 344.

Careers.—Careers for Men and Women Series, No. 13. Dentistry. Detailed Description of Qualifications, Training and Professional Opportunities. (Revised, June, 1954.). Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (10½d.).

Census of Production for 1951.—Reports. (i) *Volume 2. Trade L. Ink*. (ii) *Volume 7. Trade C. Hair, Fibre and Kindred Trades*. Price 1s. 6d. each (1s. 7½d.). (iii) *Volume 5. Trade G. Needles, Pins, Fish Hooks and Metal Smallwares*. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.). Board of Trade.

Civil Service.—Posts in the Civil Service for University Graduates. (Revised, September, 1954.). Civil Service Commission. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).

Coal.—Quarterly Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the second quarter of 1954. National Coal Board. Price 5d. (6½d.).—See page 344.

National Income and Expenditure.—National Income and Expenditure, 1946-1953. August, 1954. Central Statistical Office. Price 6s. (6s. 3d.).

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

Oversea Migration.—First Annual Report of Oversea Migration Board, July, 1954. Cmd. 9261. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.).—See page 343.

Social Security.—Convention between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on Social Security (with Protocol). The Hague. August 11, 1954. (Netherlands No. 1, 1954). Cmd. 9271. Price 9d. (10½d.).—See last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 310).

Teachers' Salaries.—Report of the Burnham Committee on Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Establishments for Further Education, including Technical and Commercial Colleges and Institutes, Art Colleges and Schools in England and Wales, 1954. Ministry of Education. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 10½d.).

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; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, 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

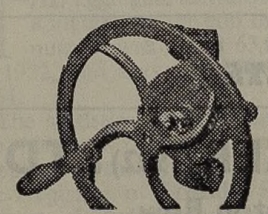
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE
Printed in Great Britain

A NEW CATALOGUE



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

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

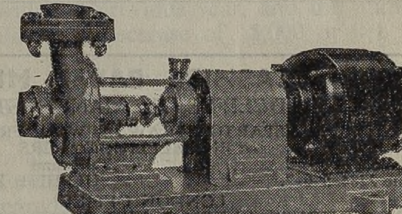


"CASTLE"


PUMPS

HAND & POWER

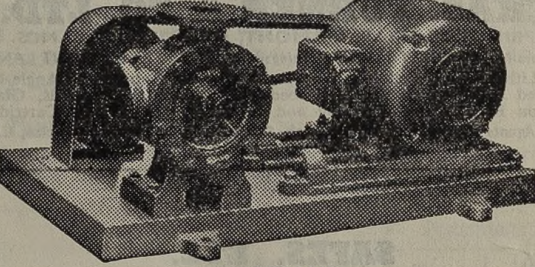
for
THICK, THIN, OR DIRTY LIQUIDS



"LANGDEX"



"NORFOLK"




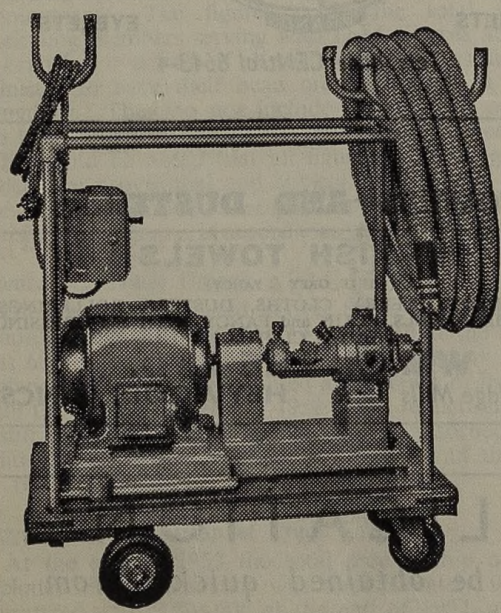
"ROTAN"

ADVICE freely given on any PUMPING PROBLEM

JOBSON & BECKWITH L^{TD}
Engineers and Manufacturers
62/66, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.1

*Phones: WATERloo 7102-3-4.
Telegrams: "JOBELIM, SEDIST, LONDON".





"ROTAN" PORTABLE

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

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

BOOK CLOTHS, ETC.

RED BRIDGE BOOK CLOTH CO. LTD.
BOLTON (LANCS) & LONDON

Manufacturers of High-class
BOOK CLOTHS & TRACING CLOTHS
London : Holb. 3268 Bolton 279

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"

PAPER

CALDWELL'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. LONDON OFFICE
"SULPHITE RADCLIFFE."
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 : 122 W.B.
" " "POSTULATA, LONDON." " " "Ambassador 2942

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

CARUS of DARWEN

manufacturers of

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

ALEXANDER CARUS & SONS LTD.
Hoddlesden Mills, Darwen, Lancs.
London Office: 41-47 Leswin 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."

EYELETS

BODILL, PARKER (1922) LTD.

Great Hampton Row
BIRMINGHAM 19

Manufacturers of
BRASS SPUR
TEETH
GROMMETS



BRASS EYELETS
and RINGS
VENTILATOR
EYELETS

Telephone CENTral 6643-4

TOWELS AND DUSTERS

TURKISH TOWELS

(WHITE, GREY & FANCY)

BATH BLANKETS, TERRY CLOTHS, DUSTERS, ROLLERINGS, HONEYCOMB TOWELS, PLAIN and FANCY BATH and DRESSING GOWN CLOTHS.

WM. R. LEE LTD.

Hooley Bridge Mills :: HEYWOOD, LANCS.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in the Midlands may be obtained quickly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 2 EDMUND STREET, BIRMINGHAM, 3