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

## Earnings and Hours in April, 1956

IN April, 1956, an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (see for instance the issue for March, 1956).

In the enquiry of April, 1956, forms were sent to employers who had previously supplied information and to about 4,500 additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the last pay-week in April, 1956, of the aggregate earnings of those wage-earners in that week, and of the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings : men, aged 21 years and over ; youths and boys under 21 years ; women, 18 years and over ; and girls under 18 years. As in the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all wage-earners at work during the whole or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer ; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were also to be excluded. Where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The wages shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women ordinarily employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, and of the number of hours worked by such workers.

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (excluding those which were found to be no longer in operation in April, 1956, or to be employing no wage-earners within the scope of the enquiry) was about 72,400, of which approximately 69,000 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of wage-earners (including

part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and wages earned in the week was just over 7 million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. It is estimated that the returns received covered rather more than two-thirds of the total number of wage-earners employed in the industries concerned at the time of the enquiry. The proportions varied in the different industries and in some cases were much more and in others less than two-thirds. The average earnings of these workers in the last pay-week in April, 1956, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 330 and 331, together with the numbers of workpeople employed in those establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week and the average hourly earnings in that week are shown on pages 332 and 333.

### Weekly Earnings in April, 1956

The Table in the first column overleaf shows the average weekly earnings in April, 1956, in all the industries combined, in the manufacturing industries as a whole and in each of 19 broad groups of industries. The average earnings for industry groups, for manufacturing industries and for all the industries combined have been calculated by "weighting" the averages in each separate industry by the estimated total numbers employed in those industries in April, 1956. This has been done in order to eliminate the effect of disparities in the proportion of workers covered by the returns received in the different industries.

In computing the averages for April, 1956, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The weekly earnings of these women averaged 59s. 10d. and the hours worked averaged 21.6. Their inclusion, however, has little effect on the average earnings shown. If such part-time workers had been excluded from the statistics, the general weekly average for women of 119s. 9d. would not have altered, and among the 19 separate groups of industries their exclusion would not in the majority of cases have altered the average weekly earnings shown for women by more than 8d. The small numbers of men employed as part-time workers have been excluded.

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

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	237 6	112 1	110 11	75 2	203 10
Chemical and allied trades	236 4	104 0	119 10	78 6	204 2
Metal manufacture	264 9	114 7	128 10	83 0	247 3
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	252 0	97 2	130 8	81 8	217 6
Vehicles	256 3	93 0	136 10	84 6	229 9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	245 11	99 4	118 9	79 2	195 8
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	240 0	95 4	124 11	79 4	188 5
Textiles	210 2	96 1	117 7	85 7	150 10
Leather, leather goods and fur	205 5	94 0	111 9	73 5	158 8
Clothing	208 2	94 6	116 0	74 11	131 4
Food, drink and tobacco	210 10	92 0	113 10	76 10	165 8
Manufactures of wood and cork	215 2	95 11	122 11	75 3	186 2
Paper and printing	258 2	94 0	124 1	75 2	201 1
Other manufacturing industries	237 6	100 11	116 4	77 1	186 3
All manufacturing industries	242 2	97 6	120 0	78 8	195 0
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	227 2	123 4	122 0	§	220 6
Building and contracting	234 0	111 3	110 0	§	221 9
Gas, electricity and water	219 8	103 3	123 1	§	212 3
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	222 11	104 6	163 2	§	213 11
National and local government service	183 6	100 8	111 0	73 0	169 8
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	235 4	100 6	119 9	78 4	197 9

It should be observed that the figures shown in the above Table and in the detailed Table on pages 330 and 331 are general averages covering all classes of manual wage-earners, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations; that they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results; and that, on the other hand, they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. Also included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, e.g., those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus is not known the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of, nor as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

Weekly Hours Worked in April, 1956

The average hours worked in each industry in the last pay-week in April, 1956, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 332 and 333. The next Table shows the averages for each of the 19 main groups of industries, for manufacturing industries as a whole and for all these industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in those industries. The figures given relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

\* The averages for "all workers" have been calculated by applying the estimated total numbers employed in each industry to the average earnings of all the workers covered by the returns received for that industry; those for men by applying the total number of men employed to the average earnings of the men covered by the returns received; and similarly for youths and boys, women and girls.  
 † Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 330 to 333, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 64s. 11d. in April, 1956, and the hours worked averaged 15.8.  
 ‡ In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker.  
 § The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.  
 || Industrial employees in national government service have, where possible, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication, and only those employees who could not be assigned to these other industries or services have been included under "National and Local Government Service."  
 ¶ Including the laundry and dry cleaning services which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 331 and 333.

Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in April, 1956

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	50.3	45.2	40.8	42.5	48.1
Chemical and allied trades	48.6	44.4	42.1	42.4	47.0
Metal manufacture	48.3	44.1	41.2	42.6	47.6
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	49.2	44.6	42.1	42.4	47.6
Vehicles	47.0	44.1	41.7	41.6	46.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	48.3	44.7	40.8	42.1	45.7
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	46.7	44.2	41.3	42.5	44.7
Textiles	47.8	44.8	41.4	42.6	44.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	46.4	44.4	40.6	41.9	44.0
Clothing	44.8	43.8	40.3	41.9	41.7
Food, drink and tobacco	49.2	44.7	42.6	43.0	46.4
Manufactures of wood and cork	46.3	44.4	40.4	41.9	45.2
Paper and printing	47.3	44.2	42.3	43.1	45.5
Other manufacturing industries	48.3	44.7	41.6	42.3	45.7
All manufacturing industries	48.2	44.5	41.5	42.4	46.0
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	50.5	46.2	41.2	§	50.1
Building and contracting	50.2	46.8	40.1	§	49.8
Gas, electricity and water	48.1	45.0	39.5	§	47.9
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	51.1	46.0	45.2	§	50.4
National and local government service	46.0	43.8	40.0	41.3	45.0
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	48.6	45.0	41.5	42.4	46.7

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 332 and 333 it will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the last pay-week in April, 1956, ranged between 46 and 51, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 43 and 46, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 40 and 44.

Hourly Earnings in April, 1956

The following Table shows for each of the 19 main groups of industries covered by the enquiry, for manufacturing industries as a whole, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1956, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 332 and 333.

Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1956

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	56.7	29.8	32.6	21.2	50.9
Chemical and allied trades	58.4	28.1	34.2	22.2	52.1
Metal manufacture	65.8	31.2	37.5	23.4	62.3
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	61.5	26.3	37.2	23.1	54.8
Vehicles	65.4	25.3	39.4	24.4	59.5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	61.1	26.7	34.9	22.6	51.4
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	61.7	25.9	36.3	22.4	50.6
Textiles	52.8	25.7	34.1	24.1	41.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	53.1	25.4	33.0	21.0	43.3
Clothing	55.8	25.9	34.5	21.5	37.8
Food, drink and tobacco	51.4	24.7	32.1	21.4	42.8
Manufactures of wood and cork	55.8	25.9	36.5	21.6	49.4
Paper and printing	65.5	25.5	35.2	20.9	53.0
Other manufacturing industries	59.0	27.1	33.6	21.9	48.9
All manufacturing industries	60.3	26.3	34.7	22.3	50.9
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	54.0	32.0	35.5	§	52.8
Building and contracting	55.9	28.5	32.9	§	53.4
Gas, electricity and water	54.8	27.5	37.4	§	53.3
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	52.3	27.3	43.3	§	50.9
National and local government service	47.9	27.6	33.3	21.2	45.2
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	58.1	26.8	34.6	22.2	50.8

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

Earnings and Hours in April, 1956, compared with Earlier Years

The Table below shows the average weekly earnings, in the industries covered by these enquiries, in October, 1938, and at various dates between April, 1947, and April, 1956, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified. (See table manual)

Date	Average Weekly Earnings				
	Men (21 years and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 years and over)*	Girls	All Workers*
1938 October	69 0	26 1	32 6	18 6	53 3
1947 April	123 5	47 4	67 4	40 2	103 6
1948 April	128 1	51 10	69 7	43 9	108 2
1949 April	134 0	57 2	72 11	48 4	114 0
1950 April	137 11	58 9	74 6	49 5	117 4
1951 April	139 11	58 6	77 2	50 3	119 4
1952 April	142 8	60 1	78 9	51 8	121 9
1953 April	145 9	61 5	80 6	51 10	124 1
1954 April	150 5	63 9	82 7	53 5	128 0
1955 April	160 2	66 11	87 4	55 11	136 2
1956 April	166 0	69 1	90 1	57 11	141 1
1938 October	173 7	71 9	92 2	57 9	147 3
1947 April	178 6	74 11	96 4	60 9	151 11
1948 April	185 11	77 7	100 3	62 6	157 7
1949 April	189 2	78 11	102 5	64 11	160 1
1950 April	197 8	82 0	105 3	65 10	166 6
1951 April	204 5	85 7	108 2	69 5	171 9
1952 April	217 5	90 11	112 5	71 6	182 3
1953 April	222 11	94 2	115 5	75 8	187 2
1954 April	235 4	100 6	119 9	78 4	197 9

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

As regards the first of these factors, it is estimated that in the industries covered by these enquiries the average level of rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work, exclusive of overtime, was about 165 per cent. higher in April, 1956, than in October, 1938. The difference between this figure and the average increase of 271 per cent. shown by the returns of actual weekly earnings represents the net effect of the other factors referred to above.

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

Date	Percentage Increase since April, 1947			
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947 October	4	3	10	5
1948 April	9	8	21	10
1949 April	12	11	24	13
1950 April	13	15	25	15
1951 April	16	17	28	18
1952 April	18	20	30	20
1953 April	22	23	35	24
1954 April	22	23	42	32
1955 April	35	34	47	36
1956 April	41	37	51	42
1947 October	45	43	58	47
1948 April	51	49	63	52
1949 April	53	52	67	55
1950 April	60	56	72	61
1951 April	66	61	80	66
1952 April	76	67	90	76
1953 April	81	71	98	81
1954 April	91	78	110	91

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

It will be seen that at April, 1956, the average level of weekly earnings was 91 per cent. higher than in April, 1947. Elsewhere in this GAZETTE (see page 353) index figures are given showing changes from month to month in the average level of rates of wages. These wage rate indices, however, relate to all industries, and include coal mining, the railway service, agriculture and the distributive trades, which are not covered by the figures of average earnings. It is estimated that for the industries which are covered by the half-yearly earnings enquiries the average level of rates of wages at April, 1956, was about 65 per cent. higher than at April, 1947.

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

Date	Average Weekly Hours Worked				
	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All* Workers
1938 October	47.7	46.2	43.5	44.6	46.5
1947 April	46.3	43.7	41.5	42.0	45.0
1948 April	46.5	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.2
1949 April	46.7	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3
1950 April	46.6	43.9	41.8	42.4	45.3
1951 April	46.8	44.0	41.7	42.4	45.4
1952 April	47.0	44.2	41.9	42.5	45.6
1953 April	47.6	44.4	42.0	42.6	46.1
1954 April	47.9	44.5	42.0	42.7	46.3
1955 April	47.8	44.4	41.9	42.7	46.3
1956 April	48.9	45.0	41.8	42.7	46.9
1938 October	47.7	44.4	41.8	42.7	46.1
1947 April	47.8	44.5	42.0	42.7	46.2
1948 April	47.9	44.6	42.0	42.8	46.3
1949 April	48.3	44.7	42.0	42.7	46.5
1950 April	48.5	44.9	41.9	42.8	46.7
1951 April	48.9	45.0	41.9	42.7	46.9
1952 April	48.9	45.0	41.8	42.7	46.9
1953 April	48.6	45.0	41.5	42.4	46.7

The next Table shows the average hourly earnings at the same dates and the percentage increases compared with October, 1938:—

Date	Average Hourly Earnings				
	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All* Workers
1938 October	d. 17.4	d. 6.8	d. 9.0	d. 5.0	d. 13.7
1947 April	32.0	13.0	19.5	11.5	27.6
1948 April	33.0	14.1	20.1	12.5	28.7
1949 April	34.6	15.6	21.0	13.7	30.2
1950 April	35.4	16.0	21.5	14.0	31.1
1951 April	36.0	16.0	22.2	14.2	31.6
1952 April	36.6	16.4	22.7	14.6	32.2
1953 April	37.2	16.7	23.1	14.6	32.7
1954 April	37.9	17.2	23.6	15.0	33.3
1955 April	40.1	18.0	25.0	15.7	35.3
1956 April	41.7	18.6	26.0	16.5	36.7
1938 October	44.0				

**Manufacturing Industries Only**  
For manufacturing industries only the figures were:—  
**Average Weekly Earnings**  
(Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
Average Weekly Earnings					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1938 October .. .. .	70 11	25 11	32 10	18 7	50 4
1947 April .. .. .	129 2	45 10	68 0	40 6	103 3
October .. .. .	134 5	49 8	70 2	44 1	108 4
1948 April .. .. .	138 8	54 5	73 8	48 8	113 3
October .. .. .	143 4	57 7	74 11	49 10	116 10
1949 April .. .. .	145 1	56 11	77 7	50 8	118 6
October .. .. .	148 1	58 4	79 3	52 0	120 10
1950 April .. .. .	151 8	59 10	81 0	52 2	123 4
October .. .. .	156 8	62 1	83 2	53 9	127 5
1951 April .. .. .	165 0	64 3	87 11	56 4	134 2
October .. .. .	172 1	66 10	90 7	58 4	139 10
1952 April .. .. .	179 4	69 4	92 6	58 2	145 11
October .. .. .	184 9	73 1	96 10	61 2	150 10
1953 April .. .. .	191 11	75 5	101 0	62 11	156 0
October .. .. .	196 7	77 1	103 2	65 4	159 4
1954 April .. .. .	205 2	80 0	105 10	66 2	165 5
October .. .. .	212 3	83 8	108 11	69 11	170 10
1955 April .. .. .	224 7	88 5	112 11	71 10	180 4
October .. .. .	231 1	92 0	116 0	76 2	185 9
1956 April .. .. .	242 2	97 6	120 0	78 8	195 0

Percentage Increase since October, 1938

Date	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
Percentage Increase since October, 1938					
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1947 April .. .. .	82	77	107	118	105
October .. .. .	90	92	114	137	115
1948 April .. .. .	96	110	124	162	125
October .. .. .	102	122	128	168	132
1949 April .. .. .	105	120	136	173	135
October .. .. .	109	125	141	180	140
1950 April .. .. .	114	131	147	181	145
October .. .. .	121	140	153	189	153
1951 April .. .. .	133	148	168	203	167
October .. .. .	143	158	176	214	178
1952 April .. .. .	153	168	182	213	190
October .. .. .	161	182	195	229	200
1953 April .. .. .	171	191	208	239	210
October .. .. .	177	197	214	252	217
1954 April .. .. .	189	209	222	256	229
October .. .. .	199	223	232	276	239
1955 April .. .. .	217	241	244	287	258
October .. .. .	226	255	253	310	269
1956 April .. .. .	241	276	265	323	287

**Average Weekly Hours Worked**  
(Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
1938 October .. .. .	47.8	46.0	44.0	44.9	46.3
1947 April .. .. .	46.0	43.2	41.7	42.0	44.5
October .. .. .	46.2	43.5	41.7	42.1	44.7
1948 April .. .. .	46.3	43.5	41.7	42.3	44.8
October .. .. .	46.5	43.7	41.6	42.3	44.9
1949 April .. .. .	46.5	43.7	41.9	42.4	45.0
October .. .. .	46.6	43.7	41.7	42.3	45.0
1950 April .. .. .	46.9	43.9	41.9	42.5	45.2
October .. .. .	47.5	44.1	42.1	42.7	45.7
1951 April .. .. .	47.6	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.6
October .. .. .	47.1	43.7	40.8	41.6	45.0
1952 April .. .. .	47.6	44.0	41.9	42.7	45.7
October .. .. .	47.6	44.0	42.0	42.7	45.7
1953 April .. .. .	47.9	44.2	42.0	42.8	45.9
October .. .. .	48.2	44.3	42.0	42.7	46.1
1954 April .. .. .	48.5	44.5	42.0	42.9	46.3
October .. .. .	48.6	44.5	41.8	42.7	46.3
1955 April .. .. .	48.7	44.6	41.8	42.8	46.4
October .. .. .	48.2	44.5	41.5	42.4	46.0

**Average Hourly Earnings**  
(Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
Average Hourly Earnings					
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1938 October .. .. .	17.8	6.8	9.0	5.0	13.0
1947 April .. .. .	33.7	12.7	19.6	11.6	27.8
October .. .. .	34.9	13.7	20.2	12.6	29.1
1948 April .. .. .	35.9	15.0	21.2	13.8	30.3
October .. .. .	37.0	15.8	21.6	14.1	31.2
1949 April .. .. .	37.4	15.6	22.2	14.3	31.6
October .. .. .	38.1	16.0	22.8	14.8	32.2
1950 April .. .. .	38.8	16.4	23.2	14.7	32.7
October .. .. .	39.6	16.9	23.7	15.1	33.5
1951 April .. .. .	41.6	17.5	25.1	15.8	35.2
October .. .. .	43.4	18.2	26.2	16.6	36.8
1952 April .. .. .	45.7	19.0	27.2	16.8	38.9
October .. .. .	46.6	19.9	27.7	17.2	39.6
1953 April .. .. .	48.4	20.6	28.9	17.7	41.0
October .. .. .	49.2	20.9	29.5	18.3	41.7
1954 April .. .. .	51.1	21.7	30.2	18.6	43.1
October .. .. .	52.5	22.6	31.1	19.6	44.3
1955 April .. .. .	55.5	23.8	32.4	20.2	46.7
October .. .. .	56.9	24.8	33.3	21.4	48.0
1956 April .. .. .	60.3	26.3	34.7	22.3	50.9

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

**Average Hourly Earnings**  
(Manufacturing Industries)—continued

Date	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
Percentage Increase since October, 1938					
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1947 April .. .. .	89	87	118	132	114
October .. .. .	96	101	124	152	124
1948 April .. .. .	102	121	136	176	133
October .. .. .	108	132	140	182	140
1949 April .. .. .	110	129	147	186	143
October .. .. .	114	135	153	196	148
1950 April .. .. .	118	141	158	194	152
October .. .. .	122	149	163	202	158
1951 April .. .. .	134	157	179	216	171
October .. .. .	144	168	191	232	183
1952 April .. .. .	157	179	202	236	199
October .. .. .	162	193	208	244	205
1953 April .. .. .	172	203	221	254	215
October .. .. .	176	207	228	266	221
1954 April .. .. .	187	219	236	272	232
October .. .. .	195	232	246	292	241
1955 April .. .. .	212	250	260	304	259
October .. .. .	220	265	270	328	269
1956 April .. .. .	239	287	286	346	292

At April, 1956, the average level of weekly earnings in manufacturing industries was 89 per cent, higher than in April, 1947; the increase in the average level of rates of wages in these industries over the same period was about 62 per cent.

**Increases in Wages since April, 1956**

There have been increases in the rates of wages in a number of industries since April, 1956, when the enquiry into earnings was made. It is estimated that the effect of such increases known to have taken place up to and including August, 1956, has been to raise the general level of full-time weekly wage rates in the industries covered by the enquiry by about one-half of one per cent. The more important of the increases which occurred in that period affected workers in the following industries and services: building and civil engineering contracting; cotton spinning and weaving; general printing; furniture manufacture; boot and shoe manufacture; goods transport by road; hosiery manufacture; sugar confectionery manufacture and food preserving; textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing; pottery manufacture and paper board manufacture.

**Industries Not Covered by the Enquiry**

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

**Agriculture**

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

Date	Average Weekly Earnings		
	Adult Males	Youths	Women and Girls
Half-yearly periods			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1947 April - 1947 September .. .. .	97 7	62 3	65 14
1947 October - 1948 March .. .. .	104 4	67 8	70 5
1948 April - 1948 September .. .. .	108 7½	71 2	73 4½
1948 October - 1949 March .. .. .	105 1½	68 10½	72 9
1949 April - 1949 September .. .. .	114 9	77 0	76 6
1949 October - 1950 March .. .. .	110 9½	72 5½	76 6½
1950 April - 1950 September .. .. .	115 5½	77 10½	75 3½
1950 October - 1951 March .. .. .	115 7	74 10	77 11
1951 April - 1951 September .. .. .	123 3½	79 5	82 2½
1951 October - 1952 March .. .. .	126 8	83 0	85 5
1952 April - 1952 September .. .. .	133 8	86 2½	86 4½
1952 October - 1953 March .. .. .	132 8½	84 3½	90 4
1953 April - 1953 September .. .. .	142 1½	88 2	92 11½
1953 October - 1954 March .. .. .	142 10½	88 7½	96 1
1954 April - 1954 September .. .. .	151 10	91 7	95 1½
1954 October - 1955 March .. .. .	150 2	90 5½	96 5
1955 April - 1955 September .. .. .	165 3	99 3	104 3
1955 October - 1956 March .. .. .	160 3	95 8	104 2
Yearly periods			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1947 April - 1948 March .. .. .	100 11½	64 11½	67 9
1948 April - 1949 March .. .. .	106 10½	70 0½	73 1
1949 April - 1950 March .. .. .	112 9½	74 8½	76 6
1950 April - 1951 March .. .. .	115 6½	76 4½	76 7½
1951 April - 1952 March .. .. .	125 0	81 2½	83 9½
1952 April - 1953 March .. .. .	133 2	85 3	88 4½
1953 April - 1954 March .. .. .	142 6	88 5	94 5½
1954 April - 1955 March .. .. .	150 9½	91 0	95 10
1955 April - 1956 March .. .. .	162 10	97 6	105 0

The Table in the next column shows the percentage distribution of adult male workers according to the average weekly earnings received in the year April, 1955-March, 1956, when the average earnings for all these workers were 162s. 10d. a week.

\* See footnote in the previous column.

**Percentage of All Adult Male Workers**  
**Earnings Group**

Less than 120s. per week .. .. .	0.9
120s.-129s. 11d. .. .. .	8.1
130s.-139s. 11d. .. .. .	13.9
140s.-149s. 11d. .. .. .	15.4
150s.-159s. 11d. .. .. .	14.8
160s.-169s. 11d. .. .. .	12.1
170s.-179s. 11d. .. .. .	10.2
180s.-189s. 11d. .. .. .	8.0
190s.-199s. 11d. .. .. .	5.4
200s.-209s. 11d. .. .. .	3.7
210s.-219s. 11d. .. .. .	2.5
220s. and over .. .. .	5.0

**Coal Mining**

In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople, including juveniles but excluding females, the average cash earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind, which amounted to 2s. 5d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 2s. 8d. per man-shift for holiday pay) were 52s. 2d. in the week ended 28th April, 1956. For the weeks ended 29th October, 1955, and 30th April, 1955, the corresponding cash earnings were 49s. 9d. and 46s. 6d. respectively.

The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople were 281s. 5d. in the week ended 28th April, 1956, 271s. 11d. in the week ended 29th October, 1955, and 253s. 9d. in the week ended 30th April, 1955.

For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the average weekly cash earnings and the value of allowances in kind at half-yearly intervals since 1949 are set out in the following Table:—

Date	Men (21 years and over)	
	Average Weekly Cash Earnings (excluding value of allowances in kind)	Value of allowances in kind
Week ended:—		
	s. d.	s. d.
1949 19th March .. .. .	180 1	8 6
24th September .. .. .	181 8	7 3
1950 18th March .. .. .	186 10	8 8
23rd September .. .. .	189 6	7 10
1951 7th April .. .. .	209 8	10 2
6th October .. .. .	211 11	8 10
1952 26th April .. .. .	233 3	10 6
18th October .. .. .	238 1	10 3
1953 2nd May .. .. .	246 1	11 9
17th October .. .. .	251 2	12 9
1954 8th May .. .. .	257 2	10 1
16th October .. ..		

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

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

Industry	Numbers of wage-earners covered by the returns received					Average earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1956				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
<b>Mining and Quarrying (except coal)</b>						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	4,196	301	27	—	4,524	249 7	124 8	—	—	240 4
Stone Quarrying and Mining	13,941	526	36	4	14,507	225 11	115 10	—	—	221 7
Slate Quarrying and Mining	3,029	221	5	—	3,255	177 7	90 2	—	—	171 7
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	8,702	457	47	6	9,212	231 10	126 5	—	—	225 11
Other Mining and Quarrying	5,942	373	528	71	6,914	229 4	131 6	124 8	—	214 9
<b>Treatment of Non-Metallic Mining Products Other than Coal</b>										
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	49,028	4,580	4,447	405	58,460	234 1	119 0	122 8	86 2	215 7
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	20,067	1,823	24,546	2,629	49,065	214 8	97 5	104 2	71 8	147 4
Glass (other than containers)	21,132	1,953	5,828	674	29,587	246 3	107 5	120 7	77 11	208 6
Glass Containers	14,481	1,120	2,897	211	18,709	236 4	106 3	120 4	75 3	208 9
Cement	9,409	286	185	9	9,889	277 1	113 3	—	—	268 11
Other Non-Metallic Mining Manufactures	43,699	2,477	3,448	268	49,892	239 2	115 5	119 8	82 0	223 11
<b>Chemicals and Allied Trades</b>										
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works	12,880	284	31	3	13,198	232 6	106 9	—	—	229 5
Chemicals and Dyes	87,516	4,067	14,160	1,678	107,421	244 1	108 2	115 6	73 10	219 4
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	7,786	502	10,767	1,817	20,872	207 3	96 6	113 2	77 0	144 9
Explosives and Fireworks	28,923	940	10,490	874	41,227	230 8	95 6	150 5	98 3	204 4
Paint and Varnish	13,827	612	3,538	236	18,213	213 10	96 8	109 10	66 4	187 10
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	11,130	749	7,445	1,283	20,607	241 6	96 8	119 11	80 3	182 3
Mineral Oil Refining	17,244	677	928	11	18,860	242 10	107 4	127 2	—	232 2
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	13,305	506	1,854	146	15,811	228 11	104 11	112 4	—	209 10
<b>Metal Manufacture</b>										
Blast Furnaces§	18,495	460	207	10	19,172	266 3	126 11	120 6	—	261 2
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	158,060	11,269	5,751	199	175,279	279 10	119 11	131 7	—	264 6
Iron Foundries	64,038	4,835	6,433	433	75,739	247 6	103 0	117 8	78 6	227 1
Tinplate Manufacture	8,787	787	1,157	56	10,787	258 11	113 10	123 2	—	231 8
Steel Sheet Manufacture	11,633	1,088	426	4	13,151	263 7	124 1	146 1	—	248 2
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	27,886	1,508	2,616	118	32,128	260 7	114 0	127 3	—	242 2
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	66,852	2,473	7,959	440	77,724	253 11	112 3	130 4	87 0	235 9
<b>Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods</b>										
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	139,961	19,264	1,775	107	161,107	261 0	100 9	130 1	—	240 4
Marine Engineering	61,943	12,197	779	54	74,973	244 4	96 3	126 8	—	218 11
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	21,490	2,684	1,059	54	25,287	219 8	84 4	118 3	—	200 9
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	15,839	1,339	381	18	17,577	273 8	105 6	113 11	—	257 3
Machine Tools	49,948	7,871	5,837	350	64,006	270 6	100 5	130 8	80 6	235 9
Stationary Engines	19,393	1,583	1,619	39	22,634	257 3	99 7	142 2	—	231 8
Textile Machinery and Accessories	33,317	3,985	3,612	212	41,126	231 2	94 0	121 1	80 6	207 5
Ordnance and Small Arms	30,447	1,772	8,654	131	41,004	230 7	89 4	133 3	—	203 5
Constructional Engineering	45,484	4,357	1,072	35	50,948	261 3	98 11	122 6	—	244 4
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	327,701	38,634	43,349	2,421	412,105	252 8	97 9	133 2	81 11	224 7
Electrical Machinery	77,026	12,078	25,486	1,852	116,442	257 2	93 9	135 4	80 3	210 9
Electrical Wires and Cables	21,901	1,279	9,662	719	33,561	247 1	100 2	126 1	77 3	203 0
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	19,328	1,584	13,019	948	34,849	247 5	95 8	136 1	83 0	194 7
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	27,876	3,692	27,586	1,523	60,677	230 4	90 10	126 11	83 11	171 2
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	9,831	608	11,966	1,585	23,990	229 5	96 1	128 0	84 9	165 11
Batteries and Accumulators	6,113	158	2,524	78	8,873	256 9	—	138 3	—	218 11
Other Electrical Goods	45,567	6,012	26,600	2,054	80,233	249 5	95 9	128 9	79 7	193 7
<b>Vehicles</b>										
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	191,858	12,610	16,430	847	221,745	278 5	104 3	144 7	88 9	257 10
Motor Repairs and Garages:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	62,138	12,896	3,592	231	78,857	203 4	81 4	120 3	71 11	179 2
Firms employing less than 10 workers	3,073	827	199	20	4,119	190 9	79 11	—	—	163 9
All firms supplying returns	65,211	13,723	3,791	251	82,976	202 9	81 3	119 5	72 5	178 5
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	111,044	11,120	8,503	266	130,933	283 8	107 2	139 2	77 5	258 10
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	65,466	4,038	18,797	1,010	89,311	268 1	104 2	140 0	90 2	231 9
Locomotive Manufacture	8,794	1,518	309	4	10,625	244 5	101 8	129 4	—	220 7
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	19,479	2,021	489	43	22,032	255 3	99 3	118 4	—	237 7
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	2,243	465	1,192	174	4,074	216 7	92 7	117 3	—	167 4
<b>Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified</b>										
Tools and Cutlery	15,348	1,573	8,523	788	26,232	242 6	92 11	117 1	71 0	187 8
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	13,194	1,214	9,020	537	23,965	243 0	104 11	130 11	88 2	190 4
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	21,831	1,682	2,709	118	26,340	261 0	107 5	118 3	—	235 8
Wire and Wire Manufactures	19,018	1,232	3,966	349	24,565	248 1	99 11	119 10	79 6	217 6
Hollow-ware	15,336	1,586	17,580	2,100	36,602	231 11	95 6	110 7	73 2	158 7
Brass Manufactures	16,638	1,924	8,581	665	27,808	240 2	98 3	122 4	81 6	190 3
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	87,199	8,340	37,895	3,537	136,971	246 7	98 10	118 11	83 2	198 1
<b>Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.</b>										
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	27,653	3,752	12,825	941	45,171	245 0	99 11	128 2	80 7	196 4
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	4,571	478	4,116	547	9,812	232 4	92 9	133 9	83 7	174 5
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	6,378	677	4,725	668	12,448	234 9	87 1	111 0	75 3	171 2
Musical Instruments	3,148	493	591	46	4,278	224 2	80 7	124 11	—	192 4
<b>Textiles</b>										
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	34,425	2,640	62,380	5,896	105,341	194 3	116 7	119 10	96 5	142 9
Cotton Weaving, etc.	26,592	1,303	47,927	3,539	79,361	196 7	104 5	126 0	94 1	147 11
Total Cotton	61,017	3,943	110,307	9,435	184,702	195 3	112 7	122 6	95 6	145 0
Woolen and Worsted	56,274	3,892	64,031	8,822	133,019	210 9	96 7	116 9	90 1	153 11
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	22,370	813	7,776	939	31,898	232 11	105 4	125 3	83 5	199 1
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	12,819	632	16,348	2,276	32,715	212 3	102 1	130 0	90 4	159 6
Linen and Soft Hemp	7,918	2,692	18,602	3,506	32,718	169 7	73 0	92 0	67 0	106 6
Jute	5,751	530	6,883	695	13,859	194 9	108 0	123 2	85 8	150 5

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

Table I.—Numbers of Wage-Earners Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Last Pay-Week in April, 1956—continued

Industry	Numbers of wage-earners covered by the returns received					Average earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1956				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
<b>Textiles—continued</b>						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rope, Twine and Net	2,906	625	5,267	847	9,645	205 6	88 1	104 10	75 0	131 6
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	18,799	1,642	44,664	9,712	74,817	237 7	93 9	129 0	89 10	155 6
Lace	2,941	297	3,308	388	6,934	201 6	97 11	103 5	82 11	143 8
Carpets	8,444	1,039	7,751	1,853	19,087	205 10	87 6	113 1	77 3	149 3
Narrow Fabrics	3,902	334	9,080	1,302	14,618	201 2	87 9	109 2	79 5	130 7
Made-up Textiles	3,124	494	2,297	17,069	19,069	190 6	86 4	99 8	70 6	111 11
Textile Finishing, etc.	42,702	2,868	15,961	2,107	63,638	209 8	102 5	110 10	80 10	175 10
Other Textile Industries	9,729	627	4,834	411	15,601	224 5	106 11	110 9	88 5	180 11
<b>Leather, Leather Goods and Fur</b>										
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	17,216	1,392	3,687	357	22,652	204 3	97 1	110 9	75 3	180 5
Leather Goods	3,397	482	7,821	1,389	13,089	194 2	88 4	107 4	73 0	125 6
Fur	2,126	145	1,841	189	4,301	228 10	—	129 11	—	175 2
<b>Clothing</b>										
Tailoring:										
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	24,731	2,823	81,794	16,909	126,257	217 2	90 1	116 11	76 11	130 7
Retail Bespoke:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	852	66	1,877	471	3,266	200 2	—	107 2	58 0	123 9
Firms employing less than 10 workers	341	15	568	92	1,016	192 3	—	103 9	—	128 4
All firms supplying returns	1,193	81	2,445	563	4,282	197 11	—	106 5	57 1	124 10
Dressmaking:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	2,734	294	35,551	9,175	47,754	218 2	92 3	118 6	71 1	114 11
Firms employing less than 10 workers	32	3	653	82	770	—	—</			

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

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

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in April, 1956, by the wage-earners covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1956, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
<b>Mining and Quarrying (except coal)</b>	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	47.8	45.1	—	—	47.6	62.7	33.2	—	—	60.6
Stone Quarrying and Mining	51.9	46.9	—	—	51.7	32.2	29.6	—	—	51.4
Slate Quarrying and Mining	42.7	43.0	—	—	42.7	49.9	25.2	—	—	48.2
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	52.2	47.2	—	—	51.9	53.3	32.1	—	—	52.2
Other Mining and Quarrying	47.2	43.5	41.4	—	46.5	58.3	36.3	36.1	—	55.4
<b>Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal</b>										
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	50.0	44.5	41.5	42.1	48.9	56.2	32.1	35.5	24.6	52.9
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	48.4	44.8	40.1	42.7	43.8	53.2	26.1	31.2	20.1	40.4
Glass (other than containers)	48.0	44.4	41.3	42.1	46.3	61.6	29.0	35.0	22.2	54.0
Glass Containers	49.9	44.7	43.4	43.8	48.5	56.8	28.5	33.3	20.6	51.6
Cement	57.2	47.1	—	—	56.6	58.1	28.9	—	—	57.0
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	51.2	46.9	41.4	41.1	50.3	56.1	29.5	34.7	23.9	53.4
<b>Chemicals and Allied Trades</b>										
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works	48.1	45.9	—	—	48.0	58.0	27.9	—	—	57.4
Chemicals and Dyes	48.4	44.2	42.0	42.5	47.3	60.5	29.4	33.0	20.8	55.6
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	47.3	42.9	41.3	42.0	43.6	52.6	27.0	32.9	22.0	39.8
Explosives and Fireworks	49.2	44.6	43.8	43.9	47.6	56.3	25.7	41.2	26.9	51.5
Paint and Varnish	48.2	44.4	42.2	42.5	46.9	53.2	26.1	31.2	18.7	48.1
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	49.4	43.9	42.0	42.2	46.1	58.7	26.4	34.3	22.8	47.4
Mineral Oil Refining	49.1	45.5	44.2	—	48.7	59.3	28.3	34.5	—	57.2
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	49.9	45.5	41.6	—	48.7	55.1	27.7	32.4	—	51.7
<b>Metal Manufacture</b>										
Blast Furnaces	47.8	45.3	39.6	—	47.6	66.8	33.6	36.5	—	65.8
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	49.2	44.4	41.6	—	48.6	68.3	32.4	38.0	—	65.3
Iron Foundries	47.1	43.4	40.7	41.8	46.3	63.1	28.5	37.6	22.5	58.9
Tinplate Manufacture	47.7	42.7	40.7	—	43.3	71.1	32.0	33.4	—	64.2
Steel Sheet Manufacture	47.9	44.9	43.4	—	47.5	66.0	33.2	40.4	—	62.7
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	49.9	44.6	40.8	—	48.8	62.7	30.7	37.4	—	59.5
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	47.7	44.1	41.5	43.3	46.9	63.9	30.5	37.7	24.1	60.3
<b>Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods</b>										
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	50.4	45.2	43.3	—	49.7	62.1	26.7	36.1	—	58.0
Marine Engineering	50.3	44.8	40.8	—	49.3	58.3	25.8	37.3	—	53.3
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	47.0	44.4	41.4	—	46.5	56.1	22.8	34.3	—	51.8
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	52.5	47.8	41.9	—	51.9	62.6	26.5	32.6	—	59.5
Machine Tools	48.6	44.4	41.8	42.6	47.4	66.8	27.1	37.5	22.7	59.7
Stationary Engines	47.1	42.2	42.6	—	46.4	63.8	28.3	40.0	—	59.9
Textile Machinery and Accessories	47.5	44.3	41.9	43.2	46.7	58.4	25.5	34.7	—	53.3
Ordnance and Small Arms	45.8	41.4	42.3	—	44.8	60.4	25.9	37.8	—	54.5
Constructional Engineering	51.1	46.1	41.8	—	50.5	61.4	25.7	35.2	—	58.1
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	49.2	44.5	42.1	42.4	48.0	61.6	26.4	38.0	23.2	56.1
Electrical Machinery	49.8	44.4	42.4	43.1	47.5	62.0	25.3	38.3	22.3	53.2
Electrical Wires and Cables	51.3	44.3	41.8	43.0	48.1	57.8	27.1	36.2	21.6	50.6
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	48.4	43.7	42.9	42.8	46.0	61.3	26.3	38.1	23.3	50.8
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	46.9	43.9	42.3	42.2	44.5	58.9	24.8	36.0	23.9	46.2
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	46.6	43.9	41.7	41.1	43.8	59.1	26.3	36.8	24.7	45.5
Batteries and Accumulators	46.8	—	42.1	—	45.4	65.8	—	39.4	—	57.9
Other Electrical Goods	48.2	45.0	41.8	42.6	45.7	62.1	25.5	37.0	22.4	50.8
<b>Vehicles</b>										
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	44.8	43.0	40.6	39.7	44.4	74.6	29.1	42.7	26.8	69.7
Motor Repairs and Garages:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	46.8	44.7	42.6	43.1	46.3	52.1	21.8	33.9	20.0	46.4
Firms employing less than 10 workers	47.3	44.6	—	—	46.4	48.4	21.5	—	—	42.3
All firms supplying returns	46.9	44.7	42.5	43.2	46.3	51.9	21.8	33.7	20.1	46.2
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	49.8	43.9	43.3	42.8	48.8	68.4	29.3	38.6	21.7	63.6
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	47.6	43.9	41.7	41.2	46.1	67.6	28.5	40.3	26.3	60.3
Locomotive Manufacture	49.6	44.3	41.7	—	48.6	59.1	27.5	37.2	—	54.5
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	48.7	44.5	39.8	—	48.1	62.9	26.8	35.7	—	59.3
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	47.6	44.5	40.9	—	45.1	54.6	25.0	34.4	—	44.5
<b>Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified</b>										
Tools and Cutlery	47.6	44.4	40.0	42.3	44.8	61.1	25.1	35.1	20.1	50.3
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	48.9	45.2	41.7	42.6	45.9	59.6	27.9	37.7	24.8	49.8
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	48.6	44.1	40.3	—	47.4	64.4	29.2	35.2	—	59.7
Wire and Wire Manufactures	50.2	44.6	41.2	43.1	48.4	59.3	26.9	34.9	22.1	53.9
Hollow-ware	48.2	44.8	41.5	42.0	44.5	57.7	25.6	32.0	20.9	42.8
Brass Manufactures	47.8	44.7	40.3	42.1	45.2	60.3	26.4	36.4	23.2	50.5
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	47.9	44.8	40.5	41.9	45.5	61.8	26.5	35.2	23.8	52.2
<b>Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.</b>										
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	47.2	44.4	41.6	42.9	45.3	62.3	27.0	37.0	22.5	52.0
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	45.6	43.7	42.3	42.9	44.0	61.1	25.5	37.9	23.4	47.6
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	45.9	42.6	40.1	41.6	43.3	61.4	24.5	33.2	21.7	47.4
Musical Instruments	46.4	44.8	40.6	—	45.3	58.0	21.6	36.9	—	50.9
<b>Textiles</b>										
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	47.6	45.1	41.5	42.4	43.6	49.0	31.0	34.7	27.3	39.3
Cotton Weaving, etc.	46.1	45.2	42.0	43.2	43.5	51.2	27.7	36.0	26.1	40.8
Total Cotton	47.0	45.1	41.7	42.7	43.6	49.9	30.0	35.3	26.8	39.9
Woolen and Worsted	49.8	45.5	41.3	43.1	45.1	50.6	25.5	33.9	25.1	41.0
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	45.2	42.7	42.4	40.7	44.3	61.8	29.6	35.4	24.6	53.9
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	46.4	44.5	41.6	42.7	43.6	54.9	27.5	37.5	25.4	43.9
Linen and Soft Hemp	48.1	45.0	42.7	43.3	44.3	42.3	19.5	25.9	18.6	28.8
Jute	47.8	45.4	42.4	43.0	44.8	48.9	28.5	34.9	23.9	40.3

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

Table II.—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Last Pay-week in April, 1956—continued

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in April, 1956, by the wage-earners covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1956, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
<b>Textiles—continued</b>	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Rope, Twine and Net	51.0	45.2	41.9	42.2	44.9	48.4	23.4	30.0	21.3	35.1
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	45.0	44.3	41.3	42.9	42.5	68.7	25.4	37.5	25.1	43.9
Lace	46.2	43.8	40.0	43.2	42.9	52.3	26.8	31.0	23.0	40.2
Carpets	43.5	42.5	37.5	39.0	40.6	56.8	24.7	36.2	23.8	44.1
Narrow Fabrics	47.8	44.3	41.1	42.5	43.1	50.5	23.8	31.9	22.4	36.4
Made-up Textiles	48.2	44.3	39.9	41.6	41.7	47.4	23.4	30.0	20.7	32.2
Textile Finishing, etc.	49.7	45.6	42.2	43.3	47.5	50.6	27.0	31.5	22.4	44.4
Other Textile Industries	48.3	44.0	39.4	42.0	45.2	55.8	29.2	33.7	25.3	48.0
<b>Leather, Leather Goods and Fur</b>										
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	46.9	44.7	41.6	41.6	45.9	52.3	26.1	31.9	21.7	47.2
Leather Goods	45.3	43.7	40.3	41.9	41.9	51.4	24.3	32.0	20.9	35.9
Fur	45.3	—	40.4	—	—	60.6	—	38.6	—	49.0
<b>Clothing</b>										
Tailoring:										
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	45.7	43.9	40.5	42.1	41.8	57.0	24.6	34.6	21.9	37.5
Retail Bespoke:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	43.9	—	41.4	42.4	42.2	54.7	—	31.1	16.4	35.2
Firms employing less than 10 workers	43.6	—	40.6	—	41.7	52.9	—	30.7	—	36.9
All firms supplying returns	43.8	—	41.2	42.2	42.1	54.2	—	31.0	16.2	35.6
Dressmaking:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	43.7	43.								

## 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 339 to 355.

### Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during July by 11,000 (-5,000 males and +16,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,042,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 13,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 22,000 and other industries and services an increase of 20,000. 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 10,000 from 23,989,000 to 23,999,000.

### Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 192,700 to 218,889 between 16th July and 13th August, 1956, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 45,437 to 47,652. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 20,683 among males and 7,721 among females.

## REPORT OF COURT OF INQUIRY INTO DISPUTE IN IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

A Court of Inquiry was appointed on 13th July by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the unions constituting the National Joint Trade Unions' Craftsmen's Iron and Steel Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 258). The Court has reported to the Minister and their Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9843), price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. including postage).

The introduction to the Report notes that the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association represent 31 companies manufacturing iron and steel at 43 works and that the National Joint Trade Unions' Craftsmen's Iron and Steel Committee represent over 12,000 men who form the majority of fully-skilled craftsmen employed on maintenance work in the industry. The introduction contains also brief sections explaining the role of production and maintenance workers within the industry and giving some details of their pay and conditions, and tracing the history of the craftsmen's national negotiating machinery established in 1949 by the National Procedure Agreement. The other main sections of the Report set out the history of the present dispute, the contentions of the parties, and the Court's conclusions.

The Report traces two main themes in the history of the dispute. The first was the endeavour on the part of the Craft Unions to amend a clause of the National Procedure Agreement providing for the automatic reference of unresolved disputes to arbitration. The second was a claim for a "substantial increase" in craftsmen's wages. After a refusal by the employers to accept an amendment to the Agreement making arbitration optional, the Craft Unions gave six months' notice to terminate the Agreement on 23rd March, 1956. It was agreed by the parties on 1st February, 1956, that, if the Agreement lapsed, there would be a reversion to negotiating machinery provided for in District Agreements. A wage claim on behalf of maintenance craftsmen had meantime been made, and on 7th March, 1956, a previous offer having been rejected, the employers offered an increase of 10s. for a normal week. The production workers had accepted an offer of this amount, but the Craft Unions rejected it, insisting on some differential being agreed in respect of their members, as fully-skilled craftsmen. The claim for a larger increase was pressed by the Craft Unions in further negotiations while the Association urged that the matter be referred to arbitration. An embargo on overtime was imposed on 26th April and strikes ensued in certain areas when some firms used emergency teams to do maintenance work. There were further informal meetings between the parties but no agreement was reached and the Craft Unions decided upon strike action. On the announcement of the Minister's decision to set up a Court of Inquiry, the strike was deferred, and subsequently normal working was resumed in accordance with a suggestion made by the Court at the beginning of their proceedings.

At the Court's hearings, the Craft Unions said that the craftsman's claim for a differential position must be assessed on a realistic appraisal of his value to the industry. They alleged that the employers had, hitherto, been able to impose an inflexible relationship between wage rates in the industry so that all major questions were determined in negotiating machinery on which the craftsmen had no representation. They had sought to amend the National Procedure Agreement because their experiences since 1949 had caused them to lose all faith in arbitration, particularly in view of the exclusion from the constitution of arbitration courts of persons having a direct knowledge of the industry. The pay of craftsmen in the iron and steel industry could not be related, as had been suggested, to that of craftsmen in the engineering industry, since

### Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100) remained unchanged in August at 164. The changes in the rates of wages reported to the Department during August resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £61,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 161,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £800 for 20,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workers in the milk distributive trade in England and Wales, the wholesale and multiple bakery industry in England and Wales, and shiftworkers employed in the heavy chemicals industry.

### Retail Prices

At 14th August, 1956, the retail prices index was 102 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 17th July.

### Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during August 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 nearly 164,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 215, and, in addition, 16 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

the conditions under which craftsmen worked in the iron and steel industry were exceptional, associated as they were in a direct and vital manner with the production processes. The craftsmen's aim was now a completely new wage structure which would lift them to a higher level commensurate with their value to the industry and which would enable them to bring their full organised strength to bear on wage negotiations at a national level. The Employers' Association made three main points: that differences between employers and unions which cannot be settled by agreement should be resolved by arbitration; that pending negotiations for the settlement of a dispute it was wrong that unions should impose an embargo on overtime and week-end working; and that the offer of a 10s. increase made to the maintenance craftsmen was a reasonable one. The Association contended that the National Procedure Agreement embodied principles long established locally for the peaceful settlement of unresolved questions. The embargo on overtime was completely unconstitutional; the agreement of 1st February, 1956, to revert to District Agreements should have been honoured. With regard to pay, the Association said that many of the production workers who had accepted the offer of a 10s. wage increase were highly skilled men and the craftsmen could not justly be given a differential increase over them. Craftsmen's rates of pay compared favourably with those of other workers in the industry or of craftsmen in other industries.

In giving their conclusions the Court discuss the procedural difficulties which led to the dispute, the desire of the Craft Unions for a new wage structure, and the future of the National Procedure Agreement and arbitration. In dealing with procedural matters, the Court say that the employers should have made more earnest efforts to find a formula which would have helped to remove the Craft Unions' doubts about arbitration. On the other hand, they hold that the Craft Unions acted in a precipitate and unconstitutional manner in imposing the embargo on overtime in defiance of their obligations to resort to negotiating machinery at District level on the lapsing of the National Procedure Agreement. The ignoring of these obligations is described as the prime cause of all the trouble that occurred later and the employers are held to have been justified in the circumstances in using emergency teams to do maintenance work. With regard to the demand for a new wage structure, the Court observe that this appears to be an entirely new feature in the dispute. Until a detailed plan has been devised by the Craft Unions themselves for discussion with the Association, the Craft Unions cannot, in the Court's view, evade the responsibility of accepting forthwith the offer of a 10s. wage increase (which, it is suggested, should have effect from 18th March, 1956). To act in any other way would be tantamount to prolonging the dispute on the grounds of a claim which has never been fully formulated and which the Association have not refused to discuss. On the merits of the new claim, the Court say that the Craft Unions' reliance on the special association of craftsmen in the industry with the production processes may lead them into difficulties since, in fact, only about half of the craftsmen are employed in production plants while the rest work regularly under normal conditions in their own workshops. The Court stress the importance of real independence of negotiating machinery and suggest that a new form of arbitration devised to meet the special needs of the industry should be incorporated in the National Procedure Agreement and that this should provide for assessors intimately acquainted with the industry's technical processes to advise on special problems. The Craft Unions' new claim, if and when it is formulated in detail, should, the Court say, be pursued through the existing negotiating machinery and, if that fails to produce agreement, should be referred to arbitration under the amended clause of the National Procedure Agreement which the Court have suggested.

## REPORT OF OVERSEA MIGRATION BOARD

The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations has presented to Parliament the second Report of the Oversea Migration Board. The Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9835), price 1s. 9d. net (1s. 11d. including postage). The Board was appointed in 1953 "to consider and advise the Secretary of State upon specific proposals for schemes of emigration from the United Kingdom to other Commonwealth countries, and upon any matter relating thereto which may be referred to it by him". The first Report of the Board was published in 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1954, page 343).

In the introduction the Board refer to their first Report, in which they set out three questions which they considered to be central to the problem of what part this country should play in peopling the Commonwealth. These questions were: how many and what type of emigrants the United Kingdom can afford to spare without disrupting her own economy; how many the other Commonwealth countries can afford, or wish to take; and how far it is desirable from a Commonwealth point of view that these emigrants should be assisted financially, or at least encouraged to leave, by the United Kingdom Government. These questions have now been examined in more detail. The Board say that on some matters, however, it has not been possible to make much progress. In particular, the provision of statistical information on migration is, for reasons outside the Board's control, still unsatisfactory, and this has precluded them from expressing a wholly adequate judgment on the first question set out above. The Board feel that they have nevertheless been able to go a long way towards reaching conclusions which can be considered to represent a reasonable and practicable migration policy for this country. The present Report, therefore, sets out first the results of the Board's enquiries into migration from the United Kingdom from the point of view of the receiving countries and attempts an assessment of the volume of British migrants the Commonwealth overseas is now able and willing to absorb. The problem is then considered from the point of view of this country and the Report gives the Board's conclusions on the extent to which, in their view, the United Kingdom Government should in the future assist and encourage migration. Other sections of the Report deal with the future of the Assisted Passage Scheme to Australia and with child migration and give the Board's recommendations.

The review which the Report contains of developments in migration to Commonwealth countries since the war gives detailed attention to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. These are the countries who, the Report says, are pursuing active immigration policies and who, in the Board's estimate, are the potential recipients of the vast majority of persons who will migrate from this country in future years. A separate section of the Report for each of these four countries gives details of total immigration in post-war years and of plans and estimates for the future, with particular reference to the proportion of migrants from the United Kingdom included in the totals. In the section on Canada the Board conclude that Canada would wish, if possible, to obtain between 80,000 and 110,000 persons from the United Kingdom every year. This estimate is based on the understanding that Canada desires to maintain the existing proportion of the population who are of British origin and that the total annual intake of immigrants in future is to be between 160,000 and 220,000. The Board were informed that the Australian Government aimed to take from all sources about 125,000 people a year, including 75,000 assisted migrants and 55,000 unassisted migrants; about one-third in each category would be from the United Kingdom. The New Zealand Government had decided upon a gross intake of migrants of about 20,000 a year, and, assuming that the existing ratio of United Kingdom migrants is maintained, New Zealand seemed likely to require in the near future about 12,000 persons from this country each year. The countries which now comprise the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland admitted very few migrants until comparatively recently, but the Federation are now aiming to maintain a total rate of immigration of 20,000 a year. The Board conclude from their survey of the requirements of these four Commonwealth countries that they would wish to recruit, in present circumstances, between 150,000 and 200,000 migrants from the United Kingdom each year. They note, however, that, apart from Canada, the ability of these countries to continue the execution of a large immigration programme is linked very closely to the financial and material resources they have available for internal capital investment. If we in this country consider it desirable to engage in a more active policy of encouraging settlement in the Commonwealth overseas, we must adopt a more active policy of investment in these countries and devote a greater portion of our resources to this end.

The Board then consider, firstly, whether this country is capable of satisfying the needs of the Commonwealth, and, secondly, whether the loss of the large numbers of people required by the Commonwealth would have a serious effect on our economy. On the first question, the Report notes that since 1948 outward migration from the United Kingdom has averaged 124,400 annually. It says that the gap between this figure and the 175,000 required by the Commonwealth countries is not so wide that, provided suitable policies could be devised and financed, it could not be bridged. On the second question, the Report refers to the deficiencies of relevant statistical information and to enquiries which have been made in this connection. The Board consider that, in the absence of satisfactory statistical information, particularly with regard to the movement of migrants by air and entry to this country by the short sea routes, the data available is insufficient to judge accurately whether the loss of 175,000 persons each year would seriously affect the national economy. Such information



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as is available has, however, led the Board to the view, expressed in 1954, that, provided there are no violent fluctuations in the rate of migration and that the emigrants consist of a balanced cross-section by age and occupation of our population, it is most unlikely that the rate of emigration reached in the near future will be so high as to disturb our economy.

The Board say that they believe certain firm conclusions can be drawn from the evidence given to them and described in the Report. Their conclusions are, briefly: (1) For political, strategic and economic reasons it is important that migration from the United Kingdom to the Commonwealth should be maintained. We are not at the moment supplying the express needs of those members of the Commonwealth who would like to see at least half of their immigrants of British stock. We should, however, aim to supply the desired proportion of migrants, subject to the state of our own economy, and, in particular, to the overall employment position. (2) Our ability to provide additional migrants has increased in recent years mainly due to the fact that more people are entering this country, and a further increase should occur when more young people reach the age of 20 after 1962. However, this influx of immigrants may well die away and the effects of the post-war increase in the birth rate will be limited to a decade; so that it is all the more important that there should be some increase in the birth rate now if we are to maintain our present policies in the 1970's. (3) It is important in assessing the effect of migration trends to take into account not only the numbers of migrants entering and leaving the United Kingdom but their relative skills. Just as we emphasise the need for those who migrate to the Commonwealth to be a balanced cross-section of our community, so we should not ignore the fact that those from abroad who are replacing them, numerically at least, in the population tend to be less skilled. (4) The ability of Australia, New Zealand and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to take increased numbers of migrants is restricted by lack of financial resources and there is a need, which must be emphasised, for an increased flow of investment by the United Kingdom in those countries. The following recommendations are made in the light of these conclusions:—1. That the United Kingdom should continue to encourage migration to other parts of the Commonwealth, provided that there is no radical change in the composition of those migrating according to age, sex and occupation or in the economic position of this country; and that this encouragement should include financial assistance to the extent that provision can be made in present circumstances. 2. That continued efforts should be made to improve the quantity and quality of the statistical information available on migration from and to this country.

The Report refers to the conclusions, set out in the Board's first Report, on the future of the Assisted Passage Scheme to Australia

and the Board's recommendation that the United Kingdom should continue to contribute £150,000 a year to the working of the Scheme. With the expiry of the Empire Settlement Acts in May, 1957, the existing Assisted Passage Agreement with Australia will also come to an end, and the Board were therefore asked by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations to consider whether the Agreement should be continued beyond that date, and, if so, what this country's contribution should be. For this purpose the Board re-examined the conceptions underlying the Scheme and the United Kingdom's contribution to it. Figures submitted to the Board showed that persons who left this country for Australia under the Free and Assisted Passage Schemes numbered 44,007 in 1951, 35,080 in 1952, 13,695 in 1953, 18,717 in 1954, and 25,598 in 1955. The corresponding figure for 1956 is likely to be between 26,000 and 27,000. The Australian authorities are receiving at present more applications for Assisted Passage than they are able to accept. The Board conclude from their review that the main difficulty in working the Scheme arises in the absorption of migrants in Australia, and that a greater contribution by the United Kingdom Government to the cost of the Scheme itself would not in fact be of great benefit to the Australian Government or bring about an appreciable increase in the number of immigrants. The Board recommend that the United Kingdom contribution to the Scheme should be continued at the rate of £150,000 a year. They add that, if it were found that the British proportion of migrants to Australia was dropping seriously, some more positive action through the Assisted Passage Scheme or by some other means should be taken.

In the section on child migration the Board discuss the question of continuing financial assistance to the voluntary societies who arrange for the migration of unaccompanied children to Australia. The Board were advised that there was some discrepancy between the form of care of children recommended by the Children Act, 1948, and carried out by local authorities in the United Kingdom and that offered by the voluntary societies in Australia. In order to obtain further evidence the Board had recommended that a Fact-Finding Mission should be sent to Australia. The Report of this mission has now been published as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9832) and its recommendations are examined in some detail by the Board. In the light of this and other evidence the Board recommend that the agreements with the societies now in receipt of assistance should be continued after their expiry in May, 1957; that whereas an overall increase of maintenance allowance should be made as soon as financial circumstances permit, the applications from the Fairbridge Society and the Northcote Children's Emigration Trust for the raising of the allowance from 10s. a week to £1 a week per child should be granted, particularly as the Board understand that this will enable an increase to be made in the number of children emigrating under the auspices of these societies; and that the outfit allowance should be raised from £4 to £10 for each child sailing under the auspices of an approved society. The Board also specify a number of recommendations of the Fact-Finding Mission which they consider should be accepted by the Secretary of State subject to qualifications which they have recorded in their Report.

Tables appended to the Report set out the available statistics on emigration of persons of British nationality direct by sea between the United Kingdom and ports of the Commonwealth outside Europe in the period 1899 to 1955. Detailed figures of immigration and emigration and of population in recent years are also given separately for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Southern Rhodesia. Other Tables give details of numbers of emigrants to Australia under the Free Passage and Assisted Passage schemes and of United Kingdom expenditure in respect of these schemes and on schemes for child migration.

## TRAINING ALLOWANCES SCHEME

The Minister of Labour and National Service has decided to change the title of the Special Aptitudes Scheme, as from 1st September, 1956, to "Training Allowances Scheme". In future no applications under the scheme will be accepted from young persons who have already taken up the employment in respect of which the application for assistance is being made.

Under the Special Aptitudes Scheme, which is described in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1950 (page 124), financial assistance has been given to young persons to undertake training for skilled industrial employment with an employer away from home where suitable facilities have not been available in their home area. Their suitability for training has been assessed by an advisory panel and it is in order to ensure that all applicants appear before such a panel that it has been decided that applications under the Training Allowances Scheme must be made before the employment is taken up.

## ABOLITION OF CHAIN WAGES COUNCIL

On 27th August the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Chain Wages Council (Great Britain) (Abolition) Order, 1956. The Order came into operation on 11th September.

The Wages Council which has now been abolished was the successor to the Trade Board for the hand-made chain trade set up under the Trade Boards Act, 1909, at a time when the workers were unorganised and wages were low. Under the provisions of the Wages Councils Act, 1945, the Trade Board automatically became a Wages Council, but no meeting of the Council has been held since 1939. Both employers and workers are now well organised and

wages and working conditions are regulated by voluntary agreements between the Chain and Anchor Manufacturers' Association and the Chain Makers' and Strikers' Association. After consulting both these Associations the Minister decided that the statutory wage regulating machinery of the Wages Council was no longer needed and was unlikely to be needed in the future.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1956 No. 1359) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (4d. including postage).

## TRANSPORT (DISPOSAL OF ROAD HAULAGE PROPERTY) ACT, 1956

On 2nd August the Royal Assent was given to the Transport (Disposal of Road Haulage Property) Act, 1956.\* The Act amends the provisions of the Transport Act, 1953 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1953, page 200) so as to enable the British Transport Commission to retain more vehicles than were permitted under that Act. It provides also for the termination of the transport levy after the end of the year 1956 and makes certain provisions to facilitate the sale of vehicles and other property in the "disposal companies" under Section 5 of the Transport Act, 1953. Section 5 of the 1953 Act related to transfer of road haulage property to companies under the control of the Commission with a view to the sale of their shares. The 1956 Act also makes special provisions as to contract hire vehicles.

The new legislation became necessary following a Government decision, announced in the House of Commons in July, 1955, by the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, not to dispose of such vehicles as are required for the continuance of the network of trunk services operated by the British Transport Commission.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE

### National Insurance (Widow's Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1956

On 31st July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority made the National Insurance (Widow's Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1956. The Regulations were made in consequence of provisions, operative from 21st August (in some respects 2nd October), of the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 297). They relax the condition as to duration of marriage in relation to widows' pensions, in the case of widows who have been married more than once, from ten years to three years and extend entitlement of certain existing widow pensioners to widowed mothers' allowances. Rates of widowed mother's allowance for existing beneficiaries and certain rates of widowed mother's allowance payable at reduced rate owing to partial satisfaction of contribution conditions are increased. The Regulations also relax the earnings rule for existing beneficiaries who are widows and for widows of existing contributors, and contain provisions applying in relation to widowed mothers' allowances payable to widows who have no qualifying children in their families. Special provision is made in relation to the payment of additional benefit in the case of persons not residing in Great Britain.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1956 No. 1199) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 7d. net (9d. including postage).

### National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Widow's Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1956

On 31st July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Widow's Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1956. These Regulations specify the conditions for entitlement to death benefit for widows in certain cases under the provisions (operative from 21st August, 1956) made by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956, and the circumstances in which claims for benefit payable by virtue of that Act are required. They also provide for an increase, from 28th August, of the weekly rate of unemployment supplement under section 82 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, in the case of certain former policemen and firemen.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1956 No. 1188) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

## Review of Schedule of Prescribed Diseases

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council to advise him whether, in the light of experience and current knowledge, any adjustments should be made in the terms of prescription of the diseases included in the Schedule of Prescribed Diseases for the purposes of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts. The necessary review is being undertaken by the Council's Industrial Diseases Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Professor Sir Arnold Platt, who is also Chairman of the Advisory Council. The Sub-

\* 4 and 5 Eliz. 2. Ch. 56. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (11d. including postage).

Committee will consider whether there should be any changes in the terms in which the diseases concerned, and the occupations at risk, are defined.

The Schedule of Prescribed Diseases, containing 40 items, is given in Leaflet N.I.2 (and N.I.60 for tuberculosis), copies of which are available at all local Pensions and National Insurance Offices. Broadly, the effect of prescribing a disease in relation to an occupation is to enable persons who think they may have contracted that disease from their employment in that occupation to make an application under the Industrial Injuries scheme and to obtain Industrial Injuries benefit if the disease has been contracted in that way. The benefits provided under that scheme are in general more favourable than those of the main National Insurance scheme.

The Industrial Diseases Sub-Committee have decided to direct their attention particularly to the diseases with the following numbers in the Schedule:—3, 11 and 12 (poisoning by phosphorus and certain phosphorus compounds); 8 (poisoning by benzene derivatives); 21 (Weil's disease); 23(b) and (c) (warts and other

skin lesions due to tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil or soot); 24(b) and 25 (with particular reference to dermatitis); 26 (cataract); 28 to 30 (telegraphist's, writer's and twister's cramps); 31 to 34 ('beat' hand, 'beat' knee, 'beat' elbow and tenosynovitis of the wrist); and 38 (tuberculosis). Persons or organisations who consider that changes should be made in the way in which any of these diseases (or others in the Schedule) are prescribed are invited to submit written evidence. The Minister has not asked the Council on this occasion to consider pneumoconiosis or byssinosis, on which they reported in 1953 and 1955 respectively (see the issues of this GAZETTE for August, 1953, page 274, and February, 1956, page 48) or on any diseases not already included in the Schedule; and the Sub-Committee are not therefore inviting evidence on such diseases.

The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance ask that evidence submitted in response to this notice should be sent to the Secretary, Industrial Injuries Advisory Council, 10 John Adam Street, London, W.C.2, to arrive not later than 31st October, 1956. An explanatory memorandum can be obtained from him on request.

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada in 1955

Preliminary statistics of fatal industrial accidents in Canada in 1955 are given in an article published by the Canadian Department of Labour in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette*. The statistics, which include also deaths from industrial diseases, relate to accidents which involved persons gainfully employed and which occurred during the course of, or arose out of, their employment. They are compiled annually by the Department of Labour from reports received from the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners and certain other official sources, supplemented, after careful enquiry to avoid duplication, by press reports. For industries not covered by workmen's compensation legislation, e.g., agriculture, fishing and trapping and certain service groups, press reports were the only source of information and the statistics may, therefore, be less complete than for other industries. The figures quoted for 1954 for comparison are final (revised) figures.

The total number of deaths resulting from industrial accidents or industrial diseases recorded in Canada in 1955 was 1,341, compared with a final figure of 1,330 for 1954. Fifteen of the accidents in 1955 caused the death of three or more persons in each case. The total number of both fatal and non-fatal injuries reported by the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards increased from 463,943 in 1954 to 496,639 in 1955.

An analysis of the causes of the 1,341 fatalities that occurred in 1955 showed that 358 were the result of persons being struck by tools, machinery, moving vehicles and other objects; within this causation group the largest numbers of deaths were caused by falling trees (77), automobiles and trucks (39), objects falling in mines or quarries (32), materials falling from stockpiles and loads (29), and trains or other railway vehicles (28). Accidents caused by collisions, derailments, wrecks, etc., were responsible for 326 deaths, of which 132 resulted from accidents involving automobiles or trucks. Deaths caused by persons falling or slipping numbered 243. The number of fatalities caused by over-exertion resulting in strains, hernia, etc., and by industrial diseases was 103, and 76 fatalities resulted from persons being caught in, on, or between machinery, vehicles, etc.

Of the total of 1,341 fatalities in 1955, 248, or 18.5 per cent., were in the construction industry, compared with 239, or 18.0 per cent., in 1954. In the transportation, storage and communication industry group the number of fatalities was 219, or 16.3 per cent., compared with 198, or 14.9 per cent., in 1954. The number of fatalities increased also, from 212 in 1954 to 215 in 1955, in the manufacturing industries and from 172 in 1954 to 181 in 1955 in the logging industry. In the mining and quarrying group, fatalities numbered 175 in 1955, which was 34 fewer than in the previous year.

The largest number of industrial fatalities recorded in any Province in 1955 was 421 in Ontario, representing an increase of 27 compared with the previous year. The total of 421 included 89 fatalities in manufacturing, 71 in construction, and 57 in the transportation group of industries. In Quebec, 279 fatalities were recorded, including 82 in construction, 47 in transportation and 42 in manufacturing. In British Columbia there were 251 fatalities, of which 88 were caused by accidents in the logging industry.

### Rates of Wages in France in April, 1956

An enquiry into economic activity and conditions of employment is carried out at quarterly intervals by the French Ministry of Labour and Social Security. In the course of this enquiry statistics are obtained of the average hourly rates of wages of industrial workers. The figures given in the latest available report on the enquiry relate to 1st April, 1956. For the purposes of the enquiry the Ministry obtained returns from about 30,000 undertakings with more than ten wage-earners and employing in the aggregate more than 4,200,000 workers, or approximately 80 per cent. of the staff in all the undertakings with more than ten workers in the industrial groups covered by the enquiry. The enquiry did not extend to agriculture or the public services and did not take account of isolated workers or domestic staff. Nationalised undertakings in coal and iron mining and the national railways, the transport system of the Paris region and the gas and electricity industries were included in the general scope of the enquiry but data on wages were not collected for these industries. The information collected

related to the basic wages (not including supplementary payments for overtime, etc.) of male and female timeworkers 18 years of age and over.

A national guaranteed minimum wage is laid down by legislation in France. At the date of the enquiry the legal minimum hourly rate of wages, prescribed by a Decree made on 2nd April, 1955, was 126 francs for the Paris region. A Decree made on 17th March, 1956, made no change in the guaranteed minimum wage but reduced the abatements to be applied to this guaranteed minimum in all other zones. The report on the enquiry notes, however, that the Decree came into effect only on 1st April, 1956, and its effects are not reflected in the data collected in the present enquiry.

The Table below shows the average hourly basic wage rates at 1st April, 1956, of manual workers, 18 years of age and over, in the industry groups covered by the enquiry in the zone in which the minimum rates are not subject to any reduction (i.e., the Paris region). The Table also shows the general averages for all industry groups in that zone taken together, with the corresponding averages in the zones in which the minimum rates are subject to abatements of 2.22, 4.44, 6.67 and 8.00 per cent., respectively. The report on the enquiry gives, in addition to the classes of workers shown in the Table, separate averages for men and women in the unskilled class who are engaged in heavy work and for workers classified as highly skilled. All the industry groups covered by the enquiry are not necessarily represented in each of the zones. At the date of the enquiry the average duration of the working week for manual workers, in all the industrial groups and zones taken together, was 46.1 hours.

Industrial Group	Men			Women		
	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled
	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.
Zone A (Paris Region)						
Engineering and Electrical Industries	150.4	173.9	205.6	142.0	156.2	189.4
of which:—						
Metal Manufacture, Foundries, etc.	148.2	172.0	200.3	140.8	157.1	185.4
General Engineering	151.5	176.7	210.5	142.7	157.3	188.7
Manufacture of Machinery and Vehicles	152.7	176.8	206.8	144.0	161.2	197.4
Electrical Engineering	146.1	163.8	197.8	139.3	152.4	185.0
Glass, Pottery and Building Materials	136.5	156.4	176.7	134.0	150.2	164.9
Building and Public Works	143.0	169.1	192.9	—	—	—
Chemicals and Rubber	145.3	165.1	181.3	137.1	149.8	164.8
Agricultural Produce and Food Industries	140.5	161.2	180.2	136.0	151.5	166.1
Textiles	139.3	166.2	188.2	135.2	149.3	168.1
Clothing	137.6	169.2	189.6	130.0	145.9	162.6
Leather and Skins	136.9	163.3	187.3	133.4	151.3	175.2
Wood and Furniture	142.9	175.4	196.0	135.8	156.7	180.5
Paper and Cardboard	141.9	179.2	206.4	132.7	149.6	164.3
Printing, etc.	156.9	206.9	234.7	137.5	165.7	187.7
Miscellaneous Industries	140.9	167.8	204.5	134.0	150.0	182.7
Transport*	139.7	162.0	187.0	—	—	—
Commerce	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture and Food	142.6	163.0	183.8	134.9	152.3	171.3
Other	145.9	169.6	190.3	135.4	151.9	167.9
Health	140.4	158.7	181.8	130.0	141.1	148.6
General Averages—						
Zone A	144.2	171.0	200.0	134.5	152.2	170.6
" B	130.7	147.6	164.9	127.6	137.8	147.5
" C	125.7	141.0	157.5	123.6	132.7	143.0
" D	120.7	134.8	148.3	118.7	126.2	134.0
" E	118.4	131.8	145.4	117.1	123.8	132.3

The enquiry showed that during the first quarter of 1956 the general average of hourly wage rates rose by 1.4 per cent. Index figures, on the basis 1st January, 1946 = 100, are given in the report of the level of hourly wages for all workers, for men, and for women, at each quarterly enquiry since 1st January, 1946. The index figure for all workers was 597 at 1st April, 1956, compared with 589 at 1st January, 1956, and 543 at 1st April, 1955. The corresponding figures for men were 579, 570 and 525; for women they were 639, 633 and 585. The actual rates for men were, at 1st April, 1956, on average, 7.0 per cent. higher than those for women. A comparison between the average rates for skilled and unskilled male workers shows that the rates for skilled workers were 28 per cent. above those of unskilled workers at 1st April, 1956.

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

## Work Stoppages in the United States in 1955

An analysis of the numbers of work stoppages due to industrial disputes in the United States of America during 1955 has been published in the May issue of *Monthly Labor Review* by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The analysis covers all known work stoppages arising from disputes between employers and workers which involved six or more workers and continued for at least a full day or shift. The figures relating to workers involved and man-days lost include all workers made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in the stoppages; they exclude workers made idle at other establishments or in other industries as a result of material or service shortages.

The analysis shows that work stoppages which began in 1955 numbered about 25 per cent. more than in 1954, but the figure for 1955 was substantially lower than the highest figures in post-war years, those for 1952 and 1953. Similarly, the numbers of workers involved and of man-days lost exceeded those for 1954. The time loss through stoppages was, however, less than in all post-war years except 1951 and 1954. The article says that favourable economic conditions combined with a greater volume of labour-management negotiations were responsible for the increase in strike activity during 1955 compared with the previous year. Many long-term agreements expired during the year and were subject to re-negotiation. New contract terms were, however, negotiated in many industries without work stoppages or with only brief interruptions of work.

The number of work stoppages which began in 1955 was 4,320. Workers directly involved in stoppages which began in 1955 totalled about 2,650,000. The number of man-days lost in work stoppages in 1955 (including all stoppages in progress during the year) totalled 28,200,000. The corresponding figures for 1954 were 3,468 work stoppages, 1,530,000 workers involved, and 22,600,000 man-days lost. The total time loss in 1955 represented 0.26 per cent. of the total estimated working time in all United States industries during the year, compared with a figure of 0.21 per cent. for 1954. The average duration of work stoppages which ended in 1955 was 18.5 calendar days, a lower average than that for any year since 1946 with the exception of 1951.

Disputes over wages, hours, and supplementary benefits, including pension and social insurance benefits, were, as in previous post-war years, the principal cause of work stoppages in 1955. These disputes caused 2,154, or about one-half, of the total number of work stoppages which began in 1955, involving 67 per cent. of the total number of workers involved in stoppages beginning in 1955. They were responsible for 63 per cent. of the total loss of time from all stoppages during the year. Wages, hours, and supplementary benefits combined with questions of union organisation were at issue in disputes which were responsible for an additional 16 per cent. of the total time loss, and a further 10 per cent. was caused by disputes in which union status was the only issue. Disputes over working conditions other than those mentioned above accounted for about 9 per cent. of the total loss of time.

In 1955 there were 26 stoppages of work involving 10,000 or more workers, compared with 18 in 1954. These major stoppages in 1955 directly involved 1,210,000 workers, or 45.6 per cent. of the total number of workers directly involved in all work stoppages, and accounted for the loss of 12,300,000 man-days, representing 43.4 per cent. of the total loss of time during the year. The average duration of the major stoppages which ended in 1955 was 23.2 calendar days, although the longest of them, in the cotton textile industry, lasted, at some of the mills, for 90 days. In 18 of the 26 disputes leading to large-scale stoppages negotiations were concerned solely with wages, hours, and/or supplementary benefits, in two others these issues were combined with the question of union organisation, and in a further two the main issue was union status alone.

The increase in the number of work stoppages in 1955 affected most industries. In the manufacturing industries as a whole, the number of work stoppages and the number of man-days of lost time increased in 1955 compared with 1954 by about 40 per cent., and in non-manufacturing industries there were increases of about 8 per cent. in the number of work stoppages and of 6 per cent. in the number of man-days lost. The construction industry was an exception to the general trend. In construction trades only two major stoppages of work, involving a total of 28,000 workers, occurred in 1955, compared with 7 work stoppages involving 141,000 workers in 1954, 10 stoppages involving 210,000 workers in 1953, and 11 stoppages involving 287,000 workers in 1952. The number of man-days lost through work stoppages in 1955 in the trade group of industries was markedly lower than in 1954 and there was a decrease also in the rubber products group. In the lumber and wood products group of industries, the time loss through work stoppages fell in 1955 to its lowest post-war level. The most

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### Preparatory Technical Maritime Commission

A Preparatory Technical Maritime Commission of the International Labour Organisation opened in London on 19th September.

The Conference, to which 21 maritime countries have been invited to send representatives of Governments, employers and workers, is to prepare texts and documents on a number of questions connected with the conditions of employment of seafarers for consideration by a maritime Session of the International Labour Conference in 1958.

The United Kingdom is represented by a tripartite delegation

marked increases in the number of man-days lost occurred in the textiles, leather and leather products, and chemicals industry groups. In the chemicals group there was a time loss of 634,000 man-days, which was about four times as large as in 1954. The time loss through work stoppages in the industry group covering electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies was 3,300,000 in 1955, the highest figure recorded for this industry since 1946. Among the manufacturing industries, the machinery (other than electrical) group had the largest number of work stoppages (306). Stoppages in this group of industries included three major stoppages affecting firms making farm equipment and accounted altogether for a loss of 3,800,000 man-days. Seven of the 26 major stoppages which occurred in 1955 were in the transportation, communication, and other public utilities group of industries. In this group the loss of time amounted to 4,860,000 man-days, the highest figure since 1947. In the mining industry there were large increases in 1955 compared with the previous year in the numbers of work stoppages and of workers involved and in loss of time through stoppages, but in coal mining strike activity remained at a relatively low level compared with most of the post-war years.

## Work Injuries in the United States in 1955

Preliminary estimates of the numbers of work injuries in the United States in 1955 are given in an article published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in the April issue of *Monthly Labor Review*. The estimates relate to "disabling work injuries", which include injuries resulting in death or any degree of permanent disability and also injuries resulting in temporary incapacity for work for at least one working day after the day of injury. The term "injury" includes occupational disease. Work injuries to proprietors, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers, as well as employees in all industries, except domestic service, are included in the estimates.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimate that the total number of persons who suffered disabling work injuries, including those who died from their injuries, in 1955 was about 1,930,000, compared with 1,860,000 in 1954. Much of the increase of nearly 4 per cent. is attributed to a rise in the total number of hours of exposure to industrial hazards resulting from increased employment and the longer working week in most industries in 1955.

Of the total number of persons injured in 1955, the number who died as a result of their injuries was about 14,200, an increase of 1.4 per cent. compared with 1954. In addition to the 14,200 fatalities, 76,800 injuries resulted in some permanent disability, ranging from the amputation or loss of use of a finger or toe to complete inability to engage in any further gainful employment. In the remaining 1,839,000 cases incapacity for work was temporary but lasted for one full working day or more. The average duration of disability in these cases was about 17 days.

Disabling work injuries are estimated to have caused the loss of approximately 39 million man-days in 1955. Taking into account the loss of future production resulting from the deaths and permanent disabilities, the total economic time loss caused by work injuries was about 193 million man-days.

There were increases in the numbers of disabling work injuries in 1955 in five of the eight industry groups for which estimates were prepared. These were manufacturing, contract construction, transportation, trade, and the group covering finance, service, government and miscellaneous industries. In the manufacturing group of industries the number of work injuries rose by 5 per cent., from 390,000 in 1954 to 410,000 in 1955. There was, however, increased employment and a longer working week in this group and the injury rate remained about the same in 1955 as it was in 1954. In contract construction, the injury rate was higher in 1955 than in the previous year and the actual number of work injuries rose from 205,000 to 210,000 despite a decrease in the numbers employed. An increase in the number of work injuries in the transportation group, from 167,000 in 1954 to 170,000 in 1955, was partly due to increased employment in trucking, warehousing and air transport, but preliminary data indicated that the number of work injuries increased proportionately more than the numbers employed. The number of work injuries to railway workers rose in 1955 despite a slight decrease in employment. In the trade group of industries the number of injuries rose about 5 per cent. more than did employment. Similarly, there was a greater increase in the volume of injuries than in employment in the finance, service, government and miscellaneous group.

The total number of work injuries in the mining industry in 1955 was estimated at 52,000, the same figure as in 1954. In coal mining, the number of injuries increased slightly in 1955 compared with 1954, but, as a decline in employment was more than offset by an increase in weekly hours of work, the total number of hours of exposure to industrial hazards was somewhat greater in 1955 than in 1954.

comprising: Government delegate, Sir Gilmour Jenkins, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, with Mr. P. Faulkner, C.B., Under Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, as substitute delegate and adviser; Employers' delegate, Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., LL.D., General Manager of The Shipping Federation, Shipowners' representative on the National Maritime Board, Chairman of the Shipowners' Side of the Joint Maritime Commission, and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office; Workers' delegate, Mr. T. Yates, C.B.E., Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the National Union of Seamen. Each delegate is accompanied by a number of advisers-

## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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## Employment\* in Great Britain in July

### GENERAL SUMMARY

The number in civil employment at the end of July was 23,040,000, having risen by 10,000 during the month. There were seasonal increases in distribution, miscellaneous services (hotels, catering, entertainment, etc.) and in the manufacture of food, drink and tobacco. The manufacturing industries as a whole, however, showed a fall of over 20,000, mainly in vehicles and the engineering group, and there was a fall of 10,000 in building.

The Employment Exchanges filled 153,000 vacancies in the four weeks ended 25th July. The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges but unfilled on 25th July was 397,000. This was 10,000 less than on 27th June and 76,000 less than a year previously.

There were 267,000 persons registered as unemployed on 13th August, of whom 219,000 were wholly unemployed and 48,000 were temporarily stopped from work. Between 16th July and 13th August there was an increase of 28,000 in unemployment. About half of this increase was among boys and girls registering for employment after leaving school. In the twelve months to the 13th August, there was an increase of 67,000 in unemployment.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in August was 1.2 per cent., compared with 1.1 per cent. in July and 0.9 per cent. in August, 1955. There were 86,000 persons who had been unemployed more than eight weeks, 39 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

The strength of the Forces at the end of July was 757,000.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of July was 24 million, which was 10,000 more than at the beginning of the month.

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	Thousands				
	End-July, 1955	End-May, 1956	End-June, 1956	End-July, 1956	Change during July, 1956
Number in Civil Employment .. .. .	22,976	23,017	23,031	23,042	+ 11
Men .. .. .	15,199	15,254	15,258	15,253	- 5
Women .. .. .	7,777	7,763	7,773	7,789	+ 16
Wholly Unemployed‡ .. .. .	174	196	191	194	+ 3
Temporarily Stopped‡ .. .. .	18	31	39	45	+ 6
Total Registered Unemployed‡ .. .. .	192	227	230	239	+ 9
H.M. Forces and Women's Services .. .. .	798	765	761	757	- 4
Men .. .. .	779	749	745	741	- 4
Women .. .. .	19	16	16	16	..
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment .. .. .	6	6	6	6	..
Total Working Population† .. .. .	23,954	23,984	23,989	23,999	+ 10
Men .. .. .	16,098	16,138	16,136	16,130	- 6
Women .. .. .	7,856	7,846	7,853	7,869	+ 16

\* The figures of employment are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of 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.

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

## Employment\* in Great Britain in July

### 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.

	Thousands				
Industry or Service	End-July, 1955	End-May, 1956	End-June, 1956	End-July, 1956	Change during July, 1956
Basic Industries					
Mining and Quarrying (Wage-earners on Colliery Books) .. .. .	860	862	861	860	- 1
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .. .	(702)	(704)	(703)	(702)	(- 1)
Transport and Communication .. .. .	378	378	376	376	..
Agriculture and Fishing .. .. .	1,718	1,719	1,724	1,728	+ 4
Total .. .. .	1,076	1,037	1,042	1,052	+ 10
Number in Basic Industries .. .. .	4,032	3,996	4,003	4,016	+ 13
Manufacturing Industries					
Chemicals and Allied Trades .. .. .	520	527	528	529	+ 1
Metal Manufacture .. .. .	570	580	579	578	- 1
Vehicles .. .. .	1,230	1,246	1,237	1,226	- 11
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments .. .. .	2,756	2,793	2,791	2,780	- 11
Textiles .. .. .	949	937	932	927*	- 5
Clothing (inc. footwear) .. .. .	670	673	669	666	- 3
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	925	911	918	930	+ 12
Other Manufactures .. .. .	1,592	1,582	1,580	1,576	- 4
Number in Manufacturing Industries .. .. .	9,212	9,249	9,234	9,212	- 22
Building and Contracting .. .. .	1,489	1,510	1,511	1,505	- 10
Distributive Trades .. .. .	2,821	2,834	2,842	2,856	+ 14
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services .. .. .	4,133	4,139	4,146	4,162	+ 16
Public Administration—					
National Government Service .. .. .	563	560	559	559	..
Local Government Service .. .. .	726	729	732	732	..
Total in Civil Employment .. .. .	22,976	23,017	23,031	23,042	+ 11

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

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

\* Cotton—250,000. Wool—206,000. Other textiles—471,000.



NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-July, 1955	End-May, 1956	End-June, 1956	End-July, 1956	End-July, 1955	End-May, 1956	End-June, 1956	End-July, 1956	End-July, 1955	End-May, 1956	End-June, 1956	End-July, 1956
Mining, etc.												
Coal Mining	764.9	767.0	765.6	764.6	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	780.7	782.8	781.4	780.4
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	258.2	258.2	258.2	258.8	85.4	81.9	81.2	80.4	343.6	340.1	339.4	339.2
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	33.5	32.3	32.0	31.7	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.9	42.2	41.2	40.9	40.6
China and Earthenware	33.6	34.4	34.3	34.4	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.0	46.9	47.6	47.4	47.4
Glass (other than containers)	20.7	21.5	21.6	21.7	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	26.9	27.6	27.7	27.7
Glass Containers	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.9
Cement	80.6	81.1	81.4	81.7	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.2	93.0	93.4	93.6	93.9
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	368.4	374.3	374.8	375.9	149.4	151.0	151.2	150.6	517.8	525.3	526.0	526.5
Chemicals and Allied Trades	19.9	20.7	21.0	21.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	20.5	21.3	21.6	21.7
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	174.8	180.2	180.2	180.7	46.5	48.5	48.7	48.7	221.3	228.7	229.4	229.4
Chemicals and Dyes	25.9	26.2	26.3	26.4	35.6	35.7	35.7	35.7	61.5	61.9	62.0	62.1
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	33.2	31.6	31.6	31.9	19.7	19.5	19.5	19.0	52.9	51.1	51.1	50.9
Explosives and Fireworks	29.2	29.6	29.7	29.7	12.5	12.8	12.8	12.8	41.7	42.5	42.5	42.5
Paint and Varnish	29.6	29.3	29.2	29.2	20.2	19.6	19.6	19.6	49.8	48.9	48.7	48.7
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	30.7	31.8	31.8	31.9	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	37.0	38.1	38.1	38.2
Mineral Oil Refining	25.1	24.9	25.0	25.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	33.1	32.9	33.0	33.0
Other Oils, Greases, Ghee, etc.	499.4	509.8	508.7	507.6	69.7	69.5	69.6	69.4	569.1	579.3	578.3	577.0
Metal Manufacture	20.8	21.7	21.7	21.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	21.3	22.2	22.2	22.3
Blast Furnaces	203.2	209.5	209.3	209.2	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.3	222.4	228.8	228.7	228.5
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	108.7	106.9	106.5	105.8	16.9	16.3	16.2	16.2	125.6	122.8	122.8	122.0
Iron Foundries	11.9	12.2	12.1	12.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	13.8	14.1	14.0	14.3
Steel Sheet Manufacture	20.3	20.8	20.6	20.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	21.6	22.1	21.9	21.9
Iron and Steel Tubes	40.3	43.9	44.0	43.8	8.5	8.8	8.8	8.8	48.8	52.7	52.8	52.6
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	94.2	94.8	94.5	94.1	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.3	115.6	116.2	115.9	115.4
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,588.6	1,625.8	1,625.3	1,621.5	472.5	464.5	463.6	459.8	2,061.1	2,090.3	2,088.9	2,081.3
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	196.9	204.9	204.9	202.6	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.6	205.6	213.8	213.7	211.2
Marine Engineering	76.8	76.6	76.5	76.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	81.3	81.0	80.9	80.7
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	35.9	35.6	35.4	35.0	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	41.5	41.4	41.2	40.8
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	28.2	28.5	28.5	28.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	31.2	31.5	31.5	31.6
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	91.3	95.2	95.3	95.2	21.3	22.4	22.4	22.2	112.6	117.7	117.7	117.4
Stationary Engines	23.7	24.4	24.7	24.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	27.4	28.2	28.2	28.4
Textile Machinery and Accessories	55.9	53.5	53.1	52.9	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.5	65.7	63.1	62.7	62.4
Ordnance and Small Arms	49.2	48.7	48.4	48.4	14.6	14.3	14.2	14.2	63.8	63.0	62.6	62.6
Constructional Engineering	77.3	78.9	78.8	79.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	84.3	86.0	85.9	86.1
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	531.2	550.0	549.7	549.3	124.3	128.8	128.5	127.7	655.5	678.8	678.2	677.0
Electrical Machinery	138.7	144.1	144.5	144.9	49.1	49.6	49.5	49.3	187.8	193.7	194.0	194.2
Electrical Wires and Cables	40.9	41.2	41.2	41.2	23.4	23.2	23.0	23.0	64.3	64.4	64.2	64.2
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	33.3	35.1	35.1	35.2	22.2	24.3	24.4	24.3	55.5	59.4	59.5	59.5
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	73.0	70.6	70.7	70.4	67.3	65.6	65.4	65.2	140.3	127.1	126.6	126.6
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	24.2	23.7	23.5	23.6	28.0	24.9	24.6	24.6	52.2	48.6	48.1	47.9
Batteries and Accumulators	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.2	8.5	9.1	9.0	8.7	19.7	20.5	20.4	19.9
Other Electrical Goods	100.6	103.4	103.6	103.1	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.7	172.1	172.9	172.5	170.8
Vehicles	1,015.8	1,030.9	1,023.9	1,014.4	180.2	181.3	179.5	177.4	1,196.0	1,212.2	1,203.4	1,191.8
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	280.9	281.8	276.3	268.9	47.5	45.9	45.0	44.1	328.4	327.7	321.3	313.0
Motor Repairs and Garages	243.6	246.6	246.4	246.7	39.8	42.4	42.4	42.6	283.4	289.0	288.8	289.3
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	208.6	217.5	217.3	217.8	34.7	36.2	36.0	35.9	243.3	253.7	253.3	253.7
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	125.8	129.1	128.2	125.5	46.4	45.0	44.4	43.2	172.2	174.1	172.6	168.7
Locomotive Manufacture	72.8	71.0	70.8	70.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	77.6	75.8	75.5	75.4
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	79.3	80.2	80.2	80.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	83.4	84.3	84.3	84.2
Manufacture and Repair of Road Motor Vehicles and Light Trucks	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	321.2	329.1	329.2	328.8	189.7	188.3	187.3	185.3	510.9	517.4	516.5	514.1
Tools and Cutlery	26.3	26.9	26.8	26.7	18.9	18.7	18.7	18.2	45.2	45.6	45.3	44.9
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	23.7	24.8	24.9	24.9	19.0	19.1	19.0	18.8	42.7	43.9	43.9	43.7
Iron and Steel Forgings	33.6	35.3	35.3	35.3	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	39.2	41.1	41.1	41.1
Wire and Wire Manufactures	29.4	30.4	30.4	30.2	10.5	10.7	10.6	10.5	39.9	41.1	41.0	40.7
Hollow-ware	31.4	32.2	31.9	31.8	18.6	18.2	18.0	17.8	50.0	50.4	49.9	49.6
Brass Manufactures	149.6	152.4	152.8	152.7	84.5	84.5	84.3	83.5	234.1	236.9	237.1	236.2
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	88.5	90.4	90.4	90.3	56.3	56.4	56.2	55.8	144.8	146.8	146.6	146.1
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	56.6	58.5	58.6	58.6	32.0	33.0	33.0	32.9	88.6	91.5	91.6	91.5
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.3	8.6	8.2	8.1	7.9	18.1	17.6	17.5	17.2
Watches and Clocks	15.3	15.4	15.3	15.3	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.0	29.0	28.8	28.3	28.2
Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2
Musical Instruments	398.5	392.8	391.3	390.6	541.4	534.4	531.0	527.1	939.9	927.2	922.3	917.7
Textiles	51.6	49.7	49.4	49.3	96.9	95.0	94.4	93.4	148.5	144.7	143.8	142.7
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	38.7	36.3	36.1	35.8	76.8	71.8	71.0	70.4	115.5	108.1	107.1	106.2
Cotton Weaving, etc.	90.5	90.3	90.0	90.0	114.5	114.4	114.0	113.1	205.0	204.7	204.0	203.1
Woolen and Worsted	29.0	29.1	29.0	29.0	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	39.6	39.7	39.6	39.6
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	21.3	21.6	21.5	21.4	30.3	30.1	29.8	29.5	51.6	51.7	51.3	50.9
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.1	10.7	10.2	9.9	9.8
Linen and Soft Hemp	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.3	10.8	10.3	10.1	10.0	19.5	18.8	18.5	18.3
Jute	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	9.3	8.7	8.6	8.5	15.0	14.4	14.3	14.2
Rope, Twine and Net	34.9	35.1	35.0	35.0	87.5	90.3	90.0	89.7	122.4	125.4	125.0	124.7
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.4	10.6	10.1	10.1	10.0
Lace	14.7	14.1	14.1	14.2	15.3	13.9	13.8	13.8	30.0	28.0	27.9	28.0
Carpets	16.9	17.1	17.1	17.1	15.1	15.4	15.4	15.3	32.0	32.5	32.5	32.4
Narrow Fabrics	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.2	20.6	20.0	19.7	19.5	29.9	29.2	28.9	28.7
Made-up Textiles	58.8	58.2	58.1	58.0	29.7	29.3	29.2	29.1	88.5	87.5	87.3	87.1
Textile Finishing, etc.	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.3	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	32.0	32.2	32.1	32.0
Other Textile Industries	41.3	39.7	39.4	39.2	30.4	29.0	28.6	28.5	71.7	68.7	68.0	67.7
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	27.4	26.4	26.2	26.0	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5	35.2	34.1	33.8	33.5
Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery	9.0	8.4	8.3	8.3	17.2	16.2	15.9	15.9	26.2	24.6	24.2	24.2
Leather Goods	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	10.3	10.0	10.0	10.0
Fur	179.2	176.7	176.1	175.7	44.3	44.8	44.5	44.2	622.2	625.0	621.6	618.0
Clothing	71.3	69.8	69.4	69.2	194.0	190.8	187.5	185.2	265.3	260.6	258.6	256.7
Tailoring	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.2	76.2	80.2	79.9	79.3	86.4	90.5	90.2	89.5
Dressmaking	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	63.4	67.0	66.6	66.2	71.9	75.7	75.0	74.9
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.6	12.8	11.8	11.6	11.6	20.0	18.5	18.3	18.2
Hats, Caps and Millinery	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.8	32.7	33.3	33.1	32.9	41.7	42.1	41.9	41.7
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	57.4	57.2	57.0	56.9	60.1	61.4	61.2	61.0	117.5	118.6	118.2	117.9
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc.	15.6	15.2	15.3	15.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	19.4	19.0	19.1	19.1
Repair of Boots and Shoes	497.2	491.9	494.8	501.5	403.9	395.0	399.7</					

# Unemployment at 13th August, 1956

## SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

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

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
16th July ..	155,484	5,536	71,933	5,184	238,137
13th August ..	167,460	14,243	72,880	11,958	266,541
Inc. (+) ..	+ 11,976	+ 8,707	+ 947	+ 6,774	+ 28,404

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 13th August represented 1.2 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 16th July was 1.1.

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

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	34,107	36,572	62,063	132,742	34,718	167,460
Boys under 18	6,581	6,540	788	13,909	334	14,243
Women 18 and over	17,897	20,414	22,918	61,229	11,651	72,880
Girls under 18	5,359	5,051	599	11,009	949	11,958
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>63,944</b>	<b>68,577</b>	<b>86,368</b>	<b>218,889</b>	<b>47,652</b>	<b>266,541</b>

The total of 266,541 includes 37,342 married women.

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

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
<b>Males</b>						
London and South-Eastern ..	8,670	6,821	8,211	23,702	835	24,537
Eastern ..	1,938	1,783	2,603	6,324	139	6,463
Southern ..	1,706	1,424	2,209	5,339	3,166	8,505
South-Western ..	2,111	2,272	3,475	7,858	80	7,938
Midland ..	3,093	5,171	3,578	11,842	22,391	34,233
North-Midland ..	1,792	1,312	1,960	5,064	1,003	6,067
E. and W. Ridings ..	2,863	2,338	3,570	8,771	773	9,544
North-Western ..	7,049	8,365	9,790	25,204	2,120	27,324
Northern ..	2,858	3,696	5,908	12,462	411	12,873
Scotland ..	6,362	6,898	15,226	28,486	2,802	31,288
Wales ..	2,246	3,032	6,321	11,599	1,332	12,931
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>40,688</b>	<b>43,112</b>	<b>62,851</b>	<b>146,651</b>	<b>35,052</b>	<b>181,703</b>
<b>Females</b>						
London and South-Eastern ..	5,625	4,855	1,650	12,130	393	12,523
Eastern ..	1,052	914	643	2,609	115	2,724
Southern ..	934	933	661	2,528	265	2,793
South-Western ..	1,120	1,160	1,138	3,418	80	3,498
Midland ..	2,014	2,575	1,335	5,924	4,368	10,292
North-Midland ..	1,017	964	700	2,681	315	2,996
E. and W. Ridings ..	1,311	1,376	1,084	3,771	587	4,358
North-Western ..	3,856	4,619	3,902	12,377	3,290	15,667
Northern ..	1,631	2,284	2,178	6,093	253	6,346
Scotland ..	3,500	4,063	7,505	15,068	1,578	16,646
Wales ..	1,196	1,722	2,721	5,639	1,356	6,995
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>23,256</b>	<b>25,465</b>	<b>23,517</b>	<b>72,238</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>84,838</b>
<b>Total</b>						
London and South-Eastern ..	14,295	11,676	9,861	35,832	1,228	37,060
Eastern ..	2,990	2,697	3,246	8,933	254	9,187
Southern ..	2,640	2,357	2,870	7,867	3,431	11,298
South-Western ..	3,231	3,432	4,613	11,276	160	11,436
Midland ..	5,107	7,746	4,913	17,766	26,759	44,525
North-Midland ..	2,809	2,276	2,660	7,745	1,360	9,105
E. and W. Ridings ..	4,174	3,714	4,654	12,542	1,318	13,902
North-Western ..	10,905	12,984	13,692	37,581	5,410	42,991
Northern ..	4,489	5,980	8,086	18,555	664	19,219
Scotland ..	9,862	10,961	22,731	43,554	4,380	47,934
Wales ..	3,442	4,754	9,042	17,238	2,688	19,926
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>63,944</b>	<b>68,577</b>	<b>86,368</b>	<b>218,889</b>	<b>47,652</b>	<b>266,541</b>

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

Region	Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 13th August, 1956			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	24,537	12,523	37,060	0.7	0.6	0.7
Eastern ..	6,463	2,724	9,187	0.8	0.7	0.8
Southern ..	8,505	2,793	11,298	1.2	0.8	1.1
South-Western ..	7,938	3,498	11,436	1.1	0.9	1.0
Midland ..	34,233	10,292	44,525	2.5	1.4	2.1
North-Midland ..	6,067	2,996	9,063	0.6	0.6	0.6
E. and W. Ridings ..	9,544	4,358	13,902	0.8	0.7	0.8
North-Western ..	27,324	15,667	42,991	1.5	1.4	1.4
Northern ..	12,873	6,346	19,219	1.4	1.7	1.5
Scotland ..	31,288	16,646	47,934	2.2	2.2	2.2
Wales ..	12,931	6,995	19,926	1.9	2.6	2.1
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>181,703</b>	<b>84,838</b>	<b>266,541</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 13th August, 1956, was 292,998, including 185,305 men, 15,476 boys, 79,615 women and 12,602 girls. Of the total, 243,799 (including 2,773 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 49,199 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

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

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	21,393	2,309	10,432	1,698	35,832
Eastern ..	5,813	511	2,169	440	8,933
Southern ..	4,820	519	2,073	455	7,867
South-Western ..	7,267	591	2,926	492	11,276
Midland ..	10,867	975	4,940	984	17,766
North-Midland ..	4,614	450	2,321	360	7,745
E. and W. Ridings ..	7,777	994	2,840	931	12,542
North-Western ..	22,154	3,050	10,439	1,938	37,581
Northern ..	10,592	1,870	4,560	1,533	18,555
Scotland ..	26,642	1,844	13,786	1,282	43,554
Wales ..	10,803	796	4,743	896	17,238
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>132,742</b>	<b>13,909</b>	<b>61,229</b>	<b>11,009</b>	<b>218,889</b>
Northern Ireland ..	17,388	1,201	5,794	527	24,910
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>150,130</b>	<b>15,110</b>	<b>67,023</b>	<b>11,536</b>	<b>243,799</b>
<b>Temporarily Stopped</b>					
London and South-Eastern ..	827	8	378	15	1,228
Eastern ..	138	1	102	13	254
Southern ..	3,132	34	258	7	3,431
South-Western ..	77	3	78	2	160
Midland ..	22,237	154	4,124	244	26,759
North-Midland ..	990	13	279	36	1,318
E. and W. Ridings ..	769	4	448	139	1,360
North-Western ..	2,101	19	3,188	102	5,410
Northern ..	408	3	219	34	664
Scotland ..	2,740	62	1,500	78	4,380
Wales ..	1,299	33	1,077	279	2,688
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>34,718</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>11,651</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>47,652</b>
Northern Ireland ..	457	32	941	117	1,547
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>35,175</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>12,592</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>49,199</b>
<b>Total Registered as Unemployed</b>					
London and South-Eastern ..	22,220	2,317	10,810	1,713	37,060
Eastern ..	5,951	512	2,271	453	9,187
Southern ..	7,952	553	2,331	462	11,298
South-Western ..	7,344	594	3,004	494	11,436
Midland ..	33,104	1,129	9,064	1,228	44,525
North-Midland ..	5,604	463	2,600	396	9,063
E. and W. Ridings ..	8,546	998	3,288	1,070	13,902
North-Western ..	24,255	3,069	13,627	2,040	42,991
Northern ..	11,000	1,873	4,779	1,567	19,219
Scotland ..	29,382	1,906	15,286	1,360	47,934
Wales ..	12,102	829	5,820	1,175	19,926
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>167,460</b>	<b>14,243</b>	<b>72,880</b>	<b>11,958</b>	<b>266,541</b>
Northern Ireland ..	17,845	1,233	6,735	644	26,457
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>185,305</b>	<b>15,476</b>	<b>79,615</b>	<b>12,602</b>	<b>292,998</b>

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

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 13th August, 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 July, 1956.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 13th August, 1956					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 16th July, 1956
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
London and South-Eastern ..	22,220	2,317	10,810	1,713	37,060	+ 3,792
London (Administrative County) ..	9,736	285	5,116	184	15,321	+ 394
Acton ..	99	7	36	5	143	+ 22
Brentford and Chiswick ..	76	7	58	4	145	+ 26
Brighton and Hove ..	1,206	70	322	28	1,626	+ 92
Chatham ..	311	84	265	89	749	+ 216
Croydon ..	398	50	154	48	650	+ 97
Dagenham ..	201	60	112	41	414	+ 76
Ealing ..	161	5	107	3	276	+ 13
East Ham ..	149	12	115	11	287	+ 10
Enfield ..	166	20	135	8	329	+ 10
Harrow and Wembley ..	290	25	197	65	577	+ 105
Hayes and Harlington ..	56	56	25	23	160	+ 85
Hendon ..	221	96	64	55	436	+ 94
Ilford ..	308	79	75	32	494	+ 102
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	488	33	175	19	715	+ 28
Tottenham ..	445	62	306	71	884	+ 91
West Ham ..	412	104	209	89	814	+ 79
Willesden ..	326	12	214	16	568	+ 76
Eastern ..	5,951	512	2,271	453	9,187	+ 1,617
Bedford ..	83	24	82	36	225	+ 45
Cambridge ..	101	45	55	53	254	+ 85
Ipswich ..	340	30	97	21	488	+ 41
Luton ..	105	7	65	8	185	+ 36
Norwich ..	735	4	171	2	912	+ 46
Southend-on-Sea ..	551	27	139	18	735	+ 80
Watford ..	122	6	54	2	184	+ 12
Southern ..	7,952	553	2,331	462	11,298	+ 85
Bournemouth ..	463	26	104	20	613	+ 85
Oxford ..	2,290	31	236	6	2,563	+ 472
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) ..	904	77	350	47	1,378	+ 36
Reading ..	195	53	112	31	391	+ 96
Slough ..						

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 13th August, 1956. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e.,

persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	6,276	1,016	1,452	269	7,728	1,285	9,013	11,101	1,377	12,478
Agriculture and Horticulture	4,262	994	72	269	4,334	1,263	5,597	7,541	1,355	8,896
Forestry	255	13	26	—	281	13	294	332	13	345
Fishing	1,759	9	1,354	—	3,113	9	3,122	3,228	9	3,237
Mining and Quarrying	1,630	129	14	—	1,644	129	1,773	1,869	135	2,004
Coal Mining*	1,094	75	5	—	1,099	75	1,174	1,106	75	1,181
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	12	—	—	—	12	—	12	13	—	13
Stone Quarrying and Mining	261	7	4	—	265	7	272	424	11	435
Slate Quarrying and Mining	63	—	—	—	64	—	64	—	—	64
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	111	—	—	—	113	—	116	167	4	171
Other Mining and Quarrying	89	44	2	—	91	44	135	95	45	140
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2,332	883	49	50	2,381	933	3,314	2,579	950	3,529
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	672	152	6	1	678	153	831	748	153	901
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	363	333	12	7	375	340	715	388	342	730
Glass (other than containers)	244	194	25	31	269	225	494	287	234	521
Glass Containers	279	114	1	—	280	124	404	281	124	405
Cement	33	4	—	—	33	4	37	34	—	38
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	741	86	5	1	746	87	833	841	93	934
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2,172	1,256	10	25	2,182	1,281	3,463	2,279	1,297	3,576
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	85	5	—	2	85	7	92	86	7	93
Chemicals and Dyes	996	278	5	15	1,001	293	1,294	1,082	298	1,380
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	83	189	3	4	86	193	279	87	196	283
Explosives and Fireworks	276	418	—	1	276	419	695	276	421	697
Paint and Varnish	211	67	—	—	211	67	278	215	68	283
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	147	230	—	3	147	233	380	149	237	386
Mineral Oil Refining	165	19	—	—	165	19	184	171	20	191
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	209	50	2	—	211	50	261	213	50	263
Metal Manufacture	2,839	564	2,015	201	4,854	765	5,619	4,989	770	5,759
Blast Furnaces	82	3	—	—	85	3	88	102	3	105
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	839	126	226	1	1,065	127	1,192	1,120	128	1,248
Iron Foundries	977	203	1,129	160	2,106	363	2,469	2,148	365	2,513
Tinplate Manufacture	58	42	137	1	195	43	238	195	43	238
Steel Sheet Manufacture	50	15	18	2	68	17	85	68	17	85
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	202	34	62	2	264	36	300	269	37	306
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	631	141	440	35	1,071	176	1,247	1,087	177	1,264
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	12,859	3,595	4,051	1,664	16,910	5,259	22,169	18,039	5,380	23,419
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	4,623	142	168	4	4,791	146	4,937	5,355	160	5,515
Marine Engineering	346	42	43	—	389	42	431	399	43	442
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	256	29	434	1	690	30	720	694	30	724
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	117	9	—	—	118	9	127	128	9	137
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	299	60	13	4	312	64	376	316	64	380
Stationary Engines	53	11	—	1	53	12	65	59	12	71
Textile Machinery and Accessories	257	69	13	49	270	118	388	351	150	501
Ordnance and Small Arms	266	142	4	—	270	142	412	276	142	418
Constructional Engineering	758	31	3	1	761	32	793	780	33	813
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	3,949	1,092	1,127	120	5,076	1,212	6,288	5,368	1,225	6,593
Electrical Machinery	435	283	33	163	468	446	914	501	452	953
Electrical Wires and Cables	205	157	—	—	205	157	362	216	160	376
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	166	156	—	—	166	156	322	168	156	324
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	333	500	1	39	334	539	873	403	568	971
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	141	219	2	2	141	221	362	141	223	364
Batteries and Accumulators	80	79	716	75	796	154	950	799	154	953
Other Electrical Goods	575	574	1,495	1,205	2,070	1,779	3,849	2,085	1,799	3,884
Vehicles	6,446	1,241	22,150	2,899	28,596	4,140	32,736	28,991	4,209	33,200
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	3,329	444	18,761	1,777	22,090	2,221	24,311	22,201	2,228	24,429
Motor Repairs and Garages	1,448	226	16	3	1,464	229	1,693	1,653	251	1,904
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	487	154	18	—	505	154	659	567	174	741
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	830	374	3,350	1,117	4,180	1,491	5,671	4,201	1,496	5,697
Locomotive Manufacture	145	11	—	—	145	11	156	145	11	156
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	166	7	5	—	171	7	178	173	7	180
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	41	25	—	2	41	27	68	51	42	93
Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified	2,597	1,724	414	254	3,011	1,978	4,989	3,133	2,017	5,150
Tools and Cutlery	160	113	3	6	163	119	282	169	120	289
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	121	131	26	7	147	138	285	149	139	288
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	177	21	127	1	304	22	326	327	24	351
Wire and Wire Manufactures	196	111	17	2	213	113	326	217	113	330
Hollow-ware	221	319	62	38	283	357	640	287	362	649
Brass Manufactures	177	157	60	6	237	163	400	249	163	412
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	1,545	872	119	194	1,664	1,066	2,730	1,735	1,096	2,831
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	442	449	15	5	457	454	911	473	495	968
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	224	182	6	3	230	185	415	237	210	447
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	93	139	2	—	95	139	234	102	141	243
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	78	104	6	2	84	106	190	84	118	202
Musical Instruments	47	24	1	—	48	24	72	50	26	76
Textiles	3,181	4,241	2,532	4,364	5,713	8,605	14,318	6,825	10,472	17,297
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	469	592	746	1,233	1,215	1,825	3,040	1,233	1,835	3,068
Cotton Weaving, etc.	348	758	483	1,282	831	2,040	2,871	840	2,048	2,888
Woolen and Worsted	495	512	162	112	657	624	1,281	687	673	1,360
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	207	76	—	—	207	128	335	230	151	381
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	117	208	62	172	179	380	559	206	391	597
Linen and Soft Hemp	108	178	9	98	117	276	393	823	1,318	2,141
Jute	490	388	178	200	578	588	1,166	582	591	1,173
Rope, Twine and Net	66	180	—	2	66	182	248	94	397	491
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	182	410	41	204	223	614	837	269	644	913
Lace	35	29	3	8	38	37	75	40	44	84
Carpets	62	158	446	714	508	872	1,380	532	1,089	1,621
Narrow Fabrics	34	77	—	2	34	79	131	34	99	135
Made-up Textiles	118	279	—	3	120	314	434	143	491	634
Textile Finishing, etc.	398	285	352	209	750	494	1,244	913	567	1,480
Other Textile Industries	142	111	48	23	190	134	324	197	134	331

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

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	309	248	36	29	345	277	622	353	300	653
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	213	85	30	7	243	92	335	246	97	343
Leather Goods	60	145	3	17	63	162	225	68	180	248
Fur	36	18	3	5	39	23	62	39	23	62
Clothing	1,922	3,123	475	1,281	2,397	4,404	6,801	2,593	5,453	8,046
Tailoring	1,141	1,608	297	666	1,438	2,274	3,712	1,482	3,287	4,769
Dressmaking	81	597	10	55	91	652	743	136	920	1,056
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	44	332	24	389	68	721	789	78	1,171	1,249
Hats, Caps and Millinery	47	75	5	14	52	89	141	53	92	145
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	64	202	10	49	74	251	325	95	426	521
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	304	287	119	108	423	395	818	450	434	884
Repair of Boots and Shoes	241	22	10	—	251	22	273	299	23	322
Food, Drink and Tobacco	5,072	4,683	19	261	5,091	4,944	10,035			

## Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the four-week periods ended 27th June and 25th July, 1956, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Four weeks ended 27th June, 1956		Four weeks ended 25th July, 1956		Total Number of Placings, 15th Dec., 1955, to 25th July, 1956 (32 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over ..	88,749	159,741	79,631	151,385	879,358
Boys under 18 ..	7,448	59,769	11,384	62,692	118,874
Women aged 18 and over ..	52,721	110,673	48,546	102,966	444,132
Girls under 18 ..	6,837	76,794	13,038	80,253	117,562
Total ..	155,755	406,977	152,599	397,296	1,559,926

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, it is probable that some employers do not notify their vacancies to Employment Exchanges and prefer to rely on other methods for finding the workpeople whom they require. (The Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952, which made it obligatory to notify the majority of vacancies to Employment Exchanges, was revoked on 7th May, 1956.) Secondly, employers who do use the Employment Exchange system may, in certain circumstances (e.g., when they require large numbers of additional workpeople, or where labour of the kind they require is scarce), have a "Standing Order" with the Employment Exchange to submit all suitable applicants to them without "notifying" any specific number of vacancies, and the vacancies remaining unfilled in such cases will not be included in the figures. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 25th July, 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 25th July, 1956.

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 25th July, 1956					Number of notified Vacancies remaining unfilled at 25th July, 1956				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,870	457	5,171	95	7,593	19,326	2,065	766	448	22,605
Mining and Quarrying	686	492	20	24	1,222	5,346	1,441	44	53	6,884
Coal Mining	451	470	12	17	950	4,346	1,331	19	21	5,717
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	1,881	275	429	146	2,731	1,965	1,591	783	1,143	5,482
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1,969	127	796	229	3,121	3,197	921	1,558	1,696	7,372
Metal Manufacture	2,138	278	186	84	2,686	4,421	1,788	406	458	7,073
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	8,201	1,223	2,735	596	12,755	19,694	7,242	5,510	3,645	36,091
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	2,277	93	51	13	2,434	2,021	359	40	28	2,448
Engineering	4,668	973	1,231	369	7,241	14,326	5,875	2,375	2,360	24,936
Electrical Goods	1,256	157	1,453	214	3,080	3,347	1,008	3,095	1,257	8,707
Vehicles	3,145	686	738	248	4,817	14,028	3,238	1,724	1,224	20,214
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	1,875	448	1,118	222	3,663	2,861	2,482	1,573	1,963	8,879
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	269	114	254	86	723	804	854	329	329	3,239
Textiles	1,797	308	1,533	913	4,551	2,201	3,116	8,119	8,127	21,563
Cotton	358	45	363	198	964	545	936	2,866	2,268	6,615
Wool	489	66	318	187	1,060	636	972	2,315	1,938	5,861
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	170	51	136	57	414	260	435	508	730	1,933
Clothing (including Footwear)	466	170	1,693	1,331	3,660	11,164	2,332	13,191	10,709	27,396
Food, Drink and Tobacco	4,189	833	5,261	1,022	11,305	2,674	1,900	4,426	3,738	12,738
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	1,614	540	333	132	2,619	1,748	2,155	743	1,024	5,670
Paper and Printing	780	259	735	591	2,365	1,315	1,489	1,690	3,647	8,141
Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods	541	108	460	318	1,427	579	468	1,039	1,380	3,466
Printing	239	151	275	273	938	736	1,021	651	2,267	4,675
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,049	138	931	238	2,356	1,054	689	1,477	1,242	4,462
Building and Contracting	23,012	1,416	178	121	24,727	21,338	4,854	354	679	27,255
Building	16,933	1,131	102	88	18,254	17,549	3,821	204	451	22,025
Gas, Electricity and Water	1,151	44	63	30	1,288	1,310	575	108	152	2,145
Transport and Communication	5,787	522	699	187	7,195	22,853	3,691	2,138	1,191	29,873
Distributive Trades	5,979	1,938	5,786	4,040	17,743	7,294	12,657	13,288	21,703	54,942
Insurance, Banking and Finance	281	93	496	382	1,252	1,013	909	1,104	2,271	5,643
Public Administration	4,216	189	1,270	222	5,897	8,320	1,011	3,069	1,281	13,681
National Government Service	1,488	60	894	114	2,556	5,061	340	2,156	701	8,258
Local Government Service	2,728	129	376	108	3,341	3,259	671	913	580	5,423
Professional Services	1,024	151	2,791	707	4,673	2,159	2,610	7,330	4,246	16,345
Miscellaneous Services	6,082	664	15,401	1,335	23,482	4,923	2,337	32,411	8,029	47,700
Entertainments, Sports, etc.	598	93	496	88	1,275	496	496	1,056	447	2,404
Catering	4,455	230	11,438	539	16,662	2,902	813	19,336	2,262	25,313
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	482	230	1,160	336	2,208	343	390	2,681	1,823	5,237
Grand Total	79,631	11,384	48,546	13,038	152,599	151,385	62,692	102,966	80,253	397,296

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 25th July, 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	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern	23,374	34,364	2,204	16,847	16,242	39,562	1,751	25,163	43,571	115,936
Eastern	4,723	12,878	441	4,364	2,660	7,750	580	5,009	8,374	30,901
Southern	4,742	11,847	437	2,886	2,167	5,524	386	3,404	7,732	23,661
South-Western	4,691	11,652	452	2,937	2,371	4,892	569	3,523	8,083	23,004
Midland	5,672	16,028	1,319	8,163	2,830	5,210	1,430	6,872	11,251	36,273
North-Midland	5,409	14,582	365	6,028	6,772	551	7,346	8,983	34,728	
East and West Ridings	5,645	12,404	645	7,751	3,483	7,653	8,871	10,530	36,679	
North-Western	10,836	15,518	1,935	6,558	6,542	13,957	2,358	9,335	21,671	45,368
Northern	5,431	7,125	560	2,904	3,274	871	4,005	10,136	17,816	
Scotland	5,294	7,809	2,070	2,804	4,291	5,545	2,901	5,215	14,556	21,373
Wales	3,814	7,178	956	1,450	2,028	2,319	914	1,510	7,712	12,457
Great Britain	79,631	151,385	11,384	62,692	48,546	102,966	13,038	80,253	152,599	397,296

## Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 30th June, 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. 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 30th June, 1956

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.0
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.6	2.8
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2.2	2.6	2.4	3.0	3.8	3.5
Glass (other than Containers)	1.9	2.7	2.1	2.2	3.1	2.4
Glass Containers	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.4	3.0
Cement	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.3
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.8	2.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1.8	2.9	2.1	1.7	2.8	2.0
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2.4	3.1	2.4	1.1	2.3	1.1
Chemicals and Dyes	1.8	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.9
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2.3	3.3	2.9	2.1	3.3	2.8
Explosives and Fireworks	1.0	2.3	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.6
Paint and Varnish	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.4	3.1	2.6
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	1.3	3.5	2.2	1.6	3.5	2.3
Mineral Oil Refining	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.8
Metal Manufacture	1.9	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.1
Blast Furnaces	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.6	0.2	1.6
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
Iron Foundries	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.7
Temple Manufacture	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.8
Steel Sheet Manufacture	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.6	2.2	1.7
Iron and Steel Tubes	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	1.9	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.4
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1.9	2.8	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.2
Marine Engineering	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.9
Agricultural Machinery	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.3
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	1.8	2.5	1.9	1.6	2.5	1.8
Stationary Engines	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.5	1.8
Textile Machinery and Accessories	1.3	2.1	1.4	2.1	2.6	2.2
Ordnance and Small Arms	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.7	2.5	1.9
Constructional Engineering	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.7	1.9	2.7
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.2
Electrical Machinery	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.7	1.8
Electrical Wires and Cables	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.2
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.6	3.0	2.1	1.5	2.8	2.0
Wireless Apparatus	2.5	4.7	3.5	2.4	3.3	2.8
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.5	3.1	2.9
Batteries and Accumulators	1.5	4.2	2.7	1.9	4.9	3.2
Other Electrical Goods	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.2	3.7	2.8
Vehicles	1.6	2.5	1.7	2.3	3.4	2.5
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	1.3	1.9	1.4	3.3	3.9	3.3
Motor Repairs and Garages	2.0	3.2	2.2	2.1	3.2	2.2

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in July

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in July 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 July was 702,400, compared with 703,400 for the five weeks ended 30th June and 703,000 for the four weeks ended 30th July, 1955. The total numbers who were effectively employed\* were 523,900 in July, 626,600 in June, 1956, and 491,900 in July, 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 July, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with June, 1956, and July, 1955. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

Division‡	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 28th July, 1956	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 30th June, 1956	4 weeks ended 30th July, 1955
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) .. .. .	47,300	- 200	+ 300
Durham .. .. .	102,200	+ 400	+ 100
North Eastern .. .. .	137,700	- 300	- 1,300
North Western .. .. .	58,800	- 300	.. .
East Midlands .. .. .	102,000	- 100	+ 300
West Midlands .. .. .	57,100	+ 200	- 100
South Western .. .. .	105,500	+ 200	- 1,400
South Eastern .. .. .	7,100	- 100	+ 500
England and Wales .. .. .	617,700	- 1,000	- 1,600
Scotland .. .. .	84,700	.. .	+ 1,000
Great Britain .. .. .	702,400	- 1,000	- 600

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of July, about 3,390 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,360; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 970. During the five weeks of June there was a net decrease of 2,130.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.83 in July, 4.90 in June and 4.83 in July, 1955. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.39, 5.42 and 5.38.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in July, and in June, 1956, and July, 1955. Separate figures are provided 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)

	July, 1956	June, 1956	July, 1955
Coal-face Workers :			
Voluntary .. .. .	6.14	4.92	6.58
Involuntary .. .. .	9.11	8.91	9.23
All workers :			
Voluntary .. .. .	4.48	3.71	4.75
Involuntary .. .. .	7.84	7.91	7.88

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.43 tons in July, compared with 3.36 tons in the previous month and 3.28 tons in July, 1955.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.23 tons in July; for June, 1956, and July, 1955, the figures were 1.24 tons and 1.18 tons, respectively.

\* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 5,400.  
† "No change" is indicated by three dots.  
‡ The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

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

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 21st August, 1956, and the corresponding figures for 17th July, 1956, and 16th August, 1955. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Thousands					
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	21st Aug., 1956	17th July, 1956	16th Aug., 1955	21st Aug., 1956	17th July, 1956	16th Aug., 1955
London and S. Eastern :						
London and Middlesex ..	75.6	78.0	78.6	3.2	3.4	3.3
Remainder .. .. .	64.0	65.4	66.4	2.9	3.0	2.8
Eastern .. .. .	37.3	38.6	37.7	1.7	1.8	1.7
Southern .. .. .	30.2	30.8	30.9	1.4	1.5	1.4
South-Western .. .. .	42.5	43.2	43.4	1.9	2.1	2.0
Midland .. .. .	67.2	68.8	68.7	3.9	4.0	4.0
North-Midland .. .. .	46.5	47.4	46.4	4.3	4.6	4.7
East and West Ridings ..	72.1	73.1	72.7	6.9	7.3	7.1
North-Western .. .. .	134.2	134.6	135.9	6.6	7.0	6.7
Northern .. .. .	58.2	57.4	57.8	6.4	6.8	6.7
Scotland .. .. .	103.3	99.1	102.3	6.9	7.8	7.2
Wales .. .. .	58.1	56.9	57.8	6.2	6.7	6.4
Total, Great Britain ..	789.2	793.2	798.4	52.3	56.0	53.9

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

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 21st August, 1956, represented 3.9 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 from 2nd July to 23rd July, both dates inclusive, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period ..	629	111	740
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period .. .. .	1,248	227	1,475
Persons who completed courses during period ..	485	86	571

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 23rd July, 1956, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 73,617.

## Fatal Industrial Accidents Work of Appointments Services

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in August was 86, compared with 127 (revised figure) in the previous month and 111 (revised figure) in August, 1955. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 6 fatal accidents were reported in August, compared with 15 in the previous month and 30 in August, 1955. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for August, 1956.

Mines and Quarries* Under Coal Mines Act :	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Underground .. .. .	19
Surface .. .. .	.. .
Quarries .. .. .	3
Metalliferous Mines .. ..	.. .
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES ..	22
Factories	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass .. .. .	3
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. ..	1
Metal Extracting and Refining .. .. .	2
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) .. .. .	3
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. .. .	5
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture ..	2
Shipbuilding .. .. .	5
Other Metal Trades .. .. .	3
Cotton .. .. .	.. .
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ..	1
Other Textile Manufacture ..	1
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing .. .. .	.. .
Tanning, Currying, etc. ..	.. .
Food and Drink .. .. .	1
General Woodwork and Furniture .. .. .	2
Paper, Printing, etc. .. ..	2
Rubber Trades .. .. .	.. .
Gas Works .. .. .	.. .
Electrical Stations .. ..	1
Other Industries .. .. .	2
Brakesmen, Goods Guards ..	.. .
Engine Drivers, Motor-men .. .. .	.. .
Labourers .. .. .	.. .
Mechanics .. .. .	.. .
Permanent Way Men .. ..	5
Porters .. .. .	1
Shunters .. .. .	2
Other Grades .. .. .	2
Contractors' Servants .. ..	.. .
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE ..	10
Total (excluding Seamen) ..	86
Seamen	
Trading Vessels .. .. .	6
Fishing Vessels .. .. .	.. .
TOTAL, SEAMEN .. .. .	6
Total (including Seamen) ..	92

## Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in :	Pitch and Tar .. .. .
Shipbreaking .. .. .	16
Paint used in Other Industries .. .. .	1
TOTAL .. .. .	17
Aniline Poisoning .. .. .	Chromic Ulceration
Toxic Jaundice .. .. .	Manuf. of Bichromates ..
Toxic Anaemia .. .. .	Chromium Plating .. ..
Anthrax	Other Industries .. .. .
Wool .. .. .	1
Hides and Skins .. .. .	TOTAL .. .. .
Other Industries .. .. .	8
TOTAL .. .. .	Total, Cases .. .. .
	31
	II. Deaths
	Toxic Anaemia .. .. .
	TOTAL .. .. .
	1
	TOTAL .. .. .
	1

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 1st September, 1956.

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

## Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, 26-28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number, Whitehall 6200), but it also has a representative at the Scottish Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

The Register, which is assisted by Advisory Committees composed of members of the professions concerned, provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The normal qualification for enrolment is a university degree in science or engineering or membership of a recognised professional institution. A Higher National Certificate in engineering subjects, applied physics, chemistry or metallurgy is also an acceptable qualification. A register of vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of overseas vacancies.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 13th August was 3,670\* ; this figure included 2,820 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 850 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 17th July and 13th August (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 17th July .. .. .	5,037
" notified during period .. .. .	418
" filled during period .. .. .	121
" cancelled or withdrawn .. .. .	335
" unfilled at 13th August .. .. .	4,999

## Appointments Register

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 13th August was 13,243†, consisting of 12,104 men and 1,139 women. The registrants included 4,854 men and 525 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 7,250 men and 614 women were, at the time of their registration, in employment but requiring other posts ; in the majority of cases the employment was of a temporary nature or was unsuitable having regard to their qualifications and experience or the personal circumstances of the registrant.

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

Appointments Office	Wholly Unemployed		In Employment		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
London .. .. .	3,670	398	4,568	441	9,077
Northern .. .. .	825	85	1,902	94	2,906
Scottish .. .. .	359	42	780	79	1,260
Total .. .. .	4,854	525	7,250	614	13,243

During the period 17th July to 13th August, 1956, there were new registrations by 934 men and 141 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,087 men and 188 women were withdrawn.

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

	Men‡	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 17th July .. .. .	2,195	232
" notified during period .. .. .	435	73
" cancelled or withdrawn during period ..	373	45
" filled during period .. .. .	208	29
" unfilled at 13th August .. .. .	2,049	231

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 14th February to 13th August, were 1,484 for men and 196 for women, and included 34 filled by registered disabled men and 39 filled by registered disabled women.

\* This figure includes 292 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 114 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

† These figures include 1,659 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit but exclude 92 persons registered for overseas employment only. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

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

## GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

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# WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in August

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 August resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £61,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 161,000 workpeople, and a decrease of £800 for 20,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workers in the milk distributive trade in England and Wales, workers in the wholesale and multiple bakery industry in England and Wales and shift workers employed in the heavy chemicals industry. Others receiving increases included workers employed in the fur industry and in the flax and hemp industry in Great Britain. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices, affected workers employed in hosiery dyeing, finishing, etc., in the Midlands and in iron-ore mining and limestone quarrying in Cumberland.

The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in milk distribution in England and Wales were increased by 10s. a week for men and by 8s. or 10s., according to occupation, for women. New minimum rates were agreed for workers employed by members of the Federation of Wholesale and Multiple Bakers in England and Wales resulting in increases ranging from 3d. to 6½d. an hour for men and from 2½d. to 4½d. for women. The differentials paid to adult shift workers employed by Imperial Chemical Industries Limited were increased by ¾d. an hour; shift workers employed in other sections of the chemical industry received corresponding amounts.

In the fur industry the statutory minimum time rates were increased by 2s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. a week, according to age, occupation or period of service, for male workers and by 2s. to 11s. 6d. for female workers; piecework basis time rates were increased by 3d. an hour. In the flax and hemp industry the statutory minimum time rates were increased by 7s. 1d. to 9s. 5d. a week, according to occupation and period of service, for male workers 21 years or over and by 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. for female workers 18 or over; there were varying increases for pieceworkers.

Of the total increase of £61,000, about £41,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; about £15,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement;

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST

(NOTE.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST APRIL, 1956," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Mining and Quarrying	Cumberland (8)	27 Aug.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 1d. a shift (8s. 1d. to 8s.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (4s. 0½d. to 4s.) for boys.‡
	West Cumberland (9)	do.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 1d. a shift (8s. 2d. to 8s. 1d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (4s. 1d. to 4s. 0½d.) for boys.‡
Glass Processing	Great Britain (28)	Beginning of first full pay week in Aug.	Workpeople employed in processing plate and sheet glass	Increases† of 1d. an hour for men 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus: brilliant cutters, writers, stainers, gilders, embossers, sand-blasters and kiln firers, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 4s. 10d. an hour, Provincial area 4s. 8d., bevellers, silverers, siders, cutters, leaded light makers, specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives first grade (complete process) and colour sprayers 4s. 6d., 4s. 4d. (leaded light workers, Scotland 4s. 8d.), silk screen operatives second grade (operating screen and roller process) 4s. 3d., 4s. 1d., embossers' assistants and sand-blasters' assistants 4s. 2d., 4s., silverers' assistants other than cleaners-up 4s. 1d., 3s. 11d., leaded light cementers and packers 4s., 3s. 10d., general labourers, loaders, sandwashers and cleaners-up, London 3s. 11d., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 3s. 9d.; women 20 and over 3s. 2½d., 3s. 1d.
Chemicals, etc., Manufacture	Great Britain (36)	13 Aug.	Night workers and shift workers (other than maintenance workers) employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals and in the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry	Increases of 2d. an hour for men 21 years and over employed on continuous night work, of ¾d. for those on 3-shift systems and for women on 2-day shift systems, of ½d. for men on 2-shift systems, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: men 21 and over—on continuous night work, London (within 15-miles radius from Charing Cross) 4s. 4½d. an hour, other districts 4s. 3½d., 3-shift systems 3s. 10½d., 3s. 9½d., 2-shift systems 3s. 9½d., 3s. 8½d.; women 21 and over employed on women's work—2-day shift systems 2s. 9½d., 2s. 8½d.¶
	do.	do.	Night workers and shift workers (other than maintenance workers) employed in the manufacture of chemical fertilisers	Increases of 2d. an hour for men 21 years and over employed on continuous night work, of ¾d. for those on 3-shift systems and for women on 2-day shift systems, of ½d. for men on 2-shift systems, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: men 21 and over—on continuous night work, London (within 15-miles radius from Charing Cross) 4s. 4½d. an hour, other districts, class I firms 4s. 3½d., class II firms 4s. 2½d., 3-shift systems 3s. 10½d., 3s. 9½d., 2-shift systems 3s. 9½d., 3s. 8½d., 3s. 7½d.; women 21 and over employed on women's work—2-day shift systems 2s. 9½d., 2s. 8½d., 2s. 8½d.¶

\* 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 and over, and of 5s. for boys.  
 ¶ These increases were agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council; they do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

about £3,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £1,000 was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; and the remainder was the result of arbitration awards.

#### Changes in January–August, 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 eight 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 £
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	792,500	297,000
Mining and Quarrying ..	433,500	288,000
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal ..	217,000	78,900
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	223,500	111,200
Metal Manufacture ..	220,000	115,500
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods		
Vehicles ..	2,637,500	1,384,200
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified ..		
Textiles ..	550,500	158,600
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	37,500	19,000
Clothing ..	246,500	151,200
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	429,500	183,300
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	188,000	81,900
Paper and Printing ..	320,500	342,200
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	53,000	23,900
Building and Contracting ..	1,244,000	780,600
Distributive Trades ..	241,000	173,600
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	1,012,500	502,800
Transport and Communication ..	1,256,500	570,200
Public Administration ..	952,500	488,700
Miscellaneous Services ..	651,500	219,800
Total ..	11,707,500	5,970,600

In the corresponding months of 1955 there was a net increase of £4,435,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 11,062,000 workpeople.

### HOURS OF LABOUR

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

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Chemicals, etc., Manufacture (continued)	Great Britain (36)	13 Aug.	Certain building trade craftsmen employed in the heavy chemicals industry	Increases in shift work differentials of 2d. an hour (8d. to 10d.) for craftsmen employed on continuous night work, of ¾d. (3½d. to 4½d.) for those on 3-shift systems, and of ½d. (2½d. to 3d.) for those on 2-shift systems.*
	do.	do.	Skilled maintenance engineers employed on shift work in the heavy chemicals industry	Increases in shift differentials of ¾d. an hour (3½d. to 4½d.) for skilled engineers employed on 3-shift systems, and of ½d. (2½d. to 3d.) for those on 2-shift systems.*
	Great Britain (certain firms)† (37)	do.	Shiftworkers employed in the heavy chemicals industry	Increases of ¾d. an hour (3½d. to 4½d.) in the shift allowance for workers 18 years and over, and of ½d. (2½d. to 3d.) for workers under 18.
Boot and Floor Polish Manufacture	Great Britain (233)	31 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for men 21 years or over, of 2d. for women 18 or over, and of proportional amounts, according to age, for younger workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 3d. an hour for male workers, and of 2d. for female workers. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—men 21 or over 3s. 2d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 3½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 8d. at 20 and under 21; women 18 or over 2s. 2½d., girls 1s. 1½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 9d. at 17 and under 18; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3s. 4½d. an hour, females 2s. 4d.‡
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	26 Aug.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased§ by 1-3d. a shift (7s. 3-1d. to 7s. 1-8d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-975d. (5s. 5-325d. to 5s. 4-35d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (3s. 7-55d. to 3s. 6-9d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland (43)	Pay period beginning 27 Aug.	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, decreased§ by 1-4d. a shift (7s. 8-4d. to 7s. 7d.) for men, by 1-05d. (5s. 9-3d. to 5s. 8-25d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-7d. (3s. 10-2d. to 3s. 9-5d.) for boys under 18.
			6-shift workers	The existing cost-of-living payment decreased§ by 0-19d. an hour for men, by 0-15d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-09d. for boys under 18.
Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Manufacture	Great Britain (234)	24 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls, other than home workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2½d., 3d. or 3½d. an hour, according to occupation, for men 21 years or over, of 1d. to 2d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 2d. for female chargehands and automatic machine operators, of 1½d. for other female workers 18 or over, and of 1d. or 1½d. for girls; increases of 1½d. or 2d., according to occupation, in piecework basis time rates for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over 3s. 2½d. to 3s. 10½d. an hour, according to occupation; female workers—chargehands 2s. 7½d., automatic machine operators 2s. 4½d., other workers 18 or over 2s. 2½d.; piecework basis time rates for female workers: automatic machine operators 2s. 7d., all other workers 2s. 5d.‡
Organ Building	United Kingdom (75)	1 July	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases of 3d. an hour for journeymen, and of substantial amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, for journeymen: London, Liverpool and Manchester 4s. 5½d. an hour, other towns 4s. 4½d.‡
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Aug.	Men, women and juveniles	Decreases§ 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 and over 149s. 2d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 111s. 6d., cutting and stitching 101s. 7d.
Wool Textile	Leicester (80)	First pay day in July	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living bonus decreased§ by ¾d. in the shilling (1s. 4d. to 1s. 3½d.) on basic wages. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good timekeeping bonus, include: men 21 and over—skilled 145s. 11d. a week, unskilled 139s. 6d.; women 18 and over—skilled 92s. 6d., learners 89s. 8d.; piecework minimum rates, men 152s. 4d., women 105s. 4d.
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical purposes	Increase§ of 4 per cent. (52 to 56 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates.
Hosiery Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Midlands (various districts) (97)	First pay day in Aug.	Men, women and juveniles	Decrease§ of 1 per cent. (3 to 2 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.
Flax and Hemp Manufacture	Great Britain (86) (233)	31 Aug.	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 7s. 1d. to 9s. 5d. a week, according to occupation and period of employment, for male workers 21 years or over, of 5s. 3d. or 5s. 9d. for female workers 18 or over, and of varying amounts for younger workers, apprentices, improvers and learners. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 or over—tenters 160s. a week, under-tenters (after 3 years' experience after age 21) 142s. 6d., dressers, mounters, card cutters and hacklers (hand dressers) 151s. 4d., hemp rollers on non-reciprocating machines and hemp breakers 154s. 3d., day shift spinners 134s. 11d., night shift spinners 137s., weavers (after 6 months' experience after age 21) 142s. 6d., other workers (except apprentices and improvers) 133s. 11d.; female workers 18 or over—spinners, card cutters, weavers, winders, reelers and warpers 97s. 4d., other workers (except learners) 89s. 3d.‡
			Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 8s. 10d. a week for male hose-pipe weavers, and of 5s. 10d. for female workers; increases in pieceworkers' guaranteed time rates of 7s. 9d. or 8s. 5d., according to period of employment, for male weavers 21 years or over, of 5s. 3d. for women 18 or over, and of 3s. 1d., 3s. 9d. or 4s. 4d., according to age, for girls. Rates after change include: piecework basis time rates—male hose-pipe weavers 150s. 1d. a week, female workers 98s. 10d.; guaranteed time rates—male weavers (after 6 months' experience after age 21) 142s. 6d., female workers (except learners) 18 or over 89s. 3d.‡
Fur Dressing, etc.	Great Britain (233)	3 Aug.	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of amounts varying from 2s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. a week, according to age, occupation or period of service, for male workers, and of 2s. to 11s. 6d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: men—cutters 129s. 6d. to 178s. 6d. a week, according to experience, nailers 127s. to 147s., cleaners 140s. 6d., fur sorters 163s. 6d., fur sorters' assistants or counters, strippers or sizers 134s. 6d., tubbers and roller fleshing machine operators (other than shaving machine operators) 155s. 6d., hand fleshers or rotary fleshing machine operators 208s., skin packers 137s. 6d., other male workers 21 or over—dressers' and dyers' section 137s. 6d., fur sorters section 128s., all other sections 125s.; women—cutters 125s. to 174s., nailers 121s. to 143s., fur machinists 113s., liners, finishers, hand fur sewers or machinists 102s. 6d., fur sorters 18 or over 92s., roller fleshing machine operators 106s. 6d., hand fleshers or rotary fleshing machine operators 140s. 6d., other female workers 19 or over—dressers' and dyers' section 87s., all other sections 76s. 6d.¶
			Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 3d. an hour (4s. to 4s. 3d.) for male workers and (2s. 9d. to 3s.) for female workers employed in the dressers' and dyers' section as roller fleshing machine operators (other than shaving machine operators); new general minimum piece rates adopted for hand or machine fleshing.¶

\* These increases do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.  
 † These increases applied to workpeople employed by firms which are constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., including lime works at Buxton and Colwyn Bay.  
 ‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 357 of this GAZETTE.  
 § Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
 ¶ This increase was the result of an Industrial Court award dated 23rd August, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.  
 ¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 321 of the August issue of this GAZETTE; a Table showing the new general minimum piece rates is contained in the Order.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Baking	England and Wales (117)	12 Aug.	Men, women and juveniles . . .	New minimum hourly rates agreed, resulting in increases of varying amounts for male and female workers; new rate introduced for male divider hands.* Rates after change: male workers 21 and over—foremen 4s. 4d. an hour, first hands 4s. 1d., doughmakers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 4s., divider hands 3s. 10d., confectioners, table hands and plant operatives 3s. 9d., charge-hands (packing and despatch dept.) 3s. 9d., slicing and wrapping machine operators 3s. 9d., bakery workers 3s. 7d., other workers 3s. 6d., youths and boys 1s. 7d. at under 15½, rising to 3s. 6d. at 20½; female workers 21 and over—forewomen 3s. 0½d., first hands 2s. 10½d., ovenwomen 2s. 9d., confectioners 2s. 7½d., charge-hands (packing and despatch dept.) 2s. 6½d., bakery workers 2s. 5d., other workers 2s. 4d., girls 1s. 6d. at under 15½, rising to 2s. 4d. at 20½.
Milk Products Manufacture	Scotland . . .	Pay day in week commencing 1 July	Male and female workers (except transport workers)	Increases in general minimum time rates of 10s. a week for male and female workers 21 years and over, of 7s. 6d. for those 18 and under 21, and of 5s. for boys 15 and under 18 and girls 16 and under 18. Rates after change include: men 21 and over—principal butter and cheesemakers 16s. a week, creamery engineers 16s. 6d., principal milk receivers 15s. 6d., second cheesemakers and boilermen 15s. 6d., other male workers 150s.; women 21 and over 114s.
Fish Curing and Fish Marketing	Hull . . .	First full pay day following 9 July	Female workers . . .	New minimum rates for a 44-hour week agreed as follows:—skilled workers i.e., those who can wash fish and split herrings, and those considered by the management to be all-round women capable of performing any normal fish-house work or taking a lead in maintaining production 110s. a week, other workers 51s. at 15 years, rising to 105s. at 20.
Sign Production and Display	Scotland . . .	First full pay week in Aug.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	Cost-of-living bonus, previously granted, increased† by 3s. a week (28s. to 31s.) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for juniors and apprentices.
Stone Carving, Wood Carving, and Modelling	United Kingdom	Week commencing 6 Aug.	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases in basic rates of 3d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change include: journeymen 21 and over 4s. 4d. an hour, modelling or carving figures in the round or in relief 5s. 6d., plus 1s. 3d. an hour cost-of-living bonus in each case.
Paper Box Manufacture	Northern Ireland . . (236)	16 July	Male and female timeworkers	New general minimum time rates fixed, incorporating the supplemental payments previously paid, and resulting in increases of 6s. 9d. a week for male workers 21 years or over, of 4s. 9d. for female workers, other than learners, and of varying amounts, according to period of employment and age of entering the trade, for male and female learners and for other young male workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers (with 2 years' experience in the trade after serving a period of learnership) employed on carton forming or in charge of an automatic carton glueing machine, or a carton cutting and creasing machine fitted with fully automatic feeder 162s. a week, employed as die makers, forme setters, shear cutters, guillotine cutters, workers on (a) rotary cutting, (b) scoring, when combined with rotary cutting, or (c) slitting and re-winding (in each case only when the operator sets the machine), machine minders, head stock keepers 159s. 6d., other male workers except learners 124s. 9d. during first year of employment after attaining age of 21, 141s. 6d. thereafter; female workers other than learners 97s. 9d.‡
Printing	Scotland . . . (149)	Pay day of week commencing 6 Aug.	Workpeople employed in letterpress section of general jobbing and weekly newspaper printing industry	Increase of 2½d. an hour (2s. 0½d. to 2s. 2½d.) in piecework basis time rate; addition to general minimum piece rates raised from 200 to 210 per cent.‡
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain . . .	30 July	Electricians, craft grades, general grades, etc.	Increases in minimum and standard rates of 4d. an hour or 14s. 8d. a week for craft and other grades, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and juveniles. Minimum and standard rates after change include: studio standard agreement—craft grades £11 8s. 3d. a week, semi-skilled grades £10 11s. 9d., general grades (labouring, etc.) £9 14s. 4d., other grades (unclassified, e.g. crane operators (manual), property makers, etc.) £11 0s. 0d., sculptors and modellers £13 19s. 7d. to £16 0s. 10d., according to grade (charge hands 6d. an hour above craft rate, supervising charge hands by day or night (where employed) 1s. an hour above), assistant heads of departments £13 5s. 0d. to £17 19s. 0d., according to occupation and classification of studio, chief or supervising projectionists (where employed) £15 9s. 8d., first projectionists £12 15s. 9d., second projectionists £11 0s. 0d.; make-up, hairdressers and wardrobe staffs £9 12s. 6d. to £25 6s., according to occupation; general grades agreement—transport workers, gardeners, storemen, cleaners, etc., male workers £8 16s. 11d. to £13 4s. 11d., according to occupation, female cleaners £8 1s. 4d.; canteen employees agreement—male workers £6 12s. 11d. to £13 11s. 8d., according to occupation and classification of studio; female workers £6 9s. 0d. to £13 11s. 8d.; part-time workers £3 16s. 10d.
Waterworks Undertakings	England and Wales (165)	First full pay week commencing on or after July	Workers other than fully skilled engineering craftsmen	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 1s. a week (3s. to 2s.) for workers 21 years and over, and by 8d. (2s. to 1s. 4d.) for younger workers.
Milk Distribution	England and Wales (194) (234)	12 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase of 1d. an hour on shift rates (2d. to 3d.) for workers on a three-cycle rotating shift system, and (1d. to 2d.) for those on a two-shift system.
		do.	Fully skilled engineering craftsmen	do. do.
		do.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 10s. a week for men 21 years or over, of 7s. 6d. for youths 18 and under 21, of 5s. for boys under 18, of 8s. or 10s., according to occupation, for women 21 or over, and of 4s. to 7s. 6d., according to age and occupation, for women and girls under 21. General minimum time rates after change: male workers—foremen, area A 151s. a week, area B 156s. 6d., area C 163s., sterilizers 21 or over 146s. 6d., 149s. 6d., 153s. 6d., clerks, A 58s. at under 16, rising to 146s. 6d. at 21 or over, B 59s. to 149s. 6d., C 63s. to 153s. 6d., roundsmen, A 60s. 6d. to 142s., B 63s. to 144s. 6d., C 69s. to 148s. 6d., shop assistants, assistant roundsmen, pasteurizers, assistant sterilizers, other workers, A 58s. to 142s., B 59s. to 144s. 6d., C 63s. to 148s. 6d.; female workers—roundswomen, A 67s. 6d. at under 18, rising to 128s. 6d. at 21 or over, B 68s. 6d. to 130s. 3d., C 77s. to 136s., clerks, A 52s. 6d. at under 16 to 107s. at 21 or over, B 53s. 6d. to 107s. 6d., C 57s. 6d. to 114s., other workers, A 52s. at under 16 to 107s. 6d. at 21 or over, B 53s. 6d. to 109s., C 57s. to 113s. ¶

\* These rates were the result of an agreement of the National Joint Committee of the Baking Industry in England and Wales consisting of the Federation of Wholesale and Multiple Bakers (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers; a divider hand is an adult worker wholly or mainly engaged in feeding dough and/or responsible for adjusting weights to a mechanical divider or dividers in the process of bread manufacture.  
 † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
 ‡ These increases took effect under an order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 321 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.  
 § The revised cost-of-living bonus is based upon an index of retail prices figure of 155 (June, 1947 = 100) instead of the figure of 150 as hitherto (see footnote ¶ on page 68 of the February issue of this GAZETTE).  
 ¶ This increase was agreed in August and had retrospective effect to the date shown.  
 ¶ This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 321 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

Index of Rates of Wages

The index figure of rates of wages measures the movement, from month to month, in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 30th June, 1947, taken as 100. The industries and services covered by the index and the method of calculation were described on page 41 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1948. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or statutory orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by the total wages bill in 1946. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in piecework earnings due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc. As indicated on page 327 of this GAZETTE, the index of actual weekly earnings in April, 1956, the latest available, was 191 for all workers combined as compared with 165 for rates of wages in those industries covered by the earnings

enquiries, taking April, 1947, as 100. For manufacturing industries alone, the index of actual weekly earnings in April, 1956, was 189 for all workers combined, as compared with 162 for rates of wages.

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

The first part of Table I below shows, for all industries and services, 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 part of the Table shows the figure for "all workers" for each month since June, 1947.

Similar figures for manufacturing industries alone are given in Table II below.

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

I.—All Industries and Services

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	138
1953, December . . .	136	143	149	141
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	158
February . . .	156	160	171	158
March . . .	160	164	175	162
April . . .	162	165	178	163
May . . .	163	165	178	164
June . . .	163	166	178	164
July . . .	163	167	179	164
August . . .	163	167	179	164

II.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947, December . . .	101	101	101	101
1948, December . . .	106	109	109	106
1949, December . . .	107	111	111	108
1950, December . . .	113	116	117	113
1951, December . . .	125	131	132	127
1952, December . . .	132	139	145	134
1953, December . . .	134	144	150	137
1954, December . . .	141	151	158	144
1955, March . . .	147	156	163	150
June . . .	149	157	165	151
September . . .	150	159	167	152
December . . .	150	161	169	153
1956, January . . .	152	163	171	155
February . . .	152	164	171	155
March . . .	159	167	176	161
April . . .	160	168	178	162
May . . .	160	169	179	163
June . . .	161	169	179	163
July . . .	161	170	180	163
August . . .	161	170	180	163

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	106	106	106	106	107	107	107	107
1949	108	108	108	108	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
1950	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	111	111	111	111
1951	115	116	117	118	118	119	120	122	122	122	126	126
1952	127	128	128	129	129	129	130	131	131	131	134	134
1953	134	135	135	135	135	135	136	137	137	137	138	138
1954	139	139	139	141	142	142	142	143	143	144	144	144
1955	146	147	149	152	152	152	153	153	153	154	154	154
1956	156	158	162	163	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164

All Workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1947	—	—	—	—	—	100	100	100	100	100	101	101
1948	101	102	103	103	103	103	103	104	104	104	106	106
1949	106	107	107	107	107	107	108	108	108	108	108	108
1950	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	109	109	113
1951	115	116	116	117	118	119	120	120	120	121	126	127
1952	127	128	128	128	128	129	129	130	130	130	134	134
1953	134	134	135	135	135	135	136	136	136	136	136	137
1954	137	137	137	141	142	142	142	143	143	143	143	144
1955	145	145	145	150	150	151	151	151	152	152	152	153
1956	155	155	161	162	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

1st April, 1956

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

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## Industrial Disputes

### DISPUTES IN AUGUST

The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in August, was 215. In addition, 16 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during August in these 231 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 August at the establishments concerned was nearly 164,000.

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

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining ..	4	175	179	20,500	47,000
Metal Manufacture ..	3	2	5	5,100	21,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	1	10	11	8,800	67,000
All remaining industries and services ..	8	28	36	8,000	29,000
<b>Total, August, 1956</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>42,400</b>	<b>164,000</b>
<i>Total, July, 1956 ..</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>58,500</i>	<i>285,000</i>
<i>Total, August, 1955 ..</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>31,100</i>	<i>74,000</i>

Of the total of 164,000 days lost in August, 78,000 were lost by 32,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 31,300 were directly involved and 1,500 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in August also included 86,000 days lost by 9,600 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

### Duration of Stoppages

Of 208 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during August, 101, directly involving 8,400 workers, lasted not more than one day; 49, directly involving 10,900 workers, lasted two days; 26, directly involving 3,800 workers, lasted three days; 20, directly involving 4,400 workers, lasted four to six days; and 12, directly involving 10,100 workers, lasted over six days.

### Causes of Stoppages

Of the 215 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in August, 20, directly involving 4,100 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 83, directly involving 13,000 workers, on other wage questions; 7, directly involving 600 workers, on questions as to working hours; 12, directly involving 2,700 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 88, directly involving 7,900 workers, on other questions

respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 900 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Two stoppages, directly involving 2,100 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

### DISPUTES IN THE FIRST EIGHT 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 eight months of 1956 and 1955:—

Industry Group	January to August, 1956			January to August, 1955		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	—	—	—	1	500	1,000
Coal Mining ..	1,361	153,700†	325,000	1,135	267,800†	942,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	2	‡	1,000	1	‡	‡
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	7	300	1,000	8	1,100	47,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	6	800	5,000	5	1,700	5,000
Metal Manufacture ..	40	19,200	230,000	34	6,800	22,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	55	35,600	145,000	47	7,400	24,000
Engineering ..	60	32,400	65,000	40	8,000	42,000
Vehicles ..	37	77,200	287,000	48	29,800	61,000
Other Metal Industries ..	5	1,300	1,000	5	1,100	4,000
Textiles ..	19	2,700	24,000	10	2,300	12,000
Leather, etc. ..	1	100	‡	1	100	‡
Clothing ..	4	2,200	1,000	6	500	3,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	1	1,000	1,000	6	300	1,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	7	2,500	3,000	14	900	14,000
Paper and Printing	2	16,400	371,000	1	17,900	73,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	8	3,900	16,000	6	1,200	1,000
Building and Contracting ..	70	8,500	58,000	61	8,100	55,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	3	2,400	3,000	2	100	‡
Transport, etc.	55	13,000	25,000	83	135,000	1,650,000
Distributive Trades ..	8	1,100	3,000	6	700	7,000
Other Services ..	6	700	1,000	9	1,600	7,000
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,750§</b>	<b>375,000†</b>	<b>1,566,000</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>492,900†</b>	<b>2,971,000</b>

The number of days lost in the period January to August, 1956, through stoppages which began in that period was 1,519,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 374,000. 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 of the previous year.

### PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING AUGUST

Industry, Occupations   and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	In-directly	Began	Ended		
<b>COAL MINING:—</b> Colliery workers—Rawmarsh, Yorks. (one colliery)	1,200	140	20 Aug.†	31 Aug.	To support a demand that concessionary coal should be washed and screened	Work resumed pending negotiations.
<b>METAL MANUFACTURE:—</b> Maintenance craftsmen and ancillary female workers employed in iron and steel manufacture—various districts in England, Scotland and Wales (various firms)	5,290**	30	12 June	4 Aug.	The employment of other workers on maintenance to counteract a craftsmen's ban on overtime	Normal working resumed at the suggestion of the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute. See page 334 of this GAZETTE regarding the Report of the Court of Inquiry.
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING:—</b> Boilermakers, apprentices and other ship repairing workers—Merseyside (various firms)	1,450	1,000	11 July	31 Aug.††	To support a demand for an increase in wages and other grievances	Work resumed pending negotiations.
<b>TYRE MANUFACTURE:—</b> Production workers and cleaners employed in the manufacture of rubber tyres—Inchinnan (one firm)	1,120	40	3 Aug.	11 Aug.	Introduction of a revised lieu rate which, it was alleged, reduced earnings	Work resumed pending negotiations.

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

† Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1956 was approximately 122,000, and in the corresponding period in 1955 was approximately 196,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 323,000 and 396,000.

‡ 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 all industries taken together.

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

†† The stoppage began on the night-shift of 19th/20th August. Work was resumed on 28th August, but a further stoppage occurred on the night-shift of 29th/30th August.

\*\* About 1,000 workers employed by two firms were originally involved but by the end of June the number of firms had increased and the total number of workers involved was about 5,300. On 2nd July, work was resumed by about 700 men.

†† Annual holiday period 14th-28th July.

## U.K. Index of Retail Prices

### INDEX FOR 14th AUGUST, 1956

#### ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 102

At 14th August, 1956, the retail prices index was 102 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 17th July.

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

The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The weights now in use have been computed from information provided by a large-scale household expenditure enquiry made in 1953-54, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January, 1956.

#### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 14th AUGUST, 1956

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

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

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 14th AUGUST, 1956 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food ..	101.7	350
II. Alcoholic drink ..	101.9	71
III. Tobacco ..	105.3	80
IV. Housing ..	103.2	87
V. Fuel and light ..	101.1	55
VI. Durable household goods ..	101.3	66
VII. Clothing and footwear ..	100.6	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles ..	102.4	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods ..	103.2	59
X. Services ..	105.2	58
<b>All items ..</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>1,000</b>

The "all items" index figure at 14th August was therefore 102.3, taken as 102.

#### PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

##### Food

Between 17th July and 14th August there was a substantial increase in the average price of eggs and smaller rises in the average prices of dessert apples and pears, tomatoes, certain varieties of jam, and of fish. These increases were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of potatoes, cabbage and cooking apples and smaller falls in the average prices of butter and bacon. For the food 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 102 at 14th August compared with 101 at 17th July.

##### Other Groups

In the nine remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, housing, fuel and light, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, transport and vehicles, 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 102, 105, 103, 101, 101, 101, 102, 103 and 105, respectively.

#### ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY TO AUGUST, 1956

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

Date	All Items Index
1956:—	
17th January ..	100
14th February ..	100
13th March ..	101
17th April ..	103
15th May ..	103
12th June ..	102
17th July ..	102
14th August ..	102

#### 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 January, 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 14th August, 1956, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 17th January, 1956, taken as 100, was 102.3. 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 14th August, 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 14th August, 1956 (17th January, 1956 = 100) ..	102.3
∴ All items index at 14th August, 1956 (17th June, 1947 = 100) ..	153.4 × $\frac{100}{102.3}$
	= 156.9 taken as 157

The corresponding figure for 17th July was slightly under 156.5, taken as 156.

#### DISCONTINUANCE OF SUPPLEMENTARY CALCULATION ON BASIS JUNE 1947 = 100

On 2nd August the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following announcement in answer to a question in Parliament:—

"For the convenience of those industries which have agreements providing for adjustments in wage rates according to movements in the Index of Retail Prices based on June, 1947 = 100, I propose to continue to publish an index figure on this base up to and including the figure for December, 1956, which will be published in January, 1957. Thereafter only the index figure on the new base of January, 1956 = 100 will be published regularly each month. The industries concerned will therefore have just over five months in which to consider any necessary amendments to the existing agreements."

## Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (–) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
<b>European Countries</b>				
Belgium ..	1953 = 100			
All Items* ..	June, 1956	104	+ 1	+ 4
Food ..		104	Nil	+ 4
France (Paris) ..	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	June, 1956	147.1	– 1.4	+ 2.4
Food ..		138.0	– 2.7	+ 2.0
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100			
All Items ..	July, 1956	113	Nil	+ 2
Food ..		120	Nil	+ 3
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100			
All Items ..	June, 1956	62.99	– 0.26	+ 2.76
Food ..		74.33	– 0.42	+ 2.62
Netherlands ..	1951 = 100			
All Items ..	July, 1956	107	– 1	Nil
Food ..		114	– 2	+ 2
Norway ..	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	May, 1956	150	+ 3	+ 8
Food ..		173	+ 7	+ 14
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948–June, 1949 = 100			
All Items ..	June, 1956	103.6	+ 0.2†	+ 4.8
Food ..		104.7	+ 0.4†	+ 7.0
Sweden ..	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	May, 1956	139	+ 1	+ 8
Food ..		156	+ 1	+ 15
Switzerland ..	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All Items ..	June, 1956	175.4	+ 0.4	+ 3.1
Food ..		193.9	+ 1.0	+ 5.0
<b>Other Countries</b>				
Canada ..	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	July, 1956	118.5	+ 0.7	+ 2.5
Food ..		114.4	+ 1.9	+ 2.9
India* ..	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	June, 1956†	106	+ 2	+ 13
Food ..		106	+ 3	+ 17
New Zealand	1st Qr., 1949 = 1,000			
All Items ..	June, 1956	1,477	+ 24	+ 45
Food ..		1,701	+ 55	+ 63
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100			
All Items ..	Apr., 1956	205.8	+ 0.8	+ 4.1
Food ..		241.1	+ 2.2	+ 4.7

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

† Revised figures for May were: All Items 103.4; Food 104.3.

‡ Figures for the two latest months are provisional.



# 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 August the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued 17 awards, Nos. 880 to 896.\* Three of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

**Award No. 885 (14th August).**—*Parties:* Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Manufacturing Industry, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim:* For an alteration in the existing method of payment for holiday remuneration. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that, in regard to Annual Holiday Payment, Clause 12(c) of the Memorandum of Agreement relating to the workers concerned should be amended so as to read:

"Holiday remuneration for each week a worker has been employed (maximum 50 weeks) within the holiday qualifying period shall be as specified in the following table:—

Service with existing Employer	Holiday Remuneration at the Workers' appropriate N.J.I.C. average	
	basic time rate	hourly rate
(i) Under 1 year .. .. .	1.80 hours	—
(ii) 1 year to under 2 years .. .. .	1.62 hours	0.18 hours
(iii) 2 years to under 3 years .. .. .	1.44 hours	0.36 hours
(iv) 3 years to under 4 years .. .. .	1.26 hours	0.54 hours
(v) 4 years to under 5 years .. .. .	1.08 hours	0.72 hours
(vi) 5 years to under 6 years .. .. .	0.90 hours	0.90 hours
(vii) 6 years to under 7 years .. .. .	0.72 hours	1.08 hours
(viii) 7 years to under 8 years .. .. .	0.54 hours	1.26 hours
(ix) 8 years to under 9 years .. .. .	0.36 hours	1.44 hours
(x) 9 years to under 10 years .. .. .	0.18 hours	1.62 hours
(xi) 10 years and over .. .. .	—	1.80 hours

**Award No. 888 (17th August).**—*Parties:* Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the West Midlands Joint Council for Local Authorities' Services (Manual Workers), and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim:* For the re-classification of Tamworth Borough Council from Zone "B" to Zone "A" of the Schedule of Zoning for Local Authorities' Services (Manual Workers). *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

**Award No. 896 (31st August).**—*Parties:* Members of Associations affiliated to the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and members of Associations affiliated to the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations Limited, and members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and members of the Electrical Trades Union in their employment. *Claim:* For an increase in pay of 4d. an hour for maintenance mechanics and electricians. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 10s. a week.

### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During August the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued two awards. One award did not relate to a substantial part of an industry; the other award, No. 1165, is summarised below.

**Award No. 1165 (27th August).**—*Parties:* Certain member firms of the Ulster Provincial Licensed Traders' Defence Association and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim:* For a new wage structure. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded as follows:—(1) Minimum rates of wages of the persons to whom the claim relates shall be: Male Apprentices, during first year of apprenticeship £2 10s. 0d., during second year of apprenticeship £2 15s. 0d., during third year of apprenticeship £3 0s. 0d. Assistants, during first year after apprenticeship £4 5s. 0d., during second year after apprenticeship £5 0s. 0d., after five years' service (including three years' apprenticeship) £6 5s. 0d. This award is without prejudice to the right of any worker whose existing wages are in excess of the minimum rates provided herein to continue to receive such higher rates of wages. (2) Payment for work done on any of the six customary holidays to which the workers to whom the claim relates are entitled shall be at double time rates. Paris (1) and (2) above of this award shall become effective from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award. (3) From 1st January, 1957, all workers to whom the claim relates shall be entitled to two weeks' annual holiday with pay. The Tribunal further awarded that at least one

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 359.

of those two weeks' annual holiday with pay shall be allowed to each worker during the period between 1st April and 31st October, 1957, and in each succeeding year.

## Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During August the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 315\*, which is summarised below.

**Award No. 315 (10th August).**—*Parties:* The Society of Technical Civil Servants and the Admiralty. *Claim:* For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for locally-entered Draughtsmen employed by the Admiralty in Gibraltar. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the salary scales (exclusive of local cost of living allowance) of locally-entered Draughtsmen (established and unestablished) employed in Gibraltar shall be as follows: Grade I Draughtsmen £465 by £20 to £565; Grade II Draughtsmen (Vote 10 Departments) £180:£237 (on completion of one year's satisfactory service or at age 19, whichever is later) then by £12 to £285 by £15 to £345 (Efficiency Bar) by £15 to £465; Grade II Draughtsmen (Vote 8 Departments) £345 by £15 to £465; (b) that the above scales shall have effect from 1st January, 1956; (c) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

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

### Industrial Court Awards

During August the Industrial Court issued five awards, Nos. 2621 to 2625. Three of the awards are summarised below; the others did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

**Award No. 2622 (10th August).**—*Parties:* Management Side and Staff Side of the Professional and Technical Staffs Council "A" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). *Claim:* To determine the pay of certain chiropractors, dietitians, occupational therapists, physiotherapists, radiographers, remedial gymnasts and speech therapists. *Award:* The Court found and awarded that the "qualified" scales shall be applied, to staff qualified or on becoming qualified, for employment under Regulation 3(2), 3(3), 3(4) or 3(5) of the National Health Service (Medical Auxiliaries) Regulations, 1954, or equivalent Scottish Regulations. Effect to be given to the award as from 1st April, 1955.

**Award No. 2624 (23rd August).**—*Parties:* Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments. *Claim:* That the basic rate of all semi-skilled male workers covered by the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments and paid on the Miscellaneous "M" rate basis be increased by 4s. 0d. a week. *Award:* The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

**Award No. 2625 (23rd August).**—*Parties:* The National Union of Musical Instrument Makers and the Federation of Master Organ Builders. *Claim:* For an increase in the minimum wage rates and improvements in working conditions. *Award:* The Court awarded (a) that with effect from 1st July, 1956, the minimum basic rates of the adult workers concerned in the claim shall be increased from 4s. 1d. to 4s. 4d. an hour for London, Liverpool and Manchester and from 4s. to 4s. 3d. an hour for other Districts; (b) that the rates of pay for apprentices shall be those set out below, subject to the necessary adjustments in those rates in the light of the increases awarded to adult workers in (a) above. The Court found that the claims (1) for an increase in the rates of overtime payments for work done outside the factory and (2) for the payment of travelling time for periodic journeys home from work done at a distance were not established and awarded accordingly.

**Indentured apprentices. Weekly rates:** London, Liverpool and Manchester, 1st year 40s., 2nd year 51s. 9d. to 58s. 3d., 3rd year 63s. 3d. to 72s. 3d., 4th year 82s. to 98s., 5th year 110s. to 130s.; Other districts, 1st year 37s. to 40s., 2nd year 45s. 9d. to 51s. 9d., 3rd year 57s. 6d. to 63s. 9d., 4th year 77s. 6d. to 90s. 3d., 5th year 104s. to 123s. **Unindentured apprentices. Hourly rates:** London, Liverpool and Manchester, 1st year 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2d., 2nd year 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5½d., 3rd year 1s. 7d. to 1s. 11d., 4th year 2s. 1d. to 2s. 4½d., 5th year 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d.; Other districts, 1st year 1s. to 1s. 1d., 2nd year 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d., 3rd year 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 9d., 4th year 2s. to 2s. 2½d., 5th year 2s. 8d. to 3s. 2d.

### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During August one award was issued by a Single Arbitrator. The award related to a single undertaking.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 359.

## Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

### Notices of Proposals

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

**Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal D.116, dated 31st August, for revising the piece rates for male and female workers employed on bespoke making of bespoke hand sewn work (including bespoke hand sewn surgical work).

Further information concerning the above proposal 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 August the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* giving effect to proposals submitted to him by the Wages Councils concerned:—

**The Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 1242 (O.56),** dated 9th August and effective from 24th August. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers (other than homeworkers).—See page 351.

**The Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 1279 (B.P.45),** dated 15th August and effective from 31st August. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 351.

## 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). 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 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) 11/56 (17th May)

Claimant held herself available for part-time employment only. She had a subsidiary occupation as a book-keeper. This work, she said, could be done in her spare time if she were employed. Held that unemployment benefit was not payable as the claimant was following an occupation and was not available for full-time employment.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is the claimant was not entitled to unemployment benefit from 10th October, 1955, to 12th October, 1955 (both dates included).

"The claimant had been employed between the hours of 1.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. as a dentist's receptionist for eight and a half years up to and including 27th August, 1955, and from 29th August, 1955, to 3rd September, 1955, she was employed in the same capacity between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m.

"On 5th September, 1955, the claimant stated on form U.I.672 that she was available for work only between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. or 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. from Monday to Saturday of each week owing to the fact that her mother (who was 90 years of age) could not be left alone for very long.

"She was employed by a chemist, Mr. V., as a book-keeper from 28th September, 1955, to 30th September, 1955. She did this work in her own home between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. and from 3rd October, 1955, to 6th October, 1955, she worked for another employer as part-time cashier from 1 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

"On form U.I.567D it is recorded that the claimant stated that she had a subsidiary occupation as distinct from her main occupation of dentist's receptionist; that her subsidiary occupation was as book-keeper for the above-mentioned Mr. V. and began on 10th October, 1955. She added that it was followed on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week for one hour a day between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. and that that employment was temporary and the amount of remuneration had not been considered but that the

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 359.

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 359.

**The Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 1280 (F.H.84),** dated 15th August and effective from 31st August. This Order prescribes revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers and amends the provisions relating to holiday remuneration for pieceworkers.—See page 351.

**The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 1309 (R.D.O.26),** dated 20th August and effective from 5th September. This Order defines, and fixes minimum remuneration for, "temporary shop managers" and "temporary shop manageresses" and amends the definition of "weekly short day".

**The Wages Regulation (Road Haulage) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 1360 (R.H.58),** dated 28th August and effective from 12th September. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Road Haulage Wages Council, alters the rates payable for overtime worked on a Saturday.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposals were issued during August.

### Wages Regulation Orders

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

employment was linked up with the three days' employment by Mr. V. as a book-keeper at the end of each month, this work being done at her own home. (The claimant has criticized the statement in the submission in support of the present appeal to the effect that she stated on form U.I.567D that she followed the subsidiary occupation of book-keeper on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday each week on the ground that what she said was that she did one hour on the dates mentioned. It would, however, make no difference to her right to unemployment benefit whether or not these were the first three days on which she had followed the occupation. But in fact the claimant's criticism is unfounded, for the words 'Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday' appear in a section of the form headed 'Days on which the subsidiary occupation is followed' and by signing the declaration that she 'agreed with the particulars on pages 1 and 2' the claimant was implying that the occupation would be regularly followed on those days of the week.)

"On 14th October, 1955, the local insurance officer decided that unemployment benefit was not payable from 10th October, 1955, to 12th October, 1955 (both dates included), which could not be treated as days of unemployment on the ground that on those days the claimant was following the occupation of book-keeper and was not available for full-time employment in an employed contributor's employment.

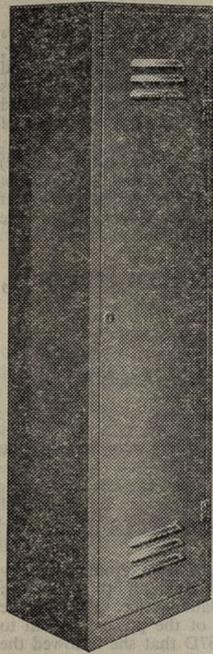
"The local insurance officer's decision was based on regulation 6(1)(h) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I.1948 No. 1277] as amended by the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1955 [S.I.1955 No. 143] which provides that (subject to the provisions of regulation 7) a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day an insured person is following any occupation (including any occupation in an employment which, in accordance with any provision of the Act and the regulations made thereunder relating to the classification of insured persons, is to be disregarded) unless the earnings derived from that occupation, in respect of that day, do not exceed six shillings and eightpence, or where the earnings are earned in respect of a longer period than a day, the earnings do not on the daily average exceed that amount, and unless he is available on that day for full-time employment in some employed contributor's employment and the occupation which he is following is consistent with and different in nature from that full-time employment.

"The claimant is recorded as having given the following evidence at the hearing of her appeal to the local tribunal from the local insurance officer's decision:—'Work for Mr. V. is book-keeping and can be done at any time at home. Posting of ledger, making out accounts, cheques, etc. Also works three whole days at end of each month for him but only whilst out of employment; if employed could do all Mr. V.'s work in spare time. Paid £2 for three days' work and extra 7s. 6d. for three hours—one hour each day for 10th, 11th and 12th October; said this was between 1 and 2 p.m. Could have done it any time if employment available. All work for Mr. V. done at home. Mr. V. lives opposite'.

"The local tribunal allowed the claimant's appeal from the local insurance officer's decision. They based their decision on the following 'findings on questions of fact':—'Appellant on days in question was not carrying on her usual occupation but that of book-keeper and such could not have been done outside the usual hours of normal employment of Dental Receptionist.'

"The local tribunal appear to have overlooked the fact that regulation 6(1)(h) as amended expressly provides that a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day an insured person is following any occupation . . . unless he is available on that day for full-time employment. It will be observed that this condition is additional to the other conditions stated in the para-

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graph and is in unqualified terms. This condition was not fulfilled since the claimant was not willing to undertake full-time work. The question whether her attitude was reasonable in view of her mother's need of her care is irrelevant since the determining authorities have no power to waive the condition. The insurance officer's appeal must be allowed."

#### Decision No. R(U) 12/56 (14th May)

A clerk was discharged as a result of complaints from colleagues that he used obscene language and made improper remarks. Held that he lost his employment through misconduct.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 1st October, 1955, to 11th November, 1955 (both dates included) the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit on the ground that he has lost his employment through his misconduct; in terms of the National Insurance Act, 1946, section 13(2)(a).

"The claimant is a married man, aged 33 years, who was employed as costs clerk in the office of an engineering concern. He was dismissed from this employment on 29th August, 1955, and was paid wages in lieu of notice up to 30th September, 1955. In answer to a routine inquiry the employers on 6th September, 1955, stated that the claimant's discharge was due to unsatisfactory conduct, namely—'Objectionable conduct resulting in complaints from colleagues and deterioration in office discipline'. In the office in which the claimant worked, there were three other male members of staff and one female, and in addition various girl typists had occasion to go in and out. The particular respect in which the claimant is said to have caused offence is by the frequent use of obscene language in the office, and by making what are called 'suggestive' (i.e., improper or indecent) remarks about female employees, apparently when they had occasion to visit the office.

"The local tribunal upheld the six weeks' disqualification imposed by the local insurance officer in terms of section 13(2)(a) of the Act. As grounds of decision they record—'Tribunal after a careful consideration of the evidence find it proved that claimant used obscene language and made suggestive remarks about female employees which resulted in his dismissal. The language used and the suggestive remarks amounted to misconduct (the word "misconduct" being used in its industrial sense) and the incidents were closely connected with claimant's employment and were objectionable to his fellow workers.'

"It cannot be doubted that unseemly conduct, connected with an employment and deliberately indulged in, which not unreasonably causes offence to fellow workers, constitutes 'misconduct' within the meaning of section 13(2)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946. This has long been recognised under the analogous provisions of the old Unemployment Insurance Acts; see, for example, *Umpire's decision 431/27*.

"The claimant requested, and was granted, an oral hearing of his appeal. He was represented by a solicitor. His attack on the decision of the tribunal was based on three main grounds.

"The first ground of attack, as I understood it, was that the insurance officer who attended the tribunal did not act as an unbiased official but made common cause with the representative of the employer who had been called as witness. Such allegations should not be made without proper notice given, so that the person concerned may have an opportunity to answer them. No evidence whatever was adduced to support the charge. It was repudiated by the witness in question. I am satisfied that this charge is without foundation, and that it should not have been brought.

"The second ground of attack consisted of a suggestion that the claimant was 'got rid of' by the employers in order to bring in a favoured nominee. This is an insinuation of oblique motive on the part of the employers, the relevant purpose of which, presumably, is to suggest that the claimant was not in fact guilty of the conduct complained of. No evidence was led from which any obliquity of motive on the part of the employers could be legitimately inferred. I am satisfied that this charge also is without foundation.

"The third ground of attack was based, fundamentally, on the contention that the misconduct alleged against the claimant had not been proved. It is true that the decision of the local tribunal proceeded to some extent upon hearsay evidence; for the only witness adduced from the place of employment to prove the misconduct was Mr. S—, the office manager, who did not profess himself to have been present on the particular occasions complained of, but spoke of investigations made by another officer of the company. Tribunals under the National Insurance Acts, although they perform a judicial function, are not courts of law and are not, therefore, bound by the rules of evidence. If tribunals were obliged to reject hearsay evidence, or (as in Scottish Courts of Law) to insist on corroboration of all material facts, many claimants would find it quite impossible to establish their claims. It has been decided that hearsay evidence is not inadmissible (Decisions C.I.97/49 (reported) and R(G)1/51). But naturally its value must be very carefully considered. In addition to the hearsay evidence given by Mr. S—, there was direct evidence from him as to the claimant's language and conduct, and as to complaints about the claimant's language and behaviour made to Mr. S— by members of the staff.

"The proceedings at the oral hearing before me served to confirm my conviction that misconduct of the type alleged was proved against the claimant. He did not himself give evidence in denial of what he is alleged to have said and done. His solicitor explained that he had found it difficult to obtain testimony on the claimant's behalf from other members of the staff. There may be a variety of reasons for this. Hearsay testimony was, however, adduced on behalf of the claimant. This evidence itself confirmed his use of offensive language. On the insurance officer's side,

there was evidence from the office manager of complaints about the claimant's conduct made to him by members of the staff. There was also some evidence from him as to his own experience of the claimant's language and behaviour. There was uncontradicted evidence that the claimant had been warned about his conduct before his final dismissal.

"The onus of proving misconduct rests upon those who allege it. In my judgment that onus has been amply discharged in the present case. Disqualification must follow, and I see nothing in the circumstances of the case to justify any reduction of the statutory period of disqualification.

"One further matter only should be recorded. The solicitor who represented the claimant at the oral hearing before me also represented him before the tribunal. Claimants are not entitled to be represented by solicitors at hearings by local tribunals under the National Insurance Acts—see regulation 13(1) of the National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations, 1948 [S.I.1948 No. 1144]. I presume the tribunal were not aware that the representative was in fact a solicitor, and I accept his statement that he was not aware of the regulation excluding him. But clerks of tribunals should, I think, make a point of ascertaining whether any proposed representative comes within the categories excluded by the regulations.

"The appeal of the claimant is dismissed."

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

*The Chain Wages Council (Great Britain) (Abolition) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1359)*, made on 27th August by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 336.

*The Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1242)*; price 3d. (5d.), dated 9th August; *The Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1279)*; price 3d. (5d.), dated 15th August; *The Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1280)*; price 6d. (8d.), dated 15th August; *The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1309)*; price 3d. (5d.), dated 20th August; *The Wages Regulation (Road Haulage) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1360)*; price 3d. (5d.), dated 28th August. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 357.

*The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (No. 2) Regulations, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1304)*; price 3d. (5d.), made on 16th August by the Secretary of State for the Home Department under the Fire Services Act, 1947. These Regulations amend the Fire Services (Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1954. The principal amendments provide for increases in the emoluments of retained members of fire brigades.

*The Road Haulage Disposal Board (Abolition) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1184)*; price 3d. (5d.), made on 27th July by the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation under the Transport Act, 1953. This Order provides for the dissolution of the Road Haulage Disposal Board, for the transfer of its remaining functions to the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation and for the winding up of the affairs of the Board.

*The Family Allowances (Conditions for Increase of Allowance) Regulations, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1346)*; price 3d. (5d.), made on 22nd August by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Acts, 1952 and 1956. These Regulations, which are made in consequence of the passing of the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956, prescribe the condition subject to which the increased rate of Family Allowance for third and subsequent children provided by the Act shall become payable under an award existing immediately before 2nd October, 1956.

(i) *The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Widow's Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1188)*; price 3d. (5d.); (ii) *The National Insurance (Widow's Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1199)*; price 7d. (9d.). These Regulations were made on 31st July (i) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, and subsequent legislation, and (ii) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority in conjunction with the Treasury under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956, and the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 336.

*The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1956 No. 120)*; price 3d. (5d.), made on 2nd July by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 352.

*The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Commencement) Order (Northern Ireland), 1956 (S.R. & O. 1956 No. 122)*; price 3d. (5d.), made on 25th July by the Minister of Labour and National Insurance under the Family Allowances and

\* See footnote \* in next column.

National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1956. The Order sets out the appointed days on which various provisions of the Act come into operation and is similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 297).

*The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1956 (S.R. & O. 1956 No. 126)*; price 3d. (5d.), made on 17th August by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. The Regulations, which came into operation on 1st September, are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 48).

*The Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Commencement Order (Northern Ireland), 1956 (S.R. & O. 1956 No. 121)*, made on 25th July by the Minister of Labour and National Insurance under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act (Northern Ireland), 1956. The Order prescribes that the appointed day for the purposes of section 2 of the Act shall be 28th August, 1956.

*The Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1956 (S.R. & O. 1956 No. 127)*; price 6d. (8d.), made on 17th August by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act (Northern Ireland), 1956. The Regulations came into operation on 28th August and are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 298).

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

**Accidents.**—*How They Happen and How to Prevent Them at Factories, Docks, Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction. Volume 28 (New Series).* July, 1956. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).

**Careers.**—(1) *Careers for Men and Women Series. No. 35. Personnel Management. Detailed Description of Qualifications, Training and Prospects of Employment (Revised May, 1956).* Price 6d. (8d.). (2) *Choice of Careers, New Series. (i) No. 70. Laundry and Dry Cleaning. (ii) No. 71. Motor Mechanic.* Price 1s. 3d. each (1s. 5d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

**Census of Production for 1951.—Reports.** Volume 12, *Trade A. Building and Contracting.* Board of Trade. Price 2s. (2s. 3d.).

**Civil Service.**—*Staffs Employed in Government Departments. Statement showing the Civil Staffs employed in Government Departments on 1st July, 1956, compiled from Returns furnished to the Treasury.* Cmd. 9840. Price 4d. (6d.).

**Fire Services.**—*Report of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Fire Services (Counties and County Boroughs, England and Wales) for 1955.* Cmd. 9845. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).

**Industrial Disputes.**—*Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Report of a Court of Inquiry into the causes and circumstances of a dispute between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the National Joint Trade Unions' Craftsmen's Iron and Steel Committee.* Cmd. 9843. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).—See page 334.

**National Income and Expenditure.**—*National Income and Expenditure, 1956, covering the years 1946 to 1955.* Central Statistical Office. Price 6s. (6s. 3d.).

**Oversea Migration.**—*Second Report of the Oversea Migration Board, August, 1956.* Cmd. 9835. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.).—See page 335.

\* 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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