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

Earnings and Hours in October, 1955

IN October, 1955, an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (see for instance the issue for September, 1955).

In the enquiry of October, 1955, forms were sent to employers who had previously supplied information and to about 3,000 additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the last pay-week in October, 1955, paid (a) at time rates and (b) under systems of payment by results, of the aggregate earnings of those wage-earners in that week, and of the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings : men, aged 21 years and over ; youths and boys under 21 years ; women, 18 years and over ; and girls under 18 years. As in the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all wage-earners at work during the whole or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer ; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were also to be excluded. Where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The wages shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women ordinarily employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, and of the number of hours worked by such workers.

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (excluding those which were found to be no longer in operation in October, 1955, or to be employing no wage-earners within the scope of the enquiry) was about 70,100, of which approximately 65,500 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of wage-earners (including

part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and wages earned in the week was about 7 million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these work-people. It is estimated that the returns received covered rather more than two-thirds of the total number of wage-earners employed in the industries concerned at the time of the enquiry. The proportions varied in the different industries and in some cases were much more and in others less than two-thirds. The average earnings of these workers in the last pay-week in October, 1955, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 86 and 87, together with the numbers of workpeople employed in those establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week and the average hourly earnings in that week are shown on pages 88 and 89.

Weekly Earnings in October, 1955

The Table in the first column overleaf shows the average weekly earnings in October, 1955, in all the industries combined, in the manufacturing industries as a whole and in each of 19 broad groups of industries. The average earnings for industry groups, for manufacturing industries and for all the industries combined have been calculated by "weighting" the averages in each separate industry by the estimated total numbers employed in those industries in October, 1955. This has been done in order to eliminate the effect of disparities in the proportion of workers covered by the returns received in the different industries.

In computing the averages for October, 1955, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The weekly earnings of these women averaged 57s. 11d. and the hours worked averaged 21.7. Their inclusion, however, has little effect on the average earnings shown. If such part-time workers had been excluded from the statistics, the general weekly average for women of 115s. 5d. would not have altered, and among the 19 separate groups of industries their exclusion would not in the majority of cases have altered the average weekly earnings shown for women by more than 8d. The small numbers of men employed as part-time workers have been excluded.

Average Weekly Earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1955*

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers§
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	227 8	108 1	109 4	75 3	195 1
Chemical and allied trades	226 1	98 7	115 1	74 8	194 5
Metal manufacture	249 6	109 2	122 4	79 0	232 10
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	235 9	90 5	124 6	78 4	202 8
Vehicles	245 9	85 10	132 11	83 1	219 7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	236 7	95 4	113 7	76 2	186 11
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	230 5	89 1	121 9	75 8	181 2
Textiles	207 8	95 1	116 6	85 4	149 2
Leather, leather goods and fur	206 11	93 4	110 0	71 6	157 2
Clothing	196 10	88 6	111 0	71 11	125 3
Food, drink and tobacco	202 2	88 11	109 5	74 0	158 0
Manufactures of wood and cork	216 2	92 5	124 6	77 1	186 10
Paper and printing	246 11	88 3	116 0	68 0	190 7
Other manufacturing industries	233 1	99 6	112 8	76 7	180 9
All manufacturing industries	231 1	92 0	116 0	76 2	185 9
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	213 5	117 8	117 0	207 3	207 3
Building and contracting	215 6	102 2	102 8	204 3	204 3
Gas, electricity and water	205 7	95 6	110 9	198 4	198 4
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	211 7	97 10	153 7	202 8	202 8
National and local government service	171 0	93 5	103 11	69 0	158 9
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	222 11	94 2	115 5	75 8	187 2

It should be observed that the figures shown in the above Table and in the detailed Table on pages 86 and 87 are general averages covering all classes of manual wage-earners, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations; that they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results; and that, on the other hand, they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. Also included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, e.g., those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus is not known the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of, nor as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

Weekly Hours Worked in October, 1955

The average hours worked in each industry in the last pay-week in October, 1955, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 88 and 89. The next Table shows the averages for each of the 19 main groups of industries, for manufacturing industries as a whole and for all these industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in those industries. The figures given relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

* The averages for "all workers" have been calculated by applying the estimated total numbers employed in each industry to the average earnings of all the workers covered by the returns received for that industry; those for men by applying the total number of men employed to the average earnings of the men covered by the returns received; and similarly for youths and boys, women and girls.

† Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 86 to 89, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 59s. 7d. in October, 1955, and the hours worked averaged 15.6.

‡ In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker.

§ The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

|| Industrial employees in national government service have, where possible, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication, and only those employees who could not be assigned to these other industries or services have been included under "National and Local Government Service".

¶ Including the laundry and dry cleaning services which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 87 and 89.

Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in October, 1955

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers§
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	50.4	45.4	41.0	42.9	48.2
Chemical and allied trades	48.9	44.2	42.6	42.6	47.2
Metal manufacture	48.8	44.3	41.2	42.8	48.1
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	49.3	44.6	42.4	42.7	47.7
Vehicles	47.8	44.1	42.0	42.1	46.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	49.0	45.0	41.1	42.3	46.1
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	47.2	44.3	41.6	42.7	45.2
Textiles	48.4	45.4	41.8	43.2	44.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	47.4	45.2	41.6	43.2	44.9
Clothing	44.9	43.8	40.1	42.0	41.6
Food, drink and tobacco	49.4	44.9	43.0	43.5	46.6
Manufactures of wood and cork	47.5	45.0	41.6	43.0	46.3
Paper and printing	48.1	44.4	42.7	43.5	46.1
Other manufacturing industries	50.1	45.2	42.1	42.8	46.8
All manufacturing industries	48.7	44.6	41.8	42.8	46.4
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	50.0	46.0	42.1	49.7	49.7
Building and contracting	49.5	46.6	39.7	49.3	49.3
Gas, electricity and water	48.8	45.2	39.5	48.4	48.4
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	51.5	46.0	45.6	50.8	50.8
National and local government service	45.7	43.9	40.2	40.9	44.8
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	48.9	45.0	41.8	42.7	46.9

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 88 and 89 it will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the last pay-week in October, 1955, ranged between 46 and 51, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 43 and 46, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 40 and 44.

Hourly Earnings in October, 1955

The following Table shows for each of the 19 main groups of industries covered by the enquiry, for manufacturing industries as a whole, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1955, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 88 and 89.

Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1955

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers§
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	54.2	28.6	32.0	21.0	48.6
Chemical and allied trades	55.5	26.8	32.4	21.0	49.4
Metal manufacture	61.4	29.6	35.6	22.1	58.1
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	57.4	24.3	35.2	22.0	51.0
Vehicles	61.7	23.4	38.0	23.7	56.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	57.9	25.4	33.2	21.6	48.7
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	58.6	24.1	35.1	21.3	48.1
Textiles	51.5	25.1	33.4	23.7	40.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	52.4	24.8	31.7	19.9	42.0
Clothing	52.6	24.2	33.2	20.5	36.1
Food, drink and tobacco	49.1	23.8	30.5	20.4	40.7
Manufactures of wood and cork	54.6	24.6	35.9	21.5	48.4
Paper and printing	61.6	23.9	32.6	18.8	49.6
Other manufacturing industries	55.8	26.4	32.1	21.5	46.3
All manufacturing industries	56.9	24.8	33.3	21.4	48.0
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	51.2	30.7	33.3	50.0	50.0
Building and contracting	52.2	26.3	31.0	49.7	49.7
Gas, electricity and water	50.6	25.4	33.6	49.2	49.2
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	49.3	25.5	40.4	47.9	47.9
National and local government service	44.9	25.5	31.0	20.2	42.5
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	54.7	25.1	33.1	21.3	47.9

† ‡ § ¶ See corresponding footnotes in previous column.

Earnings and Hours in October, 1955, compared with Earlier Years

The Table below shows the average weekly earnings, in the industries covered by these enquiries, in October, 1938, and at various dates between April, 1947, and October, 1955, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified.

Date	Average Weekly Earnings				
	Men (21 years and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 years and over)*	Girls	All Workers*
1938 October	s. d. 69 0	s. d. 26 1	s. d. 32 6	s. d. 18 6	s. d. 53 3
1947 April	123 5	47 4	67 4	40 2	103 6
October	128 1	51 10	69 7	43 9	108 2
1948 April	134 0	57 2	72 11	48 4	114 0
October	137 11	58 9	74 6	49 5	117 4
1949 April	139 11	58 6	77 2	50 3	119 4
October	142 8	60 1	78 9	51 8	121 9
1950 April	145 9	61 5	80 6	51 10	124 1
October	150 5	63 9	82 7	53 5	128 0
1951 April	160 2	66 11	87 4	55 11	136 2
October	166 0	69 1	90 1	57 11	141 1
1952 April	173 7	71 9	92 2	57 9	147 3
October	178 6	74 11	96 4	60 9	151 11
1953 April	185 11	77 7	100 3	62 6	157 7
October	189 2	78 11	102 5	64 11	160 1
1954 April	197 8	80 10	105 3	65 10	166 6
October	204 5	85 7	108 2	69 5	171 9
1955 April	217 5	90 11	112 5	71 6	182 3
October	222 11	94 2	115 5	75 8	187 2
Percentage Increase since October, 1938					
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1947 April	79	81	107	117	94
October	86	99	114	136	103
1948 April	94	119	124	161	114
October	100	125	129	167	120
1949 April	103	124	137	172	124
October	107	130	142	179	129
1950 April	111	136	148	180	133
October	118	144	154	189	140
1951 April	132	157	169	202	156
October	141	165	177	213	165
1952 April	152	175	184	212	177
October	159	187	196	228	185
1953 April	169	197	209	238	196
October	174	203	215	251	201
1954 April	187	214	224	256	213
October	196	228	233	275	223
1955 April	215	249	246	287	242
October	223	261	255	309	251
Percentage Increase since October, 1938					
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1947 April	79	81	107	117	94
October	86	99	114	136	103
1948 April	94	119	124	161	114
October	100	125	129	167	120
1949 April	103	124	137	172	124
October	107	130	142	179	129
1950 April	111	136	148	180	133
October	118	144	154	189	140
1951 April	132	157	169	202	156
October	141	165	177	213	165
1952 April	152	175	184	212	177
October	159	187	196	228	185
1953 April	169	197	209	238	196
October	174	203	215	251	201
1954 April	187	214	224	256	213
October	196	228	233	275	223
1955 April	215	249	246	287	242
October	223	261	255	309	251

The percentage increases in average earnings since October, 1938, shown in the Table, represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in rates of wages, (b) increases or decreases in the number of hours worked and in the proportion of hours paid for at overtime, week-end, and night-shift, etc., rates, (c) extensions of systems of payment by results in some industries, and increased output by the workers affected, (d) changes in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in different occupations, and (e) changes in the proportions of workers employed in different industries.

As regards the first of these factors, it is estimated that in the industries covered by these enquiries the average level of rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work, exclusive of overtime, was about 148 per cent. higher in October, 1955, than in October, 1938. The difference between this figure and the average increase of 251 per cent. shown by the returns of actual weekly earnings represents the net effect of the other factors referred to above.

The following Table shows, for each half-year since April, 1947, the percentage increase since that date in the average level of weekly earnings of men, women and juveniles and of all workers covered by the enquiries:—

Date	Percentage Increase since April, 1947			
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947 October	Per cent. 4	Per cent. 3	Per cent. 10	Per cent. 5
1948 April	9	8	21	10
October	12	11	24	13
1949 April	13	15	25	15
October	16	17	28	18
1950 April	18	20	30	20
October	22	23	35	24
1951 April	30	30	42	32
October	35	34	47	36
1952 April	41	37	51	42
October	45	43	58	47
1953 April	51	49	63	52
October	53	52	67	55
1954 April	60	56	72	61
October	66	61	80	66
1955 April	76	67	90	76
October	81	71	98	81

* In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers at the date of each enquiry since July, 1942, have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker.

It will be seen that at October, 1955, the average level of weekly earnings was about 81 per cent. higher than in April, 1947. Elsewhere in this GAZETTE (see page 113) index figures are given showing changes from month to month in the average level of rates of wages. These wage rate indices, however, relate to all industries, and include coal mining, the railway service, agriculture and the distributive trades, which are not covered by the figures of average earnings. It is estimated that for the industries which are covered by the half-yearly earnings enquiries the average level of rates of wages at October, 1955, was about 55 per cent. higher than at April, 1947.

As regards working hours, the next Table shows the average weekly hours worked by the wage-earners covered by the half-yearly earnings enquiries in October, 1938, and from April, 1947:—

Average Weekly Hours Worked

Manufacturing Industries Only

For manufacturing industries only the figures were:—

Average Weekly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Average Weekly Earnings				
	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
1938 October ..	s. d. 70 11	s. d. 25 11	s. d. 32 10	s. d. 18 7	s. d. 50 4
1947 April ..	129 2	45 10	68 0	40 6	103 3
October ..	134 5	49 8	70 2	44 1	108 4
1948 April ..	138 8	54 5	73 8	48 8	113 3
October ..	143 4	57 7	74 11	49 10	116 10
1949 April ..	145 1	56 11	77 7	50 8	118 6
October ..	148 1	58 4	79 3	52 0	120 10
1950 April ..	151 8	59 10	81 0	52 2	123 4
October ..	156 8	62 1	83 2	53 9	127 5
1951 April ..	165 0	64 3	87 11	56 4	134 2
October ..	172 1	66 10	90 7	58 4	139 10
1952 April ..	179 4	69 4	92 6	58 2	145 11
October ..	184 9	73 1	96 10	61 2	150 10
1953 April ..	191 11	75 5	101 0	62 11	156 0
October ..	196 7	77 1	103 2	65 4	159 4
1954 April ..	205 2	80 0	105 10	66 2	165 5
October ..	212 3	83 8	108 11	69 11	170 10
1955 April ..	224 7	88 5	112 11	71 10	180 4
October ..	231 1	92 0	116 0	76 2	185 9

Percentage Increase since October, 1938

Date	Percentage Increase since October, 1938				
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1947 April ..	82	77	107	118	105
October ..	90	92	114	137	115
1948 April ..	96	110	124	162	125
October ..	102	122	128	168	132
1949 April ..	105	120	136	173	135
October ..	109	125	141	180	140
1950 April ..	114	131	147	181	145
October ..	121	140	153	189	153
1951 April ..	133	148	168	203	167
October ..	143	158	176	214	178
1952 April ..	153	168	182	213	190
October ..	161	182	195	229	200
1953 April ..	171	191	208	239	210
October ..	177	197	214	252	217
1954 April ..	189	209	222	256	229
October ..	199	223	232	276	239
1955 April ..	217	241	244	287	258
October ..	226	255	253	310	269

Average Weekly Hours Worked (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Average Weekly Hours Worked				
	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
1938 October ..	47.8	46.0	44.0	44.9	46.3
1947 April ..	46.0	43.2	41.7	42.0	44.5
October ..	46.2	43.5	41.7	42.1	44.7
1948 April ..	46.3	43.5	41.7	42.3	44.8
October ..	46.5	43.7	41.6	42.3	44.9
1949 April ..	46.5	43.7	41.9	42.4	45.0
October ..	46.6	43.7	41.7	42.3	45.0
1950 April ..	46.9	43.9	41.9	42.5	45.2
October ..	47.5	44.1	42.1	42.7	45.7
1951 April ..	47.6	44.1	42.0	42.7	45.7
October ..	47.6	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.6
1952 April ..	47.1	43.7	40.8	41.6	45.0
October ..	47.6	44.0	41.9	42.7	45.7
1953 April ..	47.6	44.0	42.0	42.7	45.7
October ..	47.9	44.0	42.0	42.8	45.9
1954 April ..	48.2	44.3	42.0	42.7	46.1
October ..	48.5	44.5	42.0	42.9	46.3
1955 April ..	48.6	44.5	41.8	42.7	46.3
October ..	48.7	44.6	41.8	42.8	46.4

Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Average Hourly Earnings				
	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
1938 October ..	d. 17 8	d. 6 8	d. 9 0	d. 5 0	d. 13 0
1947 April ..	33.7	12.7	19.6	11.6	27.8
October ..	34.9	13.7	20.2	12.6	29.1
1948 April ..	35.9	15.0	21.2	13.8	30.3
October ..	37.0	15.8	21.6	14.1	31.2
1949 April ..	37.4	15.6	22.2	14.3	31.6
October ..	38.1	16.0	22.8	14.8	32.2
1950 April ..	38.8	16.4	23.2	14.7	32.7
October ..	39.6	16.9	23.7	15.1	33.5
1951 April ..	41.6	17.5	25.1	15.8	35.2
October ..	43.4	18.2	26.2	16.6	36.8
1952 April ..	45.7	19.0	27.2	16.8	38.9
October ..	46.6	19.9	27.7	17.2	39.6
1953 April ..	48.4	20.6	28.9	17.7	41.0
October ..	49.2	20.9	29.5	18.3	41.7
1954 April ..	51.1	21.7	30.2	18.6	43.1
October ..	52.5	22.6	31.1	19.6	44.3
1955 April ..	55.5	23.8	32.4	20.2	46.7
October ..	56.9	24.8	33.3	21.4	48.0

Percentage Increase since October, 1938

Date	Percentage Increase since October, 1938				
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1947 April ..	89	87	118	132	114
October ..	96	101	124	152	124
1948 April ..	102	121	136	176	133
October ..	108	132	140	182	140
1949 April ..	110	129	147	186	143
October ..	114	135	153	196	148
1950 April ..	118	141	158	194	152
October ..	122	149	163	202	158
1951 April ..	134	157	179	216	171
October ..	144	168	191	232	183
1952 April ..	157	179	202	236	199
October ..	162	193	208	244	205
1953 April ..	172	203	221	254	215
October ..	176	207	228	266	221
1954 April ..	195	219	236	272	232
October ..	197	222	246	292	241
1955 April ..	212	250	260	304	259
October ..	220	265	270	328	269

* In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers at the date of each enquiry since July, 1942, have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker.

Increases in Wages since October, 1955

There have been increases in the rates of wages in a number of industries since October, 1955, when the enquiry into earnings was made. It is estimated that the effect of such increases known to have taken place up to and including February, 1956, has been to raise the general level of full-time weekly wage rates in the industries covered by the enquiry by about two per cent. The more important of the increases which occurred in that period affected workers in the following industries and services: paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture; iron and steel manufacture; vehicle building; hosiery manufacture; carpet manufacture; textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing; dressmaking and women's light clothing; hat and cap making and millinery; boot and shoe manufacture; biscuit manufacture; cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture; brewing; tobacco manufacture; furniture manufacture; general printing; rubber manufacture; building and civil engineering construction; heating, ventilating and domestic engineering; electricity supply; road passenger transport; laundries; and certain engineering and motor transport grades employed in the Post Office.

Numbers of Time-Workers and Numbers paid under Systems of Payment by Results

As stated on page 81, particulars were also obtained during the enquiry of October, 1955, of the number of wage-earners who were paid (a) at time rates and (b) partly or wholly under systems of payment by results. An analysis of the information obtained will be given in the next issue of this GAZETTE.

Industries Not Covered by the Enquiry

The principal employments not covered by the enquiry were agriculture, coal mining, British Railways, London Transport, British Road Services, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual wage-earners in agriculture, British Railways and coal mining, and for dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given below.

Agriculture

In agriculture, information collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland shows that for hired regular male and female workers in Great Britain the average weekly earnings were as shown in the following Table. The figures show total earnings, inclusive of all payments (overtime, piecework, bonus, premiums, perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders, etc.), but after making deductions for time lost through sickness, etc.

Date	Average Weekly Earnings		
	Males (21 years and over)	Youths (under 21 years)	Women and Girls
<i>Half-yearly periods</i>			
1947 April -1947 September ..	s. d. 97 7	s. d. 62 3	s. d. 65 1½
1947 October-1948 March ..	104 4	67 8	70 5
1948 April -1948 September ..	108 7½	71 2	73 4½
1948 October-1949 March ..	105 1½	68 10½	72 9
1949 April -1949 September ..	114 9	77 0	76 6
1949 October-1950 March ..	110 9½	72 5½	76 6½
1950 April -1950 September ..	115 5½	77 10½	75 3½
1950 October-1951 March ..	115 7½	74 10	77 11
1951 April -1951 September ..	123 3½	79 5	82 2½
1951 October-1952 March ..	126 8	83 0	85 5
1952 April -1952 September ..	132 8	86 2½	86 4½
1952 October-1953 March ..	142 1½	88 2	92 11½
1953 April -1953 September ..	142 10½	88 7½	96 1
1953 October-1954 March ..	151 10	91 7	95 1½
1954 April -1954 September ..	150 2	90 5½	96 5
1954 October-1955 March ..	165 3	99 3	104 3
1955 April -1955 September ..			
<i>Yearly periods</i>			
1947 April -1948 March ..	100 11½	64 11½	67 9
1948 April -1949 March ..	106 10½	70 0½	73 1
1949 April -1950 March ..	112 9½	74 8½	76 6
1950 April -1951 March ..	115 6½	76 4½	76 7½
1951 April -1952 March ..	125 0	81 2½	83 9½
1952 April -1953 March ..	133 2	85 3	88 4½
1953 April -1954 March ..	142 6	88 5	94 5½
1954 April -1955 March ..	150 9½	91 0	95 10

The following Table shows the percentage distribution of male workers of 21 years and over according to the average weekly earnings received in the year April, 1954—March, 1955, when the average earnings for all these workers were 150s. 9½d. a week.

Percentage of All Male Workers 21 years and over	
Earnings Group	Percentage
Less than 120s. per week ..	1.4
120s.-129s. 11d. ..	21.9
130s.-139s. 11d. ..	16.7
140s.-149s. 11d. ..	15.6
150s.-159s. 11d. ..	12.7
160s.-169s. 11d. ..	10.9
170s.-179s. 11d. ..	7.4
180s. and over ..	13.4

British Railways

A staff census is taken annually by the British Transport Commission during one week in March or April. The numbers upon which the following averages are based are equated figures, i.e., the number of staff working for less than the complete week is reduced to give a figure equivalent to the number of full-time employees. No adjustment is made in respect of staff employed on jobs which are normally part-time, e.g., office cleaners.

The following Table shows the average weekly earnings computed from these census returns each year since 1949, in respect of all adult male workers in the conciliation grades and in the workshop grades and of all categories of employees in the wages grades, i.e., conciliation and workshop grades for male adults, male juniors, female adults and female juniors. In calculating the averages, the total amount of wages paid in the period has been divided by the equivalent number of full-time staff.

Date	Average Weekly Earnings*					
	Conciliation Grades		Workshop Grades		Conciliation and Workshop Grades Combined	
	Male Adults†	Male Adults†	Male Adults†	Male Juniors	Female Adults‡	Female Juniors
Week ended:—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th April, 1949§	135 0	145 1	137 6	53 4	78 10	46 7
22nd April, 1950	135 9	149 2	139 2	56 6	79 1	49 2
21st April, 1951	152 11	165 10	156 1	61 8	87 0	52 9
26th April, 1952	162 1	175 2	165 4	64 11	95 6	62 2
21st March, 1953	171 11	189 4	176 4	68 9	99 8	64 9
27th March, 1954	182 10	192 1	185 3	74 0	106 0	71 4
26th March, 1955	200 10	217 8	205 3	82 6	115 4	79 3

Coal Mining

In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople, including juveniles but excluding females, the average cash earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind, which amounted to 2s. 3d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 2s. 7d. per man-shift for holiday pay) were 49s. 9d. in the week ended 29th October, 1955. For the weeks ended 30th April, 1955, and 16th October, 1954, the corresponding cash earnings were 46s. 6d. and 46s. 1d. respectively.

The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople were 271s. 1d. in the week ended 29th October, 1955, 253s. 9d. in the week ended 30th April, 1955, and 252s. 2d. in the week ended 16th October, 1954.

* Including piece-work payments and tonnage bonus, payments for overtime, Saturday afternoon and Sunday duty and night duty, and all other payments for work performed but excluding travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, and meal and lodging allowances.

† The age at which adult rates are paid is usually 20 years for conciliation grades and 21 years for workshop grades.

‡ Including certain part-time workers.

§ In 1949, though the coverage is not strictly comparable with the subsequent years, no substantial error is introduced.

|| Since the census was taken in March increases have been given in the rates of pay of certain groups of staff which date back prior to the census period. These increases are not reflected in the average rates of pay and average earnings in the census returns. Similar qualifications relating to retrospective wage awards apply to some of the earlier figures.

The Tables giving, for individual industries, particulars obtained by the enquiry of average earnings and weekly hours worked in October, 1955, are set out on pages 86 to 89.

SUMMARY 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 95 to 115.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during January by 12,000 (+7,000 males and -19,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,9

TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1955

(NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, nor as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

Industry	Numbers of wage-earners covered by the returns received					Average earnings* in the last pay-week in October, 1955				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	4,182	286	20	—	4,488	232 2	119 8	—	—	224 4
Stone Quarrying and Mining	14,043	508	36	1	14,588	210 1	110 0	—	—	206 3
Slate Quarrying and Mining	3,030	243	6	—	3,279	169 10	81 6	—	—	163 1
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	8,326	414	45	6	8,791	217 11	118 1	—	—	212 7
Other Mining and Quarrying	5,952	409	547	77	6,985	221 6	129 9	120 0	—	206 8
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal										
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	49,893	4,608	4,326	368	59,195	225 9	115 3	118 1	85 2	208 5
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	20,322	1,905	25,501	2,899	50,627	213 2	97 1	106 1	74 9	146 11
Glass (other than containers)	21,291	1,991	6,144	776	30,202	235 0	102 10	112 10	73 9	197 3
Glass Containers	14,543	1,083	2,949	217	18,792	219 9	103 0	110 5	66 0	194 1
Cement	9,007	282	190	12	9,491	259 9	106 8	—	—	251 10
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	43,182	2,379	3,567	364	49,492	228 11	109 9	115 8	80 9	213 11
Chemicals and Allied Trades										
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works	12,612	276	33	4	12,925	219 6	104 3	—	—	216 8
Chemicals and Dyes	85,969	3,972	13,620	1,668	105,229	231 8	100 0	108 10	70 8	208 3
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	7,653	508	11,089	1,933	21,183	202 3	94 3	110 1	74 7	139 9
Explosives and Fireworks	29,281	989	10,750	859	41,879	222 7	91 8	142 6	86 4	196 2
Paint and Varnish	13,892	618	5,503	266	18,279	202 4	92 11	103 1	61 11	178 0
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	11,177	739	7,839	1,276	21,031	239 6	99 8	118 8	77 5	179 9
Mineral Oil Refining	17,146	698	904	18	18,766	232 10	99 1	120 11	—	222 4
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	13,327	521	1,819	143	15,810	219 4	100 5	107 8	—	201 3
Metal Manufacture										
Blast Furnaces	17,483	470	209	12	18,174	243 8	115 8	116 0	—	238 10
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	148,897	10,745	5,580	176	165,398	257 6	114 1	120 1	—	243 4
Iron Foundries	65,969	4,830	6,920	512	78,231	238 5	99 7	121 10	73 9	218 5
Temple Manufacture	8,876	790	1,167	67	10,900	251 2	114 0	113 6	—	225 4
Steel Sheet Manufacture	11,519	1,044	382	11	12,956	255 9	114 7	132 1	—	240 6
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	25,538	1,370	2,105	92	29,105	244 1	104 8	120 7	—	228 2
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	65,505	2,502	8,105	514	76,626	247 7	106 11	125 7	83 6	229 0
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods										
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	137,885	19,322	1,716	104	159,027	235 7	92 9	118 4	—	216 11
Marine Engineering	61,045	12,271	754	47	74,117	223 1	89 0	120 8	—	199 9
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	22,746	2,854	1,126	45	26,771	214 5	79 2	115 1	—	195 6
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	15,728	1,405	372	19	17,524	252 1	93 10	108 1	—	236 2
Machine Tools	46,730	7,410	5,470	299	59,909	232 4	92 11	120 3	73 9	218 8
Stationary Engines	18,922	1,618	1,559	43	22,142	234 3	93 11	133 8	—	216 7
Textile Machinery and Accessories	35,439	4,112	3,851	242	43,644	218 8	89 8	115 10	75 6	196 8
Ordnance and Small Arms	30,636	1,834	8,905	105	41,480	221 4	82 7	130 10	—	195 5
Construction Engineering	44,571	4,265	1,061	27	49,264	242 3	90 5	119 0	—	226 7
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	321,065	38,239	43,854	2,485	405,643	237 4	90 10	125 9	79 0	210 6
Electrical Machinery	74,988	11,580	26,507	1,985	115,060	239 7	86 7	125 6	71 9	195 0
Electrical Wires and Cables	22,858	1,291	10,631	773	35,553	244 8	98 0	121 3	72 10	198 8
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	18,589	1,546	12,233	854	33,222	238 9	89 2	129 1	78 1	181 8
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	24,576	3,123	27,891	2,016	57,606	229 8	88 2	122 8	82 9	165 1
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	10,714	621	13,377	1,928	26,640	228 10	95 0	125 7	84 1	163 4
Batteries and Accumulators	6,236	166	2,533	164	9,099	248 11	—	126 0	—	209 0
Other Electrical Goods	45,698	5,798	26,879	2,156	80,531	236 3	89 6	124 1	74 11	183 11
Vehicles										
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	189,425	12,586	16,996	893	219,900	278 0	101 5	145 6	88 6	256 10
Motor Repairs and Garages:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	53,365	12,056	2,400	165	67,986	191 5	74 11	110 10	—	167 7
Firms employing less than 10 workers	2,868	764	197	13	3,842	178 4	70 4	—	—	152 4
All firms supplying returns	56,233	12,820	2,597	178	71,828	190 9	74 8	110 0	—	166 9
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	109,519	11,271	8,505	239	129,534	259 0	93 7	129 1	74 10	235 9
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	64,274	3,768	19,947	1,174	89,163	256 9	100 1	134 10	88 6	220 7
Locomotive Manufacture	8,792	1,523	196	9	10,520	224 5	93 11	—	—	203 9
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	19,435	2,021	527	42	22,025	238 11	96 6	106 5	—	222 4
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	2,364	480	1,160	181	4,185	208 6	88 7	112 4	—	162 4
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified										
Tools and Cutlery	14,657	1,436	8,470	817	25,380	230 10	90 11	110 4	65 3	177 4
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	12,753	1,199	8,909	516	23,777	230 3	95 4	122 1	82 3	178 10
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	20,411	1,657	2,612	111	24,791	245 4	103 11	112 8	—	221 2
Wire and Wire Manufactures	18,865	1,196	4,103	423	24,587	239 3	94 3	112 4	70 3	208 2
Hollow-ware	14,882	1,530	18,024	2,210	36,646	223 2	92 2	104 3	70 5	150 0
Brass Manufactures	16,182	1,854	8,551	707	27,294	229 4	95 4	117 5	80 9	181 4
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	87,302	8,327	38,988	3,850	138,467	239 11	94 11	116 0	81 0	191 11
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.										
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	27,233	3,659	12,263	832	43,987	232 5	91 3	123 3	74 11	187 3
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	3,780	528	3,744	513	8,565	225 9	86 3	134 10	77 11	168 7
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	6,328	611	4,672	695	12,306	231 0	84 7	108 0	73 9	168 2
Musical Instruments	3,026	499	617	45	4,187	220 10	83 7	126 10	—	189 1
Textiles										
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	34,168	2,495	61,163	5,654	103,480	191 8	117 5	118 9	96 5	141 7
Cotton Weaving, etc.	26,727	1,370	48,488	3,736	80,321	193 11	101 2	125 7	93 4	146 5
Total Cotton	60,895	3,865	109,651	9,390	183,801	192 7	111 8	121 9	95 2	143 8
Woolen and Worsted	56,687	3,961	64,168	8,835	133,651	207 10	95 0	116 5	89 11	152 10
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	21,934	812	7,523	818	31,087	223 10	100 8	121 5	87 0	192 3
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	12,458	613	16,346	2,270	31,687	209 9	97 5	128 5	88 1	156 11
Linen and Soft Hemp	8,282	2,866	19,733	3,857	34,738	161 11	71 10	88 4	64 5	101 10
Jute	5,756	522	6,953	685	13,916	188 2	109 4	118 3	82 11	145 1

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† For the purpose of the figures given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.

‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.

§ Excluding railway workshops.

Table I.—Numbers of Wage-Earners Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Last Pay-Week in October, 1955—continued

Industry	Numbers of wage-earners covered by the returns received					Average earnings* in the last pay-week in October, 1955				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
Textiles—continued						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Hosiery and Knit Goods	2,864	586	5,135	883	9,468	194 2	76 2	99 6	69 9	123 11
Rope, Twine and Net	18,697	1,558	43,526	9,258	73,039	261 3	90 4	126 8	89 2	155 7
Lace	3,084	312	3,535	434	7,365	193 11	97 1	100 7	76 7	138 1
Carpets	8,696	1,230	8,084	2,221	20,231	219 5	95 3	122 1	87 6	158 6
Narrow Fabrics	3,975	306	9,036	1,347	14,664	196 0	89 6	108 4	81 4	127 3
Made-up Textiles	3,095	541	11,321	2,345	17,302	183 6	89 8	98 10	70 2	109 10
Textile Finishing, etc.	42,546	2,912	15,989	2,140	63,587	208 4	101 2	109 6	79 5	174 3
Other Textile Industries	9,962	632	4,796	391	15,781	217 2	108 6	106 9	85 0	176 0
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur										
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	17,699	1,456	3,822	372	23,349	206 4	97 10	111 0	73 5	181 10
Leather Goods	3,388	522	8,065	1,562	13,537	192 1	84 2	105 0	70 9	122 0
Fur	2,074	134	1,724	174	4,106	234 2	—	130 4	—	179 2
Clothing										
Tailoring:										
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	24,073	2,817	79,868	16,588	123,346	207 9	86 7	113 2	75 6	125 11
Retail Bespoke:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	841	68	1,845	509	3,263	188 4	—	101 9	53 1	115 9
Firms employing less than 10 workers	356	18	595	94	1,063	177 0	—	97 3	—	119 4
All firms supplying returns	1,197	86	2,440	603	4,326	185 0	—	100 8	52 1	116 8
Dressmaking:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	2,447	275	31,592	7,950	42,264	210 6	88 8	113 4	67 7	110 3

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1955

(NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, nor as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in October, 1955, by the wage-earners covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in October, 1955, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)										
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	47.4	45.1	—	—	47.2	58.8	31.8	—	—	57.0
Stone Quarrying and Mining	51.1	47.0	—	—	51.0	49.3	28.1	—	—	48.5
Slate Quarrying and Mining	43.4	42.8	—	—	43.3	47.0	22.9	—	—	45.2
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	51.8	46.4	—	—	51.5	50.5	30.5	—	—	49.5
Other Mining and Quarrying	46.9	44.0	42.3	—	46.3	56.7	35.4	34.0	—	53.6
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal										
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	49.9	44.8	41.3	42.2	48.8	54.3	30.9	34.3	24.2	51.3
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	49.0	45.1	40.7	43.2	44.4	52.2	25.8	31.3	20.8	39.7
Glass (other than containers)	48.4	45.2	41.2	42.5	46.6	58.3	27.3	32.9	20.8	50.8
Glass Containers	49.0	45.3	41.7	43.6	47.6	53.8	27.3	31.8	18.2	48.9
Cement	57.7	47.3	—	—	57.1	54.0	27.1	—	—	52.9
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	51.5	46.4	41.4	41.4	50.4	53.3	28.4	33.5	23.4	50.9
Chemicals and Allied Trades										
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works	48.0	45.3	—	—	47.9	54.9	27.6	—	—	54.3
Chemicals and Dyes	48.7	43.8	42.0	42.1	47.5	57.1	27.4	31.1	20.1	52.6
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	48.3	44.4	42.4	42.6	46.6	50.2	25.5	31.2	21.0	37.6
Explosives and Fireworks	48.8	43.8	43.6	43.1	47.2	54.7	25.1	39.2	24.0	49.9
Paint and Varnish	48.3	44.2	42.1	42.7	46.9	50.4	25.2	29.4	17.4	45.5
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	50.9	44.5	42.9	42.8	47.2	56.5	26.9	33.2	21.7	45.7
Mineral Oil Refining	49.0	45.7	44.9	—	48.7	57.0	26.0	32.3	—	54.8
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	49.8	45.1	42.4	—	48.7	52.9	26.7	30.5	—	49.6
Metal Manufacture										
Blast Furnaces	47.7	45.1	40.2	—	47.6	61.3	30.8	34.6	—	60.2
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	49.4	44.4	41.3	—	48.8	62.6	30.8	34.9	—	59.8
Iron Foundries	48.1	44.0	40.6	41.8	47.2	59.5	27.2	36.0	21.2	55.5
Tinplate Manufacture	44.2	42.0	40.8	—	43.6	68.2	32.6	33.4	—	62.0
Steel Sheet Manufacture	48.1	45.7	42.9	—	47.8	63.8	30.1	36.9	—	60.4
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	50.1	44.3	41.1	—	49.2	58.5	28.4	35.3	—	55.7
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	48.9	44.4	41.8	43.7	48.0	66.0	28.9	36.1	22.9	57.3
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods										
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	49.2	44.8	42.1	—	48.6	57.5	24.8	33.7	—	53.6
Marine Engineering	49.5	44.9	41.9	—	48.6	54.1	23.8	34.6	—	49.3
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	47.8	44.3	41.9	—	47.2	53.8	21.4	33.0	—	49.7
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	52.8	45.2	42.1	—	51.9	57.3	24.9	30.8	—	54.6
Machine Tools	48.4	44.3	41.9	42.2	47.6	62.3	25.5	34.4	21.0	55.6
Stationary Engines	47.4	42.4	42.5	—	46.7	59.3	26.6	37.7	—	55.7
Textile Machinery and Accessories	47.4	44.5	41.9	42.3	46.6	55.4	24.2	33.2	21.4	50.6
Ordnance and Small Arms	46.5	42.2	42.4	—	45.4	57.1	23.5	37.0	—	51.7
Constructional Engineering	50.8	45.5	42.7	—	50.2	57.2	23.8	33.4	—	54.2
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	49.5	44.6	42.2	42.9	48.2	57.8	24.4	35.8	22.1	52.4
Electrical Machinery	50.1	44.4	42.4	42.8	47.6	57.4	23.4	35.5	20.1	49.2
Electrical Wires and Cables	52.5	44.8	42.4	42.9	49.0	55.9	26.3	34.3	20.4	48.7
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	48.2	44.3	42.8	42.2	45.9	57.0	24.2	36.2	22.2	47.5
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	49.0	44.0	42.9	42.8	45.5	56.2	24.0	34.3	23.2	43.5
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	49.0	44.9	42.5	43.1	45.2	56.0	25.4	35.5	23.4	43.4
Batteries and Accumulators	48.3	—	41.7	—	46.2	61.8	—	36.3	—	54.3
Other Electrical Goods	48.7	44.9	42.1	42.8	46.0	58.2	23.9	35.4	21.0	48.0
Vehicles										
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	46.9	43.6	41.7	42.4	46.3	71.1	27.9	41.9	25.0	66.6
Motor Repairs and Garages :										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	47.1	44.5	42.5	—	46.5	48.8	20.2	31.3	—	43.2
Firms employing less than 10 workers	46.6	44.4	—	—	45.9	45.9	19.0	—	—	39.8
All firms supplying returns	47.1	44.5	42.4	—	46.4	48.6	20.7	31.1	—	43.1
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	49.5	43.5	43.2	43.1	48.5	62.8	25.8	35.9	20.8	58.3
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	48.8	44.1	41.9	41.3	47.0	63.1	27.2	38.6	25.7	56.3
Locomotive Manufacture	47.9	43.6	—	—	47.2	56.2	25.8	—	—	51.8
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	48.8	45.4	40.0	—	48.3	58.8	25.5	31.9	—	55.2
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	47.0	45.5	39.4	—	44.6	53.2	23.4	34.2	—	43.7
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified										
Tools and Cutlery	48.0	45.0	39.9	40.8	44.9	57.7	24.2	33.2	19.2	47.4
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	49.5	45.3	42.2	42.8	46.3	55.8	25.3	34.7	23.1	46.3
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	48.9	44.5	40.5	—	47.7	60.2	28.0	33.4	—	55.6
Wire and Wire Manufactures	50.3	45.1	41.6	43.0	48.4	57.1	25.1	32.4	19.6	51.6
Hollow-ware	49.4	45.4	41.4	42.3	44.8	54.2	24.4	30.2	20.0	40.2
Brass Manufactures	48.5	45.0	40.5	42.2	45.6	56.7	25.4	34.8	23.0	47.7
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	48.8	45.0	41.1	42.6	46.2	59.0	25.3	33.9	22.8	49.8
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.										
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	47.5	44.2	41.5	42.7	45.5	58.7	24.8	35.6	21.1	49.4
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	46.1	43.8	43.6	43.6	44.7	58.8	23.6	37.1	21.4	45.3
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	46.6	43.5	40.4	41.9	43.8	59.5	23.3	32.1	21.1	46.1
Musical Instruments	47.9	46.3	41.9	—	46.8	55.3	21.7	36.3	—	48.5
Textiles										
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	47.4	45.6	41.6	42.3	43.6	48.5	30.9	34.3	27.4	39.0
Cotton Weaving, etc.	46.3	44.8	42.3	43.2	43.7	50.3	27.1	35.6	25.9	40.2
Total Cotton	46.9	45.3	41.9	42.7	43.7	49.3	29.6	34.9	26.7	39.5
Woolen and Worsted	50.0	45.7	41.7	43.6	45.5	49.9	24.9	33.5	24.7	40.3
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	46.3	43.9	42.3	43.2	45.2	58.0	27.5	34.4	24.2	51.0
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	47.0	45.1	41.5	42.7	43.8	53.6	25.9	37.1	24.8	43.0
Linen and Soft Hemp	47.8	45.2	42.9	43.4	44.3	40.6	19.1	24.7	17.8	27.6
Jute	48.5	47.7	42.9	42.9	45.4	46.6	27.5	33.1	23.2	38.3

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.
 † In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.
 ‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.
 § Excluding railway workshops.

Table II.—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Last Pay-week in October, 1955—continued

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in October, 1955, by the wage-earners covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in October, 1955, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Textiles—continued										
Rope, Twine and Net	50.4	45.9	42.8	42.2	45.2	46.2	19.9	27.9	19.8	32.9
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	46.5	45.3	41.8	43.9	43.4	67.4	23.9	36.4	24.4	43.0
Lace	47.2	45.0	40.2	43.7	43.5	49.3	25.9	30.0	21.0	38.1
Carpets	47.7	45.7	42.4	43.9	45.0	55.2	25.0	34.6	23.9	42.3
Narrow Fabrics	48.0	45.7	41.6	43.2	43.6	49.0	23.5	31.3	22.6	35.6
Made-up Textiles	48.5	43.9	40.5	42.1	42.3	45.4	24.5	29.3	20.0	31.2
Textile Finishing, etc.	50.8	46.1	42.8	43.6	48.3	49.2	26.3	30.7	21.9	43.3
Other Textile Industries	49.4	44.8	39.7	41.9	46.1	52.8	29.1	32.3	24.3	45.8
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur										
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	47.6	45.5	41.8	42.4	46.5	52.0	25.8	31.9	20.8	46.9
Leather Goods	46.5	44.5	41.5	43.3	43.1	49.6	22.7	30.4	19.6	34.0
Fur	47.5	—	41.4	—	44.5	59.2	—	37.8	—	48.3
Clothing										
Tailoring :										
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	45.1	43.6	40.0	42.0	41.3	55.3	23.8	34.0	21.6	36.6
Retail Bespoke :										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	43.6	—	41.6	42.1	42.2	51.8	—	29.4	15.1	32.9
Firms employing less than 10 workers	43.1	—	40.9	42.0	42.0	49.3	—	28.5	—	34.1
All firms supplying returns	43.4	—	41.5	42.5	42.2	51.2	—	29.1	14.7	33.2
Dressmaking :										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	44.5	42.5	40.2	41.3	40.6	56.8	25.0	33.8	19.6	32.6
Firms employing less than 10 workers	—	—	39.9	—	40.0	—	—	33.0	—	32.3
All firms supplying returns	44.4	42.5	40.2	41.3	40.6	56.8	25.0	33.8	19.6	32.6
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	46.0	43.9	40.0							

COST OF LIVING ADVISORY COMMITTEE: REPORT ON PROPOSALS FOR A NEW INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

The Cost of Living Advisory Committee have submitted to the Minister of Labour and National Service a Report on Proposals for a New Index of Retail Prices: this Report has been published.*

The Cost of Living Advisory Committee was appointed on 8th August, 1946, to advise the Minister of Labour and National Service on the basis of the official cost of living index figure and on matters connected therewith. This Committee is a standing Committee comprising representatives of the British Employers' Confederation, the Trades Union Congress, the Nationalised Industries, the Co-operative Movement, the Retail Distributive Trades Conference and the National Federation of Women's Institutes, together with a number of independent persons and representatives of Government Departments: there is also a small Technical Committee which assists the Advisory Committee. The existing "Interim Index of Retail Prices" was introduced in June, 1947, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee and was based on the expenditure pattern of working-class households revealed by an enquiry into household expenditure made in 1937-38. The index was intended to serve as a temporary expedient until conditions were sufficiently stable to permit of a new full-scale enquiry into household expenditure to provide an up-to-date weighting basis for a new index.

In their Report dated 26th June, 1951,† the Advisory Committee recommended that an enquiry into household expenditure should be held as soon as possible, and that in the meantime certain modifications should be made in the Interim Index. These recommendations were accepted. Various changes were made in the method of calculating the index as from the beginning of 1952, including modification of the weighting basis. Following this, plans for a new large-scale household expenditure enquiry were drawn up by the Advisory Committee with the help of the Technical Committee and the enquiry was carried out over a period of twelve months starting at the end of January, 1953.

In the report now submitted the Committee give a brief account of the nature of the expenditure enquiry made in 1953-54, but they state that a full report on this enquiry will be published in due course and that they have regarded as their most urgent task the examination of such information as is already available from the enquiry for the purpose of submitting proposals for a new index of retail prices.

The household expenditure enquiry was designed to provide information for other purposes in addition to weights for a new index, and it was based on a sample of households of all kinds. Accordingly, in the first part of their report the Committee discuss the classes of households whose expenditure budgets should be used for providing a weighting basis for a new index. In their earlier report† they had expressed the view that these households should be those within income ranges which would include practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners, and they suggested the omission of households with high incomes and also those with small incomes because the pattern of expenditure of such households must differ substantially from the general average. The Committee say that they have now reconsidered this question in the light of the figures now available from the expenditure enquiry. In this enquiry 12,911 households provided usable budgets, and of this number 460 (or about 3½ per cent.) were households in which the recorded gross income of the head of the household ranged from £20 a week upwards in 1953. The report says that these particular households, as a group, display a pattern of spending which differs considerably from that of the bulk of the households in the sample, and the Committee recommend that the budgets to be used for providing weights for the new index should exclude those provided by these 460 households. At the other end of the scale there were many budgets from households with low incomes but in this case the Committee recommend that income should not be the sole criterion for excluding households and that a more satisfactory line of demarcation would be one in which households are excluded if the chief source of income is derived from National Insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or National Assistance paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions. There were 813 households in which at least three-quarters of the total household income in 1953 was derived from these sources. They were largely households consisting of only one person living alone and they contained virtually no members working for gain. The report recommends that the budgets to be used for providing weights for the new index should exclude those supplied by these 813 households.

The Committee therefore suggest that the index weights should be calculated from the information supplied by all households in the sample other than the two groups referred to above. This would leave a total of 11,638 households whose budgets could be used for this purpose and the report says that these will provide a satisfactory foundation upon which to construct a weighting basis for a new retail prices index. These households would reflect the expenditure pattern of nearly nine-tenths of all households in the United Kingdom.

In the next section of their report the Committee discuss the extent to which the households which provided records for the enquiry could be said to constitute a representative sample of households in general, with special reference to the kinds of households whose budgets they propose should be used for index weighting. After comparing the sample with other available statistics they concluded that, as a result of the careful way in which the selection of addresses was made and of the good response from

the households visited, the sample of households which supplied budgets was in general a satisfactory one. Although there was some under-representation of households with high incomes and of old persons and one-person households, these households would mostly fall outside the broad group whose budgets were to be used for the purpose of the new index. For this broad group there was no serious reason to doubt the representativeness of the sample of households. The Committee then proceeded to examine the expenditure details recorded by these households, comparing the figures with other available statistics. The report states that special efforts were made to overcome the expected reluctance to disclose the full amounts spent on alcoholic drink and tobacco, but that in spite of this there was clearly a substantial under-recording of expenditure on these items. The Committee's conclusion, however, was that, with adjustments for a few items, of which alcoholic drink, tobacco and meals bought and consumed outside the home are the most important, the budgets will provide a basis for a new index which should command public confidence.

Other sections of the report deal with some types of expenditure that should be excluded from the index weighting, with the subdivisions of the new index into component main groups and sections and with the items that should be priced regularly. On the first of these it is suggested that, as in the existing Interim Index, certain types of payments such as income tax, insurance and pension premiums, betting, etc., should be excluded but the Committee is firmly of the opinion that there should be no attempt to measure price changes for a restricted group of "basic necessities" and that, apart from those few excluded items, the design of the index should be such as to enable price changes to be measured for the whole field of goods and services over which households distribute their expenditure.

The report recommends that the new index should be divided into 10 main groups, corresponding with the main groups of the existing index except that the importance of transport, including the considerable expenditure on private motoring, now justifies a separate main group. The main groups of the existing index are divided into 50 sections, but for the new index the Committee recommend 91 separately weighted sections. Within each of these sections a number of items are chosen for regular pricing in such a way that the price changes for these items may be regarded as reflecting the price changes for all the types of expenditure represented by the section in question. An appendix to the report shows the main groups and sections into which the new index would be divided and lists all the items to be priced within each section: this list includes over 80 items additional to those already priced for the Interim Index.

The Committee's report contains few suggestions for alterations in the methods of collecting prices and in the procedure for computing the index. For the Housing group of the index, however, the report recommends the collection at regular intervals of information about changes in rents and rates from an extended sample of tenants throughout the United Kingdom and that provision should also be made for measuring changes in the prices charged for repairs and decorations and in the prices of materials bought by occupiers doing their own repairs and decorations. The Committee regard owner-occupiers as incurring housing costs in addition to outgoings for rates, ground rent, repairs, etc., and they recommend that the weight assigned to the Housing group should include an estimated rental equivalent for owner-occupiers.

In conclusion, the report recommends that the new index, to be called the "Index of Retail Prices", should be introduced forthwith, to measure monthly changes in the level of retail prices compared with the level in January, 1956, taken as 100. The Advisory Committee say that they are satisfied that the information available from the 1953-54 Household Expenditure Enquiry provides a reliable and representative basis for calculating the weighting pattern for the new index. This weighting pattern is set out in the appendix to the report.

The following Table, extracted from the report, shows, in column 4, the weights assigned to each of the main groups in the new index. The group weights in the existing index are also shown, in column 2, but as these latter weights are used to measure percentage changes in prices compared with prices in January, 1952, they cannot properly be compared with the new weights, which are designed to measure percentage changes in prices compared with prices in January, 1956. Accordingly, the weights in the existing index have been calculated at January, 1956, prices and these weights are shown in column 3. A true comparison of the patterns of consumption represented by the two sets of weights is therefore obtained by comparing the figures in columns 3 and 4.

Group	Existing Weights (1950 Consumption)		New Weights (1953-54 Consumption) at January, 1956, prices
	At January, 1952, prices	At January, 1956, prices	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Food	399	432	350
Alcoholic Drink .. .	78	69	71
Tobacco .. .	90	80	87
Housing .. .	72	73	55
Fuel and Light .. .	66	75	66
Durable Household Goods ..	62	55	66
Clothing and Footwear .. .	98	84	106
Transport and Vehicles .. .	91	94	126
Services .. .	44	40	58
Miscellaneous Goods .. .	44	40	59
ALL ITEMS .. .	1,000	1,000	1,000

* Cost of Living Advisory Committee: Report on Proposals for a New Index of Retail Prices. Cmd. 9710. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 7½d. including postage).

† Interim Report of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee. Cmd. 8328. See the August, 1951, issue of this GAZETTE, page 309.

The differences between the two patterns of consumption shown above in columns (3) and (4) are, the Committee say, almost entirely a reflection of three factors. In the first place, the new weights are based on the pattern of consumption in 1953 whereas the existing weights relate to the pattern of consumption in 1950; the proposed weights therefore reflect changes in the pattern of consumption between 1950 and 1953. Secondly, the new weights are calculated from the actual budgets obtained in the new expenditure enquiry, whereas the existing weights were derived from the results of the 1937-38 enquiry adjusted by rough estimates of the changes between 1937-38 and 1950. Thirdly, the new weights relate to a wider group of consumers than the pre-war group of insured contributors which has hitherto been used. There are also some differences arising from changes in the classification of particular items.

If their recommendations are accepted, the Committee state that the base date of the new index would be 17th January, 1956, and the

first index figure in the new series would relate to prices at mid-February, 1956, compared with those at 17th January. In February and each succeeding month the figure so calculated will be the figure normally quoted as the official index figure, but, for a time, there should also be a supplementary calculation in which the all items index figure in the new series is linked with the corresponding figure for January, 1956, in the existing Interim Index in order to continue to show the change in the average level of retail prices since June, 1947.

On 13th March the Minister of Labour and National Service made a statement in the House of Commons in which he announced that the Government have accepted the Committee's recommendations and that the new index would be introduced immediately. The first index figures on the new basis show the level of retail prices at 14th February compared with prices at 17th January, 1956, taken as 100, and are given on page 115 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

STATEMENT ON DEFENCE, 1956

The Statement on Defence, 1956, has been presented to Parliament by the Minister of Defence and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9691), price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4½d. including postage). A summary is given below of some of the main facts and decisions on matters of policy contained in the Statement.

The introduction to the Statement says that the main task in 1955, a task that will continue, was to translate into a defence programme the policy set out in broad outline in the Statement on Defence, 1955 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1955, page 90). In this process account has to be taken of three main factors: political, strategic and economic. After an examination of defence policy from each of these three aspects, the Statement concludes that the development of the hydrogen bomb has enormously strengthened the power of the deterrent, and, provided the deterrent is maintained, the likelihood of global war has decreased. The main threat to our freedom and security will come from an intensification of the cold war in all areas susceptible to Communist penetration and our forces must be prepared against the possible outbreak of limited wars. There is no sign, the Statement says, that the leaders of Soviet Russia have abandoned their aims, nor that they are prepared to accept the implications of a realistic scheme of disarmament. In present circumstances, therefore, the level of our defence effort must be maintained. The financial burden of defence, however, is heavy and cannot be allowed to rise to a level which would endanger our economic future. Owing to the increasing cost of new weapons and the economic limitations on expenditure, one consequence of equipping our forces with essential new weapons is a decline in numbers in the forces. It has already been decided to reduce man-power in the Services to about 700,000 by March, 1958, and the Government's plans to this end were set out in Command Paper No. 9608 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1955, page 386). The forces will become smaller but harder-hitting and will be deployed and organised to meet an altered threat. The highly-skilled, long-service Regular will be of particular importance in smaller and better-equipped forces, and the Government have decided to introduce substantial improvements in Service pay and inducements (details of which are set out in Command Paper No. 9692, Service Pay and Pensions). The Government's policy on disarmament remains unchanged. They intend to continue to work for world-wide disarmament as a means of reducing international tension and of transferring to more constructive purposes some of the resources which now have to be devoted to armaments. The ultimate goal is the conclusion of a comprehensive disarmament agreement, covering both conventional and nuclear armaments.

In an outline of the programmes of each of the three Services during the coming year the Statement indicates the ways in which the Services and the equipment provided for them are being reorganised and adapted to changing strategic conditions. Reference is made also, in the case of the Army, to a considerable measure of reorganisation which will be carried out as a result of the planned reduction in man-power. A section on finance notes the efforts which are being made to limit defence expenditure to essential matters and to ensure that the best possible value is received for money spent. Total expenditure on defence, before

deducting receipts from American aid, is estimated to amount to £1,548.7 millions during the financial year 1956-57, compared with estimated expenditure of £1,537.2 millions in 1955-56. Provision is made in the total for 1956-57 for expenditure representing £50 millions of the sterling equivalent of, or of sterling arising from, aid from the United States. Of the total of £1,548.7 millions, £351 millions is allotted to the Admiralty, £479 millions to the War Office, £517.5 millions to the Air Ministry, £185 millions to the Ministry of Supply, and £16.2 millions to the Ministry of Defence. The figures include provision for the cost of the increases in Service pay and emoluments.

Statistics of recruitment given in the Statement show that the total number of male Regular recruits to the three Services in the completed financial year 1954-55 was 72,700. It is estimated that the figure for 1955-56 will fall to 62,500, but that there will be a rise to 81,000 in 1956-57. The Statement says that, for the highly technical armed forces of the future, a substantial proportion of men of long service and experience is required. The decline in numbers of recruits and of extensions of service has made it urgently necessary both to increase the number of recruits and to induce as many recruits as possible to sign on for long engagements, and to persuade those already serving to prolong their service. The new proposals for pay and inducements are designed to attract recruits on Regular engagements and to strengthen the long-service element of all three Services. It is estimated that in 1956-57 the three Services will require to enter about 162,000 National Service men or men who undertake regular engagements in lieu of National Service. The total active strength of H.M. Forces at 1st April, 1955, was 823,630. The reduction of this figure to about 700,000 by 31st March, 1958, will be spread as evenly as possible over the period and it is expected that the total will have fallen to 772,000 by 1st April, 1956, and to 735,000 by 1st April, 1957. The total strength of the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces, including part-time National Service men, decreased from about 647,000 on 1st January, 1955, to about 634,000 on 1st January, 1956. The number of normal volunteers decreased from 117,000 to 110,000, and there was also, the Statement says, a disturbing drop in the number of National Service men who volunteered for the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces. The Statement stresses the continued importance of the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces and their dependence on the volunteer for their efficiency and spirit and expresses the hope that the present trend will alter and more men will come forward. The period of whole-time National Service will remain at two years during 1956-57, but the intake of National Service men will be restricted in the manner described in Command Paper No. 9608.

The Statement contains also sections giving information on research and development, production, co-operation within the Commonwealth and with international organisations and the progress made in plans and preparations for home defence. Appendices to the Statement contain statistical analyses of the strength of the three Services, and details of the principal items of the defence budget and of estimated defence expenditure by Civil Departments.

A motion approving the Statement on Defence, 1956, has been introduced into Parliament and was agreed to by the House of Commons on 29th February.

REPORT ON LONDON PRINTING DISPUTES

The Court of Inquiry set up by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into trade disputes in the printing industry (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 45) has issued a Report relating to the disputes in the London section of the industry. The Report has been published as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9717, price 9d. net, 10½d. including postage).

The Report reviews the history of the disputes which followed the expiry in November, 1955, of an agreement reached in 1950 after an earlier Court of Inquiry had reported (see the issues of this GAZETTE for November, 1950, page 370, and December, 1950, page 409) and traces the progress of subsequent negotiations. These negotiations resulted in a considerable measure of agreement on the admission of skilled man-power into the industry but broke down in January, 1956, on the question of an appropriate basic minimum wage for craftsmen. The Report also sets out the contents of the London Master Printers' Association and of the London Typographical Society and the Association of the Correctors of the Press.

In the Court's view the shortage of craftsmen in the printing industry in London can be overcome by giving effect to the Union's proposals in relation to entry of junior and adult apprentices, but

they do not consider that the need to add to the labour force justifies an addition to an appropriate minimum basic wage rate. With regard to machinery of negotiation, the Report says the Court agree with a suggestion made by the Court of Inquiry in 1950 that there should be established within the Joint Industrial Council two separate wage negotiating committees, one for craftsmen only and the other for semi-skilled and unskilled workers.

As a basis for agreement on wages, the Court suggest: (i) the adoption of the proposals of the London Typographical Society for entry of apprentices to the industry; (ii) a new basic minimum rate of £10 15s. 6d., including the accrued 33s. due under the old cost-of-living sliding scale, subject to certain conditions relating to the absorption of merit payments; (iii) a new cost-of-living scale rising by 1s. for each point rise in the Index of Retail Prices; (iv) any settlement reached to be embodied in an agreement operative for a minimum period of three years; (v) a further effort to establish comprehensive national machinery on a two-tier basis for negotiation of wages and conditions. With regard to the Association of Correctors of the Press, the Court suggest some advance might be made on the employers' present offer of 7s. 6d. for the "readers' extra".

THE EMPLOYEE POPULATION, END-MAY, 1955: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

In the issue of this GAZETTE for February (pages 42 and 43) a Table was published showing the estimated numbers of employees in each industry in Great Britain and the United Kingdom at end-May, 1955. Corresponding estimates are now available for each of the administrative Regions of England and for Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, and the total numbers of males and females are given in the Table below.

Estimated Numbers of Employees—End-May, 1955

Region	Persons aged 18 and over	Persons aged under 18	Total
Males			
London and South-Eastern .. .	3,183,000	135,000	3,318,000
Eastern .. .	758,000	40,000	798,000
Southern .. .	668,000	33,000	701,000
South-Western .. .	710,000	37,000	747,000
Midland .. .	1,313,000	70,000	1,383,000
North-Midland .. .	936,000	49,000	985,000
E. and W. Ridings .. .	1,138,000	62,000	1,200,000
North-Western .. .	1,758,000	96,000	1,854,000
Northern .. .	840,000	50,000	890,000
Scotland .. .	1,318,000	85,000	1,403,000
Wales .. .	646,000	35,000	681,000
Great Britain .. .	13,268,000	692,000	13,960,000
Northern Ireland .. .	272,000	25,000	297,000
United Kingdom .. .	13,540,000	717,000	14,257,000
Females			
London and South-Eastern .. .	1,879,000	145,000	2,024,000
Eastern .. .	353,000	39,000	392,000
Southern .. .	312,000	34,000	346,000
South-Western .. .	329,000	37,000	366,000
Midland .. .	680,000	69,000	749,000
North-Midland .. .	427,000	51,000	478,000
E. and W. Ridings .. .	568,000	63,000	631,000
North-Western .. .	1,030,000	99,000	1,129,000
Northern .. .	321,000	49,000	370,000
Scotland .. .	664,000	86,000	750,000
Wales .. .	233,000	32,000	265,000
Great Britain .. .	6,796,000	704,000	7,500,000
Northern Ireland .. .	150,000	26,000	176,000
United Kingdom .. .	6,946,000	730,000	7,676,000
Total, Males and Females			
London and South-Eastern .. .	5,062,000	280,000	5,342,000
Eastern .. .	1,111,000	79,000	1,190,000
Southern .. .	980,000	67,000	1,047,000
South-Western .. .	1,039,000	74,000	1,113,000
Midland .. .	1,993,000	139,000	2,132,000
North-Midland .. .	1,363,000	100,000	1,463,000
E. and W. Ridings .. .	1,706,000	125,000	1,831,000
North-Western .. .	2,788,000	195,000	2,983,000
Northern .. .	1,161,000	99,000	1,260,000
Scotland .. .	1,982,000	171,000	2,153,000
Wales .. .	879,000	67,000	946,000
Great Britain .. .	20,064,000	1,396,000	21,460,000
Northern Ireland .. .	422,000	51,000	473,000
United Kingdom .. .	20,486,000	1,447,000	21,933,000

This year, for the first time, the figures have been adjusted to make them relate as closely as possible to the Regions in which the workpeople are actually employed. In previous years the figures for a Region were based directly on the numbers of insurance cards exchanged at Local Offices within the Region, although it was known that in some cases the cards related to persons working in other Regions (e.g., large firms, with a number of establishments in different Regions, holding all their cards at a central head office). Information has now been obtained from employers about the numbers of workpeople in this category, and in the foregoing Table they have been allocated to the Regions in which they are actually working.

As a result of this change it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the foregoing figures and those for previous years. Comparison can be made, however, on the basis of the following Table, which shows the figures of males and females in each Region at end-May, 1955, before the adjustments referred to in the preceding paragraph were made:

Region	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern .. .	3,404,000	2,045,000	5,449,000
Eastern .. .	774,000	391,000	1,165,000
Southern .. .	676,000	339,000	1,015,000
South-Western .. .	746,000	365,000	1,111,000
Midland .. .	1,383,000	747,000	2,130,000
North-Midland .. .	978,000	477,000	1,455,000
E. and W. Ridings .. .	1,189,000	630,000	1,819,000
North-Western .. .	1,860,000	1,129,000	2,989,000
Northern .. .	891,000	368,000	1,259,000
Scotland .. .	1,393,000	747,000	2,140,000
Wales .. .	666,000	262,000	928,000
Great Britain .. .	13,960,000	7,500,000	21,460,000

PAMPHLETS ON EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, ETC.

Articles published in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1955 (page 350) and earlier issues described briefly the contents of pamphlets on employment, training, etc., issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and other Government Departments. Notes on two further pamphlets are given below. Copies of the pamphlets can be obtained, unless otherwise stated, from Local Offices of the Ministry.

Information about nursing as a career for men is given in an illustrated pamphlet entitled "Nursing offers Men all this and more" (N.R.L. 18). The pamphlet sets out briefly the training arrangements and the career prospects in nursing and gives some details about hours of work, holidays and other working conditions, and about training and other allowances and salary scales in both general and mental hospitals.

The pamphlet entitled "A Career as H.M. Inspector of Factories" has been revised (P.L.241 (Revised December, 1955)). It describes the duties of a Factory Inspector, the qualifications required, the conditions of service and prospects of promotion and sets out the salary scales, by grades, at December, 1955. Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained on application to the Technical and Scientific Register or to any of the Ministry's Appointments Offices.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY

The Factory Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service have issued, as Safety Pamphlet No. 6, the last of a series of three pamphlets, completely revising earlier pamphlets published in 1920, relating to fencing and safety precautions for cotton spinning and weaving machinery. The first two pamphlets in the new series (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1955, page 277) dealt with opening, blowing and cardroom processes, and with spinning, doubling and winding machinery. The latest pamphlet deals with cotton weaving and subsidiary processes.

The pamphlet, which is fully illustrated, draws attention to the main hazards on each machine used in cotton weaving and connected processes and the methods of protection required, and comments on certain general points. One of the chief safety problems in the industry today is the maintenance of the guards provided. In order to reduce accidents to the minimum, factories are urged to establish a system whereby guards and safety devices are checked individually at frequent and regular intervals by persons specially appointed for the purpose and a written record is kept of these examinations. The pamphlet also reproduces recommendations made recently by the Joint Advisory Committee for the Cotton Industry on lighting in cotton spinning mills and weaving sheds and on first-aid facilities. Appendices to the pamphlet contain extracts from the Cotton Weaving Agreement, a list of approved guards, and other relevant information.

Copies of the pamphlet can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 7s. 6d. net (7s. 10½d. including postage).

COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO DIFFICULTIES AT BIRKENHEAD SHIPYARD

The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed a committee to inquire into the difficulties which have arisen, in connection with the insulation of certain ships at present under construction, at the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Cammell Laird and Company Limited, Birkenhead, and to make recommendations. The members of the committee are Professor D. T. Jack, C.B.E., M.A., J.P. (Chairman), Mr. H. Douglass and Mr. C. B. Shackleton. The committee began their hearings, in private, at Birkenhead on Monday, 19th March.

NATIONAL INSURANCE New Unemployment Benefit Rules for Unpaid Extra Holidays

On 22nd February the National Insurance Joint Authority made the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1956. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1955, page 429), whose Report has now been published as House of Commons Paper No. 202. Modifications to the draft Regulations recommended by the Committee in their Report have been incorporated in the Regulations now made.

The new Regulations, which came into operation on 1st March, amend the existing regulations under which unemployment benefit cannot, in general, be paid for a recognised or customary holiday occurring in the course of a person's employment and make it possible for a worker to receive unemployment benefit if his employment compels him to take an unpaid holiday additional to his normal holiday. They enable a worker who changes his employment or is moved from one part of the country to another to receive unemployment benefit for the extra days of holiday if he registers at the Employment Exchange and is available for work elsewhere on those days. The new provisions will apply if, since

the preceding 1st March, the worker has already had to take as many days of holiday as are given annually in his current employment.

The Regulations do not apply to Bank holidays or similar public holidays or to the special case of a man who received unemployment benefit for his earlier holiday because it occurred when his employment was suspended.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1956 No. 227) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price, respectively, 2d. and 6d. net (3½d. and 7½d. including postage).

Widows' Benefits

On 27th February the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance was asked in a Parliamentary Question whether he was in a position to make a statement about the report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee with regard to widows' benefits (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 48).

In reply the Minister said that the Government had considered the Report and decided to accept in full the recommendations of the Committee. One of the recommendations was that there should be a substantial increase in the benefits paid in respect of the children of widowed mothers. The Committee felt, however, that they were precluded by their terms of reference from recommending a particular figure. The Government had come to the conclusion that it would be appropriate to increase this benefit by 5s., thus raising the payment for each child from 11s. 6d. to 16s. 6d., including family allowance, and to make similar improvements in respect of the provision for children in the Industrial Injuries scheme. The Minister added that these changes would require legislation, which will be laid before the House in due course.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Government plans for the development of facilities for technical education are set out in a Command Paper (Cmd. 9703), entitled "Technical Education", which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 7½d. including postage).

The Command Paper includes sections describing the British system of scientific and technical education and its expansion since the war, the contribution of the universities to the training of technologists, and the plan for a five-year programme of development at technical colleges in England and Wales. A description is given separately for Scotland of the structure of technical education and of plans for the future. The Government's plans relate to courses leading to qualification, as a technologist at the highest level, as a technician, and as a craftsman, and the Paper contains a note on the principal degrees, diplomas and certificates associated with these three levels of technical qualification.

The introduction to the Command Paper refers to the general expansion of scientific and technical education in this country since the war. It notes that between 1938 and 1955 the number of university students in science and technology has doubled and that, since the Education Acts of 1944 and 1945, more schools and technical colleges have been built, more teachers have been recruited and more interest has been shown in education by parents and employers than in any corresponding period in our history. The pace of economic change is, however, quickening, and with it the need and demand for technical education. Other countries are making an immense effort to train more scientific and technical man-power and we are in danger of being left behind. In the light of our own needs and the efforts of other countries, the scale of our expansion has been much too small, and, after a review of the system of technical education in Great Britain, the Government have made plans for a new major advance.

In describing the system of technical education existing today, the Paper says that in England and Wales there are now about 500 technical or commercial establishments varying from large colleges of technology, mostly in London and the county boroughs, to small technical institutes, nearly all of them maintained by local education authorities. There is no uniform pattern of technical education throughout the country and the courses organised in technical colleges range from preliminary courses for boys and girls of fifteen to post-graduate work. Some of the staff are full-time, many are part-time. Some of the courses are held during the day, but more of them in the evening. Illustrations are given in the Paper of the ways in which students may attain to the various qualifications, by part-time studies leading to a Higher National Certificate or a degree of the University of London, or by full-time courses which many of the bigger colleges provide. The Paper draws attention to the flexibility of the British system of technical education and says that in most other countries it is very unusual for anyone leaving school before the age of eighteen to be able to embark on a career leading to the highest technological qualifications.

The Command Paper is concerned mainly with the Government's plans for technical colleges, but it contains also an outline of what has been and is being done at the universities. It is pointed out that the training of technologists is shared between the universities and the technical colleges, that each has its own distinctive contribution to make, and that the Government's aim is to expand facilities at both. There has been a great expansion in the number of students at the universities since the war. In the current session full-time students of science and technology number 29,013, which is 124 per cent. above the figure for 1938-39, and these students of

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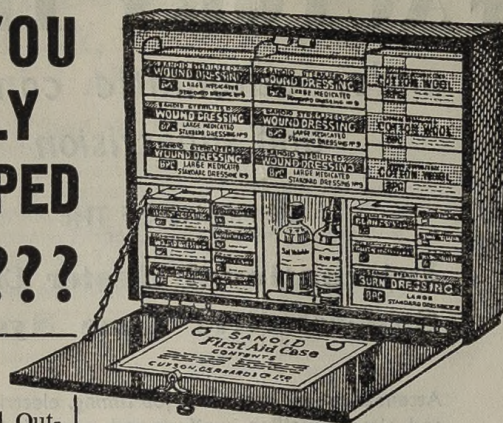
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science and technology now represent 34½ per cent. of the university student population compared with 26 per cent. in 1938-39. High priority has been given in the allocation of grants for capital expenditure since the war to buildings for teaching and research in science and technology. In addition, the Government undertook in 1953 a massive expansion, expected ultimately to cost about £15 millions, at the Imperial College of Science and Technology of the University of London, and, later, a programme of developments at a number of other universities (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1955, page 277). A review of future programmes is made every five years by the universities, who are now working on plans for 1957-62, and the University Grants Committee will report to the Government on these plans during the present year.

The five-year programme of development at the technical colleges in England and Wales which the Government propose to put in hand immediately has, as its objectives, to increase by about one-half the output of students from advanced courses, and, as part of a proportionate increase at the lower levels, to double the numbers released by employers for part-time courses during the day. In order to carry out this programme it will be necessary to start building to the value of about £70 millions in the period 1956-61, and to spend on equipment an additional amount estimated at £15 millions. In Scotland the Government are prepared to authorise the starting of building to the value of £10 millions during the same period, with a further £2 millions for equipment.

The number of students completing advanced courses at technical colleges in England and Wales is at present about 9,500 annually and it is planned to raise this number as soon as possible to about 15,000. The Government believe that, for the higher technological qualifications, sandwich courses will become more and more appropriate. These courses, lasting for four or five years, consist of alternate periods, usually of three to six months, of theoretical education in a technical college and specially designed practical training in industry. Students taking sandwich courses at the highest level will be eligible for the new Award to be given by the recently constituted National Council for Technological Awards. Financial aid will be given by making students for a Technological Award eligible for Technical State Scholarships, which are at present available to help students of outstanding ability who are employed in industry to take honours degree courses at universities or courses of equivalent standing elsewhere. The number of Technical State Scholarships will be increased as the technological courses develop. To encourage entry upon these courses straight from school, the Government propose also in future to allow ordinary State Scholarships to be held, not only for honours courses at universities, but also for courses leading to a Technological Award. Local education authorities are to be asked to make their own Major Awards available for these courses at rates

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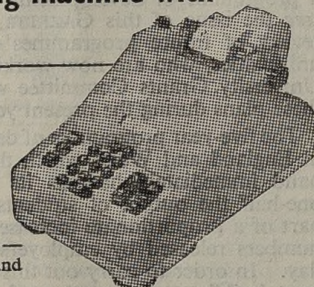
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equivalent to those paid to university students. Most of the full-time or sandwich courses should, it is considered, be carried out in colleges which concentrate on advanced courses of technological level. There are at present 24 regional technical colleges which receive the 75 per cent. grant introduced in 1952 for certain of their advanced work, and the Government wish to see the proportion of advanced work at these colleges rapidly increased, so that as many of them as possible may soon develop into colleges of advanced technology.

The conditions which demand an increase in the numbers of technologists, the Paper says, apply also to technicians. As many as five or six technicians may be needed to work under the general direction of a technologist. The Minister of Labour and National Service has already asked the National Joint Advisory Council to consider future needs for technicians and craftsmen and how to meet them. Apprenticeship is the traditional method of training technicians and craftsmen in this country, and, as versatility and grasp of principles are today indispensable, employers in most industries which have adopted apprenticeship schemes have agreed to release their apprentices for one day a week for attendance at technical classes where facilities exist. There has been a great increase in the use of day release facilities since the war, but the Command Paper comments that there is certainly scope for more. An analysis by industry groups of the numbers, totalling 210,384 in England and Wales, of young persons under 18 years of age who were released by their employers to attend day classes in 1953-54 shows very wide variations from one industry to another in the practice of day release. As a percentage of the total employed in all the industries, the figure for boys was 27 and for girls seven. Serious wastage occurs at present in courses for technicians and craftsmen and in many courses only one-quarter of those who start reach and succeed in the final examination, but experience has shown that wastage from part-time day courses, especially the large majority which are attended as part of formal apprenticeship training, is much less than from evening classes. While providing the necessary additional educational facilities for technicians and craftsmen the Government will therefore urge industry and the local education authorities to enable more boys and girls to study during the day instead of in the evening.

Among other matters dealt with in the Command Paper are the need to find a place in technical studies for liberal education, and, in particular, for the teaching of English; the scope for recruiting more girls and women for courses in technical colleges and for the teaching of science and mathematics; and the prospects of increasing the supply of teachers, in part by industry releasing more of its employees for part-time day teaching. An appendix to the Command Paper gives available facts and figures about the output of technical man-power in the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Western Europe. Another appendix reproduces the recent Report on Sandwich Training and Education made by the National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Fifth Session of Petroleum Committee

The Petroleum 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, will open its Fifth (re-convened) Session in Geneva on 4th April. The Session is expected to continue until 14th April.

The agenda for this Session will include consideration of the General Report dealing particularly with:—

(a) Action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions at previous sessions of the Committee.

(b) Steps taken by the International Labour Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee.

(c) Recent events and developments in the petroleum industry.

Other items for consideration will be contract labour and human relations in the petroleum industry. The subject of visual aids for training and instructional purposes will also be examined.

Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and United Kingdom Government representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, will be attending the meeting as Chairman and representative of the Governing Body.

The United Kingdom Government will be represented at the meeting by Mr. A. M. Morgan, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. J. A. Beckett, C.M.G., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Fuel and Power.

The Employers’ representatives will be Mr. R. B. Southall, C.B.E., Director and General Manager, National Oil Refineries Limited, and Mr. M. W. Guinness, Industrial Relations Manager, Shell Petroleum Company Limited. They will have as advisers Mr. T. T. Scott, Labour Adviser, Shell Petroleum Company Limited, Mr. M. A. C. MacNeill, Head of Industrial Relations Division, British Petroleum Company Limited, Mr. B. W. R. Mooring, Industrial Relations Division, British Petroleum Company Limited, Mr. J. Lee, Industrial Relations Adviser, Shell Petroleum Company Limited, Mr. L. W. Berry, Director, Lobitos Oilfields Limited, and Mr. R. B. Angibault, Deputy Head of Employee Relations, Esso Petroleum Company Limited.

The Workers’ representative will be Mr. H. R. Nicholas, National Secretary, Metal Engineering and Chemical Group of the Transport and General Workers’ Union.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in January

GENERAL SUMMARY

The number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) at the end of January, 1956, was 22,990,000, a decrease of 10,000 since the end of December, 1955.

There was an increase in employment in the manufacturing industries in which most industry groups shared, the main exception being food, drink and tobacco, in which there was a seasonal decline. The other main change was a seasonal decrease in the distributive trades.

The Employment Exchanges filled 856,000 vacancies in the sixteen weeks ended 8th February, compared with 922,000 in the corresponding period a year previously.

The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges but still unfilled on 8th February was 368,000; this was 17,000 more than a year previously.

The number registered as unemployed on 13th February was 276,000, of whom 28,000 were temporarily stopped. Between 16th January and 13th February unemployment increased by 12,000 and at the latter date was 6,000 less than a year previously. Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in February was 1.3 per cent., compared with 1.2 per cent. in January and 1.3 per cent. in February, 1955.

The number unemployed more than eight weeks was 96,000, which was 39 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

The strength of the Forces at the end of January was 778,000.

It is estimated that the total working population† in Great Britain at the end of January numbered 24,020,000, the same as at the end of December, 1955.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-December, 1955, and end-January, 1956, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-January, 1955.

	End-Jan., 1955	End-Nov., 1955	End-Dec., 1955	End-Jan., 1956	Change during Jan., 1956
Number in Civil Employment	22,737	23,136	22,998‡	22,986	-12
Men .. .	15,084	15,238	15,199‡	15,206	+7
Women .. .	7,653	7,898	7,799	7,780	-19
Wholly Unemployed§ .. .	282	210	235	248	+13
Temporarily Stopped§ .. .	18	10	15	22	+7
Total Registered Unemployed§ .. .	300	220	250	270	+20
H.M. Forces and Women's Services .. .	831	783	779	778	-1
Men .. .	810	765	762	761	-1
Women .. .	21	18	17	17	..
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment .. .	5	6	6	6	..
Total Working Population† .. .	23,855	24,135	24,018‡	24,018	..
Men .. .	16,085	16,145	16,122‡	16,139	+17
Women .. .	7,770	7,990	7,896	7,879	-17

* The figures of employment for all dates after June, 1955, are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1956.

† 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. Persons classed as temporarily stopped are included in the totals of persons in civil employment. (See footnote † above.)

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

Industry or Service	End-Jan., 1955	End-Nov., 1955	End-Dec., 1955	End-Jan., 1956	Change during Jan., 1956
Basic Industries					
Mining and Quarrying .. .	867	857	858	861	+3
(Wage-earners on Colliery Books) .. .	(708)	(699)	(700)	(703)	(+3)
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .	377	379	378	378	..
Transport and Communication .. .	1,691	1,703	1,699	1,698	-1
Agriculture and Fishing .. .	1,027	1,022	1,012	1,007	-5
Number in Basic Industries	3,962	3,961	3,947	3,944	-3
Manufacturing Industries					
Chemicals and Allied Trades .. .	514	529	526	527	+1
Metal Manufacture .. .	569	582	583	585	+2
Vehicles .. .	1,216	1,254	1,254	1,258	+4
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments .. .	2,728	2,825	2,818	2,825	+7
Textiles .. .	991	954	952	958*	+6
Clothing (inc. footwear) .. .	688	677	674	681	+7
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .	888	938	915	902	-13
Other Manufactures .. .	1,596	1,625	1,615	1,614	-1
Number in Manufacturing Industries	9,190	9,384	9,337	9,350	+13
Building and Contracting .. .	1,436	1,489	1,463†	1,456	-7
Distributive Trades .. .	2,792	2,908	2,869	2,846	-23
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services .. .	4,062	4,108	4,098	4,106	+8
Public Administration—National Government Service .. .	572	560	560	560	..
Local Government Service .. .	723	726	724	724	..
Total in Civil Employment	22,737	23,136	22,998†	22,986	-12

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 January, November and December, 1955, and January, 1956. 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—260,000. Wool—212,000. Other textiles—486,000.
† Revised figure.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-Jan., 1955	End-Nov., 1955	End-Dec., 1955	End-Jan., 1956	End-Jan., 1955	End-Nov., 1955	End-Dec., 1955	End-Jan., 1956	End-Jan., 1955	End-Nov., 1955	End-Dec., 1955	End-Jan., 1956
Mining, etc.												
Coal Mining	771.5	762.2	762.9	765.5	15.6	15.8	15.8	15.8	787.1	778.0	778.7	781.3
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products												
Bricks and Fireclay Goods .. .	257.2	261.7	261.2	261.3	84.6	86.5	85.3	84.8	341.8	348.2	346.5	346.1
China and Earthenware .. .	76.1	75.5	75.3	75.3	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	84.7	84.3	84.1	84.1
Glass (other than containers) ..	33.9	33.6	33.6	33.5	44.1	43.3	42.7	42.2	78.0	76.9	76.3	75.7
Glass Containers .. .	32.8	34.8	34.9	35.1	12.7	13.9	13.6	13.6	45.5	48.7	48.5	47.7
Cement .. .	20.6	21.2	21.2	21.2	5.9	6.4	6.2	6.1	26.5	27.6	27.4	27.3
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures ..	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8
Chemicals and Allied Trades												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ..	363.8	373.4	373.1	373.7	148.1	153.0	150.7	150.7	511.9	526.4	523.6	524.4
Chemicals and Dyes .. .	19.3	20.1	20.3	20.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	19.8	20.7	20.7	20.9
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	170.7	178.7	178.6	179.6	45.4	48.1	47.7	48.2	216.1	226.8	226.3	227.8
Explosives and Fireworks .. .	26.2	26.2	26.1	26.1	35.4	36.2	35.3	35.1	61.6	62.4	61.4	61.2
Paint and Varnish .. .	33.4	32.8	32.8	32.0	19.8	20.0	19.8	19.8	53.2	52.8	52.6	51.8
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	28.4	29.2	29.2	29.2	12.1	12.6	12.4	12.4	40.5	41.8	41.6	41.7
Mineral Oil Refining .. .	29.8	29.8	29.7	29.7	20.3	20.5	20.1	20.1	50.1	50.3	49.7	49.8
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	30.8	31.4	31.4	31.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	37.3	37.9	37.8	37.9
Metal Manufacture												
Blast Furnaces .. .	498.9	509.7	510.5	513.1	69.1	70.8	70.6	70.9	568.0	580.5	581.1	584.0
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.8
Iron Foundries .. .	202.8	206.6	207.0	208.0	18.8	19.1	19.1	19.3	221.6	225.7	226.1	227.3
Machine Tools .. .	110.4	110.6	110.8	111.1	17.5	17.5	17.2	17.1	127.9	127.8	128.0	128.2
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools ..	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	14.0
Steel Sheet Manufacture .. .	19.7	20.5	20.6	20.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	21.0	21.8	21.9	22.0
Iron and Steel Tubes .. .	39.4	42.1	42.3	43.0	8.1	8.7	8.7	8.8	47.5	50.8	51.0	51.8
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	93.7	96.9	96.7	96.9	21.0	22.1	21.9	22.0	114.7	119.0	118.6	118.9
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods												
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing .. .	1,572.8	1,620.9	1,621.6	1,627.5	460.5	490.1	484.7	483.9	2,033.3	2,111.0	2,106.3	2,111.4
Marine Engineering .. .	196.5	201.0	202.2	202.2	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	209.7	211.0	211.0	212.0
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) ..	77.1	76.7	76.8	76.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	81.5	81.2	81.3	81.3
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant .. .	34.8	36.4	36.2	36.3	5.2	5.8	5.8	5.8	40.0	42.2	42.0	42.1
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools ..	28.0	28.7	28.8	28.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	31.0	31.7	31.8	31.7
Stationary Engines .. .	89.9	94.1	94.2	94.0	20.3	22.3	22.1	22.3	110.2	116.4	116.3	116.3
Textile Machinery and Accessories .. .	23.6	24.3	24.3	24.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	27.3	28.1	28.2	28.2
Ordnance and Small Arms .. .	56.2	54.3	54.1	54.1	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.4	65.9	63.5	63.5	63.5
Constructional Engineering .. .	49.8	50.2	50.1	50.2	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.7	64.7	64.8	64.9	64.9
Other Non-Electrical Engineering .. .	76.0	77.8	77.1	77.2	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	82.7	84.8	84.1	84.2
Electrical Machinery .. .	527.6	542.5	543.4	546.9	122.2	128.4	128.0	129.0	649.8	670.9	671.4	675.9
Electrical Wires and Cables .. .	136.4	141.8	141.8	142.9	47.1	50.5	50.2	50.5	183.5	192.3	192.0	193.4
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus ..	40.2	42.0	41.9	41.8	22.2	23.7	23.5	23.6	62.4	65.7	65.4	65.4
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones ..	27.4	28.3	28.4	28.4	21.5	23.0	23.0	23.3	54.2	57.3	57.4	57.9
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps ..	32.7	34.3	34.4	34.6	21.5	23.0	23.0	23.3	54.2	57.3	57.4	57.9
Batteries and Accumulators .. .	23.0	25.7	25.9	26.0	26.1	29.8	29.4	29.3	49.1	55.5	55.3	55.3
Other Electrical Goods .. .	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.7	8.2	9.1	9.0	9.1	19.8	20.6	20.6	20.8
Vehicles												
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles ..	1,005.7	1,035.4	1,036.0	1,039.1	176.4	184.9	184.3	185.2	1,182.1	1,220.3	1,220.3	1,224.3
Motor Repairs and Garages .. .	277.4	289.8	289.8	289.7	47.6	48.3	48.2	48.4	325.0	338.1	338.0	338.1
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft .. .	240.0	246.7	246.5	247.4	37.9	41.3	41.2	41.5	277.9	288.0	287.7	288.9
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft .. .	205.9	212.3	213.0	214.3	34.1	35.4	35.4	35.7	240.0	247.7	248.4	250.0
Locomotive Manufacture .. .	122.9	130.7	131.0	131.7	45.0	48.1	47.8	47.9	167.9	178.8	178.8	179.6
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams .. .	74.6	71.3	71.2	71.3	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	79.4	76.1	76.0	76.1
Carts, Perambulators, etc. .. .	79.9	79.7	79.7	79.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	84.0	83.8	83.8	84.0
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified												
Tools and Cutlery .. .	322.5	330.1	331.0	332.2	188.9	196.7	194.2	193.7	511.4	526.8	525.2	525.9
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	26.9	27.1	27.1	27.2	19.0	19.4	19.2	19.1	45.9	46.3	46.3	46.3
Iron and Steel Forgings .. .	23.2	24.5	24.6	24.7	18.5	19.6	19.4	19.2	41.7	44.1	44.0	43.9
Wire and Wire Manufactures .. .	33.8	34.6	34.8	35.0	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.8	39.2	40.4	40.6	40.8
Hollow-ware .. .	28.5	30.1	30.1	30.3	10.2	10.9	10.8	10.9	38.7	41.0	40.9	41.2
Brass Manufactures .. .	27.3	27.9	27.9	27.9	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.9	61.2	60.9	60.9	60.9
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified ..	31.8	32.2	32.3	32.5	18.5	18.9	18.7	18.9	50.3	51.1	51.0	51.4
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.												
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments	88.1	90.1	90.2	90.7	56.1	58.4	57.8	57.9	144.2	148.5	148.0	148.6
Watches and Clocks .. .	56.7	57.6	57.7	58.1	32.1	33.1	32.9	33.0	88.8	90.7	90.6	91.1
Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.6	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	17.7	18.5	18.4	18.4
Musical Instruments .. .	15.0	15.4	15.4	15.5	13.7	14.2	13.9	13.9	28.7	29.3	29.3	29.4
Textiles												
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. .. .	413.0	399.4	399.9	402.0	568.7	545.7	543.3	547.2	981.7	945.1	943.2	949.2
Cotton Weaving, etc. .. .	57.5	50.5	50.7	50.9	107.6	96.1	95.6	96.5	165.1	146.6	146.3	147.4
Woolen and Worsted .. .	40.8	37.6	37.4	37.5	81.5	74.6	73.8	74.1	122.3	112.2	111.2	111.6
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production .. .	92.8	91.4	91.6	91.6	117.9	115.5	116.0	116.6	210.7	207.9	207.6	208.7
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk .. .	28.7	29.2	29.2	29.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	39.1	39.3	39.3	39.3
Linen and Soft Hemp .. .	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.1	31.6	31.0	30.9	31.1	53.3	52.8	52.8	53.2
Jute .. .	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	7.1	6.6	6.6	6.6	11.4	10.8	10.7	10.7
Rope, Twine and Net .. .	9.1	8.8	8.9	9.0	11.3	11.0	11.1	11.2	20.4	19.8	20.0	20.2
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods .. .	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.2	15.5	15.0	14.8	14.9
Lace .. .	35.5	35.3	35.4	35.6	89.8	89.9	89.9	90.8	125.2	125.3	125.3	126.4
Carpets .. .	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.5
Narrow Fabrics .. .	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.9	16.4	15.1	15.2	15.2	29.9	29.9	29.9	30.1
Made-up Textiles .. .	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.7	15.6	15.7	15.7	22.6	22.8	22.7	22.8
Textile Finishing, etc. .. .	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.3	21.3	21.1	20.9	21.1	30.7	30.2	30.0	30.4
Other Textile Industries .. .	61.3	59.4	59.4	59.5	31.1	29.9	29.8	29.9	92.4	89.3	89.2	89.4
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur												
Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery	42.6	41.2	41.1	41.2	30.5	29.9	29.9	29.9	72.7	71.7	71.0	71.1
Leather Goods .. .	28.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	36.7	35.7	35.6	35.7
Fur .. .	9.2	8.9	8.8	8.8	16.9	17.1	16.7	16.6	26.1	26.0	25.5	25.4
Clothing												
Tailoring .. .	185.2	178.9	178.5	179.4	455.2	450.3	447.8	453.4	640.4	629.2	626.3	632.8
Dressmaking .. .	72.3	71.0	70.7	71.1	199.3	194.8	193.4	195.1	272.2	265.8	264.1	266.2
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. .. .	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.3	80.2	78.5	78.0	79.6	90.5	88.2	88.2	89.9
Hats, Caps and Millinery .. .	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	64.9	66.9	65.9	67.0	72.9	74.5	74.5	75.6
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified ..	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.9	13.2	12.5	12.5	12.5	20.5	19.4	19.4	19.4
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc.	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	32.9	33.4	33.1	33.6	41.9	42.4	42.1	42.6
Repair of Boots and Shoes .. .	61.0	57.7	57.8	58.1	61.7	61.4	61.2	61.9	122.7	119.1	119.0	120.0
Food, Drink and Tobacco												
Grain Milling .. .	486.0	494.1	491.8	4								

Unemployment at 13th February, 1956

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 16th January and 13th February, 1956, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
16th January ..	165,202	7,974	83,119	7,615	263,910
13th February ..	179,960	6,495	82,887	6,286	275,628
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	+ 14,758	- 1,479	- 232	- 1,329	+ 11,718

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 13th February represented 1.3 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 16th January was 1.2.

An analysis of the figures for 13th February according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	47,011	47,475	66,556	161,042	18,918	179,960
Boys under 18	3,317	2,011	6,656	6,031	464	6,495
Women 18 and over	22,414	24,110	28,100	74,624	8,263	82,887
Girls under 18	2,743	1,954	909	5,606	680	6,286
Total ..	75,485	75,550	96,268	247,303	28,325	275,628

The total of 275,628 includes 43,442 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 13th February, 1956, 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 16th January, 1956, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
	Males					
London and South-Eastern ..	12,591	9,796	8,679	31,066	4,346	35,412
Eastern ..	3,247	3,831	3,850	10,928	4,118	15,046
Southern ..	2,032	2,012	2,478	6,522	188	6,710
South-Western ..	2,628	3,182	4,349	10,159	227	10,386
Midland ..	4,228	1,543	1,588	7,359	840	8,199
North-Midland ..	1,952	1,527	1,864	5,343	502	5,845
E. and W. Ridings ..	2,736	2,586	3,607	8,929	1,295	10,224
North-Western ..	7,359	7,541	8,795	23,695	1,842	25,537
Northern ..	3,617	4,473	6,949	15,039	1,525	16,564
Scotland ..	7,492	10,184	18,461	36,137	4,190	40,327
Wales ..	2,446	2,811	6,639	11,896	309	12,205
Great Britain ..	50,328	49,486	67,259	167,073	19,382	186,455
	Females					
London and South-Eastern ..	6,145	4,027	2,197	12,369	772	13,141
Eastern ..	4,391	1,374	1,170	3,688	359	4,047
Southern ..	1,244	1,671	1,436	4,351	153	4,504
South-Western ..	1,327	2,043	2,124	5,494	138	5,632
Midland ..	2,078	977	597	3,652	1,471	5,123
North-Midland ..	976	1,006	1,126	3,108	647	3,755
E. and W. Ridings ..	1,368	1,077	901	3,346	805	4,151
North-Western ..	4,181	4,212	3,793	12,186	3,048	15,234
Northern ..	1,674	2,409	3,273	7,356	494	7,850
Scotland ..	3,624	5,186	9,312	18,122	775	18,897
Wales ..	1,396	2,082	3,080	6,558	281	6,839
Great Britain ..	25,157	26,064	29,009	80,230	8,943	89,173
	Total					
London and South-Eastern ..	18,736	13,823	10,876	43,435	5,118	48,553
Eastern ..	4,391	5,205	5,020	14,616	4,477	19,093
Southern ..	3,276	3,683	3,914	10,873	341	11,214
South-Western ..	3,955	5,225	6,473	15,653	365	16,018
Midland ..	6,306	2,520	2,185	11,011	2,311	13,322
North-Midland ..	2,928	2,533	2,990	8,451	1,149	9,600
E. and W. Ridings ..	4,104	3,663	4,508	12,275	2,100	14,375
North-Western ..	11,540	11,753	12,588	35,881	4,890	40,771
Northern ..	5,291	6,882	10,222	22,395	2,019	24,414
Scotland ..	11,116	15,370	27,773	54,259	4,965	59,224
Wales ..	3,842	4,893	9,719	18,454	590	19,044
Great Britain ..	75,485	75,550	96,268	247,303	28,325	275,628

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 13th February, 1956, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 13th February, 1956			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	35,412	13,141	48,553	1.1	0.6	0.9
Eastern ..	15,046	4,047	19,093	1.9	1.0	1.1
Southern ..	6,710	4,504	11,214	1.0	1.3	1.1
South-Western ..	10,386	5,632	16,018	1.4	1.5	1.4
Midland ..	8,199	5,123	13,322	0.6	0.7	0.6
North-Midland ..	5,845	3,755	9,600	0.6	0.8	0.7
East and West Ridings ..	10,224	4,151	14,375	0.8	0.7	0.8
North-Western ..	25,537	15,234	40,771	1.4	1.3	1.4
Northern ..	16,564	7,850	24,414	1.9	2.1	1.9
Scotland ..	40,327	18,897	59,224	2.9	2.5	2.7
Wales ..	12,205	6,839	19,044	1.8	2.5	2.0
Great Britain ..	186,455	89,173	275,628	1.3	1.2	1.3

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 February, 1956, was 312,396, including 205,540 men, 8,149 boys, 91,625 women and 7,082 girls. Of the total, 282,474 (including 3,946 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 29,922 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 13th February, 1956, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				
London and South-Eastern ..	29,996	1,070	11,571	798	43,435
Eastern ..	10,603	325	3,417	271	14,616
Southern ..	6,245	277	3,974	377	10,873
South-Western ..	9,879	280	5,070	424	15,653
Midland ..	7,162	197	3,482	170	11,011
North-Midland ..	5,161	182	2,862	246	8,451
E. and W. Ridings ..	8,707	222	3,083	263	12,275
North-Western ..	22,683	1,012	11,619	567	35,881
Northern ..	14,476	563	6,796	560	22,395
Scotland ..	34,645	1,492	16,907	1,215	54,259
Wales ..	11,485	411	5,843	715	18,454
Great Britain ..	161,042	6,031	74,624	5,606	247,303
Northern Ireland ..	25,188	1,638	7,676	669	35,171
United Kingdom ..	186,230	7,669	82,300	6,275	282,474
	Temporarily Stopped				
London and South-Eastern ..	4,295	51	729	43	5,118
Eastern ..	2,061	57	345	14	4,477
Southern ..	1,185	3	146	7	341
South-Western ..	222	5	136	2	365
Midland ..	814	26	1,398	73	2,311
North-Midland ..	483	19	570	77	1,149
E. and W. Ridings ..	1,262	33	691	114	2,100
North-Western ..	1,803	39	2,874	174	4,890
Northern ..	1,483	42	463	31	2,019
Scotland ..	4,004	186	672	103	4,965
Wales ..	306	3	239	42	590
Great Britain ..	18,918	464	8,263	680	28,325
Northern Ireland ..	392	16	1,062	127	1,597
United Kingdom ..	19,310	480	9,325	807	29,922
	Total Registered as Unemployed				
London and South-Eastern ..	34,291	1,121	12,300	841	48,553
Eastern ..	14,664	382	3,762	285	19,093
Southern ..	6,430	280	4,120	384	11,214
South-Western ..	10,101	285	5,206	426	16,018
Midland ..	7,976	223	4,880	243	13,322
North-Midland ..	5,644	196	3,432	323	9,600
E. and W. Ridings ..	9,969	255	3,774	377	14,375
North-Western ..	24,486	1,051	14,493	741	40,771
Northern ..	15,959	605	7,259	591	24,414
Scotland ..	38,649	1,678	17,579	1,318	59,224
Wales ..	11,791	414	6,082	757	19,044
Great Britain ..	179,960	6,495	82,887	6,286	275,628
Northern Ireland ..	25,580	1,654	8,738	796	36,768
United Kingdom ..	205,540	8,149	91,625	7,082	312,396

* Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of employees.

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 February, 1956, 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 16th January, 1956.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 13th February, 1956					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 16th Jan., 1956
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
London and South-Eastern	34,291	1,121	12,300	841	48,553	+ 3,989
London (Administrative County) ..	12,829	260	4,196	170	17,455	+ 84
Acton ..	115	7	32	4	158	+ 16
Brentford and Chiswick ..	108	4	66	2	180	+ 3
Brighton and Hove ..	2,101	47	644	16	2,808	+ 214
Chatham ..	687	33	454	27	1,201	+ 355
Croydon ..	728	12	139	17	896	+ 115
Dagenham ..	318	20	102	14	454	+ 29
Ealing ..	202	8	111	9	330	+ 10
East Ham ..	229	25	69	17	340	+ 18
Enfield ..	379	13	89	8	489	+ 155
Harrow and Wembley ..	340	36	189	18	583	+ 21
Hayes and Harlington ..	51	10	28	10	99	+ 22
Hendon ..	299	25	95	12	431	+ 1
Ilford ..	498	12	94	8	612	+ 55
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	807	18	110	3	938	+ 87
Tottenham ..	680	20	211	27	938	+ 165
West Ham ..	601	25	169	20	815	+ 1
Willesden ..	433	22	114	7	576	+ 64
Eastern ..	14,664	382	3,762	285	19,093	+ 5,976
Bedford ..	86	2	73	4	165	+ 7
Cambridge ..	143	2	58	—	203	+ 17
Ipswich ..	571	24	115	15	725	+ 207
Luton ..	128	4	48	4	184	+ 87
Norwich ..	1,782	13	177	4	1,976	+ 247
Southend-on-Sea ..	1,107	26	209	1	1,343	+ 199
Watford ..	136	7	77	1	221	+ 8
South-Western ..	6,430	280	4,120	384	11,214	+ 388
Bournemouth ..	824	10	400	16	1,250	+ 41
Oxford ..	102	3	54	3	162	+ 33
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) ..	1,208	31	982	33	2,254	+ 112
Reading ..	187	6	80	2	275	+ 39
Slough ..	132	6	80	2	220	+ 15
Southampton ..	858	34	453	20	1,365	+ 149
South-Western ..	10,101	285	5,206	426	16,018	+ 357
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) ..	1,585	40	443			

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 February, 1956. 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		Total			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	9,449	2,975	3,243	973	12,692	3,948	16,640	18,775	4,101	22,876
Agriculture and Horticulture	6,248	2,921	566	971	6,814	3,892	10,706	12,727	4,044	16,771
Forestry	363	45	96	—	459	45	504	518	45	563
Fishing	2,838	9	2,581	2	5,419	11	5,430	5,530	12	5,542
Mining and Quarrying	1,432	167	175	2	1,607	169	1,776	2,209	178	2,387
Coal Mining*	823	123	103	1	926	124	1,050	1,050	124	1,174
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	18	—	—	—	18	—	18	—	—	18
Stone Quarrying and Mining	290	8	55	—	345	8	353	264	13	277
Slate Quarrying and Mining	56	—	5	—	61	—	61	61	—	122
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	128	3	11	1	139	4	143	245	4	249
Other Mining and Quarrying	117	33	—	—	117	33	150	122	37	159
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2,542	865	644	1,186	3,186	2,051	5,237	3,482	2,064	5,546
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	758	144	47	28	805	172	977	882	175	1,057
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	337	289	373	1,146	1,435	2,145	3,580	1,437	2,171	3,608
Glass (other than containers)	258	183	10	—	258	193	451	267	198	465
Glass Containers	251	125	2	1	253	126	379	255	126	381
Cement	35	2	—	—	37	2	39	41	2	43
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	903	122	220	1	1,123	123	1,246	1,303	126	1,429
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2,235	1,321	5	30	2,240	1,351	3,591	2,353	1,369	3,722
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	82	3	1	—	83	3	86	83	3	86
Chemicals and Dyes	1,027	320	2	4	1,029	324	1,353	1,113	325	1,438
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	86	224	—	1	86	225	311	88	230	318
Explosives and Fireworks	307	408	1	19	308	427	735	310	429	739
Paint and Varnish	227	53	—	—	227	53	280	235	54	289
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	137	231	—	6	137	237	374	141	245	386
Mineral Oil Refining	173	24	1	—	174	24	198	184	25	209
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	196	58	—	—	196	58	254	199	58	257
Metal Manufacture	2,890	567	276	7	3,166	574	3,740	3,325	576	3,901
Blast Furnaces	91	6	—	—	93	6	99	106	6	112
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	876	139	3	1	879	140	1,019	962	141	1,103
Iron Foundries	985	262	228	6	1,213	268	1,481	1,254	269	1,523
Tinplate Manufacture	44	27	1	—	45	27	72	46	27	73
Steel Sheet Manufacture	68	9	18	—	86	9	95	86	9	95
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	231	40	—	—	231	40	271	239	40	279
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	595	84	24	—	619	84	703	632	84	716
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	12,881	4,077	285	63	13,166	4,140	17,306	14,099	4,269	18,368
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	4,503	164	195	5	4,698	169	4,867	5,014	173	5,187
Marine Engineering	355	41	1	—	356	41	397	366	41	407
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	173	32	19	1	192	33	225	200	33	233
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	105	5	—	—	105	5	110	130	5	135
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	244	62	1	1	245	70	315	249	71	320
Stationary Engines	60	12	—	—	60	12	72	70	13	83
Textile Machinery and Accessories	224	70	5	26	229	96	325	344	127	471
Ordnance and Small Arms	222	129	—	—	222	129	351	228	130	358
Constructional Engineering	796	44	9	—	805	44	849	831	45	876
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	3,971	1,135	33	21	4,004	1,156	5,160	4,289	1,185	5,474
Electrical Machinery	285	1	2	—	287	699	434	291	725	1,016
Electrical Wires and Cables	217	151	2	—	219	151	370	233	157	390
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	135	196	—	—	135	196	331	197	334	531
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	750	793	1	4	751	797	1,548	826	826	1,674
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	83	264	—	1	83	265	348	268	352	620
Batteries and Accumulators	64	109	—	—	64	109	173	69	112	181
Other Electrical Goods	568	578	18	2	586	580	1,166	595	594	1,189
Vehicles	4,151	953	60	19	4,211	972	5,183	4,666	1,056	5,722
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	1,175	222	44	11	1,219	233	1,452	1,308	236	1,544
Motor Repairs and Garages	1,622	238	8	4	1,630	242	1,872	1,879	265	2,144
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	508	182	3	—	511	182	693	588	204	792
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	447	263	—	4	447	267	714	468	271	739
Locomotive Manufacture	174	19	—	—	174	19	194	177	19	196
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	175	6	3	—	178	6	184	180	7	187
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	50	23	1	—	51	23	74	66	54	120
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	2,457	1,689	93	154	2,550	1,843	4,393	2,654	1,882	4,536
Tools and Cutlery	157	11	16	4	173	115	288	178	115	293
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	121	147	—	—	121	147	268	123	147	270
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	191	14	18	—	209	14	223	225	14	239
Wire and Wire Manufactures	168	94	—	26	168	120	288	171	292	470
Hollow-ware	201	324	16	12	217	336	553	227	352	579
Brass Manufactures	149	118	—	—	149	118	267	159	118	277
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	1,470	881	43	112	1,513	993	2,506	1,571	1,015	2,586
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	424	389	6	69	430	458	888	448	483	931
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	213	180	—	1	213	181	394	218	197	415
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	88	131	1	—	89	131	220	98	134	232
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	68	62	2	6	70	68	138	72	74	146
Musical Instruments	55	16	3	62	58	78	136	60	78	138
Textiles	2,777	3,882	1,995	3,243	4,772	7,125	11,897	6,216	9,072	15,288
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	426	534	439	865	1,291	1,599	2,464	891	1,648	2,539
Cotton Weaving, etc.	229	572	264	918	493	1,490	1,983	509	1,496	2,005
Woolen and Worsted	472	496	156	215	628	711	1,339	652	742	1,394
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	89	59	24	—	113	59	172	142	79	221
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	81	189	18	99	288	387	126	296	422	718
Linen and Soft Hemp	82	157	—	16	82	173	255	103	160	263
Jute	398	154	—	5	398	159	557	401	160	561
Rope, Twine and Net	67	248	3	15	70	263	333	88	414	502
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	144	426	276	481	420	907	1,327	447	945	1,392
Lace	23	40	4	7	27	47	70	42	70	112
Carpets	80	193	572	257	652	450	1,102	678	497	1,175
Narrow Fabrics	39	6	—	—	39	6	45	106	15	121
Made-up Textiles	127	325	17	40	164	365	509	188	716	904
Textile Finishing, etc.	396	310	211	83	607	393	1,000	839	474	1,313
Other Textile Industries	124	88	5	27	129	115	244	132	115	247

* 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 included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	390	272	118	267	508	539	1,047	517	550	1,067
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	243	89	95	24	338	113	451	343	116	459
Leather Goods	80	158	6	220	86	378	464	90	386	476
Fur	67	25	17	23	84	48	132	84	48	132
Clothing	1,562	2,806	568	869	2,130	3,675	5,805	2,357	5,215	7,572
Tailoring	852	1,472	243	469	1,095	1,941	3,036	1,175	2,077	3,252
Dressmaking	55	473	1	43	56	516	572	60	589	649
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	33	349	—	48	33	397	430	54	81	865
Hats, Caps and Millinery	48	62	141	104	189	166	355	202	171	373
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	57	177	61	49	118	226	344	142	1,089	1,231
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	211	248	98	156	309	404	713	339	452	791
Repair of Boots and Shoes	306	25	24	—	330	25	355	385	26	411
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,233	6,004	50	394	6,283	6,398	12,681	7,136	7,592	14,728
Grain Milling	222	79	2	—	224	79	303			

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the four-week periods ended 11th January and 8th February, 1956, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges 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 11th January, 1956		Four weeks ended 8th February, 1956		Total Number of Placings, 15th Dec., 1955, to 8th Feb., 1956 (8 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over ..	103,365	154,851	138,343	154,003	241,708
Boys under 18 ..	26,920	51,955	15,735	50,198	42,655
Women aged 18 and over ..	48,294	97,661	66,516	97,932	114,810
Girls under 18 ..	27,889	68,431	14,539	66,283	42,428
Total ..	206,468	372,898	235,133	368,416	441,601

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.

Industry Group	Placings during eight weeks ended 8th February, 1956					Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th February, 1956				
	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 ..	1,710	1,026	847	172	3,755	17,554	1,645	290	294	19,783
Mining and Quarrying ..	2,591	2,805	44	44	5,484	5,959	1,237	53	36	7,285
Coal Mining ..	1,822	2,748	19	18	4,607	4,854	1,143	22	11	6,030
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal ..	6,127	976	1,455	475	9,033	2,066	1,362	1,121	1,121	5,901
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	6,626	558	2,235	887	10,306	3,643	574	1,667	1,176	7,060
Metal Manufacture ..	11,168	1,301	894	281	13,644	5,315	1,327	525	396	7,563
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods ..	30,698	6,598	9,652	2,770	49,718	21,612	5,310	6,882	3,315	37,119
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	7,889	686	161	42	8,778	2,717	169	26	14	2,926
Engineering ..	18,071	5,070	4,516	1,514	29,171	15,372	4,364	3,058	2,188	24,982
Electrical Goods ..	4,738	842	4,975	1,214	11,769	3,523	777	3,798	1,113	9,211
Vehicles ..	14,618	3,304	2,887	896	21,705	15,015	2,282	2,301	1,036	20,634
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified ..	7,259	1,675	4,040	1,027	14,001	3,503	2,157	2,616	1,921	10,197
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. ..	1,078	505	963	340	2,886	1,117	762	846	846	3,490
Textiles ..	6,274	1,118	6,135	3,376	16,903	2,139	2,911	9,248	7,396	21,694
Cotton ..	1,282	262	1,829	649	4,022	590	1,063	3,549	2,233	7,435
Wool ..	1,679	199	1,278	539	3,695	504	808	2,372	1,710	5,394
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	563	229	327	237	1,356	279	437	564	774	2,054
Clothing (including Footwear) ..	1,456	850	5,464	6,076	13,846	1,232	2,263	14,390	10,225	28,101
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	7,681	1,617	2,887	1,733	19,438	2,240	1,410	3,387	2,710	9,747
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	3,417	2,170	922	444	6,953	1,603	1,601	755	923	4,882
Paper and Printing ..	2,055	1,100	1,961	2,076	7,192	1,522	3,298	7,188	7,188	14,376
Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods ..	1,557	389	1,266	1,039	4,251	512	323	911	1,144	2,890
Printing ..	498	711	695	1,037	2,941	730	803	611	2,154	4,298
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	3,360	618	2,799	970	7,747	1,035	568	1,474	1,443	4,220
Building and Contracting ..	54,558	4,718	425	271	59,972	18,477	3,750	540	23,092	83,867
Building ..	37,286	3,463	259	173	41,181	13,565	2,913	2,301	3,500	16,834
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	6,018	288	177	142	6,625	2,106	332	156	117	2,711
Transport and Communication ..	36,191	2,478	14,283	1,078	54,030	25,575	3,453	2,628	1,044	32,700
Distributive Trades ..	13,637	5,873	12,482	12,038	44,030	6,608	10,825	10,119	15,580	43,132
Insurance, Banking and Finance ..	720	235	729	791	2,475	910	732	1,108	1,713	4,463
Public Administration ..	12,333	610	3,389	593	16,925	9,217	644	3,508	861	14,230
National Government Service ..	3,349	176	2,188	323	6,036	5,141	197	2,524	481	8,345
Local Government Service ..	8,984	434	1,201	270	10,889	4,076	445	984	380	5,885
Professional Services ..	2,973	510	7,285	1,467	12,235	2,223	1,852	7,602	3,669	15,346
Miscellaneous Services ..	8,597	1,493	28,028	3,224	41,342	3,342	1,638	24,695	6,149	35,824
Entertainments, Sports, etc. ..	926	305	1,077	164	2,472	390	425	757	306	1,878
Catering ..	6,025	384	18,605	770	25,784	1,603	433	12,076	1,434	15,546
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc. ..	796	549	2,643	1,022	5,010	285	258	2,281	1,583	4,407
Grand Total ..	241,708	42,655	114,810	42,428	441,601	154,003	50,198	97,932	66,283	368,416

The following Table gives Regional analyses of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 11th January, and the four weeks ended 8th February, 1956, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each 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
<i>Four weeks ended 11th January, 1956</i>										
London and South-Eastern ..	23,415	33,697	6,171	13,532	12,356	37,444	6,017	21,622	47,959	106,295
Eastern ..	5,286	11,716	1,848	3,266	2,586	6,291	1,790	3,869	11,510	25,142
Southern ..	5,725	12,139	1,069	2,343	2,915	4,084	1,343	2,447	11,052	21,013
South-Western ..	6,983	11,511	1,053	2,057	3,560	3,450	1,329	2,730	12,925	19,748
Midland ..	9,330	23,050	2,972	8,317	5,345	9,663	2,715	7,352	18,562	48,382
North-Midland ..	6,307	14,489	1,995	5,773	2,345	6,483	2,131	6,584	12,778	33,129
East and West Ridings ..	8,778	11,728	2,636	6,047	3,193	7,935	2,457	7,610	17,064	33,320
North-Western ..	17,783	15,032	3,693	5,543	7,780	13,851	4,140	8,378	33,396	42,804
Northern ..	5,403	6,628	1,866	1,609	3,031	2,607	2,103	2,267	12,403	13,111
Scotland ..	9,474	7,277	1,986	2,514	4,923	4,258	2,415	4,470	18,798	18,519
Wales ..	4,881	7,584	1,631	1,154	2,060	1,595	1,449	1,102	10,021	11,435
Great Britain ..	103,365	154,851	26,920	51,955	48,294	97,661	27,889	68,431	206,468	372,898
<i>Four weeks ended 8th February, 1956</i>										
London and South-Eastern ..	31,569	32,382	4,032	13,205	17,665	36,838	3,052	21,798	56,318	104,223
Eastern ..	7,062	11,652	762	3,291	3,579	6,397	727	3,768	12,130	25,108
Southern ..	6,457	11,877	697	2,301	2,911	4,287	791	2,331	10,856	20,796
South-Western ..	7,263	11,261	716	1,871	3,023	3,593	935	2,219	11,937	18,944
Midland ..	14,623	22,884	971	8,019	5,618	9,371	1,020	7,061	22,232	47,335
North-Midland ..	9,107	14,513	773	5,354	3,389	6,639	749	6,507	14,018	33,013
East and West Ridings ..	12,265	12,084	914	5,847	5,805	8,110	857	7,186	19,841	33,227
North-Western ..	21,274	15,814	2,425	5,737	10,318	14,287	1,959	8,097	35,772	43,935
Northern ..	8,752	6,757	1,372	1,338	4,228	2,578	1,965	1,994	15,722	12,667
Scotland ..	13,948	7,464	2,150	2,170	7,746	4,363	2,147	4,288	25,991	18,285
Wales ..	6,023	7,315	918	1,065	2,234	1,469	937	1,034	10,112	10,883
Great Britain ..	138,343	154,003	15,735	50,198	66,516	97,932	14,539	66,283	235,133	368,416

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, 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 eight weeks ended 8th February, 1956, 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 8th February, 1956.

Of the total of 116,990 men placed in employment during the four weeks ended 14th December, 1955, 24,232 (20.7 per cent.) were aged 40 and over, of whom 1,468 were aged 65 and over. Among the 56,621 women placed in employment during the same period 13,033 (23.0 per cent.) were aged 40 and over, of whom 751 were aged 60 and over.

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the five-week period ended 31st December, 1955, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

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

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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 5 weeks* ended 31st December, 1955

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal ..	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.8	2.8
Bricks and Fireclay Goods ..	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.5
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles) ..	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.8	3.2
Glass (other than Containers) ..	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.8	4.5	2.5
Glass Containers ..	2.8	2.1	2.7	3.0	4.9	3.4
Cement ..	0.8	1.7	0.8	1.1	2.1	1.1
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures ..	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.0
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	3.5	2.1
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ..	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4
Chemicals and Dyes ..	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.7	1.8
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. ..	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	4.2	3.3
Explosives and Fireworks ..	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.1	2.8	1.7
Paint and Varnish ..	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.8	3.6	2.4
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc. ..	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	4.1	2.6
Mineral Oil Refining ..	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.2	2.1	1.3
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. ..	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	4.5	2.4
Metal Manufacture ..	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.5	1.8
Blast Furnaces ..	1.6	0.5	1.5	1.5	0.7	1.5
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. ..	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.		

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 February, 1956, and the corresponding figures for 17th January, 1956, and 15th February, 1955. 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 Feb., 1956	17th Jan., 1956	15th Feb., 1955	21st Feb., 1956	17th Jan., 1956	15th Feb., 1955
London and S. Eastern :						
London and Middlesex ..	120.2	117.6	117.2	4.2	3.8	4.0
Remainder	99.9	91.2	93.1	4.0	3.7	3.6
Eastern	60.8	54.2	54.4	2.4	2.1	2.1
Southern	49.0	41.8	44.5	1.7	1.7	1.8
South-Western	70.3	56.3	59.1	2.4	2.4	2.4
Midland	100.0	92.9	95.1	4.9	4.6	4.7
North-Midland	73.8	65.2	64.5	5.5	5.3	5.2
East and West Ridings ..	116.8	100.5	94.2	8.7	8.1	8.1
North-Western	189.4	178.1	173.9	8.0	7.6	7.4
Northern	91.3	78.1	72.8	8.1	7.7	7.9
Scotland	147.3	131.8	133.5	8.4	8.2	7.8
Wales	77.1	71.3	70.1	7.4	6.9	6.6
Total, Great Britain ..	1,195.8	1,079.1	1,072.5	65.8	62.3	61.5

The proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work owing to sickness remains fairly constant at between 65 and 66 per cent., except in epidemic periods, when it may rise to about 69 per cent. In the totals for industrial injury the proportion remains constant throughout the year at about 88 per cent.

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness represented 6.0 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

Work of Appointments Services

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

Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, 26-28 King Street, St. James's

Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number, Whitehall 6200), but it also has a representative at the Scottish Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

The Register, which is assisted by Advisory Committees composed of members of the professions concerned, provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The normal qualification for enrolment is a university degree in science or engineering or membership of a recognised professional institution. A Higher National Certificate in engineering subjects, applied physics, chemistry or metallurgy is also an acceptable qualification. 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 February was 3,233*; this figure included 2,421 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 812 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 17th January and 18th February (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 17th January	5,097
„ notified during period	779
„ filled during period	114
„ cancelled or withdrawn	501
„ unfilled at 13th February	5,261

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 February was 13,237†, consisting of 12,043 men and 1,194 women. The registrants included 4,869 men and 539 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 7,174 men and 655 women were, at the time of their registration, in employment but requiring other posts; in the majority of cases the employment was of a temporary nature or was unsuitable having regard to their qualifications and experience or the personal circumstances of the registrant.

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

Appointments Office	Wholly Unemployed		In Employment		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
London	3,636	403	4,406	476	8,921
Northern	817	83	1,939	100	2,939
Scottish	416	53	829	79	1,377
Total	4,869	539	7,174	655	13,237

During the period 17th January to 13th February, 1956, there were new registrations by 1,299 men and 198 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,426 men and 190 women were withdrawn.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives), notified, filled, etc., between 17th January and 13th February.

Vacancies outstanding at 17th January	Men‡	Women
„ notified during period	2,223	249
„ cancelled or withdrawn during period	760	80
„ filled during period	472	41
„ unfilled at 13th February	2,556	246

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 16th August, 1955, to 13th February, 1956, were 1,531 for men and 226 for women, and included 31 filled by registered disabled men and 48 filled by registered disabled women.

* This figure includes 268 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 115 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

† These figures include 1,631 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit but exclude 99 persons registered for overseas employment only. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

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

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in January

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 28th January was 702,100, compared with 699,900 for the five weeks ended 31st December, 1955, and 707,700 for the four weeks ended 29th January, 1955. The total numbers who were effectively employed* were 629,100 in January, 631,300 in December, 1955, and 637,900 in January, 1955; 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 January, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with December, 1955, and January, 1955. 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 January, 1956	Increase (+) or decrease (–) compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 31st December, 1955	4 weeks ended 29th January, 1955
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)	47,300	+ 200	+ 300
Durham	102,100	+ 100	—
North Eastern	138,700	+ 500	+ 1,700
North Western	58,800	+ 300	— 500
East Midlands	102,000	+ 600	+ 200
West Midlands	56,600	+ 100	+ 1,700
South Western	105,600	+ 100	+ 3,000
South Eastern	7,000	+ 100	+ 400
England and Wales	618,100	+ 2,000	— 6,000
Scotland	84,000	+ 200	+ 400
Great Britain	702,100	+ 2,200	— 5,600

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of January, about 7,390 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,880; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 2,510. During the five weeks of December there was a net increase of 730.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.80 in January, 4.71 in December, 1955, and 4.89 in January, 1955. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.30, 5.17 and 5.37.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in January, 1956, and in December, 1955, and January, 1955. 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)

	January, 1956	December, 1955	January, 1955
Coal-face Workers :			
Voluntary	5.39	5.87	5.01
Involuntary	10.05	8.91	9.31
All workers :			
Voluntary	4.21	4.41	4.02
Involuntary	9.44	8.15	8.97

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.37 tons in January, compared with 3.32 tons in the previous month and 3.27 tons in January, 1955.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.26 tons in January; for each of the months December, 1955, and January, 1955, the figure was 1.24 tons.

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

† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,749,500 in October, 1955, an increase of 0.1 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 2.8 per cent. compared with October, 1954.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st November, 1955, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.1 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month but 5.1 per cent. higher than at 1st November, 1954. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st November was 0.4 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month but 6.1 per cent. higher than at 1st November, 1954.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The interim index of employment, published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics, indicates that the numbers employed in manufacturing industries in September, 1955, were 0.8 per cent. lower than in the previous month but 2.4 per cent. higher than in September, 1954. Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 522,950 in September, 1955, compared with 526,598 in the previous month and 517,193 in September, 1954. The numbers of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed were 11,781 at the end of September, compared with 13,613 at the end of the previous month and 13,185 at the end of September, 1954.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in December, 1955, is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 51,169,000. This was 1.0 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month, and 3.4 per cent. higher than for December, 1954. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in December, compared with the previous month, but an increase of 6.2 per cent. compared with December, 1954.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of December was about 2,427,000, compared with 2,398,000 at the middle of the previous month and 2,838,000 at the middle of December, 1954.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during December, 1955, was 115,049, compared with 96,632 in the previous month and 155,203 in December, 1954. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 57,476 working days. The total number of working days lost in December by persons wholly unemployed was 2,761,161, while 1,377,731 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of January was 144,982, of whom 44,017 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 142,673 and 42,658 at the beginning of the previous month and 177,870 and 57,345 at the beginning of January, 1955.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of January was 1,252,730, compared with 1,046,005 at the end of the previous month and 1,789,716 at the end of January, 1955. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 137,605, 139,845 and 185,443.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 18th February was 70,366, compared with 70,465 at 21st January, and 71,202 at 19th February, 1955.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of October, 1955, was 2,059,891, of whom 1,240,122 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 2,008,223, including 1,191,364 wholly unemployed and at the end of October, 1954, it was 2,085,565, including 1,230,674 wholly unemployed.



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WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in February

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 February resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £588,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,975,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £250 for 10,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in building and civil engineering, railway workshops, electricity supply undertakings, laundries, cocoa, chocolate and confectionery manufacture and chemicals manufacture. Others receiving increases included workers in food manufacture, waterworks undertakings in England and Wales, vehicle building, the iron, steel and non-ferrous scrap industry, electrical cable making, hosiery and knitwear manufacture (Scotland), linen and cotton handkerchief manufacture (Northern Ireland), heating, ventilating and domestic engineering, inland waterways, and forestry. 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 building and civil engineering contracting, sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices gave an increase of 1d. an hour to adult workers. In railway workshops there were increases, payable retrospectively from January, of 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d. or 12s. a week for men, according to occupation. Workers in the electricity supply industry received increases of 4d. an hour. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for laundry workers were increased by 2d. an hour for men and women. The minimum rates agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturers' Industrial Group were increased by 10s. a week for men 21 years and over and by 7s. for women 18 and over. Workers other than maintenance and transport workers in heavy chemicals manufacture received increases of 2½d. an hour for men and 2¼d. for women 21 years and over.

In food manufacture there were increases of 9s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over and of 6s. 6d. for women 18 and over. In waterworks undertakings in England and Wales the consolidated rates were increased by 3d. an hour. In the vehicle building industry there were increases of 3½d., 3d. or 2½d. an hour, according to occupation, for men and 2½d. for women. In the iron, steel and non-ferrous scrap industry there was an increase of 2½d. an hour or 9s. 2d. a week for men other than transport workers and of 9s. a week for lorry drivers. Workpeople in electrical cable making received increases of 2½d. an hour or 9s. 2d. a week for men 21 years and over and of 2d. for women 18 and over. In the hosiery and knitwear trade in Scotland increases were awarded of 10s. 6d. a week for adult men and 7s. 6d. for women. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workpeople engaged in the manufacture of linen and cotton handkerchiefs and household goods and linen piece-goods in Northern Ireland were increased by 2d. an hour for male time-workers, and by 1½d. an hour for male

pieceworkers and female workers. For craftsmen and adult mates in the heating, ventilating and domestic engineering industry there was an increase of 1d. an hour. Certain maintenance workers, warehousemen, shore and floating staff employed on inland waterways received an increase of 9s. 2d. a week. There were increases of 3s. a week for adult male workers and 2s. for women employed by the Forestry Commission.

Of the total increase of £588,000, about £216,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; about £214,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £93,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £45,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; and about £20,000 resulted from arbitration awards.

Changes in January-February, 1956

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during January and February, 1956, and the aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	646,000	£ 240,400
Mining and Quarrying	12,500	3,600
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	33,500	13,900
Chemicals and Allied Trades	155,000	63,700
Metal Manufacture	192,000	20,200
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	22,000	8,800
Vehicles	131,000	68,500
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	43,000	18,100
Textiles	143,000	25,400
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	—	—
Clothing	193,000	57,200
Food, Drink and Tobacco	114,000	44,900
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	137,000	17,800
Paper and Printing	146,000	116,800
Other Manufacturing Industries	7,500	4,700
Building and Contracting	1,186,500	216,800
Gas, Electricity and Water	144,000	102,900
Transport and Communication	440,000	218,600
Distributive Trades	81,000	41,700
Public Administration	89,000	32,600
Miscellaneous Services	110,000	41,700
Total	4,026,000	1,358,300

In the corresponding months of 1955 there was a net increase of £1,176,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 4,728,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Forestry	Great Britain (5)	Beginning of pay week containing 30 Jan.	Male and female forest workers employed by the Forestry Commission	Increase in minimum rates of 3s. a week for male workers 21 years and over and 16s. for those aged 20 and under 21, of 4s. or 5s., according to age, for younger male workers, of 2s. for female workers 21 years and over, and of 1s., 2s. or 3s., according to age, for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 20 years and over—grade 3 (ordinary workers) 137s. a week, grade 2 140s. 6d., grade 1 144s.; women 21 years and over 103s.
Mining and Quarrying	Cumberland (8)	27 Feb.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased§ by 1d. a shift (7s. 10d. to 7s. 9d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (3s. 11d. to 3s. 10½d.) for boys.¶
	West Cumberland (9)	27 Feb.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased§ by 1d. a shift (7s. 11d. to 7s. 10d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (3s. 11½d. to 3s. 11d.) for boys.¶
	Portland (9)	6 Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers employed in limestone masonry works	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: Craftsmen 4s. 1d. an hour, labourers 3s. 6½d.
	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland and Durham (11)	6 Feb.	Freestone quarry workers	Increases of 1d. an hour for skilled workers and of proportional amounts for labourers. Rates after change: stone planing machinemen—grade A districts 4s. 0½d. an hour, grade A1 4s., grade A3 3s. 11d., quarrymen and grindstone turners—4s., 3s. 11½d., 3s. 10½d., carborundum sawyers—3s. 10d., 3s. 9½d., 3s. 8½d., cranemen—3s. 9d., 3s. 8½d., 3s. 7½d., labourers—3s. 2½d., 3s. 2d., 3s. 1d.

* 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.

‡ The adult male rate is now payable at the age of 20 (previously 21).

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

¶ Wages are subject to further *ad hoc* additions of amounts ranging from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d. a shift for men, with half the appropriate amounts for youths.

‡ Wages are subject to a war bonus of 8s. 4d. a shift for men and youths 18 and over, and of 4s. 2d. for boys.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying (continued)	Yorkshire (11)	6 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the freestone and sandstone quarrying industry	Increase of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, ordinary machinemen and kerb machinemen, and of proportional amounts for labourers and young learners. Rates after change: craftsmen—Zone A, grade 1 3s. 10½d. an hour, grade II 3s. 9d., grade III 3s. 7½d., Zone B 3s. 9d., 3s. 7½d., 3s. 6d., labourers—Zone A 3s. 2½d., Zone B 3s. 1½d., ordinary machinemen in Zones A and B 3s. 10½d., kerb machinemen 3s. 9½d., young learners—Zone A 11½d. at 15 years, rising to 3s. 4½d. at 20, Zone B 11½d. to 3s. 3½d.
	Cornwall and Devon (10)	Pay week commencing 6 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the granite industry	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: masons, smiths and fitters 4s. 1d. an hour, carborundum sawyers 3s. 11d., polishers 3s. 9½d., power crane drivers 3s. 8d., quarrymen and frame sawyers 3s. 7d.
	North Wales (12)	13 Feb.	Workpeople employed in slate quarries	Increase of 7s. 6d. a week for day men. Day wages after change, inclusive of bonus: quarrymen 144s. 2d. a week, labourers 139s. 7d.
Building Brick and Allied Industries	Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Peterborough districts (22)	First full pay week commencing on or after 13 Feb.	Workpeople employed in Fletton brick manufacture, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum time rates for men 20 years and over, of an equivalent amount for pieceworkers, either as a flat-rate payment or by the adjustment of piecework rates, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Basic rates after change: adult male general labourers 3s. 5½d. an hour; women 18 years and over 2s. 7d. an hour.
Glass Processing	Great Britain (28)	First full pay week in Feb.	Workpeople employed in processing plate and sheet glass	Increases* of 1d. an hour for men 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus: brilliant cutters, writers, stainers, gilders, embossers, sand-blasters and kiln firers, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 4s. 7d. an hour, Provincial area 4s. 5d., bevellers, silverers, sliders, cutters, leaded light makers, specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives first grade (complete process) and colour sprayers 4s. 3d., 4s. 1d. (lead light workers, Scotland 4s. 5d.), silk screen operatives second grade (operating screen and roller process) 4s., 3s. 10d., embossers' assistants and sand blasters' assistants 3s. 11d., 3s. 9d., silverers' assistants other than cleaners-up 3s. 10d., 3s. 8d., leaded light cementers and packers 3s. 9d., 3s. 7d., general labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up—London 3s. 8d., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 3s. 6d., women 20 years and over 3s., 2s. 10½d.
Pressed Glass Manufacture	Gateshead, Sunderland and Knottingley	First full pay week after 13 Feb.	Workpeople employed in pressed glass manufacture:— Pieceworkers Timeworkers	Percentage addition on piece rates increased from 40 to 50 per cent. Increase of 2½d. an hour (3s. 2d. to 3s. 4½d.) in basic time rates, plus a special allowance of 20s. for five shifts or 23s. for six shifts.
Monumental Masonry	England and Wales	6 Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: fully competent masons engaged for and able to undertake all classes of lettering and monumental work—London and Merseyside 4s. 5½d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 4d., other craftsmen 4s. 2½d., 4s. 1d., skilled monumental labourers 3s. 11½d., 3s. 10d., ordinary labourers 3s. 8½d., 3s. 6½d.
Chemicals, etc., Manufacture	Great Britain (certain firms)† (37)	23 Jan.	Workpeople, other than engineering and building tradesmen, cooper, wheelwrights and wagon repairers, employed in the heavy chemical industry	Increases of 2½d. an hour in basic time rates for male workers 21 years and over, of 2½d. for female workers 21 and over (employed on women's work), of 2d. for male and female workers 18 and under 21, and of 1½d. for those under 18; existing piecework prices increased by 6-3 per cent. for male workers 21 and over, by 8-2 per cent. for female workers 21 and over, with proportional additions for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for dayworkers (other than the metals division): male labourers 21 and over 3s. 6d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 8½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 9½d. at 20; women 21 and over (on women's work) 2s. 5½d., girls 1s. 8d. at 15, rising to 2s. 4½d. at 20.
	Great Britain (36)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 30 Jan.	Workpeople (other than maintenance workers and transport workers) employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals and in the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry	Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 2½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—day labourers, London (within 15 miles radius from Charing Cross) 3s. 6½d. an hour, other districts 3s. 5½d., shift workers, 3-shift system 3s. 10d., 3s. 9d., 2-shift system 3s. 8½d., 3s. 7½d., night workers 4s. 2½d., 4s. 1½d., 4s. 0½d., youths and boys on day work 1s. 7d., 1s. 6½d., or 1s. 6d. at 15, rising to 1s. 8d., 1s. 7½d., or 1s. 7d. at 20; women 21 and over—on women's work 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5½d., on 2-shift system 2s. 8½d., 2s. 8d., on men's work (1st month) 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5½d., thereafter 2s. 8½d., 2s. 7½d., girls on day work 1s. 4½d. or 1s. 4d. at 15, rising to 2s. 5½d. or 2s. 4½d. at 20.‡
	do.	do.	Workpeople (other than maintenance workers and transport workers) employed in the manufacture of chemical fertilizers	Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 2½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—day labourers, London (within 15 miles radius from Charing Cross) 3s. 6½d. an hour, other districts, class I firms 3s. 5½d., class 2 3s. 4½d., shift workers, 3-shift system 3s. 10d., 3s. 9d., 3s. 8½d., 2-shift system 3s. 8½d., 3s. 7½d., night workers 4s. 2½d., 4s. 1½d., 4s. 0½d., youths and boys on day work 1s. 7d., 1s. 6½d., or 1s. 6d. at 15, rising to 1s. 8d., 1s. 7½d., or 1s. 7d. at 20; women 21 and over—on women's work 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5½d., on 2-shift system 2s. 8½d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 7½d., on men's work (1st month) 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5½d., thereafter 2s. 8½d., 2s. 7½d., girls on day work 1s. 4½d., 1s. 4d. or 1s. 3½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 5½d., 2s. 4½d. or 2s. 4½d. at 20.‡
	do.	First full pay week in Jan.	Chemical plumbers and lead-burners employed in heavy chemical works	Increase of 1d. an hour (1d. to 2d.) in the addition to building craftsman's rate.
Gelatine and Glue Manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay period beginning on or after 21 Feb.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male shiftworkers and 2d. for day labourers 21 years and over, of 1½d. for women 21 and over, of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ½d. to 1½d. for girls. Minimum rates after change include: men—day labourers 3s. 3½d. an hour, shift workers, 3-shift system 3s. 7½d., 2-shift system 3s. 6½d.; women on men's work, for first month 2s. 4½d., thereafter 2s. 7d., or, if carrying out men's work in full without assistance or supervision, the full adult male rate; women 21 and over on women's work 2s. 4½d.; youths and boys 1s. 4½d. at 15, rising to 1s. 6d. at 20; girls 1s. 4½d. to 2s. 3d. Rates for London (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross) are 1d. an hour higher for adult male workers, and ½d. an hour higher for all other workers.
Drugs and Fine Chemicals Manufacture	Great Britain (38)	First full pay week beginning on or after 30 Jan.§	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 8s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 6s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over—class I occupations 159s. a week, class II 152s., class III 145s.; women 21 and over—class I 111s. 6d., class II 107s. 6d., class III 103s. 6d.; youths and boys 62s. 6d. at 15, rising to 126s. at 20; girls 58s. 6d. to 98s. In the London area (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) rates are 4s. a week higher for adult males and 2s. higher for adult females and juveniles.

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

† These increases applied to workpeople employed by firms which are constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., including lime works at Buxton and Colwyn Bay.

‡ These increases were agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council; they do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

§ These increases were agreed in February with retrospective effect to the date shown; it was also agreed that retrospective pay for the period between this pay week and the first pay week on or after 27th February should be at the appropriate time rate for 44 hours only.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in <i>italics</i>)
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	26 Feb.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	<i>Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (6s. 11-2d. to 6s. 9-9d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-975d. (5s. 2-4d. to 5s. 1-425d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (3s. 5-6d. to 3s. 4-95d.) for those under 18.</i>
	West of Scotland (43)	Pay period beginning 27 Feb.	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills 6-shift workers	<i>Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1-4d. a shift (7s. 4-2d. to 7s. 2-8d.) for men, by 1-05d. (5s. 6-15d. to 5s. 5-1d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-7d. (3s. 8-1d. to 3s. 7-4d.) for boys under 18.</i> <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 0-1d. for boys under 18.</i>
Light Castings Manufacture	Great Britain (44)	20 Feb.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 11s. 6d. a week for skilled men 21 years and over, of 9s. for other men, of 7s. 4d. for women 21 and over, of 3s. 9d. for apprentices, youths and boys, and of 3s. 2d. to 6s. 10d. for girls. Consolidated time rates after change include: pattern moulders 205s. 4d. a week, pattern makers 185s. 1d., general moulders 174s. 5½d., grinders (Falkirk) 171s. 10d., (England) 169s. 10d., polishers 169s. 10d., mechanised plant workpeople 162s. 7d., blacksmiths 166s. 10d., pattern filers, fitters 165s. 10d., (Glasgow) 166s. 4d., sheet iron workers 165s. 10d., berlin blackers, box fitters, dressers 164s. 10d., (box fitters, Glasgow) 164s. 4d., press operators 150s. 7d., labourers 146s. 7d.; women 21 years and over, on women's work—core makers (hand-made cores) 120s. 1d., other workers (including machine made cores) 113s. 1d.
Electrical Cable Manufacture	Great Britain (53)	Beginning of first full pay period following 4 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the electrical cable making industry, except plumber joiners, etc.	Increases in minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour or 9s. 2d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 1d. to 2½d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 2d. an hour or 7s. 4d. a week for women 18 and over, and of 1d. to 1½d. or 14d. for girls. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 21 years and over, district 1 143s. 11d. to 162s. 3d. a week, according to occupational classification, district 2 141s. 2d. to 159s. 6d.; women 18 years and over in districts 1 and 2 107s. 3d. to 114s. 7d.; youths and boys 55s. at 15 years, rising to 124s. 8d. at 20; girls 53s. 2d. at 15, 65s. 1d. at 16, and 75s. 2d. at 17.†
Vehicle Building	United Kingdom (54) (55)	Beginning of first full pay period following 14 Feb.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates for adult male workers of 3½d. an hour for skilled workers, of 3d. for semi-skilled and of 2½d. for unskilled, of 2½d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: England, Wales and Northern Ireland—body makers, wheelwrights, coach joiners and finishers, coach fitters, smiths, painters, trimmers, mounters, general machinists and sawyers 4s. 1½d. an hour, vicemen 3s. 9½d., hammermen or strikers, brush hands and cellulose polishers 3s. 8½d., labourers 3s. 7d.; men employed on the process of manufacture and repair of metal-framed bodies—final erection and alignment 4s. 1½d., unit assembly 4s. 0½d., detail work 3s. 9½d. (an additional ½d. an hour is paid in all cases to men employed in the London area within 20 miles from Charing Cross); Scotland—bodymakers, cartwrights, finishers, carriage makers, wheelers, woodcutting machinists, smiths (national minimum rate) 4s. 1½d., (standard rate in East and West of Scotland areas) 4s. 2½d., (standard rate when employed on passenger carrying vehicles) 4s. 2½d., painters and trimmers 4s. 1½d., 4s. 1½d., 4s. 2½d., coach fitters or vicemen 4s. 0½d., 4s. 1½d., 4s. 1½d., vicemen not qualified to do fitting (national minimum rate and standard rate) 3s. 9½d., brush hands and hammermen 3s. 8½d., labourers 3s. 7d.; United Kingdom—women 21 years and over, employed as sewing machinists with 12 months' experience 3s. 3¼d.‡
Railway Workshops	Great Britain (excluding Great Central Section of the former L.N.E.R.) (58) (59)	16 Jan.‡	Adult male workers	Increases of 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d. or 12s. a week, according to occupation. Rates after change include: craft gangs, London (within a radius of 10 miles from Charing Cross) 169s. 6d. to 185s. a week, according to occupation, other districts 166s. 6d. to 182s.; other grades, group 1 occupations, London 163s. 6d., other districts 160s. 6d., group 2 160s., 157s., group 3 156s., 153s., group 4 154s., 151s., group 5 151s. 6d., 148s. 6d., group 6 147s., 144s., clothier, boiler (steel sheet) 160s., 157s.
	London	Payroll week commencing 15 Feb.‡	Staff employed in railway workshops and depots and the London Transport Executive	Increases in basic rates ranging generally from 9s. 2d. to 11s. 11d. a week, according to occupation, of 5s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. for apprentices and youths, of 9s. 2d. for women 21 years and over, and of 5s. 6d. to 8s. 3d. for girls. Basic rates after change include: male workers—skilled 175s. 1d. a week, semi-skilled, starred 164s. 1d., grade 1 157s. 8d., grade 2 153s. 1d., unskilled 147s. 7d.; handy-women 21 years and over 120s. 1d.
Cutlery Manufacture	Great Britain (229)	13 Feb.	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2½d. or 1½d. an hour, according to age, for male workers, and of 1½d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over 2s. 9½d. to 3s. 4d. an hour, according to occupation, youths and boys 1s. 1½d. at under 16 years, rising to 2s. 2d. at 20; women and girls employed on production 1s. 0½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 1½d. at 21 or over, as warehouse workers 1s. to 2s.¶
			Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 1½d. to 3d. an hour, according to age and occupation, for male workers, and of 1½d. or 1½d. for female workers. Piecework basis time rates after change: men 21 years and over 3s. 2½d. to 3s. 10d. an hour, according to occupation, youths and boys 1s. 3½d. at under 16 years, rising to 2s. 5½d. at 20; women and girls employed on production 1s. 2½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 5½d. at 21 or over, as warehouse workers 1s. 1½d. to 2s. 3½d.¶
Iron, Steel and Non-Ferrous Scrap	Great Britain (69)	Pay day in week commencing 13 Feb.	Adult male workers	Increases in the national minimum rate of 2½d. an hour or 9s. 2d. a week for adult male workers (other than transport workers); increase of 9s. a week for adult male lorry drivers. National minimum rate after change for adult male workers (other than transport workers) 21 years and over 3s. 4½d. an hour or 148s. 6d. a week (burner-cutters to receive 2d. an hour or 7s. 4d. a week above the national minimum rate); in the London Metropolitan Police District the minimum rate is 1½d. an hour or 5s. 6d. a week above the national minimum rate; male lorry drivers 21 years and over 155s. (drivers in the London Metropolitan Police District receive 5s. above this rate).
Artificial Limb Manufacture	Great Britain (69)	18 Nov., 1955**	Men, trainees, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus of 9d. an hour consolidated into the existing adult basic hourly rates and the enhanced rates increased by 4d. an hour for grades 1A and B, by 3d. for grade C, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors. Minimum rates after change including cost-of-living bonus, include: grade 1 5s. 8d. an hour, grade A 5s. 7d., grade B 5s. 5d., grade C 4s. 11d.
Flax Weaving	Northern Ireland (87)	Beginning of first full pay period following 7 Feb.	Men, women and juveniles (other than those employed on automatic looms)	Increases of 10s. a week in the basic plain time rates for mounters, card-cutters, dressers and slashers, of 7s. for other male timeworkers, and of 5s. for female timeworkers; increase of 6 per cent. in piece rates for all adult and juvenile male and female pieceworkers. Minimum time rates after change include: dressers 155s. 2d. a week, tenters 153s. 3d., mounters and card cutters 155s. 3d., slashers 140s. 8d.; odd workers—men 117s., women 79s. 6d.

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

† Where systems of payment by results are applied to direct production workers, prices and bonus times are to be such as to enable a worker of average ability in normal circumstances to earn 15 per cent. more than the time rate applicable to the grade of occupation for the work being performed. The fall back rate for payment-by-results workers is the appropriate timeworking rate.

‡ These increases were the result of an award of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. They are flat-rate increases to both pieceworkers and dayworkers and do not affect the basis of any system of payment by results.

§ These increases were agreed in February and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

¶ A lump sum payment was made in lieu of retrospective pay from 18th January. For certain staff, e.g., signal shop, permanent way shop, and works and building (railway payroll) shop staffs, the new rates are operative from 19th February and the lump sum payable in lieu of retrospective pay from 22nd January.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 76 of the February, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE.

** This increase is the result of an award by the Industrial Disputes Tribunal, dated 30th January, 1956, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs and Household Goods and Linen Piece-goods Manufacture	Northern Ireland (95) (232)	8 Feb.	Male timeworkers	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for measurers, sample-makers and lappers who have served an apprenticeship of 5 years, of 1½d. to 1¼d., according to year of apprenticeship, for apprentices to lapping, measuring and samplermaking, of 1½d. to 1¼d., according to period of employment, for workers on Swiss embroidery machines, of 1½d. for warehouse assistants or warehouse clerks who have served an apprenticeship of 5 years and for other workers 21 years or over, and of 1½d. to 1¼d., according to age, for other young workers. General minimum time rates after change include: workers who have served an apprenticeship of 5 years—measurers and samplemakers area A 3s. 4d. an hour, area B 3s. 1½d., lappers 3s. 3d., 3s. 0½d., warehouse assistants or warehouse clerks 3s. 0½d., 2s. 10d.; apprentices to lapping, measuring and samplermaking 1s. 0½d. or 1s. during first year of apprenticeship, rising to 2s. 4d. or 2s. 2½d. during fifth year; workers on Swiss embroidery machines areas A and B, during first 6 months' employment 1s. 4d., during second 6 months 1s. 10d., thereafter 2s. 9½d.; other workers 21 years or over—with not less than 2 years' employment in the trade within the preceding 5 years, area A 2s. 9d., area B 2s. 7d., less than 2 years' employment 2s. 6½d., 2s. 4½d.*
			Male pieceworkers	Increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. Piecework basis time rates after change: workers on Swiss embroidery machines—on single machines having 2 or 3 tiers, areas A and B 3s. 1d. an hour, on single machines having 4 tiers or on any coupled machines 3s. 3d., other workers area A 2s. 9½d., area B 2s. 7½d.*
			Female workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers (including clippers and menders) assisting at Swiss embroidery machines, of 1½d. or 1d., according to period of employment, for workers 18 years or over on stitching machines (other than Swiss embroidery machines), vice-folding or hand smoothing, and of 1½d., 1d. or 1d., according to age or period of employment, for other workers and learners; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 112½ to 120 per cent. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—workers (including clippers and menders) assisting at Swiss embroidery machines 1s. 11d. an hour, workers employed on stitching machines (other than Swiss embroidery machines), vice-folding or hand smoothing 1s. 9d. (after 6 months' employment), other workers 18 or over (except learners) 1s. 9d.; piecework basis time rate 1s. 11d.*
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in Feb.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2½ per cent. (52½ to 55 per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: men 21 years and over 139s. 6d. a week, women 93s.
Hosiery and Knitwear Manufacture	Scotland (except Hawick) (90)	Beginning of first full pay period following 27 Feb.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 10s. 6d. a week for adults, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over 137s. a week, youths and boys 56s. at 15, rising to 127s. at 20.
			Women and girls	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for adult timeworkers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles; increase of 9s. a week (6s. to 15s.) in the flat-rate addition to pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change: timeworkers 48s. a week at 15, rising to 92s. 6d. after 3 years; piecework rates to continue to yield a minimum of 90s.
Leavers Lace Manufacture	Long Eaton, Nottingham and Derby districts	First pay day in Jan.	Twisthands and auxiliary workers	Amend entry on page 65 of the February issue of this GAZETTE to read as follows:—Increase of 6 per cent. on existing rates, and further increase of 3½ per cent. as compensation for reduction in working hours; the increase of 2½ per cent. added in April, 1955 is now withdrawn, making the overall addition 34 per cent.
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (92)	First pay day in Feb.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ from 52½ to 55 per cent. on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Bonus on earnings in excess of £6 15s. and £4 10s. increased from 42½ to 45 per cent. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: male workers 21 years and over—dry beamers, packers, backsizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters with 6 months' experience in any of the jobs 153s. 5d. a week, wet beamers or dressers with 12 months' experience 168s. 11d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 153s. 5d., 161s. 2d. or 168s. 11d., according to width of machine, other male workers 21 and over 144s. 2d.; female workers 20 years and over—card cutters with 18 months' experience 110s. 1d., other female workers 96s. 1d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	North West Region (96)	Working week for which wages are paid during period 13-18 Feb.	Building trade craftsmen employed in the textile finishing trade	Increase of 1d. an hour (4s. to 4s. 1d.).
Flour Milling	Great Britain (except London)	20 Feb.	Horse carmen	Increases of 3s. a week for single horse carmen, and of 4s. for pair horse. Rates after change: pair horse 148s. 6d. or 152s. 6d. a week, according to classification and grading of mill, single horse 144s. 6d., 147s. 6d.
Slaughtering	Scotland (122)	Pay day in week commencing 2 Jan.	Male workers	Increase of 10s. a week. Rates after change: foremen slaughtermen 190s. a week, slaughtermen 170s., gutmen (full-time) 165s., other grades 155s.
Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacture	Great Britain (124)	13 Feb.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 10s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 7s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over 147s. a week; women 18 and over 105s. 6d.; youths and boys 53s. 6d. at 15, rising to 123s. 6d. at 20 and under 21; girls 53s. 6d. at 15, rising to 76s. at 17 and under 18.‡
Food Manufacture	Great Britain (125)	26 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture, preparation and processing of food	Increases in minimum time rates of 9s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 6s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and of varying amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change: London (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross)—men 21 years and over 147s. a week, women 18 and over 103s. 6d., youths and boys 50s. 6d. at 15, rising to 125s. at 20 and under 21; girls 50s. 6d. at 15, rising to 75s. 6d. at 17 and under 18; elsewhere—men 143s., women 101s. 6d., youths and boys 49s. 6d. to 122s., girls 49s. 6d. to 73s. 6d.§
Brewing	Sussex (129)	1 Jan.	Men and women	Increases of 10s. a week for able-bodied men, and of 6s. 8d. for women 19 and over in bottling stores. Minimum rates after change: able-bodied men—towns with a population of 50,000 or over 150s. a week, other areas 146s.; women 19 and over in bottling stores 100s., 97s. 4d.

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 76 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

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

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

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Brewing (continued)	London (125)	Pay day in week commencing 20 Feb.	Men and women (other than those whose wages are regulated by other agreements) employed in the brewing industry*	Increases of 8s. a week in minimum rates for able-bodied men 21 years and over, and of 6s. for women. Minimum rates after change include: able-bodied men 21 years and over employed in breweries and bottling stores 168s. a week, horse-drivers 181s., drivers of motor vehicles of less than 5 tons carrying capacity 175s., of 5 tons carrying capacity or over 180s., other transport workers 168s.; women in breweries 123s. 6d., women 18 and over in bottling stores 118s.
Sawmilling	Manchester and district (132)	6 Feb.	Workpeople employed in steam joinery and sawmill shops	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women 19 years and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers and girls; increase of 4s. a week for lorry drivers, statutory attendants and mates employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change include: wood-cutting machinists 4s. 1d. an hour, power driven crane drivers 3s. 8½d., slingers (regularly employed as such) 3s. 7d., timber yard labourers 3s. 6½d.; female labourers 19 years and over 2s. 10½d.; lorry drivers 168s. to 185s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, statutory attendants and mates 18 and over 171s. 6d.
	Bo'ness and Grange-mouth (133)	10 Feb.	Workpeople employed in pit-wood yards	Increase of 1½d. an hour for all workers. Rates after change include: men 19 years and over—single bench sawyers 3s. 6½d. an hour, double bench sawyers and saw sharpeners 3s. 5½d., drawers-off and mill and motor crosscutters 3s. 4d., mill loaders, tallymen and men selecting timber from stacks 3s. 3½d., labourers 3s. 3½d.; women 19 years and over 2s. 1½d.
Veneer and Plywood Manufacture	England and Wales	First pay day after 12 Feb.	Timeworkers	Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for men 20 years and over, of 1½d. for women 19 and over, of proportional amounts for male workers under 20, and of 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for female workers under 19. Minimum rates after change include: London district (within 25-miles radius from Charing Cross)—approved inspectors grade I 4s. 1½d. an hour, machinists 3s. 11½d. or 3s. 8½d., according to occupation, labourers 3s. 5½d.; women 19 years and over, first 3 months 2s. 6d., thereafter 2s. 7d.; provincial rates 1d. an hour less, except in Isle of Wight where the adult male rate is 2d. an hour less.
			Workers employed under payment-by-results or bonus schemes	Increases of 2½d. an hour in basic rates for male workers 20 years and over, and of 1½d. for female workers 19 and over. Basic rates after change include: London district—approved inspectors grade I 3s. 11½d. an hour, machinists 3s. 9½d. or 3s. 6½d., according to occupation, labourers 3s. 4½d.; women 19 and over, first 3 months 2s. 4½d., thereafter 2s. 5½d.; provincial rates 1d. an hour less, except in Isle of Wight where the adult male rate is 2d. an hour less.†
Sign Production and Display	Scotland	First full pay week in Feb.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	Cost-of-living bonus, previously granted, increased† by 4s. a week (24s. to 28s.) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for juniors and apprentices.
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast (138)	First pay day following 6 Feb.	Dayworkers	Increases† in national minimum daywork rates of 2d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen: London 4s. 2d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 1d.
Ladders, Trucks, etc., Manufacture	England and Wales	First full pay period following 31 Jan.	Adult male craftsmen and labourers	Increase‡ of ½d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—woodworkers, wood machinists and painters (coach), London and Liverpool 3s. 11½d. an hour, provincial districts 3s. 10½d., labourers 3s. 5½d., 3s. 4½d.
Printing	Scotland (150)	First full pay period in Jan.	Male workers employed in the production of daily newspapers	Increase of 10 per cent. on all basic wage rates, and new cost-of-living bonus introduced of 7s. a week§. Basic weekly rates after change include: linotype operators, grade 1 (Aberdeen, Glasgow and Edinburgh) day work 224s. 3d.; night work 238s. 3d., grade 2 (Greenock and Paisley) 221s. 6d., 234s. 6d.; compositors and rotary machine minders grade 1 217s. 3d., 230s. 3d., grade 2 213s. 6d., 226s. 6d., readers and upmakers grade 1 222s. 9d., 235s. 9d., grade 2 219s., 232s., copy holders and general assistants grade 1 190s., 198s. 3d., grade 2 186s. 3d., 194s. 6d., class 1 workers (brake and tension hands) grade 1 201s., 209s. 3d., grade 2 197s. 3d., 205s. 6d., class 2 workers (oilers, strikers and rewinder hands) grade 1 196s. 9d., 205s., grade 2 192s. 9d., 201s., class 3 workers (flyreel and general hands) and general assistants (despatch department) grade 1 190s., 198s. 3d., grade 2 186s. 3d., 194s. 6d.; plus 7s. a week cost-of-living bonus in each case.
Linoleum and Felt Base Manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay period following 19 Feb.	Workpeople employed as print block, roller and stamp cutters	Increases of 12s. 7½d. a week for skilled craftsmen, of 10s. 3d. for semi-skilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: skilled craftsmen 185s. 7½d. a week, semi-skilled workers 146s. 3d., apprentices 74s. 0½d. at 16, rising to 137s. 9½d. at 20.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	13 Feb.	Film artistes engaged on a daily basis	Increases of 8s. a day for crowd artistes, and of 5s. for stand-ins and doubles, with consequential increases for night work and Sunday work. Standard rates after change: crowd artistes 60s. a day, stand-ins 65s., doubles 85s. (supplemental payments are made for individual performances, providing or wearing evening, morning or exceptional dress, etc.).
Building	England and Wales (156-157)	6 Feb.	Building operatives	Increases‡ of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: men—inner London (within a 12-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool (special district), craftsmen 4s. 2½d. an hour, labourers 3s. 8d., outer London (between 12 and 15 miles from Charing Cross) 4s. 2d., 3s. 7½d., grade A districts 4s. 1d., 3s. 6½d., grade A1 4s. 0½d., 3s. 6d., grade A2 4s., 3s. 5½d.; women—on craft processes 3s. 2½d., on other work 2s. 10½d.
			Watchmen	Increase‡ of 6d. a shift. Rates after change: London and Liverpool 22s. 6d. a shift (day or night), Provinces 21s. 3d.
	Scotland (156-157)	do.	Building operatives	Increases‡ of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers; further increase of 1½d. an hour (3d. to 4½d.) in the extra rate payable to qualified benders and fixers of bars for re-inforced concrete work providing their own tools. Rates after change include: men—craftsmen 4s. 1d. an hour, labourers 3s. 6½d.; women on craft processes 3s. 6½d., on labouring 3s. 3d.

* These increases were agreed between The Brewers' Company and the trade unions concerned.
 † The basic rates apply, where a bonus is actually being paid to adult workers employed under a payment-by-results or bonus scheme which, except in circumstances over which neither the management nor the employee has any control, is capable of producing for employees of average ability 25 per cent. above the basic rates.
 ‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 § This change was the result of an agreement between the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society and the unions concerned. The agreement provides for the introduction of a new cost-of-living bonus based on the index of retail prices. The bonus is to be calculated on the first pay day in January or July each year in accordance with the index figure in the November and May immediately preceding, and for each point rise or fall in the range above 147 the bonus is to be increased or decreased by 1s. a week for workers 18 years and over. The present bonus of 7s. corresponds with an index figure of 154. The bonus previously paid was consolidated with the basic rates on 16th November, 1955.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Building (continued)	London (157)	6 Feb.	Road haulage workers	Increase* of 4s. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change: motor drivers 175s. 6d. to 194s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, tractor drivers (steam and I.C.) 193s. 6d., mates and statutory attendants 18 years and over 180s. 6d., drivers of mechanical vehicles with trailer 6d. a day more.
	England and Wales (157)	do.	do.	Increase* of 4s. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change: motor drivers grade 1 districts 172s. to 189s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, grade 2 districts 167s. 6d. to 184s. 6d., mates and statutory attendants 18 years and over 175s. 6d., 170s. 6d.
	Great Britain	do.	Firebrick bricklayers and labourers employed by refractory users (other than those in the employ of the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards)	Increases of 1d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers.
Civil Engineering Contracting	Great Britain (158)	do.	Men, youths and boys (except watchmen)	Increases* of 1d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London super grade and Liverpool grade 4s. 2½d. an hour, class 1 districts (remainder of England, Wales and Scotland) 4s. 1d.; navvies or labourers—London super grade 3s. 8d., class 1 districts (remainder of England, Wales and Scotland) 3s. 6½d.
			Watchmen	Increase of 6d. a shift. Rates after change: London super grade 22s. 6d. a shift (day or night), class 1 districts 21s. 3d.
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting	Northern Ireland (160)	Beginning of pay period in week commencing 6 Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers employed in the building industry and similar classes of workpeople employed in civil engineering construction	Increases* of 1d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: craftsmen 3s. 11½d. to 4s. 2d. an hour, according to district, labourers 3s. 2½d. to 3s. 5d.
Demolition Contracting	Great Britain (159)	6 Feb.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 1d. an hour for men and youths 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change for labourers: London district (within a 12-miles radius) and Liverpool (Mersey and district) 3s. 8d. an hour, London district (12 to 15 miles radius) 3s. 7½d., grade A districts 3s. 6½d., grade A1 3s. 6d., grade A2 3s. 5½d.†
Glazing	England and Wales	do.	Glaziers and wall liners	Increase of 1d. an hour in standard rates of wages. Rates after change: London area (within 12 miles from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 4s. 2½d. an hour; South Eastern area (from 12 to 30 miles from Charing Cross) 4s. 2d.; South Eastern area (from 30 to 45 miles from Charing Cross except Aldershot and Guildford), Manchester, Midlands, North Eastern, West of England, South Wales and Yorkshire areas, Portsmouth and Bournemouth 4s. 1d.; Poole, Christchurch, Wimborne, Romsey, Winchester and Basingstoke 4s. 0½d.; Andover, Isle of Wight, Aldershot and Guildford 4s.
Mastic Asphalt Manufacture	Great Britain	do.	Workpeople other than craftsmen and transport workers	Increase* of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: London (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 8½d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 7½d.
Mastic Asphalt Laying	Great Britain (162)	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increases* of 1d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: charge-hands, London area and Merseyside 4s. 8½d. an hour, Provincial area 4s. 7d., spreaders 4s. 3½d., 4s. 2d., mixermen 3s. 11d., 3s. 10d., potmen 3s. 10d., 3s. 9d., "classified labourers" 3s. 8½d., 3s. 7½d.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering	Great Britain (162)	do.	Craftsmen, adult mates and apprentices	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and adult mates, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 4s. 3d. an hour, all other districts 4s. 1½d.; adult mates—20 years and over 3s. 8d., 3s. 7d., 18 and under 20 3s. 5d., 3s. 4d.
Electricity Supply	Great Britain (166-167)	First full pay period following 1 Jan.‡	Workpeople employed in electricity supply undertakings— Manual workers	Increase of 4d. an hour in schedule rates. Day rates after change include: fitters—London district 4s. 9d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 5d., labourers 3s. 11½d., 3s. 7½d.
			Assemblers of cooking and heating apparatus, ladders, conveyor attendants, linesmen, etc.	Further increases of ½d., 1d. or 2d. an hour, according to grade and classification of duty. Rates after change: assemblers of cooking and heating apparatus, London 4s. 4d. an hour, Provinces 4s., ash removers and ash plant attendants to be re-designated as auxiliary plant attendants with consequential increases in rates (4s. 1½d. to 4s. 2½d.), (3s. 9½d. to 3s. 10½d.), ladders 4s. 6d., 4s. 2d.; allowance for being in charge of 2 to 5 skilled employees or 6 to 10 semi-skilled or unskilled employees raised from 2d. to 3d. an hour, and 3d. to 4d. an hour for those in charge of 6 or more skilled employees or 11 or more semi-skilled or unskilled employees; conveyor attendants, London (4s. 1d. to 4s. 1½d.), Provinces (3s. 9d. to 3s. 9½d.); linesmen (overhead power) to receive higher rate when engaged on work over 30,000 volts (previously 60,000).
			Workpeople in the building and civil engineering trades	Increase of 4d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen—London 4s. 9d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 5d., qualified whole-time benders and fixers of bars for reinforced concrete work and qualified whole-time tubular scaffolders 4s. 4½d., 4s. 0½d., labourers 3s. 11½d., 3s. 7½d.; allowance for being in charge of 2 to 5 skilled employees or 6 to 10 semi-skilled or unskilled employees raised from 2d. to 3d., and from 3d. to 4d. an hour for those in charge of 6 or more skilled employees or 11 or more semi-skilled or unskilled employees.
Waterworks Undertakings	England and Wales (163)	First full pay week commencing on or after 12 Feb.	Workpeople other than fully skilled engineering craftsmen	Increase of 3d. an hour or 11s. a week.§
Road Passenger Transport Services	London (170-171)	Payroll week commencing 15 Feb.¶	Road services workshop staff and skilled staff in road services garages and depots employed by the London Transport Executive	Increases ranging generally from 9s. 2d. to 11s. 11d. a week, according to occupation for men, of 9s. 2d. for women 21 years and over, from 5s. 6d. to 14s. 8d., according to age, for apprentices and youths, and from 5s. 6d. to 8s. 3d. for girls. Basic rates after change include: male workers in workshops—skilled 175s. 1d. a week, semi-skilled 157s. 8d., unskilled 147s. 7d.; skilled male workers in garages and depots—central area 179s., country area 177s. 2d.; female workers 21 or over (coil winders) 116s. 5d.
Inland Waterways	England and Wales, and Scotland (certain canals)	First full pay week following 15 Feb.	Maintenance workers, warehousemen and other shore staff working regular hours, and floating staff	Increase of 9s. 2d. a week. Basic rates after change for maintenance workers, warehousemen and other shore workers: London 148s. a week, Provinces 143s.¶

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 † The grading of districts is in accordance with that for the building industry.
 ‡ These increases were agreed in February and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
 § This increase took effect as the result of an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry and applied to the undertakings affiliated to the constituent District Joint Councils. The districts represented on the National Council and the new consolidated rates of general labourers (or equivalent classes of workpeople) in these districts are as follows: Northern, Yorkshire, North Western, Midlands, South Midlands, South Wales and Monmouthshire 3s. 6½d., South Eastern 3s. 6½d. (inner special area 3s. 9½d., outer special area 3s. 8½d.), London (Metropolitan Water Board) grade B labourers 3s. 9½d.
 ¶ A lump sum payment was made in lieu of retrospective pay from 18th January.
 ¶ This increase was agreed by the National Joint Council for the Inland Waterway Industry; it did not apply to certain staff employed on the British Transport Commission's inland waterways who follow other industrial agreements or to staff employed on former railway-owned canals who are covered by other agreements.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Goods Transport by Road	Great Britain (174-175)	16 Jan.	Operating staff employed by British Road Services	Increases in standard rates of pay for a 44-hour week, of 9s. for male workers 21 years and over, of 7s. for those aged 18 to 21, of 4s. 6d. for those under 18, with similar increases for women drivers and proportional amounts for women bank staff. Standard rates after change for adult workers include: drivers of motor vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, London 152s. a week, Provinces 147s., over 1 ton and up to and including 5 tons 156s., 150s., over 5 and up to and including 8 tons 160s., 154s., over 8 and up to and including 12 tons 163s., 158s., over 12 and up to and including 15 tons 167s., 162s., over 15 and up to and including 18 tons 171s., 166s., over 18 tons* 176s., 171s.; drivers of mobile cranes (general haulage) of a lifting capacity up to 3 tons 161s., 156s., over 3 and up to 5 tons 166s., 161s., over 5 tons 171s., 166s.; drivers (heavy haulage) of indivisible loads—over 6 and up to and including 10 tons 167s., 163s., over 10 and up to and including 16 tons 174s., 170s., abnormal indivisible loads—over 16 and up to and including 20 tons 180s., 176s., over 20 and up to and including 25 tons 185s., 181s., over 25 and up to and including 45 tons 190s., 186s., over 45 tons 215s., 211s.; drivers of mobile cranes (heavy haulage) of a lifting capacity of 2½ to 3 tons 166s., 162s., over 3 and up to 5 tons 171s., 167s., over 5 and up to 10 tons 176s., 172s., over 10 tons 191s., 187s.; mates (general haulage) 149s., 146s.; mates (heavy haulage), London 151s., 147s., over 10 and up to and including 16 tons 158s., 154s., 150s.; other heavy haulage workers—brakesmen or steersmen and leading hands 165s., 162s., general hands 155s., 152s., labourers 151s., 148s.; furniture warehousing and removal workers—porters 147s., 144s. 6d., packers 149s., 146s. 6d., drivers-in-charge, packers-in-charge 161s., 156s., depot foremen 169s., 166s.; overseas furniture removal—porters 150s., 147s. 6d., packers 153s., 152s. 6d., packers-in-charge 161s., 156s., general foremen 169s., 166s.; horse cartage—drivers (leading and pair-horse) and horsekeepers 153s., 151s., loaders at docks 152s., 148s., drivers (single-horse) and stablemen 149s., 147s.; other workers in general haulage and parcels service—porters, labourers, warehousemen, statutory attendants and vanguards 149s., 146s., checker/loaders 155s., 150s., yard foremen, warehouse foremen and bank foremen (general haulage) 161s., 158s., bank foremen (parcels service) 167s., 164s.; heavy haulage—senior foremen 219s., 215s., foremen 208s., 204s., junior foremen 197s., 193s.; women drivers of vehicles to be paid the appropriate male adult or junior rate of pay.
Wholesale Newspaper Distribution	Great Britain (Provinces) (202)	27 Feb.	Workpeople employed by wholesale newsgents in the handling, packing and distribution of newspapers and periodicals	Increases in minimum rates of 10s. a week for qualified men, of 6s. 6d. for women, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change: male workers—qualified men 21 years and over, grade I towns 180s. a week, grade II towns 173s. 6d., youths and boys, grade I 60s. at 16 during first 6 months' employment, rising to 146s. at end of fifth year, grade II 56s. 6d. to 139s. 6d., thereafter qualified men's rate; female workers—qualified women and clerical staff, grade I 110s., grade II 106s. 6d., learners, grade I 59s. at 16 during first 6 months, rising to 95s. 6d. at end of third year, grade II 55s. 6d. to 92s., thereafter qualified women's rate.
Fire Services	Great Britain (209)	3 Feb.	Whole-time officers and other ranks (male and female) employed by Fire Brigades	Increases of £60 a year for divisional officers, grades I and II, of £55 for divisional officers grade III, of £50 for assistant divisional officers and station officers, of 15s. a week for sub-officers, leading firemen and firemen; increases of £38 a year for group officers, of £33 for assistant group officers, of £30 for senior leading firewomen, of £25 for leading firewomen and of £20 or £25, according to age, for firewomen. Rates after change include: males—firemen (19 years of age and over in England and Wales and 20 years or over in Scotland), 192s. a week in first year, rising by annual increments of 3s. a week to 222s., leading firemen 217s. by 3s. to 232s., sub-officers 241s. by 4s. to 257s.; females—firewomen 20 years or over £365 a year during first year of service after appointment, rising by annual increments of £15 after the first year and £10 thereafter to £410 after 4 years' service; leading firewomen £430, senior leading firewomen £480†. All these rates are increased by 17s. 6d. a week or £45 10s. a year for members of brigades stationed within the administrative county of London, and by 10s. a week or £26 a year when stationed outside the administrative county of London but within the Metropolitan Police District.
Local Authority Services	England and Wales (211)	6 Feb.	Building and civil engineering workers employed by local authorities	Increase of 1d. an hour, with proportional increases for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: craftsmen, London—inner zone (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool special district zone (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) 4s. 2d., grade A districts 4s. 1d., grade A1 4s. 0½d., grade A2 4s.; labourers, London—inner zone and Liverpool special district 3s. 8d., outer zone 3s. 7½d., grade A districts 3s. 6½d., grade A1 3s. 6d., grade A2 3s. 5½d.
	London (210-211)	2 Jan.	Semi-skilled engineering workers employed by local authorities	Increase of 1d. an hour in London differential. Rates after change: London, grade 1 3s. 7½d. an hour, grade 2 3s. 9½d., grade 3 3s. 10½d., grade 4 4s. 0½d.
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain	23 Jan.†	Semi-skilled and unskilled time-workers employed in Ministry of Supply establishments where "X" wages apply	Increases of 4s. 7d. a week for male workers 21 years and over, and of 3s. 8d. for female workers 18 years and over. Weekly rates after change include: male timeworkers 21 years and over—London "M" rate (for unskilled labourers) 149s. 2d., "B" rate (basic rate for semi-skilled workers paid a grade lead) 150s. 5d., Provinces 145s. 2d., 146s. 5d.; female timeworkers 21 and over—London 119s. 7d., 120s. 5d., Provinces 116s. 4d., 117s. 2d.
Laundering	Great Britain (227) (230)	27 Feb.	Male workers (including transport workers but excluding engineers and stokers)	Increase of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates (7s. 6d. a week of 45-hours for workers over 16 years, 7s. 4d. a week of 44-hours for workers under 16). General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over 2s. 10d. an hour or 127s. 6d. a week, youths and boys 1s. 4½d. an hour or 60s. 6d. a week at under 16, rising to 2s. 6d. an hour or 112s. 6d. a week at 20 and under 21.‡
			Female workers (excluding transport workers or female workers employed as substitutes for male workers)	Increase of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates (7s. 6d. a week of 45-hours for workers over 16 years, 7s. 4d. a week of 44-hours for workers under 16); increase of 2d. an hour (2s. 0½d. to 2s. 2½d.) in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: women 19 years or over 2s. 0½d. an hour or 92s. 9½d. a week, girls 1s. 3d. an hour or 55s. a week at 15 years, rising to 1s. 8½d. an hour or 75s. 11½d. a week at 18 and under 19.‡
			Female workers employed as substitutes for male workers (including drivers)	Increase of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates. General minimum time rates after change include: female workers who perform in full the duties actually or normally undertaken by adult male workers 2s. 10d. an hour.‡
Entertainments	England and Wales	Beginning of first full pay period following 10 Feb.	Musicians employed in certain theatres and music halls	Increase of 10s. a week in basic weekly wages. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus of 42s. 6d. for ramband file musicians, scale 1 170s. a week, scale 2 162s. 6d., scale 3 160s., scale 4 155s.
	Scotland	do.	Musicians employed at certain theatres and music halls¶	Increase of 10s. a week in basic weekly wages. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus of 42s. 6d. a week: grade A theatres and music halls—leaders 180s. a week, repetiteurs 173s., others 170s.; grade B 170s., 163s., 160s.; grade C 165s., 158s., 155s.

* This new grade was introduced in August, 1955.
 † These scales or rates of pay are set out in Regulations made under the Fire Services Act, 1947. See page 119 of this GAZETTE and page 78 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE.
 ‡ These increases were authorised in February, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
 § These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 118 of this GAZETTE.
 || This increase was the result of an Industrial Disputes Tribunal award. It applied to musicians employed at theatres and music halls owned or controlled by members of the Independent Theatres Association Ltd.
 ¶ This increase was the result of an Industrial Disputes Tribunal award. It applied to musicians employed at theatres and music halls owned or controlled by members of the Scottish Theatrical Proprietors' and Managers' Association.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Funeral Direction	London	1 Feb.	Managers and Staff	Increases of 10s. a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include: branch managers (resident) 174s. 6d. a week*, (non-resident) 179s. 6d., plus 2½ per cent. commission on all orders in each case, coffin-makers 174s. 6d., plus 1s. a week tool allowance, machinists 183s. 3d., polisher-finishers 164s. 3d., chauffeur-mechanics 188s. 9d., chauffeurs 168s. 3d., bearers 154s. 6d., supervising clerks 194s. 6d., clerks 164s. 6d., general workers 152s.
	Kent	5 Dec., 1955†	Workpeople employed in funeral furnishing departments of co-operative societies	New minimum rates agreed as follows:—branch managers (resident) 196s. 6d. a week‡, coffin-makers 168s. 6d.‡, chauffeur-bearers 162s. 6d., polishers and finishers 156s. 6d., general workers 152s.

* Resident branch managers also receive reasonable living accommodation with light and rent free.
 † These rates were agreed in January with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 ‡ Resident branch managers also receive reasonable living accommodation, light and rent free; coffin-makers receive 4d. a day tool allowance.

Index of Rates of Wages

The index figure of rates of wages measures the movement, from month to month, in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 30th June, 1947, taken as 100. The industries and services covered by the index and the method of calculation were described on page 41 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1948. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or statutory orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by the total wages bill in 1946. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in piecework earnings due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc. As indicated on page 83 of this GAZETTE, the latest available, was 181 for all workers combined as compared with 155 for rates of wages in those industries covered by the earnings enquiries (and 153 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 1954, inclusive, for March, June, September and December, 1955, and for January and February, 1956. The second Table shows the figure for "all workers" for each month since June, 1947.

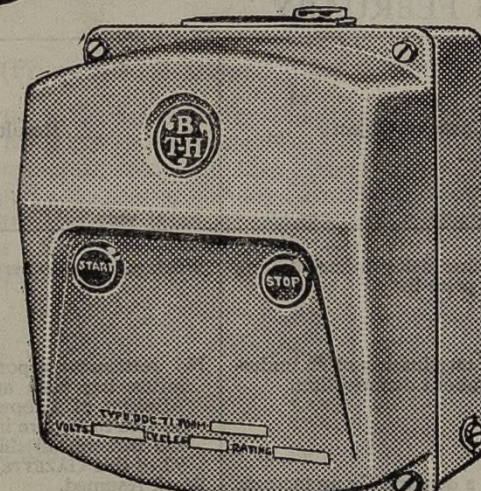
All figures in the Tables are on the basis of 30th June, 1947 = 100, and relate to the end of the month.

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947, December	103	103	106	103
1948, December	107	109	110	107
1949, December	109	112	113	109
1950, December	113	116	118	114
1951, December	125	130	133	124
1952, December	132	138	143	134
1953, December	136	143	149	138
1954, December	142	148	156	144
1955, March	147	153	160	149
June	151	155	163	152
September	152	156	164	153
December	152	158	165	154
1956, January	154	159	168	156
February	155	160	169	157

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	130	130	131	131	131	134	134
1953	131	135	135	135	135	136	136	137	137	137	137	138
1954	139	139	139	141	142	142	142	143	143	144	144	144
1955	146	147	149	152	152	152	153	153	153	153	154	154
1956	156	157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



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Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in February, was 275. In addition, 13 stoppages which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during February in these 288 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 97,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during February at the establishments concerned was about 190,000.

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

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining	2	219	221	18,800	38,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	2	12	14	36,100	35,000
Vehicles	1	7	8	17,000	6,000
Paper and Printing	—	1	1	8,000	83,000
Transport	1	5	6	3,500	8,000
All remaining industries and services	7	36	43	14,100	20,000
Total, February, 1956	13	275†	288†	97,500	190,000
<i>Total, January, 1956</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>27,800</i>	<i>82,000</i>
<i>Total, February, 1955</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>47,900</i>	<i>155,000</i>

Of the total of 190,000 days lost in February, 170,000 were lost by 96,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 91,800 were directly involved and 4,200 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in February also included 20,000 days lost by 1,500 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 270 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during February, 139, directly involving 60,700 workers, lasted not more than one day; 73, directly involving 9,300 workers, lasted two days; 21, directly involving 3,800 workers, lasted three days; 24, directly involving 8,200 workers, lasted four to six days; and 13, directly involving 1,400 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 275 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in February, 31, directly involving 68,400 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 86, directly involving 9,800 workers, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 200 workers, on questions as to working hours; 26, directly involving 1,200 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular

classes or persons; 124, directly involving 11,400 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 400 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Three stoppages, directly involving 400 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

DISPUTES IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1956 AND 1955

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 two months of 1956 and 1955:—

Industry Group	January and February, 1956			January and February, 1955		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal Mining	353	31,300	62,000	267	52,900	144,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	1	‡	‡	2	‡	‡
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2	600	3,000	1	‡	‡
Metal Manufacture	6	1,700	3,000	8	1,800	4,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	18	37,900	53,000	15	900	3,000
Engineering	20	13,500	23,000	15	3,600	14,000
Vehicles	11	18,200	13,000	10	15,400	25,000
Other Metal Industries	3	900	1,000	3	800	3,000
Textiles	7	800	5,000	2	100	‡
Leather, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing	—	—	—	2	100	1,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	—	—	—	1	100	‡
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	1	1,900	2,000	9	600	1,000
Paper and Printing	1	8,000	83,000	—	—	—
Other Manufacturing Industries	3	1,100	2,000	1	‡	‡
Building and Contracting	18	2,400	9,000	18	2,300	23,000
Gas, Electricity and Water	1	100	1,000	—	—	—
Transport, etc.	10	4,300	10,000	33	10,200	27,000
Distributive Trades	3	700	1,000	2	200	1,000
Other Services	2	400	1,000	—	—	—
Total	455†	123,800	272,000	389	89,000	246,000

The number of days lost in January and February, 1956, through stoppages which began in that period was 239,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 122,800. In addition, 33,000 days were lost by 1,000 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING FEBRUARY

Industry, Occupations§ and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly§	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Cuttermen and other colliery workers—Askern, Doncaster, Yorks (one colliery)	790	630	6 Feb.	10 Feb.	Alleged undue delay in negotiating a revised price list	Work resumed to permit negotiations.
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING:— Joiners and other workers employed in shipbuilding—Birkenhead (one firm)	460	450	11 Nov.	—	Employer's termination of an understanding about demarcation	No settlement reported. [A Committee has been appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into difficulties at the Birkenhead shipyard (see page 92 of this GAZETTE)].
Workers employed in shipbuilding—Belfast (various firms)	25,000	—	27 Feb.	27 Feb.	To support a demand for an increase in wages	Work resumed.
VEHICLES:— Workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles—Dagenham, Essex and Doncaster	14,000	—	8 Feb.	8 Feb.	Alleged undue delay in negotiating an increase in wages	Work resumed.
PRINTING:— Compositors, machine-minders and readers—Greater London (various firms)	8,000	—	15 Feb.	—	Dismissal of workers who refused to undertake to observe normal conditions of working following working to rule and limitation of overtime in support of a wages claim	No settlement reported. (For a summary of the Report of the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into the causes and circumstances of this dispute, see page 91 of this GAZETTE.)
DOCKS:— Dock workers—Glasgow	2,650	—	16 Feb.	17 Feb.	System of allocating labour	Work resumed to permit negotiations.

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

† A stoppage of work in February involved workers in more than one industry group but has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

|| A few workers were indirectly involved during the month. By the first week in March this number had increased to about 8,000.

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

NEW INDEX WITH PRICES AT 17th JANUARY, 1956 = 100

The Interim Index of Retail Prices, which has been calculated and published at monthly intervals in this GAZETTE since June, 1947, has been terminated. This index was calculated for the last time in respect of prices at 17th January, 1956, at which date the all items figure with prices at 17th June, 1947, taken as 100 was 153 (153.4). Details of the index figures for the component groups and sub-groups of the index at 17th January are given on page 72 of last month's issue.

The Interim Index is now replaced by a new index, called "The Index of Retail Prices", which, starting from January, 1956, will measure from month to month thereafter the change in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, i.e., by practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. The replacement of the Interim Index by the new index was recommended in a recent Report made to the Minister of Labour and National Service by the Cost of Living Advisory Committee. A review of this Report is given on page 90 of this GAZETTE. The recommendations of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee have been accepted by the Government and the first index figures in the new series, relating to changes in prices between 17th January and 14th February, 1956, are given below.

As with most price indices, the new index is based on information collected regarding the price movements of a large and representative selection of goods and services: the number of items priced is in the region of 350, more than 80 items being included in addition to those priced in the Interim Index. These items are arranged in 10 main groups, sub-divided into 91 "sections". As with the former index, the new index is calculated not in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date, 17th January, 1956, being represented by 100. The percentage changes in prices for the various sections and groups are combined by "weights" which are in proportion to the relative importance of these sections and groups in the average pattern of expenditure of the households concerned at the starting date of the index. This series of weights has been computed from information provided by a large-scale household expenditure enquiry made in 1953-54, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January, 1956.

The index is designed to measure price changes only and does not attempt to measure 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. In order to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels, no account is taken of changes in quotations which are attributable solely to variations in the quality of the items on sale.

As with the former index, the new index will normally be calculated in respect of the prices ruling on the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of each month. The methods used for collecting prices will be generally similar to those hitherto used, although with certain modifications in some cases, more particularly in the "Housing" group of the index.

A full description of the basis and method of calculation of the new index will be published at a later date.

NEW INDEX: FIGURES FOR 14th FEBRUARY, 1956

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

At 14th February, the first date for which the new index has been calculated, the all items index figure was 100, i.e., the index figure showed no change compared with 17th January.

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 14th February, on the basis of prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 14th FEBRUARY, 1956 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food	99.6	350
II. Alcoholic drink	100.0	71
III. Tobacco	100.0	80
IV. Housing	100.4	87
V. Fuel and light	100.0	55
VI. Durable household goods	100.1	66
VII. Clothing and footwear	100.2	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles	100.1	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods	101.1	59
X. Services	100.1	58
All items	100.0	1,000

The "all items" index figure at 14th February was therefore 100.0.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Food

Between 17th January and 14th February there were reductions in the average prices of butter, tea, fish, eggs and chocolate. The effect of these reductions was largely offset by rises in the average

levels of prices of potatoes and other vegetables and of apples. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell by about one-half of 1 per cent. but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 100 at 14th February, i.e., the same figure as at 17th January.

Miscellaneous Goods

During the period under review there were increases in the prices of some daily newspapers and in the average price of writing paper. For the miscellaneous goods group, taken as a whole, the average level of prices rose by about 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 101 at 14th February, compared with 100 at 17th January.

Other Groups

In the other eight groups there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figure for each of these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 100.

SUPPLEMENTARY CALCULATION ON BASIS JUNE, 1947 = 100

Up to 17th January, 1956, the Interim Index was in use and was published as an index figure with prices at 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The Index of Retail Prices now in use is calculated as an index figure with prices at 17th January, 1956, taken as 100. The "all items" index numbers in the two series can be linked together in order to permit of a continuous series of figures showing the average change in the level of prices compared with that at 17th June, 1947. At 14th February, 1956, the all items index with prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100 was 100.0, i.e., was the same as at 17th January, 1956. At this latter date the all items index with prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100 was 153.4. It therefore follows that the all items index at 14th February, 1956, with prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100 was 153.4, taken as 153.

Retail Prices Overseas

The latest information received is given in the Table below.

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (−) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Austria (Vienna)	Mar., 1938 = 100	712	− 1	+ 19
All Items	Jan., 1956	713	− 4	+ 6
Food	1953 = 100	102	Nil	+ 1
Belgium	Dec., 1955	103	Nil	+ 1
All Items	Oct., 1951 = 100	104†	+ 3	+ 6
Food	Jan., 1956	105†	+ 1	+ 5
France (Paris)	1949 = 100	146.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.5
All Items	Jan., 1956	137.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Food	" "			
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100	112	Nil	+ 2
All Items	Jan., 1956	117	− 1	+ 1
Food	" "			
Iceland (Reykjavik)	Mar., 1950 = 100	175	+ 1	+ 14
All Items	Jan., 1956	185	+ 2	+ 19
Food	" "			
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100	60.57	+ 0.40	+ 1.75
All Items	Dec., 1955	71.38	+ 0.63	+ 1.68
Food	" "			
Netherlands	1951 = 100	105	Nil	− 2
All Items	Jan., 1956	109	+ 1	− 3
Food	" "			
Norway	1949 = 100	143	+ 1	Nil
All Items	Nov., 1955	159	Nil	− 3
Food	" "			
Spain (Large towns)	July, 1936 = 100	617.8	+ 3.0	+ 28.7
All Items	Nov., 1955	786.2	+ 5.3	+ 46.3
Food	" "			
Other Countries				
Canada	1949 = 100	116.8	− 0.1	+ 0.4
All Items	Jan., 1956	111.5	− 0.9	− 0.6
Food	" "			
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100	101.5	+ 0.7	− 0.3
All Items	Dec., 1955	106.38	+ 0.85	+ 1.35
Food	" "			
India*	1949 = 100	98	Nil	+ 1
All Items	Dec., 1955†	96	+ 1	+ 1
Food	" "			
Japan	1951 = 100	115.9	− 3.1	− 2.4
All Items	Nov., 1955	111.6	− 5.7	− 4.8
Food	" "			
Pakistan (Karachi)	Apr., 1948–March, 1949 = 100	107	Nil	− 3
All Items	Nov., 1955	108	− 1	− 1
Food	" "			
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100	204.4	+ 1.0	+ 5.9
All Items	Oct., 1955	237.5	+ 2.6	+ 9.4
Food	" "			
United States	1947–Dec. = 100	114.7	− 0.3	+ 0.4
All Items	Dec., 1955	109.5	− 0.3	− 0.9
Food	" "			

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Austria (food, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) and Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, services, and household, etc., items). The index for India is an All-India average of the indices for a number of areas.

† Figure supplied by Labour Attaché.

‡ Figures for the two latest months are provisional.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in February was 106, compared with 98 (revised figure) in the previous month and 115 (revised figure) in February, 1955. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 9 fatal accidents were reported in February, compared with 19 in the previous month and 46 in February, 1955. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for February, 1956.

Mines and Quarries*	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Under Coal Mines Act :	
Underground	23
Surface	8
Quarries	4
Metalliferous Mines	—
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	35
Factories	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass	3
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	4
Metal Extracting and Refining	1
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)	4
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc.	10
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture	—
Shipbuilding	7
Other Metal Trades	1
Cotton	1
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	—
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	—
Tanning, Currying, etc.	—
Food and Drink	1
General Woodwork and Furniture	2
Paper, Printing, etc.	—
Rubber Trades	—
Gas Works	1
Electrical Stations	2
Other Industries	1
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	57
Railway Service	
Brakemen, Goods Guards	1
Engine Drivers, Motor-men	—
Firemen	2
Labourers	1
Mechanics	1
Permanent Way Men	5
Porters	2
Shunters	—
Other Grades	2
Contractors' Servants	—
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	14
Seamen	
Trading Vessels	9
Fishing Vessels	—
TOTAL, SEAMEN	9
TOTAL (including Seamen)	115

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 25th February, 1956.

Industrial Diseases

The number of cases in the United Kingdom reported during February 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
Smelting of Metals	Mineral Oil
Shipbreaking	TOTAL
Other contact with Molten Lead	—
Paint and Colour Works	Chrome Ulceration
Other Industries	Manuf. of Bichromates
TOTAL	Chromium Plating
—	Dyeing and Finishing
—	Other Industries
—	TOTAL
Other Poisoning	Total, Cases
—	—
Anthrax	II. Deaths
Wool	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Other Industries	Pitch and Tar
TOTAL	Mineral Oil
—	TOTAL
—	—

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 6th February, 1956, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	733	100	833
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,165	184	1,349
Persons who completed courses during period	539	93	632

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 6th February, 1956, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 68,891.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During February the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued ten awards, Nos. 800 to 809*. Three of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 803 (10th February).—Parties : Members of the Independent Theatres Association Limited and members of the Scottish Theatrical Proprietors' and Managers' Association, and members of the Musicians' Union in their employment. Claim : For a specified scale of wages for six once-nightly or twelve twice-nightly performances. Award : The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established, but awarded that the current basic weekly wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 10s.

Award No. 805 (14th February).—Parties : Employers represented by the United Kingdom Joint Wages Board of Employers for the Vehicle Building Industry, and members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders, members of the Electrical Trades Union, and members of the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists in their employment. Claim : For an increase in wages. Award : The Tribunal awarded that the rates of wages of adult workers should be increased by 3½d. an hour for skilled male workers, 3d. an hour for semi-skilled male workers, 2½d. an hour for unskilled male workers and 2¼d. an hour for female workers, with proportionate increases in the rates for male and female juvenile workers. The Tribunal also laid down that the increase arising from the award for pieceworkers or workers employed on incentive bonus systems or on any other system of payment by results should not exceed the increase applicable to timeworkers.

Award No. 807 (27th February).—Parties : Members of the Scottish Hosiery Manufacturers' Federation Limited and members of the Scottish Hosiery and Knitwear Manufacturers' Association, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, members of the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers, members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and members of the National Union of Hosiery Workers in the employment of the above employers. Claim : For an increase in wages. Award : The Tribunal awarded as follows :—(1) That the present rates of wages of all adult female timeworkers shall be increased by 7s. 6d. a week and the minimum wage increased to 92s. 6d. a week, with proportionate increases for female workers under adult age; (2) that female pieceworkers shall receive an increase of 9s. a week in the flat rate addition to their piecework earnings, making a total flat rate addition of 15s. a week to such earnings; the piecework basis time rate for female pieceworkers to remain unchanged at 90s. a week; (3) that the present rates of wages of all adult male workers shall be increased by 10s. 6d. a week and the minimum wage increased to 137s. a week, with proportionate increases for male workers under adult age.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During February the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued one award, which is summarised below.

Award No. 1149 (7th February).—Parties : Member firms of the Irish Power Loom Manufacturers' Association and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union and the Portadown, Banbridge and District Textile Workers' Trade Union. Claim : For a substantial increase in wages for both time and piece rate workers. Award : The Tribunal awarded : (i) That the basic plain time rates of wages of all male time workers other than those referred to in (iii) be increased by 7s. a week; (ii) that the basic plain time rates of wages of all female time workers be increased by 5s. a week; (iii) that the basic plain time rates of wages of Tenters, Mounters, Cardcutters, Dressers and Slashers be increased by 10s. a week; (iv) that the piece rates of all adult and juvenile male and female workers be increased by 6 per cent. The award to have effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

While no award was made in respect of workers operating automatic looms the Tribunal recommended that the Irish Power Loom Manufacturers' Association and the Trade Unions concerned in the present dispute should open discussions forthwith on the general questions of rates of wages payable to, and the number of looms operated by, the said workers.

* See footnote * in second column on page 119.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During February the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three awards, Nos. 307 to 309*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 307 (6th February).—Parties : The Association of Government Supervisors and Radio Officers and the Ministry of Supply. Claim : For increased annual leave allowances for certain Non-Technical and Stores Grades employed by the Ministry of Supply. Award : The Tribunal awarded that the annual leave scales of officers established in the Ministry of Supply Departmental Non-Technical and Stores Classes shall be revised as follows :—Grade II 30 days, Grade III 24 days, Grade IV 21 days. These scales are based on a six-day working week. This award shall come into operation in the Ministry of Supply leave year commencing 1st March, 1956.

Award No. 308 (22nd February).—Parties : The Association of Government Supervisors and Radio Officers, the Civil Service Union and the Admiralty. Claim : For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for certain grades in the Non-Mechanic Supervisory Classes. Award : The Tribunal awarded :—(a) that the salary scales (London, male), exclusive of Pay Supplement, of the under-mentioned Admiralty Non-Mechanic Supervisory Classes shall be : Grade IV £530 by £20 to £650, Grade III £650 by £25 to £750, Grade II £750 by £25 to £850, Grade I £850 by £25 to £950; (b) that normal Civil Service three-tier provincial differentiation shall apply; (c) that the above scales shall have effect from 1st November, 1954, and shall be subject to Pay Supplement; (d) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Award No. 309 (25th February).—Parties : The Customs and Excise Preventive Staff Association and the Commissioners of Customs and Excise. Claim : For increased salary scale for Chief Preventive Officers of the Customs and Excise Department. Award : The Tribunal awarded :—(a) that the salary scale (London, male) of the Chief Preventive Officers in the Waterguard Branch of the Customs and Excise Department shall be £915 by £35 to £1,020; (b) that the above scale shall have effect from 1st September, 1955; (c) that normal Civil Service three-tier provincial differentiation shall apply; (d) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scale of officers in post.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During February the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 2597 and 2598, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2597 (10th February).—Parties : Trade Union and Official Sides of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments. Claim : That the first two hours of overtime worked on any week-day by employees whose rates of wages are determined by agreement reached on the Council should be at the rate of time-and-a-third. Award : The Court found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2598 (10th February).—Parties : Trade Unions' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry. Claim : For double time to be paid to shiftworkers for work on Sundays and public holidays falling within the normal shift cycle. Award : On the evidence submitted the Court were not satisfied that the claim had been established and awarded accordingly.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

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

Baking Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal Bk. (53), dated 3rd February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal A.S. (43), dated 3rd February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

* See footnote * in second column on page 119.

Ministry of Labour and National Service— Factory Department

ACCIDENTS—HOW THEY HAPPEN AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM

Descriptions of certain accidents in factories, docks, building operations and works of engineering construction notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories. Quarterly 1s. (by post 1s. 1½d.)

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at the addresses on page 119
or through any bookseller

General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal D.B. (49), dated 7th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piecework basis time rates for female workers.

Road Haulage Wages Council.—Proposal R.H. (55), dated 10th February, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R. (117), dated 17th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal M.D. (83), dated 21st February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for roundswomen.

Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.H. (81), dated 21st February, for fixing revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal R.N.T.S. (15), dated 22nd February, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal A. (54), dated 24th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.U. (43), dated 24th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, piecework rates and systems of payment by results for male and female workers and for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal P. (61), dated 27th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piecework basis time rates for female workers.

Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.U. (17), dated 29th February, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal R.N.T. (19), dated 29th February, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

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 February 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 Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 131 (W.77), dated 3rd February and effective from 27th February. This Order prescribes revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

The Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 132 (W.78), dated 3rd February and effective from 27th February. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 112.

The Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 143 (H.B.47), dated 8th February and effective from 7th March. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

The Jute Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 199 (J.96), dated 17th February and effective from 9th March. This Order prescribes revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates, general minimum piece rates and supplemental payments for male and female workers and piecework basis time rates for female workers.

The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 219 (R.D.O.24), dated 20th February and effective from 12th March. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers, and amends and consolidates the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

The Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 220 (S.B.45), dated 20th February and effective from 16th March. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piecework basis time rates for female workers.

The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 225 (R.B.48), dated 21st February and effective from 2nd March. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 249 (M.81), dated 24th February and effective from 9th March. This Order

* See footnote * in second column on page 119.

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

The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 263 (R.F.C.21), dated 27th February and effective from 26th March. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and amends the provisions relating to holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

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

Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.R.H. (N.13), dated 3rd February, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B.S. (N.74), dated 10th February, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B.B. (N.74), dated 10th February, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.206), dated 17th February, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for transport workers in the baking trade.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.M. (N.21), dated 17th February, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the factory branch of the trade.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.M. (N.22), dated 17th February, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers in the retail branch of the trade.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During February no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

Catering Wages Act, 1943

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant) (Amendment) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 226 (L.R. 22), dated 21st February and effective from 5th March. This Order prescribes revised weekly minimum remuneration for male and female workers and amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Legal Cases Affecting Labour

Factories Act, 1937, Section 47(1)—Risk of silicosis from loam moulds in iron foundry, unknown to employers—Duty to take "all practicable measures" to protect against dust.

From 1934 to 1951 the plaintiff was employed as a moulder in the defendants' foundry. In 1951 he was certified as suffering from silicosis and it was agreed that he had contracted this disease in the course of his employment with the defendants. The plaintiff worked in the defendants' moulding shop where three processes, all of which were found to give off a substantial quantity of dust, were carried on. During the first process the two moulders working in the mould wore respirators provided by the defendants but these were not provided for the other moulders waiting nearby to take their turn. During the second process labourers broke down the moulds within 10 to 15 feet of the place where the moulders worked. During the third process the moulders were instructed to leave the shop and remain outside until the dust had settled.

The Court of Appeal held: The defendants, not having provided masks for moulders to wear during the first two processes when near a place where a substantial quantity of dust was given off, and not having instructed their employees to keep away, had not taken all practicable measures to protect them against inhalation of dust and were in breach of duty under section 47(1) of the Factories Act, 1937; in the circumstances the damage suffered by the plaintiff accrued from the breach of statutory duty and the plaintiff was entitled to recover damages. Appeal allowed. (This reverses the decision reported in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1955, page 374.) *Gregson v. Hick Hargreaves and Company Limited.* Court of Appeal, 24th and 25th October, 1955.

* See footnote * in second column on page 119.

Factories Act, 1937, Sections 25(1) and 152(1)—Factory floor maintenance—Finding that floor not dangerous—Consideration jointly with duty to provide safe means of access.

To prevent trolleys bumping too much when crossing a groove in a floor in a factory a steel plate had been placed in the groove. The plate tipped slightly when a workman was walking across it and he overbalanced and was injured. In an action by the workman against his employers, claiming damages for breach of their duty to ensure that the floor was "of sound construction and properly maintained" under section 25(1) and section 152(1) of the Factories Act, 1937, and to provide "safe means of access" under section 26(1) of the Act, and for negligence, the county court judge found that the floor was not dangerous and therefore the employers were not liable for breach of statutory duty under the two enactments (not considered separately) or for negligence.

The Court of Appeal held: Notwithstanding the absence of any reference to safety in section 25(1) of the Factories Act, 1937 (by contrast with section 26(1)), and in the definition of "maintained" in section 152(1), section 25(1) required the floor to be maintained in good repair so as to be safe for persons using it, and the judge had not misdirected himself in arriving at his decision.—*Payne v. Weldless Steel Tube Company Limited.* Court of Appeal, 26th and 27th October, 1955.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland*, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the instrument costs 2d. net (3½d. including postage).

The Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 131; price 4d. (5½d.)), dated 3rd February; **The Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 132;** price 4d. (5½d.)), dated 3rd February; **The Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 143;** price 4d. (5½d.)), dated 8th February; **The Jute Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 199;** price 6d. (7½d.)), dated 17th February; **The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 219;** price 9d. (10½d.)), dated 20th February; **The Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 220;** price 4d. (5½d.)), dated 20th February; **The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 225;** price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 21st February; **The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 249;** price 4d. (5½d.)), dated 24th February; **The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 263;** price 9d. (10½d.)), dated 27th February. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 118.

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant) (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 226; price 6d. (7½d.)), made on 21st February by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page 118.

The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) Regulations, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 121 (S.3)), made on 1st February by the Secretary of State for Scotland, under the Fire Services Act, 1947. These Regulations came into operation on 3rd February. They amend the Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) No. 2 Regulations, 1954, by providing for increases in the pay of members of fire brigades.—See page 112.

(i) **The Police Regulations, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 154),** dated 10th February; (ii) **The Police (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 174 (S.5)),** dated 13th February. These Regulations came into operation on 13th February and were made (i) by the Secretary of State for the Home Department and (ii) by the Secretary of State for Scotland, under the Police Act, 1919. They amend, respectively, (i) the Police Regulations, 1952, and (ii) the Police (Scotland) Regulations, 1952, by increasing the scale of refreshment, subsistence and lodging allowances.

The National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 227), made on 22nd February by the National Insurance Joint Authority under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 92.

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order, 1956 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1956 No. 14; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 20th January; **The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1956 (S.R. & O. 1956 No. 17;** price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 20th January. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 76).

* See footnote * in next column.

The Grammar School (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Amending Regulations, 1956 (S.R. & O. 1956 No. 11; price 3d. (4½d.)). These Regulations were made on 3rd February by the Ministry of Education, after consultation with the Ministry of Finance, under the Education Acts (Northern Ireland), 1947 to 1953. They provide for the payment of additional allowances to certain grammar school teachers engaged in advanced work.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1956 (S.R. & O. 1956 No. 13; price 3d. (4½d.)), made on 7th February by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations, which came into operation on 8th February, provide insurance cover against cadmium poisoning and in this respect are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 49).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—Choice of Careers, New Series No. 11. Wholesale Clothing Manufacture. Part I, Clothing Factory. 2nd Edition, 1955. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5½d.).

Census of Production for 1951.—Reports. (i) *Volume 2, Trade P, Seed Crushing and Oil Refining.* (ii) *Volume 3, Trade B, Iron and Steel (Melting and Rolling).* (iii) *Volume 5, Trade E, Hardware, Hollow-Ware, Metal Furniture and Sheet Metal.* (iv) *Volume 6, Trade A, Cotton Spinning and Doubling.* Price 2s. (2s. 2½d.) each. Board of Trade.

Civil Service.—Staffs Employed in Government Departments. Statement showing the Civil Staffs employed on 1st January, 1956, compiled from Returns furnished to the Treasury. Cmd. 9701. Price 4d. (5½d.).

Cost of Living.—Cost of Living Advisory Committee. Report on Proposals for a New Index of Retail Prices. Cmd. 9710. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.).—See page 90.

Defence.—Statement on Defence, 1956. Cmd. 9691. Ministry of Defence. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.).—See page 91.

Education for Industry and Commerce.—Technical Education. Cmd. 9703. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.).—See page 93.

Industrial Disputes.—Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Report of a Court of Inquiry into the causes and circumstances of Disputes between the London Master Printers' Association and the London Typographical Society and the Association of the Correctors of the Press. Cmd. 9717. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (10½d.).—See page 91.

Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare.—Safety Pamphlet No. 6. Fencing and Safety Precautions for Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery. Part 3. Cotton Weaving and Subsidiary Processes. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 7s. 6d. (7s. 10½d.).—See page 92.

National Insurance.—National Insurance Act, 1946. National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1956. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee. H.C. 202. Price 6d. (7½d.).—See page 92.

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

NOTICE

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