



SH LIBRARY  
1 APR 1957  
POLITICAL AND  
ECONOMIC SCIENCE

# Ministry of Labour Gazette

VOLUME LXV, No. 3

MARCH, 1957  
Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

PRICE 1s. 9d. NET  
Annual subscription 23s. 0d.  
including postage

## CONTENTS

	Page		Page
<i>Special Articles :</i>		<i>Special Articles—continued :</i>	
Earnings and Hours in October, 1956 .. .. .	81	Court of Inquiry into Dispute in Civil Air Transport ..	93
Summary of Monthly Statistics .. .. .	85	National Insurance : National Insurance Bill ; Changes in Time Limits for Claiming and Obtaining Death Grant Payments ; Advance Claims for Retirement Pensions and Notices of Retirement .. .. .	94
The Employee Population, End-May, 1956 : Regional Analysis .. .. .	90	International Labour Organisation : Inland Transport Committee .. .. .	94
New Index of Rates of Wages .. .. .	90	Labour Overseas : Canada, Man-Power Distribution ..	95
Recent Collective Agreements : Guarantee of Employment in the Engineering Industry .. .. .	90	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC. .. .. .	96
Agricultural Wages in Scotland .. .. .	90	WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES .. .. .	106
Disabled Persons in Government Employment .. .. .	91	ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC. .. .. .	115
Statement on the Nuclear Power Programme .. .. .	91	STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS .. .. .	119
Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare : Inquiry into Precautions against Anthrax ; Safety in the Use of Power Presses .. .. .	92	OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED .. .. .	119
Court of Inquiry into Dispute at Briggs Motor Bodies Limited .. .. .	93		

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

## Earnings and Hours in October, 1956

IN October, 1956, 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 workers 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, 1956).

In the enquiry of October, 1956, forms were sent to employers who had previously supplied information and to about 600 additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of manual workers at work in the last pay-week in October, 1956, their aggregate earnings in that week, and 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 those 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 earnings 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, 1956, or to be employing no operatives within the scope of the enquiry) was about 70,200, of which approximately 67,500 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of workers (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and their earnings in the week was just over 7 million, and particulars of

the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. It is estimated that the returns received covered rather more than two-thirds of the total number of manual workers 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, 1956, 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, 1956

The Table in the first column overleaf shows the average weekly earnings in October, 1956, 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 as a whole and for all the industries covered by the enquiry taken together have been calculated by "weighting" the averages in each separate industry by the estimated total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries in October, 1956. 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, 1956, 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 61s. 4d. 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 123s. 2d. would have been altered by only 1d. (to 123s. 3d.), 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 9d. The small numbers of men employed as part-time workers have been excluded.



## Average Weekly Earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1956\*

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and Boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)		All Workers‡
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	241 1	115 6	115 2	79 0	208 4				
Chemical and allied trades	240 8	104 11	123 1	79 9	208 5				
Metal manufacture	268 0	118 0	129 7	82 0	250 6				
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	253 5	98 4	133 6	84 6	218 9				
Vehicles	251 8	92 0	136 6	86 5	225 10				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	247 3	100 10	121 3	81 7	198 0				
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	243 1	97 1	127 9	82 0	192 0				
Textiles	218 9	101 3	123 1	90 3	157 9				
Leather, leather goods and fur	219 10	101 2	118 0	78 7	168 6				
Clothing	212 9	98 4	119 2	77 7	135 4				
Food, drink and tobacco	218 2	96 11	117 1	79 1	170 6				
Manufactures of wood and cork	227 9	101 4	130 2	80 0	197 2				
Paper and printing	273 9	102 6	130 2	78 6	213 7				
Other manufacturing industries	243 8	104 2	120 2	80 0	190 1				
All manufacturing industries	245 7	99 11	123 8	81 9	198 6				
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	226 9	123 5	125 6	§	220 1				
Building and contracting	234 7	111 4	111 0	§	222 6				
Gas, electricity and water	219 11	101 11	121 10	§	212 2				
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	227 5	106 6	165 0	§	217 9				
National and local government service	183 10	100 5	112 5	71 0	170 0				
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	237 11	102 4	123 2	81 4	200 8				

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 workers, 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 pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

## Weekly Hours Worked in October, 1956

The average hours worked in each individual industry in the last pay-week in October, 1956, 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 manual workers 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 64s. 3d. in October, 1956, and the hours worked averaged 15.8.

‡ 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, 1956

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and Boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)		All Workers‡
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours		
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	50.0	45.1	40.7	42.7	48.0				
Chemical and allied trades	48.4	44.1	42.4	42.4	46.9				
Metal manufacture	48.4	44.1	41.1	42.8	47.7				
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	49.0	44.7	42.2	42.5	47.5				
Vehicles	46.5	44.0	41.5	41.7	45.9				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	48.3	45.0	40.9	42.4	45.8				
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	46.7	44.4	41.1	42.4	44.7				
Textiles	48.3	45.2	41.8	43.1	44.5				
Leather, leather goods and fur	47.0	44.6	41.2	42.1	44.4				
Clothing	44.6	43.8	39.9	41.6	41.3				
Food, drink and tobacco	49.4	45.1	42.9	43.2	46.6				
Manufactures of wood and cork	47.5	44.9	40.8	42.7	46.1				
Paper and printing	47.2	44.3	42.4	43.3	45.5				
Other manufacturing industries	49.2	44.8	41.9	42.5	46.2				
All manufacturing industries	48.2	44.6	41.6	42.5	46.0				
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	49.7	45.7	41.7	§	49.4				
Building and contracting	49.8	46.4	39.9	§	49.4				
Gas, electricity and water	48.2	45.1	39.3	§	47.9				
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	51.0	45.3	45.2	§	50.3				
National and local government service	45.6	43.7	39.9	40.9	44.6				
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	48.5	44.9	41.5	42.5	46.6				

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, 1956, 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, 1956

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, 1956, 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, 1956

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and Boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)		All Workers‡
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.		
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	57.9	30.7	34.0	22.2	52.1				
Chemical and allied trades	59.7	28.5	34.8	22.6	53.3				
Metal manufacture	66.4	32.1	37.8	23.0	63.0				
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	62.1	26.4	38.0	23.9	55.3				
Vehicles	64.9	25.1	39.5	24.9	59.0				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	61.4	26.9	35.6	23.1	51.9				
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	62.5	26.2	37.3	23.2	51.5				
Textiles	54.3	26.9	35.3	25.1	42.5				
Leather, leather goods and fur	56.1	27.2	34.4	22.4	45.5				
Clothing	57.2	26.9	35.8	22.4	39.3				
Food, drink and tobacco	53.0	25.8	32.8	22.0	43.9				
Manufactures of wood and cork	57.5	27.1	38.3	22.5	51.3				
Paper and printing	69.6	27.8	36.8	21.8	56.3				
Other manufacturing industries	59.4	27.9	34.4	22.6	49.4				
All manufacturing industries	61.1	26.9	35.7	23.1	51.8				
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	54.7	32.4	36.1	§	53.5				
Building and contracting	56.5	28.8	33.4	§	54.0				
Gas, electricity and water	54.8	27.1	37.2	§	53.1				
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	53.5	28.2	43.8	§	51.9				
National and local government service	48.4	27.6	33.8	20.8	45.7				
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	58.9	27.3	35.6	23.0	51.7				

† ‡ § || ¶ See corresponding footnotes in previous column.

## Earnings and Hours in October, 1956, compared with Earlier Years

The Table below shows the average weekly earnings, in the industries covered by these enquiries at various dates between April, 1947, and October, 1956, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified.

Date	Men (21 years and over)		Youths and Boys		Women (18 years and over)*		Girls		All Workers*
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
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 7	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	82 0	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				
1956 April	235 4	100 6	119 9	78 4	197 9				
October	237 11	102 4	123 2	81 4	200 8				

## Average Weekly Earnings

Date	Men (21 years and over)		Youths and Boys		Women (18 years and over)*		Girls		All Workers*
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
1947 October	4	10	3	9	5				
1948 April	9	21	8	20	10				
October	12	24	11	23	13				
1949 April	13	24	15	25	15				
October	16	27	17	29	18				
1950 April	18	30	20	29	20				
October	22	35	23	33	24				
1951 April	30	41	30	39	32				
October	35	46	34	44	36				
1952 April	41	52	37	44	42				
October	45	58	43	51	47				
1953 April	51	64	49	56	52				
October	53	67	52	62	55				
1954 April	60	73	56	64	61				
October	66	81	61	73	66				
1955 April	76	92	67	78	76				
October	81	99	71	88	81				
1956 April	91	112	78	95	91				
October	93	116	83	102	94				

## Percentage Increase since April, 1947

Date	Men (21 years and over)		Youths and Boys		Women (18 years and over)*		Girls		All Workers*
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.		
1947 April	32.0	13.0	19.5	11.5	27.6				
October	33.0	14.1	20.1	12.5	28.7				
1948 April	34.6	15.6	21.0	13.7	30.2				
October	35.4	16.0	21.5	14.0	31.1				
1949 April	36.0	16.0	22.2	14.2	31.6				
October	36.6	16.4	22.7	14.6	32.2				
1950 April	37.2	16.7	23.1	14.6	32.7				
October	37.9	17.2	23.6	15.0	33.3				
1951 April	40.1	18.0	25.0	15.7	35.3				
October	41.7	18.6	26.0	16.5	36.7				
1952 April	44.0	19.5	27.0	16.7	38.8				
October</									



## Manufacturing Industries Only

For manufacturing industries only the figures were:—

Average Weekly Earnings  
(Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1947 April .. .. .	129 2	45 10	68 0	40 6	103 3
1947 October .. .. .	134 5	49 8	70 2	44 1	108 4
1948 April .. .. .	138 8	54 5	73 8	48 8	113 3
1948 October .. .. .	143 4	57 7	74 11	49 10	116 10
1949 April .. .. .	145 1	56 11	77 7	50 8	118 6
1949 October .. .. .	148 1	58 4	79 3	52 0	120 10
1950 April .. .. .	151 8	59 10	81 2	52 2	123 4
1950 October .. .. .	156 8	62 1	83 2	53 9	127 5
1951 April .. .. .	165 0	64 3	87 11	56 4	134 2
1951 October .. .. .	172 1	66 10	90 7	58 4	139 10
1952 April .. .. .	179 4	69 4	92 6	58 2	145 11
1952 October .. .. .	184 9	73 1	96 10	61 2	150 10
1953 April .. .. .	191 11	75 5	101 0	62 11	156 0
1953 October .. .. .	196 7	77 1	103 2	65 4	159 4
1954 April .. .. .	205 2	80 0	105 10	66 2	165 5
1954 October .. .. .	212 3	83 8	108 11	69 11	170 10
1955 April .. .. .	224 7	88 5	112 11	71 10	180 4
1955 October .. .. .	231 1	92 0	116 0	76 2	185 9
1956 April .. .. .	242 2	97 6	120 0	78 8	195 0
1956 October .. .. .	245 7	99 11	123 8	81 9	198 6

## Percentage Increase since April, 1947

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1947 October .. .. .	4	8	3	9	5
1948 April .. .. .	7	19	8	20	10
1948 October .. .. .	11	26	10	23	13
1949 April .. .. .	12	24	14	25	15
1949 October .. .. .	15	27	17	28	17
1950 April .. .. .	17	31	19	29	19
1950 October .. .. .	21	35	22	33	23
1951 April .. .. .	28	40	29	39	30
1951 October .. .. .	33	46	33	44	35
1952 April .. .. .	39	51	36	44	41
1952 October .. .. .	43	59	42	51	46
1953 April .. .. .	49	65	49	55	51
1953 October .. .. .	52	68	52	61	54
1954 April .. .. .	59	75	56	63	60
1954 October .. .. .	64	83	60	73	65
1955 April .. .. .	74	93	66	77	75
1955 October .. .. .	79	101	71	88	80
1956 April .. .. .	87	113	76	94	89
1956 October .. .. .	90	118	82	102	92

Average Weekly Hours Worked  
(Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1947 April .. .. .	46-0	43-2	41-7	42-0	44-5
1947 October .. .. .	46-2	43-5	41-7	42-1	44-7
1948 April .. .. .	46-3	43-5	41-7	42-3	44-8
1948 October .. .. .	46-5	43-7	41-6	42-3	44-9
1949 April .. .. .	46-5	43-7	41-9	42-4	45-0
1949 October .. .. .	46-6	43-7	41-7	42-3	45-0
1950 April .. .. .	46-9	43-9	41-9	42-5	45-2
1950 October .. .. .	47-5	44-1	42-1	42-7	45-7
1951 April .. .. .	47-6	44-1	42-0	42-7	45-7
1951 October .. .. .	47-6	44-1	41-5	42-1	45-6
1952 April .. .. .	47-1	43-7	40-8	41-6	45-0
1952 October .. .. .	47-6	44-0	41-9	42-7	45-7
1953 April .. .. .	47-6	44-0	42-0	42-7	45-7
1953 October .. .. .	47-9	44-2	42-0	42-8	45-9
1954 April .. .. .	48-2	44-3	42-0	42-7	46-1
1954 October .. .. .	48-5	44-5	42-0	42-9	46-3
1955 April .. .. .	48-6	44-5	41-8	42-7	46-3
1955 October .. .. .	48-7	44-6	41-8	42-8	46-4
1956 April .. .. .	48-2	44-5	41-5	42-4	46-0
1956 October .. .. .	48-2	44-6	41-6	42-5	46-0

Average Hourly Earnings  
(Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1947 April .. .. .	33-7	12-7	19-6	11-6	27-8
1947 October .. .. .	34-9	13-7	20-2	12-6	29-1
1948 April .. .. .	35-9	15-0	21-2	13-8	30-3
1948 October .. .. .	37-0	15-8	21-6	14-1	31-2
1949 April .. .. .	37-4	15-6	22-2	14-3	31-6
1949 October .. .. .	38-1	16-0	22-8	14-8	32-2
1950 April .. .. .	38-8	16-4	23-2	14-7	32-7
1950 October .. .. .	39-6	16-9	23-7	15-1	33-5
1951 April .. .. .	41-6	17-5	25-1	15-8	35-2
1951 October .. .. .	43-4	18-2	26-2	16-6	36-8
1952 April .. .. .	45-7	19-0	27-2	16-8	38-9
1952 October .. .. .	46-6	19-9	27-7	17-2	39-6
1953 April .. .. .	48-4	20-6	28-9	17-7	41-0
1953 October .. .. .	49-2	20-9	29-5	18-7	41-7
1954 April .. .. .	51-1	21-7	30-2	18-6	43-1
1954 October .. .. .	52-5	22-6	31-1	19-6	44-3
1955 April .. .. .	55-5	23-8	32-4	20-2	46-7
1955 October .. .. .	56-9	24-8	33-3	21-4	48-0
1956 April .. .. .	60-3	26-3	34-7	22-3	50-9
1956 October .. .. .	61-1	26-9	35-7	23-1	51-8

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

Average Hourly Earnings  
(Manufacturing Industries)—continued

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1947 October .. .. .	4	8	3	9	5
1948 April .. .. .	7	18	8	19	9
1948 October .. .. .	10	24	10	22	12
1949 April .. .. .	11	23	13	23	14
1949 October .. .. .	13	26	16	28	16
1950 April .. .. .	15	29	18	27	18
1950 October .. .. .	18	33	21	30	21
1951 April .. .. .	23	38	28	36	27
1951 October .. .. .	29	43	34	43	32
1952 April .. .. .	36	50	39	45	40
1952 October .. .. .	38	57	41	48	42
1953 April .. .. .	44	62	47	53	47
1953 October .. .. .	46	65	51	58	50
1954 April .. .. .	52	71	54	60	55
1954 October .. .. .	56	78	59	69	59
1955 April .. .. .	65	87	65	74	68
1955 October .. .. .	69	95	70	84	73
1956 April .. .. .	79	107	77	92	83
1956 October .. .. .	81	112	82	99	86

At October, 1956, the average level of weekly earnings in manufacturing industries was 92 per cent. higher than in April, 1947; the increase in the average level of rates of wages in these industries over the same period was about 65 per cent. The corresponding increases between April, 1956, and October, 1956, were 1½ per cent. for average weekly earnings and 1 per cent. for weekly rates of wages.

## Increases in Rates of Wages since October, 1956

There have been increases in the rates of wages in a number of industries since October, 1956, 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, 1957, has been to raise the general level of full-time weekly wage rates in the industries covered by the enquiry by about one 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; engineering foundries; tin box manufacture; the woollen industry in Yorkshire; textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing; dressmaking and women's light clothing; retail bespoke tailoring; hat and cap making and millinery; biscuit manufacture; brewing; furniture manufacture; general printing; building and civil engineering construction; and road passenger transport.

## Industries Not Covered by the Enquiry

The principal employments not covered by these half-yearly enquiries are 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 workers in agriculture, British Railways, 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, Fisheries and Food 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		
	Adult Males†	Youths‡	Women and Girls
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1947 April .. .. .	97 7	62 3	65 1½
1947 October .. .. .	104 4	67 8	70 5
1948 April .. .. .	108 7½	71 2	73 4½
1948 October .. .. .	105 1½	68 10½	72 9
1949 April .. .. .	114 9	77 0	76 6
1949 October .. .. .	110 9½	72 5½	76 6½
1950 April .. .. .	115 5½	77 10½	75 3½
1950 October .. .. .	115 7½	74 10	77 11
1951 April .. .. .	123 3½	79 5	82 2½
1951 October .. .. .	126 8	83 0	85 5
1952 April .. .. .	133 8	86 2½	86 4½
1952 October .. .. .	132 8½	84 3½	90 4
1953 April .. .. .	142 1½	88 2	92 11½
1953 October .. .. .	142 10½	88 7½	96 1
1954 April .. .. .	151 10	91 7	95 1½
1954 October .. .. .	150 2	90 5½	96 5
1955 April .. .. .	165 3	99 3	104 3
1955 October .. .. .	160 3	95 8	104 2
1956 April .. .. .	174 2	101 10	111 6
1947 April .. .. .	100 11½	64 11½	67 9
1948 April .. .. .	106 10½	70 0½	73 1
1949 April .. .. .	112 9½	74 8½	76 6
1950 April .. .. .	115 6½	76 2½	76 7½
1951 April .. .. .	125 6½	81 2½	83 9½
1952 April .. .. .	133 2	85 3	88 4½
1953 April .. .. .	142 6	88 5	94 5½
1954 April .. .. .	150 9½	91 0	95 10
1955 April .. .. .	162 10	97 6	105 0

\* See footnote in the previous column.  
† 21 years and over up to March, 1956, and 20 years and over thereafter.  
‡ Under 21 years up to March, 1956, and under 20 years thereafter.

## 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
	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
24th March, 1956	218 10	238 11	224 2	87 9	123 10	83 11

## 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. 6d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 2s. 11d. per man-shift for holiday pay) were 53s. 10d. in the week ended 27th October, 1956. For the weeks ended 28th April, 1956, and 29th October, 1955, the corresponding cash earnings were 52s. 2d. and 49s. 9d. respectively.

The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople were 292s. 9d. in the week ended 27th October, 1956, 281s. 5d. in the week ended 28th April, 1956, and 271s. 11d. in the week ended 29th October, 1955.

For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the average weekly cash earnings and the value of allowances in kind

\* 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 of average earnings and weekly hours worked in October, 1956, 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 96 to 114.

## Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during January by 18,000 (—4,000 males and —14,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,971,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 5,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 13,000 and other industries and services a decrease of 10,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have decreased by 10,000 from 24,087,000 to 24,077,000.

## Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 342,489 to 357,375 between 14th January and 11th February, 1957, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 40,116 to 22,685. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 5,384 among males and a rise of 2,839 among females.

(69044)

at half-yearly intervals since 1949 are set out in the following Table:—

Date	Men (21 years and over)	
	Average Weekly Cash Earnings (excluding value of allowances in kind)	Value of allowances in kind
	s. d.	s. d.
1949 19th March .. ..		



TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WORKERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1956

(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 pay 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 workers covered by the returns received					Average earnings* in the last pay-week in October, 1956				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Mining and Quarrying (except coal)</b>										
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	4,290	323	29	—	4,642	251 8	130 11	—	—	242 4
Stone Quarrying and Mining .. .. .	13,592	498	30	2	14,122	222 6	115 10	—	—	218 5
Slate Quarrying and Mining .. .. .	3,063	208	3	—	3,274	180 3	102 1	—	—	175 2
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits .. .. .	8,667	441	58	4	9,170	229 5	128 11	—	—	223 10
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	5,579	306	490	61	6,436	235 8	142 8	129 2	—	221 10
<b>Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal</b>										
Bricks and Fireclay Goods .. .. .	48,816	4,533	4,267	407	58,023	240 3	125 4	123 10	92 0	221 8
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) .. .. .	19,191	1,645	23,065	2,325	46,226	224 0	100 5	110 2	76 1	155 4
Glass (other than containers) .. .. .	21,378	1,889	5,765	617	29,649	244 6	107 8	122 1	83 11	208 7
Glass Containers .. .. .	14,701	1,081	2,861	221	18,864	236 6	105 6	121 9	74 6	209 8
Cement .. .. .	10,420	291	220	11	10,942	233 8	118 4	107 11	—	264 0
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures .. .. .	43,176	2,474	3,382	239	49,271	242 7	116 11	120 7	84 10	227 2
<b>Chemicals and Allied Trades</b>										
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works .. .. .	13,508	309	30	3	13,850	241 3	114 1	—	—	238 2
Chemicals and Dyes .. .. .	87,206	4,172	13,690	1,495	106,563	247 0	105 11	118 10	75 9	222 7
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery .. .. .	29,080	1,048	10,132	779	41,039	236 4	99 6	153 7	96 6	209 9
Explosives and Fireworks .. .. .	13,799	699	3,493	211	18,202	211 8	97 9	107 9	65 4	185 8
Paint and Varnish .. .. .	10,967	659	7,184	1,190	20,000	248 7	104 4	125 4	82 8	189 8
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches .. .. .	18,801	733	1,026	28	20,588	247 3	108 8	131 6	—	236 4
Mineral Oil Refining .. .. .	18,801	733	1,026	28	20,588	247 3	108 8	131 6	—	236 4
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. .. .. .	15,234	570	2,321	162	18,287	237 0	108 5	114 2	—	216 0
<b>Metal Manufacture</b>										
Blast Furnaces .. .. .	19,561	485	166	15	20,227	266 8	132 10	—	—	262 2
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified .. .. .	160,967	11,443	5,706	159	178,275	283 2	123 10	132 6	—	267 11
Iron Foundries .. .. .	62,349	4,634	6,204	386	73,573	249 4	106 0	129 0	78 8	229 3
Temple Manufacture .. .. .	9,258	884	1,142	60	11,344	273 8	131 11	125 1	—	246 8
Steel Sheet Manufacture .. .. .	11,358	1,026	399	10	12,793	276 7	125 10	143 9	—	260 3
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) .. .. .	28,756	1,528	2,507	85	32,876	257 1	113 10	127 9	—	240 1
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. .. .. .	65,620	2,576	7,668	543	76,407	257 11	112 9	128 7	86 0	238 10
<b>Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods</b>										
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing .. .. .	140,402	19,424	1,746	99	161,671	261 11	103 2	131 10	—	241 4
Marine Engineering .. .. .	61,683	12,373	741	55	74,852	244 3	99 9	131 11	—	219 2
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) .. .. .	19,802	2,472	989	52	23,424	213 3	86 1	120 0	—	198 1
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant .. .. .	12,633	1,416	363	13	14,425	269 10	99 1	113 6	—	248 11
Machine Tools .. .. .	50,129	7,959	5,761	294	64,143	272 8	101 9	131 1	82 9	237 10
Stationary Engines .. .. .	18,971	1,607	1,593	35	22,206	250 9	102 2	141 8	—	231 11
Textile Machinery and Accessories .. .. .	32,939	3,852	3,379	174	40,344	231 1	89 11	122 5	—	207 10
Ordnance and Small Arms .. .. .	28,190	1,776	8,159	108	38,227	233 0	88 0	142 6	—	206 7
Constructional Engineering .. .. .	45,286	4,303	1,017	32	50,638	264 2	101 6	124 7	86 3	247 5
Other Non-Electrical Engineering .. .. .	32,934	38,618	42,334	2,215	406,101	253 1	98 4	134 11	86 3	225 1
Electrical Machinery .. .. .	76,680	12,212	25,010	1,732	115,634	260 7	94 11	136 0	80 9	213 5
Electrical Wires and Cables .. .. .	24,126	1,317	10,840	714	36,997	256 0	103 6	129 11	80 4	210 3
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus .. .. .	19,468	1,566	13,273	951	35,258	247 4	95 10	138 0	84 9	195 1
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones .. .. .	27,915	3,950	30,654	1,829	64,348	239 3	94 11	133 6	88 5	175 9
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps .. .. .	9,221	696	11,011	1,417	22,345	233 0	94 9	132 2	90 1	170 0
Batteries and Accumulators .. .. .	5,861	159	2,414	75	8,509	253 11	—	135 9	—	215 11
Other Electrical Goods .. .. .	45,765	5,954	26,238	1,961	79,918	250 2	95 8	129 7	80 7	194 11
<b>Vehicles</b>										
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles .. .. .	174,296	11,589	14,306	591	200,782	272 3	104 0	145 2	93 2	252 11
Motor Repairs and Garages .. .. .	59,359	12,478	3,343	210	75,390	204 0	81 4	120 4	70 9	179 7
Firms employing 10 or more workers .. .. .	3,010	819	188	17	4,034	193 6	78 0	119 6	70 4	165 4
Firms employing less than 10 workers .. .. .	62,369	13,279	3,531	227	79,424	203 6	81 1	119 6	70 4	178 11
All firms supplying returns .. .. .	109,974	11,725	8,289	217	130,205	279 7	103 1	138 9	79 10	254 5
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft .. .. .	62,761	3,878	18,168	808	85,615	257 5	101 6	139 0	93 9	223 8
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft .. .. .	10,380	1,710	311	5	12,406	246 5	104 2	139 2	—	224 1
Locomotive Manufacture .. .. .	20,470	2,055	500	35	23,060	255 3	102 10	118 4	—	238 5
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams .. .. .	2,266	456	1,195	146	4,063	225 2	101 11	118 6	—	174 8
<b>Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified</b>										
Tools and Cutlery .. .. .	16,625	1,689	9,987	836	29,137	244 0	95 6	117 11	73 4	187 3
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. .. .. .	13,521	1,261	9,191	470	24,443	239 3	103 2	127 5	85 4	187 3
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified .. .. .	22,033	1,615	2,711	115	26,474	254 11	109 5	119 9	—	231 5
Wire and Wire Manufactures .. .. .	18,796	1,151	3,919	349	24,215	250 8	98 3	123 11	85 9	220 6
Hollow-ware .. .. .	15,212	1,588	17,241	1,752	35,793	240 1	99 8	112 11	75 8	164 6
Brass Manufactures .. .. .	16,140	1,737	7,950	610	26,437	241 9	99 2	125 8	82 8	193 10
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified .. .. .	86,856	8,210	36,828	3,189	135,083	248 10	101 0	123 3	86 1	201 9
<b>Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.</b>										
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. .. .. .	28,070	3,792	12,879	951	45,692	247 3	99 11	130 6	81 10	198 8
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks .. .. .	3,506	509	2,873	389	7,277	230 3	94 1	140 2	87 1	177 6
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals .. .. .	6,269	638	4,544	615	12,066	239 8	92 11	112 10	77 2	175 10
Musical Instruments .. .. .	3,114	450	596	40	4,200	234 4	88 11	133 6	—	203 1
<b>Textiles</b>										
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. .. .. .	34,019	2,387	61,177	5,446	103,029	205 3	126 3	126 11	102 7	151 6
Cotton Weaving, etc. .. .. .	25,302	1,184	45,744	3,243	75,473	206 8	112 7	133 3	99 1	156 1
Total Cotton .. .. .	59,321	3,571	106,921	8,689	178,502	203 10	121 9	129 7	101 3	153 5
Woolen and Worsted .. .. .	55,029	3,655	63,039	8,050	129,773	215 4	100 11	120 5	93 7	158 5
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production .. .. .	21,361	849	7,272	837	30,319	233 2	105 3	128 7	89 4	200 6
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk .. .. .	12,095	557	15,549	1,962	30,163	219 5	104 10	134 3	95 11	165 5
Linen and Soft Hemp .. .. .	7,707	2,834	18,530	3,584	32,655	175 3	74 0	96 5	71 2	110 4
Jute .. .. .	5,671	466	6,759	611	13,507	196 5	108 0	128 3	90 1	154 6

\* 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 Workers Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Last Pay-Week in October, 1956—continued

Industry	Numbers of workers covered by the returns received					Average earnings* in the last pay-week in October, 1956				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Textiles—continued</b>										
Rope, Twine and Net .. .. .	2,945	551	5,130	693	9,319	204 2	91 0	105 10	76 7	133 10
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods .. .. .	18,389	1,558	44,044	9,130	73,121	273 7	100 4	132 8	92 10	162 5
Lace .. .. .	2,925	253	3,187	354	6,719	205 7	97 0	107 8	78 1	148 4
Carpets .. .. .	8,622	1,091	7,793	1,676	19,182	233 11	100 8	137 9	91 8	172 10
Narrow Fabrics .. .. .	3,501	265	8,278	998	13,042	211 7	94 3	113 7	85 6	137 4
Made-up Textiles .. .. .	3,002	454	10,486	2,001	15,943	194 3	90 0	103 10	73 11	116 9
Textile Finishing, etc. .. .. .	42,012	2,896	16,048	2,045	63,001	220 1	107 3	114 11	83 6	183 8
Other Textile Industries .. .. .	9,052	579	4,442	337	14,410	225 6	117 2	113 1	92 1	183 4
<b>Leather, Leather Goods and Fur</b>										
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery .. .. .	16,719	1,345	3,553	302	21,919	218 9	106 11	117 9	81 6	



TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1956

(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 pay 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, 1956, by the workers covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in October, 1956, of the workers 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‡
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	47.5	45.0	—	—	47.2	63.6	34.9	—	—	61.6
Stone Quarrying and Mining	50.9	47.0	—	—	50.7	52.5	29.6	—	—	51.7
Slate Quarrying and Mining	43.3	42.9	—	—	43.2	59.0	28.6	—	—	48.7
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	51.2	46.7	—	—	50.9	53.8	33.1	—	—	52.8
Other Mining and Quarrying	46.9	44.5	42.0	—	46.4	60.3	38.5	36.9	—	57.4
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal										
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	49.8	44.9	41.2	42.3	48.8	57.9	33.5	36.1	26.1	54.5
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	48.6	44.8	40.4	42.9	44.1	62.3	26.9	37.7	21.3	42.3
Glass (other than containers)	47.2	44.4	41.3	42.7	43.8	52.3	29.1	35.5	23.6	54.7
Glass Containers	48.9	43.3	41.8	42.5	47.5	58.0	28.6	35.0	21.0	53.0
Cement	57.0	47.7	43.1	—	56.5	57.2	29.3	30.0	—	56.1
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	51.0	46.1	40.7	41.3	50.0	57.1	30.4	35.6	24.6	54.5
Chemicals and Allied Trades										
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works	48.1	44.5	—	—	48.0	60.2	30.8	—	—	59.5
Chemicals and Dyes	48.3	44.0	42.0	41.8	47.2	61.4	28.9	34.0	21.7	56.6
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	47.9	43.5	42.1	42.9	44.4	53.7	28.0	33.4	22.6	40.6
Explosives and Fireworks	48.2	43.6	43.9	42.8	46.9	58.8	27.4	42.0	27.1	53.7
Paint and Varnish	47.1	44.4	41.6	41.6	45.9	53.9	26.4	31.1	18.8	48.5
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	49.1	44.7	42.5	42.2	46.1	60.8	28.0	35.4	23.5	49.4
Mineral Oil Refining	49.1	44.1	44.9	—	48.7	60.4	29.6	35.1	—	58.2
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	49.6	45.2	41.5	—	48.4	57.3	28.8	33.0	—	53.6
Metal Manufacture										
Blast Furnaces	47.4	45.0	—	—	47.3	67.5	35.4	—	—	66.5
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	49.2	44.2	41.4	—	48.7	69.1	33.6	38.4	22.3	66.0
Iron Foundries	47.4	44.0	41.2	42.3	46.6	63.1	28.9	37.6	—	68.7
Tinplate Manufacture	43.4	42.1	41.4	—	43.1	75.7	37.6	36.3	—	65.3
Steel Sheet Manufacture	48.3	44.7	41.7	—	47.8	68.7	33.8	41.4	—	65.3
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	49.0	44.1	40.5	—	48.1	63.0	31.0	37.9	—	59.9
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	48.2	44.0	40.8	43.2	47.3	64.2	30.8	37.8	23.9	60.6
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods										
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	50.1	45.0	43.4	—	49.4	62.7	27.5	36.5	—	58.6
Marine Engineering	49.5	44.8	40.9	—	48.6	59.2	26.7	38.7	—	54.1
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	46.1	44.3	40.6	—	45.7	56.3	23.3	35.5	—	52.0
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	51.1	46.0	41.2	—	50.3	63.4	25.8	33.1	—	59.4
Machine Tools	48.4	44.3	42.0	42.8	47.3	67.6	27.6	37.5	23.2	60.3
Stationary Engines	46.9	42.8	42.5	—	46.3	64.2	28.6	40.0	—	60.1
Textile Machinery and Accessories	47.0	43.2	41.6	—	46.2	59.0	25.0	35.3	—	54.0
Ordnance and Small Arms	46.0	42.1	42.9	—	45.1	60.8	25.1	39.9	—	55.0
Constructional Engineering	51.1	46.2	42.1	—	50.5	62.0	26.4	35.5	—	58.8
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	49.0	44.7	42.1	43.1	47.8	62.0	26.4	38.5	24.0	56.5
Electrical Machinery	49.5	44.3	42.0	42.6	47.3	63.2	25.7	38.9	22.7	54.1
Electrical Wires and Cables	51.2	45.1	42.3	43.1	48.2	60.0	27.5	36.9	22.4	52.3
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	47.9	43.9	42.4	42.4	45.5	62.0	26.2	39.1	24.0	51.5
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	47.8	45.1	43.3	42.0	45.3	60.1	25.3	37.0	25.3	46.6
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	47.4	44.5	42.0	42.6	44.4	59.0	25.6	39.5	—	58.9
Batteries and Accumulators	45.2	—	41.2	—	44.0	67.4	—	37.5	—	51.4
Other Electrical Goods	48.1	44.8	41.5	41.9	45.5	62.4	25.6	37.5	23.1	51.4
Vehicles										
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	44.3	42.6	40.8	42.0	44.0	73.7	29.3	42.7	26.6	69.0
Motor Repairs and Garages:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	46.7	44.5	41.7	41.4	46.1	52.4	21.9	34.6	20.5	46.7
Firms employing less than 10 workers	47.0	44.3	—	—	46.1	49.4	21.1	—	—	43.0
All firms supplying returns	46.7	44.5	41.6	41.4	46.1	52.3	21.9	34.5	20.4	46.6
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	49.0	43.7	42.6	42.8	48.1	68.5	28.3	39.1	22.4	63.5
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	46.5	43.5	41.6	41.3	45.3	66.4	28.0	40.1	27.2	59.2
Locomotive Manufacture	49.1	44.8	43.1	—	48.4	60.2	27.9	38.7	—	55.6
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	48.8	45.3	39.8	—	48.3	62.8	27.2	35.7	—	59.2
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	47.7	45.3	40.7	—	45.2	56.6	27.0	34.9	—	46.4
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified										
Tools and Cutlery	47.4	44.4	40.0	42.3	44.5	61.8	25.8	35.4	20.8	50.5
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	48.4	44.9	41.6	42.2	45.6	59.3	27.6	36.8	24.3	49.3
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	47.5	44.3	39.6	—	46.5	64.4	29.6	36.3	—	59.7
Wire and Wire Manufactures	49.9	44.6	41.4	44.3	48.2	60.3	26.4	35.9	23.2	54.9
Hollow-ware	49.0	45.1	41.6	42.2	44.9	58.8	26.5	32.6	21.5	44.0
Brass Manufactures	47.7	45.2	40.4	41.5	45.2	60.8	26.3	37.3	23.9	51.5
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	48.3	45.2	40.8	42.5	45.9	61.8	26.8	36.3	24.3	52.7
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.										
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	47.1	44.4	41.2	43.0	45.1	63.0	27.0	38.0	22.8	52.9
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	44.9	44.3	42.2	42.8	43.7	61.5	25.5	39.9	24.4	48.7
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	45.7	43.0	40.0	41.0	43.2	62.9	25.9	33.9	22.6	48.8
Musical Instruments	47.3	45.7	42.8	—	46.5	59.5	23.3	37.4	—	52.4
Textiles										
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	47.9	45.9	41.9	42.3	44.0	51.4	33.0	36.3	29.1	41.3
Cotton Weaving, etc.	46.1	45.3	42.6	43.1	43.8	53.8	29.8	37.5	27.6	42.8
Total Cotton	47.2	45.7	42.2	42.6	43.9	52.3	32.0	36.8	28.5	41.9
Woolen and Worsted	50.2	45.9	41.6	43.7	45.5	51.5	26.4	34.7	25.7	41.8
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	44.9	42.2	42.6	42.2	44.2	62.3	29.9	36.2	25.4	54.4
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	46.6	45.0	41.2	43.0	43.6	56.5	28.0	39.1	26.8	45.5
Linen and Soft Hemp	47.6	44.4	43.2	42.9	44.3	44.2	20.0	26.8	19.9	29.9
Jute	48.4	45.5	42.6	43.3	45.2	48.7	28.5	36.1	25.0	41.0

\* 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, 1956—continued

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in October, 1956, by the workers covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in October, 1956, of the workers 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‡
Textiles—continued	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Rope, Twine and Net	50.0	45.6	41.8	42.4	44.6	49.0	23.9	30.4	21.7	36.0
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	45.9	42.4	41.3	43.2	42.8	71.5	26.6	38.5	25.8	45.5
Lace	46.1	42.4	40.0	42.5	42.9	53.5	27.5	32.3	22.0	41.5
Carpets	47.9	45.2	42.4	44.3	45.2	58.6	26.7	37.6	24.8	45.9
Narrow Fabrics	48.2	45.9	41.4	43.1	43.4	52.7	24.6	32.9	23.8	38.0
Made-up Textiles	47.4	44.4	40.4	41.9	42.0	49.2	24.3	30.8	21.2	33.4
Textile Finishing, etc.	50.7	45.8	42.5	43.8	48.2	52.1	28.1	32.4	22.9	45.7
Other Textile Industries	48.5	45.8	39.5	42.3	45.5	55.8	30.7	34.4	26.1	48.4
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur										
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	47.3	44.8	41.7	43.1	46.2	55.5	28.6	33.9	22.7	50.3
Leather Goods	46.4	44.4	41.2	41.8	42.7	53.3	25.1	33.0	22.2	37.3
Fur	46.0	—	40.3	—	43.2	64.3	—	41.1	—	52.2
Clothing										
Tailoring:										
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	44.8	43.5	39.8	41.7	41.1	58.9	26.0	36.8	23.3	39.6
Retail Bespoke:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	43.3	—	41.0	42.3	41.8	58.4	—	32.1	17.0	37.1
Firms employing less than 10 workers	43.5	—	40.5	—	41.7	52.5	—	30.4	—	36.6
All firms supplying returns	43.3	—	40.9	42.3	41.8	56.8	—	31.7	16.5	36.9
Dressmaking:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	43.5	42.4	39.3	41.0	39.8	60.3	25.6	35.8	20.8	



## THE EMPLOYEE POPULATION, END-MAY, 1956: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

In the issue of this GAZETTE for February (pages 46 and 47) a Table was published showing the estimated numbers of employees in each industry in Great Britain and the United Kingdom at end-May, 1956. 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, 1956

Region	Persons aged 18 and over	Persons aged under 18	Total
Males			
London and South-Eastern ..	3,242,000	133,000	3,375,000
Eastern .. .. .	767,000	38,000	805,000
Southern .. .. .	675,000	33,000	708,000
South-Western .. .. .	718,000	36,000	754,000
Midland .. .. .	1,322,000	70,000	1,392,000
North-Midland .. .. .	949,000	49,000	998,000
E. and W. Ridings .. .. .	1,151,000	61,000	1,212,000
North-Western .. .. .	1,769,000	92,000	1,861,000
Northern .. .. .	857,000	48,000	905,000
Scotland .. .. .	1,321,000	85,000	1,406,000
Wales .. .. .	651,000	33,000	684,000
Great Britain .. .. .	13,422,000	678,000	14,100,000
Northern Ireland .. .. .	272,000	25,000	297,000
United Kingdom .. .. .	13,694,000	703,000	14,397,000
Females			
London and South-Eastern ..	1,915,000	140,000	2,055,000
Eastern .. .. .	362,000	38,000	400,000
Southern .. .. .	323,000	34,000	357,000
South-Western .. .. .	333,000	37,000	370,000
Midland .. .. .	686,000	68,000	754,000
North-Midland .. .. .	436,000	50,000	486,000
E. and W. Ridings .. .. .	585,000	60,000	645,000
North-Western .. .. .	1,031,000	95,000	1,126,000
Northern .. .. .	1,031,000	47,000	1,078,000
Scotland .. .. .	674,000	84,000	758,000
Wales .. .. .	240,000	31,000	271,000
Great Britain .. .. .	6,916,000	684,000	7,600,000
Northern Ireland .. .. .	150,000	26,000	176,000
United Kingdom .. .. .	7,066,000	710,000	7,776,000
Total, Males and Females			
London and South-Eastern ..	5,157,000	273,000	5,430,000
Eastern .. .. .	1,129,000	76,000	1,205,000
Southern .. .. .	998,000	67,000	1,065,000
South-Western .. .. .	1,051,000	73,000	1,124,000
Midland .. .. .	2,008,000	138,000	2,146,000
North-Midland .. .. .	1,385,000	99,000	1,484,000
E. and W. Ridings .. .. .	1,736,000	121,000	1,857,000
North-Western .. .. .	2,800,000	187,000	2,987,000
Northern .. .. .	1,888,000	95,000	1,983,000
Scotland .. .. .	1,995,000	169,000	2,164,000
Wales .. .. .	891,000	64,000	955,000
Great Britain .. .. .	20,338,000	1,362,000	21,700,000
Northern Ireland .. .. .	422,000	51,000	473,000
United Kingdom .. .. .	20,760,000	1,413,000	22,173,000

## NEW INDEX OF RATES OF WAGES

In the article on the new Index of Rates of Wages on pages 50 and 51 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE details were given of the method of linking this index with the previous index to obtain a measure, on a somewhat broad basis, of the movement in rates of wages since June, 1947. To facilitate such calculations the index numbers for all workers in all industries and services and in manufacturing industries only for 31st January, 1956 (June, 1947 = 100) were quoted to one decimal place, namely 156.1 for all industries and services and 154.5(+) for manufacturing industries only. In order that the separate indices for men, women and juveniles may be similarly linked, if desired, the corresponding index numbers for men, women and juveniles at 31st January, 1956 (June, 1947 = 100) are given below:—

### All Industries and Services

Men ..	154.5(-)	published as 154
Women ..	159.8	published as 160
Juveniles ..	168.7	published as 169

### Manufacturing Industries only

Men ..	151.7	published as 152
Women ..	163.1	published as 163
Juveniles ..	170.8	published as 171

## RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

### Guarantee of Employment in the Engineering Industry

The Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions have entered into a new agreement to replace the section concerning the guaranteed week in the agreement dated 3rd April, 1946, amended 10th March, 1956, and the proviso thereto. (See the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1946, page 90, and the article on pages 393 to 397 of the November, 1956, issue with regard to guaranteed weekly wage arrangements in the principal industries in Great Britain).

The terms of the agreement, which is operative as from Monday, 25th February, 1957, are as follows:—

### Guarantee of Employment for Hourly-rated Manual Workers

All hourly-rated manual workers who have been continuously employed by a federated firm for not less than four weeks shall be guaranteed employment for four days in each normal pay week. In the event of work not being available for the whole or part of the four days, employees covered by the guarantee will be assured earnings equivalent to their consolidated time rate for 34 hours.

This guarantee is subject to the following conditions:—

(a) That the employees are capable of, available for, and willing to perform satisfactorily, during the period of the guarantee, the work associated with their usual occupation, or reasonable alternative work where their usual work is not available.

(b) In the case of a holiday recognised by agreement, custom or practice, the period of guarantee shall be reduced proportionately.

(c) In the event of a dislocation of production as a result of strike action, the operation of the period of guarantee shall be automatically suspended in respect of workpeople affected in the establishment where the strike is taking place.

(d) In computing the assured earnings referred to above, premium payments due for overtime worked on weekdays, and premium payments for work done on Sundays and holidays, shall be ignored.

## AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SCOTLAND

The Scottish Agricultural Wages Board made Orders on 23rd February, 1957, with effect from 11th March, 1957, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers of all classes employed in agriculture in Scotland.

The Orders raise the minimum time rate for male general workers, 20 years or over, from 132s. a week to 138s. a week in all districts. For men employed wholly or mainly as shepherds the minimum rate is raised from 151s. to 157s. 9d., for those employed as grieves or stewards or stockmen from 148s. to 154s. 9d., and for those employed as horsemen or tractor-men from 146s. to 152s. 9d. Men employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers are to receive 3s. 1d. an hour, an increase of 1½d. an hour. The differential rates of wages for overtime employment for ordinary weekday overtime and for overtime employment on Saturday afternoon and Sunday are increased by 1½d. an hour to 4s. 4½d. an hour in both cases. The corresponding rates for youths and boys are increased by amounts varying according to age.

For female general workers, 21 years or over, the Orders fix a weekly minimum of 104s. 3d. in all districts in place of the previous minimum of 100s. For women employed wholly or mainly as stockwomen, poultrywomen or dairymaids the previous minimum rate of 114s. 3d. is raised to 119s. 3d. and for women employed as horsewomen or tractorwomen the minimum rate is raised from 113s. to 118s. The minimum hourly rate at age 21 for women who are employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers is increased from 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4½d. For overtime employment the minimum differential rates for ordinary weekday overtime and for overtime employment on Saturday afternoon and Sunday are advanced by 1½d. an hour to 3s. 3½d. an hour in both cases. The corresponding rates for female workers under 21 years of age are increased by amounts varying according to age.

The wages payable to milkers for the daily hand-milking of one cow remain unchanged at 11s. 9d. a week and the rate for each additional cow hand-milked daily is increased from 1s. 9d. to 2s. a week.

When workers are required by the conditions of their employment to provide board and lodging for other workers, allowances are payable as additions to the minimum rate of wages. These allowances are increased under the Orders by 1s. a week, for workers providing board, and by 1s. 3d. a week for workers providing board and lodging.

The Orders incorporate revisions in the different districts of the values assigned to certain of the benefits and advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash. These revisions apply to the value of board and lodging and in some districts milk and both accommodation.

The hours of work in respect of which minimum rates are payable remain unchanged.

The provisions in previous Orders for holidays with pay are unchanged except for consequential increases in the rates of holiday remuneration.

## DISABLED PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

A Statement\* showing the numbers of registered disabled persons in Government employment in Great Britain on 1st October, 1956, has been presented to Parliament by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury. The Statement, which was compiled from returns furnished to the Treasury, is directly related to the terms of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, and the totals therefore differ slightly from those in the published quarterly returns of staff employed in Government Departments. The quarterly returns include home-based staff employed abroad and reserved and agency services in Northern Ireland; they also reckon part-time staff on a somewhat different basis.

The Table below shows the numbers and percentages of registered disabled persons in Government employment as at 1st October, 1956, in relation to the total numbers of non-industrial and industrial employees. Comparable figures for 1st October, 1955, were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1956 (page 9).

Employed Staff	Total number of Employees	Total number of Disabled Persons Employed	Percentage of Disabled Persons in Employed Staff
Non-industrial .. .. .	624,962	33,843	5.4
Industrial .. .. .	413,485	20,087	4.9

In addition, 462, or 89.7 per cent., of a total of 515 passenger electric lift attendants in Government employment were registered disabled persons. Employment as a car park attendant or as a passenger electric lift attendant is designated employment for disabled persons under the Act.

By the Disabled Persons (Standard Percentage) Order, 1946, the standard percentage for the purpose of the Act is 3 per cent. (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1946, page 210).

## STATEMENT ON THE NUCLEAR POWER PROGRAMME

On 5th March the Minister of Power made a statement in the House of Lords about the programme of nuclear power which was outlined in a Command Paper (Cmd. 9389) published two years ago (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1955, page 91).

The Minister said that the Government, in conjunction with the English and Scottish Electricity Authorities and the Atomic Energy Authority, had now completed a re-examination of that programme, which set a target of about 1,500 to 2,000 megawatts of nuclear power station capacity in operation in this country by the end of 1965. Since we already spent about £250 millions a year on importing fuel, chiefly oil, and this burden on our balance of payments would continue to grow, there could be no doubt of the importance of our need to develop nuclear power as a source of energy, and the Government's task had therefore been to consider the extent to which the 1955 programme could be accelerated in view of technical advances within the last two years.

The considered opinion of the Government's expert advisers was that in the light of present knowledge the English and Scottish Electricity Authorities could reasonably aim at having at least 5,000 megawatts of nuclear capacity in operation by the end of 1965, and that, if technological development continued to be favourable and the necessary physical and financial resources could be found, a figure of 6,000 megawatts could be achieved by that date.

The Government had accordingly decided, with the full agreement of the Electricity Authorities and the Atomic Energy Authority, to adopt as the basis for present planning a range of 5,000 to 6,000 megawatts of nuclear capacity in operation by the end of 1965. This meant, the Minister said, that the supply of raw materials for nuclear generation, the acquisition of sites and the planning of the transmission network would be on a scale sufficient to bring 6,000 megawatts of nuclear capacity into operation by the end of 1965. The actual amount of nuclear capacity to be installed by that date would be subject to technical experience and development as planning progresses, including the trend of capital costs, and to the availability of physical and financial resources. The execution of this nuclear programme would make a major contribution to our energy resources; a full year's operation of 6,000 megawatts' generating capacity would save about 18 million tons of coal.

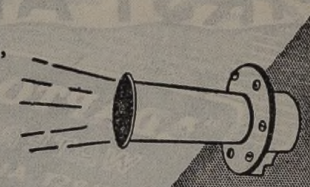
The Minister referred also to the very heavy burden on the nation's capital resources which the programme would involve during the early 1960's, and, in connection with the special problems of siting of nuclear stations, to the Government's determination to carry through the programme with the least possible interference with the amenities of our countryside or with the rights of individuals. He added that nothing said about the prospects of the nuclear power programme in any way affected the importance of the coal industry. However rapidly we developed nuclear energy, coal would remain the basis of our economy and the need to exploit to the full our national coal resources remained as urgent as ever.

A similar statement was made in the House of Commons by the Paymaster General.

\* Disabled Persons in Government Employment. Statement showing the Numbers of Registered Disabled Persons in Government Employment in Great Britain on 1st October, 1956, compiled from Returns furnished to the Treasury. Cmd. 90. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

## PROGRAMME CONTROL cuts costs, increases efficiency

Time signals and, where applicable, lighting, heating, radio and similar services, can be automatically time controlled with accuracy, uniform with time recorders and clocks on the



### International Master Clock Superelectric Time System

The Programme Control can be set to operate in accordance with any prearranged time schedules. These may vary with the days of the week and different departments. Consecutive signals at intervals as close as one minute without additional cost.

Cash or rental terms.

**IBM  
INTERNATIONAL**

Full details of this equipment in the range of International Business Machines, free on request. (Quote reference J. 701/4.)

## IBM UNITED KINGDOM LTD

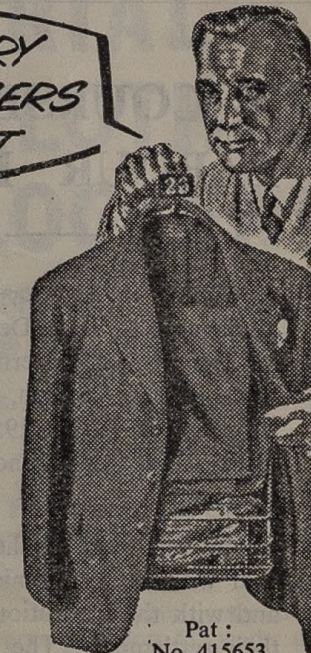
INTERNATIONAL TIME RECORDING DIVISION

8 BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1 Tel.: MAYfair 2004

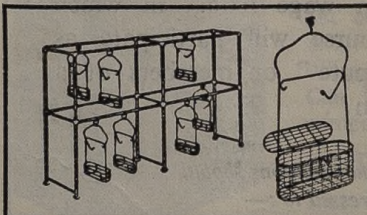
Showrooms and Offices also at Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds and Glasgow

FACTORIES: LONDON AND GREENOCK

THESE AIR DRY  
"SIEBER" HANGERS  
ARE A TREAT



Pat:  
No. 415653  
Des. Reg. No. 789558



Locking Basket and other types of Hanger to suit individual requirements, fully meeting the Factories Acts.

## SIEBER ALL-IN-ONE HANGER EQUIPMENT

Permanent Exhibit at Health and Safety Centre, London, S.W.1. Installed in Factories, Offices, Public Undertakings, Schools, Hospitals, etc. Write today for full details of our Free Planning Service

**JAMES SIEBER EQUIPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED**  
107 Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Tel.: HOL 4531 & 512.



## WATERPROOF FIRST AID



Waterproof First Aid Dressings are intended for use when a wound is exposed to water, or contamination from oil, dirt, etc., and also where necessitated by hygienic requirements.

Illustrated is our most popular assortment of such dressings (Adaptopruf No. M207) consisting of 114 adhesive plasters of five different sizes. Each has a dressing pad of soothing, quick healing Euflavine, a most effective medicament equally for wounds and burns.

Whenever a waterproof plaster is not essential we recommend Adaptoplast First Aid Dressings be used.

PIONEERS OF INDUSTRIAL FIRST AID

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

ESTABLISHED 1878  
'Phone BROadwell 1355

## A COURSE IN LABOUR RELATIONS

A Course in Labour Relations, with special application to Wage Determination, will be held at The North-Western Polytechnic, Prince of Wales Road, London, N.W.5, commencing on Monday, April 29th, 1957, and continuing on the eight succeeding Mondays from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

In the first part of the course, specialists will deal with the economic content of pay claims and with the institutions that are concerned in their settlement. The last part will consist of practical exercises in wage fixing, in which members of the course will participate as "Parties to the dispute" or members of a "Court of Arbitration".

Enquiries or nominations should be addressed to:—

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
COMMERCE AND PROFESSIONAL STUDIES

The North-Western Polytechnic,  
Prince of Wales Road, London, N.W.5  
Phone: GULliver 1154

## INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

### Inquiry into Precautions against Anthrax

The Minister of Labour and National Service announced in the House of Commons on 28th February that he proposed to set up a committee to inquire into the question of precautions against anthrax. The Chairman of the Committee of Inquiry is Mr. R. F. Levy, Q.C., and the terms of reference are: "To consider the existing legal provisions concerning the importation of goods infected or likely to be infected with anthrax and the precautions to be taken in connection with such imported goods for the protection of the health of persons and to make recommendations".

Existing legislation regarding precautions against anthrax is based on recommendations made by a Departmental Committee following the last comprehensive inquiry, which was made during the 1914-1918 war. Since that time there have been changes in the pattern of trade and developments affecting methods of disinfection and in the medical treatment of the disease. A number of representations asking for various amendments to be made in the existing legislation have been received in recent years by the Minister, and, after consultation with other Government Departments concerned, he has come to the conclusion that the time has come for a review to be made covering all imported goods that carry an anthrax risk.

Anthrax is a bacterial disease which affects man and all animals. Human beings usually become infected by handling hides, skins, wool, hair, bones or other parts of an infected carcase. It is provided under existing legislation that some goods likely to be infected with anthrax may not be imported; other goods may be imported subject to disinfection at the Government Wool Disinfecting Station at Liverpool; others may be imported subject to certain precautions to be taken at the factory where they are to be handled; while others may be freely imported. All imported goat-hair and all goods mixed with goat-hair, with certain exceptions, must be disinfected at the Government Station before being processed in this country. In 1956 about 4½ million pounds of goat-hair were disinfected at the Station.

### Safety in the Use of Power Presses

The Joint Standing Committee on Safety in the use of Power Presses have recently issued their Third Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 9d. net (1s.11d. including postage). The Joint Standing Committee were appointed by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, on a recommendation contained in the Report issued in 1945 of the Committee on Safety in the use of Power Presses, in order to continue consideration of the subject, particularly with regard to new developments. Since the publication of their Second Report (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1953, page 121) the Joint Standing Committee have continued to review problems and progress in connection with the use of power presses.

The Report refers to the recommendation made in the 1945 Report of the Committee on Safety in the use of Power Presses that the systematic inspection and maintenance of presses should be the subject of statutory provision. Observation of conditions in factories and investigation of accidents, the Report says, have since confirmed what was then said about the need for systematic maintenance and inspection. While a few firms have operated maintenance and inspection schemes on a voluntary basis, in a large portion of industry using power presses very little is done, or, at the best, arrangements are haphazard. A review made by the Committee of the causes of accidents arising from the use of power presses during the years 1947 to 1954 showed that the total number of accidents at tools which were not fenced has remained substantially constant at about 130 each year. The Committee emphasise that a reduction of accidents can only be achieved by the utmost attention to maintenance of effective standards of fencing, the design of safe forms of tools aimed at preventing the worker's hands entering danger areas, and training of workers. The Committee concluded as a result of their investigations that they ought to reaffirm the recommendation made by their predecessors with regard to statutory provision. They felt that the time had come for definite steps to implement that recommendation and they have therefore prepared a Draft Code. In the view of the Committee the proposals are likely to be the most effective means of achieving the improved standards necessary to reduce accidents; the proposals are reproduced in an appendix to the Report. They call for a thorough examination of presses and of guards to be made at six-monthly intervals and make detailed provision regarding the nature of the tests, the records to be kept, and the training, appointment and competence of tool setters and the supervision of trainees. It is also proposed that every new power press shall have plainly marked upon it the maximum permissible flywheel speed as certified by the maker, and the direction of the rotation of the flywheel.

In their First Report (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1950, page 264) the Joint Standing Committee referred to the development of "arrestor" devices, which had as their object the prevention of uncovenanted strokes arising from certain types of machine breakdown. Since the publication of that Report a considerable number of these devices have been supplied with new machines. The present Report contains, as an appendix, a report of the Technical Sub-Committee of the Joint Standing Committee describing experience in the use of these devices and making recommendations as to standards of performance.

A further appendix to the Report contains a description with photographic illustrations of a type of guard which combines an

interlocking and automatic guard. The guard prevents an operator from making an ordinary stroke of the press until the guard is in the closed position and safeguards him from accident during a repeat or uncovenanted stroke by the automatic action.

The Report notes that the Joint Standing Committee have set up a Sub-Committee to make recommendations in connection with friction clutch operated presses. There is a tendency, the Committee say, for friction clutches to be employed more widely on small and medium presses where guards of the interlocking type are used, and it is felt that an attempt should be made to specify appropriate principles aimed at securing high standards of safety.

## COURT OF INQUIRY INTO DISPUTE AT BRIGGS MOTOR BODIES LIMITED

The Minister of Labour and National Service has announced the appointment of a Court of Inquiry into the dispute at Briggs Motor Bodies at Dagenham, a subsidiary of the Ford Motor Company Limited. The terms of reference of the Committee are: "To inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute and to report". The Chairman of the Court is Lord Cameron, D.S.C., Judge of the Court of Session, Scotland, who is sitting with four assessors nominated by the parties to the dispute. The assessors are, for the company, Mr. John M. Kuipers, Assistant General Secretary, Briggs Motor Bodies Limited, and Mr. T. L. Nuttall, O.B.E., M.I.Mech.E., Manager, Manufacturing Services Division, Ford Motor Company Limited, Dagenham, and, for the Unions, Mr. John Boyd, Amalgamated Engineering Union, and Mr. H. Nicholas, Assistant General Secretary, Transport and General Workers' Union.

The Court's hearings began in public in London on Monday, 4th March.

## COURT OF INQUIRY INTO DISPUTE IN CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT

The Court of Inquiry set up by the Minister of Labour and National Service in connection with a dispute concerning the manning of the Bristol Britannia aircraft (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 52) have issued their Report. The Report has been published as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 105, price 1s. net, 1s. 2d. including postage).

The introduction to the Report notes that the dispute concerned the duties and facilities allocated to the Engineer Officer in the Bristol Britannia aircraft. The design of the flight deck of the aircraft does not provide for a separate operational station for the Engineer Officer, who in areas other than those of high traffic density occupies a seat between the Captain and the Co-Pilot which was originally designed to be used either as an Engineer's watch station or as a supernumerary crew seat. The main contention of the Merchant Navy and Air Line Officers' Association was that the Engineer Officer must be provided with his own separate station and facilities. In the Association's view the dispute was on purely technical issues and was not a trade dispute in the accepted sense. The Report traces the history of the dispute from the time when the aircraft was designed in 1948-49 and sets out the contentions of the parties, the Merchant Navy and Air Line Officers' Association on the one hand, and the British Overseas Airways Corporation on the other. A summary is also given of statements made, on the Court's invitation, by Pilots from the Britannia fleet on behalf of the British Air Line Pilots' Association. A final section of the Report gives the Court's conclusions and recommendations.

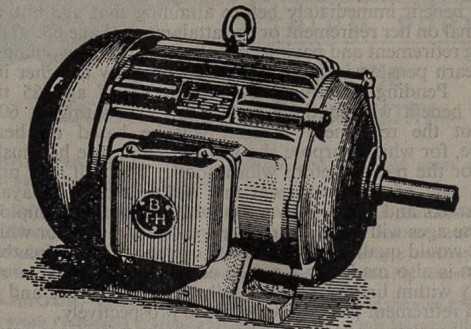
The Report says that the Court came to the conclusion that the dispute was in fact an industrial dispute. By December, 1955, policy decisions concerning operational standards had been taken by the responsible authorities, and from that time, if not before, the residual matters at issue were capable of being dealt with by the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. It was most regrettable that the negotiating machinery was not used long before the dispute reached its critical stage towards the end of January, 1957, and, for this delay, the Court think that the Association were more responsible than the Corporation. A working party was set up in January, 1957, to consider the differences which had arisen, but it was unfortunate, in the opinion of the Court, that this working party was not a tripartite body on which the Pilots could be properly represented and even more unfortunate that a threat to withdraw labour was made the day after it was agreed to set up a working party. The Court therefore consider that another working party, of a tripartite character, i.e., with full participation by the Pilots, should be set up, and they recommend that if the new working party should fail to reach agreement the matters in dispute should be dealt with through the National Joint Council with an ultimate reference, if necessary, to the Industrial Court as provided for in the constitution of that Council. In the meantime, until a settlement is reached, the interim arrangements accepted by the parties to the dispute on 31st January, 1957, in order to enable the Britannia to leave on its first schedule flight, should be continued.

The Report emphasises that at no stage in the dispute had there been any criticism of the Britannia as an aircraft. It was accepted by the parties to the dispute that the Britannia fleet operations orders, issued by the British Overseas Airways Corporation, complied with all statutory requirements.

(69044)

## INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC MOTORS

Whenever a power drive is needed, there is a BTH motor that will do the job efficiently and economically. In industries all over the world, BTH motors are helping to increase production. Over half-a-century's experience of this branch of electrical engineering enables BTH to offer the motor with the mounting, enclosure, rating, and performance best suited to the application.



**BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON**  
THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON CO. LIMITED · RUGBY · ENGLAND  
Member of the AEI group of companies

A4950

## INDUSTRIAL CLOTHES LOCKERS

- NEAT ● SAFE
- INEXPENSIVE

6 ft. × 11¼ ins. × 11¼ ins.

**£2.18.0**

EACH, ex WORKS  
LOTS OF 50, £2.15.0 EACH

WELCODIX Industrial Lockers have been specially designed as inexpensive lockers for works use. Made in 22G steel throughout with hat shelf, coat hook and louvred door. Fitted with 6-lever locks to differ, or hasp and staple for padlock. Can be supplied with 2, 3 or 4 compartments. Prompt delivery.

ENAMELLED GREEN

List "XH" with full details  
of sizes on request

**WELCODIX EQUIPMENT**  
COMPANY LIMITED

Ironbridge, Shropshire.

Tel. 2360

A\*\*



## NATIONAL INSURANCE

### National Insurance Bill

The text has been published of the National Insurance Bill\*, which received a first reading in the House of Commons on 13th February. The Bill contains provisions designed to give effect to recommendations made by the National Insurance Advisory Committee in a number of recent Reports, in particular those on the Earnings Limits for Benefits and on the Dependency Provisions (see the issues of this GAZETTE for May and October, 1956, pages 178 and 367, respectively). The Bill also makes amendments as to the days which can be treated as days of unemployment. The most important changes provided for in the Bill are briefly described below.

The Bill enables regulations to be made under which a retirement pensioner between the ages of 65 and 70 for men (60 and 65 for women) could choose to be treated as not retired and so earn pension increments by temporarily surrendering his pension and paying contributions during employment or self-employment. Another provision is that retirement pension will no longer be payable automatically at 60 years of age to a woman who was entitled to widow's benefit immediately before attaining that age but will be conditional on her retirement or the attainment of age 65. Thus, by deferring retirement and paying contributions such a woman will be able to earn pension increments in the same way as other insured persons. Pending retirement or attainment of age 65 title to widow's benefit will continue instead of terminating at 60. On retirement the retirement pension will be based on her own insurance, for which purpose she will be able to use her husband's record for the period before widowhood. The Bill also provides that the rate of unemployment and sickness benefit payable to men over 65 and women over 60 who continue in employment after these ages will be the rate of retirement pension for which the claimant would qualify had he retired on reaching pensionable age. Provision is also made for a notice of retirement to operate retrospectively within limits to be prescribed by regulations and for an award of retirement pension to be made prospectively.

The Bill makes a number of changes in the provisions governing increases of benefit for adult dependants. The condition that the claimant's wife, if not residing with him, must be wholly or mainly maintained by him is replaced by a condition that he must be contributing not less than the standard amount of dependency benefit (25s. a week) to her maintenance. In the condition by which an earnings limit of 20s. a week for the wife is fixed for the purpose of determining dependency, the figure of 20s. is replaced by 40s. Another change proposed in the Bill would enable a retirement pensioner to receive dependency benefit for a woman having the care of his or her children, subject to exceptions where the pensioner is one of a married couple. Provision is also made for the removal of the condition for an increase of retirement pension for a wife that she must be under pensionable age. A schedule to the Bill provides for corresponding amendments in the provisions for adult dependency to be made in the Industrial Injuries Acts, the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act, 1951, and the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Act, 1951.

In a section relating to the treatment of days as days of unemployment the Bill provides that, where a person's employment has not been terminated, a day on which he does not normally work will not be treated as a day of unemployment unless he is unemployed or sick on each of his normal working days in the same week. The effect of this change may be modified by regulations to enable an employment which has not been terminated to be treated as terminated, and to enable a day which would not ordinarily be a day of interruption of employment to be treated as such a day during a period when employment is suspended.

The Bill provides for the introduction of a special allowance for a woman whose marriage has been dissolved, to be payable on the death of the ex-husband if she has a child or children in her family to whose maintenance he had been contributing. This allowance is to be the amount of the ex-husband's contribution before his death, subject to a maximum of 16s. 6d. a week for the first or only child and 8s. 6d. for each other child (for whom family allowances will also be payable). The contribution conditions for the receipt of the allowance are to be the same as those for widow's benefit (but there will be no reduction of the allowance on account of a low contribution average of the husband), and the allowance is to cease in the event of the woman's re-marriage and during cohabitation.

In a section of the Bill relating to benefits for children it is provided that step-parents are not to be regarded as parents for the purpose of guardian's allowance, so that the existence of a step-parent will no longer prevent payment of the allowance. Provision is made also for permitting entitlement to guardian's allowance when at the death of one parent the other is missing and the claimant fails, after all reasonable efforts, to find him. Other provisions enable a female claimant, in certain circumstances, to qualify for benefit for the child of a woman residing with her, and enable a man separated or divorced from his wife to qualify for benefit for children in her family if he is contributing to their maintenance. It is provided also that any benefit for a child not living with the claimant is to be subject to the requirement that the claimant contributes not less than the amount of the benefit to the child's maintenance.

The Explanatory Memorandum accompanying the Bill includes a note on its financial effects. It says that the Bill will not impose any additional charge on the Exchequer. It is not possible to give a precise estimate of the additional annual cost of benefit falling on the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Funds, but in the

\* House of Commons Bill 55, Session 1956-57; H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. net (1s. 2d. including postage).

case of the National Insurance Fund it may be about £2 millions, which is likely to be offset in part by reduced expenditure on unemployment benefit, and £200,000 in the case of the Industrial Injuries Fund.

### Changes in Time Limits for Claiming and Obtaining Death Grant Payments

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to report on the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations, 1957. These Regulations would provide for increasing the time allowed for claiming a death grant from three months to six months from the date of death, or such longer period as the Minister may allow in any particular case. They would also remove the time limit for obtaining payment of the grant.

The Regulations, copies of which can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage), give effect to recommendations made by the National Insurance Advisory Committee in their Report on the Death Grant Question (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 14).

### Advance Claims for Retirement Pensions and Notices of Retirement

On 19th February the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1957. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1956, page 445) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 91 (Session 1956-57).

The Regulations now made reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft. They provide that, in respect of "late-age entrants" to the National Insurance scheme, claims for retirement pension and notices of retirement may be made and given at any time not more than 16 months before the date of entitlement to pension and the date of retirement respectively. The persons concerned are those who were not insured for old age pensions when the National Insurance scheme began on 5th July, 1948, and who at that date were between the ages of 55 and 65 for men and 50 and 60 for women.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 No. 269) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price, respectively, 3d. and 4d. net each (5d. and 6d. including postage).

The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance say that normally retirement pension can be claimed not more than four months in advance, but because of the large number of "late-age entrants" (more than 400,000) who are expected to qualify for retirement pension on 5th July, 1958, i.e., on completing ten years' insurance since the National Insurance scheme began, the work of sending out the claim forms and explanatory leaflets is being spread out between March, 1957, and May, 1958. "Late-age entrants" are asked not to approach the Ministry about claiming their pensions until they receive the claim form or unless the form has not reached them by the end of May, 1958.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### Inland Transport Committee

The Sixth Session of the Inland Transport Committee of the International Labour Organisation opened in Hamburg on 11th March and was expected to continue until 23rd March. The agenda was as follows:

1. General Report, dealing particularly with: (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions adopted 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 inland transport.

2. Methods of improving organisation of work and output in ports.

3. Labour inspection in road transport.

The United Kingdom Government were represented at the meeting by Mr. A. W. Clarke, Principal, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, and Mr. J. H. Galbraith, Principal, Ministry of Labour and National Service. The Employers' representatives were Mr. C. H. Brazier, Director of Industrial Relations, British Transport Commission, and Mr. J. Morris Gifford, General Manager, National Association of Port Employers. They were accompanied by four advisers, Mr. C. Bellingham-Smith, Principal Assistant, International, British Employers' Confederation, Mr. G. M. Deas, Establishment Officer, British Road Services, Mr. S. Turner, Assistant Superintendent, Surrey Commercial Docks, Port of London Authority, and Mr. R. Whatling, Docks' Manager, Garston Docks. The Workers' representatives were Mr. J. Campbell, Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, and Mr. T. O'Leary, National Secretary of the Docks Section of the

Transport and General Workers' Union. They were accompanied by Mr. R. F. Aston, Executive Committee member of the National Union of Railwaymen, as adviser.

The Fifth Session of the Inland Transport Committee was held in Geneva from 15th to 27th February, 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1954, page 123).

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Man-Power Distribution in Canada

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics have carried out a survey of the labour force in Canada in each month since November, 1952. A survey was previously made at quarterly intervals, commencing in November, 1945. An article published in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1954 (page 414) quoted figures obtained from the monthly survey made in August, 1954, and from previous surveys made in February, 1954, and August and February, 1953. The figures below have been extracted from the Bureau's monthly publication, *The Labour Force*, and relate to the survey made in August, 1956. Comparable figures are also given for some earlier surveys.

Information concerning the civilian labour force is collected for the purpose of the survey from about 30,000 households chosen by scientific sampling methods in about 115 different areas in Canada (including Newfoundland).

In the survey week ended 18th August, 1956, the estimated total number of persons aged 14 years and over, excluding those serving in the Armed Forces or living in institutions, was 10,733,000. Of this total, 5,926,000 persons, who were in employment or were seeking work, constituted the civilian labour force. The remaining 4,807,000 who were not in the labour force included persons attending school or keeping house, persons who were too old or otherwise unable to work, and those voluntarily idle or retired. The estimates do not include residents of the Yukon and North-West Territories and Indians on reservations, who, in the 1951 Census, numbered 17,000 and 62,000 respectively.

The total civilian labour force of 5,926,000 included 5,823,000 employed persons (of whom 317,000 were working for less than 35 hours a week and 413,000 had jobs but were not at work at the time of the survey) and 103,000 unemployed persons who were seeking work. Most of those who had jobs but were not working at the time of the survey were on vacation. The total of employed persons includes those who during the survey week did any work for pay or profit or who did unpaid work which contributed to the running of a farm or a business operated by a related member of the household. The total of 5,823,000 included 946,000 who were engaged in agriculture as employers, persons working on their own account, paid workers, or unpaid family workers, and 4,877,000 who were engaged in non-agricultural activities.

The Table below shows the distribution of civilian non-institutional man-power, aged 14 years and over, in Canada, including Newfoundland, at the survey taken for the week ended 18th August, 1956, with comparable figures for the surveys in February, 1956, and in August and February, 1955. Prior to the February, 1955, survey the estimates excluded persons resident in certain inaccessible areas. An extension of the sample coverage was made from May, 1954, in respect of these areas in Ontario and from February, 1955, for the remaining areas in Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. These adjustments amounted to an increase in the total for Canada as a whole of about one per cent. from November, 1945, to April, 1954, and of about 0.4 per cent. from May, 1954, to January, 1955.

Population Class	(Thousands)			
	18th August, 1956	18th February, 1956	20th August, 1955	19th February, 1955
<b>Employed</b>				
In Agriculture—				
Employers .. .. .	92	43	95	47
Workers on Own Account .. .	459	423	492	456
Paid Workers .. .	146	81	142	80
Unpaid Family Workers .. .	249	131	231	147
<b>Total, Agricultural .. .</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>730</b>
Not in Agriculture—				
Employers .. .	242	228	229	223
Workers on Own Account .. .	220	236	225	230
Paid Workers .. .	4,356	4,022	4,163	3,766
Unpaid Family Workers .. .	59	52	62	63
<b>Total, Non-Agricultural .. .</b>	<b>4,877</b>	<b>4,538</b>	<b>4,681</b>	<b>4,282</b>
<b>Total Employed .. .</b>	<b>5,823</b>	<b>5,216</b>	<b>5,641</b>	<b>5,012</b>
<b>Unemployed .. .</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>379</b>
<b>Total in Labour Force .. .</b>	<b>5,926</b>	<b>5,524</b>	<b>5,772</b>	<b>5,391</b>
<b>Not in Labour Force .. .</b>	<b>4,807</b>	<b>5,111</b>	<b>4,785</b>	<b>5,060</b>
<b>Total Civilian Non-Institutional Population (aged 14 years and over) .. .</b>	<b>10,733</b>	<b>10,635</b>	<b>10,557</b>	<b>10,451</b>

Between August, 1955, and August, 1956, total civilian man-power rose by 176,000. The increase in the labour force was 154,000. There were seasonal fluctuations in the number of persons with jobs, but over the period there was a net increase in employment of 182,000, a rise of 196,000 in non-agricultural employment being partially offset by a decline of 14,000 in the numbers engaged in agriculture. There were 28,000 fewer unemployed in August, 1956, than a year earlier.

# New INDUSTRIES Succeed at HULL



BRITAIN'S THIRD PORT

## ADVANTAGES FOR THE LOCATION OF NEW INDUSTRY—

**RAW MATERIAL.**—Direct services with all world ports . . . River access for inland supplies.

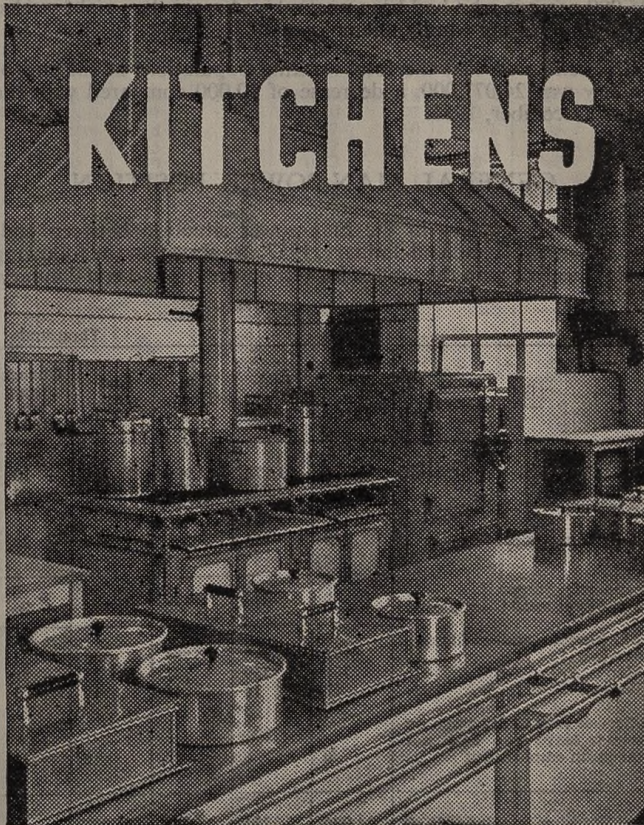
**LOCAL INDUSTRIES SUPPLY.**—Solvents and plasticisers, oils (mineral and vegetable), pigments, adhesives, leather, coal tar products, chalk, cement, engineering and millwright services, fish meal and fertilizers, grain products, woodware, packing materials.

**LABOUR.**—Immediately available. Examination of the vital statistics reveals reasonable prospects for future labour supply for several large new industries. (Ask for details.)

**MARKETS.**—Hull serves an inland area with 14,000,000 population, and exports to all parts of the world.

FOR DETAILS OF SITES & FACILITIES—APPLY—  
DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE · GUILDHALL · KINGSTON UPON HULL

# KITCHENS



"Quality Built"

## "Stotts of Oldham"

Write for Brochure 21/LSC  
VERNON WORKS . . . . . OLDHAM  
167 OXFORD ST., LONDON W 1



# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

## Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Employment in Great Britain in January, 1957:		Unemployment at 11th February, 1957—continued	
General Summary .....	96	Disabled Persons (Employment) Act .....	100
General Man-power Position .....	96	Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis .....	101
Analysis of Numbers in Civil Employment .....	96	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges .....	103
Industrial Analysis .....	96	Coal Mining, Employment in January .....	104
Short-time in Manufacturing Industries .....	98	Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury .....	104
Unemployment at 11th February, 1957:		Industrial Rehabilitation .....	104
Summary for Great Britain .....	99	Fatal Industrial Accidents .....	105
Numbers Unemployed in United Kingdom: Regional Analysis .....	99	Industrial Diseases .....	105
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns .....	100	Work of Appointments Services .....	105
Numbers Unemployed, 1939-1957 .....	100		

## Employment\* in Great Britain in January

### GENERAL SUMMARY

During January the numbers in civil employment fell by 20,000 to 22,970,000. The main changes were falls in employment in the distributive trades, in the manufacture of food, drink and tobacco and in vehicle manufacture, the first two of which were seasonal in character. There were small increases in coal mining, chemicals, textiles, clothing and building.

The Employment Exchanges filled 153,000 vacancies in the four weeks ended 6th February. The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges and remaining unfilled on 6th February was 239,000. This was 17,000 less than on 9th January and 129,000 less than a year previously.

In the week ended 26th January, 146,000 operatives were working short-time in manufacturing establishments covered by returns. This was 9,000 less than at the beginning of the month.

There were 380,000 persons registered as unemployed on 11th February, of whom 357,000 were wholly unemployed and 23,000 were temporarily stopped from work. Between 14th January and 11th February unemployment fell by 2,500, an increase of 15,000 among the wholly unemployed being offset by a fall of 17,500 among the temporarily stopped.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in February was 1.8 per cent., compared with 1.8 per cent. in January and 1.3 per cent. in February, 1956. There were 145,000 persons who had been unemployed more than eight weeks, 41 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of January was 24,077,000, a decrease of 10,000 compared with the end of December, 1956.

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-December, 1956, and end-January, 1957, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-January 1956.

	Thousands				
	End-Jan., 1956	End-Nov., 1956	End-Dec., 1956	End-Jan., 1957	Change during Jan., 1957
Number in Civil Employment	23,054	23,178	22,989	22,971	- 18
Men .....	15,231	15,296	15,227	15,223	- 4
Women .....	7,823	7,882	7,762	7,748	- 14
Wholly Unemployed‡	248	266	331	360	+ 29
Temporarily Stopped‡	22	14	35	30	- 5
Total Registered Unemployed‡	270	280	366	390	+ 24
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	778	775	761	740	- 21
Men .....	761	759	745	725	- 20
Women .....	17	16	16	15	- 1
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment	6	6	6	6	..
Total Working Population†	24,086	24,225	24,087	24,077	- 10
Men .....	16,164	16,236	16,207	16,204	- 3
Women .....	7,922	7,989	7,880	7,873	- 7

\* The figures of employment for all dates after June, 1956, 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-1957.  
 † 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.  
 ‡ 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., 1956	End-Nov., 1956	End-Dec., 1956	End-Jan., 1957	Change during Jan., 1957
<b>Basic Industries</b>					
Mining and Quarrying .....	859	858	859	864	+ 5
Gas, Electricity and Water .....	379	378	378	380	+ 2
Transport and Communication .....	1,703	1,720	1,712	1,710	- 2
Agriculture and Fishing .....	1,004	1,005	994	994	..
<b>Number in Basic Industries</b>	<b>3,945</b>	<b>3,961</b>	<b>3,943</b>	<b>3,948</b>	<b>+ 5</b>
<b>Manufacturing Industries</b>					
Chemicals and Allied Trades .....	527	530	528	531	+ 3
Metal Manufacture .....	585	584	584	585	+ 1
Vehicles .....	1,262	1,223	1,208	1,197	- 11
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments .....	2,830	2,818	2,808	2,806	- 2
Textiles .....	959	937	935	940*	+ 5
Clothing (inc. footwear) .....	686	680	678	681	+ 3
Food, Drink and Tobacco .....	898	927	903	895	- 8
Other Manufactures .....	1,618	1,597	1,582	1,578	- 4
<b>Number in Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>9,365</b>	<b>9,296</b>	<b>9,226</b>	<b>9,213</b>	<b>- 13</b>
<b>Building and Contracting</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>+ 3</b>
Distributive Trades .....	2,864	2,944	2,904	2,887	- 17
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services .....	4,122	4,148	4,131	4,136	+ 5
Public Administration—					
National Government Service .....	562	559	558	557	- 1
Local Government Service .....	729	737	736	736	..
<b>Total in Civil Employment</b>	<b>23,054</b>	<b>23,178</b>	<b>22,989</b>	<b>22,971</b>	<b>- 18</b>

### 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, 1956, and January, 1957. 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. 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—252,000. Wool—212,000. Other textiles—476,000.

## NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Industry	(Thousands)															
	Males						Females						Total			
	End-Jan., 1956	End-Nov., 1956	End-Dec., 1956	End-Jan., 1957	End-Jan., 1956	End-Nov., 1956	End-Dec., 1956	End-Jan., 1957	End-Jan., 1956	End-Nov., 1956	End-Dec., 1956	End-Jan., 1957				
Mining, etc.																
Coal Mining .....	765.4	764.9	766.5	771.4	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	781.2	780.7	782.3	787.2				
Non-Metallic Mining Products	261.5	257.2	255.8	254.9	85.8	82.1	80.4	80.3	347.3	339.3	336.2	335.2				
Bricks and Fireclay Goods .....	75.2	73.9	74.0	73.7	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.1	83.6	82.2	81.8	81.8				
China and Earthenware .....	34.2	32.7	32.2	32.2	44.0	41.5	40.5	40.5	78.2	74.2	72.7	72.7				
Glass (other than containers) .....	34.9	34.2	34.3	34.2	13.3	12.7	12.5	12.4	48.2	46.9	46.8	46.6				
Glass Containers .....	21.3	21.7	21.6	21.7	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	27.2	27.5	27.3	27.4				
Cement .....	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.2				
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures .....	81.3	80.0	79.0	78.3	12.8	12.4	12.2	12.2	94.1	92.4	91.2	90.5				
Chemicals and Allied Trades	373.0	376.0	376.4	378.0	151.8	152.4	150.4	150.8	524.8	528.4	526.8	528.8				
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works .....	19.8	20.1	20.5	20.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	20.4	20.7	21.1	21.1				
Chemicals and Dyes .....	178.9	181.0	181.3	182.7	48.3	49.5	49.2	49.6	227.2	230.5	230.5	232.3				
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	26.8	27.2	27.2	27.2	35.7	36.4	35.8	35.7	62.5	63.6	63.0	62.9				
Explosives and Fireworks .....	32.4	31.8	31.6	31.6	19.9	18.6	18.3	18.1	52.3	50.4	49.9	49.7				
Paint and Varnish .....	28.7	28.7	28.6	28.7	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.8	41.3	41.6	41.4	41.5				
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	29.2	28.7	28.5	28.6	20.0	19.2	18.7	19.0	49.2	47.7	47.2	47.6				
Mineral Oil Refining .....	32.0	33.2	33.1	33.1	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.2	40.6	46.0	40.3	40.3				
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	25.2	25.5	25.6	25.6	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	33.0	33.4	33.4	33.4				
Metal Manufacture	513.5	513.9	514.5	515.6	70.7	69.0	68.7	68.7	584.2	582.9	583.2	584.3				
Blast Furnaces .....	21.4	22.0	22.1	22.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	22.0	22.6	22.7	22.7				
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	207.3	211.9	213.2	213.5	19.3	19.6	19.6	19.6	226.6	231.5	232.8	233.1				
Iron Foundries .....	111.7	106.5	105.7	105.7	17.1	16.3	16.1	16.0	128.8	122.8	121.8	121.7				
Tinplate Manufacture .....	12.6	13.1	12.9	13.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	14.9	15.1	14.9	14.9				
Steel Sheet Manufacture .....	20.3	20.4	20.6	20.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	21.6	21.7	21.9	22.1				
Iron and Steel Tubes .....	42.3	43.2	43.3	43.5	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.4	50.8	51.5	51.6	51.9				
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	97.9	96.8	96.7	97.0	22.0	21.0	20.9	20.9	119.9	117.8	117.6	117.9				
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,631.7	1,645.5	1,645.7	1,647.3	487.0	473.0	466.0	464.2	2,118.7	2,118.5	2,111.7	2,111.5				
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing .....	203.6	206.5	205.7	205.4	9.2	9.6	9.4	9.4	212.8	216.1	215.1	214.8				
Marine Engineering .....	76.1	75.1	75.3	75.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	80.7	79.7	79.9	80.1				
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	36.3	33.9	33.7	33.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	41.8	39.3	39.0	38.8				
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant .....	28.8	29.2	29.2	29.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	31.9	32.3	32.3	32.4				
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools .....	94.7	97.7	98.4	98.6	22.0	22.1	22.0	22.0	116.7	119.8	120.4	120.6				
Stationary Engines .....	24.9	25.4	25.2	25.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	29.1	29.6	29.3	29.2				
Textile Machinery and Accessories .....	54.5	51.7	51.3	51.1	9.4	9.1	9.0	9.0	63.9	60.8	60.3	60.1				
Ordnance and Small Arms .....	51.3	50.0	49.9	49.6	14.5	13.5	13.2	13.1	65.8	63.5	63.1	62.7				
Constructional Engineering .....	77.3	81.1	80.5	80.4	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	84.8	88.1	87.0	87.4				
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	549.4	557.7	558.1	558.0	129.6	128.7	127.4	126.6	679.0	686.4	685.5	684.6				
Electrical Machinery .....	143.4	149.2	149.9	150.8	51.2	50.2	50.0	50.1	194.6	199.4	199.9	200.9				
Electrical Wires and Cables .....	41.9	41.8	41.8	41.9	23.8	23.3	23.1	23.0	65.7	65.1	64.9	64.9				
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus .....	34.7	36.1	36.5	36.8	23.2	24.6	24.6	24.6	57.9	60.7	61.1	61.4				
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones .....	74.0	72.2	72.1	72.1	66.7	64.3	62.0	61.5	140.7	136.5	134.1	133.6				
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps .....	26.0	24.0	24.2	24.2	29.6	24.8	24.3	24.1	55.6	48.8	48.5	48.3				
Batteries and Accumulators .....	102.9	103.1	103.7	104.2	7.4	6.9	6.8	6.8	102.0	100.0	99.3	99.1				
Other Electrical Goods .....	102.9	103.1	103.7	104.2	7.4	6.9	6.8	6.8	102.0	100.0	99.3	99.1				
Vehicles	1,043.1	1,013.6	1,001.7	993.4	184.6	175.4	171.8	169.3	1,227.7	1,189.0	1,173.5	1,162.7				
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles .....	289.0	260.9	254.7	250.3	47.											



Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis—continued

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-Jan., 1956	End-Nov., 1956	End-Dec., 1956	End-Jan., 1957	End-Jan., 1956	End-Nov., 1956	End-Dec., 1956	End-Jan., 1957	End-Jan., 1956	End-Nov., 1956	End-Dec., 1956	End-Jan., 1957
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	237.8	229.9	227.6	226.2	64.5	63.9	62.4	61.8	302.3	293.8	290.0	288.0
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	82.8	80.9	80.3	79.7	12.4	12.2	12.0	12.0	95.2	93.1	92.3	91.7
Furniture and Upholstery	99.0	93.8	93.1	92.4	36.1	35.9	35.2	34.6	135.1	129.7	128.3	127.0
Shop and Office Fitting	19.6	19.7	18.8	18.8	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	22.9	23.0	22.0	22.0
Wooden Containers and Baskets	21.1	20.4	20.3	20.1	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.6	28.1	27.4	26.9	26.7
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	15.3	15.1	15.1	15.2	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	21.0	20.6	20.5	20.6
Paper and Printing	356.9	362.3	363.0	363.6	206.9	206.8	203.9	204.0	563.8	569.1	566.9	567.6
Paper and Board	71.3	72.2	72.6	73.1	20.6	20.4	20.4	20.5	91.9	92.6	93.0	93.6
Wallpaper	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	21.1	21.4	21.4	21.4	32.7	32.3	31.5	31.2	53.8	53.7	52.9	52.6
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	29.6	29.4	29.0	29.3	48.9	48.8	48.4	48.7
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	94.9	96.5	96.5	96.3	24.0	24.8	24.6	24.5	118.9	121.3	121.1	120.8
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	145.4	147.8	148.1	148.4	97.1	97.4	95.9	96.0	242.5	245.2	244.0	244.4
Other Manufacturing Industries	169.9	165.9	164.8	164.3	121.1	118.3	114.0	113.3	291.0	284.2	278.8	277.6
Rubber	81.7	77.4	77.1	76.9	39.2	36.1	35.7	35.8	120.9	113.5	112.8	112.7
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	13.0	12.7	12.5	12.5	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	16.9	16.6	16.3	16.3
Brushes and Brooms	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.1	16.7	16.1	16.0	16.0
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	11.5	11.6	11.3	11.2	20.1	21.4	19.0	18.7	31.6	33.0	30.3	29.9
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.6	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.4	11.3	11.3	11.1	10.5
Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	43.7	44.1	44.0	43.9	40.1	39.7	38.6	38.6	83.8	83.8	82.6	82.5
<b>Total, All Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>6,117.0</b>	<b>6,089.2</b>	<b>6,073.2</b>	<b>6,066.3</b>	<b>3,047.9</b>	<b>3,007.4</b>	<b>2,953.1</b>	<b>2,947.1</b>	<b>9,164.9</b>	<b>9,096.6</b>	<b>9,026.3</b>	<b>9,013.4</b>
Building and Contracting	1,274.3	1,335.4	1,293.4	1,296.4	56.1	58.9	58.9	58.9	1,330.4	1,394.3	1,352.3	1,355.3
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	338.5	337.6	337.8	339.4	40.2	40.6	40.4	40.6	378.7	378.2	378.2	380.0
Gas	129.0	126.1	126.4	127.3	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.2	143.3	140.3	140.5	141.5
Electricity	176.6	178.1	178.1	178.7	23.8	24.3	24.2	24.3	200.4	202.4	202.3	203.0
Water	32.9	33.4	33.3	33.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	35.0	35.5	35.4	35.5
Transport and Communication	199.2	199.6	199.2	199.4	53.3	54.0	53.0	52.5	252.5	253.6	252.2	251.9
Tramway and Omnibus Service	19.2	19.2	18.7	18.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	21.7	21.7	21.1	21.1
Other Road Passenger Transport	199.2	199.6	199.2	199.4	53.3	54.0	53.0	52.5	252.5	253.6	252.2	251.9
Distributive Trades	1,163.3	1,173.7	1,174.4	1,172.2	1,224.5	1,296.3	1,255.4	1,240.7	2,387.8	2,470.0	2,429.8	2,412.9
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	123.4	122.7	124.2	124.3	35.6	36.2	36.7	37.0	159.0	158.9	160.9	161.3
Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	74.2	76.1	75.2	75.1	30.2	31.2	30.7	31.1	104.4	107.3	105.9	106.2
Food and Drink, Wholesale	129.4	130.7	129.9	129.6	60.8	63.1	60.2	60.1	190.2	193.8	190.1	189.7
Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail	294.8	295.3	296.6	298.0	310.8	320.7	319.1	319.3	605.6	615.7	617.3	617.3
Non-Food Goods, Wholesale	169.5	172.9	171.7	171.0	108.1	114.1	110.8	110.2	277.6	287.0	282.5	281.2
Non-Food Goods, Retail	351.6	356.3	357.0	354.2	638.9	689.0	657.5	642.3	990.5	1,045.3	1,014.5	996.5
Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	20.4	19.7	19.8	20.0	40.1	42.0	40.4	40.7	60.5	61.7	60.2	60.7
Miscellaneous Services	61.6	58.6	58.9	58.8	74.9	73.6	71.3	71.2	136.5	132.2	130.2	130.0
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	35.0	34.9	34.5	34.4	37.4	37.6	36.3	36.5	72.4	72.5	70.8	70.9
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	169.6	169.5	169.4	168.1	491.2	491.5	482.1	478.9	660.8	661.0	651.5	647.0
Catering, Hotels, etc.	29.8	29.5	29.3	29.3	104.3	103.1	101.7	102.5	134.1	132.6	131.0	131.8
Laundries	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.5	31.8	31.8	31.4	31.8	42.0	42.2	41.8	42.3
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.												

SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from all employers in manufacturing industries\* with 100 or more employees and one-quarter of the employers in those industries with 11-99 employees. Detailed information about short-time and overtime working is obtained on the returns only once a quarter (in February, May, August and November), but from

January, 1957, figures are obtained on the returns for other months to show the total numbers working short-time. These figures relate to operatives only (i.e., they exclude administrative, technical and clerical staffs).

The figures for 26th January, 1957, including an allowance for the firms with 11-99 employees not required to render returns, are given in the Table below.

Operatives on Short-time in week ended 26th January, 1957

Industry	Number of operatives on Short-time	Industry	Number of operatives on Short-time
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	9,600	Textiles—(contd.)	
China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)	8,800	Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	5,600
Chemicals and Allied Trades	300	Carpets	300
		Textile Finishing, etc.	1,600
Metal Manufacture	9,300	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	400
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	900		
Iron Foundries	5,000	Clothing (including Footwear)	12,800
Timplate Manufacture	200	Tailoring	3,000
Steel Sheet Manufacture	600	Dressmaking	800
Iron and Steel Tubes	500	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	2,500
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	2,100	Hats, Caps, Millinery	1,100
		Dress Industries not Elsewhere Specified	900
Engineering and Electrical Goods	7,200	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	4,500
Non-Electrical Engineering	4,800		
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	2,400	Food, Drink and Tobacco	5,900
Vehicles	59,000	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	7,900
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	47,400	Furniture and Upholstery	6,600
Motor Repairs and Garages	1,900		
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	1,300	Paper and Printing	3,100
Parts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft	8,300	Paper and Board	900
		Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, and Fibre-board Packing Cases	1,200
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	9,600	Manufactures of Paper and Board not Elsewhere Specified	400
		Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	600
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	400	Other Manufacturing Industries	7,800
		Rubber	6,100
Textiles	12,600		
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	800		
Cotton Weaving, etc.	900		
Woolen and Worsted	1,000		
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	1,300		
		<b>Total, All Manufacturing Industries*</b>	<b>145,900</b>

\* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

Unemployment at 11th February, 1957

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 14th January and 11th February, 1957, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
14th January	256,087	11,648	104,975	9,895	382,605
11th February	253,113	9,238	109,789	7,920	380,060
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	-2,974	-2,410	+4,814	-1,975	-2,545

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 11th February represented 1.8 per cent. of the total number of employees. This was the same percentage as at 14th January.

An analysis of the figures for 11th 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		
Men 18 and over	57,748	78,769	102,641	13,955	253,113
Boys under 18	4,287	3,419	1,209	8,915	9,238
Women 18 and over	25,373	36,241	40,300	7,875	109,789
Girls under 18	3,385	2,827	1,176	532	7,920
<b>Total</b>	<b>90,793</b>	<b>121,256</b>	<b>145,326</b>	<b>22,685</b>	<b>380,060</b>

The total of 380,060 includes 58,884 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 11th February, 1957, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 14th January, 1957, 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			
London and South-Eastern	14,652	17,735	16,946	49,333	1,637	50,970
Eastern	4,216	6,075	5,919	16,210	516	16,726
Southern	2,979	4,189	4,638	11,806	1,317	13,123
South-Western	3,821	6,150	7,048	17,019	198	17,217
Midland	5,433	7,229	7,611	20,273	2,485	22,758
North-Midland	2,840	3,549	3,539	9,928	739	10,667
E. and W. Ridings	3,622	3,964	5,520	13,106	707	13,813
North-Western	8,553	11,516	13,798	33,867	1,295	35,162
Northern	3,468	5,117	8,528	17,113	850	17,963
Scotland	8,775	11,967	20,993	41,735	3,192	44,927
Wales	3,676	4,697	9,310	17,683	1,342	19,025
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>62,035</b>	<b>82,188</b>	<b>103,850</b>	<b>248,073</b>	<b>14,278</b>	<b>262,351</b>

Region	Males					
	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	Temporarily Stopped	Total	
London and South-Eastern	7,190	8,098	3,908	19,196	664	19,860
Eastern	1,415	2,041	1,801	5,257	332	5,589
Southern	1,459	2,087	1,870	5,416	118	5,534
South-Western	1,571	2,663	2,930	7,164	172	7,336
Midland	2,856	3,403	2,873	9,132	2,591	11,723
North-Midland	1,320	1,926	1,542	4,788	730	5,518
E. and W. Ridings	1,542	1,495	1,689	4,726	536	5,262
North-Western	4,267	5,760	6,184	16,211	1,160	17,371
Northern	1,597	2,591	3,166	7,354	306	7,660
Scotland	3,979	6,288	10,940	21,207	1,273	22,480
Wales	1,562					



### 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 11th February, 1957, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 14th January, 1957.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 11th February, 1957					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 14th Jan., 1957
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County)	20,481	403	7,415	182	28,481	+ 2,029
Aston	208	7	72	5	292	+ 13
Brentford and Chiswick	207	6	62	6	281	+ 32
Brighton and Hove	2,542	64	863	34	3,503	+ 91
Chatham	471	52	437	40	1,000	+ 98
Croydon	916	14	333	18	1,281	+ 103
Dagenham	682	29	308	11	1,030	+ 15,978
Ealing	439	12	182	4	637	+ 99
East Ham	488	13	98	17	616	+ 6
Enfield	391	26	177	14	608	+ 49
Harrow and Wembley	685	33	272	20	1,010	+ 48
Hayes and Harlington	141	23	43	10	217	+ 71
Hendon	554	21	156	12	743	+ 40
Ilford	654	21	71	3	749	+ 148
Leyton and Walthamstow	962	46	288	14	1,310	+ 16
Tottenham	824	33	487	14	1,358	+ 206
West Ham	1,067	33	288	31	1,419	+ 127
Willesden	704	42	307	14	1,067	+ 127
Eastern	16,161	565	5,138	451	22,315	+ 1,598
Bedford	170	10	158	9	347	+ 13
Cambridge	206	2	80	3	291	+ 114
Ipswich	824	32	162	25	1,041	+ 84
Luton	404	5	79	11	499	+ 200
Norwich	1,660	27	280	5	1,972	+ 92
Southend-on-Sea	1,407	38	448	28	1,921	+ 36
Watford	255	4	92	3	354	+ 762
Southern	12,504	619	5,087	447	18,657	+ 131
Bournemouth	1,234	47	705	25	2,012	+ 81
Oxford	602	5	143	6	756	+ 155
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	1,597	69	758	26	2,450	+ 67
Reading	425	38	159	12	634	+ 73
Slough	375	20	87	7	489	+ 448
Southampton	2,321	67	679	37	3,104	+ 1,214
South-Western	16,583	634	6,792	544	24,553	+ 201
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	2,693	81	718	36	3,528	+ 107
Exeter	685	12	340	13	1,050	+ 49
Gloucester	258	14	259	16	547	+ 169
Plymouth	1,505	79	977	60	2,621	+ 105
Swindon	312	21	162	17	512	+ 1,686
Midland	22,151	607	11,192	531	34,481	+ 950
Birmingham	7,233	228	2,915	116	10,512	+ 263
Birmingham-on-Trent	162	98	1	1	263	+ 485
Coventry	2,496	75	907	73	3,551	+ 14
Oldbury	121	—	58	—	179	+ 70
Smethwick	322	13	86	14	435	+ 473
Stoke-on-Trent	2,435	65	2,341	83	4,924	+ 1,091
Walsall	714	24	336	17	1,091	+ 28
West Bromwich	387	9	134	5	536	+ 173
Wolverhampton	326	12	103	7	448	+ 33
Worcester	—	—	—	—	—	+ 440
North-Midland	10,327	340	5,132	386	16,185	+ 11
Chesterfield	189	6	49	2	246	+ 79
Derby	467	8	266	7	748	+ 290
Grimsby	2,275	14	252	39	2,607	+ 42
Leicester	1,987	14	378	6	1,855	+ 99
Lincoln	391	25	106	18	540	+ 8
Mansfield	165	10	96	23	294	+ 244
Northampton	524	2	194	2	722	+ 18
Nottingham	1,445	24	380	12	1,861	+ 37
Peterborough	190	19	316	10	535	+ 423
Scunthorpe	199	10	513	33	755	+ 102
East and West Ridings	13,468	345	4,867	395	19,075	+ 86
Barnsley	352	11	112	23	498	+ 8
Bradford	766	18	115	9	908	+ 16
Dewsbury	181	—	84	2	267	+ 75
Doncaster	697	7	343	15	1,062	+ 106
Halifax	244	11	265	4	524	+ 19
Huddersfield	268	10	131	2	411	+ 152
Hull	2,713	48	565	29	3,355	+ 15
Leeds	2,011	37	506	15	2,569	+ 6
Rotherham	208	5	167	19	399	+ 113
Sheffield	1,259	10	377	27	1,673	+ 12
Wakefield	174	5	94	6	279	+ 66
York	616	20	131	6	773	+ 1,445
North-Western	33,765	1,397	16,544	827	52,533	+ 24
Accrington	123	—	120	1	244	+ 38
Ashton-under-Lyne	272	5	99	1	377	+ 1
Barrow	373	23	701	50	1,147	+ 90
Birkenhead	1,001	55	889	26	1,971	+ 16
Blackburn	402	18	266	12	698	+ 7
Blackpool	1,655	40	981	9	2,685	+ 58
Bolton	522	15	132	6	675	+ 38
Burnley	406	6	339	7	758	+ 12
Bury	135	1	61	—	197	+ 1,058
Crewe	197	10	222	11	440	+ 30
Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	12,005	673	3,698	286	16,662	+ 55
Manchester (inc. Stretford)	4,615	105	1,006	61	5,787	+ 62
Oldham (inc. Failssworth and Royton)	670	19	296	11	996	+ 32
Preston	557	19	354	18	948	+ 14
Rochdale	246	2	121	2	371	+ 16
St. Helens	403	18	609	17	1,047	+ 84
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	1,094	14	240	12	1,360	+ 51
Stockport	524	11	297	14	846	+ 237
Wallasey	637	35	565	13	1,250	+ 776
Warrington	525	5	357	12	899	+ 84
Wigan	499	15	259	3	776	+ 35

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 11th February, 1957					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 14th Jan., 1957
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
Northern	17,400	563	7,134	526	25,623	+ 306
Carlisle	313	11	258	11	593	+ 30
Darlington	324	11	258	15	608	+ 21
Gateshead	734	23	344	14	1,115	+ 38
Hartlepool	634	5	290	18	947	+ 51
Jarrow and Hebburn	386	23	324	4	737	+ 61
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	632	41	433	43	1,149	+ 153
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	2,535	55	858	39	3,487	+ 56
South Shields	1,161	23	296	13	1,493	+ 3
Stockton-on-Tees	364	18	322	13	717	+ 216
Sunderland	2,080	44	628	26	2,778	+ 46
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	251	3	89	—	343	+ 1,702
Scotland	43,190	1,737	20,934	1,546	67,407	+ 1,702
Aberdeen	2,747	51	820	26	3,644	+ 161
Clydebank	570	15	133	3	721	+ 29
Dundee	1,843	124	1,015	71	3,053	+ 264
Edinburgh	3,773	67	979	43	4,862	+ 1,012
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)	12,250	431	4,032	208	16,921	+ 163
Greenock	1,182	115	839	55	2,191	+ 57
Motherwell and Wishaw	825	36	772	43	1,676	+ 27
Paisley	641	17	519	24	1,201	+ 1,079
Wales	18,335	690	8,133	1,243	28,401	+ 215
Cardiff	2,488	67	442	39	3,036	+ 165
Merthyr Tydfil	747	38	359	78	1,222	+ 33
Newport	552	19	155	34	760	+ 47
Rhondda	1,009	29	506	40	1,584	+ 228
Swansea	1,263	28	559	40	1,890	+ 1,516
Northern Ireland	29,280	1,731	9,238	1,190	41,439	+ 364
Belfast	8,360	398	3,290	233	12,281	+ 423
Londonderry	2,758	145	1,470	291	4,664	+ 323

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : 1939 to 1957

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1956, and the numbers so registered in January and February, 1957.

	Great Britain				United Kingdom: Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1939 .. .. .	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600
1940 .. .. .	507,700	139,200	100,600	59,200	806,700
1941 .. .. .	153,200	43,200	29,300	28,100	253,800
1942 .. .. .	74,000	43,200	3,200	2,800	123,200
1943 .. .. .	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600
1944 .. .. .	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500
1945 .. .. .	87,700	52,100	600	700	137,100
1946 .. .. .	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300
1947 .. .. .	239,000	86,500	102,700	5,300	433,500
1948 .. .. .	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000
1949 .. .. .	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000
1950 .. .. .	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200
1951 .. .. .	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900
1952 .. .. .	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300
1953 .. .. .	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000
1954 .. .. .	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800
1955 .. .. .	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200
1956 .. .. .	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000
1957:—					
14th Jan. ..	237,454	105,035	30,281	9,835	382,605
11th Feb. ..	248,073	109,302	14,278	8,407	380,060

### DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1944

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 15th October, 1956 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 785,510, compared with 790,932 at 16th July, 1956.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 18th February, 1957, was 51,221, of whom 44,166 were males and 7,055 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment .. .. .	40,703	6,660	47,363
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	3,463	395	3,858
Total .. .. .	44,166	7,055	51,221

The numbers of unemployed registered disabled persons given above include 151 men and 51 women registered at Appointments Offices.

The number of registered disabled persons placed in ordinary employment during the period 1st August, 1956, to 31st January, 1957, was 37,492, including 29,977 men, 6,218 women and 1,297 young persons. In addition, 522 registered disabled persons were placed in sheltered employment.

\* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the preceding Tables.



Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	553	351	53	41	606	392	998	623	407	1,030
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	354	100	34	9	388	109	497	401	115	516
Leather Goods	127	223	6	28	133	251	384	136	258	394
Fur	72	28	13	4	85	32	117	86	34	120
Clothing	2,148	4,074	409	930	2,557	5,004	7,561	2,850	7,981	10,831
Tailoring	1,051	1,940	148	460	1,199	2,400	3,599	1,286	2,565	3,851
Dressmaking	103	808	—	93	1,004	901	1,004	111	1,011	1,122
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	62	546	1	203	63	749	812	125	2,804	2,929
Hats, Caps and Millinery	73	57	104	66	177	123	300	180	128	308
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	95	339	114	47	209	386	595	238	998	1,236
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	421	360	31	60	452	420	872	509	447	956
Repair of Boots and Shoes	343	24	11	1	354	25	379	401	28	429
Food, Drink and Tobacco	9,790	7,886	71	299	9,861	8,185	18,046	10,862	9,078	19,940
Grain Milling	408	78	8	7	416	79	495	473	81	554
Bread and Flour Confectionery	2,557	1,419	15	7	2,572	1,426	3,998	2,813	1,533	4,346
Biscuits	441	909	—	39	441	948	1,389	481	1,019	1,500
Meat and Meat Products	399	386	7	7	406	393	799	519	414	933
Milk Products	585	260	9	6	594	266	860	694	317	1,011
Sugar and Glucose	893	161	—	3	893	164	1,057	903	178	1,081
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	587	1,130	11	70	598	1,200	1,798	625	1,221	1,846
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	714	1,592	1	49	715	1,641	2,356	933	1,995	2,928
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	1,034	731	5	85	1,039	816	1,855	1,072	861	1,933
Brewing and Malting	961	334	6	6	967	340	1,307	1,000	347	1,347
Wholesale Bottling	273	240	2	4	275	244	519	311	249	560
Other Drink Industries	731	487	6	21	737	508	1,245	815	524	1,339
Tobacco	207	159	1	1	208	160	368	223	339	562
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	4,304	853	1,444	453	5,748	1,306	7,054	6,086	1,323	7,409
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	1,667	193	43	42	1,710	235	1,945	1,818	235	2,053
Furniture and Upholstery	1,753	445	1,277	378	3,030	823	3,853	3,224	837	4,061
Shop and Office Fitting	228	25	14	10	242	35	277	252	37	289
Wooden Containers and Baskets	447	118	109	21	556	139	695	577	139	716
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	209	72	1	2	210	74	284	215	75	290
Paper and Printing	2,036	1,712	463	489	2,499	2,201	4,700	2,580	2,344	4,924
Paper and Board	390	242	432	157	822	399	1,221	828	401	1,229
Wallpaper	52	29	—	—	52	29	81	52	29	81
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	199	381	2	121	201	502	703	211	576	787
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	136	260	2	24	138	284	422	138	289	427
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	468	83	9	3	477	86	563	511	96	607
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	791	717	18	184	809	901	1,710	840	953	1,793
Other Manufacturing Industries	2,425	1,948	340	183	2,765	2,131	4,896	2,999	2,155	5,154
Rubber	974	439	254	72	1,228	511	1,739	1,281	515	1,796
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	164	82	60	224	90	314	229	90	319	319
Brushes and Brooms	117	70	6	9	123	79	202	132	84	216
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	219	602	10	69	229	671	900	236	678	914
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	54	145	2	—	56	145	201	56	146	202
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	189	17	2	1	191	18	209	192	18	210
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	708	593	6	24	714	617	1,331	873	624	1,497
Building and Contracting	54,541	360	253	13	54,794	373	55,167	63,320	413	63,733
Building	39,510	246	190	4	39,700	250	39,950	46,182	273	46,455
Electric Wiring and Contracting	1,101	43	9	4	1,110	47	1,157	1,325	56	1,381
Civil Engineering Contracting	13,930	71	54	5	13,984	76	14,060	15,813	84	15,897
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	2,443	134	12	1	2,455	135	2,590	2,721	133	2,854
Gas	1,289	53	2	—	1,291	53	1,344	1,376	53	1,429
Electricity	837	74	7	1	844	75	919	988	78	1,066
Water	317	7	3	—	320	7	327	357	8	365
Transport and Communication	24,167	2,372	364	30	24,531	2,402	26,933	26,600	2,471	29,071
Railways	3,365	233	4	—	3,369	233	3,602	3,593	242	3,835
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1,858	925	34	11	1,892	936	2,828	2,153	949	3,102
Other Road Passenger Transport	631	20	14	—	645	20	665	720	21	741
Goods Transport by Road	3,935	92	102	3	4,037	95	4,132	4,271	97	4,368
Sea Transport	7,311	106	160	4	7,471	110	7,581	7,914	115	8,029
Port, River and Canal Transport	1,799	16	18	—	1,817	16	1,833	2,265	20	2,285
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	686	13	4	1	690	14	704	751	14	765
Air Transport	114	53	—	—	114	53	167	114	54	168
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	3,110	689	6	2	3,116	694	3,810	3,427	725	4,152
Other Transport and Communication	56	92	5	—	61	92	669	882	96	978
Storage	802	133	3	4	805	137	942	810	138	948
Distributive Trades	20,655	16,648	153	289	20,808	16,937	37,745	22,817	18,050	40,867
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	3,122	232	23	4	3,145	233	3,378	3,415	253	3,668
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	2,394	288	22	1	2,416	292	2,708	2,699	313	3,012
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	2,271	716	18	7	2,289	723	3,012	2,618	808	3,426
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	4,545	4,843	43	110	4,588	4,953	5,177	5,248	10,425	10,425
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	2,297	947	27	7	2,324	954	3,278	2,472	1,000	3,472
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	5,691	9,018	20	150	5,711	9,168	14,879	6,074	9,748	15,822
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	335	604	—	10	335	614	949	362	680	1,042
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,607	741	5	5	1,612	746	2,358	1,749	779	2,528
Public Administration	15,685	2,916	126	29	15,811	2,945	18,756	17,202	3,104	20,306
National Government Service	5,771	1,538	3	3	5,774	1,541	7,315	6,356	1,618	7,974
Local Government Service	9,914	1,378	123	26	10,037	1,404	11,441	10,846	1,486	12,332
Professional Services	4,088	6,078	13	40	4,101	6,118	10,219	4,331	6,448	10,779
Accountancy	157	90	—	—	157	90	247	160	97	257
Education	1,172	5	9	—	1,181	927	2,108	979	1,280	2,259
Law	113	173	1	—	114	173	287	117	181	298
Medical and Dental Services	1,641	4,174	4	14	1,645	4,188	5,833	1,767	4,385	6,152
Religion	111	34	—	2	111	36	147	122	41	163
Other Professional and Business Services	1,144	435	3	15	1,147	450	1,597	1,186	464	1,650
Miscellaneous Services	20,994	28,176	144	431	21,138	28,607	49,745	22,384	30,173	52,557
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	3,340	2,039	31	41	3,371	2,080	5,451	3,482	2,139	5,621
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	2,538	719	25	12	2,563	731	3,294	2,759	738	3,497
Catering, Hotels, etc.	11,260	17,424	36	224	11,296	17,648	28,944	11,931	18,325	30,256
Laundries	756	1,675	2	40	758	1,715	2,473	808	1,854	2,662
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	204	479	8	5	212	484	696	232	519	751
Hairdressing and Manicure	174	353	2	8	176	361	537	208	392	600
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	230	1,776	1	2	231	1,778	2,009	242	1,976	2,218
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	1,019	3,075	23	89	1,042	3,164	4,206	1,154	3,531	4,685
Other Services	1,473	636	16	10	1,489	646	2,135	1,568	699	2,267
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	4,917	258	—	—	4,917	258	5,175	5,139	279	5,418
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	10,773	12,120	—	—	10,773	12,120	22,893	11,861	12,751	24,612
GRAND TOTAL*	248,073	109,302	14,278	8,407	262,351	117,709	380,060	293,362	128,137	421,499

\* The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,883 males and 390 females in Great Britain and 4,605 males and 417 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the four-week periods ended 9th January and 6th February, 1957, 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 9th January, 1957		Four weeks ended 6th February, 1957		Total Number of Placings, 13th Dec., 1956, to 6th Feb., 1957 (8 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	65,626	99,691	73,303	94,208	138,929
Boys under 18	24,873	34,363	16,315	30,124	41,188
Women aged 18 and over	37,858	73,024	48,435	69,071	86,293
Girls under 18	25,800	48,464	14,971	45,625	40,771
Total					



## 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 Power from information provided by the National Coal Board.

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 26th January was 706,900, compared with 703,300 for the five weeks ended 29th December, 1956, and 702,100 for the four weeks ended 28th January, 1956. The total numbers who were effectively employed\* were 637,300 in January, 629,600 in December, 1956, and 629,100 in January, 1956; 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, 1956, and January, 1956. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

Division‡	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 26th January, 1957	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 29th December, 1956	4 weeks ended 28th January, 1956
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) ..	47,700	+ 200	+ 400
Durham .. .. .	102,000	+ 200	- 100
North Eastern .. ..	137,600	+ 900	+ 1,100
North Western .. ..	58,700	+ 300	- 100
East Midlands .. ..	103,000	+ 700	+ 1,000
West Midlands .. ..	58,700	+ 500	+ 2,100
South Western .. ..	106,200	+ 500	+ 600
South Eastern .. ..	7,200	...	+ 200
England and Wales ..	621,100	+ 3,300	+ 3,000
Scotland .. .. .	85,800	+ 300	+ 1,800
Great Britain .. ..	706,900	+ 3,600	+ 4,800

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of January, about 8,980 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,280; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 4,700. During the five weeks of December there was a net increase of 1,620.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.77 in January, 4.70 in December, and 4.80 in January, 1956. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.26, 5.16, 5.30.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in January, and in December, 1956, and January, 1956. 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, 1957	December, 1956	January, 1956
Coal-face Workers :			
Voluntary .. .. .	6.12	6.76	5.39
Involuntary .. ..	9.53	8.83	10.05
All workers :			
Voluntary .. .. .	4.65	5.06	4.21
Involuntary .. ..	8.87	8.01	9.44

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.38 tons in January, compared with 3.36 tons in the previous month and 3.37 tons in January, 1956.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.25 tons in January; for December, 1956, and January, 1956, the figures were 1.24 tons and 1.26 tons, respectively.

\* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 6,200.  
† "No change" is indicated by three dots.  
‡ The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

## Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 19th February, 1957, and the corresponding figures for 15th January, 1957, and 21st February, 1956. 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	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	19th Feb., 1957	15th Jan., 1957	21st Feb., 1956	19th Feb., 1957	15th Jan., 1957	21st Feb., 1956
London and S. Eastern :						
London and Middlesex ..	96.9	97.0	120.2	3.8	3.6	4.2
Remainder .. .. .	78.0	77.7	99.9	3.7	3.3	4.0
Eastern .. .. .	47.0	47.2	60.8	2.2	2.0	2.4
Southern .. .. .	36.9	37.3	49.0	1.7	1.6	1.7
South-Western .. .. .	52.1	53.0	70.3	2.4	2.2	2.4
Midland .. .. .	80.0	81.7	100.0	4.7	4.1	4.9
North Midland .. .. .	56.8	58.2	73.8	5.1	4.8	5.5
East and West Ridings ..	87.0	88.0	116.8	8.0	7.5	8.7
North-Western .. .. .	158.4	170.1	189.4	7.5	7.2	8.0
Northern .. .. .	68.7	71.0	91.3	7.8	7.3	8.1
Scotland .. .. .	119.9	122.8	147.3	8.0	7.5	8.4
Wales .. .. .	67.2	67.2	77.1	6.8	6.5	7.4
Total, Great Britain ..	948.9	971.2	1,195.8	61.7	57.6	65.8

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 on 19th February, 1957, represented 4.7 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

## 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 4th February, 1957, 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 ..	779	106	885
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period .. .. .	1,272	191	1,463
Persons who completed courses during period ..	540	104	644

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 4th February, 1957, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 78,904.

## 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 102, compared with 85 in the previous month and 106 in February, 1956. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 52 fatal accidents were reported in February, compared with 6 in the previous month and 9 in February, 1956. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for February, 1957.

Mines and Quarries*	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Underground .. .. .	38
Surface .. .. .	4
Quarries .. .. .	4
Metalliferous Mines ..	1
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	47
Factories	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass .. .. .	1
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. Metal Extracting and Refining .. .. .	8
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) .. .. .	7
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. .. .	1
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture .. ..	2
Shipbuilding .. .. .	2
Other Metal Trades .. ..	2
Cotton .. .. .	..
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ..	..
Other Textile Manufacture ..	..
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing .. .. .	..
Tanning, Currying, etc. ..	..
Food and Drink .. .. .	2
General Woodwork and Furniture .. .. .	..
Paper, Printing, etc. .. ..	1
Rubber Trades .. .. .	..
Gas Works .. .. .	..
Electrical Stations .. ..	..
Other Industries .. .. .	..
Doors, Wharves, Quays and Ships .. .. .	..
Building Operations .. ..	9
Works of Engineering Construction .. .. .	4
Warehouses .. .. .	..
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT ..	40
Railway Service	
Brakemen, Goods Guards ..	1
Engine Drivers, Motor-men .. .. .	2
Firemen .. .. .	1
Guards (Passenger) .. ..	..
Labourers .. .. .	..
Mechanics .. .. .	..
Permanent Way Men .. ..	3
Porters .. .. .	3
Shunters .. .. .	1
Other Grades .. .. .	4
Contractors' Servants .. ..	..
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	15
Total (excluding Seamen)	102
Seamen	
Trading Vessels .. .. .	39
Fishing Vessels .. .. .	13
TOTAL, SEAMEN .. .. .	52
Total (including Seamen)	154

## 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 .. .. .
Shipbreaking .. .. .	Mineral Oil .. .. .
Other contact with Molten Lead .. .. .	TOTAL .. .. .
White and red lead works ..	6
Other Industries .. .. .	Chromic Ulceration
TOTAL .. .. .	Manuf. of Bichromates .. ..
1	Dyeing and Finishing .. .. .
Phosphorous Poisoning .. ..	Chromium Plating .. .. .
..	Other Industries .. .. .
Aniline Poisoning .. .. .	TOTAL .. .. .
..	2
..	Total, Cases .. .. .
..	9
..	II. Deaths
..	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
..	Mineral Oil .. .. .
..	TOTAL .. .. .
..	1
..	TOTAL .. .. .
..	1

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the four weeks ended 23rd February, 1957.

## 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 11th February was 3,326; this figure included 2,472 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 854 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 15th January and 11th February, 1957 (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 15th January .. .. .	4,472
" notified during period .. .. .	524
" filled during period .. .. .	124
" cancelled or withdrawn .. .. .	463
" unfilled at 11th February .. .. .	4,409

### 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. (Note.—As from 1st April the work of the Appointments Offices will be undertaken by certain of the larger Employment Exchanges.)

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 11th February was 12,809\*, consisting of 11,742 men and 1,067 women. The registrants included 5,018 men and 524 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 6,724 men and 543 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 .. .. .	3,648	383	3,903	378	8,312
Northern .. .. .	999	110	2,143	112	3,364
Scottish .. .. .	371	31	678	53	1,133
Total .. .. .	5,018	524	6,724	543	12,809

During the period 15th January to 11th February, 1957, there were new registrations by 1,094 men and 166 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,325 men and 229 women were withdrawn.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 15th January and 11th February.

Vacancies outstanding at 15th January .. .. .	1,448	154
" notified during period .. .. .	488	58
" cancelled or withdrawn during period .. .. .	327	26
" filled during period .. .. .	172	19
" unfilled at 11th February .. .. .	1,437	167

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 14th August, 1956, to 11th February, 1957, were 1,121 for men and 165 for women, and included 12 filled by registered disabled men and 38 filled by registered disabled women.

\* These figures include 1,825 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit but exclude 85 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.

## GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

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



# WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

## Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour	106	U.K. Index of Retail Prices	114
Index of Rates of Wages	112	Retail Price Overseas	114
Industrial Disputes	113		

## 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 £313,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,649,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in building and civil engineering, workers in the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade and in retail bespoke tailoring in England and Wales, textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing operatives, and male engineering foundry workers. Others receiving increases included iron and steel workers, iron-ore and ironstone miners and limestone and other quarrymen, workers employed in tin box manufacture and those employed in the hat, cap and millinery trade in England and Wales.

In the building and civil engineering industry sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices gave an increase of 1d. an hour to adult workers. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Acts for workpeople employed in the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade were increased by 4d. an hour for men and 3d. for women (2½d. for women in Scotland) and there were similar increases in the retail bespoke tailoring trade in England and Wales. For operatives engaged in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing basic rates were increased by 4s. a week. Male engineering foundry workers received increases of 4s., 3s. 3d. or 2s. 6d. a week, according to grade.

In the iron and steel industry and for iron-ore and ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in a number of districts small increases were payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. Slate quarrymen in North Wales received an increase of 7s. 6d. a week on day-wage rates. Increases in statutory minimum rates of 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women became operative in tin box manufacture, and for workers in the hat, cap and millinery trade in England and Wales there were similar increases of 3d. and 2d. an hour respectively.

Of the total increase of £313,000, about £209,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; about £69,000 was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; about £18,000 was the result of arbitration awards; and about £13,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary

agreement; and the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

#### Changes in January-February, 1957

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, 1957, and the aggregate amounts of such increases. There were no decreases in wage rates during this period.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases†	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages £
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	13,000	2,400
Mining and Quarrying	—	—
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	6,500	1,400
Chemicals and Allied Trades	33,500	8,000
Metal Manufacture	148,500	3,900
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	51,500	8,100
Vehicles	2,000	700
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	22,500	5,700
Textiles	82,000	19,500
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	132,500	68,100
Clothing	33,000	11,900
Food, Drink and Tobacco	119,500	9,800
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	225,000	11,000
Paper and Printing	6,000	1,100
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,187,000	207,900
Building and Contracting	2,500	400
Gas, Electricity and Water	187,500	52,700
Transport and Communication	—	—
Distributive Trades	—	—
Public Administration	—	—
Miscellaneous Services	3,000	900
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,255,500</b>	<b>413,500</b>

In the corresponding months of 1956 there was a net increase of £1,474,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 4,277,000 workpeople.

### HOURS OF LABOUR

Normal weekly working hours for male workers in the hide and skin market trade were reduced from 45 to 44.

### 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, 1956," 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
Agriculture	Holland division of Lincolnshire (1)	18 Feb.	Tractor drivers	Increase of 6d. a day (1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.) in the additional payment for workers 18 or over when employed wholly or mainly on driving or operating a tractor.†
Mining and Quarrying	Cumberland (8)	18 Feb.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1d. a shift (8s. 3d. to 8s. 4d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 1½d. to 4s. 2d.) for boys.‡
	West Cumberland (9)	18 Feb.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1d. a shift (8s. 4d. to 8s. 5d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 2d. to 4s. 2½d.) for boys.‡
	Cleveland (8)	4 Feb.	Ironstone mine workers	Cost-of-living flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased** by 1-2d. a shift (9s. 2-4d. to 9s. 3-6d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0-6d. (4s. 7-2d. to 4s. 7-8d.) for boys under 18.
	North Lincolnshire	3 Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Cost-of-living flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased** by 1-3d. a shift (7s. 4-4d. to 7s. 5-7d.) for men, by 0-975d. (5s. 6-295d. to 5s. 7-27d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (3s. 8-2d. to 3s. 8-85d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants, and Banbury	3 Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased** by 1-36d. a shift (7s. 1-68d. to 7s. 3-04d.) for men, by 1-02d. (5s. 4-26d. to 5s. 5-28d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-68d. (3s. 6-84d. to 3s. 7-52d.) for boys under 18.††

\* 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.

‡ This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages Act.

§ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. The cost-of-living net addition now represents the points value of the excess over the previous base of the figure obtained by multiplying the current figure of the index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100), taken to one decimal place, by 1-534.

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

¶ Wages are subject to further *ad hoc* additions of amounts ranging from 6s. to 6s. 10d. a shift for men, with half the appropriate amounts for youths.

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

†† Wages are subject to a war bonus of 10s. a shift for men and youths 18 and over, and of 5s. 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)	South and West Durham	4 Feb.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1d. a shift (7s. 4d. to 7s. 5d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (3s. 8d. to 3s. 8½d.) for boys under 18.
	Portland	do.	Craftsmen and labourers employed in limestone masonry works	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 4s. 4½d. an hour, labourers 3s. 10d.
	(9)		Workpeople employed in limestone quarries	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: dayworkers (working individually) 4s. 4½d., dayworkers (working collectively in piecework quarry) 4s. 4½d., pieceworkers' minimum rate 4s. 4½d., other dayworkers and labourers 3s. 9½d.
	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland and Durham (11)	do.	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. 4d. an hour, grade A1 4s. 3½d., quarrymen and grindstone turners 4s. 3½d., 4s. 3d., carborundum sawyers 4s. 1½d., 4s. 1d., cranemen—4s. 0½d., 4s., labourers—3s. 5½d., 3s. 5d.
	Cornwall and Devon (10)	do.	Workpeople employed in the granite industry	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: masons, smiths and fitters 4s. 4½d. an hour, carborundum sawyers 4s. 2½d., polishers 4s. 1d., power crane drivers 3s. 11½d., quarrymen and frame sawyers 3s. 10½d.
	Yorkshire (11)	First full pay week commencing on or after 4 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the freestone and sandstone quarrying industry	Increases 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 I 4s. 2d. an hour, grade II 4s. 0½d., grade III 3s. 11d., Zone B 4s. 0½d., 3s. 11d., 3s. 9½d., labourers—Zone A 3s. 5½d., Zone B 3s. 4d., ordinary machinemen in Zones A and B 4s. 2d., kerb machinemen 4s. 1d., young learners—Zone A 1s. 0½d. at 15, rising to 3s. 7½d. at 20, Zone B 1s. 0½d. to 3s. 6½d.
	North Wales (12)	4 Feb.	Workpeople employed in slate quarries	Increase of 7s. 6d. a week for day men. Day wage rates after change, inclusive of bonus: quarrymen 151s. 8d. a week, labourers 147s. 1d.
	Cornwall, Devon and Dorsetshire (13)	28 Jan.	Workpeople employed on day work in the ball clay industry	Increase of 1½d. an hour in the minimum rate for men 21 and over, with consequential increases for workers receiving plussages to the minimum rate, and for youths and boys. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus of 2s. 6d. a week: minimum day work rate for men 21 and over (able-bodied labourers) 3s. 4½d. an hour, plussage rates—pieceworkers, regular underground miners 4d. an hour, regular surface clay getters 2d., semi-skilled and maintenance men 1d. to 5d.; youths and boys 1s. 7½d. at 15, rising to 3s. 3d. at 20 and under 21.
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 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus: men 20 and over—brilliant cutters, writers, stainers, gliders, embossers, sandblasters and kiln firers, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 4s. 11d. an hour, Provincial areas 4s. 9d., bevellers, silverers, siders, cutters, leaded light makers, specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives first grade (complete process) and colour sprayers 4s. 7d., 4s. 5d. (leaded light workers, Scotland 4s. 9d.), silk screen operatives second grade (operating screen and roller process) 4s. 4d., 4s. 2d., embossers' assistants and sandblasters' assistants 4s. 3d., 4s. 1d., silverers' assistants other than cleaners-up 4s. 2d., 4s., leaded light cementers and packers 4s. 1d., 3s. 11d., general labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up, London 4s., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 3s. 10d.; women 20 and over 3s. 3d., 3s. 1½d.
Monumental Masonry	England and Wales	4 Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: fully competent masons able to undertake all classes of letter cutting and monumental work—London and Merseyside 4s. 9d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 7½d., other craftsmen 4s. 6d., 4s. 4½d., chargehand labourers 4s. 3d., 4s. 1½d., labourers 4s., 3s. 10d.
	Scotland	do.	Workpeople employed in the monumental section of the granite industry	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: granite cutters, turners, scabblers and toolsmiths 4s. 6d. an hour, hand polishers, leading bedsetters and men having full control of a machine 4s. 6d. (Aberdeen 4s. 5d.), leading sawmen 4s. 3d.; labourers receive 80 per cent. of the craftsmen's rate of 4s. 6d.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants, and South Wales (certain firms)†	3 Feb.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1-3d. a shift (7s. 4-4d. to 7s. 5-7d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (12-05d. to 12-23d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-97d. a shift (5s. 6-3d. to 5s. 7-27d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (9-04d. to 9-17d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (3s. 8-2d. to 3s. 8-85d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (6-03d. to 6-12d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Atomic Energy	United Kingdom	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Feb.	Workpeople employed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority:— Craftsmen	Increases of 2s., 5s. or 8s. a week, according to grade, in job grade lead rates. Inclusive rates after change for craftsmen 21 and over: grade A 223s. a week during probation rising to 239s. after probation, grade B 207s. to 224s., grade C 189s. (national minimum rate) to 203s.
			Non-craft workers	New grading and lead rate structure introduced resulting in increases of varying amounts for some workers. Lead rates after change: grade I occupations 28s. a week, grade II 24s., grade III 20s., grade IV 16s., grade V 12s., grade VI 8s., grade VII 4s.
	Windscale	do.	Male alternative workers	Increases in lead rates of 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d. or 5s., according to grade and period of employment. Lead rates after change: after 3 months' probation and up to 5 years' service—grade B 17s. 6d. a week, grade C 7s., after 5 years' service—grade B 35s., grade C 14s.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (42)	3 Feb.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1-3d. a shift (7s. 4-4d. to 7s. 5-7d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (12-05d. to 12-23d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-97d. a shift (5s. 6-3d. to 5s. 7-27d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (9-04d. to 9-17d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (3s. 8-2d. to 3s. 8-85d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (6-03d. to 6-12d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland (42)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Feb.	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1-3d. a shift (7s. 4d. to 7s. 6d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain† (43)	4 Feb.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1-3d. a shift (7s. 4-4d. to 7s. 5-7d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-97d. (5s. 6-3d. to 5s. 7-27d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (3s. 8-2d. to 3s. 8-85d.) for those under 18.

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

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

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



## 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
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	Great Britain* (43)	3 Feb.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, lademen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1-3d. a shift (7s. 4-4d. to 7s. 5-7d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (12-05d. to 12-23d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0-97d. a shift (5s. 6-3d. to 5s. 7-27d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (9-04d. to 9-17d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. a shift (3s. 8-2d. to 3s. 8-85d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (6-03d. to 6-12d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain* (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers, millmen, semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain* (43)	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased† by 0-18d. an hour (12-05d. to 12-23d.) for craftsmen, by 0-13d. (9-04d. to 9-17d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0-09d. (6-03d. to 6-12d.) for apprentices under 18.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	24 Feb.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 1-3d. a shift (7s. 5-7d. to 7s. 7d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-975d. (5s. 7-275d. to 5s. 8-25d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (3s. 8-85d. to 3s. 9-5d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland (43)	Pay period beginning 25 Feb.	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1-4d. a shift (7s. 11-2d. to 8s. 0-6d.) for men, by 1-05d. (5s. 11-4d. to 6s. 0-45d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-7d. (3s. 11-6d. to 4s. 0-3d.) for boys under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire† (43)	3 Feb.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1-2d. a shift (5s. 6d. to 5s. 7-2d. for skilled craftsmen, and 6s. 9d. to 6s. 10-2d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 0-6d. (2s. 9d. to 2s. 9-6d. or 3s. 4-5d. to 3s. 5-1d.) for those under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Llandore	3 Feb.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1-16d. a shift (7s. 3-58d. to 7s. 4-74d.) for men, by 0-773d. (4s. 10-361d. to 4s. 11-134d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-58d. (3s. 6-63d. to 3s. 7-21d.) for boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	4 Feb.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1-3d. a shift (7s. 4-4d. to 7s. 5-7d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-97d. (5s. 6-3d. to 5s. 7-27d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (3s. 8-2d. to 3s. 8-85d.) for those under 18.
Engineering	United Kingdom (49)	Beginning of first full pay period following 7 Feb.	Male timeworkers and payment-by-result workers employed in engineering foundries	Existing differentials, of whatever the amount, at present paid to (1) skilled moulders and coremakers, (2) intermediate grades of foundry workers, and (3) foundry labourers, increased in the case of (1) by 4s. a week, (2) by 3s. 3d. a week, and (3) by 2s. 6d. a week, thereby establishing new base rates which shall be used for all purposes in the same manner as the existing base rates. Proportionate amounts of increase for apprentices, youths and boys.
Shuttle Manufacture	Lancashire and Yorkshire (51)	Beginning of first full pay period following 6 Feb.	Journeymen	Increase of 1d. an hour in the minimum daywork rate. Minimum daywork rate after change: Lancashire 4s. 5d. an hour, Yorkshire 4s. 7d.
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Manufacture	Great Britain (234)	6 Feb.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 or over, of 1½d. for women 21 or over, of 1d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1d. or 1½d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: class A workers, men 21 or over 3s. 6d. an hour, women 21 or over 2s. 5d., class B 3s. 4d., 2s. 4d., class C 3s. 2d., 2s. 3d., class D 3s. 1d., 2s. 2½d.; male porters or labourers 2s. 2½d. at 18 rising to 2s. 7d. at 20 and under 21; other male workers 1s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 6½d. at 20 and under 21, other female workers 1s. 5d. to 2s. 8½d.
Tin Box Manufacture	Great Britain (63) (235)	20 Feb.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for male workers and of 1½d. for female workers, other than learners, and of 1d. to 1½d., according to age, for learners. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over employed as knife hands or press hands 3s. 6d. an hour, all other male workers except learners 3s. 4d., male learners 3s. 3½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 10½d. at 20; all female workers except learners 2s. 4d., female learners 1s. 2½d. at under 16 rising to 1s. 10½d. at 17. Piecework basis time rates continue to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate minimum time rates.†
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire	4 Feb.	Building trade operatives in the woollen and worsted industry	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 4s. 4½d. an hour, labourers 3s. 10d.
Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands (90)	Pay day in week commencing 4 Feb.	Male and female new entrants	New basic minimum time rates introduced as follows:—male workers, 1st six months of employment 9½d. to 1s. 5½d. an hour, according to age of entry to the trade, 2nd six months 11½d. to 1s. 7½d., 3rd six months 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 9½d.; female workers 9½d. to 1s. 2½d., 11½d. to 1s. 3½d., 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 4½d. All these rates carry in addition a cost-of-living bonus (currently 6½d. on each 1s. of basic wage).
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture	Northern Ireland (95) (236)	18 Feb.	Female workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers (including clippers and menders) assisting at Swiss embroidery machines, of 1d. or 1½d., according to period of employment, for workers 18 or over on stitching machines (other than Swiss embroidery machines), vice-folding or hand smoothing, and of 1½d., 1d., 1½d. or 1½d., according to age or period of employment, for other workers and learners; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 120 to 130 per cent. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—workers (including clippers and menders) assisting at Swiss embroidery machines 2s. 0½d. an hour, workers employed on stitching machines (other than Swiss embroidery machines), vice-folding or hand smoothing 1s. 10½d. (after 6 months' employment), other workers 18 or over (except learners) 1s. 10½d.; piecework basis time rate 2s. 0½d.†
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (96)	First complete working week following 29 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in basic rates of 4s. a week for male workers 21 and over and for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living payments and special payments to timeworkers or percentage additions to pieceworkers, include: timeworkers—boiler firemen 168s. 8½d. a week, other adult males 143s. 1d., adult females 100s. 10d.; pieceworkers—adult males 160s. 1d., adult females 111s. 8d.
	North-West Region (96)	Pay day in week commencing 11 Feb.	Building trade craftsmen	Increase of 1d. an hour (4s. 3½d. to 4s. 4½d.).

\* These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland.  
† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
‡ These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.  
§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 77 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.  
¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 116 of this GAZETTE.  
‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 116 of this GAZETTE.

## 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
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing (continued)	Scotland (96)	First complete working week following 12 Feb.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in basic rates of 4s. a week for male workers 21 and over and for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living payments, and special payments to timeworkers or percentage additions to pieceworkers, include: timeworkers—adult males 143s. 1d. a week, adult females 100s. 10d.; pieceworkers—adult males 160s. 1d., adult females 111s. 8d.
	Macclesfield	First complete working week following 29 Jan.	do.	do.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring	England and Wales (105) (234)	27 Feb.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for workers with 5 years' employment or more in the trade of 4d. an hour for male workers and 3d. for female workers, and of varying amounts for apprentices, learners and other workers with less than 5 years' employment; increase of 2½d. an hour in time rates per log hour. Rates after change for workers (other than cutters, trimmers or packers) with 5 years' employment in the trade: general minimum time rates—male workers area A 3s. 6½d. an hour, area B 3s. 4½d., female workers 2s. 6d., 2s. 5½d.; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3s. 9d., 3s. 7d., female workers 2s. 8½d., 2s. 8d.; time rates per log hour for male workers 2s. 5d., 2s. 4d.; a male worker employed on special classes of work (dress uniform, hunt coats and hunt riding breeches, etc.) is to receive 2d. an hour above the appropriate general minimum time rate or piecework basis time rate, or ½d. above the time rate per log hour.*
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing	England and Wales (106) (233)	15 Feb.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 4d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 or over (other than late entrants), of 3d. for female workers (other than learners), of 2½d. or 3d. for male late entrants, of 1½d., 2d., 2½d. or 3d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1½d., 1½d., 2½d. or 2½d., according to period of employment, for female learners; increase of 4d. an hour in piecework basis time rate for male workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 or over after 1 year's employment in the trade 3s. 1½d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 4d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 8d. at 20; female workers—bodice, coat, skirt, gown or blouse hands 20 or over, subject to qualification as to experience, etc., area A 2s. 2½d., area B 2s. 4½d., area C 2s. 5½d., all other workers except learners A 2s. 0½d., B 2s. 2½d., C 2s. 4d., learners A 1½d. during first six months, rising to 1s. 8½d. in third year, B 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 8d., C 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 11d.; piecework basis time rate for male workers of any age 3s. 3½d.†
	Wholesale manufacturing branch			Increases of 4d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 or over (other than late entrants), of 3d. for female workers (other than learners), of 2½d. or 3d. for male late entrants, of 1½d., 2d., 2½d. or 3d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1½d., 1½d., 2½d. or 2½d., according to period of employment, for female learners; increase of 4d. an hour in piecework basis time rate for male workers and of 3d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 or over—cutters with at least 4 years' experience as cutters 3s. 6d. an hour, other workers after 1 year's employment 3s. 1½d., youths and boys 1s. 4½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 8½d. at 20; female workers—conveyor belt machinists 1s. 5½d., all other workers except learners 2s. 4d., learners 1s. 3d. during 1st six months, rising to 1s. 11½d. in third year; piecework basis time rates—male workers, cutters with at least 4 years' experience as cutters 3s. 8d., all other workers 3s. 3½d.; female workers of any age 2s. 5½d.†
Retail branch	Scotland (107) (233)	22 Feb.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 4d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 or over (other than late entrants), of 2½d. for female workers (other than learners), of 2½d. or 3d. for male late entrants, of 1½d., 2d., 2½d. or 3d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1½d., 2½d. or 2½d., according to period of employment, for female learners; increase of 4d. an hour in piecework basis time rate for male workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 or over after 1 year's employment in the trade 3s. 2½d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 3½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 8d. at 20; female workers—bodice, coat, skirt or blouse hands, area A 2s. 4½d. an hour, area B 2s. 2½d., other workers A 2s. 1½d., B 1s. 11½d., learners A 1½d. during the 1st year, rising to 1s. 8½d. in 4th year, B 10d. to 1s. 6½d.; piecework basis time rate for male workers of any age 3s. 6½d.*
	Wholesale manufacturing branch			Increases of 4d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 or over (other than late entrants), of 2½d. for female workers (other than learners), of 2½d. or 3d. for male late entrants, of 1½d., 2d., 2½d. or 3d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1½d., 2d., 3d. or 3½d., according to period of employment, for learners; increases of 4d. an hour in piecework basis time rate for male workers, and of 2½d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 or over after 1 year's employment in the trade 3s. 2½d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 3½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 8d. at 20; female workers (other than learners)—conveyor belt machinists 2s. 5d., other workers 2s. 3½d., learners 1s. 1½d. during 1st six months, rising to 2s. 0½d. in 6th six months; piecework basis time rates for workers of any age—male workers 3s. 6½d., female workers 2s. 5d.*
Men, youths and boys	Northern Ireland (236)	27 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the factory branch of the trade	Increases of 4d. an hour in general minimum time rates for cutters with not less than 5 years' experience in cutting and for other workers 20 or over, other than late entrants, of 2½d. for late entrants, of 1½d., 2d., 2½d., or 3d., according to age, for youths and boys; increase of 4d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change include: cutters with not less than 5 years' experience 3s. 6d. an hour, other workers 21 or over 3s. 1½d.; piecework basis time rates—cutters 3s. 8d., other workers 3s. 3½d.†
	Women and girls			Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1d., 1½d., 1½d., 2d. or 3d., according to age and period of employment, for learners; increases of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rate and in the guaranteed time rate for certain pieceworkers. General minimum time rates after change include: conveyor belt machinists 2s. 4½d. an hour, other workers except learners 2s. 2½d.; piecework basis time rate 2s. 4½d.†
Women and girls employed in the retail branch of the trade				Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1d., 1½d., 1½d. or 2d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change include: workers 20 and over with not less than 2 years' experience after learnership, employed as "fully qualified" bodice, skirt, gown or blouse hands—area A 2s. 4d. an hour, area B 2s. 2½d., area C 2s. 1d., other workers except learners 2s. 2½d., 2s. 1d., 2s. 1d.; piecework basis time rates—workers 20 and over with not less than 2 years' experience after learnership, employed as "fully qualified" bodice, skirt, gown or blouse hands—A 2s. 5d., B 2s. 3½d., C 2s. 2d., other workers 2s. 3½d., 2s. 2d., 2s. 2d.†

\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 116 of this GAZETTE.  
† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 77 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.  
‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 116 of this GAZETTE.



## 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
Hat and Cap Making and Millinery	England and Wales (110) (234)	1 Feb.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers in specified occupations, for other workers 21 or over and late entrants, and of 1d., 1½d., 2d. or 2½d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change include: workers in specified occupations 3s. 5d. an hour other workers 21 or over 3s. 0½d., youths and boys 1s. 4d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 8d. at 20; piecework basis time rates—workers in specified occupations 3s. 7d., other workers 3s. 2½d.*
			Women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1d., 1½d. or 2d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: workers other than learners 2s. 3d. an hour, learners 1s. 2½d. during 1st six months, rising to 1s. 11d. during 3rd year; piecework basis time rate 2s. 4½d.*
Felt Hat Manufacture	Lancashire, Cheshire and Carlisle	1 Feb.	Men and women	Cost-of-living bonus increased† from 95 to 97½ per cent. on average earnings. Average hourly rates of earnings on normal piecework to yield 2s. 6d. an hour for journeymen and 1s. 6d. for journeymen, plus cost-of-living bonus.
Flour Milling	Great Britain (114)	4 Feb.	Youths and boys employed in flour mills and certain provender mills	New minimum rates agreed as follows:—up to 16 years of age 45 per cent. of the adult rate, 16 and under 17 50 per cent., 17 and under 18 60 per cent., 18 and under 19 80 per cent., 19 and under 20 90 per cent., 20 and over the full adult rate.‡
Baking	Scotland (118)	First pay day following 17 Feb.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 10s. a week for journeymen bakers, doughmakers, ovenmen and bread runners, of 6s. for dilutees, storemen and male bakery workers 21 and over, of 2s. 6d., 4s. or 6s., according to period of apprenticeship, for apprentices and 2s., 3s. or 4s., according to age, for other young male bakery workers, of 4s. 6d. for female assistant bakers 21 and over, of 4s. for female bakery workers 21 and over, and of 2s. or 3s., according to age, for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change include: men—journeymen bakers 182s. to 206s. a week, according to shift or commencing time of work, doughmakers and ovenmen 189s. to 213s., bread runners 186s. chargehands 159s. to 180s. 6d., bakery workers and ingredient storekeeper assistants 21 and over 151s. 6d. to 173s.; women—ingredient storekeeper chargehands 130s. 6d., assistant bakers and ingredient storekeeper assistants 21 and over 123s., bakery workers 21 and over 107s. 6d.§
Slaughtering	England and Wales (121)	First full pay period following 11 Dec., 1956	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 6s. 6d. a week in minimum time rates for adults, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys; increase of 4s. 10½d. a week in the fall back wages for pieceworkers and head rate workers; piecework and head rates relating to beasts increased by 2d. (6s. 10d. to 7s.), with proportional increases for other piecework and head rates. Minimum time rates after change: foremen slaughtermen 196s. 6d. a week, slaughtermen 176s. 6d., gutmen 171s. 6d., other grades from 161s. 6d., youths and boys 55s. 6d. at 15, rising to 125s. at 18; minimum fall back wages payable to piecework and head rate workers—foremen slaughtermen 147s. 4½d. a week, slaughtermen 132s. 4½d., gutmen 128s. 7½d.
Sawmilling	Manchester district (132)	4 Feb.	Workpeople employed in steam joinery and sawmill shops	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women 19 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. 4½d. an hour, power-driven crane drivers 4s., slingers (regularly employed as such) 3s. 10½d., timber yard labourers 3s. 10½d.; female labourers 19 and over 3s. 2d.; lorry drivers 182s. to 199s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, statutory attendants and mates 18 and over 185s. 6d.
Sign Production and Display	England and Wales	First full pay week commencing on or after 1 Feb.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	Increase¶ of 1s. a week (32s. to 33s.) in the cost-of-living bonus paid to all workers.
	Scotland	First full pay week in Feb.	do.	Increases¶ of 1s. 6d. a week (31s. to 32s. 6d.) in the cost-of-living bonus for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors.
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast (138)	First pay day following 4 Feb.	Dayworkers	Increases¶ in national minimum daywork rates of 1d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen: London 4s. 4d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 3d.
			Pieceworkers	Increase¶ of 4 per cent. (107 to 111 per cent.) in the piecework plussage.**
Ladders, Trucks, etc., Manufacture	England and Wales	First full pay period after 4 Feb.	Adult male craftsmen and labourers	Increase¶ of ½d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—woodworkers, wood machinists and painters (coach), London and Liverpool 4s. 2½d. an hour, Provincial districts 4s. 1½d., labourers 3s. 8½d., 3s. 7½d.
Paper Bag Making	Great Britain (143) (234)	8 Feb.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 4s. a week in general minimum time rates for men 21 or over and for late entrants 20 or over, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 or over and late entrants after 2 years' employment (2½ years for machine tackers)—machine tackers 178s. 6d. a week, paper bag cutters or slitters 162s., hydraulic pressers, stock keepers, packers or despatchers 153s.; other workers 21 or over 147s.*
			Women and girls	Increases of 3s. a week in general minimum time rates for women 18 or over (2s. 6d. during the first 12 months for late entrants who enter the trade at or over 18), and of proportional amounts for girls; increase of 3s. 6d. in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change for women 18 or over and late entrants with appropriate experience 104s. a week; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 114s.*
Rubber Reclamation	Great Britain	31 Dec., 1956	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 and over, of 2d. for women 21 and over, of ½d. to 2d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ½d. to 1½d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over 3s. 2½d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 3½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 8d. at 20; women 21 and over 2s. 4d., girls 1s. 1½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 2d. at 20.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 31 Jan.	Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed £21 10s. 6d. a week, employed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus increased¶ by 1s. a week (4s. to 5s.) for workers 21 and over, and by 8d. (2s. 8d. to 3s. 4d.) for younger workers.

\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 77 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. With effect from the date stated the cost-of-living bonus is related to the new index of retail prices (Jan., 1956 = 100) and is calculated on movements in the index above or below the basic figure of 100 regarded as yielding 95 per cent. bonus on average earnings; for every three points by which the index varies from the basic figure on quarterly review (March, June, September, December) the bonus varies by 2½ per cent. and the amount shown above is related to the December, 1956, index figure of 103.

‡ Previously the adult rate was paid at 21 and over.

§ These increases took effect under an agreement made by the Joint Committee for the Scottish Baking Industry.

|| These increases were the result of an Industrial Court award dated 29th January, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

\*\* Piecework rates to be calculated by adding at least 50 per cent. to existing basic piecework prices before the addition of the current piecework plussage.

## 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	England and Wales (156-157)	4 Feb.	Building operatives	Increases* of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers, young women and girls; further increase of ½d. an hour for certain craftsmen and labourers as the result of the upgrading, for wages purposes, of districts previously in grade A2 to grade A1†. Rates after change include: men—inner London (within 12 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 4s. 6d. an hour, labourers 3s. 11½d., outer London (within 12 to 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 4s. 5½d., 3s. 11d., grade A districts 4s. 4½d., 3s. 10d., grade A1 4s. 4d., 3s. 9½d.; women—on craft processes 3s. 6d., on other than craft processes 3s. 2d.
			Watchmen	Increase* of 6d. a shift. Rates after change: London and Liverpool 24s. 3d. a shift (day or night), Provinces 23s.
	Scotland (158-159)	do.	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—craftsmen 4s. 4½d. an hour, labourers 3s. 10d.; women—on craft operations (after 6 months' probation) 3s. 10d., on other than craft operations 3s. 4d.
	England and Wales (except London) (157)	do.	Road haulage workers	Increase* of 4s. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change: motor drivers 186s. to 238s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, grade 2 districts 181s. 6d. to 198s. 6d., mates and statutory attendants 18 and over 189s. 6d., 184s. 6d.
	London (157)	do.	do.	Increase* of 4s. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change: motor drivers 189s. 6d. to 208s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, tractor drivers (steam and I.C.) 207s. 6d., mates and statutory attendants 18 and over 194s. 6d., drivers of vehicles with trailer 6d. a day more.
	Great Britain	do.	Firebrick bricklayers and labourers employed by re-factory users (other than those in the employ of the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards)	Increase of 1d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers.
Demolition Contracting	Great Britain (159)	do.	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: inner London (within 12 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district 3s. 11½d. an hour, outer London (within 12 to 15 miles of Charing Cross) 3s. 11d., grade A districts 3s. 10d., grade A1 3s. 9½d.‡
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 of Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 4s. 6d. an hour; South Eastern area (from 12 to 30 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 5½d.; South Eastern area (from 30 to 45 miles of Charing Cross, except Aldershot and Guildford), Manchester, Midlands, North Eastern, West of England and South Wales and Yorkshire areas, Portsmouth and Bournemouth 4s. 4½d.; Poole, Christchurch, Wimbourne, Romsey, Winchester and Basingstoke 4s. 4d.; Andover, Isle of Wight, Aldershot and Guildford 4s. 3½d.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering	Great Britain (164)	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. 6½d. an hour, all other districts 4s. 5½d.; adult mates—20 years and over 3s. 11½d., 3s. 10½d., 18 and under 20 3s. 8½d., 3s. 7½d.
Building and Civil Engineering Construction	Northern Ireland (162)	Beginning of pay period in week commencing 4 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 and other young workers. Rates after change include: craftsmen 4s. 3d. to 4s. 5½d. an hour, according to district, labourers 3s. 4½d. to 3s. 7½d.
Civil Engineering Construction	Great Britain (160-161)	4 Feb.	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. 6d. an hour, class I districts (remainder of England, Wales and Scotland) 4s. 4½d.; navies and labourers—London super grade 3s. 11½d., class I districts (remainder of England, Wales and Scotland) 3s. 10d.
			Watchmen	Increase of 6d. a shift. Rates after change: London super grade 24s. 3d. a shift (day or night), class I districts 23s.
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 of Charing Cross) 3s. 11½d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 10d.
Mastic Asphalt Laying	Great Britain (164)	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 (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Merseyside 5s. an hour, Provinces 4s. 10½d., spreaders 4s. 7d., 4s. 5½d., mixermen 4s. 2½d., 4s. 1½d., potmen 4s. 1½d., 4s. 0½d., classified labourers 4s., 3s. 10½d.
Road Passenger Transport	England (South Western District)	First full pay day following 5 Feb.	Coach drivers operating private hire, contract or excursions and tour work	Increase of 5s. in the rate for a minimum guaranteed week. Rates after change: five-day week 157s. 9d., six-day week 185s. 6d.
Inland Waterways	England and Wales, and Scotland (certain canals)	First full pay week following 30 Jan.	Maintenance workers, warehousemen and other shore staff working regular hours, and floating staff	Increase of 5s. 6d. a week. Basic rates after change for maintenance workers, warehousemen and other shore workers: London 153s. 6d. a week, Provinces 148s. 6d.§
Local Authorities' Services	England and Wales (215)	4 Feb.	Building and civil engineering workers	Increase of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, with proportional increases for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: London, inner zone (within 12 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 4s. 6d. an hour, labourers 3s. 11½d.; London, outer zone (12 to 15 miles radius) 4s. 5½d., 3s. 11d.; Grade A districts 4s. 4½d., 3s. 10d.; Grade A1 districts 4s. 4d., 3s. 9½d.
River Authorities	England and Wales (219)	First pay day on or after 1 Feb.	Certain workpeople receiving plus rates	Increase of 1d. an hour.

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

† The districts concerned are those in the Southern Counties Region which were excluded from the general upgrading of districts from 1st October, 1956 (See footnote \* on page 424 of the November, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE). Grade A2 under the grading scheme is now abolished.

‡ The grading of districts is in accordance with that for the building industry.

§ This increase was agreed by the National Joint Council for the Inland Waterway Industry; it does 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
Drawing Office Materials Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Consolidation of 9s. of existing cost-of-living bonus for workers 21 and over into basic rates and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Remaining bonus increased by 1s. a week (2s. to 3s.) for workers 21 and over, by 9d. (1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 6d. (1s. to 1s. 6d.) for workers under 18.* Minimum rates after change, exclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross)—men 21 and under 25 152s. to 179s. a week, according to classification, 25 and over 162s. to 204s., women 21 and under 25 115s. to 144s. 6d., 25 and over 120s. to 156s. 6d.; provincial centres with a population of 100,000 and over—men 149s. to 176s. and 159s. to 200s., women 113s. 6d. to 142s. 6d. and 118s. 6d. to 153s. 6d.; provincial towns with a population of less than 100,000—men 145s. 6d. to 171s. and 155s. 6d. to 194s., women 110s. 6d. to 139s. 6d. and 115s. 6d. to 149s. 6d.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY

Industry	District	Date	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Hide and Skin Market Trade	England and Wales	4 Feb.	Men, youths and boys	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 45 to 44.

\* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. With effect from the date stated the cost-of-living bonus is related to the new index of retail prices (Jan. 1956 = 100) and is calculated on movements in the index above the figure of 100; for each point by which the index exceeds this figure the bonus is 1s. a week for workers 21 and over, 9d. for those 18 and under 21, and 6d. for those under 18, and the amounts shown above are related to the November, 1956, index figure of 103.

Index of Rates of Wages

The index of rates of wages measures the average 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 31st January, 1956, taken as 100. The representative industries and services for which changes in rates of wages are taken into account in the index and the method of calculation were described on pages 50 and 51 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE (see also page 90 of this issue). The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or Wages Regulation Orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in

accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by their total wages bills in 1955. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and other payment-by-results workers due to changes in efficiency of operatives and of machines.

Table I below shows, for all industries and services, the separate index figures for men, women, juveniles and all workers for each month since January, 1956, and Table II gives similar figures for manufacturing industries only.

All figures in the Tables are on the basis of 31st January, 1956 = 100, and relate to the end of the month.

I—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, January .. ..	100	100	100	100
February .. ..	101	101	101	101
March .. ..	104	104	104	104
April .. ..	105	104	106	105
May .. ..	105	104	106	105
June .. ..	105	105	106	105
July .. ..	106	105	106	106
August .. ..	106	105	106	106
September .. ..	106	106	107	106
October .. ..	106	106	107	106
November .. ..	106	106	107	106
December .. ..	106	106	107	106
1957, January .. ..	106	106	108	106
February .. ..	107	107	108	107

II—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, January .. ..	100	100	100	100
February .. ..	100	101	100	100
March .. ..	105	103	104	104
April .. ..	105	104	105	105
May .. ..	106	104	105	105
June .. ..	106	104	105	105
July .. ..	106	104	106	106
August .. ..	106	104	106	106
September .. ..	106	106	107	106
October .. ..	106	106	107	106
November .. ..	106	106	107	106
December .. ..	106	106	107	106
1957, January .. ..	106	106	107	106
February .. ..	107	107	108	107

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected at half-yearly intervals and figures relating to such earnings in April and October of each year from 1947 to 1956 are given in an article on pages 81 to 89 of this GAZETTE. As stated in that article, the average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April, 1956, and

October, 1956, in those industries and services covered by these half-yearly enquiries was 1½ per cent., as compared with an increase of 1 per cent. during the same period in the average level of rates of wages in these same industries. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 1½ per cent. for earnings and 1 per cent. for rates of wages.

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

1st April, 1956

Particulars of the minimum or standard rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations and of the standard working hours for which these rates are paid.

Price 9s. 0d. By post 9s. 6d.

Obtainable from  
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses on page 119  
or through any bookseller

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 259. In addition, 28 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 287 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 47,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during February at the establishments concerned was about 108,000.

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 .. ..	10	200	210	20,000	35,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing .. ..	2	14	16	4,700	18,000
Engineering .. ..	3	6	9	3,500	15,000
Vehicles .. ..	2	3	5	11,500	14,000
Transport .. ..	—	16	16	3,900	6,000
All remaining industries and services .. ..	11	20	31	3,800	20,000
Total, February, 1957 .. ..	28	259	287	47,400	108,000
Total, January, 1957 .. ..	12	238	250	47,000	129,000
Total, February, 1956 .. ..	13	264	277	99,300	189,000

Of the total of 108,000 days lost in February, 74,000 were lost by 34,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 30,400 were directly involved and 3,600 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in February also included 34,000 days lost by 13,400 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 244 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during February, 118, directly involving 6,200 workers, lasted not more than one day; 63, directly involving 7,300 workers, lasted two days; 23, directly involving 4,300 workers, lasted three days; 23, directly involving 8,800 workers, lasted four to six days; and 17, directly involving 2,800 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 259 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in February, 30, directly involving 4,900 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 69, directly involving 8,600 workers, on other wage questions; 7, directly involving 1,400 workers, on questions as to working hours; 20, directly involving 3,500 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or

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:— Strippers and other colliery workers—Coventry, Warwick. (one colliery)	760	—	22 Feb.	11 Mar.	Dismissal of four men who were involved in a "go slow" following dissatisfaction with an Umpire's award	Work resumed.
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING:— Boilermakers, labourers, and other workers employed in ship repairing—Merseyside (various firms)	1,400	900	27 Feb.	7 Mar.	To support a claim for payment of lieu rates to workers while standing by	Work resumed pending negotiations.
ENGINEERING:— Workers employed in agricultural engineering—Kilmarnock (one firm)	1,500	—	27 Feb.	13 Mar.†	Dismissal of a worker who refused to operate an alleged faulty machine	Worker reinstated.
VEHICLES:— Workers employed in motor body manufacture—Dagenham (one firm)	8,310	—	25 Jan.	4 Feb.	The suspension of certain workers	Work resumed pending negotiations. Following a breakdown of negotiations, a Court of Inquiry was appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute (see page 93 of this GAZETTE).
DOCKS:— Dock workers—Southampton	1,110	—	26 Feb.	27 Feb.	To protest against manning arrangements	Work resumed.

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

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

‡ A stoppage of work in January involved workers in more than one industry group but was counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

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

¶ 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.

‡ Work was resumed on 4th March, but the stoppage recommenced on 7th March.

persons; 125, directly involving 9,600 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 1,100 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Five stoppages, directly involving 1,300 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

DISPUTES IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1957 AND 1956

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 1957 and 1956:—

Industry Group	January and February, 1957			January and February, 1956		
	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 .. ..	369	35,200	62,000	337	31,800	61,000
Other Mining and Quarrying .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products .. ..	2	600	4,000	1	†	†
Chemicals and Allied Trades	—	—	—	2	600	3,000
Metal Manufacture .. ..	5	900	3,000	6	1,700	3,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing .. ..	21	5,200	20,000	18	22,800	45,000
Engineering .. ..	13	4,500	25,000	22	25,600	30,000
Vehicles .. ..	15	17,000	48,000	12	21,700	15,000
Other Metal Industries .. ..	5	600	4,000	3	900	1,000
Textiles .. ..	5	800	5,000	7	800	5,000
Leather, etc. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing .. ..	3	2,300	2,000	—	—	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. ..	2	300	1,000	—	—	—
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	—	—	—	1	1,900	2,000
Paper and Printing .. ..	2	200	1,000	1	8,000	83,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	1	700	6,000	3	1,100	2,000
Building and Contracting .. ..	22	2,200	17,000	19	3,000	9,000
Gas, Electricity and Water .. ..	1	100	1,000	1	100	†
Transport, etc. .. ..	28	10,700	37,000	18	5,000	10,000
Distributive Trades .. ..	3	100	†	3	800	2,000
Other Services .. ..	1	100	1,000	2	400	1,000
Total .. ..	497‡	81,500	237,000	449§	126,200	272,000

The number of days lost in January and February, 1957, through stoppages which began in that period was 222,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 78,600. In addition, 15,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 2,900 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.



## U.K. Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 12th FEBRUARY, 1957

ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 104

At 12th February, 1957, the retail prices index was 104 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 15th January.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month 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. As with most indices of this kind it is based on the price movements of a large and representative selection of goods and services. The index is a measurement of price changes only and does not reflect changes in expenditure resulting from variations in the nature and quantities of goods purchased from time to time. Accordingly the price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate in general to a fixed list of items in given quantities. In order to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels, no account is taken of changes in the prices quoted which are attributable solely to variations in the quality of the items on sale.

The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The weights now in use have 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.

### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 12th FEBRUARY, 1957

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 12th 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 12th FEBRUARY, 1957 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food .. .. .	103.5	350
II. Alcoholic drink .. .. .	102.6	71
III. Tobacco .. .. .	105.3	80
IV. Housing .. .. .	105.2	87
V. Fuel and light .. .. .	106.3	55
VI. Durable household goods .. .. .	101.9	66
VII. Clothing and footwear .. .. .	101.6	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles .. .. .	109.8	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods .. .. .	105.9	59
X. Services .. .. .	105.9	58
All items .. .. .	104.3	1,000

The "all items" index figure at 12th February was therefore 104.3, taken as 104.

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

#### Food

Between 15th January and 12th February there were appreciable reductions in the prices of eggs and smaller reductions in the average prices of butter, fish, cheese and some vegetables. These changes were partly offset by increases in the average prices of tomatoes, sugar, syrup and jam, bread, mutton and lamb. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell by about one-half of 1 per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 103 at 12th February, compared with 104 at 15th January.

#### Clothing and Footwear

During the period under review there were increases in the average prices of most articles of clothing and footwear. The effect of these increases was to raise the average level of clothing and footwear prices, taken as a whole, by nearly one-half of 1 per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 102 at 12th February, compared with 101 at 15th January.

#### Transport and Vehicles

During the period under review there was a rise in the average level of prices of second-hand cars, and road passenger transport fares were raised in some areas. For the transport and vehicles group as a whole the rise in the average level of prices and charges was slight but sufficient to alter the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, which was 110 at 12th February, compared with 109 at 15th January.

#### Services

The principal change during the period under review in the charges for the services included in this group was a seasonal fall in the average level of charges for dry cleaning. This change was partly offset by small rises in the average levels of charges for hairdressing, laundering and shoe repairing. For the services group, taken as a whole, the average level of charges fell by about one-half of 1 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 106 at 12th February, compared with 107 at 15th January.

#### Other Groups

In the six remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, housing, fuel and light, durable household goods, and miscellaneous goods, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 103, 105, 105, 106, 102 and 106, respectively.

### ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO FEBRUARY, 1957

The following Table shows the index figure for "all items" for each month from January, 1956, onwards, taking the level of prices at 17th January, 1956, as 100.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	100	101	103	103	102	102	102	102	103	103	103
1957	104	104										

### DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

The Ministry of Labour and National Service have prepared a booklet, "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices", which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 9d. net (1s. 11d. including postage). The booklet consists of three main sections, dealing with (a) the scope and structure of the index, including the "weighting" basis, (b) the methods of collecting prices, and (c) the calculation and presentation of the index figures. There are also appendices giving (a) the groups and sections into which the index is divided, together with the weights of these groups and sections, and listing in detail the items priced in each, and (b) particulars of the localities from which information is collected for the purpose of the index.

The method of construction and calculation of the index is based on the recommendations of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee and the advice of a smaller Technical Committee. A list of members of these Committees is given.

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 119 of this GAZETTE.

## Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
<b>European Countries</b>				
Belgium	1953 = 100			
All Items* .. .. .	Dec., 1956	105	Nil	+ 3
Food .. .. .		106	+ 1	+ 3
France (Paris)	1949 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Jan., 1957	148.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.7
Food .. .. .	" "	138.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.9
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Jan., 1957	114	Nil	+ 2
Food .. .. .		120	Nil	+ 3
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Dec., 1956	63.11	+ 0.34	+ 2.54
Food .. .. .		73.94	+ 0.49	+ 2.56
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948-June, 1949 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Dec., 1956	105.9	- 0.1	+ 1.7
Food .. .. .		107.8	- 0.7	+ 2.5
Spain (Large towns)	July, 1936 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Nov., 1956	660.1	+ 9.0	+ 42.3
Food .. .. .		855.9	+ 15.1	+ 69.7
Sweden	1949 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Nov., 1956	141	+ 2	+ 4
Food .. .. .	" "	153	Nil	+ 2
<b>Other Countries</b>				
Canada	1949 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Dec., 1956	120.4	+ 0.1	+ 3.5
Food .. .. .		117.5	- 0.4	+ 5.1
India*	1949 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Dec., 1956†	109	- 1	+ 11
Food .. .. .	" "	110	+ 1	+ 14
Japan	1951 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Nov., 1956	118.5	- 0.9	+ 2.6
Food .. .. .	" "	113.0	- 1.8	+ 1.4
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Oct., 1956	206.9	+ 0.4	+ 2.5
Food .. .. .		240.1	+ 1.1	+ 2.6
United States	1947.49 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Dec., 1956	118.0	+ 0.2	+ 3.3
Food .. .. .	" "	112.9	Nil	+ 3.4

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

† Figures for the two latest months are provisional.

## ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section

Arbitration Awards	Page	Notices and Orders	Page
Industrial Disputes and National Arbitration Tribunals .. .. .	115	Wages Councils Acts .. .. .	115
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal .. .. .	115	Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act .. .. .	116
Industrial Court .. .. .	115	Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner .. .. .	116
Single Arbitrators, etc. .. .. .	115		

### 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 seven awards, Nos. 949 to 955\*. Four of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

**Award No. 949 (6th February).**—*Parties:* Members of the Shuttle Manufacturers' Association, and members of the Society of Shuttlemakers in their employment. *Claim:* For an increase in wage rates. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the minimum daywork rates for journeymen should be increased by 1d. an hour.

**Award No. 950 (7th February).**—*Parties:* Members of Associations federated with the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and members of the Founding Unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions in their employment. *Claim:* For an increase in the differentials paid to male foundry workers under a national agreement between the parties dated 21st February, 1946. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the existing differentials, of whatever the amount, at present paid to (a) skilled moulders and skilled coremakers and (b) foundry labourers should be increased in the case of (a) by 4s. a week and in the case of (b) by 2s. 6d. a week; thereby establishing new base rates which should be used for all purposes in the same manner as the existing base rates.

The Tribunal referred back to the parties for settlement the consequential increases in the differentials paid to the intermediate grades of foundry workers.

**Award No. 951 (7th February).**—*Parties:* Members of Associations federated with the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and members of the Founding Unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions in their employment. *Claim:* For the establishment of a differential to be paid to women workers employed in foundries over the rates of pay of women employed in the general engineering industry. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

**Award No. 954 (20th February).**—*Parties:* Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Manufacturing Industry, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim:* That the night allowance be increased from time-and-one-fifth to time-and-one-third. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the night allowance should be one-quarter of the appropriate basic time rate.

#### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

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

**Award No. 1176 (8th February).**—*Parties:* The Ulster Transport Authority, and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union in the employment of the Authority. *Claim:* Application made by the Union that Helpers be provided on all lorries of 5 tons' carrying capacity and over. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim as made had not been established but awarded that, from the date of the award, revised provisions, set out in detail in the award, should be substituted for all existing agreements and awards relating to Helpers on lorries.

### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During February the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, Nos. 324 and 325\*, which are summarised below.

**Award No. 324 (7th February).**—*Parties:* The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. *Claim:* For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for the Higher Grade and Senior Grade of the Cartographic Draughtsman Class. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that with effect from 1st April, 1956, the London (male) salary scales for the Higher Grade and Senior Grade of the Cartographic Draughtsman Class, arising out of a Joint Statement by the National Whitley Council, shall be: Higher Grade £550 by £25 to £625 by £30 to £825, Senior Grade £825 by £30 to £945 by £35 to £980; (b) that normal Civil Service three-tier provincial differentiation rates as revised from 1st April, 1956, shall apply; (c) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

**Award No. 325 (12th February).**—*Parties:* The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. *Claim:* For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for the linked

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 119.

Departmental Classes of the Technical Works, Engineering and Allied Classes. *Award:* The Chairman awarded (the Members of the Tribunal being unable to agree as to their award):—(a) that the salary scales (London, male) of the linked Departmental Classes of the Technical Works, Engineering and Allied Classes shall be: Grade A £1,250 by £50 to £1,450 by £30 to £1,480, Grade B £1,190 by £35 to £1,260 by £40 to £1,340, Grade I £980 by £30 to £1,070 by £40 to £1,190, Grade II £830 by £30 to £980, Grade III age 26 £660, age 27 £685, age 28 £710, then by £30 to £830, Grade IV age 25 £520, age 26 £540, age 27 £560, age 28 £580, then by £20 to £660 by £25 to £710; (b) that the above salary scales shall have effect as from 1st April, 1956; (c) that normal Civil Service three-tier provincial differentiation rates, operative from 1st April, 1956, shall apply; (d) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

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

#### Industrial Court Awards

During February the Industrial Court issued five awards, Nos. 2642 to 2646. Two of the awards are summarised below; the others did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

**Award No. 2644 (13th February).**—*Parties:* Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Shipbuilding Trades' Joint Council. *Claim:* That Award No. 2620 (which indicates that the Patternmakers' differential rate, which at present stands at 9s., be paid in addition to any merit pay awarded under the Merit Pay Scheme set out in A.F.O. 4/56—see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1956, page 320) should operate from the inception of the Merit Award Scheme or from a date considered equitable to the Patternmakers by the Industrial Court. *Award:* The Court found and awarded that Award No. 2620, dated 31st July, 1956, shall operate with effect from the pay week containing 31st July, 1956.

**Award No. 2645 (22nd February).**—*Parties:* Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council. *Claim:* That the additional craft differential of 4s. a week awarded to Patternmakers in the Engineering Industry under Industrial Disputes Tribunal Award No. 596 of 3rd September, 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1954, page 365), should be applied to Patternmakers employed in Railway Workshops. *Award:* The Court found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

#### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During February there were no appointments of Single Arbitrators or ad hoc Boards of Arbitration under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

### Wages Councils Acts, 1945-48

#### 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:—

**Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal P.(65), dated 5th February, for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

**Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland).**—Proposal A.S.(45), dated 5th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

**Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal D.(120), dated 8th February, for fixing revised guaranteed and general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers and for amending the provisions relating to holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

**Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Scotland).**—Proposal H.M.S.(46), dated 12th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Baking Wages Council (England and Wales).**—Proposal BK.(55), dated 20th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, and for amending the provisions relating to holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

**Jute Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal J.(97), dated 26th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

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



### Wages Regulation Orders

During February the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* :—

*The Wages Regulation (Tin Box) Order, 1957 : S.I. 1957 No. 173 (X.50)*, dated 6th February and effective from 20th February. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 108.

*The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (Scotland) Order, 1957 : S.I. 1957 No. 181 (W.D.S.67)*, dated 8th February and effective from 22nd February. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 109.

*The Wages Regulation (Retail Bespoke Tailoring) (England and Wales) Order, 1957 : S.I. 1957 No. 208 (R.B.50)*, dated 12th February and effective from 27th February. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and log rates for male and female workers.—See page 109.

*The Wages Regulation (Laundry) (Amendment) Order, 1957 : S.I. 1957 No. 225 (W.80)*, dated 14th February and effective from 4th March. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

*The Wages Regulation (Cotton Waste Reclamation) Order, 1957 : S.I. 1957 No. 276 (C.W.59)*, dated 21st February and effective from 8th March. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

*The Wages Regulation (Keg and Drum) (Holidays) Order, 1957 : S.I. 1957 No. 287 (K.D.56)*, dated 22nd February and effective from 11th March. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised provisions for the allowance of 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 :—

*Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland)*.—Proposal N.I.A. (N.49), dated 1st February, for reducing the normal working week from 47 to 45 hours (except during the months June, July and August in each year) without loss of pay.

*Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland)*.—Proposal N.I.H.M. (N.25), dated 8th 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.26), dated 8th February, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers in the Retail Branch of the trade.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

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

*The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (N.I.H.H.G. (N.145))*, dated 6th February and effective on and from 18th February. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers in the trade.—See page 108.

*The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (N.I.T.R.B. (N.78))*, dated 12th February and effective on and from 25th February. This Order allows two additional days of customary holiday in each year to workers in the trade.

*The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1957 (N.I.W.D. (N.82))*, dated 18th February and effective on and from 27th February. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the Factory Branch of the trade.—See page 109.

*The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (N.I.W.D. (N.83))*, dated 18th February and effective on and from 27th February. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers in the Retail Branch of the trade.—See page 109.

### Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949

#### Orders relating to Wages, etc., in Scotland

Orders (Order No. 20 of Districts 1 to 9 and District No. 11, and Order No. 21 of District No. 10) were made on 23rd February, 1957, by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949. The Orders, which became effective on 11th March, 1957, vary the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages of male and female workers of all classes employed in agriculture in Scotland and the additions to the minimum rates which are payable to certain workers for the provision of meals to other workers as a condition of employment. They also revise the values assigned to certain of the benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash. (See page 90.)

Workers) Regulations, 1950 [S.I. 1950 No. 1220] as amended by the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Amendment Regulations, 1952 [S.I. 1952 No. 1466]; and that his claim for unemployment benefit on 21st March, 1956 (being a day in his off-season) is disallowed in respect that he has failed to prove satisfaction of the provisions of regulation 2(1)(b) of the same Regulations.

"The claimant is a married man aged 65 years, registered for employment as skipper of a fishing vessel. In recent years he has sailed sometimes as skipper and sometimes as deckhand. The first question which arises in relation to his appeal is whether he is a seasonal worker as defined by the Regulations specified above. The local insurance officer decided that he was a seasonal worker. On appeal, a tribunal consisting of the chairman sitting alone decided that he was not a seasonal worker. If the claimant is in fact a seasonal worker, it is of importance to ascertain whether his off-season includes a period in the spring, and in particular, the period covering 21st March and following days, in respect of which he claimed unemployment benefit.

"The finding of the tribunal was expressed as follows: 'The appellant has a continuous record of employment and sickness benefit from 15.5.53 to 20.3.56 with negligible blanks from time to time. Periods of sickness cannot be treated as periods of unemployment for the purposes of classification as a seasonal worker.'

"The first of these sentences is not accurate. The claimant's record, which is set out in the case papers, shows that in each of the three years prior to the date of claim there were periods of non-employment as follows: (1) In the spring, that is from a date in March to a date in May; (2) in the autumn, that is from a date in September to a date in October or later; and (3) at the end of the year, that is from a date in December (or earlier) to a date in January. During the spring 'gaps' in 1954 and 1955 the claimant was in receipt of sickness benefit; and the implications of this will be considered later. But each of the gaps in autumn, and each of the gaps at the end of the year, extended to over four weeks. Such gaps are not negligible. Indeed, even if the spring 'gaps' were to be ignored, the periods of non-employment in autumn and at the end of the year, when aggregated, extend to more than seven weeks in each year; which is too long a period to be disregarded in terms of regulation 2(2)(a)(i).

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 119.

### Decision No. R(U) 36/56 (15th October)

For two out of the preceding three years claimant was sick during a period of non-employment in the spring. He had similar periods off work in two earlier years, in one of which he was sick. Held that claimant was a seasonal worker. Where the employment record is obscured by frequently recurring spells of sickness it may be necessary to look beyond the three-year period to ascertain whether sickness was the reason for the non-employment or was merely coincident with it.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is a seasonal worker as defined by regulation 2(2)(a) of the National Insurance (Seasonal

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 119.  
† Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 119.

"It is well known that fishing is for many people a seasonal occupation, but in order to determine whether an individual claimant is a seasonal worker one must ascertain what is his normal pattern of employment. (Both the underlined words are important.) The insurance officer now concerned with the case states—and I accept the statement—that fishermen operating from the ports from which the claimant operates generally have a period of idleness in the spring, from March to May, the precise dates being subject to variation in individual cases. Such a generalisation is not conclusive against an individual claimant, for the individual may be an exception to the generality. An examination of the individual's record may show that his normal employment is not for a part or parts of the year only.

"What is normal in the case of an individual may generally be inferred from what has been his experience over three years. The Commissioner has said that in a case where a claimant has followed seasonal employment for three years or more without substantial employment in the off-season in any of those years there is a strong presumption that his normal employment is of a seasonal nature—Decision R(U) 3/51.

"In applying this 'three years' rule it is proper to discount any features in the employment record which are exceptional or abnormal. A period of non-employment due to sickness will be ignored because sickness is presumably fortuitous and therefore non-employment due to that cause should not be taken as normal unemployment. But in truth a period of sickness may be either (a) the reason for a spell of non-employment, or (b) merely coincident with a spell of non-employment. If an individual's record of employment is obscured by frequently recurring spells of sickness, it may be necessary to look beyond the three-year record.

"The details of the claimant's record in 1951 and 1952 have now been obtained, as well as that for 1953, 1954 and 1955. It is a remarkable fact that in the spring of every one of those years, at approximately the same time, the claimant had a spell when he was off work. In three of the years (namely 1952, 1954 and 1955) the claimant was sick. In the other two (namely 1951 and 1953) he was unemployed. The additional information as to the claimant's experience in 1951 and 1952 is thus not altogether conclusive.

"To my mind the result of all the evidence is that the claimant is a fisherman operating from ports where it is usual for such fishermen generally to have a period in the spring when employment as fishermen is not available; for at least five years past he himself has had in the spring a period when he was not employed as a fisherman; the fact that on three of those occasions he was on sickness benefit does not in the circumstances justify the inference that—had he not been sick—he would have been employed as a fisherman. The true inference is that he is normally not employed for a period in the spring. Having regard to the length of the period concerned I hold him to be a seasonal worker as defined.

"The insurance officer now concerned with the case has calculated the claimant's off-season, and I agree with the statement of it as set out in his submissions.

"In his current spring off-season the claimant had had no employment at the date of his claim, and was unable to indicate any prospect of such employment; and it is now known that he in fact obtained none. In these circumstances it is impossible to hold that he satisfies the additional condition of regulation 2(1)(b) of the same Regulations, relative to the receipt of unemployment benefit by seasonal workers during their off-season.

"It may be added that in his latest statement the claimant explains that he has now become a merchant seaman. This change of occupation may well alter his status as from the date when the change of occupation occurred. But his claim for unemployment benefit in the present appeal must be dealt with according to his status at the date of claim. The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed."

### Decision No. R(U) 37/56 (13th July)

Over the preceding year a night watchman had been scheduled to work different series of shifts in alternate weeks. For the last 3 months his schedule was 4 nights one week and 2 nights, plus a shift of 2½ hours ending at 5 p.m. on Sunday, in the next week. He had also worked numerous extra shifts. Held that, although he was a person who did not ordinarily work on every day of the week, it was not possible to determine the full extent of employment normal in his case. As regards the 29½ hours continuous duty over Saturday/Sunday, this was to be attributed to the week ending at midnight Saturday/Sunday.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant was not disentitled to unemployment benefit under the provisions of regulation 6(1) (e) (ii) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] in respect of 7th October, 1955.

"On 25th October, 1955, the local insurance officer decided that from and including 7th October, 1955, unemployment benefit is not payable on any day in any week in which the claimant is employed for 59½ hours on the ground that he is a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week (exclusive of Sunday or the day substituted therefor) but who has in the week in which the said days occur been employed to the full extent normal in his case.

"From that decision the claimant unsuccessfully appealed to the local tribunal. He now appeals to the Commissioner.

"In her observations in support of the claimant's appeal the insurance officer who is now concerned with this case observes that the claimant, who is a registered disabled person aged 57 years, has been employed as a night watchman by a corporation since October, 1954, and that since that date he has done no other kind of work and has not ordinarily worked on every weekday. From October, 1954, to July, 1955, he was scheduled to work shifts of 64½ and 54½ hours in alternate weeks. In July, 1955, however, his hours of work were changed and since then they have been as follows :—

'A' shift	No. of hours
4.30 p.m. Tuesday—7.30 a.m. Wednesday .. ..	15
4.30 p.m. Wednesday—7.30 a.m. Thursday .. ..	15
4.30 p.m. Friday—7.30 a.m. Saturday .. ..	15
5.00 p.m. Sunday—7.30 a.m. Monday .. ..	14½
Total .. ..	59½

'B' shift	No. of hours
4.30 p.m. Monday—7.30 a.m. Tuesday .. ..	15
4.30 p.m. Thursday—7.30 a.m. Friday .. ..	15
11.30 a.m. Saturday—5.00 p.m. Sunday .. ..	29½
Total .. ..	59½

"The question whether the claimant was unemployed on the day in respect of which his claim to benefit was refused fell to be determined under regulation 6(1) (e) (ii) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948, which provides that 'for the purposes of unemployment . . . benefit—(e) a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day a person does no work, and (i) . . . or (ii) is a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week (exclusive of Sunday or the day substituted therefor by paragraph (1) of regulation 4) but who has, in the week in which the said day occurs, been employed to the full extent normal in his case.

"No question of substituting a day for Sunday arises in this case and, therefore, the questions to be determined are whether the claimant is a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in the week, and, if he does not so work, whether on the days in respect of which the claim is made he had been employed to the full extent normal in his case.

"The insurance officer refers to Decision C.U. 518/49 (reported) and points out that the claimant was working as a night watchman for the H. Corporation for a year prior to 7th October, 1955, during which time he had no other employment. The insurance officer states that an analysis of the employment exchange record shows that for the 53 weeks from week ending Saturday, 9th October, 1954, to the week ending Saturday, 8th October, 1955, the claimant was employed on three shifts in nine weeks, four shifts in 31 weeks, five shifts in five weeks and six shifts in eight weeks. On that record she submits that the claimant is a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week (exclusive of Sunday). I agree with the insurance officer. It remains, therefore, to consider what are the claimant's normal hours of work for the purpose of determining whether in any week the claimant has been employed to the full extent normal in his case.

"On this question the insurance officer who is now concerned observes that the pattern of employment has been departed from to such an extent that it is difficult, if not impossible at this stage, to determine what are the claimant's normal hours of work. In this connection I observe that the local insurance officer has given particulars of extra shifts worked by the claimant between October, 1954, and October, 1955. I agree with the insurance officer and, therefore, it cannot be said what was the full extent of employment normal in the claimant's case. This conclusion is sufficient to dispose of the appeal but I think it right to express my view on certain points to which the insurance officer has drawn attention.

"The claimant had contended that Sunday work should not be taken into account when calculating his hours of work, but such a contention cannot be sustained in view of the principles enunciated in Decision R(U) 33/53 in which a tribunal of Commissioners held that, although for the purpose of determining the question whether or not a person ordinarily works on every day in a week it is only weekdays to which attention is paid (except of course in cases falling within regulation 4(1)), if it be shown that the person does not ordinarily work on every weekday the question whether in a particular week in which a day of unemployment occurs he has been employed to the full extent normal in his case must be determined by taking into account employment or non-employment on Sunday.

"The insurance officer observes that in the case of the claimant there is in his 'B' shift a spell of 29½ hours extending from 11.30 a.m. on Saturday to 5.0 p.m. Sunday and asks for guidance on the question whether for the purpose of the above-mentioned regulation 6(1) (e) (ii) the whole of this spell should be attributed to the week in which the Saturday occurs.

"In Decision R(U) 33/53 the effect of regulation 5 of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948, which relates to night workers was taken into account (see paragraph 5 of Decision R(U) 33/53). In the case to which that decision refers the claimant in his shift 'A' worked from Saturday, 5 p.m., to Sunday, 7 a.m. The whole of that spell of work was attributed to the calendar week ending on Saturday midnight in accordance with regulation 5(1) (a) of the aforesaid regulations. His work from 5 p.m., Sunday, to Monday, 8 a.m., was attributed to the calendar week beginning at midnight Saturday/Sunday. So too was work which began and ended on Sunday in his shift 'B' and it was held that the relevant weeks were calendar weeks. It would therefore seem to me in the present case that work beginning on Saturday at 11.30 a.m. and ending on Sunday at 5 p.m. must be treated as occurring in the week ending on midnight Saturday/Sunday. I do not think that the fact that the work lasted continuously for 29½ hours affects the question. It would be different if, as in the Mariners' Regulation case (see Decision R(U) 10/56), the work had lasted for a period extending from one day to the day after the next day. The regulation affecting night workers (regulation 5 aforesaid) only applies if work starts one day and ends on the next.



"The local insurance officer found that the claimant's normal working week was one of 59½ hours, the basis of calculation being the pay week. This was incorrect having regard to the principles enunciated in Decision R(U) 33/53. As 'week' is the calendar week it follows that the claimant worked for 45 hours in the calendar week in which shift 'A' occurred and for 74 hours in the calendar week in which shift 'B' occurred.

"The appeal of the claimant is allowed."

#### Decision No. R(U) 38/56 (31st August)

Held that teachers' training grants paid by a local education authority are not training allowances for overlapping benefit purposes even though the authority may be entitled to reimbursement out of public funds from a Government department.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that unemployment benefit is payable to the claimant from 24th March, 1956, to 14th April, 1956, both dates included.

"This is an appeal brought by the insurance officer in the interests of the claimant and four other students at the same teachers' training college as the claimant. The question at issue is whether unemployment benefit payable to the claimant during the Easter vacation, 1956, falls to be reduced in rate or extinguished under the National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 2711 as amended by S.I. 1952 No. 526].

"The claimant is a first-year student teacher undergoing a two-year course of training, which began in September, 1955, at a training college, under arrangements for the training of teachers made by the Ministry of Education. He is in receipt of training grants as follows:—

	First Year	Second Year
Initial grant . . . . .	£ 30	Nil
Personal grant . . . . .	65	65
Day maintenance grant . . . . .	120	120
	215	185

The initial grant was paid at the beginning of the course in September, 1955; the remaining £185 a year is paid at the beginning of each term in three equal instalments.

"The claimant claimed unemployment benefit during the Easter vacation which ran from 24th March to 14th April, 1956, and stated that he was available for work. The local insurance officer decided that unemployment benefit was not payable during the vacation by reason of the Overlapping Benefits Regulations. He calculated the amount of the claimant's training grant at £4 2s. 8d. a week. The claimant appealed against this decision. In his appeal he contended that the grants were made in respect of term only and not of vacations. He added that he had been informed that he could claim unemployment benefit during vacations and had budgeted on that assumption (he is a married man), and that students in other counties were receiving such benefit.

"His appeal came before the local tribunal who, after a careful hearing, decided that the day maintenance grant related to term only, but that the initial grant and personal grant were intended to help towards the claimant's keep during vacations and fell within the provisions of the Overlapping Benefits Regulations. They spread the latter grants, totalling £160, over the whole two-year course, and the effect of their decision was that the rate of benefit payable during the Easter vacation, 1956, would be reduced by £1 10s. 9d. a week. The tribunal record that in arriving at their decision they had kept in mind Forms 101 R.T.C. and 101a R.T.C. issued by the Ministry of Education in February, 1956.

"In regulation 1(2) of the National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Regulations, 1948, 'training allowance' is defined as 'an allowance (whether by way of periodical grants or otherwise) payable, out of public funds, by a Government department to a person for his maintenance, or in respect of any dependant of his, for the period, or part of the period, during which he is following a course of training or instruction provided by, or in pursuance of arrangements made with, that department or approved by that department in relation to him.'

"The insurance officer now concerned with this appeal points out that before September, 1955, day maintenance grants to students

at teachers' training colleges were paid by the Ministry of Education to the students under Regulation 35 of the Training of Teachers Grant Regulations, 1950 [S.I. 1950 No. 1203]. As from September, 1955 (1st January, 1956, in a few cases where the academic year began on that date) day maintenance grants have been paid by local education authorities under Section 81 of the Education Act, 1944, and Regulation 2 (e) (iii) of the Regulations for Scholarships and Other Benefits, 1945 [S.I. 1945 No. 666]. This change followed recommendations made in a Report by a Working Party on Grants to Training College Students, published in 1955, together with Circular 286 issued by the Ministry of Education on 24th May, 1955. Even prior to September, 1955, personal expenses grants were paid by the local education authorities and not by the Ministry of Education.

"The insurance officer now concerned submits that, as the teachers' training grants being paid to claimant are not paid by a Government department but by a local education authority, they do not come within the definition of 'training allowance' in the Regulations, even though the local education authority may be entitled to reimbursement out of public funds of the whole or any part of the payments so made [Education (Local Education Authorities) Grant Regulations, 1952, No. 1331 as amended by S.I. 1955 No. 1010] and, accordingly, claimant is not disentitled to unemployment benefit from 24th March, 1956, to 14th April, 1956, on their account.

"It seems to me to be an anomaly that, when public funds are in either case the source from which payment is made, there should be a different result according to whether the payer is the Ministry of Education or the local education authority. Such, however, appears to be the present position under the relevant provisions. It cannot be said, with justice to the claimant, that the allowance is payable by a Government department to him. The Government department, that is the Ministry of Education, places the money at the disposal of the local education authority who may or may not decide to pay it to a particular person. The grant is payable to the claimant by the local education authority, and not by the Government department. In my view, the insurance officer's submission is well founded. The insurance officer's appeal, which is brought in the interests of the claimant, is allowed."

#### Decision No R(U) 39/56 (10th July)

A boilermaker lost employment as a result of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute between his union and another union. He obtained intermittent work in his usual occupation in a different port but returned to his previous employer on termination of the dispute. Held that he had not proved that he had become *bona fide* employed elsewhere. His employment at a different port was a temporary expedient to tide him over the period of the stoppage and no permanent severance of relations with his original employer was intended.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit on 20th January, 1956, and for so long thereafter as the stoppage of work which began on 19th January, 1956, continued.

"The question at issue in this appeal is whether unemployment benefit is payable to the claimant on and from 20th January, 1956. The insurance officer decided that benefit was not payable on the ground that the claimant lost his employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at his place of employment, and that he was therefore disqualified by section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, for receiving unemployment benefit so long as the stoppage of work continued. The local tribunal upheld the insurance officer's decision and the claimant now appeals to the Commissioner.

"The claimant is an oxy-acetylene burner and is a member of the United Society of Boilermakers. He is employed in a shipbuilding yard in the Bristol Channel. There has been a long-standing dispute between the United Society of Boilermakers and another trade union, the Shipwrights Association, concerning the demarcation of duties between boilermakers and shipwrights. In or about July, 1955, the shipwrights in the shipyard in question had held a meeting in furtherance of the demarcation dispute during working hours. They had left their work for the purpose, contrary to the orders of the employers, and for this they had been dismissed. No shipwrights had been employed at the shipyard since July, 1955.

"On the morning of 19th January, 1956, the claimant and 13 other members of his union ceased work because, as they alleged, a ship on which they were working was not sufficiently supported or shored up and was unsafe and was likely to endanger the lives of the men at work upon it. The shipyard manager and other officials inspected the supports and were satisfied that they were adequate. The manager suggested however to the boilermakers that if they considered the supports inadequate they should themselves help to handle the necessary wooden planks and reinforce the welding on the existing steel supports. The work of supporting a ship in dry dock is, I presume, the province of the shipwrights. At any rate, the boilermakers refused to take any part in making the ship more secure and they declined to work on it in its existing condition. Since there was no other work for them to do, the claimant and 13 other boilermakers were paid off on the afternoon of 19th January, 1956. The claimant did not return to work at the shipyard until 5th March, 1956. Work was fully resumed at the shipyard by all the men affected on 14th March, 1956.

"Section 13(6) (b) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, defines 'trade dispute' as 'any dispute between employers and employees or between employees and employees which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or the conditions of employment of any persons, whether employees in the employment of the employer with whom the dispute arises or not.' The local tribunal held unanimously that 'there was clearly a trade dispute,' and this brought about the stoppage of work."

"I respectfully agree. There was unquestionably a trade dispute

between the boilermakers and the shipwrights connected with the conditions of their employments. The stoppage of work by the shipwrights in July, 1955, was due to the trade dispute. The absence of the shipwrights led to the stoppage of work by the boilermakers, and this stoppage was in turn due to the trade dispute. The contention of the claimant's representative, to the effect that the boilermakers' stoppage was due to a difference with the management over a question of safety, altogether ignores the substance of the matter, which is that the boilermakers' stoppage was directly due to the absence of shipwrights, and the absence of shipwrights was directly due to their dispute with the boilermakers. The claimant as a boilermaker was directly interested in the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work and he therefore derives no assistance from the provision to section 13(1) of the Act.

"There is a further point to be considered. Under section 13(1) of the Act the disqualification for receiving unemployment benefit is to apply so long as the stoppage of work continues 'except in a case where, during the stoppage of work, he [the claimant] has become *bona fide* employed elsewhere in the occupation which he usually follows or has become regularly engaged in some other occupation.'

"On 19th January, 1956, the claimant lost employment in the shipbuilding yard, as already described. At subsequent dates, before the stoppage of work terminated, that is on 29th January, on 2nd February, and from 7th February to 15th February, 1956, he obtained employment in his usual occupation at a different place, that is to say a dry dock in a different port in the Bristol Channel. By 14th March, 1956, however, the claimant and the 13 other boilermakers affected had returned to employment in the shipbuilding yard. The question arises on these facts whether the claimant had 'become *bona fide* employed elsewhere in the occupation which he usually follows' so as to avoid disqualification for unemployment benefit.

"In my judgment he had not become *bona fide* employed elsewhere so as to avoid the disqualification imposed by the sub-section. The purpose of the exception appears plainly to be to remove the disqualification from a person who has severed relations with the employer in whose service the stoppage occurred and who has genuinely taken fresh employment elsewhere in such a way as to be altogether unaffected by the continuance or termination of the stoppage. It is in my judgment clear from the evidence that when the claimant was paid off on 19th January, 1956, no permanent severance of relations was intended. The claimant's employment at a different port from his home port was a temporary expedient to tide him over the period of the stoppage. Even before work was generally resumed in the shipyard on 14th March, 1956, the claimant had returned to his employment there on 5th March, 1956. The onus of proving that he had become *bona fide* employed elsewhere lies upon the claimant, and in my opinion he has not discharged it. The claimant's appeal is dismissed."

## 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 3d. net (5d. including postage).

*The Wages Regulation (Tin Box) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 173; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 6th February; The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (Scotland) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 181; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 8th February; The Wages Regulation (Retail Bespoke Tailoring) (England and Wales) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 208; price 7d. (9d.)), dated 12th February; The Wages Regulation (Laundry) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 225), dated 14th February; The Wages Regulation (Cotton Waste Reclamation) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 276; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 21st February; The Wages Regulation (Keg and Drum) (Holidays) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 287; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 22nd February. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 116.*

*The National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 269), made on 19th February by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 94.*

*The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.R. and O. of Northern Ireland 1957 No. 27), dated 6th February; The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.R. and O. 1957 No. 28), dated 12th February. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 116.*

*The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Refugees) Order (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. and O. of Northern Ireland 1957 No. 13; price 4d. (6d.)), made on 9th January by the Governor in the Privy Council of Northern Ireland under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, as extended by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1956, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. This Order is similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1956, page 407).*

\*See footnote \* in next column.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

**Accidents.**—*Accidents, How they Happen and How to Prevent Them at Factories, Docks, Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction.* Volume 30. January, 1957. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

**Careers.**—*Choice of Careers, New Series.* (i) No. 15. *Management in the Hotel and Catering Industry.* 2nd Edition, December, 1956. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.). (ii) No. 19. *Foundry Industry.* 2nd Edition, 1956. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

**Census of Production for 1954.**—*Reports.* (i) Volume 1, *Industry D, Slate Quarries and Mines.* (ii) Volume 1, *Industry E, Metalliferous Mines and Quarries.* (iii) Volume 1, *Industry K, Abrasives.* (iv) Volume 6, *Industry D, Rayon, Nylon etc., Production.* (v) Volume 6, *Industry H, Jute.* (vi) Volume 7, *Industry E, Fellmongery.* (vii) Volume 7, *Industry K, Umbrella and Walking Stick.* (viii) Volume 9, *Industry A, Margarine.* (ix) Volume 9, *Industry M, Tobacco.* (x) Volume 11, *Industry B, Linoleum, Leathercloth and Allied Industries.* (xi) Volume 11, *Industry H, Cinematograph Film Printing.* Board of Trade. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d. each).

**Civil Service.**—*Staffs Employed in Government Departments. Statement showing the Civil Staffs employed in Government Departments on 1st January, 1957, compiled from Returns furnished to the Treasury.* Cmnd. 89. H.M. Treasury, Price 4d. (6d.).

**Disabled Persons.**—*Disabled Persons in Government Employment. Statement showing the Numbers of Registered Disabled Persons in Government Employment in Great Britain on 1st October, 1956, compiled from Returns furnished to the Treasury.* Cmnd. 90. H.M. Treasury. Price 3d. (5d.).—See page 91.

**Industrial Disputes.**—*Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Report of a Court of Inquiry into the causes and circumstances of a Dispute between the British Overseas Airways Corporation and the Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association.* Cmnd. 105. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).—See page 93.

**National Insurance.**—*National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1957. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77 (4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in accordance with Section 77 (5) of that Act.* H.C. 91. Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Price 4d. (6d.).—See page 94.

**Power Presses.**—*Third Report of Proceedings of the Joint Standing Committee on Safety in the use of Power Presses.* Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.).—See page 92.

**Social Insurance and Security.**—(1) United Kingdom and Denmark. *Convention between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Denmark on Payment of Compensation or Benefit in respect of Industrial Injuries (including Occupational Diseases) as relating to Denmark and Northern Ireland.* Treaty Series No. 13 (1957). London, 9th July, 1956. Cmnd. 76. Price 8d. (10d.). (2) United Kingdom and Germany. (i) *Convention between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on Unemployment Insurance.* Germany No. 2 (1957). London, 18th December, 1956 (with Protocol). Cmnd. 77. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.). (ii) *Convention between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on Social Security.* Germany No. 3 (1957). London, 18th December, 1956 (with Protocols). Cmnd. 78. Price 2s. 3d. (2s. 5d.).

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

## NOTICE

### SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Annual subscription 23s. 0d.

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

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

### ADVERTISEMENTS

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

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

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

Westinform Shipping Report No. 74

## LABOUR COSTS IN SHIPBUILDING

Obtainable from:—

W. G. WESTON, LTD.,

47 Piccadilly, London, W.1

Telephone No.: REGent 4724

Summary of Report available on request



# BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

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

## BOOK CLOTHS, ETC.

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

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

## SURGICAL DRESSINGS

**CARUS of DARWEN**

manufacturers of

**SURGICAL DRESSINGS**

**ALEXANDER CARUS & SONS LTD.**  
Hoodlesden Mills, Darwen, Lancs.  
London Office: 41-47, Leath Rd., N16

## EYELETS

**BODILL, PARKER (1922) LTD.**

Great Hampton Row  
BIRMINGHAM 19

Manufacturers of  
**BRASS SPUR  
TEETH  
GROMMETS**



**BRASS EYELETS  
and RINGS  
VENTILATOR  
EYELETS**

Telephone : CENTral 6643-4

## QUALITY WITH ECONOMY

**SURGICAL DRESSINGS**

PRESTOBAND



Venaid

ABSORBENT COTTON WOOLS  
PLAIN & MEDICATED GAUZES  
SURGICAL BANDAGES  
PLAIN & BORATED LINTS  
SELF ADHESIVE BANDAGES  
MATERNITY OUTFITS  
SANITARY TOWELS  
WOVEN BLEACHED & FINISHED BY-

**VERNON & COMPANY Ltd**  
AT THEIR MILLS  
**PRESTON & Gt. HARWOOD**  
LANCASHIRE

## PAPER

**CALDWELL'S PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.**

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

**EAST LANCASHIRE PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.**  
RADCLIFFE, Nr. MANCHESTER

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

**CHAS. TURNER & CO. LTD.**

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

## SAFES, ETC.

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

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

## TOWELLING

**TURKISH TOWELS**

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

**WILLIAM R. LEE LTD.**

Hooley Bridge Mills :: HEYWOOD, LANCS.

**F. W. ROBSON & SON (YORK) LTD.**

Suppliers of . . .

**STERILISED WIPERS for INDUSTRY**

THE CRESCENT, YORK

Tel.: YORK 23059