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

# Age and Regional Analysis of Employees

STIMATES of the total numbers of employees, analysed by industry, are made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service every year on the basis of the counts of national insurance cards. The figures for end-May, 1955, were published in the February, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE. These annual estimates, however, provide no sub-division by age beyond separating the two age-groups (under and over 18) for which there are different rates of contributions. The insurance cards of persons aged 18 and over do not contain particulars of date of birth and it is, therefore, impossible to obtain any further age-analysis in the process of counting the cards. The dates of birth of insured persons, however, are entered in the account sheets in the Records Branch of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, and arrangements have been made with that Department to extract information from a sample of the record sheets in order to obtain more detailed analyses of the employed population.

The method of selecting the sample, which is designed to represent 1 per cent. of the total number of employees, was described in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1951 (page 223). The estimates based on the sample are subject to the margins of possible arrange which are inherent in all statistics based on

The method of selecting the sample, which is designed to represent 1 per cent. of the total number of employees, was described in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1951 (page 223). The estimates based on the sample are subject to the margins of possible error which are inherent in all statistics based on sampling procedures. For instance, the number of male employees aged 22 at May, 1955, is shown in the Table in the next column as 240,000, this being the estimate (to the nearest thousand) resulting from the sampling procedure used. The true figure, which could be found only by a complete count, might not be exactly 240,000, but calculations show that the chance of the true figure being outside the range 230,000 to 250,000 is only one in twenty. The corresponding range for the estimate of 160,000 female employees aged 44 would be 152,000 to 168,000, and for the estimate of 26,000 female employees aged 66, 23,000 to 29,000. It is essential to bear these possible margins of error in mind when comparing different figures in the Tables.

The analysis that follows relates to employees only, i.e.,

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

#### General Analysis

The following Table gives an analysis, by individual years of age, of the estimated total numbers of employees in all industries and services (excluding the Armed Forces and Women's Services) in Great Britain at end-May, 1955.

## Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at End-May 1955

	(	at End-M	ay, 1955	(T	housands)
Age (last birthday) at End- May, 1955	Males	Females	Age (last birthday) at End- May, 1955	Males	Females
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	176 242 274 219 156 203 225 240 266 285 297 304 310 317 326 321 323 341 364 356 249 249 244 270 297 314 314 317	176 248 280 269 272 261 231 208 199 180 171 159 149 140 136 128 137 127 140 151 171 112 111 129 140 155 149 161 152	44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 and over Total, Aged 15 and over	298 317 310 308 296 294 291 287 274 263 250 224 217 203 194 186 177 166 153 104 90 74 56 50 194	160 150 158 155 152 152 136 142 136 142 136 101 90 64 57 45 39 30 28 28 26 16 15 10 42 7,500

The total number of male employees increased between May, 1954, and May, 1955, by 120,000. There was an increase of 125,000 in the number aged 45 and over, the number reaching the age of 45 during the year exceeding the wastage from the whole age-group by that number. This followed increases of 94,000 and 101,000 in the same age-group in the preceding two years. There was also an increase of 47,000 in the numbers aged 18 and 19, due to the continued reduction in the numbers called up for military service at those ages. There were reductions of 27,000 and 37,000, respectively, in the age groups 25–29 and 30–34, these being due to changes in the birth-rate after the 1914–18 war.

The rate of wastage from individual age-groups (as shown by the number of a certain age in one year compared with the number one year younger in the preceding year) does not show any marked variation among men up to the age of 60, but above that age it gradually increases. As is to be expected, the wastage rate is highest at 65 years of age, the minimum age for receiving retirement pensions under the National Insurance scheme. The number aged 64 in 1954 was 140,000, but the number aged 65 in 1955 was 104,000, a reduction of 36,000, or 26 per cent. The wastage from the age-group 65 and over during the year was 77,000, or 14 per cent., the total of 541,000 aged 65 and over in 1954 falling to 464,000 aged 66 and over in 1955. This rate of wastage of 14 per cent. from among men of pensionable age was substantially lower than the corresponding rate in the previous year (19 per cent.).

The total number of female employees increased by 150,000 during the year, following an increase of 190,000 in the previous year. The net wastage from among those who were in the employment field at the beginning of the year was only 26,000, whereas the new class entering employment during the year at the age of 15 numbered 176,000. The net wastage figure of 26,000 was the excess of a much higher figure of gross wastage over a very considerable intake of adult women during the year. In the group who were aged 30-49 in 1954 large numbers entered (or re-entered) employment during the year, resulting in a net increase of 83,000. This increase was spread fairly evenly over the whole age-group, the largest increase being 9,000 among those who were aged 33 in 1954. Among the women who were aged 19-29 in 1954, on the other hand, there was a net decrease of 131,000 during the year, due no doubt to retirement on marriage. This was very close to the corresponding decrease in the previous year. The decreases were heaviest among those who were aged 20-23 in 1954—about 20,000 at each year of age.

The effect of reaching the retirement pension age is shown by the fact that the number aged 60 in 1955 was 21,000, or 25 per cent., less than the number aged 59 in 1954. Among those aged 60 and over in 1954 the net reduction during the year was 36,000, or 10 per cent.

#### **Industry and Age**

The Tables on pages 216 to 218 give an age-analysis, principally in five-year groups, of the numbers of employees in each of the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in each of the principal industries. In the Table in the next column an analysis is given, separately for males and females, for each of the main Orders, showing the numbers in each of four age-groups expressed as percentages of the total number in the Order.

For both males and females the percentages in the four age-groups were very close to those for 1954 and there were no significant changes in any of the industrial groups.

The number of male employees was divided into two almost equal parts at age 40, the number under 40 being 6,922,000 and the number aged 40 and over 7,038,000. The proportion under 40 was highest in the building and contracting industries (59 per cent.), precision instruments, etc., manufacture (58 per cent.), wood and cork manufactures (56 per cent.), and agriculture, forestry and fishing (55 per cent.). In the last two groups the proportion under 20 years of age was abnormally high—about 13–14 per cent. compared with the average of 8 per cent. for all industries. These industries have the highest rates of annual intakes of boys from school. The proportion under 40 was lowest in public administration (36 per cent.) the textile industries (40 per cent.) and miscellaneous services (40 per cent.). In public administration the proportion under 20 was only 2 per cent., the age of recruitment for most grades being higher than in other industries.

In all industries taken together, the number of men aged 65 and over was 568,000, representing 4 per cent. of the total number of male employees. In 1950 the corresponding total was 486,000, and there has thus been an increase of over 80,000 in the five-year period. The group of "Miscellaneous Services" (Entertainments, and Sport, Hotels and Catering, Laundries and Cleaning, Domestic Service, etc.) continued to have an abnormally high proportion of men in this age-group, their total figure of 42,000 representing no less than 10 per cent. of the total number of male employees in the group. At the other extreme the proportion was abnormally low (2 per cent.) in the gas, electricity and water supply industries and also in the chemicals group of industries.

Among females, 59 per cent. of the total number of employees were under 40, but if the last three groups of services in the Table (Public Administration, Professional Services and Miscellaneous Services) were excluded the proportion under 40 would become 65 per cent. It was well over 60 per cent. in all groups of manufacturing industries except the textile industries, which had 56 per cent. under 40. In the paper and printing industries and also in the distributive trades more than one-quarter of the total number of female employees

were under 20. The proportion who were over the minimum pensionable age (60) was fairly close to the average of 5 per cent. in most industry groups except Miscellaneous Services (Entertainments and Sport, Hotels and Catering, Laundries and Cleaning, Domestic Service, etc.) in which the proportion was 10 per cent. These services provide employment for a large number of elderly married women, much of it, no doubt, on a part-time basis.

#### Percentage Analysis of Male Employees

		Under 20	20 to 39	40 to 64	65 and over
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		13	42	39	6
Mining and Quarrying		9	39	49	3
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products		7	46	44	
Chemicals, etc		4	45	49	2
Metal Manufacture		6	43	48	3 2 3
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Elec	tri-				
cal Goods		9	45	42	4
Vehicles		8	45	44	
Metal Goods		9	43	43	3 5
Precision Instruments, etc		10	48	37	5
Textiles		7	33	54	6
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur		8	36	50	6
Clothing (including Footwear)		10	38	46	6
Food, Drink and Tobacco		8	42	47	3
Manufactures of Wood and Cork		14	42	40	4
Paper and Printing		9	42	45	4
Other Manufacturing Industries		6	44	46	4
Building and Contracting		10	49	38	3 2 3 5
Gas, Electricity and Water		4	41	53	2
Transport and Communication		5	41	51	3
Distributive Trades		10	42	43	5
Insurance, Banking and Finance		5	39	52	4
Public Administration		2	34	59	5
Professional Services		5	43	47	5
Miscellaneous Services		7	33	50	10
Total, All Industries		8	42	46	4

#### Percentage Analysis of Female Employees

Under 20 to 40 to 60 and

	20	39	59	over
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	16	47	33	4
Mining and Quarrying	21	46	30	3.
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	18	46	33	3
Chemicals, etc	19	50	29	2
Metal Manufacture	15	52	31	2
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electri-				
cal Goods	17	52	29	2
Vehicles	17	49	30	4
Metal Goods	16	46	35	3
Precision Instruments, etc	19	46	31	4
Textiles	19	37	39	5
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	20	43	34	3
Clothing (including Footwear)	24	40	32	4
Food, Drink and Tobacco	20	42	35	3
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	18	46	33	3
Paper and Printing	27	42	28	3
Other Manufacturing Industries	18	44	34	4
Building and Contracting		48	29	3 2 3
Gas, Electricity and Water		49	29	2
Transport and Communication	15	54	28	
Distributive Trades	25	42	29	4
Insurance, Banking and Finance	23	45	28	4
Public Administration	8	42	44	6
Professional Services		45	41	5
Miscellaneous Services	9	33	48	10
Total, All Industries	17	42	36	5

#### **Married Women**

It is estimated on the basis of the sample that the number of married women (excluding widows) in the employee class at May, 1955, was about 3,570,000, or nearly 48 per cent. of the total number of female employees. Compared with 1953 this showed an increase of 320,000, which accounted for practically the whole of the increase in the female working population during the two years.

The percentage of female employees who were married increased from about 60 per cent. in the 25–29 age-group to 70 per cent. in the 35–44 group. Thereafter the proportion fell steadily to 50 per cent. in the 55–59 group and 34 per cent. among those of pensionable age, this no doubt being due to some extent to the increasing number becoming widowed in the higher age-groups.

The china and earthenware and cotton industries and hotels and catering continued to have the highest proportions of married women (over 60 per cent. in each case). The "married" proportion was well below the average in insurance, banking and finance (34 per cent.), medical and dental services (37 per cent.), gas, electricity and water supply (39 per cent.), and transport and communication (40 per cent.).

The age-distribution of the married women also varied considerably from industry to industry. In all industries and services 24 per cent. of the total were under 30 years of age, 26 per cent.

were between 30 and 40, 29 per cent. between 40 and 50, and 21 per cent. aged 50 or over. In non-resident domestic service only 8 per cent. were under 30 and nearly 40 per cent. aged 50 or over, whereas in the engineering, etc., industries 32 per cent. were under 30 and only 14 per cent. aged 50 or over. In the textile industries the proportions in the lower and the higher age-groups were equal (23 per cent. in each).

#### Analysis by Regions

The Table below gives an age-analysis of the total numbers of employees (males and females separately) in each Region at May, 1955. It is important to note that these figures are not precisely comparable with those given in corresponding Tables in previous years. As was explained in the March issue of this GAZETTE (page 92) information was obtained in 1955 about the numbers of insurance cards exchanged in each Region in respect of establishments in other Regions, and this information was used to adjust the Regional totals in order to make them relate more closely than before to place of employment.

The proportion of men under 30 years of age varied from 25 per cent. in the London and South-Eastern Region to 31 per cent. in Scotland, the average for the whole country being 27 per cent. The London and South-Eastern and Southern Regions had the highest proportion aged 65 and over (5 per cent.) and the Northern Region had the lowest proportion (3 per cent.). There was very little difference in the age-distribution of men in the other Regions.

The Regional differences were much greater among women than among men. In the country as a whole 41 per cent. of the total number of female employees were under 30 years of age, but the Regional proportions varied from 49 per cent. in the Northern Region to 37 per cent. in the London and South-Eastern Region. The average proportion over 50 years of age was 20 per cent., with Regional variations between 17 per cent. in Wales and 22 per cent. in the London and South-Eastern Region.

#### **Inter-Regional Migration**

Among the items of information recorded for each person included in the sample are the code number of the Region in which the insurance card was exchanged in 1955 and also that of the Region in which it was exchanged in 1954. Where the former differs from the latter the inference is, in general, that the person concerned had moved from one Region to another between May, 1954, and May, 1955, although in some cases it may mean no more than a change of employment from a firm on one side of the Regional border to a firm on the other side, or the removal of the firm itself to new premises, without involving any change of residence for the person concerned. This is likely to happen where Regional boundaries run through built-up areas, and for this reason the London and South-Eastern, Eastern and Southern Regions have been treated as one Region for the purpose of the statistics set out in the next column.

It is important to bear in mind that the Regions are very large areas and the migrations which may have taken place within them are not included in the figures. The figures also exclude movements of workpeople who entered employment for the first time between

May, 1954, and May, 1955 (e.g., school-leavers from other Regions coming to London to take their first jobs). The movements into and out of each Region are shown in the following Table:—

	an Elisia	Male	es		Fema	les
Region	In Out		Net gain (+) or loss (-) by Migration	In	Out	Net gain (+) or loss (-) by Migration
London and South-Eastern, Eastern, and Southern Southewstern. Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western. Northern Scotland Wales	92,000 23,000 38,000 30,000 27,000 40,000 17,000 15,000 18,000	73,000 27,000 33,000 28,000 31,000 41,000 24,000 21,000 22,000	+ 19,000 - 4,000 + 5,000 + 2,000 - 1,000 - 7,000 - 6,000 - 4,000	41,000 12,000 15,000 9,000 11,000 18,000 7,000 8,000 7,000	33,000 14,000 14,000 11,000 13,000 17,000 9,000 9,000 8,000	+ 8,000 - 2,000 + 1,000 - 2,000 - 2,000 - 1,000 - 1,000

In the aggregate the movements from Region to Region between May, 1954, and May, 1955, amounted to 300,000 males and 128,000 females, which were almost identical with the corresponding aggregate totals for the previous year. There were considerable migrations into and out of every Region. The largest net movements continued to be towards the South-Eastern group of Regions (i.e., London and South-Eastern, Eastern, and Southern) which had a net gain by migration during the year of 19,000 males and 8,000 females. The largest net loss due to migration occurred in the Northern Region, with a loss of 7,000 males and 2,000 females, and in Scotland, where the net losses were 6,000 males and 1,000 females.

The following Table gives a broad age-analysis of the total number of persons who moved from one Region to another during the year 1954-55, together with the corresponding figures for the year 1953-54:—

		Ma	les	Fema	ales
Age-group		1953-54	1954–55	1953-54	1954-55
Under 20	1.	13,000	15,000	21,000	20,000
20-44		218,000	220,000	90,000	86,000
45 and over		65,000	65,000	22,000	22,000
Total	1	296,000	300,000	133,000	128,000

There is very little difference between the age-distribution for the two years. About three-quarters of the males and two-thirds of the females who migrated were in the 20-44 age-group. The number of young women under 20 years of age who migrated in 1954-55 exceeded the number of young men of those ages by 5,000, but it must be borne in mind that large numbers of young men under 20 were serving in the Forces.

#### Estimated Numbers of Employees at End-May, 1955: Analysis by Region and Age

Esti	imate	d Numbe	ers of E	mploye	es at E	nd–Ma	y, 1955	: Ana	iysis o	) Kegio	on ana 2	age.	(Tho	usands)
Region	4	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60–64	65 and over	Total
		45				Males		Flat					antrus d	ed by
Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		135 40 33 37 70 49 62 96 50 85 35	66 19 18 19 36 28 32 53 30 54 20	279 69 58 62 128 87 98 164 78 132 64	362 89 76 81 159 112 133 201 101 158 73	395 98 82 88 176 119 146 213 108 166 84	336 87 68 74 146 103 118 184 96 135 69	384 92 83 85 155 107 138 202 100 149 72 1,567	389 85 82 85 144 109 127 211 95 146 75	349 76 71 79 129 98 128 195 85 135 64 1,409	262 62 50 59 99 70 101 155 70 102 58 1,088	213 47 45 48 80 62 73 112 51 84 43	148 34 35 30 61 41 44 68 26 57 24	3,318 798 701 747 1,383 985 1,200 1,854 890 1,403 681
						Females								1
Eastern		145 39 34 67 51 63 99 49 86 32	125 31 28 27 53 36 46 77 35 62 21	282 58 49 52 104 67 91 146 63 123 44	205 40 35 37 76 45 64 108 36 80 29	191 36 30 33 73 42 52 110 31 61 24	181 37 28 31 72 44 54 105 28 63 20	222 40 38 35 79 46 64 126 32 71 24	220 37 35 37 74 48 69 120 34 67 26	192 30 29 35 64 42 54 100 28 58 21	146 24 23 24 49 33 45 82 20 45 15	71 13 11 11 21 15 19 37 9 22 6	44 7 6 7 15 9 10 19 5 12 3	2,024 392 346 366 749 478 631 1,129 370 750 265
Total—Females		704	541	1,079	755	683	663	777	767	653	506	235	137	7,500

<sup>\*</sup> See first paragraph under the heading "Analysis by Regions" above.

(4478)

### ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES IN GREAT BRITAIN AT END-MAY, 1955 ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY AND AGE

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

STREET, STREET	are I						10 11	15 10	50 54	55.50	60-64	65 1	Total
Industry	Under 18	18 and 19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45–49	50–54	55–59	.60-64	65 and over	aged 15 and over
General Roth Transit bold	130	18 319	line	.0196	V10:	inang 16 inang 16	Males	Seibene	SET TERES	No note	TREUTON	in at th	7356
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry	51 49 1 1	26 25 1	74 70 2 2	70 65 3 2	62 56 3 3	52 46 3 3	56 51 2 3	59 53 2 4	57 51 2 4	37 34 1 2	31 28 1 2	37 35 1 1	612 563 22 27
Mining and Quarrying	43 41 1 1	32 31 1	66 61 1 2	77 70 3 3	100 90 4 4	85 78 3 2	96 85 5 2	99 90 4 - 2	96 87 4 2	72 67 2 1	54 49 2 1	25 22 1 1	845 771 31 21
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass containers Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures (MF)*	13 5 2 2 1	6 2 1 — — 2	21 7 3 3 2	30 9 3 5 2	37 10 4 4 3	31 9 4 5 2	29 8 4 3 3	31 9 4 4 3	21 5 2 3 2	18 4 3 2 2 6	14 4 2 2 1	8 3 2 1 —	259 75 34 34 21 81
Chemicals and Allied Trades Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. (FDZ)*	9 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 2 -1  1	31 14 3 3 3 3 2 2	46 25 3 2 3 3 3 3	46 25 3 3 3 5 3	43 22 3 3 3 4 3	45 21 4 4 3 3 4 3	44 19 2 4 4 4 4 3	38 17 3 5 3 3 3 3 2	28 12 2 3 3 3 1 1	25 10 2 4 2 3 1 2	9 4 - 1 1 1 1 1	369 175 26 34 29 30 30 25
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces. Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc Iron Foundries Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	19 	11 1 4 3 —	38 1 16 9 2 3 6	54 2 22 12 2 4 11	66 2 25 16 3 6 13	57 3 21 14 2 4 12	57 3 24 12 1 4 11	61 2 25 13 3 5 12	51 2 22 9 2 5 10	41 2 18 7 1 4 7	31 1 13 7 2 3 5	17 2 6 4 1 1 3	503 21 204 111 20 40 95
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small	88 13 6 3 1	56 8 5 2 1	138 15 7 3 2	191 20 6 3 4	219 21 8 5 3	172 18 6 5 4	165 22 8 4 2	152 19 7 3 3	155 24 9 3 3	114 18 6 2 3	90 14 6 1	61 10 4 2 1	1,601 202 78 36 28
Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus, Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Other Electrical Goods (GKZ)*	6 1 3 1 4 31 8 1 1 1 4 4	4 1 1 2 20 5 1 1 2 2 20 5	8 2 4 3 6 48 11 4 3 9 2 10	10 3 6 5 9 67 19 4 4 10 3 16	16 4 6 7 13 75 21 6 4 11 3 15	11 2 4 4 8 62 14 4 4 7 3 13	8 3 7 6 8 51 13 5 4 8 8 3 12	9 2 6 6 9 48 12 5 4 7 3 8	8 3 6 6 7 50 11 5 3 7 2 7	5 1 5 5 5 36 11 3 2 4 2 6	4 1 5 5 4 28 8 2 2 2 1 5	3 1 3 20 5 1 1 2 1 2 1 3	92 24 56 50 78 536 138 41 33 73 24 101
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts, etc., for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture Railway Carriages, Wagons, etc	53 11 24 7 4 4 4 3	31 7 12 6	85 23 27 14 10 5 5	119 33 30 24 17 6 9	137 42 25 31 22 8 8	111 34 21 25 16 7 8	121 34 25 27 17 8 9	104 32 20 23 11 7 10	98 27 21 19 12 10 9	71 17 16 15 6 8 9	55 15 13 10 5 6 6	33 7 10 7 4 2 3	1,018 282 244 208 126 73 80
Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Other Metal Industries	20 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1	10 1 - 1 1 1 1 1 5	29 3 2 4 2 1 1 16	37 3 4 3 4 2 4 17	42 3 2 5 4 3 4 21	32 2 2 3 4 3 4 14	37 3 3 4 3 3 4 17	32 4 2 3 3 3 2 15	30 2 2 3 3 4 3 13	22 1 1 3 2 3 3 9	18 2 2 1 1 2 3 7	16 1 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 6	325 27 24 34 29 28 32 151
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc Scientific, etc., Instruments	6 4	3 2	9 6	13 9	13 8	8 5	7 4	9 5	6 4	6 4	5 4	4 2	89 57
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Textile Finishing, etc.	21 4 2 4 — 1 2 3	9 2 1 2 1 1 1	25 3 2 6 2 2 2 2 3	34 3 8 3 2 3 5	41 4 3 9 4 1 5 6	33 2 2 6 4 2 3 5	44 6 3 9 4 2 4 7	50 8 5 11 3 3 5 7	53 7 6 12 3 3 5 8	37 5 4 10 3 1 3 6	33 7 4 8 1 2 2 2 5	25 3 5 6 1 1 1 4	405 54 40 91 29 21 35 60
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather and Fellmongery	3 2	1	4 2	3 2	4 3	4 3	6 3	6 5	4 3	3 2	2 2	2	42 28
Clothing Tailoring Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, etc.	13 5 4	5 2 1	15 7 4	15 6 5	21 9 6	18 6 6	20 9 5	18 7 6	16 6 6	15 6 5	15 5 6	12 5 4	183 73 58
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries (XHZ)* Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries (XKZ)*	27 1 8 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 3	10 -3 1 1 1 1 -1 1 1	43 3 9 2 2 5 5 1 4 4 4 3	60 4 11 2 3 5 5 4 6 9	55 3 10 2 3 6 5 2 6 7 7	47 3 11 2 2 4 5 3 5 5 5	57 4 13 2 3 6 5 3 5 8 3	55 4 12 2 3 5 4 4 5 8 3	50 4 10 2 3 4 4 4 2 4 8 2	39 3 7 1 2 4 3 1 5 8 2	30 2 7 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 5 5	17 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1	490 32 105 21 27 45 42 23 46 68 29
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Wooden Containers and Baskets	23 8 10 3	10 3 4 1	26 10 10 2	27 11 11 2	27 9 12 2	21 7 10 2	28 8 14 2	27 9 13 2	18 7 5 2	12 5 4 1	10 4 4 1	10 3 3 1	239 84 100 21
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Printing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, etc.	23 4 1 5 12	8 1 1 1 4	36 5 2 8 18	37 8 2 9 14	36 8 2 10 14	37 9 2 10 13	40 7 2 11 17	42 9 3 13 15	30 6 2 8 12	24 6 1 8 9	22 4 1 7 8	16 2 1 5 8	351 69 20 95 144

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

# Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at End-May, 1955: Analysis by Industry and Age—continued

Estimated 1 val	moorb	b	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	istry a	nd Ag	e—con	tinued					(Tho	usands)
Industry	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55–59	60–64	65 and over	Total aged 15 and over
		1000	tolers'i			N	Males (con	t.					
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Misc. Manufacturing Industries(ZSM)*	7 2 2 2	3 1 1	14 7 4	18 9 5	22 12 5	19 11 5	21 9 7	19 10 4	17 8 3	11 4 2	9 4 2	6 3 2	166 80 42
Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	79 62 12 5	57 47 6 4	156 119 12 25	179 132 8 39	176 131 8 37	133 101 6 26	146 109 5 32	138 109 3 26	100 75 3 22	64 49 2 13	51 40 2 9	41 34 1 6	1,320 1,008 68 244
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	7 3 4	6 2 4 —	26 10 14 2	35 12 21 2	40 14 23 3	39 15 20 4	41 16 21 4	42 16 20 6	44 18 21 5	31 13 14 4	23 9 11 3	6 2 4 -	340 130 177 33
Transport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service	44 17 1 -4 7 2 1	22 5 1 	121 34 10 1 13 36 7 3 2	154 47 20 2 24 22 12 4 3	164 50 23 3 24 16 11 6 5	146 38 26 2 24 11 9 4	167 42 35 3 22 14 12 5 3	157 47 30 3 18 11 14 5	165 64 26 3 14 12 15 5	146 63 18 2 9 9 12 5	105 48 12 1 5 8 10 5	41 9 3 1 4 5 7 2	1,432 464 205 21 163 159 111 46 23
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	9 2 89	4 1	11 3	16 3 130	21 4 132	25 2 110	26 3 127	23 2 132	19 2 104	25 1	12 2 62	8 1 54	199 26 1,151
Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, etc. Other Industrial Materials, etc. Food and Drink—Wholesale Food and Drink—Retail Non-Food Goods—Wholesale Non-Food Goods—Retail	6 4 8 33 9 27	28 3 2 2 2 8 3 10	10 8 13 28 15 34	15 9 14 34 17 38	15 8 15 35 20 38	11 7 13 27 17 34	15 7 15 34 16 37	14 8 16 33 20 37	12 7 12 24 17 31	73 7 5 8 16 14 22	7 5 7 14 10 19	5 4 5 11 9 19	120 74 128 297 167 346
Insurance, Banking and Finance  Public Administration and Defence National Government Service Local Government Service	11 2 9	8 2 6	51 16 35	81 29 52	96 42 54	96 42 54	112 46 66	118 44 74	120 54 66	121 63 58	90 47 43	47 19 28	951 406 545
Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Other Professional, etc., Services	14 4 2 1 2	14 5 2 1 3	41 8 9 4 11	70 8 27 3 18	70 3 30 3 19	62 2 28 3 20	67 3 31 3 23	66 3 29 4 22	57 2 22 2 2 21 8	41 1 16 2 16	31 1 14 2 10	28 2 10 3 6	
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	21 4 1 6 4	9 1 1 3 3 1	30 6 2 10 3	35 7 2 14 3	39 5 2 17 3	33 5 1 15 2	45 5 1 22 3	46 7 1 21 3	47 5 2 21 3	38 5 3 16 2	37 5 2 16 1	42 5 4 17 2	178 30 26
Other Services (ZSX)*	692	375	1,219	1,545	1,675	1,416	1,567	1,548	1,409	1,088	858	568	13,960
61 V 165	D. S.	18	P				Female	S			market de	argia più	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	10	7	13	11	9	13	11	10	8 7	5 5	2 2	1	100 97
Agriculture and Horticulture  Mining and Quarrying	10 2	6 3	13'	11 2	9	2	11 2	2	2	1	THE CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACT	_	21
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	9 4	7 3	12 6	8 4	10 6	9 5	9 4	7 3	8 5	5 2	2 2		87 44
Chemicals and Allied Trades	15 5 4 1 2	13 4 4 2 1	31 10 7 4 5	19 6 4 3 1	13 4 2 2 2 2	13 3 3 2 2 2	15 4 4 2 2	3 2	10 3 3 1 1 2	7 2 2 1 1	=		
Metal Manufacture Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc	6		15	9 3		6 2	7 3		5		1	CONTRACTOR OF THE	70 22
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Machine Tools and Engineers' Small	41		89	58	53	48			32				477
Tools Other Non-Electrical Engineering (CDX)* Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus, Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Other Electrical Goods (GKZ)*	111 5 2 2 2 5 3 6	11 3 3 2 5 3	26 10 4 4 12 6 13	14 6 3 3 8 8	15 5 2 3 8 3	11 5 2 2 9 3 7	10 3 2 2 8 2	11 4 2 3 5	9 4 2 1 4	5 2 1 1 1 3		1	126 49 24 23 68 28 72
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc. Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts, etc., for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	17 4 5 3	3 3	32 10 7 6	5 5	5 3 4	16 3 4 3	542	3 3	3 3	2222		in lines —	2 181 49 40 - 35
Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified Hollow-ware	17 4 8	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	2		3 2		3 193 34 86
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc Scientific, etc., Instruments	3						53	5 3	2		3 1	Section	57 32
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc.	13 4 14 3	6 4 9 3 4 8 8 2		8 6 9 3 8	11	10	10 11 10 10 3	14 11 14 3 3 7	112				2 101 1 79 2 116 - 31 2 89 - 21 1 30
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3 3	2	2	2 1	L -	- 31

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

† The grand total line includes a small number of ex-members of the Forces not allocated to particular industries.

(4478)

# Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at End-May, 1955: Analysis by Industry and Age—continued

			Janua	buy u	1 115	· con	imaca		,			(Thous	ands)
Industry	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55–59	60–64	65 and over	Total aged 15 and over
			3-06-75			F	emales (co	ont.)			1		
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Other Dress Industries (WS)* Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, etc.	70 30 12 12 6 7	41 17 8 7 3 4	69 30 12 11 6 8	45 21 9 6 2 5	37 16 7 5 2 6	31 16 6 3 2 4	41 17 7 5 4 6	40 18 7 5 2 6	32 13 5 5 2 6	30 14 4 3 2 6	11 4 1 2 1 2	7 3 1 1 1 1	454 199 79 65 33 61
Food, Drink and Tobacco Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables. Other Food Industries (XHZ)* Tobacco	46 10 6 10 3 3 3	34 6 3 8 3 3 2	56 11 5 11 5 6 4	36 7 4 7 4 3 2	38 8 5 6 5 4	33 6 4 6 4 3 1	46 10 6 8 6 3 2	39 8 4 7 5 3 2	30 6 4 4 4 2 3	21 5 2 3 3 2 2	8 2 1 1 2 —	3 1 - - 1 -	390 80 44 71 44 33 22
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Furniture and Upholstery	7 4	5 3	9 5	8 4	5 3	7 4	7 4	6 4	4 2	3 2	2	_1	64 36
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Manufactures of Paper, etc. (TBZ)*. Printing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, etc.	31 4 5 4 3 15	22 2 3 3 2 12	38 5 5 5 4 18	19 2 3 2 3 9	13 1 2 2 2 2 6	15 1 4 3 1 6	15 2 2 2 3 1 7	17 2 3 3 2 7	15 1 2 2 2 7	10 -2 1 2 5	5 1 1 1 —	3 - - 1 2	203 21 32 29 23 96
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Misc. Manufacturing Industries (ZSM)*	14 4 3	9 3 2 3	20 7 3 7	12 4 2	12 5 1	10 4 2	15 5 2	10 4 2	10 3 2	6 2 1 2	3 1 —	<u>1</u>	122 42 20 39
Building and Contracting	5 3	5 4	9 6	6 4	6 4	4 3	4 3	4 2	4 2	2	1	1	51 34
Gas. Electricity and Water Supply	3 2	5 2	7 5	6 4	4 2	3 2	3 1	3 2	3 2	2	1		40 23
Transport and Communication	17 2 1 10	20 2 4 8	46 6 13	34 4 11	30 6 7	24 3 6	21 4 5	21 4 3	15 3 2	12 2 1	5 1 — 3	<u>4</u> 	249 37 53
Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, etc. Other Industrial Materials, etc. Food and Drink—Wholesale Food and Drink—Retail Non-Food Goods—Wholesale Non-Food Goods—Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers—Retail	189 4 3 8 47 13 109 5	106 3 2 7 25 10 56	178 6 6 10 42 18 92	129 4 3 5 35 14 64	102 2 3 6 28 8 52 3	94 2 3 4 27 8 46	110 3 2 4 32 9 56	102 3 1 4 27 9 53	85 3 2 5 21 8 43	57 3 2 3 15 5 27	26 1 1 2 6 2 13	17 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 10	1,195 35 29 59 307 106 621
Insurance, Banking and Finance	22	23	44	20	11	12	16	12	15	9	5	3	192
Public Administration and Defence National Government Service Local Government Service	14 6 8	15 7 8	38 19 19	34 18 16	37 18 19	37 17 20	40 17 23	42 19 23	39 20 19	33 15 18	15 6 9	5 1 4	349 163 186
Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Other Professional, etc., Services (ZMZ)*	39 4 6 7 17	59 3 7 7 7 35	165 5 49 12 84	114 3 46 5 50	99 2 38 2 47 8	95 2 41 2 43	121 59 2 53	128 1 66 3 51	109 2 58 3 41	82 1 43 3 30	37 1 20 1 13	18 1 10 1 5	1,066 26 443 48 469
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-	60 4 5 16 10 3 9 5	47 4 4 13 6 3 6 5	94 8 6 33 11 5 8	85 8 3 36 9 3 5 5	104 8 3 48 12 3 3 6	115 7 4 59 11 4 1 5	146 10 4 69 13 4 2	161 9 4 76 13 5	141 8 2 65 8 2 1 15	126 5 3 55 8 1 1 17	72 3 1 29 3 1 ——————————————————————————————————	51 2 1 17 3 —	1,202 76 40 516 107 34 37 114
Resident)	4 4	4 2	8 6	10 6	14 7	18 6	27 7	33 7	34 6	30	20 3	14 2	216 62
Grand Total	704	541	1,079	755	683	663	777	767	653	506	235	137	7,500

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* on previous page.

#### 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 225 to 245.

#### Employmen

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during April by 28,000 (+15,000 males and + 13,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,981,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 11,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 14,000 and other industries and services an increase of 31,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 23,000 from 23,952,000 to 23,975,000.

#### Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 227,528 to 207,903 between 16th April and 14th May, 1956, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 23,987 to 29,528. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 8,131 among males and 5,953 among females.

#### Rates of Wages

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

100) was 164 at the end of May, compared with 163 at the end of April. The changes in the rates of wages reported to the Department during May resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £412,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 985,000 work-people. The principal increases affected merchant seamen, certain engineering, supplies and motor transport grades employed in the Post Office, workers employed in general printing, and workers in licensed non-residential establishments.

#### Retail Prices

At 15th May, 1956, the retail prices index was 103 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 17th April.

#### Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during May in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 42,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 181,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 239, and, in addition, 23 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

#### REPORT ON AUTOMATION

A report on automation has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office under the title "Automation: a report on the technical trends and their impact on management and labour", price 6s. net (6s. 4d. including postage). The Report has been compiled by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and the Department say that their object is to put automation in perspective and to give some idea of its probable future impact on industry. The Report is not a statement of policy, nor was it written for the technical specialist. It is intended to provide a basis for serious thought and discussion, particularly by industrialists, trade unionists and administrators with an informed interest in the subject. It is specially pointed out in the Report that much research and exchange of information is required on the subject of automation and that no-one yet knows enough to dogmatise about it. The term "automation" is used in the Report to include all technical developments that make automatic production more nossible.

The preface to the Report says that the urge behind automation is economy of operation and production, expressing itself not only in a more effective use of human effort but also in a greater precision and reliability of working than can be obtained by other means. The solution of the complex technical problems involved in automation and the definition of the operational procedures inherent in the new methods of working depend not on machines but on the use we make of our human resources, in particular on the training we are prepared to give and undergo. Automation will demand wider knowledge, greater ability and a higher degree of skill from both worker and manager. The Report provides factual information and directs attention to certain social and economic implications of automation. It includes chapters on "Automation in Perspective", "The Technical Trends", "The Extent and Rate of Development", "The Impact on Management", and "The Impact on Labour". There are a number of diagrams and illustrations. Following this survey of the technical, economic and social aspects of automation a final chapter sets out some general conclusions.

The Report says that some of the technical trends can be foreseen fairly clearly. The production, handling and assembly of components will be further mechanised and transfer-machines will be more widely used in the mass-production of engineering components. Automatic control of processes, already far advanced in some industries such as petroleum and chemicals, will continue to make progress. Electronic computers will help to solve problems of management, at first by doing routine clerical work of various kinds, and later by controlling processes and machinery and by achieving the integration of control that must precede the establishment of an automatic factory. It seems clear, the Report says, that during the next decade or two the impact of automation will be heavy and extensive, even though many industries will probably remain little affected. The benefits will not be confined to large firms, though they are as a rule more favourably placed in having the advantage of larger-scale production and larger financial resources. Many small firms may find their factories suited to automatic processes on both economic and technical grounds. The Report emphasises the special economic importance, for a country so dependent on oversea trade as the United Kingdom, of exploiting the possibilities of automation, because it will increase production and help to keep prices competitive. Automation can also increase living standards, and, among other social effects, is likely to increase the demand for skill and to eliminate a number of dull, heavy or fatiguing jobs. In addition, a change in the character of skills and of team-work will almost certainly be required. At the same time, serious problems, most of them common to all forms of technical advance, are likely to be encountered and these must be solved in automatic processes are to spread widely without the social and economic dislocation that marred the early history of the Industrial Revolution. Like all innovations, automation entails risks and it is essential that su

The Report discusses the various possible limitations on the extent and rate of development of automation. These limitations include the difficulties which may be experienced, by some small firms in particular, in raising capital, and scarcities of fuel, of certain materials and of some types of machinery. The most important brake on progress will almost certainly be the existing and prospective shortage of technologists and managers. Automation both increases the need for them and requires them to have more qualifications and skills. It implies an expansion of training facilities and a reassessment of the needs they serve; so far as technology is concerned, these needs cut across the existing boundaries of professional training. Automation implies also that firms should seek to train and promote the potential managers and technicians of all grades from among their own workers; and, finally, it emphasises the importance of cooperation among technical specialists, and between them and managers on the one hand and maintenance-craftsmen and operatives on the other. The qualities of versatility, adaptability and capacity for understanding other points of view are likely to be increasingly valued in managers and professional staff.

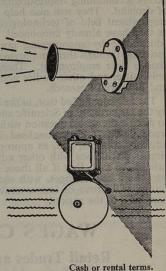
The Report says that for factory management the main implication of automation will be the greatly increased need for planning in order to minimise the technical inflexibility of highly integrated plant, to establish preventive maintenance, and to provide for continuous running of machinery. The techniques of management that are now needed to handle labour will give way to new techniques that suit automatic processes, for instance in the systematic study of operations, the use of computers and the control of costs.

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The transition to automation will be greatly eased if due attention is given to the needs, feelings and problems of the workers concerned, and if the trade unions are consulted in advance of each step. Unemployment is unlikely to be a serious problem provided that the introduction of automation is not too rapid, that firms keep redundancies to a minimum by adhering to good managerial practice, and that a state of full employment continues so that redundant workers can be quickly re-absorbed. The Report emphasises, however, that firms should plan their manpower requirements well in advance in terms of numbers, skills and formal qualifications so as to avoid, wherever possible, the risk of having too much or too little labour. Changes in operative skills will also be made more smoothly if they are carefully planned and proper provision is made for training on the job, and if the workers are consulted and kept well informed of likely developments. Difficulties may arise in the transition to automation in the acquiring or adapting of skills, particularly among the older workers, in persuading workers to accept shift-work and so make continuous running of the machines possible, and in maintaining the workers' interest in the job without the regular social contact afforded by the traditional operative teams. None of these difficulties, it is concluded, is unsurmountable, given good management.

In conclusion, the Report stresses the imperfections of present knowledge of the economic and social aspects of automation, when compared with the technical possibilities. It says that every year it becomes more vital to extend knowledge of these aspects by research and exchange of experience, especially by case-histories of firms with automatic processes.

Appendices to the Report include an explanatory note on analogue and digital computors, some costing and operational studies of automatic equipment already in use, information about training courses in higher technology directly concerned with automation and available in Great Britain during 1955–56, a list of references selected from an extensive bibliography on automation which is being prepared by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and a list of suggested subjects for research on the social and economic aspects of automation.

In a statement in the House of Commons on 8th May the Minister of Labour and National Service said that technological development has been for many years a feature of our economic life, and automation is its latest and most novel form. It is welcomed by the Government and responsible opinion on both sides of industry as essential to our future efficiency and, therefore, to the continuance of full employment. We should also recognise the very natural anxiety that its introduction may cause. There are bound to be employment problems involving the re-deployment of labour. New skills will certainly be required.

These problems, the Minister said, can be satisfactorily resolved if the Government and both sides of industry work in close cooperation with each other. It is essential that firms which are contemplating the introduction of automation should in their plancontemplating the introduction of automation should in their planning consider from the beginning how it will affect their workers and bring them into early discussion. On their side the Government accept a continuing responsibility for maintaining the general level of demand. They will also help to meet the special effects in the employment field of technological changes by making provision, as they have already announced, for a wide extension of technical education; by encouraging opportunities for training and by assisting, through their employment services, workers who have to change their employment. These problems are being studied by universities and other bodies and by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Minister added that, in the light of the Report on automation by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, he intended to discuss the whole question with representatives of the employers, trade unions and nationalised industries on the national joint advisory councils, and, as appropriate, his colleagues would have similar discussions with other advisory bodies. The Government believe, he said, that if all those concerned play their part in this way these new changes, with their unlimited possibilities for the future, will prove of immeasurable benefit to the prosperity and happings of the patient.

#### WAGES COUNCILS

### **Retail Trades and Hairdressing**

After consultation with the Wages Councils concerned the Minister of Labour and National Service made, on 5th June, the Central Co-ordinating Committee (Retail Trades and Hairdressing) (Abolition) Order, 1956. The Order comes into operation on 1st July and abolishes the Central Co-ordinating Committee for the Retail Trades and Hairdressing Wages Councils. The Committee was set up by the Central Co-ordinating Committee (Retail Trades and Hairdressing) Order, 1949, made under the Westerney Conder. was set up by the Central Co-ordinating Committee (Retail Trades and Hairdressing) Order, 1949, made under the Wages Councils Act, 1945, in relation to certain Wages Councils (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1949, page 91). The Wages Councils concerned were the Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales); the Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain); the Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain); the Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales); the Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland); the Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland); the Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain); and the Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1956 No. 865) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (4d. including postage).

#### Rubber Proofed Garment Making

The Minister of Labour and National Service has received a report from the Commission of Inquiry set up in July, 1955, under the Wages Councils Act, 1945, on a joint application for the establishment of a Wages Council in the rubber proofed garment making industry (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1955, page 239). The report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. net (11d. including postage).

price 9d. net (11d. including postage).

The Commission recommend the establishment of a Wages Council to cover the rubber proofed garment making industry throughout Great Britain and the Minister has decided to take steps to give effect to the recommendation. Notice of intention to make an Order establishing the Council has been published in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes. Copies of the draft Order may be obtained from the Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1, to whom any objections must be sent on or before 25th July.

## TRAINING OF YOUNG WORKERS IN INDUSTRY

As a result of a decision taken at the meeting of the National Joint Advisory Council on 25th January, 1956, a Committee has been set up to consider the progress that has been made in the training of young persons since the war and the particular question of how best to deal with the problem of the "bulge" in the number of school leavers which will begin in 1957 and will reach a peak in 1962. The actual terms of reference of the Committee are:—
"to consider the arrangements for the training of young workers in industry, with particular reference to the adequacy of intake into apprenticeship and other forms of training, in the light of the expected increase in the number of young persons entering employment and the need to ensure an adequate supply of trained workers for future needs".

At the second meeting of the Committee on 12th June it was decided to send a questionnaire to all employers' and workers' associations in order to obtain evidence about the working of the associations in order to obtain evidence about the working of the apprenticeship system and other forms of training. In addition, the Committee invite any person or organisation who wishes to do so to submit evidence. Evidence should be sent, in writing, to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. K. H. Clucas, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Ebury Bridge House, London, S.W.1, not later than 31st October, 1956. It would be of assistance if intention to submit evidence could be notified not later than 31st July, 1956.

#### REGISTRATION UNDER NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 21st July. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st April and 30th June, 1938. both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts. Men are not exempt from registration because they are apprentices or are training for professional qualifications or because they are engaged in coal mining or agriculture. Such men, if born within the dates specified above, must register on the prescribed date.

Men who have a preference for a particular Service should say by when they register, but no guarantee can be given that they

will be allocated to that Service. Armed Forces who enters the coal mining industry for underground work before an enlistment notice is issued will not be called up so

long as he remains satisfactorily employed in that work.

The call-up of agricultural workers born in 1933 or later will be deferred only after individual application by the man's employer and subject to the satisfaction of certain specific conditions.

Particulars can be obtained at any Local Office of the Ministry of

Particulars can be obtained at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Each man who registers will be given a leaflet setting out the conditions under which deferment of call-up may be granted to apprentices and men in a similar position, articled pupils, etc., or students in full-time attendance at technical classes. If a man wishes to complete his apprenticeship or training before he is called up, he must make application for deferment on the appropriate form to be obtained at the time of his registration or as soon as form to be obtained at the time of his registration or as soon as possible afterwards.

As announced in Command Paper No. 9608 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1955, page 386), men who register on 21st July may, if found medically fit for service, expect to be called up between November, 1956, and February, 1957.

The registration will take place at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service; but seamen should, if possible, register at Mercantile Marine Offices.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has announced that it is proposed to hold a further registration on 17th November, when men born between 1st July, 1938, and 30th September, 1938,

#### COAL MINING

#### Earnings in the Fourth Quarter of 1955 and in the Year 1955

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the fourth quarter of 1955 and for the year 1955 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the deep mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to opencast workings and mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. Licensed mines produced about 1·2 per cent. of the total quantity of deep-mined saleable coal.

#### Earnings in the Fourth Quarter of 1955

bereigning, yet manure time there to all large of verbases see and then much by toron.		ash nings	Allo	ue of wances Kind	To	Total			
Average Earnings (All Ages): (i) Per Man-shift worked—	S.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.			
At the Face	63 53 37	3·5 10·8 2·1		10·8 7·6 4·0	66 56 39	2·3 6·4 6·1			
All Workers	50	3.0	p3 300	6.8	52	9.8			
At the Face	307 280 214	8 9 0	14 13 13	9 5	321 294 227	9 6 5			
All Workers	267	4	13	8	281	Ö			

#### Earnings in Year 1955

20	Cash Earnings	Value of Allowances in Kind	Total
Average Earnings (All Ages): (i) Per Man-shift worked—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
At the Face	60 11.8	2 7.1	63 6·9 54 6·5
Surface	. 36 1·6 48 7·5	2 0.6 2 3.5	38 2·2 50 11·0
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week-			
At the Face		12 1 11 10	296 5 272 9
Surface	203 3 249 3	11 6	214 9 261 0

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the year per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 47s. 6.8d. in North Staffordshire and 47s. 9.5d. in Somerset to 56s. 4.4d. in Notting-

hamshire and 55s. 9·9d. in Kent. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 226s. 0d. in Shropshire and 243s. 3d. in North Staffordshire to 285s. 7d. in North Derbyshire and 290s. 5d.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1956

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all *adult* male workers 21 years of age and over in Great Britain during the fourth quarter of 1955 amounted to 55s. 3d. per man-shift worked and 295s. 2d. per week. The corresponding amounts for the year were 53s. 5d. and 274s. 6d.

#### Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) Order, 1956

The Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, as amended by subsequent enactments, limits the time during which the main categories of workmen in mines may be below ground for the purpose of their work, and of going to and from their work, to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours during any period of 24 hours. The corresponding time for certain other

The Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) Order, 1955, suspended The Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) Order, 1955, suspended the operation of the Act, in so far as it applies to coal mines, on Friday afternoons and Saturday mornings for the period which expired on 30th April, 1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1955, page 167). On 24th April Her Majesty in Council made the Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) Order, 1956. This Order came into operation on 1st May and suspends the operation of the relevant sections of the Act, in so far as it applies to coal mines, on Friday afternoons and Saturday mornings for a further period of one year ending on 30th April, 1957.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1956 No. 622) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (4d. including postage).

#### EQUAL PAY ARRANGEMENTS IN THE GAS INDUSTRY

The National Joint Council for Gas Staffs have reached agreement on the principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women clerical, administrative, professional and technical staffs in the industry. Under the agreement equal pay will be attained in six stages. The first transitional stage took effect on 1st April, 1956, and succeeding adjustments will be made as from 1st January each year until full equality is reached on 1st January, 1961. A parallel scheme, which also commenced on 1st April, 1956, applies to certain employees whose employment (e.g., private secretary, shorthand-typist, telephone operator, copy typist, etc.) has been re-graded in "Special scales".

### TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

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A new edition of the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour", dated 1st April, 1956, has been compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

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

which the rates quoted became operative.

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

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

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

The new volume, "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 1956", is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 251 of this GAZETTE or through any bookseller, price 9s. net (9s. 6d. including postage).

#### Changes Since 1st April, 1956

Changes since 1st April, 1936

Changes in rates of wages have taken place in a number of industries since 1st April, 1956. Those that were known before the final proofs were sent to press have been incorporated in the volume. In other cases the main Tables may be brought up to date by reference to the particulars of the changes in wage rates published in either the May issue or the current issue of this GAZETTE. The following Table gives, for such changes reported in the May issue of the GAZETTE, (a) the page of the volume affected by the changes, (b) the title of the Table in the volume and (c) the page of the May,

1956, GAZETTE on which particulars of the changes were published.

Page of Volume	Title of Table	Page of May, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE
8 9	Ironstone and iron-ore mining—Cumberland	193
9	Limestone quarrying—West Cumberland	193
16	Building brick and clay goods manufacture—	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Northern, etc., area of England and Wales	193
20-21	Stock brick manufacture—South East England	194
26-27	Pottery manufacture	194
43	Iron puddling and iron and steel rolling mills-	100 mm
0.3588	Midlands	194
43	Steel manufacture—South West Wales	194
43	Iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills-	
THE RESIDENCE	West of Scotland	194
75-77	Cotton spinning and weaving	195
134	Home grown timber trade	197
238	Aerated waters manufacture—England and Wales	197
234	Hollow-ware manufacture	195
234	Paper bag manufacture	198
235	Road haulage	200
235	Rope, twine and net manufacture	196
235	Rubber manufacture	199
236	Baking	197
236	General waste materials reclamation	201

Amendments necessary in respect of changes reported in the current issue of the GAZETTE are shown on pages 236 to 243 (see note at the head of the Table of principal changes in rates of wages on page 236).

It is regretted that similar particulars cannot be given in respect

of the appendices to the volume.

#### REPORT OF THE NATIONAL DOCK LABOUR BOARD FOR 1955

The Ninth Annual Report of the National Dock Labour Board, relating to the year 1955, has recently been presented to the Minister of Labour and National Service.

The Report says that the various problems encountered in administering the Dock Labour Scheme, to which reference has been made in previous Reports, persisted in varying degrees during 1955. Added difficulties arose from the dispute between the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers about membership in northern ports. During the year the Board submitted a comprehensive memorandum, giving an account of their experience in administering the Scheme, to the Committee of Inquiry set up in July, 1955, to inquire into the working of the Dock Labour Scheme and to advise what alterations, working of the Dock Labour Scheme and to advise what alterations, if any, should be made in the terms of the Scheme (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1955, page 275). (A summary of the provisions of the Dock Labour Scheme was given in the issues of this GAZETTE for March and July, 1947, pages 79 and 223). An amendment to the National Docks Agreement of 3rd July, 1947, came into operation on 10th January, 1955, and provided increased rates of attendance money and guaranteed payments. A further agreement reached by the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry provided that from 18th April the national standard time rate of pay should be increased from 24s. to 26s. a day, together with an increase of 8 per cent. on the former gross piecework rates; corresponding adjustments were made in travel time allowances. Similar terms were subsequently negotiated for those categories of registered dock workers covered by separate agreecategories of registered dock workers covered by separate agree-

ments.

The rise during the year in the level of both imports and exports led to a series of increases in the numbers of workers on the main dock labour register. Because of difficulties arising from the strike in May and June the customary general review of the sanctioned strength of the labour force was not made during the first half of the year. A change in labour policy was made by the introduction of probationary registers with a view to enabling Local Boards to exercise a measure of selection in filling vacancies on their main registers and so that men selected would have had some preliminary experience of dock work. The majority of the some preliminary experience of dock work. The majority of the Local Boards, who were consulted by the National Board, favoured

some preliminary experience of dock work. The majority of the Local Boards, who were consulted by the National Board, favoured probationary registers, and, accordingly, in reviewing sanctioned strength in the autumn, the National Board decided that in future sanctioned strength should cover separate authorities for the main registers and for probationary registers where these were operated. Local Boards were not to be required, but would be encouraged, to establish probationary registers. The first results of this development of policy, the Report says, have been encouraging, but it is too early to assess the full effects.

The total sanctioned strength fixed by the National Board at their review in the autumn of 1955 was 79,115 for the main register and 3,845 for the probationary register. At the end of the year the actual strength on the main register was 77,743. An analysis in the Report of intake and outflow of workers shows that during the year the total dock labour force increased by 4,087. Substantially increased use was made during 1955 of temporary registers; a total of 7,642 men were recruited to temporary and seasonal registers, compared with 4,035 in 1954. The average daily number of men on probationary, temporary and seasonal registers rose during the third quarter of the year to 5,110. The Report says that the turnover of labour in 1955 was at a much higher level than in previous years. A total of 2,993 men voluntarily left the main register during the year, and a number of Local Boards reported difficulties in retaining men on temporary and seasonal registers. A survey of age-groups showed that, compared with 1954, the average age of daily workers on the main register had fallen from 46.4 to 45.5 years. Men under 35 years of age accounted for about 24 per cent. of the total, a larger proportion than has previously been recorded.

Figures given in the Report show the quarterly movements

proportion than has previously been recorded.

Figures given in the Report show the quarterly movements in the registers and variations in labour shortages and surpluses. The Report comments that the average surplus of labour at the end of 1954 and during the first quarter of 1955 was very low in relation

to the total register, but difficulties brought about by the inter-union dispute and work stoppage caused an increase in the surplus in the second quarter and subsequently a decrease following resumption of work in the ports affected, and relative stability in the volume of employment was not reached until the fourth quarter of the year. employment was not reached until the fourth quarter of the year. At the end of the year labour surpluses were higher than at the beginning, but, the Report says, as a percentage of the total labour force they were not sufficiently large to cause immediate concern. The weekly average number of men who drew guarantee make-up as part of their gross earnings during 1955 was 859, compared with 501 in 1954, 1,605 in 1953 and 4,218 in 1952. Local shortages of labour during the year were met by transfers where possible and the daily average number of such transfers amounted to 2,056, which was a further slight increase on the high figure reached in 1954. Shortages during 1955, the Report says, did not reach an abnormal level and by the end of the year had been reduced to negligible proportions. Industrial disputes caused a loss of 693,209 man-days, of which 612.582 were accounted for by the stoppage resulting from which 612,582 were accounted for by the stoppage resulting from the inter-union dispute.

the inter-union dispute.

Details of earnings given in the Report show that the average weekly gross earnings of daily workers were £12 9s. 7d. in 1955, compared with £10 19s. 8d. in 1954. The figures of gross earnings include amounts paid as attendance money and guarantee make-up which in 1955 averaged 5s. 1d. a week and 4d. a week respectively, compared with 4s. 4d. and 2d. in 1954.

The total cost of operating the Dock Labour Scheme rose from £3,957,711 in 1954 to £4,717,356 in 1955. There was also an increase in total wages from £37,799,000 in 1954 to £46,677,000 in 1955, due partly to the high level of employment in the second half of the year, and partly to the increases in rates of wages, attendance money and guaranteed weekly payments. Total operating costs money and guaranteed weekly payments. Total operating costs expressed as a percentage of the gross wages of daily workers fell slightly from 13.5 per cent. in 1954 to 13.2 per cent. in 1955. Following an examination of the current and prospective financial position in May the Board decided to reduce the percentage rates of

position in May the Board decided to reduce the percentage rates of levy paid by employers on the wages of both daily and weekly workers from the beginning of July, 1955.

The Report contains also sections reviewing the training of specialist workers, the Board's programme for building new call stands, offices, medical centres and first-aid rooms, and the provision for various welfare facilities. Appendices to the Report contain statistical information and the balance sheet and accounts of the Board for the year 1955. of the Board for the year 1955.

### REPORT ON THE DRYING OF MOULDS IN IRON **FOUNDRIES**

The Technical Sub-Committee of the Joint Standing Committee on Conditions in Iron Foundries have recently presented a Report entitled "The Drying of Moulds by Portable Dryers", which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. net (4s. 4d. including postage).

The Joint Standing Committee itself was established, as a result of the Advisory of the Joint Standing Committee itself was established.

The Joint Standing Committee itself was established, as a result of a recommendation in the 1947 Report of the Joint Advisory Committee on Conditions in Iron Foundries, "to keep under review conditions and developments in the ironfounding industry affecting the health, welfare and safety of the workers; to implement and continue the work of the 'Joint Advisory Committee on Conditions in Iron Foundries'; and to act as a consultative body on matters which may be referred to it by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories" (see the issues of this GAZETTE for January, 1948, page 8, and August, 1947, page 250)

47, page 259).
In their 1947 Report the Joint Advisory Committee drew attention to the possible risk to foundry workers from the practice of drying pit moulds by open coke fires. They recommended that in general no ordinary open fire should be used for mould drying, and as an alternative suggested the use of coke-fired portable mould dryers which, although not fitted with flues to take away the products of combustion, were blown either by a fan or by compressed air, thereby ensuring good combustion. No exhaustive tests of such dryers had been made but the Committee were of the opinion that there was little cause to anticipate injurious or offensive fumes from

such dryers provided they were suitably constructed, properly maintained and operated, and used in conditions of good ventilation.

The Sub-Committee, finding that very little published information on the subject of mould drying was available, decided that factual information should be obtained from systematic experimental investigations; these experiments are discussed fully in the present

Report.

The Report examines the question of combustion in portable mould dryers by sections dealing with the effects on the workers of exposure to carbon monoxide, the air supply, the efficiency of combustion as indicated by the ratio of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide, the dilution of the products of combustion, the types of coke used, the depth of the fuel bed and control of the fuel feed and the temperatures normally required. This Report justifies the view on the use of open coke fires as expressed by the Joint Advisory

Committee in their 1947 Report. It confirms the recommendation that no ordinary open fire should be used for mould drying, other than in exceptional cases where it can be shown to be unavoidable. A number of other important recommendations on the design of mould dryers and their use are made. In the Appendices are reports of some of the tests carried out during the experime work. Generous assistance from many sources was given to the Technical Sub-Committee during this work, in particular, from the Foundry Trades' Equipment and Supplies Association and the British Cast Iron Research Association.

### **EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC** SOCIAL SERVICES

The Central Statistical Office, in collaboration with Government Departments, have prepared Tables giving figures of expenditure on social services in Great Britain by the central Government, the National Insurance Funds and local authorities for the financial year 1955–56, together with figures for earlier years which include some revisions of figures previously published. The figures for 1955–56 differ from those for the earlier years in that they are in general the latest available "financial estimates" for that year. The Tables have been published in the May issue of the "Monthly Direct of Statistics" Digest of Statistics

The Tables show, separately, consolidated totals of current expenditure (net) and of capital expenditure by all public authorities, and current expenditure by the central Government, by local authorities, and by the National Insurance Funds. The figures relate to the financial years ended 31st March except in the case of expenditure by local authorities in Scotland whose financial year ends on 15th May. An explanatory statement in the "Monthly Digest of Statistics" gives details of changes made in compiling the Tables since the figures for 1953–54 were published (see the

the Tables since the figures for 1953–34 were published (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1955, page 207).

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

-TENNING RECEIVED AND	I BY FREEZE	V 13 (23 (23)	1000	ERECUST OF	READER OF	PERSONA	(13.5000)
eng galle ciedio	1949– 50	1950– 51	1951– 52	1952-	1953-	1954	1955-56*
National insurance	10000 3	2	16 21	ATOR I	nuov voline	of best	ashub
schemes	403 · 1	406.2	431.0	512.0	539 · 6	551.6	664.0
Non-contributory old age pensions	27.0	25.0	23.8	22.6	20.3	19.0	17.4
National assistance	63.0	75.6	88.7	115.9	121.3	129 - 2	120 - 2
War and other ser-	Second Street	1 377012		0000 11	25107	2/60 2	511579
vice disability, etc.,	79.0	76.3	74.8	82.2	81.6	85.4	87 - 8
Family allowances	62.7	63.7	65.0	89.2	105.7	107-2	108 - 7
Industrial rehabili-	H. Carlotte				1000	CONTRACTOR OF	3
tation, training and employment					The same		
of the disabled	1.7	2.8	3.4	2.8	3.1	3.7	3.2
Nutrition services	62.7	60.8	68.0	78·2 381·6	75.9	78·3 445·1	488-4
Education	292.9	306.8	354.8	17.8	18.3	18.8	19.2
National health	12 3	11	7	200		STEEL ST	1
service	408.9	437.3	448.6	491.5	472.7	499.6	541 .6
Other health services	11.8	12.0	13·1 75·5	13·6 86·4	95.9	14·5 105·0	15.3
Housing	09.2	11.9	13.3	00.4	33.3	103.0	-
Total	I from	SOUNDS N	3.250	Acces 7	" Smil	10000	A STATE
expenditure	1,494.5	1,553 · 1	1,663.0	1,893.8	1,952.4	2,057.4	2,254

# GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

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#### NATIONAL INSURANCE

#### Fifth Interim Report by the Government Actuary on National Insurance Act, 1946

The Fifth Interim Report by the Government Actuary on the operation of the National Insurance Act, 1946, relating to the year ended 31st March, 1955, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 274, price 1s. 6d. net

office as House of Commons Paper No. 274, price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d. including postage).

In the introduction to the Report the Government Actuary refers to the first quinquennial review of the National Insurance scheme, covering the period from the appointed day, 5th July, 1948, to 31st March, 1954, which was the subject of a Report presented to Parliament in November, 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1954, page 413). Under the National Insurance Act an interim report is not required for the final year of a period covered by a quinquennial review and there is, in consequence, a break of one year between the period covered by the Fourth Interim Report, for the year 1952–53, which was reviewed in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1954 (page 123), and the period (1954–55) covered by the present Report. The Government Actuary points out that the increases in rates of benefit and contribution introduced by the National Insurance Act, 1954, did not affect the operation of the National Insurance scheme in the year under review since they did not become effective until various dates in April, May and June, 1955 (see the February, 1955, GAZETTE, page 48).

of the National Insurance scheme in the year under review since they did not become effective until various dates in April, May and June, 1955 (see the February, 1955, GAZETTE, page 48).

As in past years, statistics of the numbers of persons insured were computed on the basis of a 3 per cent. sample of the contribution cards exchanged at the beginning of March, June, September and December. From this sample it is estimated that the average total number of persons in respect of whom contributions were payable in 1954 was about 23\frac{1}{4}\text{ millions, comprising nearly 16\frac{1}{4}\text{ million men, about 4\frac{1}{4}\text{ million single women (including widows and divorced women), and about 3\frac{1}{4}\text{ million married women. Of the total, about 21\frac{1}{4}\text{ million contributors were working for employers, including 2\frac{1}{4}\text{ million for whom only the employer's share of the contribution was payable; nearly 1\frac{1}{2}\text{ million were self-employed; and just over half a million were non-employed contributors. Compared with 1953, the total number of insured persons increased by about one-quarter million. There were increases of about one-half of 1 per cent. in the number of employed married women (mostly married women who had chosen not to pay contributions), but the number of employed married women slightly decreased. The proportion of employed married women who do not themselves pay contributions continued to increase, though at a somewhat slower rate in 1954 than its parties to the contribution of the per cent. continued to increase, though at a somewhat slower rate in 1954 than in earlier years, and by the end of the year only about 40 per cent.

in earlier years, and by the end of the year only about 40 per cent. of married women in employment paid contributions themselves. In addition to insured persons by or in respect of whom contributions were payable, a number of self-employed and non-employed persons were registered for insurance but were excepted from the payment of contributions. The Report says that there has been little change in the last few years in the numbers excepted on grounds of low income (i.e., below the limit of £104 a year in the period under review) and in 1054 they totalled rather more those 50 000 men and low income (i.e., below the limit of £104 a year in the period under review), and in 1954 they totalled rather more than 50,000 men and 140,000 single women. The number of widow beneficiaries excepted from payment rose to nearly 140,000 in 1954, and, in addition, there were about 170,000 men and 130,000 single women who had registered but were excepted from contributing because they were students or unpaid apprentices. or unpaid apprentices

or unpaid apprentices.

The Report refers to the Accounts of the National Insurance Funds for the financial year 1954-55, which have already been published (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 130). A summary statement of the transactions of the Funds during the year 1954-55, with comparable figures for 1953-54, is included as an appendix to the Report. As in previous Reports, the figures shown in the accounts have been adjusted to bring into their proper years certain transactions carried through in later years. The summary shows that the balance in the National Insurance Fund increased from £335·5 millions at 1st April, 1954, to £380·4 millions at 31st March, 1955, while the balance in the Reserve Fund remained almost constant at about £1,069 millions. The Government Actuary at 31st March, 1955, while the balance in the Reserve Fund remained almost constant at about £1,069 millions. The Government Actuary points out that the National Insurance Fund is intended to furnish an adequate working balance, including a margin to meet unforeseen adverse fluctuations, for the financial transactions of the National Insurance scheme, but not to accumulate a growing reserve. For the present purposes of the National Insurance Fund, he considers that a sum of about £300 millions should be adequate. In the year ended 31st March, 1955, and thereafter, the balance in the Insurance Fund increased substantially to nearly £400 millions. The Government Actuary therefore advised the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and the Treasury that a sum of £100 millions should be transferred to the Reserve Fund and this has been done. In summarising the main features of income and expenditure in should be transferred to the Reserve Fund and this has been done. In summarising the main features of income and expenditure in 1954–55, compared with the corresponding figures for 1953–54, the Government Actuary notes that the further decline in the very low level of unemployment in Great Britain was reflected in the fall in the cost of unemployment benefit from £20·7 millions in 1953–54 to £15·7 millions in 1954–55. The higher level of employment was also, in part, responsible for an increase of £9 millions, or about 2 per cent., in the income from contributions. The continuing increase in the total population, the Report says, has resulted in increased numbers of insured persons in the employed class and there has also been an increase in the proportion of married women in employment, though the effect of this latter influence on contribution income was not as great as it might have been since a large employment, though the effect of this latter inhuence on contribution income was not as great as it might have been since a large proportion of married women exercised the option not to contribute themselves. Expenditure on sickness benefit showed no appreciable change. The cost of maternity benefits increased by £2½ millions as a result of the Act of 1953 which varied and enlarged the provisions for these benefits and increased the rates payable. There

was an increase of nearly £16 millions, or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., in the cost of widows' benefits and retirement pensions. The Report refers briefly to the possible effects on the finances of the National Insurance scheme of a continuing low level of unemployment and increase in the numbers of employed persons. It is now estimated that, if the average rate of unemployment in the next few years does not exceed that experienced over the last five years and sickness

not exceed that experienced over the last five years and sickness experience remains favourable, current income will continue to exceed expenditure until 1958, when pensions first become payable to nearly half a million persons who were within ten years of pensionable age on 5th July, 1948.

The Report includes sections dealing briefly with each of the benefits individually and discussing features of financial or statistical interest. It says that the fall in the cost of unemployment benefit in 1954–55 resulted from a decline in the average rate of unemployment from about 1½ per cent. in 1953–54 to 1½ per cent. in 1954–55. The fall in cost also indicated a decrease in the proportion of the registered unemployed who drew benefit. The level of sickness, as registered unemployed who drew benefit. The level of sickness, as shown by the estimates of numbers of insured persons absent from work, has been remarkably constant in the three years 1953 to 1955, apart from the effects of an influenza epidemic in 1953. The average figure for 1955 was 921,000, compared with 922,000 for 1954 and apart from the effects of an inditional epidemic in 1935. The average figure for 1955 was 921,000, compared with 922,000 for 1954 and 934,000 for 1953. The sickness experience showed no abnormal features in the year under review. The increased expenditure on widows' benefits and retirement pensions was a continuation of the trend noted in previous Reports. The rise of £14 millions from 1953-54 to 1954-55 in the annual expenditure on retirement pensions resulted from an increase in the number of pensioners, and there was also a rise in the average rate of pension due to the increasing proportions of pensioners receiving incremental additions to their pensions. The number of retirement pensioners was 125,000 greater at 31st March, 1955, than a year earlier, the total being about 4,445,000, of whom 1,450,000 were men, 1,010,000 were women receiving pensions on their own insurance, 735,000 were women receiving pensions at the reduced rate by virtue of their husband's insurance and 1,250,000 were widows. This last figure includes about 30,000 widows over pensionable age who were then in receipt of 10s. pensions but a large proportion of whom will be entitled to higher pensions on retirement from work.

An appendix to the Report contains an analysis of the make-up of each of the main rates of contribution payable under the National

of each of the main rates of contribution payable under the National Insurance Act, showing the "actuarial contribution" for each benefit and for administration (i.e., the weekly amount which, if paid from the initial age, would be equivalent on average to the value of future benefits for an entrant to insurance at that age), and also the further sum payable towards the additional cost of

retirement pensions.

In addition to the interim review of the operation of the National Insurance scheme, the House of Commons Paper contains a report on a statistical investigation made into the sickness experience of insured persons in the years 1949 to 1952. The results were furnished to the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in connection with the first quinquennial review and were used in re-assessing the "actuarial contribution". A formal report was later submitted to the Minister and, as the analysis contains certain features in the sickness experience of insured persons which are thought to be of general interest, particularly to actuaries and thought to be of general interest, particularly to actuaries and research workers, it has been published with the present Report.

#### Fifth Interim Report by Government Actuary on National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946

The Fifth Interim Report by the Government Actuary on the The Fifth Interim Report by the Government Actuary on the operation of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, for the year ended 31st March, 1955, has also been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 292, price 6d. net (8d. including postage). The Report on the first quinquennial review (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1955, page 48), surveyed the working of the scheme up to 31st March, 1954, and provided estimates of income and expenditure in future years, The present Report is concerned with the Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1955, and with such statistics as have become available since the major review was completed.

ended 31st March, 1955, and with such statistics as have become available since the major review was completed.

The introduction to the Report refers to the setting up of two schemes under the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Act, 1954, during the year under review. They were the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Amendment Scheme, which extended the scope of the scheme already in operation for these diseases to include persons partially disabled, and the Industrial Diseases (Miscellaneous) Benefit Scheme, 1954, which provides for persons suffering from certain specified forms of disease who were not previously eligible for benefit. Benefits under the schemes, which came into eligible for benefit. Benefits under the schemes, which came into operation in November, 1954, are payable out of the Industrial Injuries Fund. The increased rates of benefit and contributions provided under the National Insurance Act, 1954, came into operation after the end of the year under review and are not, therefore, taken into account in the present Report.

A summarised statement of the income and expenditure of the Industrial Injuries Fund for the financial year 1954-55 is contained in the Report, together with corresponding figures for the previous year. The statement is based on the Accounts which have already been published (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 131). The Report notes that total income was much the same in both years, but expenditure rose by nearly £1 million, mainly because of the growing cost of disablement benefit. At 31st March, 1955, the balance in the Fund was £123 millions. The Government Actuary says that a very much larger balance will ultimately be required to maintain financial equilibrium: if the assumptions made in the maintain financial equilibrium; if the assumptions made in the

quinquennial review are realised, the ultimate balance will need to

be more than three times the present figure.

The Report gives figures of the average numbers of persons insured for industrial injury benefits in 1954. The total was about 21 millions, of whom about one-third were women. Since 1952 there has been an increase of about 150,000 men and 250,000 women. The increase in the number of insured women occurred entirely among married women; there was a slight decrease in the numbers of other women. numbers of other women.

Estimates based on the latest statistics available in respect of injury benefit show that 762,000 new awards were made during the injury benefit show that 762,000 new awards were made during the 53 weeks prior to the exchange of contribution cards in the first week of June, 1954. This figure represented about 2 per cent. more than would have been expected on the basis of the average experience of 1950-52 used for the quinquennial review calculations, but the difference, the Government Actuary says, is too small to require special comment. The average duration of benefit per claim was approximately the same as in previous years. The total number of awards, including cases where benefit was revived owing to a recurrence of incapacity within the injury benefit period, was 796.000.

The Report says that, for administrative reasons, disablement The Report says that, for administrative reasons, disablement benefit statistics are now prepared on the basis of a statistical year ending on 31st October. At 31st October, 1954, the number of disablement pensions in payment was estimated at 121,000, including 28,000 payable in respect of pneumoconiosis. In the preceding twelve months, nearly 7,000 pensions for pneumoconiosis were awarded, compared with an annual average of little more than 4,000 in earlier years. The increase was due primarily to the fact that disablement benefit for pneumoconiosis became payable for all degrees of disability, however small, on 11th January, 1954, when over 2,000 persons became immediately eligible for a pension. Separate figures given in respect of accidents and diseases other than pneumoconiosis show that pension awards during the year ended 31st October, 1954, numbered nearly 45,000, a figure which, than pneumoconiosis show that pension awards during the year ended 31st October, 1954, numbered nearly 45,000, a figure which, the Report says, compares closely with the average for the five years 1949 to 1953, but which was appreciably less than the actual number in 1953. During the twelve months preceding 31st October, 1954, 39,000 pensions were terminated, in the majority of cases by an award of gratuity. Of the 93,000 pensions other than for pneumoconiosis in payment at 31st October, 1954, about half were life pensions. The corresponding proportions at 31st October, 1953, 31st December, 1952, and 31st December, 1951, were 43 per cent., 35 per cent., and 26 per cent., respectively. Between

December, 1951, and October, 1954, the number of life pensions increased by about 10,000 a year, while the number of pensions in payment on the basis of provisional assessments showed signs of becoming fairly stable at about 45,000. In his report on the first payheth of the easts of povisional assessments showed signs of becoming fairly stable at about 45,000. In his report on the first quinquennial review of the scheme the Government Actuary estimated the ultimate number of pensioners other than pneumoconiosis cases at nearly 450,000; in the present Report he suggests that, of this total, about 90 per cent. will be life pensioners. The disablement benefit statistics also show a continued rise in the number of special hardship allowances in payment in proportion to the number of pensions. At 31st October, 1954, there were 66,000 of these allowances in payment, an increase of more than 8,000 compared with 31st October, 1953. During the year there were 40,000 awards and 32,000 cessations of allowances.

The Government Actuary says that there were no special features in regard to death benefit in 1954. Awards made in the year numbered 2,073 pensions (of which 2,018 were to widows), 1,892 temporary allowances (of which 1,868 were to children) and 79 gratuities. In addition, 407 gratuities were paid to women on re-marriage. On 31st December, 1954, there were in payment 11,200 pensions and 9,700 allowances.

#### Social Security Agreement with Sweden

An agreement on social security between the United Kingdom and Sweden was signed on 9th June in Stockholm. The agreement will not come into operation until it has been ratified.

Under the agreement, British families will qualify for Swedish family allowances as soon as they become civilly registered in Sweden, and British nationals resident in the United Kingdom will be entitled to use the Swedish health services while they are in Sweden. Sweden is the first country outside the Commonwealth to offer full reciprocity with the British health services by making its health services available for all British nationals, including tourists. Agreements with other countries have covered only British nationals employed in those countries.

The agreement covers also the cash benefits provided by the two countries for unemployment, sickness, maternity, old age, widow-

countries for unemployment, sickness, maternity, old age, widow-hood, orphanhood and industrial injury. Subject to certain conditions, a person claiming benefit in the United Kingdom will be able to count each week of residence in Sweden as if it were a National Insurance contribution, and British nationals resident in Sweden will draw Swedish benefits

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

#### 39th Session of International Labour Conference

The 39th Session of the International Labour Conference opened in Geneva on 6th June and was expected to continue until 28th June. A tripartite delegation from the United Kingdom attended

the Conference.

The Government delegates to the Conference were Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Chief International Labour Adviser to Her Majesty's Government, Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and United Kingdom Government Representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and Sir Archibald Harrison, C.B.E., Solicitor, Ministry of Labour and National Service, with Mr. C. E. Maher, C.B., Accountant General, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. J. G. Robertson, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, as substitute delegates. The Employers' delegate was Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., LL.D., Chairman of the International Standing Committee and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The Workers' delegate was Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, and Member of the of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The delegates were accompanied by a number of advisers

The Conference was also attended by tripartite observer delegations from the Gold Coast, Jamaica, the Federation of Malaya, Malta, the Federation of Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Singapore, and Trinidad. This is the first occasion on which the Federation of Malaya and Trinidad have sent observer delegations to the Conference.

Conference.

The agenda of the Conference included the following regular items: the Report of the Director-General; Financial and Budgetary Questions; and Information and Reports on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. It provided for a second discussion on two items, Vocational Training in Agriculture and Welfare Facilities for Workers, which were the subjects of first discussion at the last Session of the Conference (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1955, page 235). Provision was also made for first discussion on three new items. These were: Forced Labour; Weekly Rest in Commerce and Offices; and Living and Working Conditions of Indigenous Populations in Independent Countries.

#### Fifth Session of the Petroleum Committee

The Fifth (re-convened) Session of the Petroleum Committee was held in Geneva from 4th to 13th April (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 94). Fifteen countries were represented at the Session. In accordance with the normal practice of the International Labour Organisation, national delegations representative of Governments and of employers and workers attended. Brazil and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, although not

members of the Petroleum Committee, were represented by observers. Also in attendance were observers from six international non-Governmental organisations.

The agenda of this Session comprised

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

petroleum industry.
2) Contract labour in the petroleum industry.

(3) Human relations in the petroleum industry.

The Committee set up two Sub-Committees, one on contract labour in the petroleum industry and the other on human relations in the petroleum industry. A Working Party was also appointed to examine the effect given to conclusions adopted by the Committee

at its previous sessions.

The Sub-Committee on Contract Labour in the Petroleum The Sub-Committee on Contract Labour in the Petroleum Industry unanimously adopted a draft Resolution dealing with conditions of employment of contract labour, considering that these should be regulated by collective agreements freely negotiated between organisations of workers and employers, but that in the absence of negotiating machinery the responsibility for ensuring fair standards of employment within the contracting industry should rest with the public authority. The Resolution dealt with the action which should be taken both by the public authorities and by the oil companies entering into contracts with others.

by the oil companies entering into contracts with others.

The Sub-Committee on Human Relations in the Petroleum Industry adopted a draft memorandum on human relations in the Industry adopted a draft memorandum on human relations in the petroleum industry. This recognised that progress in human relations can only be made on a foundation of good basic terms and conditions of employment. In the petroleum industry, as elsewhere, the recognition of individual rights was essential to sound human relations which would only be achieved by continuous effort on the part of both workers and employers.

The Working Party on the effect given to conclusions adopted by the Committee at its previous sessions classified these conclusions into three categories according to their degree of current interest. In respect of a number of conclusions it was suggested that it would be useful for Governments to provide information about any developments in their respective countries.

developments in their respective countries.

The Committee in Plenary Session adopted the report and Resolution of the Sub-Committee on Contract Labour, the report and memorandum of the Sub-Committee on Human Relations and the Working Party's suggested classification of conclusions. The Committee also adopted two Resolutions, one requesting the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to instruct the Office to make a study of trade union organisation in the petroleum industry with a view to placing the subject on the agenda of the Sixth Session of the Committee, and the other suggesting as an item for that agenda the question of practices, procedures and techniques of effective employee communication in the petroleum industry.

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

# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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# Employment\* in Great Britain in April

#### GENERAL SUMMARY

The number in civil employment at the end of April, 1956, was 22,980,000, having increased by 30,000 during the month. There were seasonal increases in the basic industries, building, distribution and miscellaneous services (hotels, catering, etc.), but employment in the manufacturing industries fell by 14,000.

The Employment Exchanges filled 648,000 vacancies in the 12 weeks ended 2nd May, compared with 742,000 in the corresponding period a year previously. The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges but still unfilled on 2nd May was 380,000; this was 45,000 less than a year previously.

The number registered as unemployed on 14th May, was 237,000; of these, 208,000 were wholly unemployed and 29,000 were temporarily stopped. Between 16th April and 14th May unemployment decreased by 14,000; at the latter date it was 14,000 more than a year previously. Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in May was 1·1 per cent. compared with 1·2 per cent. in April and 1·0 per cent. in May, 1955. The number unemployed more than eight weeks was 93,000; this was 44 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

The strength of the Forces at the end of April was 770,000.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of April was 23,975,000, having risen by 20,000 during the month.

#### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

End-April, 1956 End-Feb., 1956 End-March, 1956 End-April, 1955 22,847 15,152 7,695 22,953‡ 15,211‡ 7,742 22,981 15,226 7,755 +28 +15 +13 205 255 220 218 Wholly Unemployed§ . . 25 230 30 285 Femporarily Stopped§

Total Registered Unemploye 25 245 H.M. Forces and Women's Services ..... 818 798 20 776 759 17 773 756 17 Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment ... Total Working Population†

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

† The total working population represents the estimated total number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. The total comprises the Forces, men and women on release leave not yet in employment, all persons—employers and workers on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls) and wholly unemployed persons registered for employment. Part-time workers are counted as full units.

‡ Revised figure.

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

#### ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL **EMPLOYMENT**

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

1 5-60   1-64		Sail made		The	ousands
Industry or Service	End- April, 1955	End- Feb., 1956	End- March, 1956	End- April, 1956	Change during April, 1956
Basic Industries Mining and Quarrying (Wage-earners on Colliery	867	862	863	864	+ 1
Books) Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication	(709) 378 1,704	(704) 379 1,700	(705) 379 1,706	(706) 379 1,711	(+ 1) + 5 + 5
Agriculture and Fishing  Number in Basic Industries	3,994	3,953	3,965	3,976	+ 5
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Vehicles Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments Textiles	517 572 1,227 2,755 973 687 887 1,599	528 586 1,258 2,823 956 680 899 1,603	528 584 1,254 2,810 950 678 902 1,592	528 582 1,251 2,803 945* 680 906 1,589	- 2 - 3 - 7 - 5 + 2 + 4 - 3
Number in Manufacturing Industries	9,217	9,333	9,298	9,284	-14
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades	1,464 2,799	1,438 2,837	1,470† 2,832	1,481 2,839	+11 + 7
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services Public Administration— National Government Service	4,085	4,106 560	4,103 560	4,116 560	+13
Local Government Service	722	724	725	725	obsision@
Total in Civil Employment	22,847	22,951	22,953†	22,981	+28

#### 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 April, 1955, and February, March and April, 1956. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries

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

\* Cotton—256,000. Wool—210,000. Other textiles—479,000. † Revised figure.

		м	ales (	Thousands	laokso	Fen	nales			To	otal	
Industry	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-
	April,	Feb.,	Mar.,	April,	April,	Feb.,	Mar.,	April,	April,	Feb.,	Mar.,	April,
	1955	1956	1956	1956	1955	1956	1956	1956	1955	1956	1956	1956
Mining, etc. Coal Mining  Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	771·9 257·2 75·1 33·9 33·3 20·5 14·5 79·9	766·9 260·3 75·0 33·3 35·2 21·3 14·5 81·0	767·8 259·5 74·7 33·2 35·0 21·4 14·5 80·7	768·8 258·9 74·6 32·8 34·7 21·5 14·5 80·8	15·8 85·3 8·7 43·8 13·2 6·1 1·3 12·2	15·8 84·1 8·8 41·7 13·5 6·1 1·3 12·7	15·8 83·3 8·8 41·3 13·3 6·1 1·3 12·5	15·8 82·6 8·8 40·8 13·3 6·1 1·3 12·3	787·7 342·5 83·8 77·7 46·5 26·6 15·8 92·1	782·7 344·4 83·8 75·0 48·7 27·4 15·8 93·7	783·6 342·8 83·5 74·5 48·3 27·5 15·8 93·2	784·6 341·5 83·4 73·6 48·0 27·6 15·8 93·1
Chemicals and Allied Trades  Coke Ovens and By-Product Works  Chemicals and Dyes  Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.  Explosives and Fireworks  Paint and Varnish  Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.  Mineral Oil Refining  Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	366·9	374·6	375·1	374·9	148·4	150·6	150·5	150·9	515·3	525·2	525·6	525·8
	19·7	20·5	20·5	20·7	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·6	20·3	21·1	21·1	21·3
	173·9	180·2	180·6	180·6	46·3	48·5	48·5	48·6	220·2	228·7	229·1	229·2
	25·8	26·1	26·2	26·2	35·2	35·0	35·0	35·3	61·0	61·1	61·2	61·5
	33·5	31·9	31·9	31·7	20·0	19·8	19·8	19·6	53·5	51·7	51·7	51·3
	28·9	29·6	29·7	29·6	12·3	12·5	12·6	12·9	41·2	42·1	42·3	42·5
	29·5	29·6	29·5	29·4	19·8	19·8	19·6	19·6	49·3	49·4	49·1	49·0
	30·5	31·5	31·6	31·7	6·3	6·3	6·3	6·3	36·8	37·8	37·9	38·0
	25·1	25·2	25·1	25·0	7·9	8·1	8·1	8·0	33·0	33·3	33·2	33·0
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	500·4	514·2	513·3	511·2	70·2	70·6	70·2	69.8	570·6	584·8	583·5	581·0
	20·8	21·4	21·5	21·6	0·5	0·5	0·5	0.5	21·3	21·9	22·0	22·1
	202·7	208·9	209·5	209·6	19·2	19·2	19·2	19.3	221·9	228·1	228·7	228·9
	110·7	110·7	109·7	107·8	17·6	16·9	16·7	16.3	128·3	127·6	126·4	124·1
	12·0	12·2	12·2	12·2	1·9	1·9	1·9	1.9	13·9	14·1	14·1	14·1
	20·1	20·8	20·8	20·9	1·3	1·3	1·3	1.3	21·4	22·1	22·1	22·2
	39·9	43·2	43·4	43·6	8·4	8·8	8·8	8.9	48·3	52·0	52·2	52·5
	94·2	97·0	96·2	95·5	21·3	22·0	21·8	21.6	115·5	119·0	118·0	117·1
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1,586·5 197·9 77·0 35·4 28·2 91·1 23·7 55·9 49·7 76·4 532·1 137·9 40·8 33·0 71·9 23·8 11·4 100·3	1,629·3 203·5 76·8 36·4 28·7 94·4 24·4 53·9 50·2 77·0 548·7 143·2 41·9 34·8 74·2 25·9 11·7 103·6	1,627·3 204·1 76·7 36·1 28·8 94·7 24·4 53·8 49·9 77·2 549·2 143·4 41·6 34·9 72·4 25·4 11·6 103·1	1,628 · 9 204 · 9 77 · 0 35 · 9 28 · 8 95 · 2 24 · 5 78 · 0 550 · 2 144 · 2 41 · 4 35 · 0 71 · 1 24 · 3 11 · 5 103 · 7	469·8 8·8 4·4 5·4 3·0 21·0 3·7 9·7 14·8 6·9 124·5 23·3 22·1 66·8 27·6 8·3 71·0	480·3 8·9 4·5 5·8 3·0 22·3 3·8 9·4 14·7 7·0 129·2 50·6 23·7 23·5 63·0 28·7 9·1 73·1	472·7 8·8 4·5 5·8 3·0 22·4 3·8 9·6 14·7 7·0 128·9 50·3 23·7 23·9 57·6 27·4 9·4 71·9	467·1 8·9 4·4 5·8 3·0 22·5 3·8 9·6 14·4 7·0 128·9 23·7 24·1 55·4 25·7 9·2 70·8	2,056·3 206·7 81·4 40·8 31·2 112·1 27·4 65·6 64·5 83·3 656·6 186·4 64·1 55·1 138·7 51·4 19·7 171·3	2,109·6 212·4 81·3 42·2 31·7 116·7 28·2 63·3 64·9 84·0 677·9 193·8 65·6 58·3 137·2 54·6 20·8 176·7	2,100·0 212·9 81·2 41·9 31·8 117·1 28·2 63·4 64·6 84·2 678·1 193·7 65·3 58·8 130·0 52·8 21·0 175·0	2,096·0 213·8 81·4 41·7 31·8 117·7 28·3 63·9 85·0 679·1 194·1 65·1 59·1 126·5 50·0 20·7 174·5
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	1,013·5	1,039·3	1,037·0	1,035·3	179·2	184.6	183·1	182·3	1,192·7	1,223.9	1,220·1	1,217·6
	280·7	289·6	287·6	285·1	48·1	48.0	47·3	46·7	328·8	337.6	334·9	331·8
	241·8	247·0	246·4	247·4	38·8	41.6	41·8	42·1	280·6	288.6	288·2	289·5
	207·8	215·0	216·0	216·9	34·4	35.8	35·9	36·1	242·2	250.8	251·9	253·0
	124·8	131·9	131·1	129·7	46·1	47.5	46·4	45·6	170·9	179.4	177·5	175·3
	73·6	71·2	71·1	71·1	4·8	4.8	4·8	4·8	78·4	76.0	75·9	75·9
	79·9	79·8	80·0	80·3	4·1	4.1	4·1	4·1	84·0	83.9	84·1	84·4
	4·9	4·8	4·8	4·8	2·9	2.8	2·8	2·9	7·8	7.6	7·6	7·7
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	323·0 26·7 23·6 33·8 28·9 27·4 31·8 150·8	332·8 27·3 24·8 35·2 30·4 27·8 32·6 154·7	331·8 27·3 24·8 35·4 30·4 27·5 32·4 154·0	330·3 27·1 24·9 35·3 30·4 27·2 32·3 153·1	190·7 19·2 18·8 5·6 10·5 33·1 18·8 84·7	192.7 19.1 19.3 5.8 10.8 32.5 19.0 86.2	191·1 19·0 19·2 5·8 10·7 31·9 18·8 85·7	190·1 19·1 19·2 5·8 10·7 31·6 18·3 85·4	513·7 45·9 42·4 39·4 60·5 50·6 235·5	525·5 46·4 44·1 41·0 41·2 60·3 51·6 240·9	522.9 46.3 44.0 41.2 41.1 59.4 51.2 239.7	520·4 46·2 44·1 41·1 58·8 50·6 238·5
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks	88·7	90·8	90·7	90·7	56·9	57·8	57·3	57·0	145·6	148·6	148·0	147·7
	56·8	58·3	58·4	58·6	32·3	33·2	33·2	33·1	89·1	91·5	91·6	91·7
	9·5	9·6	9·6	9·5	8·6	8·7	8·5	8·4	18·1	18·3	18·1	17·9
	15·3	15·5	15·5	15·4	14·0	13·8	13·5	13·4	29·3	29·3	29·0	28·8
	7·1	7·4	7·2	7·2	2·0	2·1	2·1	2·1	9·1	9·5	9·3	9·3
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	406·5 54·5 40·0 91·6 28·8 21·5 4·4 8·9 5·8 35·2 4·9 15·0 6·9 9·1 60·3 19·6	401·7 50·9 37·3 92·2 29·7 22·1 4·0 8·9 5·7 35·6 4·7 14·8 7·1 9·2 59·5 20·0	399·4 50·6 37·0 91·7 29·7 22·0 4·0 8·8 5·7 35·3 4·7 14·6 7·1 9·1 59·4 19·7	395·9 50·1 36·7 91·1 29·2 21·9 3·9 8·6 5·7 35·2 4·6 14·3 7·1 58·9 19·5	557·7 102·4 80·0 116·0 9·7 31·1 6·9 11·2 9·7 88·9 16·1 15·4 21·1 30·7 12·6	545.9 966.9 73.4 116.6 10.6 31.0 6.6 11.1 9.1 90.6 5.8 15.0 15.7 20.8 29.8 12.9	542·0 963·7 73·1 115·5 10·6 30·7 6·5 11·0 9·2 89·9 5·7 14·6 15·6 20·7 29·8 12·8	539·8 95·7 72·6 115·4 10·6 30·7 6·5 10·5 9·0 90·5 5·6 14·2 15·5 20·5 20·7 12·8	964·2 156·9 120·0 207·6 38·5 52·6 11·3 20·1 15·5 124·1 10·8 31·1 22·3 30·2 91·0 32·2	947·6 147·8 110·7 208·8 40·3 53·1 10·6 20·0 14·8 126·2 10·5 29·8 30·0 89·3 32·9	941·4 146·1 207·2 40·3 52·7 10·5 19·8 14·9 125·2 10·4 29·2 22·7 29·8 89·2 32·5	935·7 145·8 109·3 206·5 39·8 52·6 10·4 19·1 14·7 125·7 10·2 28·5 22·6 88·6 32·3
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	42·4	41·0	40·7	40·2	30·4	29·5	29·3	29·3	72·8	70·5	70·0	69·5
	28·2	27·5	27·2	26·8	8·0	8·0	7·9	7·8	36·2	35·5	35·1	34·6
	9·3	8·7	8·6	8·5	17·1	16·4	16·3	16·4	26·4	25·1	24·9	24·9
	4·9	4·8	4·9	4·9	5·3	5·1	5·1	5·1	10·2	9·9	10·0	10·0
Tailoring Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc. Repair of Boots and Shoes	184·7	179·1	178·6	178·4	454·2	452·5	450·8	453·3	638·9	631.6	629·4	631·7
	72·4	71·2	71·1	70·7	198·7	194·5	193·3	193·4	271·1	265.7	264·4	264·1
	10·4	10·3	10·3	10·4	79·7	79·7	79·8	81·0	90·1	90.0	90·1	91·4
	8·6	8·6	8·6	8·7	64·6	66·9	66·6	67·5	73·2	75.5	75·2	76·2
	7·3	6·9	6·9	6·8	13·2	12·4	12·3	12·1	20·5	19.3	19·2	18·9
	9·0	9·0	8·9	8·9	33·3	33·6	33·5	33·8	42·3	42.6	42·4	42·7
	61·2	57·9	57·7	57·6	61·1	61·8	61·7	61·8	122·3	119.7	119·4	119·4
	15·8	15·2	15·1	15·3	3·6	3·6	3·6	3·7	19·4	18.8	18·7	19·0
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	485·2	486 · 9	488·1	490·0	378·3	388·9	390·6	392·2	863·5	875 · 8	878·7	882·2
	31·7	31 · 2	31·2	31·1	8·3	8·0	8·1	8·2	40·0	39 · 2	39·3	39·3
	104·0	102 · 9	103·1	103·9	77·6	78·4	79·7	80·9	181·6	181 · 3	182·8	184·8
	20·5	21 · 2	21·4	21·3	41·6	42·5	43·6	43·7	62·1	63 · 7	65·0	65·0
	26·5	26 · 4	26·3	26·3	17·1	18·7	18·7	18·6	43·6	45 · 1	45·0	44·9
	43·6	43 · 6	44·2	45·2	18·3	17·7	18·1	18·9	61·9	61 · 3	62·3	64·1
	14·6	14 · 3	14·6	14·7	4·9	4·8	4·8	4·9	19·5	19 · 1	19·4	19·6
	41·8	42 · 4	42·2	42·3	69·8	73·0	72·2	71·6	111·6	115 · 4	114·4	113·9
	22·3	23 · 8	23·7	23·6	42·9	45·4	44·6	42·9	65·2	69 · 2	68·3	66·5
	46·2	46 · 8	46·7	46·0	31·5	33·6	33·2	32·9	77·7	80 · 4	79·9	78·9
	67·9	68 · 0	68·1	68·2	16·6	16·6	16·9	17·3	84·5	84 · 6	85·0	85·5
	18·2	18 · 6	18·6	18·7	13·1	13·2	13·2	13·4	31·3	31 · 8	31·8	32·1
	28·9	28 · 8	29·1	29·9	15·3	14·8	15·4	16·7	44·2	43 · 6	44·5	46·6
	19·0	18 · 9	18·9	18·8	21·3	22·2	22·1	22·2	40·3	41 · 1	41·0	41·0

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

The service of the service of	ring skiller SMI skill	Ma	les	1285		Fem	ales	did:		Tot	al	
Industry	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-
	April,	Feb.,	Mar.,	April,	April,	Feb.,	Mar.,	April,	April,	Feb.,	Mar.,	April,
	1955	1956	1956	1956	1955	1956	1956	1956	1955	1956	1956	1956
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	240·2	236·5	232·2	229·6	64·1	63·7	62·7	62·6	304·3	300·2	294·9	292·2
	83·2	81·7	80·9	80·3	12·1	12·3	12·2	12·2	95·3	94·0	93·1	92·5
	101·4	98·5	95·2	93·4	36·0	35·4	34·5	34·3	137·4	133·9	129·7	127·7
	18·8	19·8	19·7	19·5	3·4	3·3	3·3	3·3	22·2	23·1	23·0	22·8
	21·1	21·0	20·9	20·9	7·0	7·1	7·1	7·1	28·1	28·1	28·0	28·0
	15·7	15·5	15·5	15·5	5·6	5·6	5·6	5·7	21·3	21·1	21·1	21·2
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	348·7	353·9	353·0	357·5	201·5	204·3	204·4	204·1	550·2	558·2	557·4	561.6
	68·8	71·1	70·9	70·7	20·3	20·4	20·3	20·4	89·1	91·5	91·2	91.1
	4·3	4·7	4·7	4·7	2·0	2·6	2·5	2·3	6·3	7·3	7·2	7.0
	20·2	21·0	20·8	20·8	32·0	32·1	31·8	31·7	52·2	53·1	52·6	52.5
	18·8	19·6	19·5	19·6	28·9	29·3	29·2	29·2	47·7	48·9	48·7	48.8
	93·3	94·0	93·9	96·5	23·0	23·5	23·9	23·6	116·3	117·5	117·8	120.1
	143·3	143·5	143·2	145·2	95·3	96·4	96·7	96·9	238·6	239·9	239·9	242.1
Other Manufacturing Industries	164·8	168·6	166·6	165·0	121·1	118·7	117·2	116·4	285·9	287·3	283·8	281 · 4
	79·3	81·4	80·4	79·2	41·3	39·3	38·8	38·6	120·6	120·7	119·2	117 · 8
	13·3	13·5	13·4	13·3	3·7	3·8	3·7	3·7	17·0	17·3	17·1	17 · 0
	8·5	8·1	8·0	8·0	8·9	8·5	8·3	8·3	17·4	16·6	16·3	16 · 3
	11·3	11·4	11·2	11·1	19·6	19·6	19·4	19·2	30·9	31·0	30·6	30 · 3
	4·2	4·2	4·2	4·2	6·2	6·5	6·5	6·5	10·4	10·7	10·7	10 · 7
	6·9	7·0	6·8	6·7	2·2	2·2	2·2	2·2	9·1	9·2	9·0	8 · 9
	41·3	43·0	42·6	42·5	39·2	38·8	38·3	37·9	80·5	81·8	80·9	80 · 4
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	6,008 · 7	6,109 · 0	6,093 · 3	6,086 · 8	3,007 · 8	3,024 · 2	3,005 · 2	2,997.5	9,016.5	9,133 · 2	9,098 · 5	9,084 · 3
Building and Contracting  Building and Civil Engineering Contracting  Electric Wiring and Contracting	1,279·0	1,250·7	1,282·7	1,293·7	50·9	51·2	51·2	51·2	1,329 · 9	1,301·9	1,333·9	1,344·9
	1,212·1	1,180·0	1,213·4	1,223·5	42·7	42·9	42·9	42·9	1,254 · 8	1,222·9	1,256·3	1,266·4
	66·9	70·7	69·3	70·2	8·2	8·3	8·3	8·3	75 · 1	79·0	77·6	78·5
Gas, Electricity and Water	339·0	338·7	338·3	337·8	39·6	40·5	40·5	40·8	378·6	379·2	378·8	378·6
	130·0	129·3	128·5	127·5	14·1	14·5	14·5	14·6	144·1	143·8	143·0	142·1
	175·9	176·5	176·7	176·9	23·5	24·0	24·0	24·2	199·4	200·5	200·7	201·1
	33·1	32·9	33·1	33·4	2·0	2·0	2·0	2·0	35·1	34·9	35·1	35·4
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport	205·0 19·6	201·2 18·5	202·4 18·7	202.9	52·1 2·5	53·9 2·2	54·1 2·3	54·4 2·4	257·1 22·1	255·1 20·7	256·5 21·0	257·3 21·7
Distributive Trades	1,144-1	1,150.9	1,148.0	1,146.7	1,176 · 2	1,206 · 7	1,204.5	1,212.6	2,320 · 3	2,357 · 6	2,352 · 5	2,359 - 3
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	119·6	123·2	122·3	121·0	34·5	36·5	36·5	36·5	154·1	159·7	158 · 8	157·5
	72·3	73·8	73·1	73·1	28·4	29·1	28·7	28·6	100·7	102·9	101 · 8	101·7
	125·5	127·0	127·1	127·3	59·1	59·9	59·7	60·0	184·6	186·9	186 · 8	187·3
	297·2	295·0	294·9	295·4	302·2	311·4	311·6	314·6	599·4	606·4	606 · 5	610·0
	166·7	166·1	165·9	166·1	105·3	108·3	107·6	108·3	272·0	274·4	273 · 5	274·4
	343·4	345·7	344·7	344·0	609·6	623·3	622·4	626·5	953·0	969·0	967 · 1	970·5
	19·4	20·1	20·0	19·8	37·1	38·2	38·0	38·1	56·5	58·3	58 · 0	57·9
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Joh Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	37·6 171·0 31·1	171·5 29·8	58·5 36·6 171·2 29·8 10·4	58·1 37·7 173·0 29·8 10·6	74·6 40·6 490·4 105·3 32·8	41·4 484·4 104·3	104.8	74·1 42·6 496·5 105·3 33·0	661·4 136·4	134.1	132·5 77·9 659·9 134·6 42·6	



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SURGICAL DRESSINGS

Bandages, Cotton Wool Gauze, Lint Cellulose Wadding

SOUTHALLS (Birmingham) Ltd., CHARFORD MILLS, BIRMINGHAM 8

# Unemployment at 14th May, 1956

Q-095 79-505	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
16th April	154,463	7,056	83,163	6,833	251,515
14th May	148,615	4,773	78,840	5,203	237,431
Dec. (-)	- 5,848	2,283	- 4,323	- 1,630	- 14,084

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 14th May represented 1·1 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 16th April was 1.2.

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

	Wholly U	Jnemployed	8.6			
200	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks		Total	Tempor- arily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and	36,466 2,500	29,976 1,424	64,662 573	131,104 4,497	17,511 276	148,615 4,773
over Girls under 18	21,027 2,217	20,269 1,287	26,951 551	68,247 4,055	10,593 1,148	78,840 5,203
Total	62,210	52,956	92,737	207,903	29,528	237,431

The total of 237,431 includes 41,763 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 14th May, 1956, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 16th April, 1956, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the

	lina II	Wholly U				
Region	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
			Ma	ales		
London and South- Eastern	8,887 1,796 1,386 2,090 3,876 1,390	6,044 1,673 1,134 1,854 1,732 962	9,289 3,651 2,530 4,179 1,832 1,848	24,220 7,120 5,050 8,123 7,440 4,200	1,609 286 378 30 7,662 756	25,829 7,406 5,428 8,153 15,102 4,956
E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	1,390 2,326 6,381 2,322 6,173 2,339	1,846 5,395 2,320 6,139 2,301	3,492 9,673 6,186 16,025 6,530	7,664 21,449 10,828 28,337 11,170	890 1,945 399 3,337 495	8,554 23,394 11,227 31,674 11,665
Great Britain	38,966	31,400	65,235	135,601	17,787	153,388
	E30.5		Fem	ales	00	
London and South-Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western North-Western Scotland Wales	5,688 958 1,105 1,221 2,322 1,002 1,160 3,735 1,479 3,376 1,198	3,118 1,002 1,077 1,308 1,256 847 877 3,689 1,724 4,766 1,892	2,145 1,084 1,134 1,680 629 775 888 4,510 2,873 8,722 3,062	10,951 3,044 3,316 4,209 4,207 2,624 2,925 11,934 6,076 16,864 6,152	589 132 65 192 2,629 672 842 2,922 315 3,223 160	11,540 3,176 3,381 4,401 6,836 3,296 3,767 14,856 6,391 20,087 6,312
Great Britain	23,244	21,556	27,502	72,302	11,741	84,043
W.A.		是人們	То	tal		M
London and South- Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland	14,575 2,754 2,491 3,311 6,198 2,392 3,486 10,116 3,801 9,549 3,537	9,162 2,675 2,211 3,162 2,988 1,809 2,723 9,084 4,044 10,905 4,193	11,434 4,735 3,664 5,859 2,461 2,623 4,380 14,183 9,059 24,747 9,592	35,171 10,164 8,366 12,332 11,647 6,824 10,589 33,383 16,904 45,201 17,322	2,198 418 443 222 10,291 1,428 1,732 4,867 714 6,560 655	37,369 10,582 8,809 12,554 21,938 8,252 12,321 38,250 17,618 51,761 17,977
Great Britain	62,210	52,956	92,737	207,903	29,528	237,431

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 16th April and 14th May, 1956, were as follows:—

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 14th May, 1956, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	register	bers of period as uner 14th May,	mployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
London and South-		(Belletter)	TOTAL PROPERTY.	PERSONAL PRO	1500 SHI 20 SHI	130000		
Eastern	25,829	11,540	37,369	0.8	0.6	0.7		
Eastern	7,406	3,176	10,582	0.9	0.8	0.9		
Southern	5,428	3,381	8,809	0.8	1.0	0.8		
South-Western	8,153	4,401	12,554	1.1	1.2	1.1		
Midland	15,102	6,836	21,938	1.1	0.9	1.0		
North-Midland	4,956	3,296	8,252	0.5	0.7	0.6		
East and West Ridings	8,554	3,767	12,321	0.7	0.6	0.7		
North-Western	23,394	14,856	38,250	1.3	1.3	1.3		
Northern	11,227	6,391	17,618	1.3	1.7	1.4		
Scotland	31,674	20,087	51,761	2.3	2.7	2.4		
Wales	11,665	6,312	17,977	1.7	2.4	1.9		
Great Britain	153,388	84,043	237,431	1.1	1.1	1.1		

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 14th May, 1956, was 266,403, including 168,863 men, 5,867 boys, 85,897 women and 5,776 girls. Of the total, 235,297 (including 4,020 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 31,106 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 14th May, 1956, are shown below.

London and South-Eastern	Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total						
Eastern	一样的 18	Wh	olly Unemp	loyed (includ	ling Casuals	)						
Northern Ireland   19,662   1,057   6,207   468   27,394	Eastern	7,475 20,573 10,498 27,377	220 163 206 210 126 189 876 330 960	2,699 11,379 5,771 16,106	224 212 265 165 159 226 555 305 758	10,164 8,366 12,332 11,647 6,824 10,589 33,383 16,904						
United Kingdom	Great Britain	131,104	4,497	68,247	4,055	207,903						
London and South-Eastern	Northern Ireland	19,662	1,057	6,207	468	27,394						
London and South-Eastern	United Kingdom	150,766	5,554	74,454	4,523	235,297						
Eastern		2	Temporarily Stopped									
Northern Ireland   18,097   313   11,443   1,253   31,106	Eastern	369 30 7,608 735 875 1,912 397 3,222	8 9  54 21 15 33 2	121 61 173 2,432 587 740 2,816 296 2,680	11 4 19 197 85 102 106 19 543	418 443 222 10,291 1,428 1,732 4,867 714 6,560						
United Kingdom	Great Britain	17,511	276	10,593	1,148	29,528						
Total Registered as Unemployed  London and South- Eastern	Northern Ireland	586	37	850	105	1,578						
London and South- Eastern	United Kingdom	18,097	313	11,443	1,253	31,106						
Eastern         24,972         857         10,928         612         37,369           Eastern         7,178         228         2,941         235         10,582           Southern         5,256         172         3,165         216         8,809           South-Western         7,947         206         4,117         284         12,554           Midland         14,838         264         6,474         362         21,938           North-Midland         4,809         147         3,052         244         8,252           E. and W. Ridings         8,350         204         3,439         328         12,321           North-Western         22,485         909         14,195         661         38,250           Northern         10,895         332         6,067         324         17,618           Scotland         30,599         1,075         18,786         1,301         51,761           Wales         11,286         379         5,676         636         17,977           Great Britain         148,615         4,773         78,840         5,203         237,431           Northern Ireland         20,248         1,094         7,057	Miller	The same	Total Reg	istered as U	nemployed	W						
	Eastern	7,178 5,256 7,947 14,838 4,809 8,350 22,485 10,895 30,599 11,286	228 172 206 264 147 204 909 332 1,075 379	3,052 3,439 14,195 6,067 18,786 5,676	235 216 284 362 244 328 661 324 1,301 636	8,809 12,554 21,938 8,252 12,321 38,250 17,618 51,761 17,977						
	Northern Ireland	20,248	1,094	7,057	573	28,972						
The state of the s	United Kingdom		5,867	85,897	5,776	266,403						

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

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1956

Regions and Principal Towns

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 14th May, 1956, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 16th April, 1956.

Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th May, 1956

Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	with 16th April, 1956
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County) Acton Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove Chatham Croydon Dagenham Ealing East Ham Enfield Harrow and Wembley Hayes and Harlington Hendon Ilford Leyton and Walthamstow Tottenham West Ham Willesden	24,972 10,902 94 81 1,352 233 358 244 160 289 99 256 380 708 554 628 312	857  228  1 29 25 7 21 17 12 5 40 6 14 18 11 23 34 18	10,928 4,373 43 69 432 353 194 123 72 135 116 171 22 108 202 257 147	612 155 — 1 17 26 8 15 6 6 12 2 2 16 7 7 12 8 8 15 10	37,369 15,658 137 152 1,830 637 403 255 371 303 516 134 390 511 134 390 842 828 842	- 5,102 - 1,596 - 61 - 32 - 268 - 107 - 98 - 93 - 56 - 6 - 10 - 74 - 31 - 27 - 100 - 213 - 112 - 111 - 103
Eastern Bedford Cambridge Ipswich Luton Norwich Southend-on-Sea Watford	7,178 80 136 364 79 773 579 105	228 3 4 23 5 3 11 6	2,941 77 52 109 57 194 158 74	235 2 23 3 6 2 8	10,582 162 192 519 144 976 750 193	- 2,016 + 7 - 22 - 41 - 18 - 71 - 92 - 24
Southern Bournemouth Oxford Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) Reading Slough Southampton	5,256 553 113 1,079 212 131 784	172 6 3 14 17 4 13	3,165 241 76 788 92 121 480	216 6 3 20 11 2 18	8,809 806 195 1,901 332 258 1,295	- 1,309 - 146 + 24 + 16 + 27 - 44 - 427
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Plymouth Swindon	7,947 1,414 323 132 887 102	206 33 6 5 34 5	4,117 481 150 85 1,034 138	284 32 3 12 56 18	12,554 1,960 482 234 2,011 263	-1,182 - 72 - 68 - 43 - 153 - 35
Midland Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	14,838 6,539 92 1,467 128 114 1,032 243 187 403 142	264 91 	6,474 1,645 65 468 20 60 1,112 131 37 237 44	362 62 1 26 6 71 12 1 7	21,938 8,337 158 1,996 148 188 2,236 401 228 658 188	+ 6,653 + 3,924 + 3,924 + 1,133 + 58 - 17 + 470 - 25 + 107 + 35 - 2
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Peterborough Scunthorpe	4,809 146 236 496 328 166 152 131 780 74 45	147 6 21 17 6 6 1 7 4 7	3,052 45 145 170 194 61 93 61 208 135 398	244 4 4 27 4 10 18 1 10 6 16	8,252 195 391 714 543 243 269 194 1,005 219 466	- 37 - 27 - 81
East and West Ridings Barnsley Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds Rotherham Sheffield Wakefield York		30 21	107 246 146 98 358 375	26 7	12,321 292 644 396 556 393 320 2,367 1,722 230 837 220 317	- 79 - 70 - 86 - 40 - 138 - 225 - 201 - 36 - 173 - 29
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Burry Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford	742 561 249 742 346 441 57 129 8,704 ) 2,514	77 41 6 20 12 9 — 15 448	152 537 583 274 352 129 734 127 121 2,563	3 9 19 34 4 11 23 2 17 188	340 839 1,219 529 1,118 498 1,207 186 282 11,903	+ 1 - 175 - 142 - 20 + 40 - 148 - 105 + 117 - 128 + 4 - 562
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton) Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford (inc. Eccles and	647 246 160 341	12 10 2	248 184	32 7 14	346	- 48 - 2
Pendlebury) Stockport	603 279 338	11 4 17 5 6	265 431 237	12 21 13 7 8	569 799 456	+ 36 - 92 - 17

Regions and Principal	R		rs of Pers at 14th M		6 dalla	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as com-
Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	pared with 16th April, 1956
Northern	10,895	332	6,067	324	17,618	- 2,254
	168	5	115	5	293	- 28
	193	8	132	12	345	- 69
	553	16	289	11	869	- 95
	397	3	431	5	836	- 147
	179	9	328	4	520	- 122
Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington	436	31	254	24	745	- 26
	1,552	42	809	36	2,439	- 378
	721	16	250	6	993	- 298
	261	15	243	12	531	- 43
	1,273	29	640	9	1,951	- 206
Quay)	30,599 1,571 204 1,606 2,301 9,417 596 699 486	1,075 17 10 85 69 231 50 18	18,786 580 94 982 595 3,826 836 832 583	1,301 8 3 48 19 305 15 4 7	51,761 2,176 311 2,721 2,984 13,779 1,497 1,553 1,081	- 3,194 - 213 + 12 + 292 - 425 - 1,361 - 102 + 15 - 184
Wales Cardiff	11,286	379	5,676	636	17,977	- 896
	1,584	35	241	38	1,898	+ 197
	534	28	155	29	746	- 116
	365	19	98	16	498	+ 69
	860	28	494	43	1,425	- 126
	681	8	473	22	1,184	- 59
Northern Ireland	20,248	1,094	7,057	573	28,972	- 1,647
	5,988	218	2,758	60	9,024	- 520
	2,207	171	549	84	3,011	+ 84

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1956

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1955, and monthly figures for 1956.

	246	G	reat Britai	n	II oranizati	Sold Setul	
1	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temp	orarily pped	Total	United Kingdom Total	
1	Males	Females	Males	Females	ET 1998	to cort	
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800	
1940	507,700	295,200	100,600	59,200	962,700	1,034,700	
1941	153,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800	391,500	
1942	74,000	43,200	3,200	2,800	123,200	139,300	
1943	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600	99,100	
1944	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500	89,600	
945	83,700	52,100	600	700	137,100	157,000	
946	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900	
1947	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600	
948	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000	
949	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000	
950	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100	
951	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400	
952	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500	
953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000	
954	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800	
955	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500	
956 :	I See	CONTRACTOR OF STREET		The state of the s	000000	200 255	
16th Jan	164,555	83,581	8,621	7,153	263,910	302,355	
13th Feb	167,073	80,230	19,382	8,943	275,628	312,396	
12th Mar	158,967	79,110	16,936	10,509	265,522	299,945	
16th April	148,696	78,832	12,823	11,164	251,515	282,134	
14th May	135,601	72,302	17,787	11,741	237,431	266,403	

#### DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1944

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 16th April, 1956 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 798,279, compared with 812,602 at 16th January, 1956.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 22nd May, 1956, was 39,316, of whom 33,435 were males and 5,881 were females. The total included 18,098 persons who had served in H.M. Forces, and 21,218 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

of Listenguine, even - Ocean read	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment:  Ex-service Others Others	16,693 13,381	171 5,276	16,864 18,657
Total	30,074	5,447	35,521
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions:*  Ex-Service Others Others	1,227 2,134	7 427	1,234 2,561
Total	3,361	434	3,795
Grand Total	33,435	5,881	39,316

The numbers of unemployed registered disabled persons given above include 173 men and 53 women registered at Appointments

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

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 14th May, 1956. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e.,

secus -   aratti act   como   com   agrantino	Great Britain							क्षेत्रको अ	United Kingdom			
Industry	unem (incl	olly ployed uding uals)		orarily pped	200 200	Total	energy.	Uı	nited Kingd (all classes)			
10 10 10 250	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing  Agriculture and Horticulture  Forestry  Fishing	7,213 4,585 280 2,348	1,416 1,391 13 12	1,921 83 1 1,837	304 303 — 1	9,134 4,668 281 4,185	1,720 1,694 13 13	10,854 6,362 294 4,198	13,312 8,576 334 4,402	1,826 1,799 13 14	15,138 10,375 347 4,416		
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining* Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	1,337 793 17 283 50 104 90	139 79 — 12 — 7 41	99	37	1,346 802 17 283 50 104 90	176 79 — 12 — 7 78	1,522 881 17 295 50 111 168	1,630 806 19 512 51 149 93	184 79 — 19 — 7 79	1,814 885 19 531 51 156 172		
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal  Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	2,232 640 341 298 242 21 690	888 159 274 213 121 2 119	414 46 292 62 2 —	1,009 5 991 10 — — 3	2,646 686 633 360 244 21 702	1,897 164 1,265 223 121 2 122	4,543 850 1,898 583 365 23 824	2,863 751 654 368 245 26 819	1,912 165 1,271 230 121 2 123	4,775 916 1,925 598 366 28 942		
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2,115 73 1,003	1,356 1 320	_5 _2	11 -3	2,120 73 1,005	1,367 1 323	3,487 74 1,328	2,255 74 1,118	1,381 1 328	3,636 75 1,446		
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	79 299 201 127 160 173	208 481 66 207 23 50	- - 1	$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{6}{1} \\ -\frac{1}{1} \\ -\frac{1}{1} \end{bmatrix}$	80 300 201 127 161 173	214 481 67 207 23 51	294 781 268 334 184 224	81 300 207 131 167 177	215 482 67 213 24 51	296 782 274 344 191 228		
Metal Manufacture	2,461 72	601	1,446	170	3,907 72	771 5	4,678 77	4,038 82	775	4,813 87		
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	763 785 58 47	125 234 35 18	112 937 132 51	1 121 37 —	875 1,722 190 98	126 355 72 18	1,001 2,077 262 116	935 1,757 191 98	128 356 72 18	1,063 2,113 263 116		
integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	191 545	30 154	68 146	11	259 691	30 165	289 856	264 711	31 165	295 876		
ngineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	12,049 4,327 347 175 99 241 71 220 281 688 3,504 413 235 129 557 158 71 533	4,553 174 45 33 29 73 25 64 182 41 1,123 324 151 191 1,027 276 124 671	585 155 2 72 1 ————————————————————————————————	803 2 -2 -7 -7 -30 1 -43 2 11 -4 4 4 1 696	12,634 4,482 349 247 100 241 71 241 281 689 3,753 415 235 129 622 158 71 550	5,356 176 45 35 29 80 25 94 183 41 1,166 326 162 191 1,031 280 125 1,367	17,990 4,658 394 282 129 321 96 335 464 730 4,919 741 397 741 397 1,653 438 196	13,558 4,915 356 256 114 243 83 325 283 715 4,008 431 242 131 656 158 79 563	5,495 184 46 35 30 80 25 124 183 41 1,191 332 166 192 1,063 283 128 1,392	19,053 5,099 4022 291 144 323 1088 449 466 5,199 763 408 3233 1,719 441 207 1,955		
ehicles	4,287 1,523 1,456 473 463 167	1,170 366 201 205 347 13	6,170 5,626 8 — 535	811 654 — — 157	10,457 7,149 1,464 473 998 167	1,981 1,020 201 205 504 13	12,438 8,169 1,665 678 1,502 180	10,872 7,242 1,695 533 1,013 173	2,047 1,023 229 224 506 13	12,919 8,265 1,924 757 1,519 186		
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	160 45	11 27	1	=	161 45	11 27	172 72	163 53	11 41	174 94		
Ietal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings, not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	2,404 138 108 173 188 262 153 1,382	1,741 97 146 23 105 356 130 884	105 7 — 6 6 3 30 53	100 4 1 5 — 17 4 69	2,509 145 108 179 194 265 183 1,435	1,841 101 147 28 105 373 134 953	4,350 246 255 207 299 638 317 2,388	2,601 148 112 204 197 267 198 1,475	1,875 101 147 29 107 386 134 971	4,476 249 259 233 304 653 332 2,446		
recision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	440 240 77 68 55	457 199 140 97 21	35 3 1 7 24	11 - 11 -	475 243 78 75 79	468 199 140 108 21	943 442 218 183 100	490 251 84 75 80	493 212 142 117 22	983 463 226 192 102		
extiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles	3,062 460 291 493 126 121 98 442 78 159 17 70 42 129	4,551 602 652 527 73 221 196 380 255 462 38 226 88 386	2,997 260 314 419 34 60 5 21 2 300 	6,011 902 898 673 1 316 25 201 109 452 5 2,152 32 119	6,059 720 605 912 160 181 103 463 80 459 17 1,061 44	10,562 1,504 1,550 1,200 74 537 221 581 364 914 43 2,378 120 505	16,621 2,224 2,155 2,112 234 718 324 1,044 444 1,373 60 3,439 164 642	7,361 747 615 948 187 204 859 464 105 514 20 1,119 46	12,468 1,522 1,557 1,248 94 550 1,195 582 517 980 66 2,657 121 729	19,829 2,269 2,172 2,196 281 754 2,054 1,046 622 1,494 86 3,776 167 898		

\* The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

To moderate out superior continue exchanges	19, 2000	The dis	Grea	at Britain	alaya awa	esta A se	1, 203	mgda mo	lgai sida?	i agr
Industry	Who unemp (inclu casu	loyed ding	Tempo stopp	rarily ped	SPORTS DE	Total	er ode au oego		ted Kingdo all classes)	m strand volumed sourced holding
popular and made a legitority of the second second second second and additional second	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	309 190 77 42	300 95 170 35	76 61 2 13	68 14 46 8	385 251 79 55	368 109 216 43	753 360 295 98	398 258 85 55	382 113 226 43	780 371 311 98
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes	1,648 877 80 37 49 64 284 257	2,992 1,576 480 344 86 219 264 23	458 229 7 2 133 4 77 6	783 423 33 109 134 47	2,106 1,106 87 39 182 68 361 263	3,775 1,999 513 453 220 266 301 23	5,881 3,105 600 492 402 334 662 286	2,306 1,150 97 53 187 81 423 315	4,857 2,104 571 1,003 231 570 354 24	7,163 3,254 668 1,056 418 651 777 339
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	4,944 220 1,329 243 204 286 254 280 396 619 454 142 330 187	5,406 77 888 474 243 211 89 693 1,240 672 215 156 299	35 2 2 2 11 -1 -4 6 4 -2 1	310 3 10 3 2 3 —————————————————————————————	4,979 222 1,331 245 215 286 255 280 400 625 458 142 332 188	5,716 80 898 477 245 2114 89 704 1,431 753 216 159 299	10,695 302 2,229 722 460 500 344 984 1,831 1,378 674 301 631 339	5,634 266 1,507 250 290 345 256 301 525 664 470 168 389 203	6,443 86 962 508 261 245 91 722 1,801 764 218 164 319 302	12,077 352 2,469 758 551 590 347 1,023 2,326 1,428 688 332 708
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	2,776 925 1,370 104 256 121	737 199 375 15 84 64	1,934 9 1,902 10 11 2	276 3 261 — 5 7	4,710 934 3,272 114 267 123	1,013 202 636 15 89 71	5,723 1,136 3,908 129 356 194	4,972 1,003 3,433 118 288 130	1,047 204 666 17 89 71	6,019 1,207 4,099 135 377 201
Paper and Printing	1,247 292 16	1,288 224 59	206 123 — 71	113 1 3	1,453 415 16	1,401 225 62 360	2,854 640 78	1,513 421 16	1,499 230 62 429	3,012 651 78
Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, En-	94 244	272 175 65	8 1	10	102 245	185 65 504	287 310	102 273 478	187 70 521	289 343 999
graving, etc.  Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	1,476 601 109 78 137 33 114 404	1,400 396 69 64 357 68 12 434	3 868 707 99 2 11 — 49	372 260 1 6 68 1 — 36	2,344 1,308 208 80 148 33 114 453	1,772 656 70 70 425 69 12 470	971 4,116 1,964 278 150 573 102 126 923	2,496 1,360 213 94 149 33 115 532	1,795 663 70 73 430 69 12 478	4,291 2,023 283 167 579 102 127 1,010
Building and Contracting	22,114 13,943 728 7,443	228 159 29 40	71 32 7 32	1 1	22,185 13,975 735 7,475	229 160 29 40	22,414 14,135 764 7,515	27,068 17,457 892 8,719	255 179 31 45	27,323 17,636 923 8,764
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	1,651 874 602 175	112 44 68	11 3 3 5		1,662 877 605 180	112 44 68	1,774 921 673 180	1,897 947 735 215	128 48 79 1	2,025 995 814 216
Transport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage	14,649 1,917 879 275 1,704 4,869 1,425 510 67 2,181 280 542	1,608 144 753 9 79 78 16 13 16 414 54 32	232 4 — 2 7 179 21 6 — 4 6 3	22 1 3 - 4 - - 12 - 2	14,881 1,921 879 277 1,711 5,048 1,446 516 67 2,185 286 545	1,630 145 756 9 79 82 16 13 16 426 54 34	16,511 2,066 1,635 286 1,790 5,130 1,462 529 83 2,611 340 579	16,889 2,175 1,102 359 1,865 5,390 2,159 534 72 2,391 289 553	1,680 154 769 9 80 82 18 13 16 451 54 34	18,569 2,329 1,871 368 1,945 5,472 2,177 547 88 2,842 343 587
Distributive Trades	11,819 1,970 1,392 1,179 2,395 1,397 3,268 218	10,195 209 214 403 3,182 585 5,197 405	59 17 3 4 6 17 12	166 1 3 8 69 1 80	11,878 1,987 1,395 1,183 2,401 1,414 3,280 218	10,361 210 217 411 3,251 586 5,277 409	22,239 2,197 1,612 1,594 5,652 2,000 8,557 627	13,596 2,293 1,645 1,451 2,859 1,525 3,578 245	229 246 475 3,493 640 5,690 459	24,828 2,522 1,891 1,926 6,352 2,165 9,268 704
Public Administration	1,190 10,728 4,164 6,564	2,001 1,026 975	3 66 2 64	7 24 3 21	1,193 10,794 4,166 6,628	2,025 1,029 996	1,672 12,819 5,195 7,624	1,286 11,932 4,718 7,214	510 2,204 1,134 1,070	1,796 14,136 5,852 8,284
Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Religion Other Professional and Business Services	2,844 106 694 75 1,011 79 879	4,139 58 858 132 2,758 33 300	23 1 7 1 5 - 9	36 1 8 - 11 1 15	2,867 107 701 76 1,016 79 888	4,175 59 866 132 2,769 34 315	7,024 7,042 166 1,567 208 3,785 113 1,203	3,064 116 737 86 1,111 91 923	4,452 62 936 139 2,955 38 322	7,516 178 1,673 225 4,066 129 1,245
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services	2,382 1,322 5,421 386 126 125 150 613 905	16,746 1,438 553 9,420 1,090 316 144 1,240 2,175 370	58 11 4 21 — 2 2 2 — 12 6	296 35 15 131 9 1 2 5 93 5	11,488 2,393 1,326 5,442 386 128 127 150 625 911	17,042 1,473 568 9,551 1,099 317 146 1,245 2,268 375	28,530 3,866 1,894 14,993 1,485 445 273 1,395 2,893 1,286	143 147 171 701 982	18,328 1,510 579 10,014 1,257 342 168 1,444 2,588 426	30,715 3,991 2,040 15,895 1,677 485 315 1,615 3,289 1,408
- Ex-Service Personnel Not Classified by Industry	2,101 7,075 135,601	7,614 72,302	17,787	11,741	2,101 7,075 153,388	7,614 84,043	2,293 14,689 237,431	2,275 8,037 174,730	91,673	2,477 16,240 266,403

<sup>\*</sup> The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,763 males and 275 females in Great Britain and 3,712 males and 308 females in the United Kingdom).

(4478)

# Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the four-week periods ended 4th April and 2nd May, 1956, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

器 加 目	4th	eks ended April, 956	2nd	eks ended May, 956	Total Number of Placings, 15th Dec
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1955, to 2nd May, 1956 (20 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	117,037 16,316	159,232 54,269	131,231 21,912	158,588 50,658	617,454 91,007
over	54,127 17,523	103,945 72,940	64,355 19,898	102,673 68,409	291,915 89,307
Total	205,003	390,386	237,396	380,328	1,089,683

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

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

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 2nd May, 1956, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 2nd May, 1956.

Of the total of 117,037 men placed in employment during the four weeks ended 4th April, 1956, 25,356 (21.6 per cent.) were aged 40 and over, of whom 1,463 were aged 65 and over. Among the 54,127 women placed in employment during the same period 12,763 (23.6 per cent.) were aged 40 and over, of whom 777 were aged 60 and over.

- 1 Tele   1						1			Mark States	abrillings.
施工技术胜过数 1			d 2nd May,			Numbe		Vacancies rend May, 195		filled at
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining	951	769	893	116	2,729	18,657	1,865	370	388	21,280
	1,377	1,677	23	28	3,105	5,422	1,105	49	48	6,624
	813	1,637	10	16	2,476	4,314	1,005	23	19	5,361
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3,496	540	896	200	5,132	2,297	1,448	1,050	1,135	5,930
	3,232	357	1,380	525	5,494	3,437	654	1,593	1,178	6,862
	4,959	639	494	124	6,216	4,728	1,181	450	388	6,747
	16,185	3,014	4,848	1,035	25,082	20,293	5,132	4,581	2,961	32,967
	4,806	307	138	11	5,262	2,500	228	42	18	2,788
	9,422	2,360	2,393	649	14,824	14,459	4,147	2,349	2,036	22,991
	1,957	347	2,317	375	4,996	3,334	757	2,190	907	7,188
Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Textiles	6,677	1,699	1,492	418	10,286	14,403	2,341	1,852	1,083	19,679
	3,562	779	2,209	485	7,035	3,129	2,048	1,944	1,649	8,770
	568	220	520	146	1,454	1,052	704	651	837	3,244
	3,096	459	3,108	1,507	8,170	2,109	2,913	8,194	7,369	20,585
	744	91	1,009	319	2,163	574	1,055	3,110	2,266	7,005
	823	82	624	262	1,791	564	818	2,089	1,693	5,164
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear) Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing	256	106	276	104	742	271	411	516	712	1,910
	765	427	3,157	2,497	6,846	1,101	2,101	14,024	9,381	26,607
	5,648	1,101	5,882	1,642	14,273	2,903	1,672	3,725	3,054	11,354
	2,006	925	655	213	3,799	1,496	1,450	679	872	4,497
	1,118	565	1,217	985	3,885	1,350	1,130	1,400	3,137	7,017
	788	187	777	464	2,216	605	334	849	1,173	2,961
	330	378	440	521	1,669	745	796	551	1,964	4,056
Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting	1,892	265	1,499	412	4,068	1,148	536	1,249	978	3,911
	41,334	2,786	266	148	44,534	22,605	3,790	402	622	27,419
	28,845	2,171	170	98	31,284	17,801	3,096	255	421	21,573
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	2,045	129	78	52	2,304	1,487	365	122	117	2,091
	10,017	1,083	1,505	459	13,064	24,911	3,380	2,314	993	31,598
	7,365	2,922	8,762	5,559	24,608	6,969	10,760	11,621	17,412	46,762
	431	54	490	343	1,318	913	871	1,211	1,946	4,941
	6,235	308	1,962	321	8,826	9,380	687	3,733	919	14,719
	1,827	94	1,412	205	3,538	5,103	223	2,618	516	8,460
	4,408	214	550	116	5,288	4,277	464	1,115	403	6,259
Professional Services	1,562	235	3,776	733	6,306	2,403	2,191	7,360	4,000	15,954
	6,454	853	18,967	1,846	28,120	6,124	1,923	33,583	7,230	48,860
	608	150	598	69	1,425	531	443	934	341	2,249
	4,549	273	13,147	533	18,502	3,889	565	19,999	1,949	26,402
	565	260	1,631	555	3,011	401	335	2,395	1,729	4,860
Grand Total	131,231	21,912	64,355	19,898	237,396	158,588	50,658	102,673	68,409	380,328

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 2nd May, 1956, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

Region		Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
Primar Service Concert Books		Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		31,522 7,165 7,025 6,882 12,011 9,207 11,019 19,963 8,164 12,321 5,952	32,950 12,675 12,276 12,329 20,041 15,426 12,463 16,316 7,554 8,830 7,728	5,252 1,247 1,027 1,004 1,939 1,529 1,659 3,110 1,681 2,236 1,228	13,407 3,089 2,422 1,958 7,461 5,354 6,053 5,665 1,659 2,472 1,118	18,177 3,657 3,072 3,083 5,356 3,370 4,743 9,877 3,661 6,900 2,459	36,390 6,989 5,274 4,891 6,824 6,667 7,754 14,685 3,585 6,194 3,420	3,998 1,264 1,021 1,210 1,819 1,560 1,507 2,611 1,582 2,145 1,181	21,268 3,907 2,717 2,616 6,589 6,846 7,251 8,237 2,701 5,196 1,081	58,949 13,333 12,145 12,179 21,125 15,666 18,928 35,561 15,088 23,602 10,820	104,015 26,660 22,689 21,794 40,915 34,293 33,521 44,903 15,499 22,692 13,347
Great Britain	8	131,231	158,588	21,912	50,658	64,355	102,673	19,898	68,409	237,396	380,328

# Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 24th March, 1956, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

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

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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 4 weeks ended 24th March, 1956

Industry	men	er of Ernts per inployed	100 at	Los: em	aber of less and of ses per ployed ing of p	other 100 at	Industry	men	per of Er nts per nployed ning of	100 at	charge Loss em	ber of I es and o es per l ployed a ing of p	ther 100 at
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	The contraction of the second	М.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.7	3.1	2.8	3.1	4.3	3.4	Textiles	2.4	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.7	3.4
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.5	3.8	2.6	2.9	3.8	3.0	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc.	3·1 2·2 3·0	3·4 2·5 3·5	3·3 2·4 3·3	3·7 2·9 3·6	3·9 3·0 4·5	3·8 2·9 4·1
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2.5	3·1 3·1	2·8 2·4	2.9	4.1	3·6 3·3	Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and	2.1	3.8	2.5	2.1	3.4	2.4
Glass (other than Containers) Glass Containers	3·4 1·2	3·2 1·0	3.4	3.0	4.0	3.2	Silk Linen and Soft Hemp	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.3	3.6
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.9	5.2	4.1	Jute	3.6	4.2	3.9	3.8	5.4	3.6
hemicals and Allied Trades	2.0	2.7	2.1	1.8	2.8	2.1	Hosiery Lace	1.6	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.1	2·9 4·1 3·0
Coke Ovens and By-Product						Midlam	Carpets	0·9 1·6 3·0	1·1 2·9 4·4	1·0 2·5 4·0	2·4 2·2 3·8	3·6 3·4 4·7	3.0
Works	1.6	2.0	1·6 2·2 2·7	1·8 1·9 1·8	1·7 2·4 3·1	1·8 2·0 2·5	Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc Other Textile Industries	1.9	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.3
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. Explosives and Fireworks	2·1 1·2 2·3	3·1 2·7 3·6	1.8	1.3	2.8	1.9	Other Textile Industries	20				(2000)	
Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	1.5	2.4	1.8	1.7	3.2	2·2 2·3 1·0	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	1.7	2.8	2.1	2.5	3.4	2.8
Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.1	2.7	Leather Tanning and Dressing	1.4	2.3	1.6	2.6	3.5	3.6
fetal Manufacture	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.2	3.1	2.3	Fur	3.3	3.4	3.4	1.9	3.1	2.5
Blast Furnaces	1.9	2.8	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.6	Clothing	2.1	2.9	2.7	2.3	3.3	3.0
etc	2.0	2.2	2.0	3.3	2·1 3·6	1.7	Tailoring	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.6	3.4
Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.4	2.8	1.6	1.7	3.2	1.9	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.0
Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	2:1	Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries	1·8 1·8 1·6	2·8 3·2 2·4	2·4 2·9 2·0	2·4 2·4 2·0	3·0 3·5 2·6	2·8 3·3 2·3
ngineering and Electrical Goods	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.2	4.6	2.8	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes Repair of Boots and Shoes	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.0
Marine Engineering	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.1	Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.1	5.4	4.1	2.9	5.0	3.8
Agricultural Machinery Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers'	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.7	2.0	1.9	Grain Milling	2.4	4.8	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.:
Small Tools Stationary Engines	2.2	3.4	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.0	Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits	3.8	5.9	4.6	3.6	4.2	3.1
Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms		2.8	2.0	2.1	1.1	1.9	Meat and Meat Products Milk Products	3.9	6.1	3.6	3.3	4·6 3·8	3.
Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.3	2·6 3·2	2.4	Sugar and Glucose	3.5	5.1	3.9	3.1	4.6	2.
Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables	1.9	3.1	2.2	1.7	3.6	2.2	Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries	2.5	6.7	5.6	4.2	8.4	3.
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	2.0	4.4	3.0	1.8	2.9	2.2	Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling	3.4	4.8	2·8 3·7 5·7	3.5	2·9 4·0 4·6	3.
Wireless Apparatus : Wireless Valves and Electric	1.8	1.9	1.9	4.3	10.3	7.0	Other Drink Industries	1.0	8.8	1.4	3.1	2.4	3.1
Batteries and Accumulators	1.6 2.5 2.3	9.8	1·9 5·7 2·6	3·5 2·9 2·9	6·5 6·4 4·7	5·1 4·4 3·7	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.2	3.0	2.4	4.0	4.6	4.
Other Electrical Goods		3.0					Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	2.4	3.8	2.6	3.4	4.4	3.
ehicles	1.8	2.7	2.0	2.1	3.7	2.3	Furniture and Unholstery	1.6	2·3 4·2 4·6	1.8	5.0	4·9 3·4	3.
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc	1.6	2.3	1.7	2.3	3.8	2.5	Shop and Office Fitting	Maria San		3.5	3.5	4.1	3.
Manufacture and Repair of Air- craft	2.0	2.7	2.1	1.5	2.5	1.7	Manufactures	2.6	3.4	2.8	2.7	4.2	3.
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories	2.3	2.7	2.4	3.0	5.1	3.5	Paper and Printing	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.8	3.7	3.
Locomotive Manufacture Railway Carriages and Wagons	1.1	2.5	1.2	1.3	2.7	1.4	Paper and Board	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.5	1.
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	2.4	3.6	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.4	Wallpaper	2.0	3.5	2.9	2·7 2·9 2·7	4.4	3.
Ietal Goods not elsewhere specified	2.6	3.6	3.0	2.9	4.5	3.5	Other Manufactures of Paper Printing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, etc	2.7	2.1	2.6	4.9	4.5	4.
Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc	2·4 2·5 2·3	3.8	2.9	2.4	4.6	3·3 3·3 2·2	Other Fritting, ctc	0.00					
Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures	2.3	3·3 2·6 3·5	2.4	2.1	3.2	2.4	Other Manufacturing Industries	2.1	3.4	2.6	3.2	4.7	4.
Hollow-ware	2·3 2·1 2·4	3.7	2.8	2·4 2·4 2·1 2·1 3·1 2·9	5.4	4·3 3·5	Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc	1.8	3.0	2.2	3.1	4.4	3.
Other Metal Industries	2.9	3.8	3.2	3.4	4.4	3.7	Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Re-	1.4	2.2	1.8	2.1	4.3	3:
recision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.0	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.8	2.8	quisites	1.8	4·1 5·1	3.3	3.4	5.3	4.
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	2.0	3.2	2.4	1.9	3.2	2.4	Production of Cinematograph Films	2.4	3.2	2.5	5.2	2.2	4.
Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, etc	2.0	1.7	1.8	2·2 2·2 4·1	4.3	3.2		2.8	3.5	3.1	3.6	4.7	3.1
Musical Instruments	1.6	2.6	1.8	4.1	4.5	4.2	All the above Industries	2.2	3.2	2.5	2.5	4.0	3.

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 28th April was 705,900, compared with 704,900 for the five weeks ended 31st March and 708,700 for the four weeks ended 30th April, 1955. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed\* were 635,100 in April, 632,500 in March, 1956, and 638,000 in April, 1955; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in April, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with March, 1956, and April, 1955. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

	Average numbers of wage-earners	Increase (+) compared with	or decrease (-) the average for
Division‡	on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 28th April, 1956	5 weeks ended 31st March, 1956	4 weeks ended 30th April, 1955
North Eastern North Western	nd 47,600 102,700 138,900 59,400 102,200 57,100 106,200 7,100	+ 200 + 200 + 200 + 200 + 200	+ 400 + 400 - 1,800 + 200 + 200 - 1,100 - 2,200 + 500
England and Wales	621,200	+ 800	- 3,400
Scotland	84,700	+ 200	+ 600
Great Britain	705,900	+ 1,000	- 2,800

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of April, about 6,340 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,280; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 1,060. During the five weeks of March there was a net increase of 1,090.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.65 in April, 4.84 in March, and 4.55 in April, 1955. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.16, 5.37 and 5.02.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in April, and in March, 1956, and April, 1955. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

#### Absence Percentage (five-day week)

- 1	April, 1956	March, 1956	April, 1955		
Coal-face Workers: Voluntary Involuntary	5·42	5·37	5·57		
	9·46	10·19	9·36		
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	4·05	4·03	4·10		
	8·49	9·45	8·37		

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3·34 tons in April, the same figure as in the previous month, compared with 3·24 tons in April, 1955.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was  $1\cdot 23$  tons in April; for March, 1956, and April, 1955, the figures were  $1\cdot 24$  tons and  $1\cdot 21$  tons, respectively.

\* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal oard. These number approximately 5,400.
† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

# Employment Insured Persons Absent from **Industrial Injury**

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 15th May, 1956, and the corresponding figures for 17th April, 1956, and 17th May, 1955. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who 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.

		all wall	39/35		Thou	sands			
3 17 34 3	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to								
	1.6	Sickness	enorestition faction pas	Ind	ustrial In	jury			
Region	15th May, 1956	17th Apr., 1956	17th May, 1955	15th May, 1956	17th Apr., 1956	17th May, 1955			
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	87·6 71·7 43·1 34·4 48·4 76·4 52·9 80·2 147·6 64·5 111·5 62·7	92·1 75·4 44·6 36·2 50·3 79·2 54·5 83·2 153·3 66·1 112·7 65·5	87·9 72·2 42·1 34·0 47·9 76·6 52·8 80·6 146·9 64·0 110·0 61·8	3·8 3·3 2·0 1·6 2·2 4·6 4·9 7·8 7·5 7·6 6·6	3·7 3·4 2·0 1·6 2·1 4·3 4·7 7·3 7·0 7·2 7·6 6·7	3.6 3.3 1.9 1.6 2.1 4.4 4.8 7.9 6.8 7.2 7.4 6.1			
Total, Great Britain	881 · 0	912.9	876.7	59 · 1	57.6	57.2			

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

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness represented 4.4 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 30th April, 1956, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	784	141	925
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,254 611	228 84	1,482 695

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 30th April, 1956, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 71,260.

# Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in May was 117, compared with 90 (revised figure) in the previous month and 100 (revised figure) in May, 1955. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 8 fatal accidents were reported in May, compared with 5 in the previous month and 21 in May, 1955. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for May, 1956.

Mines and Quarries*		WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
Under Coal Mines Act:	3622	SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
Underground 2	23	Аст, 1937
	3	Charge of Lamenta Adam (Mary 1985)
Ouarries	7	Docks, Wharves, Quays
Metalliferous Mines		and Ships 5
Metallicious Millos	200	Building Operations 20
Property of the party of th	33	Works of Engineering
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 3	00	Construction 6
	-	Warehouses
Factories		warenouses
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-		TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 71
tery and Glass	4	IOIAL, FACIORIES ACT /1
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	1	
Metal Extracting and		
Refining	7	Dellary Comice
Metal Conversion and		Railway Service
Founding (including		Brakesmen, Goods Guards 1
Rolling Mills and Tube		Engine Drivers, Motor-
Moling Wills and Tube	8	men 2 Firemen 2
Making)	0	Firemen 2
Engineering, Locomotive	9550	Labourers 2
Building, Boilermaking,	2	Mechanics 1
etc	3	Permanent Way Men 2
Railway and Tramway	1	Porters
Carriages, Motor and	323	Shunters
Other Vehicles and Air-		Other Grades 3
craft Manufacture	1	Contractors' Servants
Shipbuilding	7	Contractors bervants
Other Metal Trades	1	TOTAL RAILWAY SERVICE 13
Cotton		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 13
*** 1 *** 1 01 . 11 .		T ( ) ( ) 117
Other Textile Manufacture		Total (excluding Seamen) 117
Textile Printing, Bleaching		
and Dyeing	1	
Tanning, Currying, etc		
Food and Drink	3	Seamen
General Woodwork and		Trading Vessels 8
		Fishing Vessels
	2	1 13111118 1 033013
Paper, Printing, etc	2002009	TOTAL SEAMEN 8
Rubber Trades	.:	TOTAL, SEAMEN 8
	2	Total (including Common) 125
Electrical Stations		Total (including Seamen) 125
Other Industries		TOU LIST MARIEN COLUMN

## Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases		I. Cases—continued	
Lead Poisoning	SECOND	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	
Operatives engaged in :	179,24	Pitch and Tar	13
Plumbing and Soldering Other contact with		Mineral Oil	1
Molten Lead Electric Accumulator	1	TOTAL	14
Works.	2	ine mare filescen the St office.	-
Other Industries	1	Chrome Ulceration	
SHIP A SECURE TRANSPORT PRINTS	-	Manuf. of Bichromates	15
TOTAL	4	Chromium Plating	7
		Other Industries	1
Phosphorus Poisoning	2	TOTAL	23
Foxic Anaemia	1	Total, Cases	47
		converse of 23d at boar records	
Anthrax		II. Deaths	
Wool		Epitheliomatous Ulceration	
Hides and Skins	1	(Skin Cancer)	
Other Industries	2	Pitch and Tar	1
	-	the state of the second state of the	-
TOTAL	3	TOTAL	- Long
after other and a second second	1000	(C) 11 (C)	

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 2nd June, 1956.

## 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

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 oversea vacancies.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 14th May was 3,453\*; this figure included 2,713 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 740 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 17th April and 14th May (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies	outstanding at 17th April	41.50		alaby a	5,351
***	notified during period		19.19		559
,,	filled during period			***	131
,, MB	cancelled or withdrawn		9		543
81 20000	unfilled at 14th May	00.33	370.223	2 20 3	5,236
OFFICE PROPERTY.					

#### **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.

off Scotland.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 14th May was 13,363†, consisting of 12,182 men and 1,181 women. The registrants included 4,901 men and 563 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 7,281 men and 618 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 U	nemployed	In Emp	Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
London Northern Scottish	3,676 865 360	421 79 63	4,526 1,963 792	443 97 78	9,066 3,004 1,293
Total	4,901	563	7,281	618	13,363

During the period 17th April to 14th May, 1956, there were new registrations by 1,288 men and 205 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,318 men and 212 women were withdrawn.

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

17th April	and 14th May.			Men‡	Women
Vacancies	outstanding at 17th April			2,319	264
,,,,	notified during period			747	109
,,	cancelled or withdrawn du	ring p	eriod	478	56
Tarlo ne, secolo	filled during period			259	25
,,	unfilled at 14th May			2,329	292

† These figures include 1,729 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit but exclude 88 persons registered for oversea employment only. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

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

# WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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# Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

#### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in May

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics\*, the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during May resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £412,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 985,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected merchant seamen, certain engineering, supplies and motor transport grades employed in the Post Office, skilled workers employed in general printing, and in licensed non-residential establishments. Others receiving increases included workers employed in paper board manufacture, retail newsagency, and in hairdressing.

There were increases of 15s. to £3 according to occupation for Merchant Navy deck, engine-room ratings and catering department workers employed on monthly rates, and of 4s. 1d. to 10s. 6d. for those on weekly rates. Certain engineering, supplies and motor transport grades in the Post Office received increases of 4s. to 14s. a week according to age and occupation. For certain craftsmen employed in general printing new basic craft rates were agreed, resulting in a minimum increase of 29s. a week. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Catering Wages Act for workpeople employed in licensed non-residential establishments were increased by 10s. a week for male workers 21 years or over, by 8s. for barmaids 21 years or over and by proportionate amounts for younger workers.

In paper and paper board making there were increases of  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour for men 21 years and over on day work, of  $2\frac{3}{4}d$ . an hour for those on shift work and of  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour for women 18 years and over. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in the retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades were increased by 10s. a week for shop managers and manageresses, by 8s. 6d., 13s. 6d. or 14s. 6d. a week, according to age and area, for other male workers 21 years or over, by 6s. 6d., 10s. 6d. or 11s. 6d. for female workers 21 years or over and by 8s. 6d. a week for transport workers.

Of the total increase of £412,000, about £167,000 was the result

of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £105,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts and the Catering Wages Act; about £100,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial

Councils or other joint bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £23,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices and the remainder was the result of arbitration awards.

#### Changes in January-May, 1956

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

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
A single P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	792.000	£ 200
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	782,000	296,200
Mining and Quarrying Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Pro-	426,000	282,700
durate ather than Coal	209,500	75,400
Chaminals and Allied Tonday	213,000	
	220,000	100,000
Metal Manufacture Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	220,000	107,700
Valiates	2,598,000	1,364,800
Motel Goods not elemphone specified	2,390,000	1,304,000
Tautiles	518,000	135,300
Tasthan Tasthan Canda and Poss	310,000	133,300
Clastina	243,500	127,700
Pard Driels and Tabassa	303,000	127,800
Manufactures of Wand and Cork	180,500	46,700
Description of Description	281,000	272,200
Other Manufacturing Industries	31,500	15,800
Duilding and Contracting	1,244,000	780,600
C Blastaisites and Water	241,000	173,100
The state of Communication	1,006,500	499,500
Distributive Trades	1,139,000	514,100
	935,500	
Public Administration	398,000	478,900 148,900
Miscellaneous Services	390,000	140,900
Total	10,970,000	5,547,400
	The second secon	CONTRACTOR MANAGEMENT

In the corresponding months of 1955 there was a net increase of £3,924,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 9,982,000 workpeople.

#### HOURS OF LABOUR

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

(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.)

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying	Cumberland (8)	16 Apr. 28 May	Iron-ore miners do.	Increase in ad hoc additions of 1s. 8d. a shift, resulting in additions ranging from 6s. to 6s. 10d. a shift for men, with half the appropriate amounts for youths.  Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 3d. a shift (7s. 11d. to 8s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by
	West Cumberland (9)	do.	Limestone quarrymen	1½d. (3s. 11½d. to 4s. 1d.) for boys.§  Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 3d. a shift (8s. to 8s. 3d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1½d. (4s. to 4s. 1½d.) for boys.
	Cleveland (8)	7 May	Ironstone mine workers	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 2.4d. a shift (8s. 8.4d. to 8s. 10.8d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1.2d. (4s. 4.2d. to 4s. 5.4d.) for boys under 18.
	North Lincolnshire	6 May	Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased; by 2.6d. a shift (6s. 9.9d. to 7s. 0.5d.) for men, by 1.95d. (5s. 1.42d. to 5s. 3.37d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.3d. (3s. 4.95d. to 3s. 6.25d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants, and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased; by 2.72d. a shift (6s. 6.88d. to 6s. 9.6d.) for men, by 2.04d. (4s. 11.16d. to 5s. 1.2d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.36d. (3s. 3.44d. to 3s. 4.8d.) for boys under 18.¶
	South and West Durham	7 May	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 2d. a shift (6s. 11d. to 7s. 1d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (3s. 5½d. to 3s. 6½d.) for boys under 18.
	Portland	16 Apr.	Craftsmen and labourers employed in limestone masonry works	Increase of 2½d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 4s. 3½d. an hour, labourers 3s. 9d.
	Laime webset	pariod i	Workpeople employed in lime- stone quarries	Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Rates after change: day workers (working individually) 4s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, day workers (working collectively in piecework quarry) 4s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., pieceworkers' minimum rate 4s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., other day workers and labourers 3s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	Various districts in England (12)	Beginning of first full pay week com- mencing on or after 26 Apr.	Workpeople employed in chalk quarrying (other than the manufacture of cement) and the production of lime and whiting from chalk	Increases of 2½d. an hour for men, and of 1d. to 2d., according to age, for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change for able-bodied men; London area (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross) 3s. 6½d. an hour, areas other than London 3s. 4½d.

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

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

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

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

¶ Wages are subject to a war bonus of 10s. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 5s. for boys.

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

#### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying (continued)	Great Britain (14)	First full pay period on or after 7 May	Workpeople employed in the production of ballast sand (other than moulding and refractory sand) and gravel aggregates for use in concrete and in building construction and roadmaking, and drivers of vehicles operating under "C" licences employed in the haulage of such materials	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in basic rates for men other than watchmen, of proportional amounts for youths and boys, and of 1s. 3d. a shift for watchmen. Basic rates after change: labourers—class 1 districts 3s. 5d. an hour, class 2 3s. 4d.; "C" class licence drivers—vehicles under 12 tons gross laden weight—class 1 districts 3s. $7\frac{3}{2}$ d. an hour, class 2 3s. $6\frac{3}{2}$ d., over 12 tons 3s. 9d., 3s. 8d.; watchmen—class 1 districts 21s. 6d. a shift, class 2 20s. 6d.
Building Brick and Allied Industries	England and Wales (certain districts)* (16)	Beginning of first full pay period following 25 Apr.†	Workpeople employed in making building and engineering bricks (other than glazed bricks), hollow clay blocks, roofing and flooring tiles (unglazed), chimney pots and finials	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an houri n minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. for adult female timeworkers, and of varying amounts for younger workers. Minimum basic rate after change for men 21 years and over 3s. $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour; occupational differential rates continue unchanged as plussages to the new minimum rate; kilnburners and boilerfiremen employed on continuous shift work 29s. 10d. a shift; road vehicle drivers to be paid the appropriate hourly rate specified in Road Haulage Wages Order R.H.(18) dated 8th March, 1945, plus 1s. $9\frac{1}{4}$ d.; women 18 years and over 2s. $5\frac{3}{4}$ d.
	Southern Counties (18–19)	Beginning of first full pay period following 25 Apr.;	Workpeople employed in making building and engineering bricks (other than glazed, stock, Fletton, sandlime and cement bricks), roofing and flooring tiles (unglazed), terracotta (unglazed), agricultural drain pipes (unglazed), chimney pots and finials	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. for adult female timeworkers, and of varying amounts for younger workers; piecework rates to be such as will enable pieceworkers of average ability to earn a minimum of 25 per cent. above the amount they would earn during the same period if employed at the appropriate day-work rate including the relative job differential. Minimum rate after change for men 21 years and over 3s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour; plus rates for graded workers and other operators engaged on recognised piecework and/or payments by results continue unchanged; kilnburners and boilerfiremen employed on continuous shift work—8-hour shifts 29s. $10d$ , $10\frac{1}{2}$ -hour shifts 39s. 2d. (inclusive of differential and shift allowance); women 18 years and over 2s. $5\frac{3}{2}$ d. an hour.
	Great Britain (21)	Beginning of first full pay period following 23 Apr.§	Workpeople employed in making salt glazed and sanitary fireclay ware	Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 2d. for adult female timeworkers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; flat-rate increase to pieceworkers of the same amount for each clock hour worked as is payable to timeworkers employed at the same works. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over 3s. 4d. an hour, kiln-burners (including makers-up but excluding burners responsible for salting and finishing processes) and boilerfiremen employed on continuous shift work 29s. 8d. a shift (inclusive of differential of 2½d. an hour and shift allowance of 2d. an hour), kilnburners' labourers (including slack wheelers) employed on continuous shift work 29s. (inclusive of differential of 1½d. an hour and shift allowance of 2d. an hour); women 20 years and over 2s. 7½d. an hour.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)	6 May	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast furnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased¶ by 2·6d. a shift (6s. 9·9d. to 7s. 0·5d. for shift-rated workers), or by 0·35d. an hour (11·17d. to 11·52d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1·95d. a shift (5s. 1·42d. to 5s. 3·37d.) or by 0·26d. an hour (8·38d. to 8·64d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1·3d. a shift (3s. 4·95d. to 3s. 6·25d.) or by 0·18d. an hour (5·58d. to 5·76d.) for boys and for girls doing boys work.
Chemicals, etc., Manufacture	Great Britain (36)	First pay week beginning on or after 30 Jan.**	Skilled engineers and apprentices employed on maintenance work in the heavy chemical industry and in class I firms in the fertiliser industry	Increases of 3½d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for men: London district 4s. 4¾d. an hour elsewhere 4s. 3½d.
	do.	do.	Building trade craftsmen and apprentices employed in heavy chemical works	Increases of 3½d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for craftsmen: London (within a radius o 12 miles from Charing Cross) 4s. 5d. an hour, (between 12 and 15 miles from Charing Cross) 4s. 4½d., elsewhere 4s. 3½d. Chemical plumbers and lead burners continue to receive 2d. an hour above these rates.
	Great Britain (certain firms) (37)	23 Jan.††	Engineering and building trade craftsmen, coopers, wheelwrights and wagon repairers employed in the heavy chemical industry	Increases of 3½d. an hour in standard rates for craftsmen, of 3½d. or 3d. for other adult workers, with consequential increases for apprentices. Rates after change include: patternmakers, template makers, boilermakers and chemical plumbers 4s. 4½d. an hour, building craftsmen, fitters, blacksmiths electricians, etc., 4s. 3½d., planers, slotters, holders-up, etc., 4s. 2½d., cold sawyers, hand drillers, strikers, etc., 3s. 11½d., screwers, cutting-off machinists etc., 3s. 9d.
	United Kingdom	Beginning of pay week containing 3 May‡‡	Workpeople employed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority	New uniform national minimum wage rates introduced as follows:—canteer grades, kitchen porters (male) 130s. a week, canteen assistants (female 102s. 6d.; hostel grades, general hands (male) 96s., (female) 67s. 6d.; othe workers, skilled grades 189s., non-skilled grades (male) 156s., non-skilled grades (female) 124s. 9d., female cleaners 119s. 2d.
Soap, Candle and Edible Fat Manufacture	Great Britain (40)	Pay day in week com- mencing 28 May	Men, women and juveniles	Increases in minimum rates of 10s. or 7s. a week, according to classification of firm, for men 21 years and over, of 7s. or 5s. for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—class "A" firms 156s. 6d. a week, class "B" 146s. 6d.; women 20 years and over—class "A" 109s., class "B" 105s.; youths and boys 57s. at 15, rising to 141s. class "A" or 133s. class "B" at 20½ and under 21; girls 57s. at 15, rising to 106s. class "A" or 102s. class "B" at 19 and under 20.
Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture	Great Britain (41)	30 Apr.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 10s. a week in mininum rates for adult male workers, and o proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after chang include: adult male general labourers, grade 1 districts 156s. 6d. a week grade 2 154s. 6d., grade 3 152s. 6d., grade 4 150s. 6d., Scotland 156s. 6d. minimum rates for women 18 years and over employed in sack shop, packin small bags, sweeping, cleaning (machinery excepted) and mess room attendance is 70 per cent. of the minimum adult male rate.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (42)		Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased¶ by 2·6d. a shi (6s. 9·9d. to 7s. 0·5d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·35d. an hour (11·17· to 11·52d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women and youtlemployed on men's work, by 1·95d. a shift (5s. 1·42d. to 5s. 3·37d.) or be 0·26d. an hour (8·38d. to 8·64d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1·3d. a shift (3s. 4·95d. to 3·6·25d.) or by 0·18d. an hour (5·58d. to 5·76d.) for boys and for girls doir boys' work.
Highered with bear place basic rates	West of Scotland	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 May	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, ex- cluding those engaged on maintenance work	(6s. 10d. to 7s. 1d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usu

part of South Western Counties and North and South Wales.

† This agreement was made in May, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

‡ These increases were agreed in May, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

§ These increases were the result of an award of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal dated 23rd May, 1956, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

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

\*\* The increase for engineers was the result of an arbitration award dated 16th May, with retrospective effect to the date shown, and that for building trade workers was agreed in May with retrospective effect. They do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

†† The increase for engineering craftsmen was the result of an arbitration award dated 16th May, with retrospective effect to the date shown, and those for other craftsmen were agreed in May with retrospective effect; they apply to workpeople employed by firms (other than the metal group) which are constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

‡‡ Arrear payments, to be settled locally, will be paid from 15th December, 1955.

#### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain* (43)	7 May	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2.6d. a shift (6s. 9.9d. to 7s. 0.5d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 1.95d. (5s. 1.42d. to 5s. 3.37d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.3d. (3s. 4.95d. to 3s. 6.25d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain‡ (43)	6 May	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2.6d. a shift (6s. 9.9d. to 7s. 0.5d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.35d. an hour (11.17d. to 11.52d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 1.95d. a shift (5s. 1.42d. to 5s. 3.37d.) or by 0.26d. an hour (8.38d. to 8.64d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.3d. a shift (3s. 4.95d. to 3s. 6.25d.) or by 0.18d. an hour (5.58d. to 5.76d.) for those under 18.
The second secon	Great Britain‡ (43)  North-East Coast	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills  Iron puddlers, millmen, semiskilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain‡	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 0.35d. an hour (11.17d. to 11.52d.) for craftsmen, by 0.26d. (8.38d. to 8.64d.) for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0.18d. (5.58d. to 5.76d.) for apprentices under 18.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	27 May	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 3.9d. a shift (7s. 0.5d. to 7s. 4.4d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 2.925d. (5s. 3.375d. to 5s. 6.3d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 1.95d. (3s. 6.25d. to 3s. 8.2d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland	Pay period beginning 28 May	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 4·2d. a shift (7s. 5·6d. to 7s. 9·8d.) for men, by 3·15d. (5s. 7·2d. to 5s. 10·35d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 2·1d. (3s. 8·8d. to 3s. 10·9d.) for boys under 18.
	of toward to end of the		6-shift workers	The existing cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.57d. an hour for men, by 0.43d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.29d. for boys under 18.
	South-West Wales (43)	6 May	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and car- penters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2.6d. a shift (5s. 8.9d. to 5s. 11.5d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1.95d. (4s. 3.67d. to 4s. 5.62d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1.3d. (2s. 10.45d. to 2s. 11.75d.) for youths under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire§ (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at iron and steel works	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2.4d. a shift (5s. to 5s. 2.4d. for skilled craftsmen, and 6s. 3d. to 6s. 5.4d. for other men) for men and women 18 years and over, and by 1.2d. (2s. 6d. to 2s. 7.2d. or 3s. 1.5d. to 3s. 2.7d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire (43)	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2.6d. a shift (6s. 9.9d. to 7s. 0.5d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1.95d. (5s. 1.42d. to 5s. 3.37d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 1.3d. (3s. 4.95d. to 3s. 6.25d.) for workers under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2.32d. a shift (6s. 9.78d. to 7s. 0.1d.) for men, by 1.546d. (4s. 6.496d. to 4s. 8.042d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1.16d. (3s. 4.89d. to 3s. 6.05d.) for boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	7 May	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 2.6d. a shift (6s. 9.9d. to 7s. 0.5d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 1.95d. (5s. 1.42d. to 5s. 3.37d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.3d. (3s. 4.95d. to 3s. 6.25d.) for those under 18.
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain (211)	Beginning of pay week containing 5 Mar.	Female workers paid on an engineering basis (except women whose rates are re- lated to men's rates)	Increases of 8s. 6d. a week for female workers 18 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Consolidated minimum time rates after change: 47s. 10d. a week at 15 years, rising to 113s. at 21 and over.
Vehicle Building	United Kingdom (54-55)	Beginning of first full pay week com- mencing on or after 13 Apr.	Adult male and female workers employed on the manufac- ture and repair of plastics bodies	New basic minimum rates adopted as follows: men employed on final erection and alignment 4s. 13d. an hour; on fabrication of plastics components 3s. 93d.; women employed as fabricators of plastics components 3s. 33d.
Railway Workshops	Great Britain (excluding Great Central Section of the former L.N.E.R.)	16 Jan.¶	Adult female workers and male and female juveniles	Existing rates increased by 7 per cent. Rates after change include: women 21 years and over employed on women's work—group 1 occupations, London 124s. a week, other districts 122s., group 2 122s., 120s., group 3 119s. 6d., 117s. 6d., group 4 117s., 115s., group 5 115s., 113s.; women on labouring work 112s. 6d., 110s. 6d.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley	First pay day in May	Men, women and juveniles	Increases† of 6d. a week for men, and of 4d. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 years and over 142s. 8d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 106s. 8d., cutting and stitching 97s. 2d.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture	Great Britain (95) (234)	4 May	Men, women and juveniles	Increases in general minimum time rates of 9s. a week (or 2·4d. an hour) for men 21 years or over, of 6s. (or 1·6d.) for women 18 or over, except late entrants, and of proportional amounts for younger workers and late entrants; increase of 6s. 6d. (or 1·74d.) in piecework basis time rate for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over 129s. a week (2s. 10·4d. an hour), youths and boys 43s. (11·73d.) at under 16, rising to 107s. (2s. 4·53d.) at 20; women 18 years or over except late entrants 85s. (1s. 10·66d.), girls 40s. 9d. (11·11d.) at under 16, rising to 65s. (1s. 5·33d.) at 17, late entrants 55s. 3d. (1s. 2·73d.) during 1st three months service, rising to 72s. 6d. (1s. 7·33d.) during 4th three months; piecework basis time rate for female workers of all ages 91s. 6d. (2s. 0·4d.).**
Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands††	First pay day in May	Men, women and juveniles	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡‡ by ½d. in the shilling (6d. to 6½d.) on basic wages.
Hosiery Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Midlands (various districts)§§	First pay day in May	Men, women and juveniles	Cost-of-living bonus of 31½ per cent., previously paid, consolidated with basic rates, and new cost-of-living bonus granted of 1 per cent. on new basic rates.

(97) in May

\* These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Teesside, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district.

† 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, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland.

§ These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.

|| These increases were authorised in May, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

|| This increase was agreed in April and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

|| This increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 208 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

†† Including Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and district.

‡‡ Under revised sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. The bonus is now related to the new index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100) and the amount shown above is related to an index figure of 101.

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

|||| The new cost-of-living bonus is based on the new official index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100) and consists of 1 per cent. increase or decrease on the new basic rates for each point rise or fall in the index above the figure 100, or by \$\frac{2}{2}\$ per cent. for each point rise or fall below 100 and down to and including 90. The bonus of 1 per cent. is related to an index figure of 101.

### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Retail Bespoke Tailoring	Scotland (105) (234)	11 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour for male workers and 2d. for female workers, other than learners and improvers, and of varying amounts for learners and improvers; increases in piecework basis time rates and in the time rates per hour applicable to the piecework time statemen of 2½d. an hour for male workers, and of 2d. for female workers; increase of 1s. 1d. (12s. ½d. to 13s. 2½d.) or 11½d. (10s. 8d. to 11s. 7½d.) per pair formale and female workers employed in making working trousers. Rate after change include: workers with 5 years' employment in the trade (3 year in the case of late entrants)—general minimum time rates, journeymen are A 2s. 11½d. an hour, area B 2s. 10½d., female workers 2s. 1½d., 2s. 0½d. piecework basis time rates, journeymen 3s. 1½d., 3s. 0½d., female worker 2s. 3½d., 2s. 2d.; general minimum time rates for learners and improvers—males area A 35s. 6d. a week during 1st year, rising to 102s. 6d. during 5tl year, area B 34s. 3d. to 97s. 9d.; females 35s. 6d. to 81s. 9d., 34s. 3d. to 77s. time rates per hour for workers to whom the piecework time statemen applies—males area A 3s. 3½d., area B 2s. 10½d., females 2s. 9½d., 2s. 5½d.*
	Northern Ireland (236)	16 May	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4d. an hour for male workers with not less than 5 years' experience in the trade, of 4s. 3d. to 10s. 9d. for a 44-hou week, according to age and area, for other male workers except learners whos rates remain unchanged, of 3d. an hour for female workers except learners, an of 1d. or 2d., according to year of learnership, for female learners. Genere minimum time rates after change: male workers with not less than 5 year experience in any branch of the trade, area A 2s. 11d. an hour, area B 2s. 8d other male workers except learners, area A 46s. 2d. a week at under 15 year rising to 108s. 9d. at 22 years or over, area B 42s. 10d. to 105s. 9d., learner area A 37s. 9d. during first year of learnership, rising to 74s. 7d. during fift year, area B 33s. 1d. to 60s. 4d.; female workers except learners, area A 1s. 7d 1s. 10d. or 2s. an hour, according to experience and occupation, area 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d. or 1s. 9d., learners area A 9d. an hour during first year of learnership, rising to 1s. 3d. during fourth year, area B 9d. to 1s. 1d.†
Boot and Shoe	Rossendale Valley	Pay day	Pieceworkers  Shoe and slipper operatives:—	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 4d. an hour for male workers, and c 3d. for female workers; new general minimum piece rates fixed for worker employed on making or carrying out alterations to all finished or practical finished specified articles, and rates per log hour increased by 3d. or 4d according to area. Piecework basis time rates after change: male worker area A 3s. 1d. an hour, area B 2s. 10d.; female workers area A 1s. 7d 2s. or 2s. 2d., according to experience and occupation, area B 1s. 6d., 1s. 9c or 1s. 10d.; rates per log hour for workers to whom the general minimum piece rates apply—male workers 1s. 5d., 1s. 6d. or 1s. 10d. an hour, according to area, female workers two-thirds of the male rate.†
Manufacture	and Burnley, Bury, Great Har- wood, Rochdale, Chorley, Black- burn and the Fylde coast	in week com- mencing 14 May	Dayworkers	Cost-of-living bonus, previously paid as percentage addition to day wage rated discontinued, and new day wage rates, resulting in increases of varying amounts, agreed as follows: male workers 70s. a week at 15 years, rising to 155s. at 21 and over (147s. for 1st six months for workers entering the trade at 21 years and over); female workers 70s. at 15, rising to 121s. 8d. at 20 years and over (115s. for 1st six months for workers entering the trade at 20 and over). Percentage addition to all other day and contract rates increase by 2½ per cent. (32½ per cent.) after a cash adjustment of 2d. or 1½d. an hot for contract workers on an hourly rate in excess of 3s. for men and 2s. 4½ for women respectively.‡  Cost-of-living bonus, previously paid as percentage addition to piecework rate
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Great Britain (113) (233)	18 May	Pieceworkers  Men, youths, boys, women and girls	discontinued and new percentage addition to current piecework rates agreed Current percentage to be 33\frac{3}{4} per cent.\frac{1}{4}  Increases of 10s. a week in general minimum time rates for male workers 2 years or over and for specified male and female workers under 21 (20s. for makers of bespoke, including surgical, footwear), of 7s. 6d. or 10s., according to occupation, for female workers 21 or over, and of 2s. 6d. to 5s., according to age and occupation, for other male and female workers under 21; increase of 10s. a week in guaranteed time rate for male or female managers where engaged on piecework; percentage addition to general minimum piece rate increased from 46\frac{1}{4} to 51\frac{1}{4} per cent., and new piece rates fixed for crepe work General minimum time rates after change include: male or female forement or managers, irrespective of age, 150s. a week, other workers 21 years or ow and specified workers under 21—men 135s. to 166s. 6d., according to occupation, women 97s. 6d. to 166s. 6d.\frac{1}{2}
Flour Milling	Great Britain (114)	14 May	Mill operatives	Increases varying from 10s. to 14s. a week for adult male workers, of proportional amounts for youths and boys, of 7s. (6s. 6d. in class C mills) for women and 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., according to age, for girls employed on packing small bags, and of 7s. (7s. 6d. in class A mills) for other women operative Rates after change include: men—first rollermen on shift work, class mills 213s. 6d. a week, class AA 207s., class B 200s., class BB 194s. 6d. class C 188s. 6d., shiftworkers minimum rate 166s. 6d., 162s. 6d., 160s. 6d. 158s. 6d., 155s. 6d., general labourers on day work 156s., 153s. 6d., 150s. 6d. 150s., 149s. 6d.; women 20 years and over packing small bags 108s. 6d. 106s. 6d., 104s. 6d., 103s. 6d., 102s., other women 18 and over 112s. 6d. 110s., 108s., 106s. 6d., 104s. 6d.
	the substitutes and a side of the substitute of stock of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the subst	riginos, inc Lenera Presa Calar Ward Canada La	Provender workers employed by certain flour milling firms	Increases varying from 10s. to 13s. 6d. a week for adult male workers. Rat after change: flaked maize rollermen, pellet and cube machinists and stor dressers on shift work, class A mills 206s. a week, class AA 199s., cla B 193s., class BB 186s. 6d., class C 181s. 6d., shift workers minimum rat 166s. 6d., 162s. 6d., 160s. 6d., 158s. 6d., 155s. 6d., general labourers 6day work 156s., 153s. 6d., 150s., 149s. 6d.
and the control of th	to read the bar proposed of the bar on compliant in a re let be a read the bar of the ba	30 Apr.	Transport workers	Increase of 10s, a week (10s, 6d, in class BB and 13s, 6d, in class C for statuto attendants and mates). Rates after change: drivers of mechanically drive vehicles up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 155s, 6d, to 161s, 6a week, according to classification and grading of mill, over 2 and up and including 8 tons 163s, 6d, to 172s,, over 8 and up to and including 16 tons 171s, 6d, to 180s,, over 16 tons 180s, 6d, to 189s.; statutory attendar and mates (all grades) 149s, 6d, to 158s, 6d,, according to classification horse carmen (all classes)—pair horse, grade 1 162s, 6d,, grade 2 158s, 6d, single horse 157s, 6d,, 154s, 6d.
Baking	Scotland (233)	21 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 10s. a week for male workers 21 years or over employed on the first or second shifts or on single shifts commencing at a after 5 a.m. or 6 a.m., with further increases of 7s. 6d. (10s. to 17s. 6d.) the differential for Sunday workers, of 15s. for other male workers 21 or over of 7s. for female workers 18 or over, of varying amounts, according to yer of apprenticeship, age or working week on which engaged, for apprentices at other male workers under 21, and of 3s., 4s. or 5s., according to age, for young female workers. Minimum rates after change include: men—journeymed bakers 172s. to 194s. 6d. a week, according to shift or commencing time of word doughmakers or ovensmen 179s. to 201s. 6d., breadrunners 176s. to 198s. 6s. storemen 155s. 6d. to 175s. 6d., ingredient storekeeper chargehands 153 to 173s., bakery workers or ingredient storekeepers 21 or over 145s. 6d. 165s. 6d.; the minimum rates payable to foremen bakers or chargehand (other than ingredient storekeeper chargehands) are 20s. and 10s. abothe rates payable to journeymen bakers and male bakery workers, respectivel women—assistant baker chargehands 128s. 6d., ingredient storekeeper chargehands 126s., bakery worker chargehands 113s. 6d., assistant baker ingredient storekeepers 21 or over 145s. 6d., bakery workers 21 or over 103s. 6d.)

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 208 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 247 of this GAZETTE. A definition of the areas is contained in the Order.

‡ Day wage rates are to be increased or decreased by 5s. a week for adult male workers, 4s. for adult female workers with comparative adjustments for juveniles, for each complete 5 points variation (3 points variation when the index is 124-126) in the Index of Retail Prices published monthly in the Ministry of Labour Gazette, such changes to take effect on the 1st making-up day in the second month following the date of publication of such change; piecework plussages are to be adjusted at the same time by 3\frac{3}{4}, 2\frac{1}{4} \text{ or } 1\frac{1}{4} \text{ per cent., according to index figure.} The day wage rates and piecework plussage shown above are related to the index figures 152-156 inclusive (June, 1947 = 100).

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 247 of this GAZETTE.

|| These increases had statutory effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 247 of this GAZETTE.

The rates quoted were put into operation generally by an agreement of the National Joint Committee for the Baking Industry (Scotland) as from the first pay day following 4th March, 1956.

#### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Brewing	Scotland (130)	First full working week com- mencing on or after 1 May	Male and female workers	Increases of 9s. 2d. a week for male and female workers 17 years and over, of 5s. 6d. for girls aged 16 and under 17, and of 3s. 8d. for boys aged 15 and under 17 and girls 15 and under 16; further increase of 1d. an hour (2d. to 3d.) in the shift allowance. Rates after change: adult male maltmen 160s. 4d. a week, male brewery workers 20 years and over 150s. 4d., youths and boys 58s. 8d. at 15, rising to 126s. 6d. at 19 and under 20; women 18 and over in bottling stores 110s., girls 58s. 8d. at 15, rising to 91s. 8d. at 17 and under 18.
Grain Distilling	Scotland (130)	First pay day in May	Workpeople employed in bottling and blending ware- houses and in grain distillery section of the Distillers Company, Ltd., and asso- ciated companies	Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for male workers 21 years and over, of 2d. for female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include: men 21 years and over 3s. 5d. an hour, women 19 and over 2s. 6½d.
Tobacco Manufacture	Great Britain (131)	First full pay period following 26 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 5s, a week for men 21 years and over, of 3s, 9d, for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: scale I (factories where manufacture of cigarettes exceeds 20 per cent. of the total manufacture of all types of tobacco), men 21 years and over 160s. a week, women 21 and over 114s. 9d., scale II (factories where manufacture of cigarettes does not exceed 20 per cent. of the total manufacture of tobacco), men 151s. 6d., women 107s. 3d.
Sawmilling	Scotland (133)	Pay day in week ending 12 May	Woodcutting machinists, saw- yers and apprentices em- ployed in sawmills	Increases of 3½d. an hour for journeymen, of 3d. for male dilutees, of 2d. for female dilutees, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: journeymen 4s. 1d. an hour, male dilutees 3s. 8d. during 1st three months of employment, rising to 3s. 10½d. during 3rd three months and 4s. 1d. thereafter; female dilutees 2s. 5d. during 1st three months, rising to 2s. 9½d. during 3rd three months and 3s. thereafter.
Sign Production and Display	England and Wales	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 1 May	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc., employed in signs and display production and screen process printing	Increase of 3d. an hour (3s. 2d. to 3s. 5d.)  Increase* of 2s. a week (27s. to 29s.) in the cost-of-living bonus paid to all workers.
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast (138)	First pay day following 7 May	Dayworkers	Increase* in national minimum daywork rates of 1d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen: London 4s. 3d., elsewhere 4s. 2d.
Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Manufacture	Scotland (excluding Aberdeen) (135)	Pay day in week ending 12 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase* of 4 per cent. (103 to 107 per cent.) in the piecework plussage.  Increases of 3½d. an hour for journeymen and male dilutees, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and female workers. Rates after change include: journeymen 4s. 1d. an hour, male dilutees 3s. 9d. during 1st three months of employment, rising to 3s. 11d. during 3rd three months and 4s. 1d. thereafter; female dilutees 18 years and over—woodcutting machinists and sawyers section 2s. 4½d. during 1st three months, rising to 2s. 9½d. during 3rd three months and 2s. 11½d. thereafter, boxmaking section 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 7d., and 2s. 10½d. thereafter.
	Aberdeen	do.	do.	Increases of 3½d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and female workers. Rates after change for journeymen: woodcutting machinists 4s. 1d. an hour, sawyers and boxmakers 4s. 0½d.
Ladders, Trucks, etc., Manufacture	England and Wales	First full pay period after 21 May	Adult male craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 2½d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—woodworkers, wood machinists and painters (coach) London and Liverpool 4s. 2d. an hour, provincial districts 4s. 1d., labourers 3s. 8d., 3s. 7d.
Paper Making, Paper Coating and Paper Board Making	United Kingdom (139)	First full pay period following 4 May	Process workers	Increases of 2½d. an hour for men 21 years and over on day work and 2¾d. for those on shift work, of 1½d. for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and of 1d. for younger workers; further increase of ¾d. an hour for men 21 years and over in class 1 occupations. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—day workers class 1A occupations 3s. 8d. an hour, class 2 3s. 6d., class 3 3s. 4½d., shift-workers class 1 4s. 4½d., class 1A 4s. 1½d., class 2 3s. 11½d., class 3 3s. 9¾d.; women 18 years and over on day work 2s. 4½d.
Line asset true of the	abli dan ed yo s se drasan selo lan g 81 somor talla se	Paragraph Construction of the Construction of	Skilled craftsmen on mainte- nance work	Increase of 3½d. an hour; further increase of ½d. an hour for workers on 3-shift systems. Rates after change: day workers, group I mills 4s. 5d. an hour, group II 4s. 4½d.; double-day shift workers 4s. 8½d., 4s. 7½d.; three-shift workers 4s. 10½d., 4s. 9½d.
Printing	England and Wales (144) (146–147) (151–152)	20 Apr.†	Certain craftsmen employed in general printing and in periodical and newspaper production (excluding cer- tain national newspapers)	New basic craft rates agreed, resulting in a minimum increase of 29s. a week in craft rates, and upward revision of certain machine and other extra payments. New basic craft rates after change: London 220s. a week (readers 232s. 6d.), grade I towns 20ss. 6d., grade II towns 20os. (litho 202s.).†
ministrie pri O con actific proposed in the control of the control	United Kingdom	First full pay period in Apr.‡	Journeymen and apprentices employed in process engrav- ing and in process proofing departments of process en- graving trade houses and certain publishing firms	Cost-of-living bonus of 40s. for journeymen and 20s. for apprentices age 18 and under 21, previously paid, consolidated with basic rates, and new minimum rates fixed for journeymen, resulting in a minimum increase of 20s.; new percentage rates agreed for apprentices. Minimum rates after change: journeymen—day shift 247s. 6d. a week, night shift 334s. 2d.; apprentices, 1st year 30 per cent. of the journeymen's minimum day rate, 2nd year 40 per cent., 3rd year 55 per cent., 4th year 65 per cent., 5th year 75 per cent.,
This is all the self of the control	Great Britain	20 Apr.§	Lithographic tin printers and tin varnishers	New minimum rates introduced, resulting in a flat increase of 27s. 6d. a week for tin printers, of 15s. 6d. for tin varnishers, and of proportional increases for probationers, learners and apprentices, with further additions and increases in extra payments; increase of 3s. (7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.) in the differential paid to tin printers; new percentage rates introduced for apprentices. Minimum rates after change include: tin printers—grade IA 238s. 6d. to 290s. 6d. a week, according to operation on which engaged, grade I 224s. to 276s., grade 2 220s. 6d. to 272s. 6d., tin varnishers grade IA 183s. 6d., grade I 170s., grade 2 167s.; tin printing apprentices, 1st year 25 per cent. of the journeymen's minimum rate, 2nd year 30 per cent., 3rd year 40 per cent., 4th year 55 per cent., 5th year 65 per cent., 6th year 75 per cent.

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

† These increases were agreed in May and had retrospective effect to the date shown. They are the result of agreements between the British Federation of Master Printers, the London Master Printers' Association and the Newspaper Society representing the employers, and the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers, the Typographical Association, the London Typographical Association and the Association of Correctors of the Press representing the employees. Of the increase of 29s., 27s, 6d. to be paid as a cash increase to all craftsmen and the remaining 1s. 6d. to be absorbed against house money and/or merit money. The agreements also provide for the introduction, in July, 1956, of a cost-of-living bonus based on the official index of retail prices. The bonus of 1s. for each point rise above the index figure of 155 (June, 1947 = 100) is to be calculated in January and July each year in accordance with the index figure relating to the November and May immediately preceding.

‡ These increases were agreed in May with retrospective effect to the date shown. Apprentices 21 years and over who have had their service interrupted by National Service are to receive the full journeymen's rate, with retrospective effect from the first full pay week in April. Also included in the agreement are provisions for a new cost-of-living bonus based on the official index of retail prices. Commencing in July, 1956, the bonus is to be calculated in January and July each year according to the index figure relating to November and May immediately preceding; for each point rise or fall above the index figure of 154 (June, 1947 = 100) the bonus shall be increased or decreased, as the case may be, by Is. a week for journeymen and proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates are unchanged if the index figure falls below 154.

§ These rates were agreed in May with retrospective effect to the date shown, except for apprentices, whose new rates were opera

figure falls below 154.

§ These rates were agreed in May with retrospective effect to the date shown, except for apprentices, whose new rates were operative from the first full pay period in January, as a percentage of the journeymen's minimum rates operative at that date. The new rates are the result of an agreement between the British Tin Box Manufacturers' Federation and the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers. The cost-of-living bonus previously paid was consolidated with the basic rates in November, 1955. The agreement also provides for the introduction in July, 1956, of a new cost-of-living bonus, based on the official index of retail prices. The bonus, to be calculated at six-monthly intervals, consists of is. a week for adult male workers, and proportional amounts for apprentices, for each point rise or fall in the range above the index figure of 155 (June, 1947 = 100).

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First pay day in May	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers* employed in film printing and	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2s. a week (45s. to 47s.) at 21 years ar over, and by 1s. 4d. (30s. to 31s. 4d.) at under 21.
Part of the second	United Kingdom	do.	processing laboratories  Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing news-	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1s. a week (50s. 6d. to 51s. 6d.) at 21 year and over, and by 8d. (33s. 8d. to 34s. 4d.) at under 21.
a fall on the call of the call	percited of \$2.06.05, the made was proved to street as the control of the control	First full pay week following 26 Apr.	reels 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 granted† of 1s. a week for workers 21 years and over and of 8d. for younger workers.
Building	Isle of Man	First full working week after 16 May	Craftsmen and labourers	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportion amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 4s. 3 an hour, labourers 3s. 9d.
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting	Northern Ireland (162)	Beginning of pay period in week com- mencing 7 May	Craftsmen and labourers employed in the building industry and similar classes of workpeople employed in civil engineering construction	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for craftsmen, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for labourers, and of prop tional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: craftsmen 4s. 2d. 4s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, according to district, labourers 3s. $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 3s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Merchant Navy	United Kingdom (182)	14 May	Deck and engineroom ratings	Increases ranging from 15s, to £3, according to occupation, for ratings monthly rates of pay, and of 4s. 1d. to 10s. 6d. for those on weekly rates pay. National standard rates after change include: monthly rates we free food in addition—able seamen or efficient deck hands £29 10s., bot swains £33 7s. 6d. to £39 10s., boatswains' mates £30 15s. or £32 5s., carpent £35 17s. 6d. to £42, assistant carpenters £33 7s. 6d. to £36 15s., firemen leading (where carried) £30 10s., firemen with 6 months' sea service a over as fireman or trimmer £30, for first 6 months' sea service as firem
	Service Service of the Service of th	on sales	TOO S TO SECURITE S ON THE SECOND SEC	£28 10s., greasers,£30 10s., junior ordinary seamen £19, senior ordinary seamen £22 2s. 6d., trimmers (6 months' sea service and over) £29 10s., than 6 months' sea service) £27 10s., deck hand (uncertificated) (over 20 yes £27 10s.; weekly rates men finding own food;—able seamen or efficient dhands and firemen 159s. 10d., boatswains and carpenters 171s. 6d., greas 162s. 9d., junior and senior ordinary seamen 122s. 6d., trimmers (6 mont sea service and over) 158s. 1d., (less than 6 months' sea service) 141s. 2 deck hands (uncertificated) (over 20 years) 149s. 4d. The above rates subject to the addition of efficient service pay of £1 to £4 a month or 4s. to 18s. 8d. a week for continuous service and satisfactory conduct in a gri
telajos ezend as azenes electricias albertelas actual j weeks est esta	manus de l'assessante en construction de l'assessante en const	fu satell , anthread da bills -anthread and de anal	Catering department ratings	not below deck hand (uncertificated), trimmer with at least 6 months' service, or assistant steward.\(\s\)    Increases ranging from 15s. to £3 12s. 6d., according to occupation, for ration monthly rates, and of 4s. 1d. to 13s. 5d. for those on weekly ra (Monthly and weekly rates are subject to the addition of efficient service in a grade not below deck hand (uncertificated), trimmer values 6 months' sea service, or assistant steward.)
Civil Air Transport	United Kingdom (185)	29 Apr.	Goods handling staff	Increases of 9s. 2d. or 8s. 3d. a week, according to occupation. Rates a change: warehousemen 206s. 6d. a week, head loaders and chargeh stevedores 195s. 10d., baggage masters 186s. 10d., loaders, porters stevedores 178s. 11d.  Increases, according to occupation, of 2½d. or 2½d. an hour for men, and
moderate bild, at the	and the same and	audec ugo	General service workers	12d. or 2d. for women. Rates after change include: men—labou 3s. 112d an hour, leading hand labourers 4s. 12d.; women cleaners 3s.
Post Office	United Kingdom	1 Apr.¶	Male cleaners, door-keepers, liftmen and handymen (wire- less stations)	an hour, leading hand cleaners 3s. 3\frac{1}{2}d.  Increases of 10s. a week or 2\frac{1}{2}d. an hour. Rates after change: London-entry 153s. a week or 3s. 2\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, after one year 157s. 6d. or 3s. 3\frac{1}{2}d.
The second of th	(do.) (187)	1 Apr.††	Workpeople in certain engineering, supplies, motor transport and factories grades	Increases ranging from 4s. to 14s. a week, according to age and occupat Weekly rates after change include: youths-in-training—London 77s. 6d. a and under rising to 130s. 6d. at 20, Provinces 74s. to 126s., enginee grades—labourers, London 157s. 6d., Provinces 152s. 6d., technicians (CIB), London 164s. on entry, if under 21 years, or 165s. 6d. if 21 or or rising to a maximum of 193s. 6d., Provinces 159s. or 160s. 6d. to 186s. technicians (Class IIA), London 170s. on entry, if under 21 years, or 171s. if 21 or over, rising to a maximum of 201s., Provinces 165s. or 166s. 6d. 194s., technicians (Class I), London 223s. 6d., Provinces 215s. 6d.; supg grades—packers and porters, London 161s., Provinces 155s. 3d., storen London 170s., rising to a maximum of 17s., Provinces 165s. 6d. to 17 warehousemen, London 189s. 6d., rising to a maximum of 197s. 6d., Provin 184s. 6d. to 192s., storewomen, London 73s. at 15 years, rising to 130s. at then to a maximum of 146s. 6d., Provinces 69s. to 126s. then to 14 motor transport grades—garage assistants, London 166s. 6d., Provinces 167s. 6d. to 175s. 6d., mechanics A, London 187s. 6d. on entry, rising maximum of 195s. 6d., Provinces 183s. to 190s., senior mechanics mechanics-in-charge Grade III, London 221s. 6d., Provinces 218s. mechanics-in-charge Grade II, London 239s., Provinces 232s.; factor 15 declared 15
and as to be a second of the s	en a line aless filess ences parts courf. Lengte labour 1941 98 april citor ences to communication and	tron single ? toro pair ? toro bue en carea .bb	Control of the Contro	grades—consolidated time rates, telephone mechanics, London 194s. 6d 222s. 4d., Provinces 190s. 10d. to 218s. 8d., assistant telephone mecha (women), London 142s. 10d. on entry, rising to a maximum of 146s. Provinces 139s. 2d. to 142s. 10d., youths-in-training, London 76s. 3d. at rising to 129s. 3d. at 20, Provinces 71s. 9d. to 125s. 3d.
Warehousing	Liverpool	First pay day following 21 May	Workpeople employed in general warehouses	Increases of 10s. to 13s. a week, according to occupation, for permanent wor 21 years and ever, and of 1s. 10d. a day for casual workers. Minimum after change include: captains, warehouse keepers 190s. a week, assis warehouse keepers 180s., assistant captains 176s., chargehands 170s., cdrivers 164s., weighers, bookmen, pilemen and doormen 163s., porters years and over 157s.; casual porters 21 years and over 29s. 1d. a day.
Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades	Scotland (209) (235)	21 May	Clerical workers, shop assistants, central warehouse workers, transport and all other workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 8s. 6d. or 16s. a w according to age, for men 21 years or over, of 5s. or 8s. 6d. for youths boys, of 6s., 6s. 6d. or 11s. for women 21 or over, and of 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d. o for girls. Minimum rates after change: grade 1 clerks 24 years or (previously the highest rate was payable at age 25)—male workers, are 130s. 6d. a week, area 2 126s. 6d., female workers 93s. 6d., 89s. 6d.; graclerks under 24 years, grade II clerks and all other workers (except trans workers)—male workers, area 1 44s. 6d. at 15, rising to 125s. 6d. at 2 over, area 2 42s. 6d. to 121s. 6d., female workers 36s. 6d. to 90s., 33s. 6c. 86s.; transport workers—drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 or less carrying capacity and drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, area 1 at under 18, rising to 128s. 6d. at 21 or over, area 2 72s. to 122s. 6d., drivall ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 5 tons carry capacity and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles, area 1 131s. 6d., are

\* Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doorned and gatenen, charge-hand painters, painters' mates, carpenters' mates and general labourers.

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

‡ Ratings required to provide own food are entitled to an allowance of 1s, a day whilst on board on articles.

§ New standard rates have also been agreed for navigating, engineer and radio officers and refrigerator engineers, etc.

|| Any deck rating who holds an Able Seaman's (not Efficient Deck Hand's) Certificate receives 10s. a month (or 2s. 4d. a week) extra.

¶ These increases were authorised in May, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

\*\*\* These rates are subject to provincial differentiation.

†† These increases were authorised in May, and had effect from the date shown.

‡ This i icrease took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 247 of this GAZETTE.

#### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades (continued)	England and Wales (209) (235)	14 May	Shop managers and manager- esses	Increase in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. a week. Minimum rates after change: shop managers, London area 149s, a week where the number of staff employed is one or none, 154s. where the number of staff is two, and 159s. where the number is three, Provincial A area 145s., 150s., 155s., Provincial B area 139s., 144s., 149s.; shop manageresses, London 114s. 6d., 119s. 6d., 124s. 6d., A 110s. 6d., 115s. 6d., 120s. 6d., B 104s. 6d., 109s. 6d., 114s. 6d.*
	or content to our	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Clerical and other workers (except transport workers and newsvendors)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 8s. 6d., 13s. 6d. or 14s. 6d. a week, according to age and area, for male workers 21 years or over, of 8s. 6d. for youths and boys, of 6s. 6d., 10s. 6d. or 11s. 6d. for female workers 21 or over, and of 6s. 6d. for girls. Minimum rates after change: grade I clerks 24 years or over (previously the highest rate was payable at 25 years)—male workers, London area 140s. a week, Provincial A area 130s., Provincial B area 130s., female workers 102s. 6d., 98s. 6d., 92s. 6d.; grade I clerks under 24, grade II clerks and all other workers—male workers, London 56s. at 15, rising to 134s. at 23 or over, A 53s. to 130s., B 50s. to 124s., female workers, London 48s. 6d. to 98s., A 44s. 6d. to 94s., B 41s. 6d. to 88s.*
	Telephone of Standard	o to a tentro	Transport workers	Increase in statutory minimum remuneration of 8s. 6d. a week. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 81s. a week at under 18 years, rising to 134s. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 79s. to 130s., Provincial B area 75s. to 124s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 142s., A 138s., B 132s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 146s., 142s., 136s., of over 5 tons 150s., 146s., 140s.*
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain	23 Jan.†	Skilled maintenance mechanics employed in Ministry of Supply establishments where "X" wages apply	Increase of 6s. 5d. a week in standard rates. Rates after change for time-workers, London 180s. a week, Provinces 177s. 9d. (from 5th March 186s. 3d., 183s. 9d.‡).
	Great Britain (certain establishments outside the London area) (210)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Apr.†	Non-skilled workers paid on miscellaneous "M" rates in certain Government Indus- trial Establishments	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. a week for adult male workers, of 5s. 10d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change: adult male workers 148s. a week, adult female workers 124s. 2d.
River Authorities	England and Wales (219)	Beginning of first full pay period following 29 May	Men and youths	Increase of 2 <sup>a</sup> d. an hour in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: Greater London area 3s. 7 <sup>1</sup> d. an hour or 162s. 2 <sup>1</sup> d. for a 45-hour week, other areas 3s. 5 <sup>1</sup> d. or 154s. 8 <sup>1</sup> d.
Local Authority Services	England and Wales (216)	Pay day in week com- mencing 12 Mar.§	Engineering craftsmen	Increase of 35d. an hour. Rates after change: blacksmiths, brass finishers, coach body makers, coach painters, coach trimmers, coppersmiths, electricians (except in London), engine fitters, engine turners, millwrights, motor mechanics, pattern makers, platers, riveters, sheet metal workers, welders and wheelwrights—London 4s. 9d. an hour, zone A 4s. 5d., zone B 4s. 4d.
	England and Wales (214)	Pay day in week com- mencing 12 Mar.†	Semi-skilled engineering workers	Increase of 3d. an hour. Rates after change: London, grade 1 3s. 10\foralled. an hour, grade 2 4s. 0\foralled., grade 3 4s. 1\foralled., grade 4 4s. 3\foralled., zone A 3s. 7\foralled. 3s. 9\foralled., 3s. 10\foralled., 4s. 0\foralled., zone B 3s. 6\foralled., 3s. 8\foralled., 3s. 9\foralled., 3s. 11\foralled.
	England and Wales (227)	4 Apr., 1955	Female workers in civic restaurants	Increase of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour. Rates after change: cooks—London 2s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour, zone A 2s. 4d., zone B 2s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., assistant cooks 2s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 2s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., helpers or general assistants 2s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 2s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 1s. 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.
Licensed Non-Residential Establishments	Great Britain (230) (234)	20 May	Workpeople, other than managers, managersses, club stewards or stewardesses	Increases in minimum time rates of 10s. a week for male workers 21 years or over (where not supplied by the employer with board, meals or lodging), of 8s. for head barmaids and barmaids 21 or over, of 6s. to 9s., according to age, for younger male workers, and of 6s. 6d. to 8s., according to age and occupation, for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: where the employer does not supply any board, meals or lodging—male workers, cellarmen (England and Wales) area A 136s. a week, area B 133s., head barmen, barmen-in-charge or first hands (England and Wales) 133s., 130s., first hands (Scotland) grade I 135s., grade II 130s., second hands (Scotland) 130s., barmen or barmen waiters (England and Wales) A 128s., B 125s., barmen (Scotland) 125s., other male workers (Great Britain) A 74s. at under 18, rising to 126s. at 21 or over, B 71s. to 123s.; female workers, head barmaids (Great Britain) area A 111s., area B 108s., barmaids A 87s. at under 19, rising to 106s. at 21 or over, B 84s. to 103s., other female workers 92s. at 18 or over (both areas), 77s. at under 18. Where the employer supplies full board and lodging remuneration is 37s. 6d. a week less in each case (previously 34s. 6d. less), and intermediate rates are paid, according to provisions made by the employer in respect of board, meals or lodging. Where on one day in a week the employer does not supply the same number of meals as he normally supplies on each of the other days, the rates applicable to the worker are to be increased by 1s. for each meal not supplied on that day subject to a maximum of 3s.¶
Catering	Great Britain	5 Mar.	Workpeople employed by National Service Hostels Corporation, Ltd.	Increases of 6s. a week for male workers 21 years and over, and of 4s. 6d. for female workers 18 years and over. Rates after change for resident staff: head cooks, men 21 years and over 148s. a week, women 18 and over 112s., senior cooks 133s., 99s. 6d., cooks, pastry cooks 118s., 89s. 6d., general clerks 108s., 82s., sick bay attendants (fully experienced) 107s., 91s. 6d., service supervisors 103s., 74s. 6d., assistant housekeepers 102s., 76s., assistant cooks, assistant pastry cooks 98s., 72s., house wardens 98s., 69s. 6d., night porters, night watchmen, gardener handymen, van drivers, stoker handymen (males only) 98s., sick bay orderlies 94s., 71s. 6d., linen hands 94s., 67s., general hands 88s., 59s. 6d.**
Laundering	Northern Ireland (236)	28 May	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, of 2½d. for youths and boys 16 and under 21, and of 2d. for boys under 16. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over 2s. 10d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 3d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 4d. at 20 and under 21.††
	as the man to see and to see a second to see a second to see a second to sec		Women and girls	Increase of 12d. an hour in general minimum time rates; increase of 12d. an hour (1s. 92d. to 1s. 11d.) in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: during first six months of employment—women 20 years and over 1s. 101d. an hour, girls 1s. 01d. at under 15 years, rising to 1s. 9d. at 19 and under 20; thereafter—women 20 years and over 1s. 11d., girls 1s. 02d. to 1s. 91d.†

\* This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 208 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

† These increases were agreed in May, and had retrospective effect to the dates shown.

‡ See page 201 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

§ This increase was the result of an award of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal dated 25th May, 1956, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

|| This increase was agreed in May, 1956, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act. See page 247 of this GAZETTE.

\*\* Full-time resident employees are to be provided with not less than the equivalent of 4 meals a day, and the value of full-board and lodgings is recognised as 42s. a week; full-time non-resident employees are to receive an addition of 28s. a week to the wage rates shown above, and are to be provided with such meals as are served to staff during their recorded hours of duty, and the value of such meals is recognised as 14s. a week.

†† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 247 of this GAZETTE.

### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Hairdressing	Great Britain (232) (234)	7 May	Managers, manageresses and chargehands	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. a week for male and female workers. Minimum rates after change: ladies' saloons—managers, London area 171s. 6d. a week, Provincial areas A and B 166s. 6d., manageresses 154s., 149s., chargehands, male 156s. 6d., 151s. 6d., female 139s., 134s.; gentlemen's saloons—managers and manageresses 166s. 6d., 161s. 6d., male and female chargehands 151s. 6d., 146s. 6d.*
	Santal Distriction of the Control of	A CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE P	Male and female operative hairdressers and apprentices	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 8s. 6d. a week for male operative hairdressers in ladies' saloons and male and female operatives in gentlemen's saloons, of 6s. 6d. for female operatives in first and second year, and 7s. after 2 years as an operative hairdresser in ladies' saloons, and of 3s., 4s. or 5s., according to period of employment, for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for operative hairdressers: ladies' saloons—London area, male workers 90s. a week in first year, 115s. in second year, 145s. thereafter, female workers 85s. 6d., 110s. 6d., 126s., Provincial areas A and B, male workers 85s., 110s., 140s., female workers 80s. 6d., 105s. 6d., 121s.; gentlemen's saloons—London area, male and female workers 110s. in first year, 140s. thereafter, Provincial areas A and B 105s., 135s.*
	Section 2 Section 1	TENNESS.	Clerks, receptionists, manicur- ists, sales assistants, cashiers, clerical assistants and other workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 14s. 6d. a week for male clerks, receptionists and manicurists age 24 years and under 25 and 11s. for similar female workers, of 12s. 6d. or 13s., according to area, for male sales assistants, cashiers and clerical assistants age 23 and under 24 and 9s. 6d., 10s. or 10s. 6d. for similar female workers, of 9s. 6d. or 12s. 6d. for other
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	100 SEC	The standard of the standard o	male workers age 23 and under 24 and 9s. 6d. or 10s. for similar female workers, of 8s. 6d. for all other male workers, and of 6s. 6d. for all other female workers. Minimum rates after change: clerks, receptionists and manicurists—male workers, London area 59s. 6d. a week at under 16, rising to 145s. at 24 years and over†, Provincial A area 54s. 6d. to 141s., Provincial B area 51s. 6d. to 135s. 6d., female workers 48s. 6d. to 107s., 44s. to 102s. 6d., 40s. 6d. to 96s. 6d.; sales assistants, cashiers or clerical assistants—male workers, London area 59s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 139s. at 23 years and over†, Provincial A area 54s. 6d. to 135s., Provincial B area 51s. 6d. to 129s. 6d., female workers 48s. 6d. to 102s. 6d., 44s. to 98s., 40s. 6d. to 92s.; other workers—male workers, London area 58s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 131s. at 23 years and over†, Provincial A area 53s. 6d. to 127s., Provincial B area 50s. 6d. to 125s., female workers 47s. 6d. to 97s. 6d., 43s. to 93s., 39s. 6d. to 87s. *

\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 208 of the May issue of this GAZETTE. A definition of the areas is set out in the Order.

† Previously the highest rate for clerks, receptionists and manicurists was payable at 25 years or over, and for sales assistants, cashiers, clerical assistants and other workers at 24 years or over.

# Index of Rates of Wages

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

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

In the first Table opposite are shown the separate index figures for men, women, juveniles and "all workers" for December in each of the years 1947 to 1954, inclusive, for March, June, September and December, 1955, and for each month of 1956 to date. The second Table shows the figure for "all workers" for each month since June, 1947.

All figures in the Tables are on the basis of 30th June, 1947 = 100.

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947, December	103	103	106	103
1948, December	107	109	110	107
1949, December	109	112	113	109
1950, December	113	116	118	114
1951, December	125	130	133	126
1952, December	132	138	143	134
1953, December	136	143	149	138
1954, December	142	148	156	144
1955, March	147	153	160	149
June	151	155	163	152
September	152	156	164	153
December	153	158	166	154
1956, January	154	160	169	156
February	156	160	171	158
Morch	160	164	175	162
Ameil	162	165	178	163
May	162	165	178	164

#### All Workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1947	_	_			_	100	100	101	101	102	103	103
1948	104	104	105	105	105	106	106	106	106	107	107	107
1949	108	108	108	108	108	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
1950	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	111	113	114
1951	115	116	117	118	118	119	120	120	122	122	126	126
1952	127	128	128	129	129	129	130	130	131	131	134	134
1953	134	135	135	135	135	135	136	136	137	137	137	138
1954	139	139	139	141	142	142	142	143	143	144	144	144
1955	146	147	149	152	152	152	153	153	153	153	154	154
1956	156	158	162	163	164					1 700	201100	1000

# GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

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## Industrial Disputes

#### DISPUTES IN MAY

The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in May, was 239. In addition, 23 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during May in these 262 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 42,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during May at the establishments concerned was about 181,000.

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

The first of the second		r of Stoppa ress in Mo	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of		
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	Working Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	
Coal Mining Vehicles	7 2	198	205	22,900 13,100	49,000	
All remaining indus- tries and services	14	38	52	6,000	23,000	
Total, May, 1956	23	239	262	42,000	181,000	
Total, April, 1956	19	236	255	55,800	142,000	
Total, May, 1955	10	254	264	205,400	887,000	

Of the total of 181,000 days lost in May, 50,000 were lost by 24,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 20,600 were directly involved and 3,700 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in May also included 131,000 days lost by 17,700 workers through stoppages which had continued from the

#### **Duration of Stoppages**

Of 231 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during May, 122, directly involving 5,800 workers, lasted not more than one day; 42, directly involving 4,800 workers, lasted two days; 34, directly involving 5,000 workers, lasted three days; 16, directly involving 3,500 workers, lasted four to six days; and 17, directly involving 14,800 workers, lasted over six days.

#### Causes of Stoppages

Of the 239 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in May, 30, directly involving 2,800 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 83, directly involving 9,100 workers, on other wage questions; 7, directly involving 800 workers, on questions as to working hours; 15, directly involving 1,100 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or

persons; 101, directly involving 6,400 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements. Three stoppages, directly involving 400 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

#### DISPUTES IN THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1956 AND 1955

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first five months of 1956 and 1955:—

-(1)1	Janua	ry to May,	1956	Janua	ry to May	, 1955
Industry Group	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 Stoppage in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	923	104,800	215,000	T <sub>792</sub>	232,000	864,000
Other Mining and		104,000	213,000	132	232,000	004,000
Quarrying	2	†	†	90-0	19 0 - 000	-
Freatment of Non-Metalli- ferous Mining		200	1 000		1.100	
Products	4	200	1,000	7 5	1,100	21,000
Allied Trades	4	700	3,000	25 5	1,700	5,000
Metal Manufac-	26	11,400	19,000	23	5,500	16,000
Shipbuilding and				11 23		
Ship Repairing	38	24,700	65,000	31	5,700	20,000
Engineering	42 23	30,300 35,700	54,000	29 32	7,000 22,300	38,000 37,000
Other Metal In-			154,000	34	1000 1000	37,000
dustries	4	900	1,000	4	1,000	3,000
Textiles Leather, etc	17	1,800	23,000	6	1,400	10,000
Clothing	3	200	+	4	200	1,000
Food, Drink and		Burne In	and the same		Charles Special	100111111111111111111111111111111111111
Tobacco Manufactures of	-	100 m	- TO	4	200	1,000
Wood and Cork	6	2,400	3,000	13	900	12,000
Paper and Printing		16,400	371,000	1	17,900	73,000
Other Manufac- turing Industries Building and	5	2,400	5,000	1	of.	1
Contracting Gas, Electricity	49	6,600	43,000	44	4,500	41,000
and Water Transport, etc.	P 35	2,400 9,100	3,000 16,000	59	100 101,600	322,000
Distributive Trades Other Services	A 8 5	1,100 700	3,000 1,000	6 4	700 1,100	6,000
Total	1,192‡	251,900	980,000	1,065	405,000	1,474,00

The number of days lost in the period January to May, 1956, through stoppages which began in that period was 933,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 250,900. In addition, 47,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 1,000 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end

#### PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING MAY

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result	
setti vori 130 (150) (150) vori (150	Directly	Directly In- directly§ Began Ended		nade obulari or between pad and	Where peocess, the factors of		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—Gwaun-cae-Gurwen, Ammanford (one colliery)	290		23 Apr.	8 May	Termination of contract of two shacklers who adopted a "go- slow" policy over a wages grievance	Work resumed unconditionally.	
Colliery workers—Swansea and Ammanford districts (various collieries)	2,730		25 Apr.	9 May	In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute	Jed Sedmost Lie todnisto.	
VEHICLES:— Workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles— Coventry (one firm)	11,160	_	26 Apr.	11 May	To protest against the failure to introduce short-time working as an alternative to the laying-off of workers	Work resumed to permit negotiation	
Workers employed in the manufacture of motor cycles—Birmingham (one firm)	480	_	30 Apr.	_	Rejection of a demand for the intro- duction of short-time working as an alternative to the discharge of workers when redundancy arose	No settlement reported.	
Tyre Manufacture:— Vulcanisers and other workers employed in the manufacture of rubber tyres—Inchinnan (one firm)	350	860	30 Apr.	2 May	To protest against a re-arrangement of duties	Work resumed unconditionally.	

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

nt information.
† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.
† 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 \$ Thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

## U.K. Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 15th MAY, 1956

ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 103

At 15th May, 1956, the retail prices index was 103 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 17th April.

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 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

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 15th MAY, 1956 (Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 15th May, 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	15T1 (1 1	WEIGHT		
	Food		104.2	The same of	350
II.	Alcoholic drink		100.7	110 71 BIS	71
III.	Tobacco	Mr. Ver	105.3	448	80
IV.	Housing	2.40	102.7	2011	87
V.	Fuel and light		98.0	10000	55
VI.	Durable household goods		101.2	and the same	66
	Clothing and footwear		100.4	de la Tara	106
III.	Transport and vehicles		101.9	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	68
	Miscellaneous goods	Ton a	101.6		59
X.	Services		102 · 1		58
	All items	14.03	102.5	Day to	1,000

The above calculation yields a figure slightly over 102.5 and accordingly the "all items" index figure at 15th May was taken as 103.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Between 17th April and 15th May there were reductions in the average prices of potatoes, butter, cabbage, cauliflower and eggs; there was also a slight fall in the average price of beef. These reductions were partly offset by increases in the average prices of carrots and oranges. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell by between 1½ and 2 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 104 at 15th May, compared with 106 at 17th April.

#### Alcoholic Drink

There was a slight rise in the average level of prices of bottled beer between 17th April and 15th May. For the alcoholic drink group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 101 at 15th May, compared with 100 at 17th April

#### Tobacco

During the period under review the average level of prices of cigarettes and pipe tobacco rose by about 5 per cent. following increases in customs and excise duties which came into operation on 18th April. The group index figure was 105 at 15th May, compared with 100 at 17th April.

The average level of retail prices of household coal fell between 17th April and 15th May as a result of seasonal reductions in prices, partly offset by increased distribution costs and freight charges. There was some rise in prices of coke and in some areas there were increased charges for gas and electricity. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices fell by about 2 per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 98 at 15th May, compared with 100 at 17th April.

Between 17th April and 15th May there were increases in road passenger transport fares in a number of areas. The effect of these increases was to raise the average level of prices and charges for the

group as a whole by about 1 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 102 at 15th May, compared with 101 at 17th April.

In the five remaining groups, covering housing, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, miscellaneous goods and services, 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, 101, 100, 102 and 102, respectively.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY CALCULATION ON BASIS JUNE, 1947 = 100

Up to 17th January, 1956, the Interim Index of Retail Prices was in use and was published as an index figure with prices at 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The Index of Retail Prices now in use is calculated as an index figure with prices at 17th January, 1956, taken as 100. The "all items" index numbers in the two series can be linked together in order to permit of a continuous series of figures showing the average change in the level of prices compared with that at 17th June, 1947. Thus, at 15th May, 1956, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 17th January, 1956, taken as 100, was 102.5. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 17th January, 1956, in the old series, in order to produce an "all items" figure for 15th May, 1956, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1956, i.e., on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows:—

All items index at 17th January, 1956 (17th	
June, 1947 = 100)	153 · 4
All items index at 15th May, 1956 (17th	
January, 1956 = 100)	102.5
All items index at 15th May, 1956 (17th	
June, 1947 = 100)	153·4×——
	100
700 BB 1777 BB 1878 BB	157 2 tolean as 157

The corresponding figure for 17th April was slightly over  $157 \cdot 5$  and was therefore taken as 158.

and was therefore taken as 158.

The recent introduction of the Index of Retail Prices in replacement of the former Interim Index of Retail Prices was in conformity with recommendations made by the Cost of Living Advisory Committee in a report entitled "Report on Proposals for a New Index of Retail Prices". An article summarising this report appeared on pages 90 and 91 of the March, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE. Copies of the report (Cmd. 9710) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d. including postage), at any of the addresses shown on page 251 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 oversea 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	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with		
and the state of the state of	is given		Month before	Year before	
European Countries Belgium All Items* Food	1953 = 100 Mar., 1956	103 104	‡ 1	+ 3 + 3	
France (Paris) All Items	1949 = 100 Apr., 1956	147·5 138·3	- 0·6 - 1·3	+ 2.7 + 2.4	
Germany (Federal Republic) All Items Food Netherlands	1950 = 100 Apr., 1956 1951 = 100	113 120	Nil - 1	+ 4 + 5	
All Items Food Sweden	Apr., 1956 1949 = 100	107 113	Nil - 1	+ 1 + 4	
All Items Food	Mar., 1956	138 154	+ 1 + 2	+ 8 + 17	
Other Countries Canada All Items	1949 = 100 Apr., 1956 1952 = 100	116·6 109·7	+ 0·2 + 0·6	+ 0·5 - 1·3	
All Items Food	Mar., 1956 1949 = 100	99·6 103·29	$-0.2 \\ -0.51$	Nil - 0.86	
All Items Food New Zealand	Mar., 1956† 1st Qr., 1949 = 1,000	100 99	+ 3 + 4	+ 6 + 8	
All Items	Mar., 1956	1,453 1,646	+19‡ +21‡	+35 +45	
(9 urban areas) All Items Food United States	1938 = 100 Jan., 1956 1947-49 = 100	203·1 233·5	- 0·3 - 1·0	+ 3·3 + 2·3	
All Items Food	Mar., 1956	114·7 109·0	+ 0.1 + 0.2	+ 0.4 - 1.8	

of areas.

† Figures for the two latest months are provisional.

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

# ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

#### Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During May the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued sixteen awards, Nos. 834 to 849.\* Three of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 836 (4th May).—Parties: Employers represented by the Management Side of the Ancillary Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain), and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: That employees required to undertake stand-by duty away from the depot between the period following one day's duty and the commencement of the next day's duty should be paid an allowance of 5s. for a period not exceeding eight hours, and pro rata in respect of any period in excess of eight hours. Award: The Tribunal awarded that those employees required to undertake stand-by duties away from the depot between the period following area day's duty and the the period following one day's duty and the commencement of the next day's duty should be paid an allowance of 6d. an hour for each hour of the stand-by period, excluding any hours between 12 midnight and 8 a.m., subject to a minimum payment of 5s. for

ward No. 844 (23rd May).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Committee for the Salt Glazed Ware Industry, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Committee in their employment. Claim: For a substantial increase in the minimum wage rates. Award: The Tribunal awarded that with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following 23rd April, 1956, the minimum hourly basic rate for adult male timeworkers should be increased by 2½d. an hour, with proportionate increases for women and girls and boys and youths 20 years and under.

Award No. 845 (25th May).—Parties: Employers represented by

Award No. 845 (25th May).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the Joint Negotiating Committee for Local Authorities' Services (Engineering Craftsmen), and members of the trade unions represented by the Trade Union Side of the Committee trade unions represented by the Irade Union Side of the Committee in their employment. Claim: For a substantial increase in the rates of pay of engineering craftsmen employed by local authorities. Award: The Tribunal awarded that, with effect from the pay-day in the week commencing Monday, 12th March, 1956, in respect of the pay-week covered by that pay-day, the hourly rates of wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 3 d. to 4s. 9d. for London, 4s. 5d. for "A" Zone and 4s. 4d. for "B" Zone.

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

During May the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued three awards, none of which related to a substantial part of

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

#### **Industrial Court Awards**

During May the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 2608 to 2611, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2608 (1st May).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Engineering Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments. Claim: For increase in rates of pay of packing case makers. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2609 (1st May).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments. Claim: That alternating shift allowance should be paid in respect of the hours worked by industrial members of the Aerodrome Fire Service of the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation at Southampton Airport during the winter periods. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2610 (10th May)

Award No. 2610 (10th May).—Parties: Operatives' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Pottery Industry. Claim: For interpretation of Industrial Court

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 251.

Award No. 2607 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 207). Award: The Court ruled that the intent and meaning of Award No. 2607 was that the proportionate increase for adult females and for juveniles would raise the cost-of-living bonus to 3d. an hour adult females and 21d. an hour for juveniles.

Award No. 2611 (29th May).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for River Authorities. Claim: For an increase of 4d. an hour in the minimum adult wage rates fixed by the Council. Award: The Court awarded that the existing adult minimum rates of pay as fixed by the National Joint Industrial Council shall be increased by 2\frac{3}{2}d. an hour with proportionate increases for youths. Effect to be given to the award from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award the date of the award.

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

During May two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The awards summarised below:-

(1) Parties: The National Federation of Merchant Tailors (Incorporated), London Area, and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers, London West End Branch, comprising the two sides of the London Joint Conciliation Board. Claim: To determine a claim made by certain employees of Messrs. Kilgour French and Stanbury for a 12 per cent. increase in their fixed prices for coat making. Award: The Arbitrator found the claim was not substantiated.

(2) Parties: Kellogg International Corporation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions. Claim: To decide whether the employers, for the duration of the present contract with Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, for the erection of No. 2 Olefines Unit, shall observe clause (c) of the Agreement dated 8th February, 1956, between the North-East Coast Engineering Employers' Association and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions (Tyne, Blyth, Wear, Tees and Hartlepools Districts) relating to the payment of lodging allowances. *Award*: The Arbitrator awarded that the lodging allowance shall be raised from 8s. to 9s. 6d. a day; to be effective from 30th January, 1956.

In addition, three awards were issued by Boards of Arbitration appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The awards are summarised below:

(1) Parties: The Society of Security Officers (Investigation Branch) and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. Claim: For a revision of the salary scale of Security Officers Grade II employed in the Investigation Branch of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. Award: That from 1st August, 1955, the salary scale shall be £750 by £35 to £925 per annum subject to the addition of Pay Supplement from 1st July, 1955, as announced in the Authority's General Notice No. 37/55 dated

(2) Parties: Imperial Chemical Industries Limited and the eight craft unions representing the engineering maintenance workers employed by the firm. Claim: For a substantial increase in the rate of wages for engineering craftsmen. Award: The rate of wages shall be increased by 3½d, an hour from 23rd January, 1956.

(3) Parties: The Association of Chemical and Allied Employers and the five craft unions representing the engineering maintenance workers employed by firms in membership of the Association. Claim: For an increase in wages for maintenance engineers. Award: An increase of 3½d, an hour from 30th January, 1956.

During May, also, an independent Chairman was appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to preside over a Conference of the Leather Producers' Association for England, Scotland and Wales and the trade unions representing the Workers' Side of the industry to consider a claim for an increase of 4d. an hour on the existing rates of adult timeworkers. The Conference failed to

#### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During May the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 312\*, which is summarised below.

Award No. 312 (14th May).—Parties: The Society of Technical Civil Servants and the Admiralty. Claim: For increased salary scale with retrospective effect for locally entered Chart Depot Assistants (male) in Ceylon. Award: The Tribunal awarded:

(a) that the pay (exclusive of special local allowance and bonus) of the locally entered Chart Depot Assistants (male) in Ceylon shall be 200 Rupees by 10 Rupees to 300 Rupees a month; (b) that the above scale shall have effect from 1st January, 1952; (c) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to sponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scale of officers in post.

### Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

#### **Notices of Proposals**

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

Fustian Cutting Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.C. (33), dated 8th May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for female workers.

Proposal Rev. Wages Council (Great Britain) Proposal R (61)

and piecework basis time rates for female workers.

Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal B. (61), dated 8th May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal Y. (54), dated 25th May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Fur Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal Z. (69), dated 29th May, for fixing revised general minimum, guaranteed and piecework basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers. female workers.

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

#### **Wages Regulation Orders**

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

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 662 (D. (115)), dated 2nd May and effective from 18th May. This Order prescribes revised guaranteed and general minin rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.

—See page 239.

The Baking Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 672 (BKS (35)), dated 4th May and effective from 21st May. This Order prescribes revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers.—See page

The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 673 (R.N.T.S. (16)), dated 4th May and effective from 21st May. This Order prescribes revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers and sets out the holidays to be allowed and the

female workers and sets out the holidays to be allowed and the holiday remuneration payable to such workers.—See page 241.

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 745 (F. (65)), dated 17th May and effective from 6th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 779 (U. (62)), dated 25th May and effective from 8th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis

prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers employed in the Coffin Furniture section of the trade and for female workers in the

#### Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

#### **Notices of Proposals**

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

Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.A. (N.47), dated 4th May, for fixing revised statutory minimum ration for male and female workers in the trade

Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland).— Proposal N.I.R. (N.67), dated 4th May, for fixing revised statutory num remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

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

#### Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (N.I.T.R.B. (N.76)), dated 4th May and effective on and from 16th May. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in

The Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (N.I.L. (N.53)), dated 17th May and effective on and from 28th May. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page

The Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) (Amendment) Order, 1956 (N.I.L. (N.54)), dated 17th May and effective on and from 28th May. This Order prescribes revised provisions for the payment of holiday remuneration.

#### Catering Wages Act, 1943 **Notices of Proposals**

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

Licensed Non-residential Establishment Wages Board.—Proposal

L.N.R. (38), dated 1st May, for fixing revised weekly minimum remuneration and for amending the provision relating to holidays and holiday remuneration for managers, manageresses, relief managers, relief manageresses, club stewards and club stewards see and the wives of managers, relief managers and club stewards where such wives are required by the employer to assist in the work of the establishment.

#### **Wages Regulation Orders**

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

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 658 (L.N.R. (39)), dated 2nd May and

order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 658 (L.N.R. (39)), dated 2nd May and effective from 20th May. This Order prescribes revised minimum remuneration and amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration for male and female workers other than managers, manageresses, relief managers, relief managers, club stewards and club stewardsses and the wives of managers, relief managers and club stewards where such wives are required by the employer to assist in the work of the establishment.—See page 242.

The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) (Amendment) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 760 (U.P.R. (20)), dated 22nd May and effective from 11th June. This Order prescribes revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers and re-defines

the areas to which the respective rates apply

#### **Legal Cases Affecting Labour**

Master and Servant—A negligent fellow worker—Standard of care.

The respondent was employed as a core maker by the appellant Company. A load in an iron pan had to be lifted by crane and it was the respondent's duty to assist the crane driver who was employed by the same Company to lower the main lifting hook as employed by the same Company to lower the main lifting hook as nearly as possible over the centre of the pan. Before beginning to lift the load the crane driver should have paused to see that the load was centred and hanging vertically. The crane driver did not pause but lifted the load which swung out and injured the respondent. The respondent claimed damages for negligence against the appellant Company.

The House of Lords (Lords Morton, Porter, Reid, Tucker and Cohen) held: That the crane driver had been negligent in working the crane and contributory negligence had not been proved against the respondent as he had not done less than a reasonably careful

the respondent as he had not done less than a reasonably careful workman helping in such work would do.—Staveley Iron and Chemical Company Limited v. Jones. House of Lords, 29th and 30th November, 1st and 5th December, 1955, and 31st January,

Factories Act, 1937, Section 14(1)—Wire drawn through hole by revolving drum—Whether wire was part of the machinery or material in manufacture.

A long piece of wire was being drawn through a narrow hole to reduce its diameter to the required size. It was pulled through by being wound on to a drum driven by an electric motor and there was a guard round most of the drum to prevent the final loose end striking out as the winding finished. While the winding was in process the wire rode up over the guard and struck out and killed the workman. His widow claimed damages against the occupiers of the factory for negligence at Common Law and breach of statutory duty under Section 14(1) of the Factories Act, 1937, in not securely fencing the revolving drum and wire as " a dangerous part of machinery".

The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Denning, Morris and Parker) held: The wire which had been drawn through the hole was material in the machine and not "part of the machinery" and, therefore, the occupiers were not in breach of their statutory duty in not fencing it. Bullock v. G. John Power (Agencies) Limited. Court of Appeal, 20th January, 1956.

Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, Regulation 22 (c)—Whether relevant to claim for negligence at Common

The plaintiff, a painter, was standing with a bucket of paint on a nine-inch plank resting on two pairs of steps six feet above the ground, which he had put up himself. If the plank had been six feet six inches above the ground the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, Regulation 22 (c) would have applied, and in that case the plank should have been at least 34 inches wide. The plaintiff fell and was injured and claimed damages at

The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Denning, Morris and Parker) held: As the Regulations did not apply to the facts of the case the question of negligence at Common Law should be dealt with quite separately and there were no grounds to interfere with the decision that the defendants had not been negligent.—Chipchase v. British Titan Products Limited. Court of Appeal, 9th and 10th February, 1956.

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 251.

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 251.

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 251.

#### Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

The Commissioner is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and appointed by the Crown (see Section 43 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and Section 42 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, 1946. His decisions\*, which are final, are binding on Insurance Officers and Local Tribunals and must be followed in appropriate cases. They are thus the "case law" which is the principal means of maintaining consistency of decisions.

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself with the leave of the Tribunal or the Commissioner, or without such leave if the decision of the Tribunal was not unanimous.

Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a person whose right to benefit is or may be, under the fourth Schedule to the 1946 Act, affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant or the deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself. No appeal may be made without the leave of the Tribunal or of the Commissioner.

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

#### Decision No. R(U) 1/56 (20th December)

Claimant lost his employment owing to a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute. The employees were prepared to return to work on 24th September, but owing to elay in resumption of negotiations the stoppage continued until 1st October. Held nat the claimant had not discharged the onus of proving that the delay in the resumpon of work was due to causes other than the original dispute the merits of which

#### **Decision of the Commissioner**

My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 5th September, 1955, to 1st October, 1955 (both dates included) on the ground that he lost his employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment, and which continued until 1st October, 1955: in terms of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act. 1946. "My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving

"This is a test case affecting about 1,000 members of crews of steam fishing vessels based on the port of A.—. The claimant is chief engineer on a steam trawler. On 5th September, 1955, a stoppage of work occurred in the fishing industry at A.—. The stoppage was—in origin at least—due to an unofficial strike of crew members. In due course the claimant's association intervened, and the more received to return to work. They were prepared to and the men resolved to return to work. They were prepared to resume work on Saturday, 24th September, 1955; but, for reasons to be discussed below, there was in fact no general resumption of work until Monday, 3rd October, 1955.

"The local insurance officer referred to the local tribunal the question whether the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit on the ground that he lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment, in terms of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946. On 11th October, 1955, the tribunal found as follows—'(a) There was a trade dispute as defined in section 13(6) of the Act; (b) the dispute brought about a stoppage of as follows—(a) There was a trade dispute as defined in sector 13(6)(b) of the Act; (b) the dispute brought about a stoppage of work at claimant's place of employment; (c) claimant lost employment due to that stoppage of work; and (d) from and including 5th September, 1955, and for so long as the stoppage of work continues, claimant is disqualified from receiving unemployment

"None of these findings is challenged. Nor is it contended that the claimant escapes disqualification by virtue of the proviso to section 13(1). The real question is how long the stoppage of work (due to the trade dispute) continued. On this point the determination of the tribunal was that the stoppage due to the trade dispute lasted up to 23rd September, 1955, only. The issue in the present appeal is whether that finding (which carries disqualification up to that data only) is justified; or whether (as is contended by the appeal is whether that finding (which carries disqualification up to that date only) is justified; or whether (as is contended by the insurance officer) the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute continued until 1st October, 1955, in which case disqualification must be imposed until that date, in terms of section 13(1). It being accepted that there was no general resumption of work until 3rd October, 1955, the question at issue can be put more narrowly as—whether the continued idleness (to use a neutral term) of the fishing receive of the 23rd September, 1955, was due to a trade dispute of crews after 23rd September, 1955, was due to a trade dispute, or was due to other causes.

"In a very full note appended to their findings, the tribunal explain the reasons for their decision. Throughout this note there runs the theme that although the men were originally on strike, they were prepared unconditionally to return to work on 24th September; accordingly it could not be said to be their fault that they were unemployed after that date, and therefore it would be unfair that they should be penalised by being disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit after that date. Thus it is said—
'If they had a good reason' (i.e., for not getting back to work) 'not attributed to any fault or neglect on their part it could not

\* 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 251.

be held that the strike continues in such a way as to debar them from unemployment benefit. . . . Surely again if the offer to resume work was unconditional and honestly made that is all that is required. . . . The tribunal is unable to hold that it was the men's fault that there was not what might amount to a reasonably full resumption of work until about 3rd October, 1955.'

"With respect, these observations seem to me to betray a wrong approach to the question which the tribunal had to decide. The provisions of section 13(1) of the Act are not directed to disqualification on the ground of fault. Where employment has been lost because of a stoppage of work, disqualification is imposed for the duration of the stoppage, provided that the stoppage is (and continues to be) due to a trade dispute. 'The manifest object of the subsection is to prevent the insurance fund from being used to finance employees during strikes or lock-outs... The merits of the dispute are irrelevant' (Decision R(U) 17/52). Equally, where a stoppage of work originally starting as a strike is continued as a a stoppage of work originally starting as a strike is continued as a lock-out, it is irrelevant to inquire whose 'fault' that is, provided that the continuance of the stoppage is due to a trade dispute. It is of course necessary in the present case to inquire why the stoppage continued after the men had intimated their readiness to resume work. But inquiries on that point should be in no way directed towards attributing blame to the one side or the other. They should be directed simply towards deciding whether the continued stoppage was due to a trade dispute or not.

"'Trade dispute' is defined in section 13(6)(b) as covering inter alia 'any dispute between employees and employers... which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or the conditions of employment of any persons...'

"It is clearly proved that the crews of steam fishing vessels at A—have for a long time past felt certain grievances about the terms and conditions of their employment. One of their aims has been the establishment of a system of registration of fishermen. Another has been the attainment of complete trade union member Another has been the attainment of complete trade union membership. In a manifesto issued by the strike committee the following statement appears. 'A— Trawlermen feel that it has become necessary to revise the regulations governing their employment. They seek, and are determined to institute—1. The complete Registration of all Trawler Fishermen in A— and District. 2. That Priority of engagement of labour shall be granted to Trade Union Members of the Industry. 3. That a Joint Consultative Council shall be constituted to deal with all matters involved in the daily work of the Trawling Industry. in the daily work of the Trawling Industry.'

"These were the avowed objects of the strike. The employers were not prepared to accede to these demands. It was because of the dispute which arose on these heads between employees and employers that the stoppage of work began, as an unofficial strike. The Union intervened, and was able to satisfy the men that in coming out on unofficial strike they had acted unconstitutionally. coming out on unofficial strike they had acted unconstitutionally. The men thereupon agreed to resume work on the same terms as before. This does not mean that the dispute had been settled. Nothing in relation to the matter in dispute had at that stage been settled. The men still had their grievances. It is, I think, quite plain that in agreeing to resume work the men hoped that their Union would be able to bring about that which they—by their unofficial strike—had been unable to achieve. It is natural also to infer that if no negotiated agreement for a registration scheme was arrived at with reasonable expedition, an official strike, with the backing of the Union, might have to be considered. In the meantime, however, the men's return to work would permit of negotiations being pursued between the Union and the employers.

"Unfortunately some delay occurred between the men's resolution to return and the resumption of negotiations. A week elapsed before representatives of the men and representatives of the employers had a formal meeting. At the oral hearing before me it was suggested that the employers held off for a week in order to teach the men a lesson—i.e., from motives of retaliation. If this were proved, it would be fair to hold that any prolongation of the stoppage for such a purpose was not a stoppage 'due to a trade dispute'—see, for example, U.D.9959/29 (reported), approved in Decision R(U) 17/52. But I am not satisfied that this allegation is proved, and I think it inadvisable to canvass in detail the various circumstances which were invoked as evidence of it. It was suggested also that the employers declined to meet the representatives of the men under conditions of duress, represented by the threat of a further—and official—strike. It was denied that any such threat was made. I do not propose to pursue this matter because in my judgment the true inference from the evidence is that right up to 1st October, 1955, and probably after that date, there continued to be a trade dispute between employees and employers, and that the continuance of the stoppage was 'due to' that trade dispute. On 29th September, 1955, the owners and the Union issued a joint statement to the Press. It was in the following terms—'The A—Steam Fishing Vessels Owners' Association and the — Union agree that recriminations serve no useful purpose. They also agree that a meeting shall be held at — on Saturday, 1st October, 1955, at 10.30 a.m. on the clear understanding that no threats exist from either side except those present in any normal negotiations. The matters in dispute will if necessary be submitted to the National Joint Industrial Council for settlement.' (My italics.)

"On 1st October, 1955, the joint meeting took place; and after it a further joint statement was issued to the Press. It included "Unfortunately some delay occurred between the men's resolution

"On 1st October, 1955, the joint meeting took place; and after it a further joint statement was issued to the Press. It included the following sentence. 'Agreement was reached between the Parties that a Registration Scheme should be introduced for the port of A—— at an early date.'

"At the time of the meeting of 1st October, 1955, therefore, there were still matters in dispute, these being the matters connected

with the terms and conditions of employment of trawler crews already mentioned; and I am by no means satisfied that even after that meeting those matters were in any true sense settled. No doubt some advance had been made, for (in terms of the joint statement) the employers were now committed in principle to acceptance of a registration scheme. But it is one thing to agree that there shall be a registration scheme. It is another thing to settle the provisions of such a scheme. It is not however necessary to consider the position after 1st October 1955: for whether the that there shall be a registration scheme. It is another thing to settle the provisions of such a scheme. It is not however necessary to consider the position after 1st October, 1955; for whether the dispute was settled by then or not, it is accepted that the stoppage of work ended on that date. If it be once established that the stoppage originated in a trade dispute, the onus of proving that the continuance of the stoppage was due to a different cause (viz., the desire of the employers to retaliate) falls, in my judgment, upon those who so allege (compare Decision C.W.U. 18/49 (reported), particularly the penultimate sentence). I do not consider that this onus has been discharged in respect of the period up to and including 1st October, 1955. I therefore hold that the stoppage of work due to a trade dispute continued until 1st October, 1955, and so I have no option but to impose upon the claimant disqualification for the receipt of unemployment benefit up to and including that date. While appreciating the careful consideration which the tribunal gave to this important case, I feel that in directing their minds to the question of 'fault or no fault' on the part of the men, they misdirected themselves, and so failed to apply the statutory provisions correctly. I must allow the appeal of the insurance officer."

#### Decision No. R(U) 4/56 (7th November)

Claimant entitled to an annual salary and special expenses allowance was dismissed one month's notice. There was no express agreement as to the duration of his intract and, in lieu of further notice, he was paid a sum equivalent to nine months' lary, which he contended was by way of damages for loss of office. Held that the tyment was compensation for loss of remuneration for the ensuing nine months of claimant was not entitled to unemployment benefit during that period.

#### Decision of the Tribunal of Commissioners

"Our decision is that the claimant was not entitled to unemployment benefit for the period from 26th August, 1954, to 30th April, 1955, both dates included.

April, 1955, both dates included.

"From a date in 1947 to 31st July, 1954, the claimant was employed by the National Coal Board (referred to hereafter as 'the Board') as Director General of Labour Relations, on the terms of a letter dated 8th May, 1947, from the then Deputy Chairman of the Board to the claimant. According to that letter the claimant was to receive a salary of £4,000 per annum and a special expenses allowance of £250 per annum, together with travelling and other expenses. The Board agreed to take over that part of the Staff Pensions Fund of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal Owners' Association which related to the claimant. The letter contained no provision for the termination of the claimant's engagement. As a result of a reorganisation by the Board of the department in which the claimant was employed, the claimant was informed by letter from the Chairman of the Board dated 30th June, 1954, that the Board had decided to bring his contract to an end forthwith and to pay to him a reasonable sum in lieu of notice. The letter concluded:—

'This letter is therefore to inform you that your contract.

'This letter is therefore to inform you that your contract of service will terminate on the 1st August, 1954 and that the Board will then pay you the sum of £3,000 in lieu of further notice. Arrangements will be made for payment of your pension from the 1st August, 1954.'

'On 29th July, 1954, an officer of the Board wrote the following letter to the claimant's solicitors on behalf of the Board: 'Dear Mr. N-,

Mr. W-

Thank you for your letter of the 23rd instant. I have again taken the instructions of the Board, but I am afraid that they are not prepared to increase the offer of £3,000. As I told you when you called here, we thought very carefully about this figure before putting it forward because we did not want to propose a bargaining figure, but rather a figure which to us seemed adequate, to say the least.

I note that Mr. W—— is now prepared to accept this sum, and I have therefore prepared a Form of Discharge which I enclose herewith. May I suggest that you should get your client to sign this Discharge over the sixpenny stamp. In the meantime, I have bespoken a cheque for £3,000 from my

I am going on leave at the end of this week, and Mr. L—will handle this matter in my absence. Perhaps you would communicate with him when your client has signed the Discharge and arrange to exchange this for the cheque. Alternatively, if you would like to forward the Discharge to Mr. L—at this office, you can accept this letter as my undertaking to forward you in exchange the Board's cheque for £3,000.

(Signed) D —— H ——.'

"On 3rd August, 1954, the claimant signed the form of discharge which was as follows :-

'I, ........., hereby acknowledge that I have received from the National Coal Board the sum of £3,000 as compensation for the termination at 31st July, 1954, of the contract of service between myself and the Board and I hereby agree to accept this sum in full settlement of all claims and demands (experting only applied to the service). demands (excepting only any claims or demands in respect of superannuation) which I may have against the Board in respect of, or in any way arising out of, my contract of service with the Board or the termination thereof.'

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"On 17th August, 1954, the claimant made his first claim for unemployment benefit since the termination of his engagement by the Board; and on 27th August, 1954, he was paid unemployment benefit for the period from 20th to 25th August, 1954. The decision awarding the claimant unemployment benefit for that period was later reviewed by the insurance officer who decided that, from and including 17th August, 1954, to 25th August, 1954, unemployment benefit was not payable on the ground that the claimant had failed to prove that he was unemployed; that as a result an overpayment of £2 13s. 9d. had been made but that no repayment was required. On 30th September, 1954, the insurance officer gave the following decision: 'Claim disallowed. Unemployment benefit is not payable in respect of 26th August, 1954, to 30th April, 1955, which cannot be treated as days of unemployment on the ground that the claimant notwithstanding that his employment has terminated received by way of compensation for the loss of remuneration which he would have received for those days if the employment had not terminated payment of an amount which exceeds the amount arrived at by deducting the standard daily rate of unemployment benefit from two-thirds of the remuneration lost in respect of those days.' On 21st October, 1954, the claimant appealed against that decision; and on 16th November, 1954, his appeal was heard by a local tribunal sitting at Cardiff. The hearing was adjourned to 7th December, 1954, in order that further evidence might be obtained. At the adjourned hearing the local tribunal (having inferred that, of the sum of £3,000, £2,000 'would be damages on ground of inadequacy of notice and the balance of £1,000 plus superannuation pension for early retirement damages for loss of office') found that, on that basis, the claimant received for loss of office ') found that, on that basis, the claimant received £2,000 by way of compensation for loss of remuneration and gave the following unanimous decision: 'Insurance Officer upheld. Period of disqualification reduced from 9 months to 6 months from 26th August, 1954.' The claimant appealed to the Commissioner but died before the date fixed for the oral hearing of his appeal. His widow, who has been appointed by the Minister to proceed with the claim, has stated that she does not desire an oral hearing of this appeal.

"As the terms of the claimant's appointment and those of the agreement under which the payment of £3,000 was made were reduced to writing the question whether the payment was received 'by way of compensation for . . . the loss of the remuneration which the claimant would have received for 'the nine months from 1st August, 1954, to 30th April, 1955, depends upon the meaning and legal effect of the relevant documents, namely the three letters and form of discharge mentioned above. form of discharge mentioned above.

"In our view the only possible interpretation of those documents is that the Board were agreeing to pay and the claimant to accept

the sum of £3,000 'in lieu of further notice'. The sum was equivalent to nine months' salary. As there was no express agreement as to the duration of the claimant's contract of employment he was entitled to reasonable notice or to the salary he would have earned during the period of such notice. The Board who had originally given the claimant only one month's notice offered him nine month's salary in lieu of further notice which the claimant accepted.

"The prima facie inference from the facts and documents is clearly that the payment was made by way of compensation for the remuneration the claimant would have received during those nine months. That compensation was not merely 'substantially completely equivalent to that remuneration.

"The claimant's reasons for resisting this conclusion are briefly summarised in the following paragraphs of his grounds of appeal to the Commissioner:—'5. Reasonable notice was the customary notice given by the National Coal Board to all employees, there being no special arrangement in the terms of appointment. Any payment in addition to that covered by such reasonable notice was, therefore, damages in respect of loss of office or alternatively breach of contract, it being implied in the appointment and having regard to the Superannuation Scheme of the National Coal Board that employment would continue until age 65. 6 The fact that the employment would continue until age 65. 6. The fact that the National Coal Board decided that pension would be payable as and from 1st August, 1954, indicated clearly that employment ceased on the 31st July, 1954, and therefore the amount of £3,000 was not in lieu of further notice but was in fact by way of damages for loss of office.'

"These contentions appear to be based on the view that if the payment was made by way of damages (whether 'in respect of loss of office' or 'breach of contract') it could not be 'compensation' within the meaning of regulation 6(1)(d) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1954. This view however is (in our opinion) clearly fallacious; compensation for loss of the remuneration which the employee would have earned is the most familiar head of damage in an action compensation for loss of the remuneration which the employed would have earned is the most familiar head of damage in an action for wrongful dismissal. On the other hand 'compensation for loss of office' in the relevant sense of that expression would not be compensation within the meaning of regulation 6(1)(d) because even if the sum paid is the amount of the claimant's salary for a particular period it is paid not 'in respect of [that] period 'but' in even if the sum paid is the amount of the claimant's salary for a particular period it is paid not 'in respect of [that] period 'but 'in respect of his whole career'. See Umpire's Decision 1768/27 applied in Umpire's Decision 351/28. In his written submission to the local tribunal the claimant cited a statement by Lord Atkin in Dewhurst v. Hunter (Inspector of Taxes) 146 L.T. 510 that a sum of money paid to obtain a release from a contingent liability under a contract of employment cannot be said to be received under the contract of employment nor is it remuneration for services rendered or to be rendered under the contract of employment, nor is it received from the contract of employment. In our opinion this observation has no relevance to the present appeal. The question received from the contract of employment. In our opinion this observation has no relevance to the present appeal. The question before the House of Lords in *Dewhurst's* case was whether a lump sum paid to the chairman of a limited company to induce him to remain on the board was assessable to income tax as 'salary, fee, wages, perquisites or profits for the year of assessment' from 'an office or employment of profit' within Rule 1 of Schedule E to the Income Tax Act, 1918. In consideration of the receipt of the sum in question the chairman agreed (*inter alia*) to remain on the board and waived his claim to compensation for loss of office in the event and waived his claim to compensation for loss of office in the event of his dying or resigning under article 109 of the company's articles of association. This future right to compensation was the contingent liability to which Lord Atkin referred and his observation has no relevance to the surrender of a *present* right to damages for wrongful dismissal which was the consideration in the present case. Moreover the question before the House of Lords was whether the sum in question was a 'profit for the year of assessment', i.e., remuneration earned in that year, not whether it was compensation for the *loss of remuneration* for a particular period. It may be added that the decision of the House of Lords in *Dewhurst's* case was by a majority of one and that in the subsequent case of Cameron v. Prendergast [1940] A.C. 549 the House distinguished Dewhurst's case which they clearly regarded as decided on its special facts and laying down no general rule of construction.

"We should add that we agree with the submission of the insurance officer now concerned that there is no ground in law for holding that the claimant was entitled to have his contract of service continued until he attained pensionable age. It is plain from the language of the relevant documents that the £3,000 was not tendered or accepted in compensation for the loss of any such right but in satisfaction of the claimant's right to reasonable notice; the question of the claimant's pension was expressly excluded from the agreement in the form of discharge and was apparently dealt with by a specific arrangement under which the pension was paid with by a specific arrangement under which the pension was paid from 1st August, 1954. We can therefore see no justification for the local tribunal's view that two-thirds of the payment of £3,000 should be regarded as damages on the ground of the inadequacy of notice and one-third plus superannuation pension as damages for loss of office. The chairman's letter expressly states that the £3,000 is to be paid 'in lieu of further notice' and that the pension will be paid from 1st August 1954. be paid from 1st August, 1954.

"Even if it were clear (as the local tribunal thought) that the claimant would not be entitled to more than '3 to 6 months' notice the fact that the Board had overestimated the amount they were legally liable to pay would be irrelevant for the plain meaning of the documents is that the sum of £3,000 was offered and accepted in lieu of further notice and as a settlement of all the claimant's legal rights against the Board (except in respect of superannuation). With this exception the claimant's only legal claim against the Board was for salary by way of damages for insufficient notice. We must dismiss the claimant's appeal." Decision No. R(U) 6/56 (13th February)

#### Decision of the Commissioner

" My decision is that in respect of 25th June, 1955, unemployment benefit is not payable to the claimant.

"The claimant is a share fisherman. He is master of a fishing vessel of which the master or a member of the crew is the owner of part-owner. He is therefore a person who in order to qualify for receipt of unemployment benefit must satisfy the additional conditions of regulation 14B of the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1467] as amended. The question in the present case is whether these additional conditions are or are not satisfied. The local insurance officer decided that they were not satisfied, and disallowed unemployment benefit accordingly in not satisfied. The local insurance officer decided that they were not satisfied, and disallowed unemployment benefit accordingly in respect of Saturday, 25th June, 1955. On appeal the local tribunal unanimously upheld his decision. The present appeal by the claimant is taken as a test case covering also five members of the

"The vessel in question is a 62 feet seine fishing boat with icing guipment, which operates from a Scottish port, and normally fishes on grounds about 60 miles from that port. On Friday, 24th June, 1955, the weather was bad, and the vessel did not put to sea. Some time after midnight on the Friday (the precise time is not clear) the weather abated. According to the claimant it did not abate in time to permit of the vessel going to her usual fishing grounds, making a catch, and returning in time for the local market on the making a catch, and returning in time for the local market on the Saturday forenoon. It has been ascertained that five vessels—two being larger and three smaller than the claimant's vessel—landed fish at the local market on the Saturday forenoon, but it has not been ascertained when these vessels put to sea. According to the tribunal it is the local practice to treat Saturday as a holiday, and to refrain from fishing on that day. With the possible exception of the five vessels mentioned, all the local fishing vessels remained in port on the Saturday. No crew (other than the claimant and his crew) claimed that this was due to bad weather.

" In his appeal the claimant says it is misleading to regard Saturday as a holiday. Saturday, he says, is treated as a day on which all maintenance work is done, mending nets and looking over gear, etc., which must be done every week. He explains that if prevented by which must be done every week. The explains that if prevented by the weather from putting to sea (say) on a Thursday or a Friday, he and his crew would take the opportunity of doing their maintenance work on that day, and so would be ready to go to sea on Saturday if weather permitted. That, he says, was the intention on the date in question, 'but the weather did not abate until too late therefore m question, 'but the weather did not abate until too late therefore we did not get to sea and as we had no maintenance work to do we naturally signed "no work" on that day.' The claimant also doubts whether the five vessels which are said to have landed catches on the Saturday were vessels of comparable type to his. They 'could have been' of a different type, he says. He also claims that skippers ought to know whether it is too bad weather to fish, rather than insurance officers.

In order to qualify for unemployment benefit in respect of Saturday, 25th June, 1955, the claimant must satisfy the statutory authorities that there was no work on or in connection with the fishing vessel available for him on that day for any of the reasons prescribed by regulation 14B(2). The statutory reasons are :—(a) that on account of the state of the weather the fishing vessel could not reasonably have put to sea with a view to fishing; or (b) that the fishing vessel was undergoing renairs or maintenance not being the fishing vessel was undergoing repairs or maintenance, not being repairs or maintenance to which paragraph (3) of this regulation relates; or (c) that there was an absence of fish from any waters in which the fishing vessel could reasonably be expected to operate; or (d) that any other good cause necessitated abstention from

"It is not contended that the claimant can bring himself within the ambit of head (b) or head (c) of the regulation. And although his claim is based on the state of the weather, I do not understand him to contend that the vessel could not reasonably have put to sea on the Saturday, it being admitted that the weather had abated by (at latest) the early morning of that day. Head (a) accordingly cannot successfully be invoked. The claim must therefore be perilled upon head (d), and amounts to a contention that any catch which he might have obtained after the weather had moderated sufficiently to allow him to go to sea, could not have been got back to the local market. In this connection questions primarily of fact arise. Is it, for example, established that the weather did not abate in time to allow the vessel to fish in her accustomed fishing grounds and return in time for the local market? Is it established grounds and return in time for the local market? Is it established that the vessel could not have used a nearer fishing ground? Is it established that the local market was the only available market? and so on. These are questions of fact which it was for the statutory authorities to decide, and the statutory authorities were not bound to accept the claimant's own judgment in these matters. Local knowledge is a great advantage in dealing with these questions, and I should be slow to overturn the unanimous judgment of a local tribunal in relation to them. But on any view the evidence falls far short of establishing what it would be necessary to establish, namely a proved absence of any possible market for the potential catch (compare Decisions R(U) 16/53 and R(U) 17/55). I agree with the tribunal that the claim must fail, in respect that satisfaction of the additional conditions prescribed by the regulations is not proved. The appeal of the claimant is dismissed."

#### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments,\* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the Instrument costs 2d. net (4d. including postage).

Instrument costs 2d. net (4d. including postage).

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 662; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 2nd May; The Baking Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 672; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 4th May; The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 673; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 4th May; The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 745; price 3d. (5d.)), dated 17th May; The Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 779; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 25th May. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.

—See page 247. -See page 247:

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 658; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 2nd May; The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 760; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 22nd May. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page

The Central Co-ordinating Committee (Retail Trades and Hair-dressing) (Abolition) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 865), made on 5th June by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 220.

Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 220.

The Probation (Scotland) Amendment Rules, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 800 (S.38); price 3d. (5d.)), made by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1949. These Rules amend the Probation (Scotland) Rules, 1951, and subsequent amending Rules by increasing the pay of whole-time women probation officers in stages until 1961 when the pay of men and women whole-time probation officers will be equal, and by making fresh provision for the sick leave of whole-time probation officers.

The Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 622) made on 24th April by Her Majesty in Council under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908.—See page 221.

(i) The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1956 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1956 No. 70); (ii) The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1956 (S.R. & O. 1956 No. 71); (iii) The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1956 (S.R. & O. 1956 No. 72). These Orders, which are price 4d. (6d.) each, were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance on 3rd April under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 208).

#### **FACTORY FORMS**

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the January, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE (page 39) and may be purchased at the price shown. The prices in brackets include postage.

Title and Price

No. Title and Price
 Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction. Abstract. October, 1948. Reprinted, 1956. Price 6d. (8d.).
 Factories Act, 1937, Section 29. Prescribed Form for Report of Examination of Steam Boiler When Cold. May, 1949. (Reprinted, 1956). Price, each, 2d. (4d.), 25, 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
 Factories Act, 1937, Section 29. Prescribed Form for Report of Examination of Steam Boiler, under Normal Steam Pressure. May, 1949. (Reprinted, 1956). Price, each, 2d. (4d.), 25, 2s. (2s. 3d.).
 Factories Act, 1937, Sections 30 and 31. Form containing Prescribed Particulars for Supplementary Report of Examination of Steam Receiver or Air Receiver under Normal Pressure. July, 1938 (Reprinted, 1956). Price, each, 2d. (4d.), 25, 2s. (4d.), 25, 2s.

Examination of Steam Receiver or Air Receiver under Normal Pressure. July, 1938 (Reprinted, 1956). Price, each, 2d. (4d.), 25, 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Docks Regulations, 1934. Form prescribed under Paragraph (a) under the Heading "Duties" for Notice of Completion of Processes of Loading, Unloading or Coaling at Specified Hatches on Board Ship. November, 1949. (Reprinted, 1956). 60 forms, 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Memorandum on the Prevention of Industrial Dermatitis with Special Reference to the Use of Barrier Substances. March, 1946. (Reprinted, 1956). Price 2d. (4d.).
Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Health Register for use in pursuance of the Pottery (Health and Welfare) Special Regulations, 1950. June, 1950. (Reprinted, 1956). Price 2s 6d (2s 8d.) 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).

690 Factories Act, 1937. Certificate of Exemption No. 26 (General). Electrode Boilers, Electrical Immersion Heated Boilers. January, 1956. Price 2d. (4d.).

Factories Act, 1937. Certificate of Exemption No. 27 (General). Steam Boilers, Coil Type Steam Generators. January, 1956. Price 2d. (4d.).
Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Regulations for Factories in which Self-Acting Mules are used. September, 1938, (Reprinted, 1956). Price 3d. (5d.).
Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Aerated Water Regulations, 1921 (as amended by the First Aid Regulations, 1937, and modified by the First Aid in Factories Order, 1938). December, 1949. (Reprinted, 1956). Price 4d. (6d.).

#### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

Automation.—Report on the Technical Trends and their Impact on Management and Labour. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Price 6s. (6s. 4d.).—See page 219.

Census of Production for 1951.—Reports. Volume 4, Trade M. Radio and Telecommunications. Board of Trade. Price 2s.

Civil Service.—Staffs Employed in Government Departments on 1st April, 1956, compiled from Returns furnished to the Treasury. Cmd. 9784. Price 4d. (6d.).

Coal Mining.—Quarterly and Annual Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the fourth quarter of 1955 and for the year 1955. Price 8d. (10d.). National Coal Board.—See page 220.

Colonies.—The Colonial Territories, 1955–56. Cmd. 9769. Colonial Office. Price 5s. (5s. 4d.).

Iron Foundries.—The Drying of Moulds by Portable Dryers. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 4s. (4s. 4d.).—

National Insurance.—(i) National Insurance Act, 1946. Fifth Interim Report by the Government Actuary for the year ended 31st March, 1955 (together with a Report on the Sickness Experience of Insured Persons in the years 1949 to 1952). H.C. 274. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.). (ii) National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946. Fifth Interim Report by the Government Actuary for the year ended 31st March, 1955. H.C. 292. Price 6d. (8d.).—See page 223.

Oversea Civil Service.—Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service. Statement of Policy regarding Organisation. Cmd. 9768. Price 4d.

Scotland.—(i) Agriculture in Scotland. Report for 1955. Cmd. 9745. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 9d.). (ii) Reports of the Department of Health for Scotland and the Scotlish Health Services Council, 1955. Cmd. 9742. Price 5s. (5s. 4d.). (iii) Fire Services. Report of H.M. Inspector of Fire Services for Scotland, 1955. Cmd. 9756. Price 9d. (11d.).

Statistics.—Statistical Review of England and Wales, 1954. Part II. Tables, Civil. General Register Office. Price 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Wages and Working Hours.—Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 1956. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9s. (9s. 6d.).—See page 221.

Wages Councils.—Report of a Commission of Inquiry to consider an Application for the Establishment of a Wages Council for the Rubber Proofed Garment Making Industry. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (11d.).—See page 220.

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

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