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# Wages, Retail Prices, Disputes, etc., in 1956

URING 1956 there was an increase in the average level of full-time weekly rates of wages of about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., roughly the same rate of increase as in 1955. The current index of weekly wage rates, based on June, 1947 = 100, was 166 at the end of December, 1956, as compared with 154 a year earlier. It is estimated that rather more than  $12\frac{1}{2}$  million workpeople received increases in rates of wages amounting at the end of the year to about £ $6\frac{1}{2}$  million a week. During 1956 it is estimated that about 20,000 workers had their normal working hours reduced by an average of about  $1\frac{3}{2}$  hours a week.

The average level of retail prices, as measured by the retail prices index, rose by about 3 per cent. during 1956, compared with a rise of 6 per cent. in 1955. Food prices as a whole rose by only about 1 per cent., but larger increases were recorded in most of the other groups into which the index is divided, more particularly for housing, fuel and light, transport and vehicles, tobacco and services.

Stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes caused the loss of nearly 2,100,000 working days during 1956, at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. This was nearly 1,700,000 less than in the previous year. The number of workers involved in these stoppages was about 507,000, nearly 164,000 less than the figure for 1955.

### Rates of Wages

The index number which 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 rose by 12 points, or about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., during 1956, three-quarters of this rise having occurred during the first four months of the year. This increase of about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. compares with 7 per cent. in 1955,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1954, 3 per cent. in 1953, 6 per cent. in 1952 and 11 per cent. in 1951. In manufacturing industries alone the increase during 1956 was about  $7\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. The following Table shows the index

numbers of weekly rates of wages (on the basis of 30th June, 1947 = 100) at the end of 1955 and of each month of 1956 for all industries combined and for manufacturing industries alone:—

	All Workers				
Date (end of month)					
1955					
December	154	153			
January	156	155			
February	158	155			
March	162	161			
April	163	162			
May	164	163			
June	164	163			
July	164	163			
August	165	163			
September	165	164			
October	165	164			
November	165	164			
December	166	164			

The above indices relate to changes in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages but are not a measure of changes in actual weekly earnings. In April and October, 1956, enquiries were made by the Department as to the actual earnings of manual wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries generally and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries in the United Kingdom. In April, 1956, the level of average weekly earnings in these industries, expressed as an index number on the basis of April, 1947 = 100, was 191. For these same industries the index of rates of wages at April, 1956, was 165. The results of the October, 1956, enquiry into weekly earnings are not yet available.

Statistics which are regularly compiled by the Department of the estimated number of workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages, and the aggregate amount of the weekly changes, show that in 1956 rather more than 12½ million workpeople received a net increase of about £6½ million a week.\*

These figures of changes in rates of wages relate to wage-earners and not to clerical or other salaried workers. They are based on the rates of wages for a full week and do not take account of variations in actual earnings arising from factors such as overtime or lost time. The changes reported are mainly those arranged by organisations of employers and workers. Changes arranged by individual employers and those affecting unorganised groups of workpeople are not in most cases reported to the Department.

The Table which follows shows the approximate number of workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department in 1955 and 1956, and the net amount of the change in their weekly rates of wages, in each of the principal groups of industries for which detailed statistics are available.

Industry Group†	Number Individua as affecte Increases	oximate of separate ls reported ed by Net in Weekly of Wages	Estimated Net Weekly Increase in Rates of Wages of all Workpeople affected at the end of the Year		
	1956*	1955	1956*	1955	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Treatment of Non-metalliferous	792,500 433,500	818,000 476,000	£ 466,500 289,000	£ 269,000 299,600	
Mining Products other than Coal	218,000 227,000 220,000	235,000 201,500 211,000	79,300 113,300 125,700	86,200 78,900 119,900	
Electrical Goods	2,645,500	2,501,500	1,387,700	1,138,800	
specified	739,500 50,500 490,500 188,000 327,000 1,244,000 241,000 1,196,000 1,468,000 952,500 666,500	483,500 50,500 401,500 374,000 185,500 290,500 1,217,000 246,500 1,139,000 1,470,000 853,500 644,000	222,400 24,700 277,600 207,700 74,700 376,600 25,600 173,600 550,900 663,300 529,000 224,900	153,700 24,500 132,400 158,500 95,600 96,400 616,000 136,200 636,800 474,800 393,100 168,800	
Total	12,633,500	11,911,000	6,599,000	5,153,000	

Particulars are given below of the main increases in rates of wages which took place during 1956 in the principal industries and

Agriculture. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages Act for agricultural workers in England and Wales were increased in January by 8s. a week for men and 6s. for women, and again in September by 6s. and 5s., respectively. In March there were increases of 8s. a week for men in both Scotland and Northern Ireland and of 6s. 6d. for women in Scotland.

Coal Mining. Increases in national standard grade rates ranging from 1s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. a shift, according to age and grade, for day-wage underground and surface workers, including craftsmen, were operative from February.

Brick and Pottery Manufacture. In the Fletton brick section of the brickmaking industry increases in the minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour for men and 2d. for women were introduced in February; in the remaining sections of the industry in England and Wales increases of 2½d. an hour for men and 1¾d. for women became payable from dates in April and May; in Scotland increases of 3d. an hour for men and 2d. for women were effective from February. For workers in the pottery industry the cost-of-living payment was increased in April by 1¾d. an hour for men and 1d. for women.

Chemicals. The minimum rates agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council for workers other than maintenance craftsmen were increased in January by 2½d. an hour for men and 2½d. for women; in August differentials paid to night workers and shift workers were increased by 2d. an hour for continuous night work, by ½d. for 3-shift systems and by ½d. for 2-shift systems. For workers in a section of the heavy chemical industry outside the Joint Industrial Council agreement there were similar advances in minimum rates effective from January; shift workers in this section received an increase of ½d. an hour in August. In drug and fine chemical manufacture there were increases at the end of January of 8s. a week for men and 6s. for women.

Iron and Steel. In the pig iron and iron and steel manufacturing industries basic rates for men were increased in March by approximately 10s. a week. Fluctuations during the year in the flat-rate additions to wages in accordance with movements in the index of retail prices gave further net increases of about 7½d. a shift.

Engineering and Shipbuilding. In the engineering and allied industries in March men received increases of 12s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, 11s. for intermediate grades and semi-skilled workers and 9s. 6d. for unskilled workers; women on engineering rates had an increase of 8s. 6d. Corresponding increases for male

\* The figures for 1956 are provisional and subject to revision.

† The industries included in the Table have been classified in accordance with e Standard Industrial Classification.

workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing were also introduced in March together with increases of 8s. 4d. to 12s. 6d. a week for women 21 years and over.

Textiles. In the cotton industry current wage rates were increased in April by 5 per cent. In the wool textile industry in the West Riding of Yorkshire rates were advanced by 6 per cent. in November; during the same month wool textile workers in the West of England received increases of 8s. 6d. a week for men and Ss. 6d. for women, and workers in Scotland were awarded a 3 per cent. increase. Silk industry operatives received increases of 6s. 6d. for men and 4s. 6d. for women in October. In other textile and hosiery processes in Manchester, the Midlands and in Scotland, and also in carpet manufacture, basic rates or cost-of-living additions subject to variations in the index of retail prices showed overall increases of varying amounts by the end of the year.

Clothing. During the year there were increases in the statutory minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in various branches of the clothing trade; in dressmaking and women's light clothing manufacture and in hat and cap making and millinery the rates were increased in January by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, an hour for men and 2d, or  $1\frac{3}{4}$ d, for women; for workers in ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring, wholesale mantle and costume making and shirtmaking rates were increased by 4d. an hour for men and 3d. for women during November and December. In boot and shoe manufacture increases in January and July resulting from sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices, together with an interim adjustment in April in the scale of linked payments, gave additions amounting in the aggregate to 20s. a week to the day-wage rates for men and 16s. to those for

Food, Drink and Tobacco. Workers employed in cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture received increases in February of 10s. a week for men and 7s. for women. In biscuit February of 10s, a week for men and 7s, for women. In biscuit manufacture minimum weekly rates were increased in November by 7s, for men and 6s, for women. The statutory minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for bakery workers in England and Wales were increased in March by 3d, an hour for men and 2½d, for women; increases of 10s., 15s, or 17s, 6d, a week, according to shift worked, for men, and 7s, for women, adopted in March under the terms of an agreement of the National Joint Committee for the Scottish Baking Industry, had statutory effect from May. National agreements operative for the baking industry in England and Wales were amended to provide for increases in agreed rates generally in excess of the statutory minimum. For workers covered by agreements of the Food Manufacturers' Industrial Group Joint Industrial Council there were increases in February of 9s, 6d, a week for men and 6s, 6d, for women. In April tobacco operatives received increases of 5s, a week for men and 3s, 9d, for women.

Sawmilling and Furniture. In May a national agreement operative for the sawmilling industry in England and Wales gave increases in the district minimum rates of 5½d. an hour for machinists and sawyers, 1½d. for male labourers and 1d. for female labourers. In furniture manufacture certain additional payments operative at the beginning of the year were consolidated with basic rates in April and the supplementary cost-of-living allowance showed a net increase of 1½d. an hour during the year.

Printing. All classes of workers in the printing industry received increases during the year either by the introduction of new basic rates or under cost-of-living agreements. In general printing, new minimum rates were introduced in January giving increases of 18s. 6d. a week for certain craftsmen, 15s. for auxiliary male workers, and 12s. for auxiliary female workers. In January also workers in daily newspapers in Scotland received increases of 10 per cent. on basic rates and a new cost-of-living bonus of 7s. a week. In April the remaining printing craftsmen in England and Wales received minimum increases of 28s. 6d. a week and in July a new cost-of-living bonus of 7s. a week for men and 5s. 3d. for women was granted. In July workers in daily newspapers in Scotland received a further increase of 3s. a week on the cost-of-living bonus. was granted. In July workers in daily newspapers in Scotland received a further increase of 3s. a week on the cost-of-living bonus. In August and September there were increases in basic rates of 5s. 6d. or 2s. 6d. a week for men and 1s. 6d. for women, and 5s. of the cost-of-living bonus for men and 3s. 9d. for women was consolidated with the basic rates, bringing the increases granted in January to these workers into line with those granted to other craftsmen in April. For workpeople employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers in London there was an increase in June of 6s. a week in the cost-of-living bonus for compositors and machine managers, and in September new minimum rates and a cost-of-living bonus were agreed for these craftsmen in Manchester; in the autumn increases of 5½ per cent. on basic rates, operative from July, were agreed for other workers employed in this section of the industry.

Building and Contracting. In building and civil engineering contracting sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices resulted in increases in February of 1d. an hour for adult workers. There were further negotiated increases of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers payable in April in Great Britain and in May in Northern Ireland; in October workers affected by the upgrading of certain districts in the building industry grading scheme in England and Wales received a resultant increase of ½d.

Gas and Electricity. For workers in the gas industry, including maintenance craftsmen, there was an increase in standard rates of 4d. an hour effective from January. In the electricity supply industry there was a general increase of 4d. an hour also from January, together with further increases of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. or 2d. an hour, according to grade and classification of duty, for certain craftsmen.

Transport and Colymunication. The rates of pay of conciliation staff employed by British Railways were increased in January by approximately 7 per cent. Rates payable to skilled maintenance craftsmen employed by municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings were increased by 2d. an hour, and those for drivers, conductors and other garage and depot staff by 5s. a week, in November; in the same month there was an increase of 5s. a week for drivers, conductors and maintenance staff employed by companyowned motor omnibus undertakings. Adult male employees of British Road Services in operating and ancillary grades received an increase of 9s. a week in January; for maintenance and repair staff increase of 9s. a week in January; for maintenance and repair staff there were increases in March of 12s. 10d. a week for skilled, 11s. for semi-skilled and 9s. 2d. for unskilled workers. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for adult minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for adult workers engaged in goods transport by road in Great Britain were increased by 9s. a week in April; in Northern Ireland the statutory minimum rates were increased by 8s. a week in March, and there was a further increase of 5s. 6d. in November. For deck, engineroom and catering department ratings in the Merchant Navy there were increases in May of 15s. to £3, according to occupation, for those on monthly rates, and of 4s. 1d. to 10s. 6d. for those on weekly rates. The national minimum wage for dock labourers was increased by 2s. a day in March. Increases payable from April for manipulative grades of workers employed by the Post Office ranged from 6s. to 14s. a week, according to age, occupation and ranged from 6s. to 14s. a week, according to age, occupation and area of employment; for certain Post Office engineering and motor transport grades increases from 4s. to 14s. a week were authorised in May with retrospective effect from April.

Distributive Trades. At various dates during the period from March to May there were increases in the statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in the retail food, retail bread and flour confectionery, retail drapery, outfitting and footwear, retail bookselling and stationery, retail furnishing and retail newspaper, confectionery and tobacco trades. For adult workers in these trades statutory minimum rates were advanced by amounts varying according to trade, area, age, and occupation, from 8s. 6d. to 26s. a week for men and from 6s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. for women. For workers engaged in milk distribution in 18s. 6d. for women. For workers engaged in milk distribution in Scotland statutory minimum rates were increased in March by 9s. a week for men and by 6s. 6d. or 9s., according to occupation, for women; in England and Wales the rate for roundswomen was increased in April by 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d. or 14s. 3d., according to area, increased in April by 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d. or 14s. 3d., according to area, and the rates for all workers were increased in August by 10s. for men and by 8s. or 10s., according to occupation, for women. Warehouse and transport workers employed in the wholesale grocery and provision trade in England and Wales had increases of 10s. a week for men and 7s. 6d. for women in June, and there were identical increases for workers in Scotland and Northern Ireland from September. In the retail meat trade in England and Wales male shop assistants in January received increases of 9s. to 18s. from September. In the retail meat trade in England and Wales male shop assistants in January received increases of 9s. to 18s. a week, according to age and area, and female assistants 7s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; in Scotland the increases, adopted in March, were 6s. to 15s. for male shop assistants and 7s. to 13s. 6d. for female workers. There were increases for workers employed in retail pharmacy in October, the amounts varying according to occupation. In December the agreed rates for adult workers employed by retail cooperative societies were increased by 7s. to 14s. 6d. a week, according to age and occupation, for men and by 4s. 6d. to 9s. for women. For workers employed in petroleum distribution increases were awarded in April, with retrospective effect from February, of 9s. to 12s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for men and of 1½d., 2d. or 2½d. an hour for women. Adult transport and other workers employed in coal distribution had an increase in March of 9s. a week; for those workers engaged in loading or delivering coal in sacks or bags there was an additional increase of 12s. 6d.

Local Authorities. Manual workers employed by local author-

Local Authorities. Manual workers employed by local authorities in England and Wales received increases in March of 3d. an hour or 11s. a week for men, and of 2\frac{1}{4}d. an hour for women; there were similar increases in Scotland. Roadmen employed by the majority of county councils in England and Wales received an increase of 11s. a week in April.

the majority of county councils in England and Wales received an increase of 11s. a week in April.

Other Industries or Services. In the first half of the year there were increases in the statutory minimum rates fixed under the Catering Wages Act for workpeople employed in various branches of the catering trade. For non-resident staff employed in licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants rates were increased in March by 6s. a week for men and 4s. 6d. for women if supplied with meals while on duty, or by 7s. and 5s. 6d. if not so supplied; for non-resident staff employed in unlicensed places of refreshment the corresponding increases, introduced in June, were 6s. 6d. and 5s. or 7s. 6d. and 6s. For male workers and barmaids employed in licensed non-residential establishments statutory minimum rates were increased by 10s. and 8s. a week in May, and those payable to workers employed in industrial and staff canteens were increased in June by 7s. for men and 5s. 6d. for women. Statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for male and female laundry workers were increased in February by 2d. an hour; negotiated rates for laundry workers employed by co-operative societies were increased in December by 8s. a week for men and 6s. for women. In hairdressing establishments the statutory minimum remuneration was increased in May; for male operative hairdressers in ladies' saloons the increase was 8s. 6d. and for female operatives 6s. 6d. or 7s., according to period of employment; for male and female operatives in gentlemen's saloons the increase was 6s. 6d. Domestic and similar grades of staff employed in hospitals and allied institutions received increases in standard rates in February of 11s. 6d. a week for men and 8s. 6d. for women, and in July existing London "weighting" allowances for these grades employed in the "London Zone" were increased by 2s. a week for men and 1s. for women. In the cinema theatre industry increases of varying amounts adopted in the early part of the year had retro

Industries in which there was no General Change in 1956

The principal industries or services in which no general changes in rates of wages were reported in 1956 were road passenger transport in London (drivers and conductors); retail multiple grocery trade; tin box manufacture (Wages Council rates); cement manufacture; ophthalmic optical industry; and surgical dressings manufacture. In the case of drivers and conductors in road passenger transport in London an increase in wage rates was agreed in January, 1957, with retrospective effect from November, 1956.

### Method by which Changes in Wages were arranged

The following Table sets out the amounts of the total increases which were effected by various methods during 1956.

Method	Aggregate Weekly Amount of Increase in Rates of Wages effected by the Methods shown in first column				
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	Amount	Percentage of Total			
II. J CUU - C - 1 - 4 1 - 1	£	Per cent.			
Under Sliding Scales* based on the Index of Retail Prices	423,900	6.4			
Arbitration and Mediation  By Other Methods:—	203,100	3.1			
Direct Negotiation, etc	2,654,300	40.2			
Joint Industrial Councils* Other Standing Joint Councils, Conciliation Boards, etc., established by voluntary	1,762,200	26.7			
wages Councils and other	159,700	2.4			
Statutory Wages Boards	1,395,800	21.2			
Total	6,599,000	100.0			

### Changes in Rates of Wages in the Years 1939-1956

The following Table shows the approximate numbers of workpeople whose rates of wages were increased or reduced (so far as reported) in each of the years from 1939 to 1956 and the net amount of increase or decrease in the weekly rates of wages at the end of

10:1/8		Number of adividuals† affected by	Estimated 1 Amount of Rates o	Estimated Net Weekly Increase in Rates of Wages of	
Year In	Net Increases	Net Decreases	Increases	Decreases	the Workpeople affected at the end of the year
1939 -1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	6,150,000 8,780,000 8,780,000 8,865,000 6,707,000 7,237,000 8,587,000 7,980,000 4,973,000 7,757,000 5,205,500 7,414,000 12,262,000 11,484,000 9,031,500 10,147,000 11,911,000 12,633,500	65,800 — 400 152,100 300 400 — 300 — — — —	£ 980,900 2,633,000 2,490,000 1,708,000 1,630,900 1,958,000 1,806,100 2,901,300 1,735,000 1,898,400 1,076,100 2,046,100 6,569,600 4,455,700 2,420,400 3,500,600 5,153,000 6,599,000	£ 8,500 50 2,900 500 50 50 50	£ 972,400 2,633,000 2,490,000 1,707,950 1,628,000 1,957,500 1,957,500 1,906,050 2,901,300 1,734,950 1,076,100 2,046,100 4,455,700 2,420,400 3,500,600 5,153,000 6,599,000

In view of the limitations to which attention has been drawn in In view of the limitations to which attention has been drawn in column one on page 2, the figures in the Table should not be regarded as affording more than a general indication of the movement in rates of wages in any year in comparison with that in other years, and special significance should not be attached to small differences in the amount of change as between one year and another. In particular, the figures may be affected by fluctuations in the strength of organisations and the establishment of joint councils or by changes in the proportions of men, women and juveniles and in the relative numbers in different industries or wage grades.

### **Hours of Labour**

During 1956 it is estimated that 20,500 workers had their normal working hours reduced by an average of about 13 hours a week

working hours reduced by an average of about 13 hours a week.

Reductions in normal weekly working hours were effected as follows: leavers section of the lace industry, 47 to 45 (January); bacon curing industry, 46 to 45 (March); coopers employed in the fish curing industry, 46 to 44 (April); sawmilling, Preston and district, 47 to 44 (June); male workers employed in fish markets and fish curing houses in Hull, 45 to 44 (July); leather and fabric dress glove and industrial glove section of the glove manufacturing industry, hours fixed at 45 for men and 44 for women in October (hours were previously arranged locally and varied from 44 to 47); drivers and assistants 16 years of age and over employed on mechanically and electrically propelled vehicles in goods transport

<sup>\*</sup> Changes taking effect under sliding scales arranged by Joint Industria Councils, other Standing Joint Councils or Conciliation Boards, etc., are included under "Sliding Scales".

under "Sliding Scales".

† In addition to the workpeople for whom figures are given in this Table, there were 8,000 workpeople in 1939, 214,000 in 1942, 33,000 in 1943, 12,500 in 1945, 48,000 in 1946, 183,000 in 1947 and 98,000 in 1953 who were affected by increases and also by reductions of equal amount within the same year.

‡ The figures for 1948 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, since particulars relating to employees in Government establishments and shop assistants were introduced for the first time in 1948.

<sup>§</sup> The figures for 1956 are provisional and subject to revision

by road in certain areas in Northern Ireland, 46 to 44 (November). In all instances the adjusted hours were introduced in conjunction with revisions of rates of wages.

The next Table shows the numbers of workpeople whose hours were reported as changed in each of the years 1939 to 1956, and the aggregate net amount of the change.

	Increased	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Decrease (-) in
		Reduced	Weekly Hours
1939	_	396,000	- 1,412,000
1940	54,000	193,000	- 633,000
941	16,000	10,000	- 2,500
1942	4,000	10,000	+ 5,000
943	8,000	141,000	- 256,000
944	3,000		+ 4,400
945	Maria Company	22,000	- 42,000
946	-	2,128,000	- 5,719,000
947	-	5,223,000	- 18,429,000
948*		616,000	- 1,834,000
949	3,500	1,017,000	- 1,471,000
950	108,500	1,500	+ 105,500
1951	1,100	10,000	- 26,000
952	2,500	56,000	- 164,000
953	-	300	- 1,000
954		199,000	- 318,400
955 956†	The state of the s	179,400 20,500	- 249,300 - 36,900

### **Retail Prices**

At mid-December, 1956, the average level of retail prices was about 3 per cent. higher than a year earlier. This compares with a rise of about 6 per cent. during 1955, about 4 per cent. in 1954, 1 per cent. in 1953 and 6 per cent. in 1952. Food prices in December, 1956, taken as a whole, were only about 1 per cent. higher than a year earlier, but larger increases were recorded for many other groups of items, more particularly housing, fuel and light, transport and vehicles, tobacco and various services. Excluding food, the general level of prices of commodities and services rose by about 4½ per cent.

Up to January, 1956, the average level of retail prices was measured by the "Interim Index of Retail Prices" which was introduced in June, 1947, and revised in January, 1952. This index in which prices at 17th June, 1947, were taken as 100, was terminated in January, 1956, and a new index, the "Index of Retail Prices"; was started, with prices at 17th January, 1956, taken as 100. The first index figure to be calculated in this new series was that for mid-February, 1956, and only eleven monthly figures in this series are therefore available for the year 1956. For the first month of the year, viz., mid-December, 1955, to mid-January, 1956, price changes were measured by an index differing in scope and basis from that employed for the remainder of 1956. During this first month the average level of prices fell by about one-third of 1 per cent. as a result of a fall in the food group chiefly due to substantial reductions in the prices of eggs. Further details of the price changes between December, 1955, and January, 1956, are given on page 72 of the February, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE. Most of the paragraphs which follow are concerned with the changes in prices between January and December, 1956, as measured by the new index.

Starting with prices at 17th January, 1956, represented by 100, the index for February showed no change but rose to 101 in March and to 103 in April. Increases in some food prices, particularly those of vegetables, and higher rents and rates were chiefly responsible for these movements. The index fell to 102 in June, as a result of lower vegetable prices, and remained at this level for four months in succession. There was a rise of 1 point in October largely due to higher prices of bread, and for the rest of the year the figure remained unchanged at 103. The average of the index figures for the eleven months February to December, 1956, was 102, *i.e.*, 2 per cent. above the level of January, 1956.

The index is divided into ten main groups. The Table in the next column shows, for each month in 1956, the index figure for "all items" and for each of the ten main groups of items. The figures normally relate to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of each month.

### **Details for Individual Groups**

Group I. Food. Milk was subject to price control throughout 1956 and the price of "National" bread was controlled up to the end of September. There was no control on the prices of other items of food included in the index. The level of prices in most sections of the food group showed some rise during 1956, but there were appreciable falls in the prices of potatoes, butter and beef. The index figure for the food group fluctuated from month to month, reaching a peak in April when prices of vegetables were relatively high. After this date the average level of food prices fell and at 11th December, 1956, was about 2 per cent. higher than at 17th January, 1956, the date when the present index started.

‡ See the March, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE, pages 90, 91 and 115. A detailed description of the new index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices", is obtainable, price 1s. 9d. net (1s. 11d. including postage), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 43 of this GAZETTE.

		1		y		
Group	17th Jan.	Feb.	13th Mar.	17th Apr.	15th May	12th June
Food Alcoholic Drink Tobacco Housing Fuel and Light Durable Household Goods Clothing and Footwear Transport and Vehicles Miscellaneous Goods Services	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	99.6 100.0 100.0 100.4 100.0 100.1 100.2 100.1 101.1 100.1	102·9 100·0 100·0 100·5 100·3 100·4 100·3 101·1 101·4	106·0 100·0 100·0 102·9 100·1 101·0 100·5 100·9 101·5 101·8	104·2 100·7 105·3 102·7 98·0 101·2 100·4 101·9 101·6 102·1	102·9 101·1 105·3 102·9 100·8 101·2 100·5 102·2 102·2 102·8
All items	100·0	100·0	101·3	102·7	102·5	102·4
	100	100	101	103	103	102
	17th	14th	18th	16th	13th	11th
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Food Alcoholic Drink Tobacco Housing Fuel and Light Durable Household Goods Clothing and Footwear Transport and Vehicles Miscellaneous Goods Services	101·1	101·7	100·8	101·8	102·5	102·3
	101·9	101·9	101·9	102·6	102·6	102·6
	105·3	105·3	105·3	105·3	105·3	105·3
	103·1	103·2	103·7	104·5	104·7	104·8
	100·9	101·1	101·9	102·4	104·5	105·9
	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·4	101·4
	100·5	100·6	100·9	101·0	101·1	101·2
	102·4	102·4	102·6	103·1	102·9	106·3
	103·1	103·2	103·2	103·5	103·4	104·9
	105·1	105·2	105·4	105·6	105·9	106·1
All items All items (Whole number)	102·0	102·3	102·1	102·7	103·1	103·4
	102	102	102	103	103	103

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1957

Prices of bread rose appreciably at the end of February, following a reduction in the bread subsidy, and again at the end of September when the remaining subsidy was discontinued and price control removed. There was also some upward movement during the year in the average prices of flour and other cereals. For the bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes sub-group, taken as a whole, the average level of prices rose by about 17 per cent. between January and December.

The prices of beef, mutton and lamb showed a tendency to fall throughout the year, although there were some increases in the prices of home-killed mutton and lamb in April. Prices of pork rose in all months except May, and there was also some upward movement over the year in the prices of bacon and cooked ham. The average level of prices of sausages, corned beef, luncheon meat, liver and poultry fell during the year. At 11th December, 1956, the average level of meat and bacon prices, taken as a whole, was approximately the same as in January when the index started.

The average level of prices of fish rose in all months other than February, May and July, and over the eleven months from mid-January to mid-December the rise was about 4 per cent. There was a marked reduction in the average price of butter during the year, but there were increases in the prices of margarine, lard and cooking fat. For butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat, taken together, the average level of prices fell by about 7 per cent.

together, the average level of prices fell by about 7 per cent.

The maximum permitted prices of ordinary grades of milk were raised on 1st July. The average price of cheese rose in most months of the year. Prices of eggs are usually subject to seasonal fluctuations and there were considerable variations from month to month in the prices during 1956 but the average price at 11th December, 1956, was a little higher than in January, 1956 (although substantially below that at 13th December, 1955). For the section covering milk, cheese and eggs, taken together, the average level of prices at 11th December, 1956, was about 6½ per cent. above the January level (but about 2½ per cent. lower than at 13th December, 1955).

ber, 1955).

Reductions in the prices of tea in the early months of the year were partly offset by increases towards the end of the year. There was little change in the average price of sugar until the general increase towards the end of the year. The average level of prices of preserves showed a rise during the year.

The index figure for potatoes rose in the earlier part of the year, fell in each of the months May to August, and rose in each of the months September to December; the average level of prices at mid-December, 1956, was substantially below that at the beginning of the year. For other vegetables the average level of prices also rose in the earlier months of the year and in August and November, but fell in other months. For potatoes and other vegetables, taken together, the average level of prices at 11th December, 1956, was about 13 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the year.

Prices of fresh, dried and canned fruit as a whole rose up to April, 1956, fell substantially in September and showed relatively little change in other months. At mid-December, 1956, the average level of prices of fruit was about 3 per cent, above that at mid-January.

Group II. Alcoholic Drink. The average levels of prices of both bottled and draught beer rose during 1956, but there was little change in the prices of whisky, gin and tonic water. The index figure for the group as a whole rose by about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. during the year.

Group III. Tobacco. There were general increases in the prices of cigarettes and pipe tobacco following increases in customs and excise duties which came into operation on 18th April. As a result of these changes the average level of tobacco and cigarette prices rose by about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. during 1956.

Group IV. Housing. The rents of almost all privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished to wage earners and most small and medium salary earners continued to be subject to control throughout 1956. In respect of most dwellings subject to this control the only changes in rents were in respect of changes in local rates, but

the Housing Repairs and Rents Acts which came into effect in 1954 had permitted increases in the net rents of some of these dwellings in certain circumstances. However, relatively few increases resulting from this legislation were reported in 1956. In England and Wales there was some increase as from April in the average amount of local rates and water charges payable on dwellings when the new rates and water charges for the year or half-year were levied on the basis of the revised rateable values resulting from the general revaluation of property. Local rates were increased in most areas in Scotland later in the year. The rents of dwellings owned by local authorities are not subject to the Rent Restrictions Acts and the net rents of some of these dwellings were raised during 1956, in addition to increases in inclusive rents on account of changes in local rates. The rent index is also affected by the inclusion each month of the rents of newly-erected local authority dwellings, the rents of such new dwellings being generally higher than the average level of rents for dwellings subject to rent control.

There were increases during the year in the costs of repairs and maintenance and in the costs of materials for home repairs, decorations, etc.

As a result of all these changes the average level of housing costs rose by about 5 per cent. between mid-January and mid-December, 1956.

Group V. Fuel and Light. As in previous years the index for fuel and light was affected in 1956 by seasonal variations in the prices of household coal but there was an appreciable upward movement as well. The index showed little change until May when there were seasonal reductions in the retail prices of household coal. The index rose in each month from June to December and at mid-December was about 6 per cent, higher than in January.

In addition to the variations in prices brought about by the operation of summer and winter price schedules, prices of the kinds of coal taken into account in compiling the index were increased following an increase of about 8 per cent. in the pit-head prices of coal which came into operation on 1st June. During the year, prices of coke rose also and the average level of prices of coal and coke together was about 7 per cent. higher at 11th December, 1956, than at mid-January. There were increases in the charges for gas in most areas during 1956 and towards the end of the year the average price of paraffin rose appreciably. The average level of prices and charges for gas, electricity and other fuel and light, taken together, rose by about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. during the year.

Group VI. Durable Household Goods. The items included in this group are divided into three sub-groups, viz., (1) certain representative articles of furniture, floor coverings, and soft furnishings; (2) radio and television sets and a selection of household appliances such as vacuum cleaners, washing machines, sewing machines and electric irons; and (3) representative articles of pottery, glass and hardware. Taking the group as a whole there was a rise of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. during the year in the average level of prices.

In the furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings sub-group the average level of prices rose by nearly 2 per cent. during the year; for the radio, television and other household appliances sub-group there was virtually no change in the average level of prices, while for the pottery, glass and hardware sub-group the rise was about 3½ per cent.

Group VII. Clothing and Footwear. The average level of prices of clothing, including footwear, rose gradually throughout the year but the increase was very slight and at 11th December, 1956, the average level was only about 1 per cent. higher than at mid-January.

The largest rises were in the three sub-groups relating to men's underclothing, women's outer clothing, and footwear, for which the index figures rose by about 2 per cent. during the year. Smaller increases were recorded in the three sub-groups relating to men's outer clothing, women's underclothing, and children's clothing, while the sub-group covering hose, gloves, haberdashery, millinery and clothing materials showed a fall of about 1 per cent.

Group VIII. Transport and Vehicles. This group is divided into two sub-groups covering (1) motoring and cycling and (2) fares and other transport. For the group as a whole the index rose by nearly  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. between 17th January and 11th December, 1956.

The principal change in prices in this group in 1956 was the substantial increase in petrol prices on 5th December, the major part of which represented an increase in duty. Because of this the index figure for the sub-group covering motoring and cycling was about 7 per cent. higher at 11th December, 1956, than at 17th January, 1956. There were increases in road passenger transport fares in many areas at different dates throughout the year and in rail fares in London and in Northern Ireland at the beginning of 1956 and again in London in September. As a result the average level of fares and other transport charges showed a rise of about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. between January and December, 1956.

Group IX. Miscellaneous Goods. The items covered by this group are divided into three sub-groups: (1) books, newspapers and periodicals; (2) medicines and toilet requisites, soap and other cleaning materials, matches, etc.; and (3) stationery, travel and leather goods, sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods. The index figure for the group as a whole rose by nearly 5 per cent. during 1956. The figure for the sub-group covering books, newspapers and periodicals rose by about 6 per cent. during the year, while those for the other two sub-groups each rose by about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Group X. Services. This group is divided into three subgroups covering (1) postage, telephone, etc., charges, (2) entertainment and (3) other services. The index for the group as a whole rose in each month during 1956 and in December, 1956, the general level of charges was about 6 per cent. higher than in January.

One of the principal changes in 1956 was an increase in the average charge for admission to cinemas which occurred at the end of June, and which was mainly responsible for the rise of about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the index for the entertainment sub-group during the year. There were also increases during 1956 in the poundage charged for money orders and in the charges for some telephone calls, and the index figure for the postage, telephone, etc., charges sub-group rose by about 9 per cent. during the year. The average level of charges for services such as shoe repairing, laundering and hairdressing rose in every month during the year and was about 7 per cent. higher at the end of the year than in January.

### Index Figures with June, 1947, taken as 100

As stated above, the index used to measure changes in prices before 1956 was one in which the level of prices in June, 1947, was taken as 100. The index figures for 1956 are on the basis of prices in January, 1956, taken as 100, but for each month in 1956 a supplementary calculation was made linking the all items figure in the new series with the earlier index figures in order to provide a continuous series of index figures on the base June, 1947 = 100. These linked figures for 1956, together with the comparable figures for 1947 to 1955, are shown in the following Table.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1947	1				942.00	100	101	100	101	101	103	104
1948	104	106	106	108	108	110	108	108	108	108	109	109
1949	109	109	109	109	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	113
1950	113	113	113	114	114	114	114	113	114	115	116	116
1951	117	118	119	121	124	125	126	127	128	129	129	130
1952	132	133	133	135	135	138	138	137	136	138	138	138
1953	138	139	140	141	140	141	141	140	140	140	140	140
1954	140	140	141	142	141	142	145	144	143	144	145	145
1955	146	146	146	147	147	150	150	149	150	152	154	154
1956	153	153	155	158	157	157	156	157	157	158	158	159

### **Industrial Disputes**

Stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom during 1956 resulted in a loss of about 2,083,000 working days at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. About 1.9 per cent. of the total number of employees in civil employment were involved in these stoppages, and the loss of time for each worker involved averaged about 5 working days during the year. The total number of days lost during 1955 was 3,781,000. Of the 2,083,000 working days lost during 1956, 2,036,000 were lost through stoppages beginning in that year and 47,000 through stoppages which had started in the previous year.

The aggregate number of workers involved in these stoppages was about 507,000†, of whom about 1,000 were involved in stoppages which had begun in the previous year and continued into 1956. Of the total of about 507,000 workers involved in all stoppages in progress in 1956, nearly 43,000 were indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The total number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress in the previous year (1955) was about 671,000.

The number of stoppages which came to the notice of the Department as beginning in 1956 was 2,643, compared with 2,419 in 1955.

### Principal Disputes in 1956

The largest number of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in 1956 occurred in the coal mining industry. These stoppages accounted for nearly one-half of the total number of workers involved in all stoppages in the year, but, because the majority of the coal mining stoppages were of relatively short duration, they accounted for only about one-quarter of the aggregate loss of time in 1956. Among the more important stoppages in the coal mining industry were two in Wales and two in Yorkshire. During March and April nearly 1,400 workers, in Wales, ceased work in support of a claim for increased piecework rates. In this stoppage approximately 9,000 working days were lost and a further 11,000 days were lost by about 5,400 workers who ceased work in sympathy with the workers involved in this dispute. The termination of the contract of two shacklers who adopted a "go slow" policy over a wages grievance led to another stoppage of work in Wales, during April and May, in which approximately 3,400 days were lost by nearly 300 workers and a further 13,000 days were lost by about 2,700 workers who ceased work in sympathy with the workers involved in this dispute. In Yorkshire approximately 12,000 days were lost in August by about 1,300 workers who were involved in a stoppage in support of a demand that concessionary coal should be washed and screened. Arising out of the loss of bonus shift payment to workers unable to work a full week owing to a stoppage of work by fillers, some 10,000 days were lost, during October, in another stoppage in Yorkshire by about 2,300 workers.

A protracted stoppage lasting from June to August, which

\*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 given for 1956 are provisional and subject to revision.

†Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage in the year, and have therefore been counted more than once in the year's total. The *net* number of individuals involved in stoppages in progress during the year was approximately 405,000 in 1956, compared with approximately 499,000 in 1955. For coal mining alone the corresponding totals were approximately 171,000 and 228,000.

<sup>\*</sup> The figures for 1948 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, since particulars relating to employees in Government establishments and shop assistants were introduced for the first time in 1948.

<sup>†</sup> The figures for 1956 are provisional and subject to revision.

involved about 5,300 maintenance workers employed in iron and steel manufacture in various districts in Great Britain, arose from the employers' attempt to counteract a craftsmen's ban on overtime by employing other workers on maintenance. Approximately 200,000 working days were lost in this stoppage. A Court of Inquiry was appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute (see the September, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE, page 334).

In the ship repairing industry a stoppage of work began on Merseyside early in July. About 2,400 workers were involved, the stoppage being in support of a demand for an increase in wages. There was a loss of nearly 66,000 working days by the end of August when this stoppage ended. A stoppage, at Aberdeen, which began in mid-August and lasted until late September, arose out of the rejection of a demand for an increase in the minimum rates of wages. Nearly 11,000 working days were lost by nearly 600 workers involved in this stoppage. Some 120,000 working days were lost, in September, by about 10,000 shipyard workers employed on Clydeside when a

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

A review of employment and unemployment in 1956 will be given in next month's issue of this GAZETTE. That issue will also contain a Table showing the numbers of employees in each industry in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at end-May, 1956, derived from the count of national insurance cards

demand for guaranteed hourly rates of pay for pieceworkers was rejected. During October about 13,000 working days were lost at Belfast by nearly 1,100 workers in a stoppage in support of a demand for increased piece rates and lieu rates. A stoppage, which began in October and lasted until the middle of December, involving about 420 shipbuilding and ship repairing workers at Aberdeen, arose out of the rejection of a demand for an increase in bonus payments. This stoppage resulted in the loss of about 11,000 working days. stoppage resulted in the loss of about 11,000 working days.

In engineering, nearly 12,000 working days were lost in April when about 700 workers employed in the manufacture of process plant and equipment at Crawley ceased work over the dismissal of two workers on redundancy grounds.

two workers on redundancy grounds.

Stoppages in the vehicle building industry included several of appreciable size and accounted for about one-sixth of the aggregate loss of time in 1956. A stoppage which began at Coventry towards the end of April and continued until the middle of May involved nearly 11,200 workers employed in motor car and tractor manufacture and resulted in the loss of 128,000 working days. This stoppage was a protest against the failure to introduce short-time working as an alternative to the laying-off of workers. Rejection of a demand that 6,000 workers dismissed on redundancy grounds should be reinstated or receive some compensation led to a stoppage, during July and August, of some 21,500 workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles and accessories in various districts in England and Wales. This stoppage resulted in the loss of approximately 85,000 working days. The consequential restriction of supplies to other firms led to another stoppage during the same period when about 12,700 workers employed in motor body manufacture at Dagenham ceased work as a result of the issue of "protective" notices of dismissal on redundancy grounds and lost nearly 28,000 working days. Some 47,000 working days were lost between August and October by about 1,200 aircraft workers at Stockport in a stoppage which arose out of dissatisfaction with the rates of pay for workers employed on jobs for which no agreed price had been fixed.

During February and March a stoppage in the printing industry accounted for approximately one-sixth of the aggregate time lost in 1956. This stoppage, which involved some 16,000 workers employed in periodical and general printing in Greater London, followed the dismissal of workers who refused to cease working to rule and limiting overtime in support of a wages claim. The stoppage resulted in the loss of some 370,000 working days. A Court of Inquiry was appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute (see the March, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE, page 91).

In the building and contracting industry a protracted stoppage from the end of February to the beginning of May on an oil refinery site at Grangemouth was due to the rejection of a demand for an increase in daily allowances. This stoppage involved some 300 workers and resulted in the loss of about 14,000 working days.

A short stoppage of work in February by approximately 25,000 workers employed in shipbuilding, engineering, and aircraft manufacture in Belfast was in support of a demand for an increase in wages and resulted in the loss of about 13,000 working days.

### **Industrial Analysis**

In the first Table in the next column the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1956 are classified by industry, and corresponding figures are given for 1955.

	Contractor	1956*			1955	
Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in year	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 year	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Coal Mining	1 2,076	100 240,800‡	† 502,000	2 1,783	2,200 353,600‡	37,000 1,112,000
Other Mining and Quarrying Treatment of Non-Metalli-	2	†	1,000	1	†	†
ferous Mining Products Chemicals and	9	500	2,000	14	1,500	48,000
Allied Trades Metal Manufac-	6	800	6,000	9	2,700	15,000
ture	44	20,100	241,000	44	8,500	24,000
Ship building and Ship Repairing Engineering Vehicles	78 71 52	49,100 32,800 87,700	324,000 77,000 363,000	94 73 77	16,100 17,300 62,700	122,000 67,000 439,000
Other Metal Industries Textiles Leather, etc	11 25 2 7	1,800 4,100 200	12,000 28,000 †	14 12 1	4,600 2,300 100	17,000 15,000 †
Clothing Food, Drink and	2900000	2,800	1,000	. 12	1,300	8,000
Tobacco Manufactures of	3	1,100	1,000	11	700	2,000
Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Other Manufac-	11 2	2,600 16,400	5,000 371,000	21	1,300 17,900	17,000 73,000
turing Industries	12	4,400	18,000	8	3,700	7,000
Building and Contracting Gas. Electricity	113	12,900	78,000	96	13,500	71,000
and Water Transport, etc Distributive	6 98	3,100 20,100	8,000 34,000	118	100 153,600	1,687,000
Trades Other Services	12 9	3,800 1,800	6,000 5,000	11 17	1,200 6,100	8,000 12,000
Total	2,643§	507,000±	2,083,000	2,419	671.000±	3,781,000

### Disputes in the Years 1937-1956

The next Table gives figures relating to stoppages of work through industrial disputes in each of the past 20 years. In the columns showing the number of stoppages in each year, those stoppages which began in one year and continued into the next year have been included only in the year in which they began. As regards the numbers of workers involved and the loss in working days, however, separate particulars are shown for stoppages which began in the year under review and for all stoppages in progress in the year, including those which began in the previous year.

Year	Number of Stoppages		nber of Worl	Aggregate Number Working Days Lost in Year in Stoppages			
	beginning in Year		ng in Year	In progress	Beginning	In	
1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956*	1,129 875 940 922 1,251 1,303 1,785 2,194 2,293 2,205 1,721 1,426 1,339 1,719 1,714 1,746 1,989 2,419 2,643	Directly  000's 388 211 246 225 297 349 454 716 447 405 489 324 313 269 336 303 1,329 402 599 463	000's 209 63 91 74 63 107 1003 105 84 121 131 100 120 33 43 112 41 46 60 43	in Year  000's 610 275 337 299 361 457 559 826 532 529 623 426 434 303 379 416 1,374 450 671 507	in Year  000's 3,132 1,329 1,352 938 1,076 1,527 1,805 3,687 2,827 2,138 2,389 1,935 1,805 1,375 1,687 1,769 2,157 2,441 3,741 2,036	in Year 000's 3,413 1,334 1,356 940 1,079 1,527 1,808 3,714 2,835 2,158 2,433 1,944 1,807 1,389 1,694 1,792 2,184 2,457 3,781 2,083	

The average yearly number of days lost during the period 1914 to 1918 was about 5,360,000. In the following three years the average was about 49,140,000. From 1922 to 1932 (omitting 1926, when 162,000,000 days were lost, mainly in the coal mining dispute and general strike), the yearly average was about 7,560,000. Since 1932 the annual totals have been considerably lower, and, in the 20 years, 1937 to 1956, the yearly total of days lost ranged from 940,000 to 3,781,000, the average being 2,086,000. The average during the six war years 1940–45 was about 1,980,000.

\* The figures for 1956 are provisional and subject to revision.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

‡ Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage in the year and have therefore been counted more than once in the year's total. The net number of individuals involved in stoppages in progress during the year was approximately 405,000 in 1956, compared with approximately 499,000 in 1955. For coal mining alone the corresponding totals were approximately 171,000 and 228,000.

§ 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.

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

¶ Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total (see footnote ‡ above). Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in one year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress.

# **Fatal Industrial Accidents**

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1957

The total number of workpeople (other than seamen) whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in the United Kingdom during 1956 was 1,250. The total number of fatal accidents to seamen serving on vessels registered in the United Kingdom which were reported during the year was 117.

A detailed analysis of these figures is given below. The figures

especialists of the constant	Num- ber	Subject to the proposition of	Num- ber
Mines and Quarries  Under Coal Mines Act: Underground	292 33 6 45 376	Works and Places under ss. 105, 107, 108, Factories Act, 1937.  Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships	34 190 37 5
Factories		TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	703
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. Metal Extracting and Refining. Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades Cotton Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	31 28 27 74 64 23 59 16 5 15	Railway Service  Brakesmen, Goods Guards Engine Drivers, Motormen Firemen Guards (Passenger) Labourers Mechanics Permanent Way Men Porters Shunters Other Grades Contractors' Servants  TOTAL	8 8 8 9 2 4 4 3 62 13 14 44 4 4 171
Other Textile Manufacture Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing Tanning, Currying, etc.	3	Total (excluding Seamen)	1,250
Food and Drink General Woodwork and Furniture Paper, Printing, etc. Rubber Trades	24 15 14 6	Seamen Trading Vessels	100 17
Gas Works	8	TOTAL	117
Other Industries	8	Total (including Seamen)	1,367

# The total number of cases reported in the United Kingdom during 1956 under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, was 480, of which 13 were fatal. During the year, 49 cases of lead poisoning were reported. Reported cases of anthrax numbered 20, of epitheliomatous ulceration 182, and of chrome ulceration 191. Deaths were reported in 13 of the cases.

A detailed analysis of these figures is given below. The figures in this article are provisional.

each continue to the	Cases	Deaths	teles and the second law	Cases	Deaths
Lead Poisoning	1241	Chin	Anthrax	TI SEN	Holder Auto
Operatives engaged in :		12 30	Wool	4	87/4-18
Smelting of Metals	3	10 July 10	Handling of Horsehair	200	Milhon)
Plumbing and Soldering	1		Handling and Sorting		1070/18
Shipbreaking	6	3 203	of Hides and Skins	9 7	2
Printing	2		Other Industries	7	1
Other Contact with Molten Lead White and Red Lead	12		TOTAL	20	3
Works	4		Allendary and the same	120000	
Pottery			<b>国际的基本的工作</b>		
Vitreous Enamelling		_	TEMPORE CONTRACTOR		
Electric Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works	8 2	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	9300	ISHT I
Coach and Car Painting			Cameery		
Shipbuilding	1	_	Pitch and Tar	145	3
Paint used in other Industries	2		Mineral Oil	37	4
Other Industries Painting of Buildings	7	1	TOTAL	182	7
TOTAL	49	1	ow Licenses survey	921 ,22	90.08
	1	San	Though Raily and William	301	DARKER DE
Phosphorous Poisoning Carbon Bisulphide	6	-	Chrome Ulceration	TO ST	38,838
Poisoning	_		Manufacture of	2000	Marine S.
Mercurial Poisoning	2		Bichromates	93	-
Arsenical Poisoning	-		Dyeing and Finishing	1	-
Manganese Poisoning	19	1	Chrome Tanning	85	
Aniline Poisoning Chronic Benzene Poison-	19		Other Industries	12	
ing	1	100000	Other mediatries	12	
Toxic Anaemia		1	TOTAL	191	-
Toxic Jaundice	2 2 6	-		100	
Compressed Air Illness	6		Grand Total	480	13
	1000 mm 10 10	THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	A DECEMBER OF STREET	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.

### 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 19 to 37.

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during November by 11,000 (— 20,000 males and + 9,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,052,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 23,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 3,000 and other industries and services an increase of 15,000. 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 4,000 from 24,095,000 to 24,099,000.

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 252,910 to 267,714 between 12th November and 10th December, 1956, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 11,668 to 29,233. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 32,146 among males and 223 among females.

as 100), was 166 at the end of December, compared with 165 at the end of November. The changes in the rates of wages reported to the Department during December resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £93,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 393,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected distributive and ancillary workers employed by retail co-operative societies, workpeople employed in co-operative laundries, and workers engaged in hosiery bleaching, dyeing and finishing in the Midlands.

At 11th December, 1956, the retail prices index was 103 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 13th November.

The number of workers involved during December in stoppages Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 252,910 to 267,714 between 12th November and 10th December, 1956, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 11,668 to 29,233. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 32,146 among males and 223 among females.

Rates of Wages

The number of workers involved during December 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 11,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was 32,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 121, and, in addition, 18 stoppages which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

### Ministry of Labour and National Service—Factory Department ACCIDENTS-HOW THEY HAPPEN AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM

Descriptions of certain accidents in factories, docks, building operations and works of engineering Quarterly 1s. 3d. (by post 1s. 5d.)
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### RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

### National Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Industry: National Sick Pay Scheme for Manual Workers

A National Sick Pay Scheme for manual workers in the Gas Industry was first introduced on 1st January, 1946. This scheme was later amended in the light of the provisions of the new National Insurance arrangements which commenced on 5th July,

The National Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Industry have

now agreed to a revised Sick Pay Scheme for manual workers which was implemented on 1st January, 1957.

The new scheme makes provision for the payment of sickness allowance as from the first day of sickness where the period of certified sickness extends for twelve consecutive calendar days or more, whereas under the provisions of the old scheme no payment was made for the first three consecutive calendar days of the sixty of the s was made for the first three consecutive calendar days of each period of sickness. In general, the provisions of the revised scheme are, with certain amendments, similar to those obtaining under the old scheme, except that certain decisions of the National Joint Industrial Council concerning contact with notifiable diseases and arrears of contributions under the National Insurance Acts have now been incorporated.

The text of the revised scheme is as follows:-

### Commencement of Scheme

1. This Scheme shall come into operation on the 1st January, 1957, and shall supersede all other Schemes operating in the Gas

Industry for manual workers.

Where, however, manual workers in the employ of the Gas Council or an Area Gas Board, as at 1st January, 1957, have already qualified for sickness allowance under a Sick Pay Scheme the terms of which are more favourable than herein provided, such manual workers shall continue to be subject to the terms of that more favourable Scheme in its entirety as a personal better condition. Where any doubt or difference of opinion arises as to whether any Scheme existing at the 1st January, 1957, is or is not more favourable than this Scheme, the same shall be decided by the appropriate Area Joint Council subject to an Appeal to the National Joint

### **Qualifications for Sickness Allowance**

2. Before becoming entitled to Sickness Allowance under this Scheme an employee shall (a) complete one year's continuous service with the Gas Council or Area Gas Board, and (b) submit himself, if so required, to a medical examination by a registered medical practitioner nominated by the Gas Council or Area Gas Board, and (c) be recommended by such medical practitioner for admission to the Scheme.

Admission to the Scheme.

Provided that an employee who, by the 31st December, 1956, has been admitted to any Manual Workers' Sick Pay Scheme operating in the Gas Industry, shall not be required to submit to a medical examination under Sub-Clause (b) hereof nor be the subject of a recommendation under Sub-Clause (c) hereof.

### Notification of Admission to Scheme

3. The Gas Council or Area Gas Board shall inform the employee in writing whether or not he has been admitted to the Scheme.

4. Where an employee, qualified under the terms of this Scheme, is transferred from one Area Gas Board to another, or obtains employment with another Area Gas Board, then provided that there is no break in his employment in the Gas Industry, such employee shall in his new employment continue to be eligible for the benefits of the Scheme without further qualification.

The Provisions will apply equally in the case of an employee transferring from an Area Gas Board to the Gas Council or vice-

### Exclusion from Allowance in Sickness not arising out of Employment

5. An employee suffering from sickness or incapacity due or attributable to (a) his own negligence or misconduct, or (b) an accident not arising out of and in the course of his employment with the Gas Council or Area Gas Board, shall not be entitled to any

sickness allowance under this Scheme.

Provided that the Gas Council or Area Gas Board may at its discretion extend either the whole or any part of the benefits of the Scheme to an employee who is not entitled to sickness allowance because his sickness is attributable to an accident not arising out of and in the course of his employment with the Gas Council or Area

### Certification of Sickness

6. No employee shall be entitled to claim sickness allowance under Clause 8 hereof unless his sickness is certified by a registered medical practitioner and a certificate furnished to the Gas Council or Area Gas Board not later than the fourth day of sickness and at such other times during the period of sickness as the Gas Council such other times during the period of sickness as the Gas Council or Area Gas Board may reasonably require. An employee shall, if required by the Gas Council or Area Gas Board at any time during the period of his sickness, submit to examination by a registered medical practitioner nominated by the Gas Council or Area Gas Board, and in case of dispute as to the source and nature of the sickness of the employee the matter shall be referred to the appropriate Area Joint Council which shall either itself determine the dispute or make such arrangements as may be necessary for its determination.

### Contact with Notifiable Disease

7. Where an employee has been certified by the Local Medical Officer of Health under the provisions of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948, as a "contact" with a case of notifiable disease, and, as a result, receives National Insurance benefit, the provisions of this Scheme may apply

### Sickness Allowance

8. Subject to the provisions of Clauses 10 and 11, an employee 8. Subject to the provisions of Clauses 10 and 11, an employee shall be entitled, for a total of thirteen weeks, to be paid a sum equal to the normal weekly wage ordinarily payable to him, excluding any payments in respect of overtime or other additions to his normal wage. No payment shall be made by the Gas Council or Area Gas Board to an employee in respect of the first three consecutive calendar days of each period of sickness, unless the period of certified sickness extends for twelve consecutive calendar days or more

### **Maximum Annual Payments**

9. The sickness allowance under Clause 8 shall be the maximum payment to which an employee shall be entitled during sickness in any one period of twelve consecutive calendar months, commencing on the first day upon which an employee becomes entitled to sickness allowance under Clause 8 and thereafter being reckoned from year to year from the anniversary of such commencement.

### National Insurance Benefit Deducted

10. There shall be deducted from the payment under Clause 8 the full amount of the National Insurance sickness or injury benefit to which an employee is entitled for the days in respect of which he receives sickness allowance under this Sick Pay Scheme.

It is an obligation upon every employee within this Scheme to pay all arrears of contributions under the National Insurance Acts so as to maintain himself in full statutory sickness or injury benefit. Consequently the amount to be deducted shall be the full amount of the statutory benefit to which an employee would be entitled had he satisfied the contribution conditions under the National Insurance Acts.

A married woman employee who has elected not to pay National Insurance contributions shall be deemed to be a contributor and entitled to full State sickness benefit for the purpose of ascertaining deductions under this Clause deductions under this Clause.

### Maximum Weekly Payments

11. In no event shall the Gas Council or Area Gas Board be required to pay as sickness allowance a sum which, when added to the amount to which the employee would be entitled in accordance with Clause 10 as either National Insurance sickness or injury benefit, exceeds the normal weekly wage ordinarily payable to him, excluding any payments in respect of overtime or other additions to his normal wage.

### Workmen's Compensation to merge

12. If an employee is in receipt of compensation for any industrial disease or accident under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, the Employers' Liability Acts, or any Acts amending, altering or affecting those Acts, or at Common Law, the payments made under Clause 8 hereof shall be reduced by the amount of such compensation. amount of such compensation.

### Disqualification from Sickness Allowance, when engaged in other

13. Where an employee, absent owing to sickness and in receipt of sickness allowance under this Scheme, engages in gainful occupation other than his employment with the Gas Council or Area Gas Board during such period of sickness, the Gas Council or Area Gas Board shall in these circumstances be empowered to recover and withhold such sickness allowance.

### Payments not to admit Employers' Liability at Law

14. Any payment under this Scheme shall not be an admission connection with claims made under any Act or at Common Law.

15. In the event of legislation providing for an alteration in the statutory benefits payable under the National Insurance Act, 1946, or the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, this Scheme may be subject to review.

16. It shall be competent for either Side of the National Joint Industrial Council to give three months' notice to the other side terminating this Scheme.

### British Transport Commission: Sick Pay Scheme for Wages Grade Staff

The British Transport Commission have decided after consultation with the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions to introduce, with effect from 1st December, 1956, a sick pay scheme for wages grade staff absent from duty on

account of sickness or accident. The regulations governing the scheme and the benefits to be paid are given below:—

### "2. Staff covered by the Scheme

The scheme will apply to the wages grade staff enumerated in Clauses 5 and 6 below, of :—

B.T.C. Headquarters
British Railways (and miscellaneous grades also covered by
the Male Wages Grades Pension Scheme)

Docks Division Waterways Division
Hotels and Catering Services
London Transport Executive
British Road Services

### 3. Absences qualifying for Sick Benefit

All absences on account of sickness or accident (subject to Clause 17), certified by a registered medical practitioner (see Clause 8), which exceed seven consecutive calendar days, to qualify for payment in respect of the period in excess of seven days, subject

### 4. Linking-up of Absences

Any absence occurring within ten days of the end of an absence of more than seven days duration will be linked up to that absence and the waiting period waived.

### 5. Arrangements for Male Wages Grade Staff

(A) Male Wages Grade Staff aged 21 years or over who have completed 12 months continuous service.

The first seven consecutive calendar days of any certified absence will not rank for payment, but thereafter sick pay will be at the

(i) For staff in grades eligible for Section "A" of the B.T.C. (Male Wages Grades) Pension Scheme and appropriate grades of British Road Services :-

(a) Who have less than 10 years continuous service—30s. per week for up to six weeks in any one year.

(b) Who have 10 years but less than 15 years continuous service—30s. per week for up to nine weeks in any one year.

(c) Who have 15 or more years continuous service—40s. per week

for up to twelve weeks in any one year.

(ii) For staff in grades eligible for Section "B" of the B.T.C. (Male Wages Grades) Pension Scheme and appropriate grades of British Road Services:—

(a) Who have less than 10 years continuous service—40s. per week for up to six weeks in any one year.
(b) Who have 10 years but less than 15 years continuous service—40s. per week for up to nine weeks in any one year.
(c) Who have 15 or more years continuous service—40s. per week for up to twelve weeks in any one year.

(B) Male Wages Grade Staff who are 18 years of age but under 21 years of age and have completed 12 months continuous service.

The first seven consecutive calendar days of any absence will not rank for payment, but thereafter sick benefit will be at the rate of 15s. per week for up to six weeks in any one year.

### 6. Arrangements for Female Wages Grade Staff

For female wages grade staff who are aged 25 years or over and have completed 5 years continuous service, the first seven consecutive calendar days of any absence will not rank for payment, but thereafter sick benefit will be at the following rates:

(a) For staff who have 5 years but less than 10 years continuous service—30s. per week for up to six weeks in any one year.

(b) For staff who have 10 years but less than 15 years continuous service—30s are week for up to prize weeks in any one years.

service—30s, per week for up to nine weeks in any one year.
(c) For staff who have 15 or more years continuous service—40s. per week for up to twelve weeks in any one year.

### 7. Calculation of Payments

7. Calculation of Payments

(a) The sick benefit year will be 1st December to 30th November inclusive and the maximum entitlement within that year will be 6, 9 or 12 weeks according to eligibility (see Clauses 5 and 6) provided that continuous periods of absence, including linked-up absences (see Clause 4), which extend from one benefit year to another will be treated as though the whole had occurred in the year in which the absence commenced.

(b) Sick benefit will begin to accrue on the weekday following the seventh calendar day of any absence and will be paid on a daily basis of one-sixth of the weekly rate of sick benefit for succeeding weekdays, Monday to Saturday inclusive, of absence within the entitlement period.

### 8. Medical Certificates

Medical certificates from a registered medical practitioner must be produced in accordance with agreed arrangements covering the beginning and the end of each absence. Intermediate certificates to be provided when appropriate.

### 9. Offset of payments from Commission sources under existing

Where there are existing arrangements under any scheme which provides sickness or accident benefits wholly or partly at the cost of the Commission, the value of the benefits provided by the Commission under such arrangements will be deducted from the benefits due under this scheme. The detailed arrangements for offsetting benefits already provided will be made by the Management Units concerned in consultation with the appropriate representatives of the stoff



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### 10. Transitional Arrangements

Staff absent from duty on 1st December, 1956, because of sickness or accident, whose names are retained on the books, will, if the absence began on or after 1st January, 1956, and subject to production of a medical certificate, be treated as though the absence started on 1st December, 1956.

Payments to part-time staff who work a minimum of 22 hours per week and who are otherwise eligible will be in the proportion to 44 of the hours actually worked.

### 12. Staff with Broken Service

If service is broken due to redundancy and the break does not exceed two years, service will be treated as continuous for the purpose of this scheme.

### 13. Entitlement to be settled at Commencement of Absence

Entitlement as regards rate of payment and duration of benefit pplicable at the commencement of an absence shall continue throughout that absence.

### 14. Deductions from Sick Benefit

It will be for the local managements in consultation with the staff concerned to decide whether normal authorised payroll deductions, for example house rent, shall be deducted from benefits

Pre-natal, confinement and post-natal leave will not rank for payment under the scheme.

### 16. Staff provided with Free Board and Lodging

Adjustments in the amount of the payments under the scheme to staff who are provided with free board and lodging will be made by the Management Unit concerned, in consultation with the appropriate representatives of the staff.

In respect of absence due to an accident occurring either on or off duty payments under this scheme will be made as a loan which will be repayable to the Commission in the event of the member of the staff involved in such accident recovering damages from a third party or the Commission."

The British Transport Commission have published the results of their Annual Census of Staff giving particulars by occupation, grade, etc., of the average rates of pay and average earnings of the staff of British Railways in the week ended 24th March, 1956. The particulars have been summarised by the British Transport Commission for the principal groups of staff, as follows:—

The second was a second at the	Number on which		ended rch, 1956
relander -	Average is based	Average Rates of Pay	Average Earnings
British Railways Staff	SLA SA	s. d.	s. d.
Male Adults			
Clerical	45,399 3,921	209 11 263 2	227 0 275 6
Headquarters, Divisional and District			
Inspectors Operating— Salaried:	1,904	239 6	285 1
Stationmasters, Yardmasters, Goods	SHEET VIEW	MIGHT	
Agents, etc Inspectors, Foremen and Super-	4,916	241 8	267 6
visors	7,591	219 5	272 1
Traffic Control	2,304	228 11	284 8
Conciliation:		-	
Locomotive— Drivers	37,244	211 2	265 4
Motormen	1,857	211 8	264 11
Firemen and Assistant Motormen Cleaners	34,033 1,872	173 2 152 10	217 6 177 8
Traffic—	COLUMN TO SERVE		
Guards Signalmen	20,793 24,244 15,475	170 7 172 4	225 6 231 6
Shunters	15,475	165 1	221 11
Porters Ticket Collectors	24,140 3,269	147 9 162 3	189 6 212 8
Goods Handling—		STORY THE STORY	
Checkers Porters	9,942 16,741	158 8 146 3	195 8 178 9
Cartage—	2 (2) (2) (1)	157 2	198 3
Motor Drivers Horse Drivers	14,603 205	153 10	198 4
Locomotive Running Shed—	1 000	153 9	221 6
Boiler Washers Coalmen	1,098	151 0	237 2
Firedroppers Steamraisers	1,533 1,053 1,477	151 0 152 5 154 6	233 8 237 1
Shedmen	7,189	151 3	200 9
Carriage and Wagon— Servicemen	5,263	145 0	192 0
Examiners	4,642	164 3	233 7
Oilers and Greasers	1,443	146 10	194 2
Maintenance and Construction— Salaried:			
Foremen, Inspectors and Other	6 700	240 0	212 0
Supervisors Conciliation :	5,780	249 0	313 8
Civil Engineering	47,787	152 8	215 2
Signal and Telecommunications Workshop:	9,675	160 1	240 11
Civil Engineering	18,154 933	158 5 163 5	221 3 225 10
Signal and Telecommunications Locomotive	30,472	160 9	239 9
Carriage and Wagon	36,050	159 0 165 8	250 1 251 1
Locomotive Running Shed Road Motor	12,233 3,173	163 8	208 3
Electrical	4,868 3,474	164 10 154 6	230 7 209 6
Stores, etc	W 105 ST000	STATE OF THE PARTY	
Police All Categories (exluding officers)	2,807	205 1	222 6
Male Adults	486,544 20,596 32,048	173 5	227 8
Male Juniors Female Adults	32,048	71 6 127 5 66 2	86 8 135 0
Female Juniors	1,823	66 2	70 3

It should be noted that the descriptions of some of the groups of grades are of necessity in general terms: thus cleaners include chargemen cleaners.

The number of staff shown above, on which the average rate of pay and average earnings are based, is an equated figure representing the number of employees paid salaries or wages in respect of the complete week. For this purpose the number of staff paid for less than the complete week is reduced appropriately to give a figure equivalent to the number of full-time employees. No adjustment, however, is made in respect of the number of part-time staff employed on jobs which are normally part-time, e.g., office cleaners.

The average rate of pay is the average basic payment laid down in the relative agreements with the representatives of the employees, and is exclusive of the additional payments specifically mentioned in the following paragraph on average earnings.

The average earnings include the total payments for work performed and cover payments for piecework, bonus schemes, overtime, Saturday afternoon, Sunday and night duty, etc. The particulars of the average earnings are based on payments made in respect of the week ended 24th March, 1956, when the Annual Census of Staff was taken.

Railway workers employed by the London Transport Executive are not included in the above figures.

are not included in the above figures.

The Annual Census dealt also with the average rates of pay and average earnings of ships and marine staff, docks, harbours and wharves staff, and inland waterways staff, and the average earnings of hotels and catering staff. Certain particulars are given below in respect of these workers. It should be noted that, for the purposes of calculating the average earnings of the hotels and

catering staff, an adjustment has been made in those cases where the employee is supplied either with full board and lodging or with meals during the time the employee is on duty.

		Number on which	Week ended 24th March, 1956			
TO LOUSING BUILD BUILD OF SHALL BOOKS		Average is based	Average Rates of Pay	Average Earnings		
Ships and Marine Staff		rad apira	s. d.	s. d.		
Male Adults Technical and Clerical		354	218 9	248 1		
Operating—		700	074	202 0		
Ships' Officers Stewards and Catering Staff		790 857	274 3 159 0	302 8 195 10		
Seamen and Engine Room Staff— Cross-Channel Ships		1,047	171 8	216 9		
Small Passenger Ships		359	154 10	212 6		
Maintenance—		34	269 3	337 5		
Supervisory						
Timeworkers—Craft Other	::	352 393	182 6 155 9	250 4 225 6		
Pieceworkers—Craft Other		370 364	180 6 144 4	379 10 323 10		
All Categories (excluding officers)						
Male Adults	::	5,036	186 2 75 4	251 10 90 10		
Female Adults Female Juniors		255 13	132 9 69 2	148 1 71 3		
Oocks, Harbours and Wharves Staff		2 90000	HAND N. SI			
Male Adults		1561	214 11	228 11		
Technical and Clerical		1,564	214 11	220 11		
Operating— Supervisory		1,006	227 10	285 4		
Railway Shunters	5:03	1,129	165 9 141 3	198 1 240 7		
Coal Tippers, Trimmers, etc.	2:0	687	162 3	250 1		
Checkers Porters		1,127	164 10 154 11	209 7 195 1		
Dock Workers and Stevedores*		2,816 4,231 734	158 6	283 9		
Dockgatemen, Berthingmen, etc.		734	161 6	225 3		
Maintenance— Supervisory	19319	211	244 4	327 7		
Engineering Staff—	315	W amons se	21 000014	233 0		
Artisans Gangers, Lengthmen, Relayers,	etc.	2,934 872	172 10 152 1	206 0		
Labourers Dredging Staff		1,218 705	152 5 162 11	206 1 269 11		
		110000000000000000000000000000000000000		51 (653) of		
All Categories (excluding officers) Male Adults		21,474	168 8	235 11		
Male Juniors		518 625	74 0 119 3	80 6		
Female Juniors	::	28	66 1	66 10		
Inland Waterways Staff						
All Categories (excluding officers) Male Adults		3,856	164 11	205 1		
Male Juniors		136 290	98 7 114 4	124 8 115 11		
Female Adults Female Juniors		9	65 5	65 5		
Hotels and Catering Staff	plan)	STATE OF THE PARTY	NO DOWNS			
All Categories (including officers) Male Adults	3000	7,333	STEET VOL	182 9		
Male Juniors	***	7,333 739 7,308	-	86 6 113 7		
Female Juniors	::	7,308 252	-	80 11		
	433	Andrew St.				

Since the census was taken in March increases have been given in the rates of pay of certain groups of staff which date back prior to the census period. These increases are not reflected in the average rates of pay and average earnings in the census returns. In addition, other increases have been granted to certain grades operative from dates subsequent to that on which the census was taken.

### DEFERMENT OF CALL-UP OF SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS

On 20th December the Minister of Labour and National Service On 20th December the Minister of Labour and National Service announced in the House of Commons that the Government had decided to increase the number of scientists and engineers who may be granted indefinite deferment of National Service. Those affected are university graduates who complete courses of study or training in 1957 and who have first class honours degrees in one of the main branches of science or engineering. They will be granted indefinite deferment of National Service only if they take up employment in this courtery for which a science or engineering qualification of

deferment of National Service only if they take up employment in this country for which a science or engineering qualification of degree standard is required.

The Minister explained that the Federation of British Industries had made representations to him about widening the opportunities of deferment for science and engineering graduates so that more could take up employment in industry and thus alleviate, to some extent, the immediate shortages. He had asked the Technical Personnel Committee to consider the matter and it was on their advice that the decision had been made. The position would be reviewed towards the end of 1957. The Minister added that he believed that this measure would be of some help, not only to industry but also to the universities and to employment which has not been but also to the universities and to employment which has not been included in the existing deferment scheme.

It is estimated that the number of graduates who will be eligible for indefinite deferment under the new scheme will be between 300

\* Weekly workers and allocated workers within the National Dock Labour Scheme.

### Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1957

### SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS IN SCOTLAND

The Secretary of State for Scotland has made Regulations\* under Section 79 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, prescribing the scales of salary to be paid by Education Authorities to teachers employed by them in the provision of primary and secondary education during the period from 1st November, 1956, to 31st March, 1960.

Under the provisions of Regulations (S.I. 1956 No. 361 (S.14))

Under the provisions of Regulations (S.I. 1956 No. 361 (S.14)) made in March, 1956, an interim increase of seven per cent. on the basic part of salary scales became operative from 1st April, 1956 (see page 173 of the May, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE).

The new Regulations prescribe eight basic salary scales for men, and corresponding scales for women which continue to give effect to the policy of equating in seven stages women's scales to those of men (see page 315 of the September, 1955, issue of this GAZETTE). The women's scales cover the second, third, fourth and fifth stages, the third stage commencing on 1st April, 1957.

For certificated graduates with first or second class honours, the new scale for men begins at £675 a year and rises to £1,200 in the eighteenth year, and for women it begins at £585 and rises in the eighteenth year to £1,065, representing increases over 1st April, 1956, of £12 on the minimum and £66 on the maximum for men and £8 and £60, respectively, for women. For certificated graduates of £12 on the minimum and £66 on the maximum for men and £8 and £60, respectively, for women. For certificated graduates with third class honours the scale begins for men at £625 and rises to £1,085 in the eighteenth year, and for women at £570 rising to £950, giving increases for men of £15 on the minimum and £101 on the maximum over the April, 1956, scales, and £13 and £87, respectively, for women. The new scales for certificated ordinary graduates also cover eighteen years and rise from £575 to £985 for men and from £525 to £860 for women, giving increases over April, 1956, of £19 on the minimum and £118 on the maximum for men and £17 and £102 for women.

The additions to basic salaries payable to teachers holding posts

men and £17 and £102 for women.

The additions to basic salaries payable to teachers holding posts of special responsibility have been increased generally by amounts ranging from 20 to 25 per cent. Head teachers of the largest primary schools now receive an addition of £440, head teachers of the largest junior secondary schools £705, and the head teachers of the largest senior secondary schools £1,025.

There are three scales for assistant teachers in further education centres. They are for men £790 rising to £1,345 and £665 rising

centres. They are, for men, £790 rising to £1,345 and £665 rising to £1,145 in the eighteenth year of service and £600 rising to £1,045 in the nineteenth year of service. Corresponding scales for women are £700 rising to £1,175 and £595 rising to £1,020 in the eighteenth year of service and £530 rising to £920 in the nineteenth year of

The supplements provided to the salaries of teachers employed in remote schools or remote further education centres and in distant islands have been increased by 25 per cent.

### EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1956

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the third quarter of 1956 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the deep mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to opencast working and mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. In the third quarter of 1956 licensed mines produced about 1·3 per cent. of the total quantity of deep-mined saleable coal.

### Earnings in the Third Quarter of 1956

Rolls Callette to	Cash Earnings	Value of Allowances in Kind	Total
Average Earnings (All Ages):	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
(i) Per Man-shift worked :— At the Face All Underground Surface	66 8·5	2 11·5	69 8·0
	56 11·7	2 7·8	59 7·5
	40 6·2	2 3·4	42 9·6
	53 4·2	2 6·8	55 11·0
(ii) Per Wage-earner per week:— At the Face All Underground	276 7	12 3	288 10
	256 10	11 11	268 9
	210 4	11 10	222 2
	247 8	11 11	259 7

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the quarter per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 52s. 2·6d. in North Staffordshire and 52s. 6·1d. in Somerset to 60s. 4·7d. in Kent and 60s. 10·1d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 231s. 11d. in Shropshire and 240s. 8d. in Lancashire and Cheshire to 285s. 10d. in South Derbyshire and 286s. 1d. in North Derbyshire.

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male workers 21 years of age and over in Great Britain during the third quarter of 1956 amounted to 58s. 5d. per man-shift worked and 272s. 6d. per week.

\* The Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) Regulations, 1956; S.I. 1956 No. 1656 (S. 76). H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d. including postage).





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### THE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT **SERVICE**, 1953-1956

The Report of the National Youth Employment Council on the work of the Youth Employment Service in the years 1953–1956 has been presented to the Minister of Labour and National Service and been presented to the Minister of Labour and National Service and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 8d. including postage). The function of the National Youth Employment Council, which has separate Advisory Committees for Scotland and Wales, is to advise the Minister of Labour and National Service on the administration of the Youth Employment Service, which is carried out by Education Authorities in about two-thirds of the country and by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in the other third. A brief summary of the contents of the Council's the other third. A brief summary of the contents of the Council's last Report, which covered the period 1950–1953, was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1954, page 41.

issue of this Gazette for February, 1954, page 41.

The Report notes that the Council's two previous Reports described in detail the main administrative changes and the new arrangements for establishing a comprehensive Youth Employment Service under the terms of the Employment and Training Act, 1948. It says that these arrangements were virtually completed and the main lines of policy in administering and developing the Service were already laid down when the present Council took office in April, 1953, and their term of office was, therefore, a period both of consolidation and development. The three years witnessed the growth and acceptance of a unified Youth Employment Service over the country as a whole. The value of the Service and the important part it has to play in our national life were increasingly recognised by employers, teachers, young persons and their parents. Figures given in the Report show that, in the three years under review, school-leavers given individual advice numbered 1,342,000, of whom nearly 711,000 were found their first jobs. The persistent shortage of workers since the end of the war meant that the employwhom nearly 711,000 were found their first jobs. The persistent shortage of workers since the end of the war meant that the employment situation was particularly favourable for young persons during these years. As a result of the shortage there was competition among employers for young workers, juvenile wage rates rose generally more than adult rates, and there was increased emphasis on training and welfare schemes. The Report contains a general review of the work of the Youth Employment Service during the three years ended 31st March, 1956, and chapters dealing with vocational guidance, the placing of young persons in employment and related matters, and the development of the Service in Scotland and Wales, including references to problems specially dealt with by the Council's two Advisory Committees. A final chapter discusses new developments and fresh problems facing the Youth Employment Service.

In discussing vocational guidance the Council emphasise that success in the giving of guidance depends on adequate knowledge of the boy or girl on the one hand and comprehensive, systematised knowledge of employment on the other. As the study of occupations must be a permanent and integral part of the Youth Employment Officer's work, the Council recommend that consideration should be given to the preparation of a further memorandum on the classification of occupations based on the results of job studies. During the period reviewed, the Report states, progress was made in developing the careers advisory service for older school-leavers but the quality of the service available was still very uneven over the country as a whole. The Council say that, now that the service for the 15-year-old leaver is well established, they hope that more attention will be given in all areas to improving the service for the older school leaver. the older school-leaver.

The placing of young persons in employment, the Report says, should be regarded as subsidiary to the main function of the Service of giving vocational guidance. Nevertheless, many young persons look to the Youth Employment Service for help in finding employment and the Council believe that it is in their interest to do so. About 40 per cent. of all the school-leavers in the three years 1953–1955 obtained their first jobs with the help of the Service, and, in addition of the schools their first jobs with the schools the schools their the schools the sch in addition, a large number of young persons wishing to change their jobs did so through the Service. The proportions of young persons entering different types of employment varied little in the three years 1953–1955 and were very similar to those of the preceding three years. In a section on apprenticeship and training the Report notes that, by the end of March, 1956, over 100 apprenticeship and training schemes had been introduced in various industries and several other schemes were under discussion. The Council were concerned, however, about the increasing difficulty of obtaining apprenticeships and other opportunities for systematic training in certain areas and industries. In the years immediately after the war employers were anxious to take all the apprentices they could get, but in recent years they have been more selective. The Council gave particular attention to the age of entry into apprenticeship. They urge that, in those industries which consider it impracticable to lower the minimum age of entry to the normal school-leaving age of 15 years, better use should be made of the time before entry age of 15 years, better use should be made of the time before entry to apprenticeship, and they recommend the provision of pre-apprenticeship courses to fill the gap. With regard to upper age-limits and the problem of the older boy in relation to apprenticeship, the Council note that most nationally agreed schemes make ship, the Council note that most nationally agreed schemes make some provision for late entrants but often advantage is not taken locally of the provision that exists. The Council believe that the problem of rigid upper age-limits for entry to apprenticeship can only be dealt with at the local level. In a reference to the Special Aptitudes Scheme (now re-named the Training Allowances Scheme, see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1956, page 336) the Council say that they are of the opinion that the Scheme, which enables boys and girls to take a course of training for a skilled occupation away from home, is of the greatest value in assisting talented young people to develop their capabilities.

In the chapter on new developments and fresh problems the

Report discusses co-operation with Approved Schools, the special needs of handicapped young persons, young persons outside the United Kingdom (e.g., children of members of H.M. Forces stationed overseas), National Service, and the problems arising from the increase in the number of school-leavers during the next seven or eight years. The number of school-leavers during the next seven or eight years. The number of young persons reaching the age of 15 will be at its lowest during 1956 (613,000) but will rise until there will be half as many again in 1962 (930,000). The Council were advised that, assuming there is little change in the national employment position in the next few years, these additional school-leavers should be able to find jobs and that there should be no increase in unemployment among young workers. It might, however, take longer for young persons to be absorbed into employment on leaving school and there might be some lengthening of the ment on leaving school and there might be some lengthening of the average period of unemployment on changing jobs. In addition, there might be greater difficulty in finding openings for the disabled and other handicapped young persons and less incentive for young workers generally to change their jobs. The possibility that the shortage of apprenticeships and other opportunities for training might become more acute is receiving the attention of the National Joint Advisory Council to the Minister of Labour and National Service. In the recent input the Council suggest that industry should Service. In the meantime the Council suggest that industry should use the opportunity of the next few years to build up its skilled labour force by increasing the intake of apprentices. Staffing needs of the Youth Employment Service in the light of the increase in numbers of school-leavers in the next few years are being examined

by the Education Authorities.

Appendices to the Report contain statistical Tables giving information on the advisory and placing work of the Youth Employment Service, the numbers of young persons entering employment in the different industry groups, unemployment among young persons, and cases dealt with under the Special Aptitudes Scheme. There is also a Table showing the numbers of young persons reaching the age of 15 in the period 1945–1968 and a list of industries which have established apprenticeship or training substrates.

### DISABLED PERSONS NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

The National Advisory Council on the Employment of the Disabled, established in 1944 under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, has been reconstituted by the Minister of Labour and National Service for a further period of three years ending 31st December, 1959. The Council was established to advise and assist the Minister in matters relating to the employment, undertaking of work on their own account, or training, of disabled persons (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1945, page 3).

The following is a list, subject to the filling of one vacancy, of the members who have been appointed by the Minister to the reconstituted Council:—Chairman: Sir Harold Wiles, K.B.E., C.B. Employers' representatives: Mr. E. M. Amphlett, C.B.E., M.C.; Dr. A. B. Badger, M.A., Ph.D.; Brigadier J. A. Barraclough, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; and Mr. I. R. Broad, M.B.E. Workers' representatives: Mr. C. Bartlett; Mr. T. Eccles, O.B.E., J.P.; Mr. A. L. Hill; Mr. G. H. Lowthian, M.B.E.; and Mr. G. Middleton, C.B.E. Other members: Mr. H. Adams Clarke; Sir Brunel Cohen, K.B.E.; Mr. E. DeAth, C.B.E., D.C.M.; Dr. J. J. R. Duthie, M.B., F.R.C.P.(E); Mr. P. N. G. Edge, D.S.C.; Alderman I. J. Hayward, J.P.; The Hon. J. Holland-Hibbert, J.P.; Dr. Maxwell Jones, C.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P.(E), D.P.M.; Brigadier J. A. Oliver, C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.; Mrs. I. Parsons; Sir Harry Platt, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.; Mr. J. C. Poole, C.B.E., M.C.; Mrs. A. G. Pym; Squadron Leader W. Simpson, O.B.E., D.F.C.; Dr. D. Stewart, M.D., F.R.C.P.(E); Lieutenant Commander G. W. Style, D.S.C., R.N.; Dr. R. R. Trail, C.B.E., M.C., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.; Air Chief-Commandant Dame Katherine Trefusis-Forbes, D.B.E.; Sir Reginald Watson-Jones, F.R.C.S.; and Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Woodward, O.B.E., D.L., J.P. The Secretary of the Council is Mr. J. L. Edwards, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Secretary of the Council is Mr. J. L. Edwards, Ministry of Labour

A list of the members of the Council as previously constituted was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1954 (page 8).

### CONTINUANCE OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION

On 29th November 1956. Her Majesty in Council made a

On 29th November, 1956, Her Majesty in Council made a number of Orders for the purpose of continuing certain emergency legislation in operation for a further period.

The Supplies and Services (Continuance) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1882) was made under section eight of the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945. Under this section, the Act, which was originally due to expire on 10th December, 1950, may be renewed annually. The date of expiry fixed by previous Orders (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1956, page 9) was 10th December, 1956, and the Order now made continues the Act for a further period of one year until 10th December, 1957. The main effect of the Order will be to keep in force a number of Defence Regulations which have effect under the Act, including the unrevoked parts of Nos. 55, 55AA, 58AA, and 59, all of which directly concern the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The Emergency Laws (Continuance) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1883) extends until 10th December, 1957, unless previously revoked, certain sections of the Emergency Laws (Transitional Provisions) Act, 1946, which are specified in Part I of the Schedule to the Order, and continues in force certain Defence Regulations specified in Part II of the Schedule. The Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Colonies, etc.) Order in Council, 1956

(S.I. 1956 No. 1887) provides for the continuance, until 10th December, 1957, of certain Defence Regulations having effect in December, 1957, of certain Defence Regulations having effect in specified colonies and other territories by order of the Governor of the territory. The Registered Designs (Extension of Period of Emergency) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1888) and the Patents (Extension of Period of Emergency) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1956 No. 1889) extend until 10th December, 1957, certain provisions of the Registered Designs Act, 1949, and the Patents Act, 1949.

An Explanatory Memorandum\* which was presented to Parliament in November, 1956, set out the position with regard to emergency legislation. Following the revocation during the last year of certain regulations and the expiry of certain others which have been superseded by new permanent legislation, 58 regulations would, the Memorandum said, still be left in force. Of these, 35 could be described as ancillary and formal provisions and the

could be described as ancillary and formal provisions and the other 23 comprised powers the continuance of which is essential. The revocation of most of the remaining regulations depended upon the speed at which they could be superseded by permanent legislation. Among regulations revoked during the year was Defence Regulation 58A, which conferred power to regulate the ent of workers by employers (see the issue of this GAZETTE

engagement of workers by employers (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1956, page 258).

Copies of the Orders referred to above can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net each (4d. including postage), with the exception of S.I. 1956 No. 1883 and S.I. 1956 No. 1887, which are price 3d. net each (5d. including postage).

### CONTINUANCE OF TEMPORARY **LEGISLATION**

The Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1956†, which received the Royal Assent on 20th December, provides for the continuance of certain Acts and of the enactments amending or affecting those Acts, in so far as they are in force and are temporary in their

Acts, in so far as they are in force and are temporary in their duration.

The Acts concerned are specified in the Schedule to the 1956 Act and include the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919, the Cotton Manufacturing Industry (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1934, the Population (Statistics) Act, 1938, the Education (Exemptions) (Scotland) Act, 1947, the Tenancy of Shops (Scotland) Act, 1949, and the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1951. These Acts were due to expire on 31st December, 1956, and are now continued, wholly or in part, until 31st December, 1957. The sections of the Cotton Manufacturing Industry (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1934, that are continued are those that make temporary provisions enabling the Minister of Labour and National Service to make an Order giving statutory effect to rates of wages agreed between representative organisations of employers and workers in the weaving section of the cotton manufacturing industry (see the issues of this GAZETTE for May, July and August, 1934, pages 157, 231 and 271).

Other Acts continued in force are the Rent of Furnished Houses Control (Scotland) Act, 1943, the Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act, 1946, and Part II of the Licensing Act, 1953. These Acts were due to expire on 31st March, 1957, and now continue in force until 31st March, 1958.

### DIGEST OF PNEUMOCONIOSIS **STATISTICS**

The Ministry of Fuel and Power have recently issued their Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics, 1955, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. net (3s. 2d. including postage).

The introduction to the Digest says that current increases in the number of men who are certified to be suffering from pneumoconiosis provide no guide to the present risks of contracting the disease. Pneumoconiosis is the result of many years of exposure to dust in the mining and quarrying industries and cases now being diagnosed are the product of dust conditions of many years ago, before the present arrangements for dust suppression were in operation. An outline is given in the Digest of the legislation relating to pneumoconiosis, together with an explanation of some of the terms used in the Tables of statistics. The statistics contained in the Digest have been obtained from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Coal Board.

in the Digest have been obtained from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Coal Board.

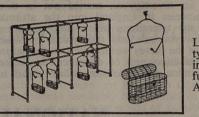
The Digest relates to the mining and quarrying industries and contains statistics for the year 1955 of the numbers of medical boardings and of diagnoses of pneumoconiosis under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, analysed, for each of the industries, according to the percentage assessment of disablement and according to age-groups. For coal mining, separate figures are given for each National Coal Board area, together with statistics of the employment of men suffering from pneumoconiosis. The Digest also contains figures of the numbers of certifications in 1955 under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925–1945, in respect of deaths and disablement in connection with compensation or benefit schemes relating to silicosis or pneumoconiosis. Other Tables in the Digest contain statistics of awards and cessations benefit schemes relating to silicosis or pneumoconiosis. Other Tables in the Digest contain statistics of awards and cessations during 1955 of disablement allowances granted under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, together with analyses by age and by industry of the number of allowances in force at 31st December, 1955. Figures are also given of death benefit awards made under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts and the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme.

\*Continuance of Emergency Legislation. Cmnd. 7. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (6d. including postage).

† 5 Eliz. 2. Ch. 4. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (6d. including postage).

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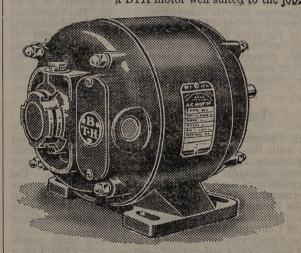
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### INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

### Electricity Supply (Hours, Safety and Welfare) (Revocation) Order, 1956

On 7th December the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Electricity Supply (Hours, Safety and Welfare) (Revocation) Order, 1956. The Order, which came into operation on 31st December, revoked the Electricity Supply (Hours, Safety and Welfare) Order, 1943.

Welfare) Order, 1943.

The Order now revoked was made under Regulation 59 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. It enabled women, by permission of the District Inspector of Factories, to be employed in electrical stations at certain times outside the limits imposed by the Factories Acts (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1943, page 23). The Order was brought into operation to meet war-time conditions and the need for it no longer exists today.

Copies of the Order now made (S.I. 1956 No. 1958) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (4d. including

### Report on a Study of Attitudes to **Factory Work**

The Medical Research Council have recently issued a Report entitled "A Study of Attitudes to Factory Work" (by S. Wyatt, D.Sc., and R. Marriott, M.Sc.), which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 10s. net (10s. 4d. including postage). The Report describes an investigation carried out in three large mass-production factories in England into the attitudes of the workers towards the operations which they performed at the bench or the conveyor belt and the system by which they were paid. The aim of the survey was to ascertain the nature, extent and causes of satisfaction and of discontent in factory communities and to determine the conditions which make for

stability and working efficiency. Most of the information collected was obtained by personal interview, each man being invited to answer the interviewer's questions as fully and frankly as he could and to indicate the strength of his views on each topic by reference to a five-point scale. This information was supplemented by interviews with charge-hands, supervisors and shop managers. The main findings of the investigation are presented in the Report, which is divided into two main sections, the first dealing with the worker's attitude to the job and the second with his attitude to group incentive payment systems. The first section contains a brief note on the types of work performed, a detailed analysis of the workers' attitudes to their work and of their reasons for liking or disliking it, a discussion of the results of the survey and a summary of the conclusions reached by the investigators. The second section contains a description of the systems of payment, followed by a detailed analysis and discussion of the workers' views on these systems and a summary of conclusions.

### Joint Standing Committee in Pottery Industry

On 11th December, 1956, a Joint Standing Committee on Safety, Health and Welfare in the Pottery Industry was set up in Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent. Members of the Committee are representatives of the British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation, the National Society of Pottery Workers, and H.M. Inspectorate of Factories. The Chairman is Miss K. Crundwell, H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories for the West Midland Division. The Committee is expected to consider such problems as the question of dust control and the need for safeguarding new machinery in the industry, and to keep under review the introduction of new processes and materials. The report of the current pilot health survey by the Factory Inspectorate of the pottery industry in Stoke-on-Trent, which is expected to be complete by the end of 1957, may reveal other problems appropriate for consideration.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE

### Report on Review of **Death Grant Conditions**

The National Insurance Advisory Committee were asked by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in January, 1955, "to review the conditions for payment of death grant under the National Insurance Acts, and the regulations relating thereto; and to report" (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1955,

National Insurance Acts, and the regulations relating thereto; and to report "(see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1955, page 11). The Committee's Report has been submitted to the Minister and published as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 33) by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d. including postage).

In their Report the Committee set out the existing provisions for the payment of death grant and then examine these provisions in detail and consider whether any change is desirable. The death grant, which is usually £20 for an adult and a smaller sum for a child's death, may be paid under the present provisions to a person who incurs, or intends to incur, appreciable expenses in connection with the funeral or with the purchase of mourning. The Committee found that, in general, the provisions have worked satisfactorily since they came into operation in July, 1949, and that almost all claims have related to straightforward cases. In a small minority of cases, however, difficulties have arisen, which, for example, have prevented payment of the death grant to a trade union or an employer who bears the funeral expenses and to certain executors. The settlement of multiple claims for the grant has also sometimes involved inconvenience to claimants and may occasionally under the existing provisions involve overpayment. These difficulties, involved inconvenience to claimants and may occasionally under the existing provisions involve overpayment. These difficulties, the Committee consider, could best be met by the provision of a straightforward payment on the death of a person satisfying the age and contribution conditions. They therefore recommend that a death grant should be payable on the death of any person who himself satisfied the contribution conditions or was the husband, wife or child of a person satisfying the contribution conditions, and that the grant should be paid under arrangements similar to those already in operation for the payment of arrears of other national insurance benefits outstanding at death. The Committee also recommend relaxing the time limits for claiming and obtaining payment of the grant and extending the cover of the grant to certain children who are at present excluded. A summary of the Committee's recommendations is contained in Part III of the Report. The recommendations are now being considered by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance.

### **Late Paid Contributions**

On 18th December the Minister of Pensions and National On 18th December the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1956, and the National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations, 1956. The preliminary drafts of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1956, page 407), and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 29.

The new Regulations extend the periods within which contributions in Class 2 (as a self-employed person) or in Class 3 (as a non-employed person) may, although paid late, count in certain cases for widow's benefit, retirement pension or death grant. In

the ordinary case the period is extended to six years from the end of the contribution year in which the contributions were due. This period of six years also applies, with suitable modifications, to certain special classes, *e.g.*, students and persons abroad.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1956 No. 2020 and S.I. 1956 No. 2021), price 3d. net each (5d. including postage), and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee, price 4d. net (6d. including postage), can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office.

### Sickness and Unemployment Benefits for Certain Widows

On 31st December the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Married Women) Amendment Regulations, 1956. The Regulations came into operation on 7th January. They add a new provision to the National Insurance (Married Women) Regulations, 1948, whereby a widow, on ceasing to be entitled to a widow's allowance or a widowed mother's allowance in certain circumstances, is deemed to satisfy the contribution conditions for unemployment is deemed to satisfy the contribution conditions for unemployment and sickness benefit and retirement pension as respects the minimum number of contributions required to have been paid since her entry into insurance. She is also granted certain credits of contributions counting for unemployment and sickness benefit, is treated as having paid certain contributions counting for the purpose of additional days of unemployment benefit and is relieved from the possibility of exhausting her right to sickness benefit. The transitory provisions of the Regulations provide for conferring similar rights on certain widows who were widowed before the Regulations came into effect on 7th January and were not entitled to widow's allowance.

on 7th January and were not entitled to widow's allowance.

The Regulations were made under the powers conferred on the Minister by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1956, page 297) and they have received the special Parliamentary approval required. The effect of the Regulations is that, after 7th January, 1957, widows who do not qualify for a permanent widow's benefit at the full rate will be covered for sickness and unemployment benefits when their widow's allowance or widowed mother's allowance ends. These provisions will replace the present arrangements for widow's pensions on grounds of ill-health, but pensions awarded before 7th January, 1957, will continue to be paid.

A special leaflet, N. 187, explaining the new Regulations can be

A special leaflet, N.I.87, explaining the new Regulations, can be obtained from any local Pensions and National Insurance Office or from any Employment Exchange. Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1956 No. 2108) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (6d. including postage).

### **New Provisions for Widows' Pensions**

On 31st December the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956 (Commencement) (No. 2) Order, 1956. This Order provides that the appointed day for the purposes of sub-section 5 of section 2 of the Act shall be 4th February, 1957. The effect of the Order is that from 4th

February a widow will be able to qualify for a widow's pension when her widowed mother's allowance ends if she is over 50 years of age and three years have elapsed since her marriage. The minimum age will remain at 40 for women widowed before 4th February, 1957.

This change is the last of the changes in widowhood benefits resulting from the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for February, 1956, page 48, and August, 1956, page 297).

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1956 No. 2107) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (4d. including postage).

### **Reciprocal Agreements on Social Security** with the German Federal Republic

Reciprocal agreements on social security between the United Kingdom and the German Federal Republic were signed in London on 18th December, 1956, by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, the Affairs, the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, the German Federal Minister of Labour, and the German Ambassador. In the United Kingdom the agreements apply to Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man. They will not come into effect until they have been ratified.

One of the agreements, covering unemployment insurance and assistance, will enable people who go from one of the countries to the other to have their records of employment and insurance contributions in both countries taken into account if they become unemployed and have to claim benefit in either country. The

other agreement covers all other National Insurance and Industrial Injuries benefits. It provides for insurance in both countries to be taken into account when a person claims benefit under the scheme of either country. Each country also undertakes to pay certain benefits in the other country to people who have qualified for them.

A Protocol on health services entitles people who go from the United Wingdom to Germany for ampliousers and extring growther.

United Kingdom to Germany for employment, and certain groups of national insurance beneficiaries, to take advantage of the German health services in return for the facilities available to Germans in this country

### Reciprocal Arrangements between the **United Kingdom and Malta**

On 29th November Her Majesty in Council made the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Malta) Order, 1956. The Order gives effect in England, Wales and Scotland to the Agreement on National Insurance made on 26th October, 1956, between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Malta, and modifies the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1956, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 to 1956, in their application to persons affected by that Agreement. The Agreement, which is reproduced in the Schedule to the Order, provides for reciprocal arrangements in applying the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries legislation of the United Kingdom and the corresponding legislation in Malta in the case of persons who go from the one territory to the other.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1956 No. 1897) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (8d. including postage).

### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### Report on 39th Session of International Labour Conference

The Minister of Labour and National Service has presented to Parliament the Report of the Delegates of the United Kingdom Government to the 39th Session of the International Labour Conference which was held in Geneva from 6th to 28th June, 1956. The Report has been published as a Command Paper.\*

The Government delegates were Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans,

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

In their general introductory remarks the delegates note that, despite some divergence of views on the problems arising from the participation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and

other Eastern European countries in the work of the International Labour Organisation, the work of the Conference proceeded in a reasonably calm atmosphere. The majority of the Employers' group voted against the decision of the Conference to appoint Eastern European employers to committees of the Conference as deputy members, but the decision once taken was accepted on both sides and the committees continued to work effectively on a

both sides and the committees continued to work effectively on a tripartite basis.

Reference is made in the Report to the independent fact-finding committee which the Governing Body of the International Labour Office set up in 1955 to enquire into the extent to which employers' and workers' organisations in Member States of the International Labour Organisation are independent of Government domination or control (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1955, page 130). The Committee's report has been under consideration by the Governing Body (see the issues of this GAZETTE for May and December, 1956, pages 179 and 446 respectively), but, because of the important questions at issue, it was also decided to set aside two days of the 39th Session of the Conference to an exchange of views on the report.

In a summary of the discussions on this subject, the present In a summary of the discussions on this subject, the present Report says that speakers from the Employers' Group maintained that the employers' representatives from Communist States were not employers within the meaning of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation but Government servants and that to admit them to participation in the work of the Conference was to infringe the tripartite principle. Equally, they argued, trade unions in those countries functioned only as a part of Government. In these conditions, the Organisation must choose between universality of membership and the maintenance of its tripartite structure. Other representatives pointed out that, as the Committee's report had shown, the relationship between Governments and organisations of employers and workers presented extremely wide variations and any line of demarcation to exclude those not free from some form of Government control or influence those not free from some form of Government control or influence

\*International Labour Conference, 39th Session, Geneva, 6th-28th June, 1956. Report by the Delegates of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Cmnd. 36. H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 3d. net (2s. 5d. including postage).

could only be arbitrary. The constitutional change advocated by the Employers' Group to exclude employers' and workers' representatives who were not free from Government domination and control would inevitably result either in limiting the membership and scope of the Organisation or possibly in transforming it into a purely inter-Governmental organisation. At the end of the debate the United Kingdom delegate, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, questioned the argument that the ideas of universality and tripartitism had become irreconcilable. Neither of these ideas had become so rigid that they were incapable of adaptation to changing circumstances and, if they were no longer appropriate, they, and not the Organisation, should be re-fashioned. Representatives of management could still make their own contribution to the Organisation even though the contributions of particular representatives might differ according to the industrial structure of their countries. He agreed that the equal balance of voting strength which the founders of the International Labour Organisation had intended for both employers and workers had been upset when which the foldiers of the international Labour Organisation had intended for both employers and workers had been upset when the employers' and workers' representatives from certain countries consistently voted with their Government representatives. The problem was fundamentally one of voting rights and thus the question at issue was a practical one which it was possible to tackle

The Report records the adoption by the Conference of a Recommendation on vocational training in agriculture, dealing with the objectives of vocational training, its nature and scope, the various methods of training, including apprenticeship, and national and international action in regard to training programmes. national and international action in regard to training programmes. The Conference also adopted a Recommendation on welfare facilities for workers covering feeding, rest, recreation and transport facilities and the management and financing of feeding and recreation facilities. There were first discussions, with a view to the adoption of international regulations in 1957, on forced labour, weekly rest in commerce and offices, and the living and working conditions of indigenous populations in independent countries.

conditions of indigenous populations in independent countries. The delegates' Report says that a feature of the Conference was the unusually large number of Resolutions that had been submitted. Some of these, the Report says, seemed designed mainly to provide opportunities for propaganda by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other Eastern European countries, but attempts to use the discussions of the Conference for propaganda purposes were generally ill-received and ineffective. A number of workers' delegates, including the workers' delegate of the United Kingdom, introduced a Resolution on automation. The Resolution, which was adopted unanimously by the Conference, recognised the profound impact of automation and other technological developments on all aspects of labour and social policy. It recommended various measures to be taken, nationally and internationally, to promote understanding of the implications of these developments and to facilitate orderly adjustment to them with the greatest possible benefit to all sections of the community.

The Report includes a summary of the speech made by the Minister of Labour and National Service, who attended the onference and spoke during the discussion on the Report of the Director-General.

The Conference was attended by tripartite observer delegations from eight British non-metropolitan territories, including, for the first time, representatives from the Federation of Malaya and from Trinidad. The Report says that the participation of observer delegations from non-metropolitan territories in the work of the Conference, which was both effective and well received, has now become an accepted feature of the Conference.

Appendices to the Report contain a list of the members of the United Kingdom delegation and the full text of the Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by the Conference.

### LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Common Labour Market for Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands

A Labour Treaty was signed by the Governments of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands on 7th June, 1956, instituting a common labour market. The Treaty, which applies only to the European territories of the Parties, provides that nationals of any of the Parties may offer or accept work in any occupation in private employment in the territory of one of the other Parties, without a labour permit or regard to the situation of the labour market in labour permit or regard to the situation of the labour market in the receiving country. (A Protocol to the Treaty provides that, for the time being, persons covered by contracts of employment as seafarers are excluded.) Persons regarded as undesirable from the point of view of public order, security or public health are also excluded. If, because of the state of the labour market, workers cannot be found employment in certain regions or in certain occupations, the Contracting Parties undertake to consult together for the purpose of adopting remedial measures. (A further Protocol states that this arrangement is an interim one which will eventually states that this arrangement is an interim one which will eventually disappear in a given time after the Treaty of Economic Union between the same Parties comes into force.)

Every effort is to be made to facilitate the speedy movement of man-power within the three countries so as to achieve a balanced labour market, and employment information is to be circulated. An effort will be made to introduce common methods of industrial classification. Moreover, administrative arrangements will be classification. Moreover, administrative arrangements will be made to facilitate the inward and outward transfer of workers and their families and their possessions. The wages and conditions of immigrant workers are to be the same as those of nationals of the receiving country. In the event of unemployment, they will enjoy the same right to unemployment benefit.

A Joint Consultative Committee is to be set up by the three Parties to supervise the implementation of the Treaty and to consider the revision or extension of its provisions.

The Treaty comes into force as soon as it is ratified by all three

### Labour Universities in Spain

In a speech made to workpeople in Seville, in the autumn of 1950, the Spanish Minister of Labour outlined a scheme for the establishment of a number of Labour Universities ("Universidades Laborales") in Spain. He explained that the title "University" had been applied to these institutions because the ancient term "Universitas" and the scheme of the plans studies. embraced precisely the overall conception of the plans, studies, grades and education of the labour world and included all persons who were capable of receiving training in the humanities, the trades and the techniques which identify them as men and as workers. These institutions, however, are not "universities" in the sense that the term is used in the United Kingdom. It would, perhaps, be more accurate to describe them as residential polytechnic colleges, but there is no close parallel between these institutions and those of other countries.

Work on the construction of the Labour Universities began, work on the construction of the Labour Only effects began, shortly after the Minister's speech was made, in Seville, Córdoba, Tarragona and Gijón. The cost of building, maintenance and operation of the Universities is met from funds provided by the "Montepios" and "Mutualidades Laborales" (Workers' Mutual Benefit Societies whose income is derived from a levy on wages. The Workers' Mutual Benefit Societies are under the control of the Ministry of Labour. The University lands and buildings are the property of the Societies.

In pursuance of a Government Order, published in January, 1955. a permanent Technical Council was set up, within the framework of the Workers' Mutual Benefit Societies Service, with the task of studying and drawing up educational programmes for the Labour Universities and acting in an advisory capacity to the Head of the Service in these matters.

Service in these matters.

On 12th July, 1956, a joint Order of the Ministries of National Education and Labour was issued to approve, provisionally, the Statutes of the Labour Universities. The Statutes are to remain in force for a period of two years and will then be reviewed in the light of the experience gained during that period. The preamble to the Order states that the functions and aims of these organisations are (a) the training, education and vocational guidance of working youths in the humanities, in the various trades and in the technical professions by means of graduated classes; (b) the enhancement of the social spirit and dignity of the adult worker and his technical and occupational advancement; (c) the raising of the cultural, social and productive level of the workers in the area in which each Labour and productive level of the workers in the area in which each Labour and productive level of the workers in the area in which each Labour University is located by means of special courses and campaigns; (d) the provision of facilities, through a system of scholarship grants, etc., in order that students who have proved themselves capable of deriving benefit from studies of a higher degree may gain entry to the technical colleges and regular universities which specialise in

Each Labour University is composed of a series of specialised institutions with graded courses of instruction. They each have, at least, one section devoted to vocational training, one section for technical training and occupational improvement, respectively. The University authorities may also set up Labour Institutes and Vocational Training Schools, in collaboration with local organisations or firms, from which suitable candidates may be chosen to undergo higher studies in the Universities. These centres will function as extra-mural non-residential establishments and can admit a certain number of students who are not members of Workers' Mutual Benefit Societies. The Labour Universities are also empowered to establish evening classes for the various types of studies designed particularly to

assist the adult worker to improve his trade or technical skills and

The Order states that, as an initial step, it has been decided to establish the four Labour Universities in Gijón, Córdoba, Seville and Tarragona. Provision is also made for the creation, in due course, of a special Labour University for the training of Spanish emigrants to Latin-American countries in the humanities, trades and technical subjects. Labour education for women is also envisaged, either in a University to be built for the purpose, or in separate sections of the existing Universities, the segregation of the sexes being insisted upon both during the course of studies and in the buildings occupied by the students within the University

Students may be allotted to any Labour University in Spain. rrespective of their normal place of residence. The number of students entering the Universities each year is determined by the Ministry of Labour, in consultation with the Technical Council. The preliminary quota is in excess of the actual number of places available in the Universities and is made up of students nominated by the Workers' Mutual Benefit Societies and those selected from other institutions. The quota is divided into two main groups. other institutions. The quota is divided into two main groups:

(a) students who wish to enter the University at the lowest grade; and (b) students who are able to give proof of having attained an educational level which fits them to be incorporated into one of the higher grades. In either case, the Workers' Mutual Benefit Society, or corresponding organisation, selects its nominees in the following order of priority: first, orphans of members of Workers' Mutual Benefit Societies; second, students from large families; and third, students whose parents have given meritorious service in the social sphere and have shown exemplary industry in their occupations. The selected students in group (a) above undergo an examination and successful candidates are admitted to the University. Those in group (b) are subjected to tests set by the University authorities to confirm their fitness to enter the University at a authorities to confirm their fitness to enter the University at a higher level. Both groups of students may sit for the examination or test on a second occasion, in the event of failure at the first attempt. Should they fail a second time, they are eliminated definitely. Students who enter the University from group (a) are classified by means of psycho-technical and educational tests to establish their vocational aptitudes and allotted to the appropriate section accordingly, while those in group (b) are placed in the vocational training or technical training sections for which their previous experience and studies have given them the necessary grounding.

The study of the humanities includes religious instruction; the development of pride of race and physical culture; and training in social behaviour and aesthetics. The English and French languages are also included in the syllabus.

Studies in the vocational training section are divided into two branches: agriculture and stockbreeding, and industry. The special agricultural and stockbreeding branch of studies is graded as follows: basic agricultural subjects, for students aged 10 to 14 years; agricultural worker grade studies, for students aged 14 to 16 years; at age 18 years, students may enter the School for Foremen; and specially suitable students may be entered for higher studies, consisting of two courses, to qualify for posts as estate managers or bailiffs. Studies in the agricultural branch are of a practical nature and are carried out on the farms attached to the Universities; this practical work is supplemented by lectures in basic theory. The industrial course of studies is graded as follows: pre-apprenticeship studies; apprenticeship; skilled worker grade; and master craftsman grade.

In the technical training section there are four grades of studies: labour baccalaureate; higher labour baccalaureate; labour graduate; and higher labour studies. Technological studies available to those students who pass tests proving their suitability to undergo higher labour studies include agriculture, metallurgy, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, textile and paper industries technology, building construction, foodstuffs technology, the organisation of production, maritime-fisheries technology, applied geology, ceramics, refractories, glass and enamel industries

ad plastics technology.

The Rector is the Head of the University and is the highest authority in disciplinary, teaching and cultural matters. He is appointed by the Minister of Labour, in consultation with the Minister of National Education, and must have had at least five years' teaching experience in State educational centres or recog private educational establishments of an intermediate or higher grade. Professors, teachers and instructors, under the terms of the Order, receive remuneration adequate to cover all their needs living accommodation for themselves and their families, where appropriate, within the University precincts, opportunities to travel in Spain and abroad to amplify their knowledge, social insurance benefits and accident compensation, etc. The teaching staff is selected by means of nation-wide open competition.

Students selected from the quotas of the Workers' Mutual Benefit Societies are given free board, education and clothing during their stay in the University. Places for boarders and day-students with scholarship grants who are nominated by official and private institutions are allotted on special terms fixed by regulations. All students are covered by existing social insurance schemes.

Earnings from products of the students' work in the University are divided into two equal parts. One half is to go towards the scholarship expenses of the student and the other half constitutes a reserve fund which is either handed to the student on leaving the University, to cover the initial expenses he will incur in his trade or occupation, or, if the University authorities so decide, used to cover the urgent needs of the student's family.

Each University has an Association of Ex-Students decigned to

Each University has an Association of Ex-Students designed to maintain a close connection between former students and the

University and to make them evangelists of the new spirit engendered in the University among their fellow workers.

The Universities have fully-equipped health services, a chapel, recreation rooms and sports fields, a central library and special libraries attached to each educational branch, a radio transmitter, the star abstraction of the special libraries attached to each educational branch, a radio transmitter, theatre, photography and cinematography departments, workshop and scientific laboratories. The four Universities already estab lished have all been inaugurated and a limited number of st lished have all been inaugurated and a limited number of students are undergoing training. The numbers will be increased to the full capacity as installations are completed. When completed, the Universities in Córdoba and Tarragona will accommodate 3,000 and 4,000 students, respectively, of which, in each case, one half will be boarders. The Labour University in Córdoba has a workshop building which is 288 metres long and 30 metres wide and houses a fitting shop, machine shop, building trades workshops, and shops for foundry work, boiler making, printing and motor-caracterized attentions.

The first women's Labour University is now under construction in Zamora. It will consist of thirteen buildings and will accommodate 1,000 girls, aged 8 to 18 years, of whom one half will be boarders. The subjects to be taught will include cutting, sewing and making-up workroom practice, agricultural training, the use of mechanical looms, cooking, etc.

### Management of Undertakings by the Workers in Yugoslavia

A new form of social organisation, developed in Yugoslavia during the war of 1939–1945 and the post-war period, brought about great changes in the economic life of the country. A major step in the introduction of the new economic system was the nationalisation of the major productive resources and the large economic undertakings and establishments. The Nationalisation of Private Undertakings Act of 1946 brought under State control all industries and undertakings of key importance to the national all industries and undertakings of key importance to the national economy. A supplementary Act of 1948 provided for the nationalisation of many undertakings of lesser importance, including wholesale and retail commercial establishments. Property under public ownership thus became by far the largest sector of the economy and comprised industry, transport, building undertakings, a large section of commerce, the larger farms, mining, municipal and other public services, banks and insurance companies and other public services, banks and insurance companies. In 1930 a policy of economic decentralisation was adopted by the Federal Government and a system of management by the workers was introduced, transferring the right and responsibility of administration of undertakings from the State to the workers and officials in

ese undertakings.

The Basic Law to introduce the system of managem publicly-owned undertakings and associations of undertakings by the personnel employed in them came into force on 5th July, 1950.

the personnel employed in them came into force on 5th July, 1950. The Law provides that in all publicly-owned undertakings the management shall be effected through two elected bodies, the Workers' Councils and the Management Committees, composed of members of the personnel employed in these undertakings.

Workers' Councils are elected for a period of one year at a time by a secret ballot in which all the workers and officials who have signed a contract of employment with the undertaking concerned take part. The Councils consist of from 15 to 120 members, according to the size of the undertaking. Where the undertaking according to the size of the undertaking. Where the undertaking has a staff of less than 30 workers and officials, the whole staff has a staff of less than 30 workers and officials, the whole staff constitutes the Workers' Council of that undertaking. Elections are carried out on the basis of a unified list of candidates put forward by the trade union branch or a specified number of workers and officials. Thus, in undertakings with a staff of up to 500 the list of candidates may be submitted by one-tenth of the number of workers and officials entitled to vote, and when the staff exceeds 500 the list may be submitted by a number of workers and officials equal to the number of members of the Workers' Council to be elected. The various departments and units of the undertaking must be proportionately represented among the signatories to the list. The lists of candidates must be published in the undertaking five days before the elections are due to take place. An election five days before the elections are due to take place. An election board, appointed by the trade union branch, is responsible for conducting the elections, designating the polling stations and appointing the polling officer. Candidates are elected by majority

The Workers' Council elects a chairman, from among its numbers, who must not be a member of the Management Committee. Meetings of the Workers' Council must be held at least once in every six weeks and are convened by the chairman at the request of the Management Committee, the trade union branch, one-third of the number of Council members or of the manager of the under

The Management Committee is elected by the Workers' Council from among its members and consists of from 3 to 11 members, including the manager who is an *ex-officio* member. Managers of undertakings are appointed and removed by the Workers' Council. The Workers' Council has power, also, to dissolve the Management Committee before the end of its normal term of office and to elect a new one. New Management Committees may not consist of more than one-third of the members who held office during the preceding term and no member may hold office for more than two years at a

The employment contract of a member of the Managemen Committee may not be terminated during his term of office, nor may he be transferred without his consent.

may he be transferred without his consent.

The manager of the undertaking is responsible for his administration to the Management Committee. He engages all workers and officials in the undertaking. He is, also, responsible for decisions relating to dismissals but workers or officials affected by such decisions may appeal to the Management Committee whose decision is final. The manager is responsible for the allocation of workers and officials to their various posts and duties. He concludes workers and officials to their various posts and duties. He concludes

contracts and allocates working capital under the economic plan on the basis of decisions made by the Management Committee and he represents the undertaking in its relations with the public authorities, individuals and bodies corporate.

The Workers' Council is responsible, in addition to electing the

The Workers' Council is responsible, in addition to electing the Management Committee and appointing and removing the manager, for a number of important tasks, e.g., approval of the plans and balance sheet of the undertaking; decisions in respect of the administration of the undertaking; examination and reporting on the reports of the Management Committee; and the distribution of the disposable part of the undertaking's net income. The right of the Workers' Council to decide upon the distribution of part of the profits is an important function of this organisation. The net income is divided into three parts: one goes to the State for the general needs of society and is expressed as a percentage of the wage fund which varies from industry to industry and even between one undertaking and another in the same industry; the second part is used by the undertaking for its investment needs; and the third part constitutes the wages fund for the payment of the workpeople. Frequently, as a result of increased production or higher prices, the wages fund at the disposal of the undertaking exceeds the amount required to cover the staff's basic wages. The Workers' Council is responsible for deciding to what use the surplus should be put including, among other things, payment of production bonuses, and, in case of a disagreement, the workpeople are consulted by means of a referendum. means of a referendum.

Management Committee consists of members elected by the The Management Committee consists of members elected by the Workers' Council from among the workers, technical and engineering personnel and other officials of the undertaking of whom at least three-quarters must be employed directly on production or in the basic economic activity of the undertaking. The Committee elects a chairman from among its members (the manager of the undertaking being ineligible), who prepares an agenda for each meeting in consultation with the manager. Members of the Committee continue to carry out their normal duties in the undertaking while they hold office and they receive no payment for their duties as Committee members, but they may claim compensation for any loss of normal wages incurred through the performance of for any loss of normal wages incurred through the performance of

The Management Committee is responsible for drafting the basic plans of the undertaking; issuing monthly operational plans; ensuring the proper functioning of the organisation; drafting plans for internal organisation and job classification; taking steps to improve productivity and the qualifications of workers and officials;

measures for the protection of workers, social insurances and the good management of the undertaking in general.

Meetings of the Workers' Council are attended by the manager and other members of the Management Committee who must answer any questions put to them by members of the Workers'

The Workers' Councils, Management Committees and Managers of associations of undertakings are elected by the staffs of the associated undertakings in proportion to their numerical strength. Workers' Councils of such associations consist of from 30 to 200 members and the Management Committees of from 5 to 15 members.

Elections in these cases are governed by a special law.

The official statistics relating to the Workers' Councils and Management Committees in Yugoslavia for the year 1954 showed that these bodies were in existence in 10,350 undertakings (5,324 with over 30 workers and 5,026 with between 7 and 29 workers); the total number of workers and officials was 1,308,533; the members of Workers' Councils numbered 201,296, the number of workers engaged directly in production being 154,645 (76·8 per cent.) and the number of other workers 46,651 (23·2 per cent.); and the number of women members of Workers' Councils was

### Earnings in the United States Machinery Industries, 1955-56

A summary of the results of a survey of earnings of production workers in non-electrical machinery manufacturing industries in the United States of America has been published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in an article in the August issue of *Monthly Labor Review*. The survey was carried out between November, 1955, and February 1956, in 21 investment machinery production areas. 21 important machinery production areas. It covered establishments manufacturing machine-tool accessories and employing eight or more workers and establishments producing other nonelectrical machinery and employing 21 or more workers. Of a total of about 1,670,000 workers, including 1,240,000 production workers, in the non-electrical machinery manufacturing industries in the United States, about two-fifths were employed in the 21 areas

The summary shows that during 1955 there was a rise of nearly five per cent. in the average straight-time hourly earnings of production workers in the non-electrical machinery manufacturing production workers in the non-electrical machinery manufacturing industries. (Straight-time earnings are earnings during normal working hours and exclude additional payments for overtime and for work at week-ends, and on holidays and late shifts.) This increase was higher than the increase during 1954 but about the same as that for 1953. Since January, 1945, average straight-time hourly earnings of production workers have increased by about 98 per cent. As in earlier years, the rise in hourly pay levels during 1955 varied considerably among the 21 areas, ranging from 1·1 per cent. to 8·4 per cent., but in a majority of the areas the increase was between four and six per cent. The extent of wage movement in 1955 also varied between skilled and unskilled occupations. For the 21 areas combined, average straight-time hourly earnings of the 21 areas combined, average straight-time hourly earnings of tool and die makers rose by 4.9 per cent. (or about 12 cents) and those of labourers handling materials by 3.6 per cent. (or about 6 cents). The greater percentage increase in earnings in 1955

for tool and die makers tended to widen the differential in pay levels between the two groups; the article says that such a widening occurred only once (in 1953) in the previous ten years.

The Table below shows, for the period November, 1955, to February, 1956, the average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles and New York City, and the range of the averages for the 21 areas included in the survey.

	Average Hourly Earnings										
Occupation	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles— Long Beach	New York City	21 Centres (Range)						
Assemblers, Class A B C	\$ 2·37 2·12 1·83	\$ 2.66 2.15 2.00	\$ 2·20 1·95 1·62	\$ 2·32 1·88 1·47	\$ 1.77-2.66 1.54-2.36 1.36-2.15						
Electricians, Maintenance Inspectors, Class A B C	2·57 2·33 2·07 1·80	2·73 2·65 2·20 2·05	2·57 2·31 2·03 1·73	2·38 2·37 1·99 1·70	1·91-2·73 1·97-2·65 1·77-2·23 1·66-2·05						
Machine Tool Operators, Production, Class A B C	2·43 2·14 1·86	2·89 2·21 2·00	2·32 2·00 1·77	2·30 1·93 1·59	1·89-2·89 1·61-2·22 1·39-2·16						
Machine Tool Operators, Toolroom	2.42	2.62	2.38	2.32	1.93-2.62						
Machinists, Production			2.41	2.35	1.88-2.41						
Tool and Die Makers— Jobbing Shops Others	3·00 2·68	3·15 2·80	2·65 2·55	2·53 2·61	2·23-3·15 2·10-2·80						
Welders, Hand, Class A	2·39 2·17	2·49 2·24	2·32 2·06	2·12 1·92	1.79-2.63						
Janitors, Porters, Cleaners	1.64	1.93	1.63	1.54	1.19-1.93						
Labourers, Material Handling	1.71	1.95	1.61	1.68	1 · 27 – 1 · 95						

About 19 per cent., or approximately 83,000, of the production workers covered by the survey were employed on late-shift working compared with 16 per cent. (68,000) at the time of the previous annual survey. The majority of these workers were employed on the second shift. Nearly all extra-shift workers received pay differentials over day-shift rates; the differential was usually 10 cents an hour or 10 per cent. over day-shift rates for both second-shift and third-shift workers. For the majority of production workers the scheduled working hours were 40 a week, but increases since the last survey were noted in 16 of the 21 areas in the proportion of workers employed on a working week of more than 40 hours. Nearly all the workers covered by the survey were eligible for paid public holidays, paid vacations, and some type of insurance or pension plan. Public holidays for which payment was made usually numbered at least six, and in ten of the areas the majority of workers received seven or more. The amount of vacation pay of workers received seven or more. The amount of vacation pay varied with the worker's length of service, but nearly all the production workers in the 21 areas were in establishments providing at least one week of vacation pay after one year's service. Four-fifths or more of the workers in all the 21 areas received at least two weeks' vacation pay after five years' service, and a large proportion of workers received three weeks' vacation with pay after 15 years' service. Among other supplementary benefits, life insurance, hospitalisation and surgical plans, financed wholly or in part by the employer, were available to about four-fifths or more of the workers in nearly all areas. Coverage under medical insurance plans providing complete or a partial payment of decical. insurance plans providing complete or partial payment of doctors' fees was shown by the survey to have increased substantially since the last survey of this item in 1953–54.

An article giving particulars of earnings in the machinery industries in 1954–55 was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1955 (page 392).

### Social Security in New Zealand in 1955-56

The seventeenth Annual Report of the Social Security Department of New Zealand has been presented in accordance with the Social Security Act, 1938. The Report gives an account, for the year ended 31st March, 1956, of the work of the Department in relation to unemployment, sickness and other social security benefits. Particulars are also given of the administration of war pensions and allowances, medical treatment for ex-servicemen, and other related matters.

matters.

New legislation which came into effect during the year under New legislation which came into effect during the year under review made a number of changes in the Social Security scheme. The Social Security Commission were given discretionary authority to grant an age benefit at the age of 55 to any unmarried female applicant who, by reason of physical or mental disability or for any other good and sufficient reason, is unable to take regular employment. The basic rates of widows' benefits and of age, invalids', miners', sickness, and unemployment benefits for unmarried persons were increased by £13 a year or 5s. a week. The authority of the Commission to disregard as income the earnings of any woman up to £78 a year from domestic employment in a private home was extended to certain other specified domestic or nursing employments, and provision was also made to disregard as income for benefit purposes up to £26 a year received by persons of 65 years of age or over from certain pensions and allowances.

The number of applications for unemployment benefit dealt with by the Social Security Department during the year ended 31st

March, 1956, was 109, of which 68 were granted and 41 declined The number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at 31st March, 1956, was five, compared with 19 a year earlier. Expenditure on unemployment benefit decreased by £1,413 during the year to £4,247. The average duration of unemployment benefits which ceased during the year was 8.8 weeks for males

and 9.7 weeks for females.

In cases of hardship the Social Security Commission may at their discretion grant emergency benefit to any person who is not qualified to receive any other cash benefit under the Act but who, because of age, physical or mental disability, or for any other reason, is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. The number of such benefits in payment at 31st March, 1956, was 2,989, compared with 2,201 at 31st March, 1955. The increase was due partly to the transfer from standard benefits to emergency benefits, at higher rates than the statutory rates for standard benefits, of persons suffering from tuberculosis. Expenditure on emergency benefits during the year 1955–56 amounted to £534,104; the figure for 1954–55 was £430,135. Assistance drawn from the Special Assistance Fund, established in November, 1951, may be granted to social security beneficiaries and others who have special commitments which cannot be met out of current income, have insufficient other means available, and where there is no possibility of their helping themselves. At 31st March, 1956, 3,521 continuing grants from the Special Assistance Fund were in force, compared with 3,229 a year earlier. Expenditure from the Fund in 1955–56 amounted to £163,334; in 1954–55 it was£135,162. Other cash benefits provided under the Social Security scheme include superannuation benefits payable without a means test at the age of 65, age benefits, which are subject to a means test at the age of 65, age benefits at 31st March, 1956, and the total amounts of benefits paid during the preceding twelve months, together with the corresponding figures for 31st March, 1955. and 9.7 weeks for females.

In cases of hardship the Social Security Commission may at

Benefit		TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	Numb Recipie 31st M	nts at	Amount of Benefit paid in 12 months ended 31st March			
		10.000	1956	1955	1956	1955		
Superannuation	**		80,832	78,173	7,771,406	£ 6,750,226		
Age		930	118,668	121,063	22,831,089	22,251,098		
Widows'			11,771	12,197	2,849,308	2,664,461		
Orphans'			290	300	30,688	28,899		
Family			308,558	298,370	18,860,866	18,179,099		
Invalids'			7,743	8,110	1,680,111	1,616,562		
Miners'			452	481	127,351	128,663		
Sickness			3,613	4,277	1,302,868	1,276,817		

In addition to the cash benefits referred to in the above Table, the Social Security Department granted medical, hospital, maternity, etc., benefits to the value of £15,547,154 during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1956.

the Social Security Department granted medical, hospital, maternity, etc., benefits to the value of £15,547,154 during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1956.

Since July, 1948, a comprehensive agreement has been in operation between New Zealand and Australia covering age, invalids', widows', family, unemployment and sickness benefits in New Zealand and the related Australian social service benefits. At 31st March, 1956, the number of reciprocal benefits in force in New Zealand under these arrangements was 424, compared with 473 a year earlier. Reciprocal arrangements between New Zealand and the United Kingdom relating to family benefits only (children's allowances) have been in operation since 1948, and were continued during the year under review. Negotiations for further reciprocal arrangements were, however, going on during the year, and the Report refers to the reciprocal agreement with the United Kingdom which came into operation on 1st April, 1956. The agreement covered a number of social service benefits, including, in New Zealand, superannuation, age, widows', invalids', orphans', unemployment and sickness benefits, and, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the corresponding retirement and widows' pensions, guardians' allowances, and unemployment and sickness benefits (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1956, page 11).

The total number of persons, including dependent wives and children, in respect of whom social security benefits were payable rose from 931,446 at the end of March, 1955, to 958,210 at the end of March, 1956, was £56,155,372, compared with £53,466,782 in the previous year. Of the total for 1955–56, £26,759,623, or 47-6 per cent., was paid without a means test, and £29,395,749, or 52-4 per cent., was paid without a means test, and £29,395,749, or 52-4 per cent., was paid without a means test, and £29,395,749, or 52-4 per cent., was paid without a means test, and £29,395,749, or 52-4 per cent., was paid without a means test, and £29,395,749, or 52-4 per cent., was paid without

### EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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### Employment\* in Great Britain in November

### **GENERAL SUMMARY**

The number in civil employment at the end of November was 23,050,000, which was 10,000 less than at the end of October. There was a seasonal increase in distribution, and seasonal decreases in agriculture, miscellaneous services (hotels, catering, etc.) and building.

The Employment Exchanges filled 127,000 vacancies in the four weeks ended 12th December. The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges but unfilled on 12th December was 279,000. This was 21,000 less than on 14th November and 103,000 less than a year previously

In the week ended 24th November there were 1,600,000 operatives on overtime in manufacturing establishments covered by returns, 230,000 more than in the week ended 25th August but 210,000 fewer than a year previously. The number working short-time in the same week was 73,000, which was 39,000 less than in August but 39,000 more than a year previously.

There were 297,000 persons registered as unemployed on 10th December, of whom 268,000 were wholly unemployed and 29,000 were temporarily stopped from work. Between 12th November and 10th December there was an increase of 32,000, made up of increases of 15,000 among the wholly unemployed and 17,000 among the temporarily stopped.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in December was 1·4 per cent., compared with 1·2 per cent. in November and 1·0 per cent. in December, 1955. There were 106,000 persons who had been unemployed more than eight weeks, 40 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

The strength of the Forces at the end of November was 775,000. It is estimated that the total working population at the end of November was 24,100,000, much the same as at the end of October.

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

					housands
T-1602   T-1802   4-5036 bids 9-361   8-504   5-536   9 9-361   1-365   1-362   1- 1-361   1-365   1-362   1- 5-25   7-365   1-365   1- 5-25   7-365   1-365   1-	End- Nov., 1955	End- Sept., 1956	End- Oct., 1956	End- Nov., 1956	Change during Nov., 1956
Number in Civil Employment Men	23,136 15,238 7,898	23,084 15,272 7,812	23,063‡ 15,259‡ 7,804	23,052 15,239 7,813	- 11 - 20 + 9
Wholly Unemployed§	210	230	247	266	+ 19
Temporarily Stopped§ Total Registered Unemployed§	10 220	18 248	13 260	14 280	+ 1 + 20
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men Women	783 765 18	780 764 16	779 763 16	775 759 16	- 4 4
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment	6	6	6	6	
Total Working Population† Men Women	24,135 16,145 7,990	24,100 16,190 7,910	24,095‡ 16,185‡ 7,910	24,099 16,179 7,920	+ 4 - 6 + 10

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

Revised figure.

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

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

Industry or Service	End- Nov., 1955	End- Sept., 1956	End- Oct., 1956	End- Nov., 1956	Change during Nov., 1956
Basic Industries Mining and Quarrying	857	861	860	860	
(Wage-earners on Colliery	637	001	800	800	
Books)	(699)	(703)	(702)	(702)	()
Gas, Electricity and Water	379	377	377	378	+ 1
Transport and Communication Agriculture and Fishing	1,703 1,022	1,724 1,052	1,718	1,714	- 4 - 20
Agriculture and I isning	1,022	1,052	1,022	1,002	- 20
Number in Basic Industries	3,961	4,014	3,977	3,954	- 23
Manufacturing Industries					
Chemicals and Allied Trades	529	530	530	530	
Metal Manufacture	582	581	582	583	+ 1
Vehicles Engineering, Metal Goods and	1,254	1,221	1,220	1,217	- 3
Precision Instruments	2.825	2.799	2,804	2,808	+ 4
Textiles	954	929	931	934*	+ 3
Clothing (inc. footwear)	677	672	671	670	- 1
Food, Drink and Tobacco	938	935	939	934	- 5 - 2
Other Manufactures	1,625	1,587	1,588	1,586	- 2
Number in Manufacturing			THE REAL PROPERTY.	100 per - 012 - 1	
Industries	9,384	9,254	9,265	9,262	- 3
Building and Contracting	1,489	1,516	1,518†	1,507	- 11
Distributive Trades	2,908	2,860	2,877	2,916	+ 39
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services Public Administration—	4,108	4,149	4,135	4,122	- 13
National Government Service	560	557	557	557	
Local Government Service	726	734	734	734	
Total in Civil Employment	23,136	23,084	23,063†	23,052	- 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 November, 1955, and September, October and November, 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.

Industries.

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

\* Cotton-251,000. Wool-208,000. Other textiles-475,000.

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

		8/	Scotte	Thousands	) Institu							
Industry	County C 1	Ma	in the between	P. I	T. 1	Fem	1	T-d	T-4	То	latin (kg)	orenie ac
tanil Acc. Macapiosed	End- Nov., 1955	End- Sept., 1956	End- Oct., 1956	End- Nov., 1956	End- Nov., 1955	End- Sept., 1956	End- Oct., 1956	End- Nov., 1956	End- Nov., 1955	End- Sept., 1956	End- Oct., 1956	End- Nov., 1956
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	762.2	765 · 4	764.3	765 · 1	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	778.0	781 · 2	780 · 1	780.9
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	261·7 75·5 33·6	258·2 74·4 31·6	256·9 74·2 31·6	256·6 74·0 31·5	86·5 8·8 43·3	80·1 8·9 38·7	79·8 8·8 38·7	79·7 8·8 38·5	348·2 84·3 76·9	338·3 83·3 70·3	336·7 83·0 70·3	336·3 82·8 70·0
Glass (other than containers)	34·8 21·2 14·5 82·1	34·4 21·6 14·6 81·6	34·3 21·6 14·6 80·6	34·4 21·6 14·6 80·5	13·9 6·4 1·3 12·8	13·1 6·0 1·3 12·1	13·0 6·0 1·3 12·0	13·0 6·0 1·3 12·1	48·7 27·6 15·8 94·9	47.5 27.6. 15.9 93.7	47·3 27·6 15·9 92·6	47·4 27·6 15·9 92·6
Chemicals and Allied Trades	373·4 20·1 178·7	376·8 21·2 181·6	376·6 21·2 181·5	376·9 21·0 182·0	153·0 0·6 48·1	151·2 0·6 49·3	151·1 0·6 49·4	150·6 0·6 49·3	526·4 20·7 226·8	528·0 21·8 230·9	527·7 21·8 230·9	527·5 21·6 231·3
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc	26·2 32·8 29·2 29·8	26·2 31·6 29·7 29·2	26·2 31·4 29·6 29·2	26·1 31·3 29·6 29·1	36·2 20·0 12·6 20·5	35·5 18·8 12·8 19·6	35.6 18.6 12.7 19.5	35·6 18·4 12·6 19·3	62·4 52·8 41·8 50·3	61·7 50·4 42·5 48·8	61·8 50·0 42·3 48·7	61·7 49·7 42·2 48·4
Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	31·4 25·2 509·7	32·2 25·1 510·6	32·3 25·2 512·3	32·4 25·4 512·7	6.5 8.5 70.8	6·4 8·2 69·1	6·4 8·3 69·1	6.5 8.3 69.2	37·9 33·7 580·5	38·6 33·3 579·7	38·7 33·5 581·4	38·9 33·7 581·9
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries	21·0 206·6 110·6	21·9 211·0 105·9	21·9 212·2 105·9	21·9 212·9 105·5	0·5 19·1 17·2	0·5 19·4 16·2	0·5 19·6 16·2	0·5 19·6 16·2 1·9	21·5 225·7 127·8 13·9	22·4 230·4 122·1	22·4 231·8 122·1	22·4 232·5 121·7 14·1
Tinplate Manufacture	12·0 20·5 42·1 96·9	12·5 20·7 44·3 94·3	12·6 20·8 44·1 94·8	12·2 20·9 44·3 95·0	1·9 1·3 8·7 22·1	2·0 1·3 8·7 21·0	2·0 1·3 8·6 20·9	1·3 8·7 21·0	21·8 50·8 119·0	14·5 22·0 53·0 115·3	14·6 22·1 52·7 115·7	22·2 53·0 116·0
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	1,620·9 201·0 76·7	1,633·2 203·8 76·4	1,637·3 206·0 76·4	1,639·5 205·7 76·4	490·1 8·7 4·5	465·4 9·0 4·4	467·1 9·0 4·4	467·8 9·0 4·4	2,111·0 209·7 81·2	2,098·6 212·8 80·8	2,104·4 215·0 80·8	2,107·3 214·7 80·8
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines	36·4 28·7 94·1 24·3	34·5 29·0 96·2 24·9	34·2 28·9 96·6 24·9	33·9 29·1 96·6 24·8	5·8 3·0 22·3 3·8	5·7 3·0 22·3 3·8	5·7 3·0 22·4 3·8	5·7 3·0 22·4 3·8	42·2 31·7 116·4 28·1	40·2 32·0 118·5 28·7	39·9 31·9 119·0 28·7	39·6 32·1 119·0 28·6
Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms	54·3 50·2 77·8 542·5	52·3 48·4 79·8 552·7	51·4 48·4 80·3 553·1	51·2 48·4 80·3 553·6	9·5 14·8 7·0 128·4	9·4 13·8 7·1 128·3	9·2 13·8 7·1 128·2	9·2 13·7 7·1 127·7	63·8 65·0 84·8 670·9	61·7 62·2 86·9 681·0	60·6 62·2 87·4 681·3	60·4 62·1 87·4 681·3
Electrical Machinery	141 · 8 42 · 0 34 · 3 75 · 9	146·9 41·4 35·6 72·0	147·7 41·5 35·7 72·6	148·3 41·6 35·9 73·5	50·5 23·7 23·0 71·8	49·2 23·1 24·6 60·5	49·1 23·0 24·6 62·6	49·0 23·0 24·7 63·4	192·3 65·7 57·3 147·7	196·1 64·5 60·2 132·5	196·8 64·5 60·3 135·2	197·3 64·6 60·6 136·9
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	25·7 11·7 103·5	24·2 11·1 104·0	24·2 11·1 104·3	24·4 11·2 104·6	29·8 9·1 74·4	24·2 8·9 68·1	24·2 8·8 68·2	24·3 9·2 68·2	55·5 20·8 177·9	48·4 20·0 172·1	48·4 19·9 172·5	48·7 20·4 172·8
Vehicles	1,035 · 4 289 · 8 246 · 7 212 · 3	1,010·7 264·0 247·7 220·8	1,009·5 263·2 247·0 221·0	1,007·0 261·7 245·5 221·6	184·9 48·3 41·3 35·4	176·4 43·5 43·0 36·5	176·2 43·1 43·0 36·6	175·9 42·8 42·8 36·7	1,220·3 338·1 288·0 247·7	1,187·1 307·5 290·7 257·3	1,185·7 306·3 290·0 257·6	1,182 · 9 304 · 5 288 · 3 258 · 3
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages	130.7	122·5 70·7	122·4 70·8	122·3 70·9	48.1	41.8	41.9	42·0 4·7	178·8 76·1	164·3 75·4	164·3 75·5	164·3 75·6
and Wagons and Trams	79.7	80·3 4·7	80.4	80·3 4·7	4.1 2.9	4·1 2·8	4·1 2·8	4·1 2·8	83·8 7·8	84.4 7.5	84.5	84·4 7·5
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	330·1 26·9 24·5 34·6	329·4 26·5 24·9 35·2	329·5 26·4 24·8 35·3	330·4 26·4 25·0 35·4	196·7 19·4 19·6 5·8	185 · 4 18 · 1 18 · 7 5 · 8	184·9 18·0 18·6 5·8	184·7 18·0 18·5 5·8	526·8 46·3 44·1 40·4	514·8 44·6 43·6 41·0	514·4 44·4 43·4 41·1	515·1 44·4 43·5 41·2
Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	30·1 27·9 32·2 153·9	30·3 27·4 32·0 153·1	30·2 27·6 32·1 153·1	30·2 27·7 32·1 153·6	10·9 34·0 18·9 88·1	10·5 31·1 17·8 83·4	10·4 31·5 17·7 82·9	10·5 31·6 17·6 82·7	41·0 61·9 51·1 242·0	40·8 58·5 49·8 236·5	40·6 59·1 49·8 236·0	40·7 59·3 49·7 236·3
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	90·1 57·6 9·6	90·6 59·0 9·1	90·6 59·0 9·1	90·8 59·2 9·1	58·4 33·1 8·9	55·8 32·9 7·6	55·9 32·9 7·6	56·0 33·2 7·5	148·5 90·7 18·5	146·4 91·9 16·7	146·5 91·9 16·7	146·8 92·4 16·6
Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments		15·3 7·2 390·4	15·3 7·2 390·7	15·3 7·2 391·2	14·2 2·2 545·7	13·2 2·1 529·8	13·3 2·1 531·0	13·2 2·1 533·5	29·6 9·7 945·1	28·5 9·3 920·2	28·6 9·3 921·7	28·5 9·3 924·7
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc	50·5 37·6 91·4	49·0 35·5 90·2	49·1 35·5 90·3	49·1 35·6 90·4	96·1 74·6 116·5	93·6 69·8 114·1	93·8 70·0 114·4	94·9 70·3 114·7	146·6 112·2 207·9 39·3	142·6 105·3 204·3 39·3	142·9 105·5 204·7 38·7	144 · 0 105 · 9 205 · 1 38 · 7
Woollen and Worsted	29·2 21·8 4·2 8·8	28·9 21·4 3·6 8·3	28·5 21·3 3·6 8·4	28·5 21·3 3·6 8·6	10·1 31·0 6·6 11·0	10·4 29·4 6·2 10·0	10·2 29·2 6·2 10·2	10·2 29·2 6·3 10·4	52·8 10·8 19·8	50·8 9·8 18·3	50·5 9·8 18·6	50·5 9·9 19·0
Rope, Twine and Net	5.6 35.3 4.7 14.8	5·6 35·1 4·6 14·5	5·6 35·0 4·6 14·7	5·5 35·1 4·6 15·0	9·4 89·9 5·8 15·1	8·5 91·0 5·4 14·1	8·6 91·2 5·4 14·2	8·6 91·4 5·4 14·4	15·0 125·2 10·5 29·9	14·1 126·1 10·0 28·6	14·2 126·2 10·0 28·9	14·1 126·5 10·0 29·4
Carpets	7·1 9·1 59·4 19·9	7·1 8·9 58·3 19·4	7·1 8·9 58·6 19·5	7·1 8·8 58·5 19·5	15·7 21·1 29·9 12·9	15·5 19·7 29·5 12·6	15·5 19·8 29·6 12·7	15·5 19·8 29·7 12·7	22·8 30·2 89·3 32·8	22.6 28.6 87.8 32.0		22 · 6 28 · 6 88 · 2 32 · 2
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods	41·2 27·6 8·9 4·7	39·1 25·9 8·4	39·2 25·9 8·5	39·3 25·9 8·6	30·5 8·1 17·1 5·3	28·7 7·5 16·0 5·2	28·9 7·5 16·2 5·2	28·8 7·5 16·2 5·1	71·7 35·7 26·0 10·0	67·8 33·4 24·4 10·0	68·1 33·4 24·7 10·0	68·1 33·4 24·8 9·9
Clothing	178.9	4·8 177·2 69·9	4·8 177·3 69·8	4·8 177·5 69·7	450·3 194·8	446·9 189·8	445·9 189·6	444·4 189·4	629·2 265·8	624·1 259·7	623·2 259·4	621 · 9 259 · 1
Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	10·2 8·6 6·9 9·0	10·2 8·8 6·6 8·8	10·3 8·8 6·5 8·8	10·4 8·9 6·5 8·7	78·5 66·0 12·5 33·4	79·7 67·2 11·6 32·9	79·1 67·0 11·5 32·8	78·0 67·0 11·5 32·5	88·7 74·6 19·4 42·4	18.2	18·0 41·6	88 · 4 75 · 9 18 · 0 41 · 2
Repair of Boots and Shoes	15.5	57·4 15·5 496·6	57·6 15·5	57·7 15·6	61·4 3·7 420·1	3.8	62·1 3·8 418·1	62·1 3·9 413·0	119·1 19·2 914·2	119·3 19·3 911·4	119·7 19·3 915·6	119·8 19·5 910·1
Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products	31·8 103·6 21·4 26·5	31·2 105·5 21·3 26·8	31·4 104·6 21·5 26·8	31·1 104·1 21·4 26·8	8·5 82·4 48·1 19·0	8·3 83·7 47·3 19·6	8·2 82·8 48·0 19·9	8·2 82·9 45·6 19·9	186.0	39·5 189·2 68·6	39·6 187·4 69·5	39·3 187·0 67·0 46·3
Milk Products	43·2 17·5 42·9	44·9 16·0 42·5	44·4 17·1 43·0	44·3 17·2 43·1	17·8 5·2 79·5	18·4 5·0 79·1	18·1 5·2 81·2	18·0 5·3 79·1	61·0 22·7 122·4	63·3 21·0 121·6	62·5 22·3 124·2	62 · 3 22 · 3 122 · 3
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting	24·2 47·1 68·5 19·3	24·8 46·6 69·0 19·2	25·1 46·7 68·9 19·3	24·8 47·2 69·2 19·5	54·1 34·9 17·6 14·8	49·9 33·6 17·6 14·0	50·8 33·9 17·6 14·2	49·9 33·9 17·8 14·3	86·1 34·1	74·7 80·2 86·6 33·2	33.5	74 · 7 81 · 1 87 · 0 33 · 8
Other Drink Industries	29·2 18·9	30·2 18·6	30·0 18·7	29·7 18·7	15·7 22·5	16·1 22·2	15·6 22·6	15·4 22·7	44.9			45 · 1

# Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis-continued

			(	Thousands	)							
to be been a second to the second as the sec	es edd s	Ma	ales			Fen	nales	GRE	ACON YMA Total			
Industry	End-	End-	End-	End-								
	Nov.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Nov.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Nov.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Nov.,
	1955	1956	1956	1956	1955	1956	1956	1956	1955	1956	1956	1956
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	240·5	229·3	229·7	230·1	66·0	62·8	63·5	63·8	306·5	292·1	293·2	293·9
	83·1	80·0	79·7	79·9	12·7	12·1	12·2	12·3	95·8	92·1	91·9	92·2
	101·5	93·9	94·7	94·9	36·8	35·0	35·4	35·5	138·3	128·9	130·1	130·4
	19·2	19·8	19·8	19·4	3·4	3·3	3·4	3·4	22·6	23·1	23·2	22·8
	21·2	20·4	20·3	20·5	7·3	6·9	7·1	7·1	28·5	27·3	27·4	27·6
	15·5	15·2	15·2	15·4	5·8	5·5	5·4	5·5	21·3	20·7	20·6	20·9
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	355·9	362·0	362·0	362·4	207·7	205·5	205·0	204·0	563·6	567·5	567·0	566·4
	70·4	71·1	71·2	71·4	20·4	20·3	20·2	20·0	90·8	91·4	91·4	91·4
	4·7	4·7	4·7	4·7	3·0	2·3	2·3	2·3	7·7	7·0	7·0	7·0
	21·0	20·8	20·9	21·0	33·1	31·7	31·8	31·6	54·1	52·5	52·7	52·6
	19·4	19·7	19·8	19·8	29·6	29·3	29·2	29·0	49·0	49·0	49·0	48·8
	95·4	98·6	98·2	98·2	23·8	24·1	24·2	24·2	119·2	122·7	122·4	122·4
	145·0	147·1	147·2	147·3	97·8	97·8	97·3	96·9	242·8	244·9	244·5	244·2
Other Manufacturing Industries	169·1	162·3	162·8	163·1	123·2	115.5	116·4	115·8	292·3	277·8	279·2	278·9
	81·5	76·0	76·3	76·8	40·4	36.6	36·7	36·7	121·9	112·6	113·0	113·5
	13·7	13·1	13·2	13·3	3·9	3.7	3·8	3·8	17·6	16·8	17·0	17·1
	8·2	7·9	7·9	7·9	8·8	8.0	8·0	8·1	17·0	15·9	15·9	16·0
	11·6	11·5	11·4	11·4	21·1	20.6	20·9	20·5	32·7	32·1	32·3	31·9
	4·2	4·2	4·2	4·2	6·7	6.3	6·4	6·4	10·9	10·5	10·6	10·6
	7·1	7·1	7·1	6·8	2·2	2.2	2·2	2·1	9·3	9·3	9·3	8·9
	42·8	42·5	42·7	42·7	40·1	38.1	38·4	38·2	82·9	80·6	81·1	80·9
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	6,100 · 4	6,066 · 4	6,071 · 9	6,074 · 6	3,083 · 9	2,987-4	2,992.9	2,987 · 2	9,184.3	9,053 · 8	9,064.8	9,061 · 8
Building and Contracting  Building and Civil Engineering Contracting  Electric Wiring and Contracting	1,301·7	1,328·7	1,330·7	1,319·7	51·2	51·2	51·2	51·2	1,352·9	1,379·9	1,381 · 9	1,370 · 9
	1,232·2	1,255·6	1,258·4	1,246·9	42·9	42·9	42·9	42·9	1,275·1	1,298·5	1,301 · 3	1,289 · 8
	69·5	73·1	72·3	72·8	8·3	8·3	8·3	8·3	77·8	81·4	80 · 6	81 · 1
Gas, Electricity and Water	338·5	336·4	336·4	337·1	40·3	41·1	40·9	41·0	378·8	377·5	377·3	378·1
	128·5	125·0	125·0	125·6	14·4	14·6	14·4	14·4	142·9	139·6	139·4	140·0
	177·0	177·8	177·9	178·0	23·9	24·5	24·5	24·6	200·9	202·3	202·4	202·6
	33·0	33·6	33·5	33·5	2·0	2·0	2·0	2·0	35·0	35·6	35·5	35·5
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport	199·5	203·2	201·9	201·0	53·7	54·9	54·7	54·5	253·2	258·1	256·6	255·5
	18·8	20·7	18·9	18·4	2·2	2·4	2·3	2·2	21·0	23·1	21·2	20·6
Distributive Trades	1,154.5	1,149 · 2	1,150 · 5	1,155 · 7	1,274 · 7	1,231 . 9	1,247 · 1	1,281 · 2	2,429 · 2	2,381 · 1	2,397.6	2,436.9
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	120·7	119·0	119·8	121·0	35·8	36·9	37·0	37·0	156·5	155.9	156·8	158·0
	74·4	73·6	73·9	74·5	28·9	28·7	29·0	29·3	103·3	102.3	102·9	103·8
	128·2	127·5	127·2	127·3	61·0	60·8	61·8	61·7	189·2	188.3	189·0	189·0
	293·7	296·5	295·5	295·9	314·1	321·1	319·8	323·4	607·8	617.6	615·3	619·3
	166·3	166·9	167·7	167·8	112·3	110·2	110·9	114·0	278·6	277.1	278·6	281·8
	350·9	346·4	347·2	350·0	683·8	635·1	649·1	675·8	1,034·7	981.5	996·3	1,025·8
	20·3	19·3	19·2	19·2	38·8	39·1	39·5	40·0	59·1	58.4	58·7	59·2
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	58·3	57·2	56·9	56·3	75·2	73·1	73·0	72·7	133·5	130·3	129·9	129·0
	35·6	37·5	36·3	36·3	42·3	50·9	47·8	45·8	77·9	88·4	84·1	82·1
	168·7	175·7	173·7	171·6	494·6	502·6	494·0	483·5	663·3	678·3	667·7	655·1
	29·5	29·7	29·6	29·5	103·6	103·8	103·3	102·8	133·1	133·5	132·9	132·3
	10·2	10·5	10·4	10·4	31·2	32·4	31·8	31·3	41·4	42·9	42·2	41·7

### SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from all employers in manufacturing industries with 100 or more employees and one quarter of the employers in those industries with 11–99 employees, and once a quarter the regular monthly figures for all manufacturing industries, other than shipbuilding and ship repairing, are supplemented by particulars about shortime and overtime. These additional particulars relate to operatives

### Operatives on Short-time or Overtime in week ended 24th November, 1956

		Or	peratives on Short	t-time	Operati w	ves (excluding ma vorkers) on Overt	nintenance ime
Industry	Estimated total number of operatives (000's)	Number (000's)	Aggregate number of hours lost owing to short-time (000's)	Average number of hours lost	Number (000's)	Aggregate number of hours of overtime (000's)	Average number of hours of overtime worked
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles) Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Iron and Steel Tubes Iron and Steel Tubes Iron and Electrical Goods Non-Ferrous Metals, Smelting, Rolling, etc. Engineering and Electrical Goods Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc. Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Parts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Carpets Textile Finishing, etc. Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear) Tailoring Hats, Caps, and Millinery Manufacture of Boots and Shoes Rood, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Furniture and Upholstery Paper and Printing Rubber	255·9 57·7 301·1 453·2 178·4 93·4 38·2 88·9 1,217·3 775·9 441·4 680·9 226·2 159·2 122·8 370·2 90·9 750·5 122·6 90·9 172·3 102·0 24·2 70·5 446·5 446·2 181·1 12·3 100·2 579·1 201·2 87·0 368·2 73·8 147·3 188·1 79·5	5·1 4·8 0·5 5·2 0·5 2·4 0·3 1·0 5·9 2·6 3·3 18·6 16·1 2·5 4·9 0·2 10·9 1·7 1·2 0·9 3·9 0·3 1·0 1·1 1·1 1·2 1·3 1·3 1·3 1·3 1·3 1·3 1·3 1·3	46·3 42·8 4·1 43·2 5·0 20·7 2·7 8·3 46·9 24·5 22·4 155·9 136·2 19·5 44·7 1·6 122·6 18·7 15·6 10·6 41·6 2·9 9·5 3·8 103·1 37·0 14·8 25·5 19·2 32·8 30·6 20·0 12·1 75·3 10·8	9 8 1 2 1 8 2 1 8 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	67·9 6·8 63·9 112·6 32·4 33·6 14·4 26·9 485·2 346·5 138·7 200·2 45·9 66·2 33·3 108·8 25·0 110·1 5·1 3·2 43·2 9·1 3·4 24·0 8·9 25·6 12·2 0·5 6·9 166·6 55·1 21·5 117·2 20·2 50·5 55·4 26·4	578·1 47·7 609·6 1,000·9 336·5 272·1 128·4 212·5 3,970·2 2,884·3 1,085·9 1,530·6 329·2 570·3 225·5 854·8 152·4 834·5 35·3 23·3 348·0 44·7 24·3 198·6 61·6 121·1 63·6 2·9 27·0 1,314·4 369·3 311·5 854·6 195·5 348·0 441·5 209·8	8½ 7 9½ 9 10½ 8 8 8 8 8 7½ 7 7 8 6 7½ 7 8 6 7½ 7 8 6 7½ 7 8 8 6 7½ 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,949 · 3	72.9	659 · 5	9	1,602 · 5	12,693 · 6	8

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### Unemployment at 10th December, 1956

### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th November and 10th December, 1956, were as follows:—

294-5-293-9	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
12th November	162,071	5,446	91,486	5,575	264,578
10th December	194,573	5,090	92,179	5,105	296,947
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	+ 32,502	- 356	+ 693	- 470	+ 32,369

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as un-employed at 10th December represented 1·4 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 12th November was 1.2.

An analysis of the figures for 10th December according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

	Wholly U	Jnemployed	l (including	Casuals)		
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks		Total	Tempor- arily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over	49,886	49,366	72,784	172,036	22,537	194,573
Boys under 18 Women 18 and over	2,770	1,522 33,056	32,033	4,941 85,986	6,193	5,090 92,179
Girls under 18 Total	75,835	1,664 85,608	106,271	267,714	29,233	296,947
Iotal	13,033	05,000	100,271	201,114	27,233	250,547

The total of 296,947 includes 50,707 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 10th December, 1956, analysed according to duration of un-employment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 12th November, 1956, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

	3903	Wholly United including	nemployed g Casuals)		DARK	MAN	
Region	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total	
		OT AS	Mal	es	odises s	155201 25	
London and South- Eastern	12,470 3,406 2,853 3,377 3,925 2,363 2,960 7,418 3,101 7,925 2,858	10,274 3,088 2,445 3,583 3,701 1,793 2,670 7,409 3,568 9,095 3,262	10,603 3,305 2,982 5,180 4,096 2,291 4,290 10,201 6,776 16,130 7,579	33,347 9,799 8,280 12,140 11,722 6,447 9,920 25,028 13,445 33,150 13,699	15,765 295 184 147 1,145 663 1,319 865 241 1,620 442	49,112 10,094 8,464 12,287 7,110 11,239 25,893 13,686 34,770 14,141	
Great Britain	52,656	50,888	73,433	176,977	22,686	199,663	
	00000 061		Fem	ales			
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western North-Hern Scotland Wales	5,473 1,214 1,030 1,316 1,970 1,345 1,079 3,554 1,450 3,535 1,213	6,793 1,548 1,831 2,502 2,719 1,388 1,503 5,551 2,329 6,185 2,371	2,961 1,064 1,400 2,228 2,211 1,085 1,313 5,141 2,918 8,824 3,693	15,227 3,826 4,261 6,046 6,900 3,818 3,895 14,246 6,697 18,544 7,277	1,244 116 65 158 1,786 408 595 1,003 235 680 257	16,471 3,942 4,326 6,204 8,686 4,226 4,490 15,249 6,932 19,224 7,534	
Great Britain	23,179	34,720	32,838	90,737	6,547	97,284	
			Tot	tal			
London and South-Eastern Sastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Northern Scotland	17,943 4,620 3,883 4,693 5,895 3,708 4,039 10,972 4,551 11,460 4,071	17,067 4,636 4,276 6,085 6,420 3,181 4,173 12,960 5,897 15,280	13,564 4,369 4,382 7,408 6,307 3,376 5,603 15,342 9,694 24,954 11,272	48,574 13,625 12,541 18,186 18,622 10,265 13,815 39,274 20,142 51,694 20,976	17,009 411 249 305 2,931 1,071 1,914 1,868 476 2,300 699	65,583 14,036 12,790 18,491 21,553 11,336 15,729 41,142 20,618 53,994 21,675	
Wales	4.0/1	5,633	11,414	40,970	099	21.0/	

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 10th December, 1956, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	register	bers of pered as uner December	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
London and South-	(C. (S. (S. (S. (S. (S. (S. (S. (S. (S. (S	C91813-2019	DESTRUCTION OF	100,000,000	N. ZUSTOCIA	A CHARLE		
Eastern	49,112	16,471	65,583	1.5	0.8	1.2		
Eastern	10,094	3,942	14,036	1.3	1.0	1.3		
Southern	8,464	4,326	12,790	1.2	1.2	1.		
South-Western	12,287	6,204	18,491	1.6	1.7	1.0		
Midland	12,867	8,686	21,553	0.9	1.2	1.		
North-Midland East and West Ridings	7,110	4,226	11,336	0.7	0.9	0.		
Mostle Works	11,239	4,490	15,729	0.9	0.7	0.		
Monthon	25,893 13,686	15,249 6,932	41,142 20.618	1.4	1.3	1		
Scotland	34,770	19,224	53,994	2.5	2.5	2.		
Wales	14,141	7,534	21,675	2.1	2.8	2.		
Great Britain	199,663	97,284	296,947	1.4	1.3	1.4		

### 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 10th December, 1956, was 329,739, including 218,434 men, 6,475 boys, 99,116 women and 5,714 girls. Of the total, 299,359 (including 4,005 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 30,380 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 10th December, 1956, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total						
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4.4	Wholly uner	mployed (inc	luding Casu	ials)						
London and South- Eastern	32,458 9,510 8,002 11,785 11,509 6,298 9,697 24,297 13,096 32,060 13,324	889 289 278 355 213 149 223 731 349 1,090 375	14,690 3,589 3,989 5,610 6,684 3,613 3,629 13,762 6,353 17,450 6,617	537 237 272 436 216 205 266 484 344 1,094 660	48,574 13,625 12,541 18,186 18,622 10,265 13,815 39,274 20,142 51,694 20,976						
Great Britain	172,036	4,941	85,986	4,751	267,714						
Northern Ireland	23,309	1,385	6,396	555	31,645						
United Kingdom	195,345	6,326	92,382	5,306	299,359						
	Temporarily Stopped										
London and South-Eastern	15,753 295 184 144 1,118 656 1,315 847 238 1,567 420	12 — — 3 27 7 4 18 3 53 22	1,233 91 58 154 1,704 374 545 983 216 632 203	11 25 7 4 82 34 50 20 19 48 54	17,009 411 249 305 2,931 1,071 1,914 1,868 476 2,300 699						
Great Britain	22,537	149	6,193	354	29,233						
Northern Ireland	552	_	541	54	1,147						
United Kingdom	23,089	149	6,734	408	30,380						
		Total Reg	istered as Ui	nemployed							
London and South- Eastern	48,211 9,805 8,186 11,929 12,627 6,954 11,012 25,144 13,334 33,627 13,744	901 289 278 358 240 156 227 749 352 1,143 397	15,923 3,680 4,047 5,764 8,388 3,987 4,174 14,745 6,569 18,082 6,820	548 262 279 440 298 239 316 504 363 1,142 714	65,583 14,036 12,790 18,491 21,553 11,336 15,729 41,142 20,618 53,994 21,675						
Northern Ireland	23,861	1,385	6,937	609	32,792						
A TOTALITY ALVIANU	23,001	1,505	0,751	1	32,134						

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

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1957.

Regions and Principal Towns

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 10th December, 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 12th November, 1956.

Numbers of Persons on Registers at 10th December, 1956

Boys Women Girls Total under 15 and

	18 and over	under 18	18 and over	under 18	15 and over	Nov., 1956
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative	48,211	901	15,923	548	65,583	+ 18,513
County) Acton Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove Chatham Croydon Dagenham Ealing East Ham Enfield Harrow and Wembley Hayes and Harlington Hendon Ilford Leyton and Walthamstow Tottenham West Ham Willesden	13,648 121 125 1,927 349 565 14,863 233 274 411 85 332 467 749 658 730 435	202 1 2 30 23 5 18 7 8 8 5 40 11 18 7 15 16 19 24	6,113 43 59 761 330 281 177 182 123 213 41 150 78 202 395 260 253	110 5 3 21 19 10 3 5 10 1 6 11 10 7 7 3 8 8 8	20,073 170 189 2,739 721 861 15,679 362 474 499 670 148 510 559 969 1,077 723	+ 597 + 25 + 170 + 76 + 36 + 15,139 + 21 + 108 + 147 - 26 + 40 + 32 + 135 + 72 + 133 + 133 + 77
Eastern Bedford Cambridge Ipswich Luton Norwich Southend-on-Sea Watford	9,805 96 115 490 154 1,085 985 158	289 5 3 17 6 5 19 5	3,680 108 35 126 50 236 298 80	262 	14,036 209 157 657 212 1,330 1,308 246	+ 2,786 + 10 - 9 + 96 + 8 + 101 + 247
Southern	8,186 960 623 1,166 271 176 876	278 12 7 28 18 5 30	4,047 563 115 616 131 27 579	279 8 9 16 3 2 17	12,790 1,543 754 1,826 423 210 1,502	+ 1,118 + 194 + 518 - 8 - 15 - 61 - 312
South-Western  Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Plymouth Swindon	11,929 1,829 534 164 1,149 125	358 32 8 12 28 7	5,764 598 254 188 852 151	440 35 6 20 46 12	18,491 2,494 802 384 2,075 295	+ 1,523 + 5 + 117 - 6 + 205 + 2
Midland Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	12,627 4,186 120 1,464 80 177 1,529 479 158 436 194	240 83 1 20 3 12 36 6 13 5 2	8,388 2,254 93 725 51 81 1,719 249 123 317 70	298 79 2 19 1 6 70 17 5 13 1	21,553 6,602 216 2,228 135 276 3,354 751 299 771 267	+ 795 + 185 + 52 - 257 - 2 + 28 + 773 - 7 - 15 + 142 - 17
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Peterborough Scunthorpe	6,954 143 343 917 631 196 141 675 1,125 80 69	156 1 2 21 11 12 6 7 8 3 3	3,987 67 222 146 223 76 75 137 350 165 520	239 5 4 24 7 8 6 5 13 8 21	11,336 216 571 1,108 872 292 228 824 1,496 256 613	+ 1,983 - 6 + 7 + 196 + 65 + 16 + 1 + 483 + 70 + 47 + 134
East and West Ridings Barnsley Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds Rotherham Sheffield Wakefield York	11,012 320 535 123 1,178 246 209 2,271 1,502 134 864 132 339	227 16 8 2 10 5 3 23 19 2 12 4 8	4,174 100 127 91 367 146 86 483 467 149 251 114 71	316 35 11 2 10 3 7 19 4 8 22 3 8	15,729 471 681 218 1,565 400 305 2,796 1,992 293 1,149 253 426	+ 1,146 + 70 - 8 + 24 + 838 + 176 - 64 + 24 - 30 - 42 - 37 + 16 - 11
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Burnley Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	25,144 106 202 315 639 322 1,418 362 324 107 130 8,773 3,300	749 — 2 5 37 6 30 11 3 — 4 324 84	14,745 98 80 671 776 261 878 106 334 44 193 2,785 940	504 	41,142 204 285 1,027 1,467 592 2,339 485 670 151 337 12,046 4,355	+ 625 - 42 - 40 + 11 + 78 - 13 + 400 - 34 - 33 - 63 - 31 + 282 + 164
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton) Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford (inc. Failsworth	514 357 217 347	$\frac{12}{10}$	236 185 97 577	13 7 2 8	775 559 316 938	- 74 - 63 + 50 - 30
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	732 378 492 244 350	11 5 24 3 3	217 269 520 306 225	5 7 11 6	965 659 1,047 559 578	+ 34 - 4 + 56 - 154 - 71

Regions and Principal	Rep		rs of Pers 10th De		1956	or (- T	C.(+) Dec.  -) in otals com-
Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	wit	ared h 12th lov., 1956
Northern	13,334 251 223 586 488 227	352 3 9 18 8 4	6,569 245 232 341 258 310	363 7 9 11 12 5	20,618 506 473 956 766 546	++++	434 18 5 23 59 11
Bank)	476 1,845 912 270 1,454	23 37 12 8 16	346 821 193 282 637	21 23 11 10 30	866 2,726 1,128 570 2,137	1 - 1 + + +	5 79 45 10 29
Scotland	33,627 2,197 292 1,593 2,919 9,698 959 756 526	1,143 26 7 80 39 240 83 43 8	18,082 589 84 964 762 3,121 803 740 526	1,142 15 6 65 16 126 35 33 13	53,994 2,827 389 2,702 3,736 13,185 1,880 1,572 1,073	++1+++1++	3,175 292 73 181 382 244 63 34 60
Wales Cardiff Merthyr Tydfil Newport Rhondda Swansea	13,744 1,541 595 345 780 893	397 34 13 8 14 12	6,820 289 196 147 407 357	714 22 24 21 18 9	21,675 1,886 828 521 1,219 1,271	++-+	271 68 28 24 18 137
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	23,861 6,897 2,305	1,385 281 124	6,937 2,706 507	609 72 52	32,792 9,956 2,988	++++	3,979 509 209

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1956

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

			Great Brita	ain	15	
_	Wholly Ur (including			orarily pped	Total	United Kingdom: Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800
1940	507,700	295,200	100,600	59,200	962,700	1,034,700
1941	153,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800 123,200	391,500
1942	74,000	43,200	3,200	2,800	123,200	139,300
1943	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600	99,100
1944	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500	89,600
1945	83,700	52,100	600	700	137,100	157,000
1946	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900
1947	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600
1948	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000
1949	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000
1051	215,000	90,600	5,100 8,100	3,500 7,800	314,200	341,100
1050	153,400 196,100	83,600 132,600	31,800	53,800	252,900 414,300	281,400 462,500
1050	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000
1953	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800
1955	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500
1956	150,974	78,628	17,814	9,625	257,041	287,129
1956 :	150,574	70,020	17,014	7,023	257,041	201,125
16th Jan	164,555	83,581	8,621	7,153	263,910	302,355
13th Feb	167,073	80,230	19,382	8,943	275,628	312,396
12th Mar	158,967	79,110	16,936	10,509	265,522	299,945
16th April	148,696	78,832	12,823	11,164	251,515	282,134
14th May	135,601	72,302	17,787	11,741	237,431	265,403
11th June	126,072	63,456	20,134	12,915	222,577	250,376
16th July	129,007	63,693	32,013	13,424	238,137	263,438
13th Aug	146,651	72,238	35,052	12,600	266,541	292,998
17th Sept	145,044	80,151	13,782	8,663	247,640	272,995
15th Oct	151,339	88,002	8,742	5,990	254,073	279,382
12th Nov	161,705	91,205	5,812	5,856	264,578	293,391
10th Dec	176,977	90,737	22,686	6,547	296,947	329,739

### DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1944

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

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 17th December, 1956, was 43,135, of whom 36,828 were males and 6,307 were females. The total included 19,967 persons who had served in H.M. Forces, and 23,168 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	_				Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinar Ex-Service Others	y emp	loymer	nt :	•	18,663 14,923	147 5,764	18,810 20,687
Total					33,586	5,911	39,497
Severely disabled unlikely to obtain under special con Ex-Service Others	emple	yment	assified other		1,153 2,089	4 392	1,157 2,481
Total					3,242	396	3,638
Grand Tot	tal				36,828	6,307	43,135

The numbers of unemployed registered disabled persons given above include 142 men and 44 women registered at Appointments

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

### DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

The following Table gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great

Britain at 10th December, 1956. The analysis does not include persons temporarily stopped (22,686 males and 6,547 females) or unemployed casual workers (3,272 males and 279 females).

0201 mes		Age Groups												
Duration of Unemployment in weeks	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 55	55 and over	Total	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 55	55 and over	Total		
A CONTRACT OF CO	100		Male	s	CATALAN.	3 - 12		1 34100	Fer	nales	The second			
One or less Over 1 and up to 2  ,, 2, ., ., 4  ,, 4, ., ., 6  ,, 6, ., ., 8  ,, 8, ., ., 13  ,, 13, ., ., 26  ,, 26, ., ., 39  ,, 39, ., ., 52  ,, 52, ., ,, 104  Over 104	1,819 920 835 465 222 315 231 56 17 30	1,270 931 938 562 394 517 366 117 58 49	15,187 9,288 10,284 6,213 4,284 6,335 5,794 2,168 1,358 1,397 1,085	7,620 5,420 6,751 4,683 3,704 6,239 6,011 2,963 2,049 2,753 3,205	3,827 3,102 4,572 3,703 3,278 6,660 6,975 3,927 2,956 4,255 5,512	29,723 19,661 23,380 15,626 11,882 20,066 19,377 9,231 6,438 8,484 9,837	1,400 867 806 540 318 455 254 53 25 18	1,311 898 1,208 854 503 833 440 117 32 43	6,321 4,741 7,342 5,892 4,067 6,270 5,245 1,761 903 813 333	3,197 2,525 4,026 3,368 2,466 4,095 3,130 1,204 682 801 599	883 757 1,234 1,173 923 1,535 1,364 518 332 534 432	13,112 9,788 14,616 11,827 8,277 13,188 10,433 3,653 1,974 2,209 1,381		
Total	4,910	5,237	63,393	51,398	48,767	173,705	4,736	6,256	43,688	26,093	9,685	90,45		

,, 39 ,, ,, 52 ,, 52 ,, ,, ,,104 Over 104		30	49 35	1,3	397 385	2,049 2,753 3,205	4,255 5,512	5 8	,484 ,837	<b>—</b> 18	4	13 17	813 333	801 599		534 432	2,209 1,381
Total	4	,910	5,237	63,3	393	51,398	48,767		,705	4,736	6,25	56 4	3,688	26,093	9,	685	90,458
Figures for the ma	in a	ge-gro	ups and	" dura	ation"	catego	ries are	given i	n the T	able be	low for	each R	egion a	and Dev	elopme	ent Are	a :
Duration of			Male	es			Fema	ales		7 10	Male	es .			Fema	les	
Unemployment in weeks		Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
				No.			The state of the s	000	Reg	ions					norganis		P-03 1/2 1
						South-E		4.672	10.110	550	0.702	3,120	East 6,412	ern 429	1,240	1,068	2,737
8 or less	::	1,648 163 26	9,108 1,708 570	10,961 4,599 3,537	21,717 6,470 4,133	1,406 145 17	6,070 978 123	4,672 1,315 383	12,148 2,438 523	569 74 3	2,723 480 185	1,458 1,105	2,012 1,293	65 8	324 83	436 148	825
Total		1,837	11,386	19,097	32,320	1,568	7,171	6,370	15,109	646	3,388	5,683	9,717	502	1,647	1,652	3,801
PER SECTION						thern	1	1.150	0.050	550	2.542	2.544	South-1	Western 701	1,675	1,410	3,786
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	***	462 74 7	2,257 411 153	2,535 1,314 1,023	5,254 1,799 1,183	470 115 15	1,229 447 63	1,159 598 162	2,858 1,160 240	562 116 17	2,543 705 229	3,544 2,255 1,858	3,076 2,104	211 16	733 153	846 269	1,790
Total		543	2,821	4,872	8,236	600	1,739	1,919	4,258	695	3,477	7,657	11,829	928	2,561	2,525	6,014
HOT BEEN BUSINESS TO D	07 (S 05 (S		1 1		100000	lland	1 0 500	1.620	4.695	276	1,960	1,918	North-1	Midland 398	1,329	1,006	2,733
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26		464 63 6	3,829 828 266	3,323 1,829 1,104	7,616 2,720 1,376	546 92 11	2,500 847 138	1,639 850 273	4,685 1,789 422	31 18	312 150	918 862	1,261	65 22	334 122	357 185	750
Total		533	4,923	6,256	11,712	649	3,485	2,762	6,896	325	2,422	3,698	6,445	485	1,785	1,548	3,818
600588   10005   1				ESTATE OF	TAX DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	Vest Ridi	1	072	2.562	1 202	6,716	6,528	North-	Western 1,051	4,334	3,718	9,10
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	::	416 43 19	2,471 603 273	2,681 1,655 1,697	5,568 2,301 1,989	410 69 10	1,180 429 108	972 436 261	2,562 934 379	1,293 215 62	1,864	3,290 3,808	5,369 4,832	193	1,712	1,791	3,69 1,44
Total		478	3,347	6,033	9,858	489	1,717	1,669	3,875	1,570	9,542	13,626	24,738	1,281	6,604	6,359	14,24
					1	thern				1.615	1 7041	6,695	Scot	1,774	5,180	2,719	9,67
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26		522 128 35	3,202 1,148 579	2,804 2,074 2,812	6,528 3,350 3,426	626 158 16	1,940 1,096 363	1,199 815 470	3,765 2,069 849	1,645 362 106	7,941 2,919 1,925	4,257 6,561	7,538 8,592	514	3,380 1,552	1,821 1,466	5,71 3,10
Total		685	4,929	7,690	13,304	800	3,399	2,484	6,683	2,113	12,785	17,513	32,411	2,379	10,112	6,006	18,49
					1	ales		1		-	1,5056	1,000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Britain	28,363	20,552	57,62
8 or less	••	499 160 63	2,506 1,151 716	2,551 2,236 3,253	5,556 3,547 4,032	894 355 62	1,686 1,235 547	990 859 635	3,570 2,449 1,244	8,356 1,429 362	45,256 12,129 6,008	46,660 25,885 27,620	100,272 39,443 33,990	1,982	11,515 3,810	10,124 5,102	23,62 9,21
Total		722	4,373	8,040	13,135	1,311	3,468	2,484	7,263	10,147	63,393	100,165	173,705	10,992	43,688	35,778	90,45
			A 2 85 11	100 Jak 87 - 100	Nonth	Factors	To the last		Developr	nent Area	as	South V	Vales an	d Monmo	outhshire		
8 or less		370	2,449	2,065	4,884	-Eastern 426	1,524	900	2,850	299	1,338	1,330	2,967	562 175	1,211	621 545	2,39
Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	**	80 26	877 457	1,521 2,304	2,478 2,787	81 14	878 327	594 395	1,553 736	55 41	530 423	1,074 2,104	2,568 7,194	779	2,492	475	4,91
Total	17.7	476	3,783	5,890	10,149 West C	umberlar		1,889	5,139	395	2,291	4,508		ancashire		1,041	1 4,21
8 or less		38	224	125	387	49	71	31	151	20 4	181	164 140	365 190	39	261 218	172 131	47
Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26		5	96 78	104 225	209 308	15 2	11	33 22	35	25	51	297	349	5	82	419	
Total		52	398	454	904 Mer	66 rseyside	144	86	296	23	2/8	301		exham			1
8 or less		705	2,983	2,185	5,873	452		945	3,008	14	95 48	79	188 133	29	61 38	48 56	9
Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	::	145 42		1,079	2,256 2,084	9	124	1,627	4,457	$-\frac{4}{22}$	31	178	213	36	115	133	4
Total		892	4,536	4,785	10,213	536	2,294	1,027	4,437		114	1	1	t Lancasl			
8 or less		1,087	4,544	3,161	8,792	964		1,451	5,450 3,373	8 2	104	137	249 122	19	112	153	
Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	::	225 57	1,816	2,171 3,988	4,212 5,428	42	1,051	1,061 999	2,092	1 11	15	102	118	28	178	90 87 330	
Total	•	1,369	7,743	9,320	18,432	1,227	6,177	3,511	10,915	1 11	140	1 338	103		1	1	1

### 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 10th December, 1956. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e.,

Females Total   Maies Females 1237	ale Ta	and the	Salvi a	Great Britain	nasa		elimi, s	United Kingdom		
Industry	Who unemp (inclu casu	oloyed iding	Tempo stop	prarily ped		Total	V	Un	ited Kingdo (all classes)	om
\$25.0 £40,0 £87.1 £59.5 5,06.3 6	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	9,410 6,574 280 2,556	2,517 2,475 36 6	947 60  887	200 198 — 2	10,357 6,634 280 3,443	2,717 2,673 36 8	13,074 9,307 316 3,451	16,276 12,375 303 3,598	2,910 2,866 36 8	19,186 15,241 339 3,606
Mining and Quarrying  Coal Mining* Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	1,991 1,318 14 315 70 157 117	166 107 — 12 — 8 39	9 6 -1 -2 -		2,000 1,324 14 316 70 159 117	166 107 — 12 — 8 39	2,166 1,431 14 328 70 167 156	2,499 1,330 14 739 70 218 128	172 107 ———————————————————————————————————	2,671 1,437 14 754 70 228 168
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2,744 754 488 299 267 34 902	1,024 171 422 183 127 5 116	486 1 450 11 1 — 23	1,366 1,364 1 — — — —	3,230 755 938 310 268 34 925	2,390 171 1,786 184 127 5 117	5,620 926 2,724 494 395 39 1,042	3,488 835 954 325 268 42 1,064	2,404 171 1,790 189 127 6 121	5,892 1,006 2,744 514 395 48 1,185
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	2,275 101 1,043 82 290 213 143 188 215	1,440 1 355 215 438 86 262 29 54	$\begin{bmatrix} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	19 -15 -1 -1 -1 2	2,278 101 1,045 82 290 213 143 188 216	1,459 1 370 216 438 87 262 29 56	3,737 102 1,415 298 728 300 405 217 272	2,404 101 1,146 84 291 219 148 196 219	1,475 1 373 218 440 88 269 30 56	3,879 102 1,519 302 731 307 417 226 275
Metal Manufacture	3,023 84 902 1,012 91 53 251 630	659 4 150 270 56 13 44 122	607 — 173 72 235 30 45 52	48   8 25 9  6	3,630 84 1,075 1,084 326 83 296 682	707 4 150 278 81 22 44 128	4,337 88 1,225 1,362 407 105 340 810	3,772 95 1,133 1,122 326 83 304 709	712 4 150 281 81 22 46 128	4,484 99 1,283 1,403 407 105 350 837
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	14,020 5,331 360 259 111 331 80 299 251 807 4,214 437 239 188 393 98 78 544	4,386 193 51 30 8 97 17 63 160 43 1,328 360 135 182 633 209 125 752	275 55 7 1 1 21 183 1 14	231 12 1 2  31  56 53  2 5 54 15	14,295 5,386 367 260 112 331 80 320 251 808 4,397 438 239 188 393 98 79 548	4,617 205 52 32 8 97 17 94 160 43 1,384 413 135 182 635 214 179 767	18,912 5,591 419 292 120 428 97 414 411 851 5,781 851 374 370 1,028 312 258 1,315	15,983 6,071 373 267 124 335 90 800 254 4,725 4,725 481 257 191 444 99 81 566	4,775 213 52 32 8 100 17 137 160 43 1,407 419 139 182 688 215 181 782	20,758 6,284 425 299 132 435 107 937 414 868 6,132 900 396 373 1,132 314 262 1,348
Vehicles  Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles  Motor Repairers and Garages  Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft  Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor  Vehicles and Aircraft  Locomotive Manufacture  Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and  Wagons and Trams  Carts, Perambulators, etc.	7,057 2,792 2,533 565 775 166	1,555 425 390 239 440 17	16,764 15,547 58 121 1,016 —	908 788 11 11 89 —	23,821 18,339 2,591 686 1,791 166 175 73	2,463 1,213 401 250 529 17 10 43	26,284 19,552 2,992 936 2,320 183 185 116	24,366 18,442 2,917 750 1,813 167 180 97	2,542 1,228 416 268 530 17 10 73	26,908 19,670 3,333 1,018 2,343 184 190 170
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	2,970 176 143 — 196 223 246 194 1,792	2,086 121 161 29 153 371 166 1,085	287 53 39 45 15 29 16 90	129 9 4 — 5 14 97	3,257 229 182 241 238 275 210 1,882	2,215 130 165 29 153 376 180 1,182	5,472 359 347 270 391 651 390 3,064	3,375 232 186 265 245 283 218 1,946	2,242 130 165 31 153 383 180 1,200	5,617 362 351 296 398 666 398 3,146
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	468 268 88 61 51	554 246 163 136 9	5 - 1 3 1	17 9 - 8	473 268 89 64 52	571 255 163 144 9	1,044 523 252 208 61	485 274 95 64 52	605 283 164 149 9	1,090 557 259 213 61
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	3,051 469 273 507 121 121 100 394 64 173 32 57 42 132 413 153	4,094 547 578 590 93 227 149 187 227 459 40 147 113 337 297 103	963 34 29 76 1 25 8 5 3 161 2 181 1 7 397 33	1,132 117 203 129 14 60 8 130 282 4 36 13 4 106	4,014 503 302 583 122 146 108 399 67 334 34 238 139 810 186	5,226 664 781 719 107 287 157 317 236 741 44 183 126 341 403 120	9,240 1,167 1,083 1,302 229 433 265 716 303 1,075 78 421 169 480 1,213 306	5,036 538 313 606 139 167 749 404 109 358 35 248 44 167 967 192	6,753 674 785 756 130 332 978 318 384 807 46 217 126 589 491	11,789 1,212 1,098 1,362 269 499 1,727 722 493 1,165 81 465 170 756 1,458 312

<sup>\*</sup>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. The total of 1,324 males unemployed includes 471 men registered for underground work.

### Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

	libijaisas Dva sa vi	la simplica Confe desp	C	reat Britai	n	al cuesto		Heitad Vinadom		
Industry	Who unemp (inclu casu	oloyed	Tempo stop	ped	Annearth Properties	Total		Ur	nited Kingd (all classes)	om
The state of the s	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	388 236 96 56	290 84 188 18	52 17 3 32	40 26 6 8	440 253 99 88	330 110 194 26	770 363 293 114	447 258 101 88	340 115 199 26	787 373 300 114
Clothing	1,772 971 92 43 42	3,343 1,633 663 419 71	598 357 13 1 143	1,116 610 192 61 116	2,370 1,328 105 44 185	4,459 2,243 855 480 187	6,829 3,571 960 524 372	2,595 1,402 108 76 186	5,663 2,389 937 1,108 192	8,258 3,791 1,045 1,184 378
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	74 277 273	311 24	56 16 12	85 52	130 293 285	307 363 24	437 656 309	338 335	384 27	776 722 362
ood, Drink and Tobacco	6,480 275 1,796 330	6,333 82 1,049 723	29 8 	200 — 9 5	6,509 275 1,804 330	6,533 82 1,058 728	13,042 357 2,862 1,058	7,227 324 1,989 340	7,205 86 1,135 767	14,432 410 3,124 1,107
Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling	289 452 182 416 519 795 615 169	310 233 110 971 1,257 683 220 170	1 5 7 5 3 2 2 2 1	4 5 -73 64 29 - 2	290 457 182 421 522 797 617 171	314 238 110 1,044 1,321 712 220 172	604 695 292 1,465 1,843 1,509 837 343	386 541 190 440 623 821 647 204	323 311 110 1,075 1,500 743 220 179	709 852 300 1,515 2,123 1,564 867 383
Other Drink Industries	2,808 1,107	407 118 651 175	- 526 9	103	3,334 1,116	416 118 754 180	864 313 4,088 1,296	3,565 1,210	767 182	955 523 4,332 1,392
Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures  aper and Printing	1,123 149 274 155	314 23 81 58	495  8 14 230	84 6 3 5	1,618 149 282 169 1,653	398 29 84 63	2,016 178 366 232 3,266	1,721 155 304 175	409 29 84 63 1,713	2,130 184 388 238 3,434
Paper and Board	306 27	210 30	212 1	38	518 28	248	766 61	525 28	251 33	776
Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engrav-	136 94 326	282 193 78	_ 	76 11 1	136 94 328	358 204 79	298 407	96 357	405 214 87	310 44
ing, etc	534 1,786	542 1,567	15 98	149	549 1,884	691	1,240 3,518	567 2,008	723 1,659	1,29 3,66
Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	712 107 81 165 37 161 523	396 75 58 486 69 18 465	83 -8 1 1 2 3	25 1 7 16 — — 18	795 107 89 166 38 163 526	421 76 65 502 69 18 483	1,216 183 154 668 107 181 1,009	835 109 99 173 38 164 590	429 76 73 504 69 18 490	1,26 18 17 67 10 18 1,08
Building and Contracting	35,524 24,571 736 10,217	288 191 46 51	167 79 4 84	7 3 4	35,691 24,650 740 10,301	295 194 50 51	35,986 24,844 790 10,352	41,736 29,096 880 11,760	327 215 53 59	42,06 29,31 93 11,81
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	1,851 953 672 226	133 62 63 8	12 5 5 2	-1 -1	1,863 958 677 228	134 62 64 8	1,997 1,020 741 236	2,065 1,015 801 249	141 64 69 8	2,20 1,07 87 25
ransport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	17,618 2,412 1,458 454 2,305 5,442 1,542	2,048 175 840 16 89 106 10	266 	28 2 7 — 5	17,884 2,412 1,490 458 2,351 5,570 1,554	2,076 177 847 16 89 111	19,960 - 2,589 2,337 474 2,440 - 5,681 1,564	19,634 2,616 1,778 529 2,519 5,971 1,920	2,141 186 859 17 90 113	21,77 2,80 2,63 54 2,60 6,08 1,93
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport  Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage	560 92 2,336 457 560	13 33 617 91 58	6 	$\begin{array}{c c} -1 \\ \hline -13 \\ \hline - \end{array}$	566 92 2,348 480 563	14 33 630 91 58	580 125 2,978 571 621	603 95 2,549 484 570	16 37 662 92 58	61 13 3,21 57 62
Distributive Trades	14,371 2,007	11,423 194	130 20	212	14,501	11,635	26,136	16,127 2,225	12,461 215	28,58
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)  Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery. Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink.  Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering) Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods.  Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods  Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and	1,701 1,611 3,192 1,690 3,906	235 563 3,624 669 5,690	5 1 20 68 16	3 8 87 17 94	1,706 1,612 3,212 1,758 3,922	238 571 3,711 686 5,784	1,944 2,183 6,923 2,444 9,706	1,936 1,877 3,699 1,869 4,240	259 620 3,982 723 6,169	2,19 2,49 7,68 2,59 10,40
Newspapers	1,464	448 646	3	3	1,467	649	715 2,116	1,585	493 687	2,2
Public Administration	13,281 4,942 8,339	2,746 1,450 1,296	132 6 126	27 3 24	13,413 4,948 8,465	2,773 1,453 1,320	16,186 6,401 9,785	14,777 5,517 9,260	2,976 1,560 1,416	17,7 7,0 10,6
Professional Services	3,254 126 756 103 1,308 117	5,304 85 1,065 147 3,574 28	18 1 6 1 4	25 -9 -10 1	3,272 127 762 104 1,312 117	5,329 85 1,074 147 3,584 29	8,601 212 1,836 251 4,896 146	3,468 130 809 110 1,411 132	5,634 88 1,143 158 3,788 33	9,1 2 1,9 2 5,1 1
Other Professional and Business Services  Aiscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	17,488	405 24,989 1,546 628 16,016	6 79 5 17 29	390 49 9 189	850 17,567 2,779 2,357 9,324	25,379 1,595 637 16,205	1,260 42,946 4,374 2,994 25,529	18,664 2,880 2,547 9,831	26,776 1,641 647 16,790	1,3 45,4 4,5 3,1 26,6
Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	558 177 153 201 799	1,445 377 183 1,476 2,708	1 1 2 	21 16 2 1 93	559 178 155 201 815	1,466 393 185 1,477 2,801	2,025 571 340 1,678 3,616	624 193 180 216 918	1,606 426 208 1,672 3,117	2,2 6 3 1,8 4,0
Other Services	1,191 2,762	610 219	8	10	1,199 2,762	620 219	1,819 2,981	1,275 2,901	233	3,1
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	7,698	10,941	22,686	6,547	7,698	10,941	18,639	8,705 224,909	11,517	329,7

<sup>\*</sup> The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,272 males and 279 females in Great Britain and 3,702 males and 303 females in the United Kingdom).

# Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the four-week periods ended 14th November and 12th December, 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.

The state of the s	14th No	eks ended evember, 56	12th De	Four weeks ended 12th December, 1956				
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1955, to 12th Dec., 1956 (52 weeks)			
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	80,539 10,129	124,154 43,601	68,692 8,242	107,489 44,938	1,267,244 201,766			
over Girls under 18	49,403 9,719	75,843 56,740	42,167 8,172	69,611 57,426	686,712 198,015			
Total	149,790	300,338	127,273	279,464	2,353,737			

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. 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 12th December, 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 12th December, 1956.

Industry Group	ne animae		during four 2th December			Number		Vacancies re December, 1		filled at
TANKING GOIGG SE	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	1,173	294	802	40	2,309	20,342	1,471	237	261	22,311
	1,314	224	19	8	1,565	4,276	1,243	33	37	5,589
	1,098	209	10	4	1,321	3,501	1,174	13	15	4,703
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	1,432	199	418	79	2,128	1,076	1,094	514	738	3,422
	1,567	100	681	169	2,517	2,376	527	827	1,174	4,904
	1,937	180	253	48	2,418	2,571	1,271	253	324	4,419
	9,244	827	3,206	443	13,720	15,695	4,963	3,353	2,519	26,530
	3,065	91	105	4	3,265	2,015	259	22	35	2,331
	4,603	568	1,353	237	6,761	11,100	4,072	1,547	1,603	18,322
	1,576	168	1,748	202	3,694	2,580	632	1,784	881	5,877
Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Textiles Cotton Wool	2,397	317	709	121	3,544	9,437	1,958	938	807	13,140
	1,789	394	1,323	259	3,765	1,759	1,907	975	1,422	6,063
	339	71	340	105	855	763	633	444	556	2,396
	1,950	228	2,278	513	4,969	1,766	2,795	8,925	7,458	20,944
	556	60	668	82	1,366	620	872	3,939	2,179	7,610
	408	28	458	88	982	464	932	2,495	1,829	5,720
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear) Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing	197 495 2,438 1,314 662 499 163	37 163 530 515 169 70 99	140 1,840 2,690 351 641 382 259	56 703 625 94 343 186 157	430 3,201 6,283 2,274 1,815 1,137 678	215 901 1,036 1,040 872 363 509	348 1,893 1,286 1,597 1,130 365 765	399 10,569 1,812 533 965 626 339	9,032 2,598 806 2,701 1,146 1,555	1,569 22,395 6,732 3,976 5,668 2,500 3,168
Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting	1,002	121	824	203	2,150	672	500	824	832	2,828
	18,902	935	167	65	20,069	9,375	3,295	199	407	13,276
	13,492	655	99	39	14,285	6,851	2,545	125	266	9,787
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	1,461	37	66	14	1,578	944	379	94	121	1,538
	5,693	390	928	132	7,143	17,726	2,544	2,301	699	23,270
	5,565	1,850	7,852	2,751	18,018	4,157	9,488	8,183	14,732	36,560
	230	30	323	176	759	746	700	738	1,286	3,470
	3,491	124	1,396	154	5,165	5,776	610	2,283	570	9,239
	1,878	46	1,027	70	3,021	3,478	164	1,512	233	5,387
	1,613	78	369	84	2,144	2,298	446	771	337	3,852
Professional Services	929	122	2,798	336	4,185	1,605	1,848	5,287	2,639	11,379
	3,171	385	12,122	735	16,413	2,363	1,458	18,925	5,100	27,846
	279	67	357	54	757	206	321	437	252	1,216
	2,147	119	8,124	185	10,575	1,237	433	8,307	959	10,936
	252	122	826	230	1,430	99	258	1,220	1,301	2,878
Grand Total	68,692	8,242	42,167	8,172	127,273	107,489	44,938	69,611	57,426	279,464

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 12th December, 1956, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

		len d over	Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Gi unde	rls er 18	Total		
Region	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
London and South-Eastern  Eastern  Southern  South-Western  Midland  North-Midland  East and West Ridings  North-Western  North-Western  Northern  Scotland  Wales	18,227 3,647 3,691 3,283 5,187 4,773 5,564 10,666 4,030 6,629 2,995	19,949 8,642 7,527 8,896 10,752 11,447 8,699 12,426 6,601 6,398 6,152	2,195 444 412 366 962 327 452 1,076 454 1,165 389	11,557 3,055 2,007 1,664 5,664 4,794 6,228 4,821 1,570 2,554 1,024	12,485 2,386 2,126 2,010 2,930 2,186 2,971 6,377 2,527 4,762 1,407	25,919 5,065 3,274 2,675 3,062 4,694 6,419 12,014 2,224 3,261 1,004	1,528 453 408 452 1,086 372 469 961 604 1,315 524	15,887 3,649 2,447 2,262 4,609 6,075 7,490 7,453 2,206 4,433 915	34,435 6,930 6,637 6,111 10,165 7,658 9,456 19,080 7,615 13,871 5,315	73,312 20,411 15,255 15,497 24,087 27,010 28,836 36,714 12,601 16,646 9,095	
Great Britain	68,692	107,489	8,242	44,938	42,167	69,611	8,172	57,426	127,273	279,464	

# Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 27th October, 1956, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by certain 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

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 firms 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 27th October, 1956

Industry	men	per of Ents per aployed ning of	100 at	Los en	nber of ges and ises per aployed aing of	other 100 at	Industry	men	per of Ents per aployed ning of p	100 at	Los em	tes and ses per aployed aing of p	other 100 at
Charles Company	М.	F.	T.	М.	F.	т.		М.	F.	T.	М.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.7	3.6	2.9	3.1	4.0	3.3	Textiles	2.9	3.7	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.2
Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2.4	3.3	2.5	2.7	4·2 3·7	2.8	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	3·4 2·7 3·5 1·0	3·8 2·9 4·6 2·1	3·7 2·8 4·1 1·3	3·1 2·7 3·4 2·3	2·7 4·3 3·8	3·3 2·7 3·9 2·7
Glass (other than Containers)	2·4 3·3 1·3	3·7 4·1 1·8	2·7 3·5 1·4	2·6 3·3 1·3	4·3 4·3 3·6	3·1 3·5 1·4	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp	2·0 2·6 4·1	2·3 4·1 6·6	2·2 3·5 5·4	2·7 3·1 3·1	3·0 4·7 4·7	2·8 4·1 3·9
Manufactures	3.2	3.7	3.2	4.4	4.2	4.4	Rope, Twine and Net	3·3 1·9 2·4	4·7 3·0 3·0	4·2 2·7 2·7	3·1 2·0 2·7	3·0 2·8 3·6	3.0
Chemicals and Allied Trades  Coke Ovens and By-Product	1.9	3.1	2.2	1.9	3.1	2.2	Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics	3.4	3.6	3.5	2.4	2.8	3·2 2·6 2·5
Works	1·7 2·1 2·3 0·7 2·2	2·3 2·8 4·0 1·2 2·7	1·7 2·2 3·2 0·9 2·3	1·6 2·1 2·2 1·4 2·4	1·2 2·6 3·7 2·4 3·4	1.6 2.2 3.0 1.8 2.7	Made-up Textiles	3·6 2·8 3·6	5·9 3·4 4·0	5·2 3·0 3·7	4·0 2·3 3·3	5·2 3·0 3·3	4·8 2·5 3·3
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	1·5 1·3 2·8	3·2 2·4 5·4	2·2 1·4 3·4	1·4 1·1 2·4	3·6 1·9 3·9	2·3 1·2 2·8	Leather Tanning and Dressing Leather Goods	2.4	3·8 2·6 4·6	2·9 2·4 4·0	2·1 2·2 2·2	3·4 3·0 3·6	2·6 2·4 3·2
Metal Manufacture	2.2	2.8	2.3	1.9	2.7	2.0	Fur	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.8	3.3	2.4
Blast Furnaces	1.8	3.3	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	Clothing	2.2	3.1	2.9	2.1	3.4	3.1
Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	2·5 2·8 1·5 2·3 2·3	3·1 3·1 2·1 2·4 3·1	2·5 2·8 1·5 2·3 2·4	2·5 1·8 1·2 2·8 1·8	3·0 1·6 1·1 3·1 3·5	2·6 1·8 1·2 2·9 2·1	Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries	2·6 3·6 2·5 1·5 2·0	3·3 3·1 3·3 3·0 3·3	3·1 3·1 3·2 2·4 3·1	2·7 3·1 2·4 2·4 2·4	3·4 4·1 3·6 3·4 3·7 2·3	3·2 4·0 3·5 3·0 3·4 1·9
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.2	3.8	2.6	2.1	3.4	2.4	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes Repair of Boots and Shoes	1.8	2.5	2.2	1.4	3.8	2.4
Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Meeting Tools and Engineers'	2·2 1·3 2·2	1·6 2·2 3·4	2·2 1·4 2·3	2·2 2·1 2·4	2·3 2·5 2·3	2·2 2·2 2·4	Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling	3.5	6.6	4.8	3.2	5·6 4·7	4.3
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables	2·2 1·5 1·7 1·4 3·1 2·1 2·2 2·1	3·3 2·2 2·2 1·8 2·6 3·2 2·6 2·8	2·3 1·6 1·7 1·5 3·0 2·3 2·3 2·3	1·8 1·6 3·4 1·4 2·5 2·1 1·6 1·7	3·0 2·8 4·7 1·6 2·1 3·2 2·7 3·2	2·0 1·8 3·6 1·5 2·4 2·2 1·8 2·2	Bread and Flour Confectionery. Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries	3·2 4·6 3·6 2·2 9·2 4·1 4·5 3·4	4·1 8·2 6·3 3·6 8·4 9·0 8·0 6·9	3·6 7·1 4·7 2·6 9·0 7·3 6·8 4·8	4·1 3·8 3·6 3·3 2·3 2·9 3·4 3·2	5·2 6·7 4·7 5·5 4·3 6·3 6·2 6·0	4·5 5·8 4·1 3·9 2·7 5·1 5·2 4·3
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	2.0	2.7 7.6	2·3 5·2	1.7	2·6 4·2	2.0	Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	2·6 4·2 3·3 2·1	3·7 5·4 4·7 4·1	2·8 4·7 3·8 3·2	2·8 3·5 4·1 1·5	3·6 4·3 8·0 2·5	2·9 3·8 5·4 2·1
Lamps	2·7 1·8 2·5	3·5 4·9 4·4	3·1 3·2 3·3	2·6 1·4 2·2	3·5 5·7 4·3	3·1 3·3 3·1	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3.1	4.6	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.1
Vehicles	1.7	3.0	1.9	1.8	3.0	2.0	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting	2·7 3·5 3·9	4.8	2·8 3·9 4·0	3.6	3·2 3·7 2·6 3·7	3·1 3·0 3·5
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.7	2.9	1.8	Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	2.6	7.1	3.6	2.9	3.7	3.1
craft Manufacture of Motor Vehicle	1.8	2.7	1.9	1.7	2.5	1.8	Paper and Printing	1.5	2.7	1.9	1.6	2.9	2.0
and Aircraft Accessories Locomotive Manufacture Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc.	2·2 1·2 1·6 3·5	3·8 2·6 1·8 5·1	2·6 1·3 1·6 4·2	1·1 1·4 3·6	2·3 2·2 4·7	1·1 1·5 4·0	Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper	1.6 3.5 3.0 2.5	2·1 4·0 4·2 3·8	1·7 3·7 3·8 3·3	1.6 3.1 2.6 2.2	2·4 4·6 3·8 4·0	1·8 3·6 3·4 3·2
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	2.7	3.8	3.1	2.7	4.1	3.2	Printing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, etc	0.9	2.6	3·8 3·3 1·2 1·6	1.3	4·0 2·4 2·3	3·2 1·5 1·8
Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware	2·1 2·0 2·1 2·0 3·2	4·3 2·4 2·8 3·0 5·2	3·0 2·1 2·2 2·2 4·3	2·6 2·2 1·9 2·2 2·7 2·3	4·8 3·2 2·0 3·7 4·2	3·4 2·6 1·9 2·5 3·5	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.2	4.8	3.9	2.8	4.2	3.4
Brass Manufactures Other Metal Industries	2·8 3·1	3.1	2.9	2·3 3·1	3.6	2.8	Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Re-	3.6	3.9	3.7	2.8	2.3	2.7
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.2	3.9	2.8	2.1	3.7	2.7	quisites	3.0	7·5 6·3	6.0	3·2 3·1	6·3 5·2	5·3 4·4
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	2.2 2.0	3·8 2·7 5·3 2·4	2·8 2·3 3·4 2·6	2·3 1·7 1·8	3·7 3·0 4·6	2·8 2·3 3·0	Production of Cinematograph Films	2.7	1.6	2.5	3.3	1.9	3·0 3·5
Jewellery, Plate, etc Musical Instruments	1.9	2.4	2.6	1.8	4.6	3.0	All the above Industries	2.3	3.9	2.8	2.2	3.7	2.7

### \* The figures for September, which appeared in the December issue of this GAZETTE, related to a five-week period.

# Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

### **Unemployment Benefit**

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 21st December, 1956, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £4,686,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 21st September, 1956, the corresponding figure was £4,281,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 24th December, 1955, it was £3,753,000.

### National Assistance

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service undertake the payment of national assistance to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 29th December, 1956, was £2,000,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 29th September, 1956, was £1,864,000, and during the fourteen weeks ended 31st December, 1955, it was £1,844,000.

Comparison of the figures for the December, 1956, quarter with those for the previous year is affected by the increase in the scale rates which came into force on 23rd January, 1956, under the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1955 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1956, page 11).

# 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 18th December, 1956, and the corresponding figures for 20th November, 1956, and 20th December, 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.

Thousands

	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to									
Region	A bentic	Sickness	11/10	Industrial Injury						
anes city in south) apiles	18th Dec., 1956	20th Nov., 1956	20th Dec., 1955	18th Dec., 1956	20th Nov., 1956	20th Dec., 1955				
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	85·5 70·8 41·9 34·0 47·5 70·0 49·4 74·2 140·5 59·9 107·6 58·7	91·5 74·7 43·4 34·8 49·1 75·7 54·1 80·2 150·9 63·9 113·2 62·8	85·9 71·8 41·6 34·1 48·7 73·7 50·5 77·7 142·4 61·6 111·0 61·9	3·4 3·2 1·9 1·6 2·1 4·0 4·5 7·0 6·6 6·7 7·0 6·1	3·5 3·4 2·1 1·6 2·3 4·4 4·8 7·5 7·1 7·6 6·8	3·5 3·3 2·0 1·6 2·1 4·1 4·7 7·0 6·2 7·5 6·3				
Total, Great Britain	840.0	894 · 3	860.9	54 · 1	58.9	55.3				

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 18th December, 1956, represented  $4\cdot2$  per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was  $0\cdot3$  per cent.

### Work of Appointments Services

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

### Technical and Scientific Register

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

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 10th December was 3,379; this figure included 2,522 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 857 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 13th November and 10th December (4 weeks) are shown below.

acancies	outstanding at 13th Novemb	ber	 	4,664
,,	notified during period		TO BE WALL	407
,,	filled during period			133
,,	cancelled or withdrawn		 	332
,,	unfilled at 10th December		 	4,606

### **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 10th December was 12,990\*, consisting of 11,851 men and 1,139 women. The registrants included 4,935 men and 568 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 6,916 men and 571 women were, at the time of their registration, in employment but requiring other posts; in the majority of cases the employment was of a temporary nature or was unsuitable having regard to their qualifications and experience or the personal circumstances of the registrant.

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

Appointments Office	Wholly U	nemployed	In Em	Total	
O Vigino with a	Men	Women	Men	Women	
London Northern Scottish	3,614 961 360	430 99 39	4,145 2,040 731	419 101 51	8,608 3,201 1,181
Total	4,935	568	6,916	571	12,990

During the period 13th November to 10th December, 1956, there were new registrations by 1,010 men and 164 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,474 men and 233 women were withdrawn.

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

Vacancies	outstanding at 13th November		Men† 1,546	Women 164
,,	notified during period	100.00	414	58
"	cancelled or withdrawn during	period	245	31
,,	filled during period		173	21
,,	unfilled at 10th December	2-05.3.9	1,542	170

\* These figures include 1,769 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit but exclude 78 persons registered for oversea employment only. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

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

# Employment in the Coal Mining Industry

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

in November

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 24th November was 701,700, compared with 702,000 for the four weeks ended 27th October and 699,200 for the four weeks ended 26th November, 1955. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed\* were 637,000 in November, 632,900 (revised figure) in October, 1956, and 634,000 in November, 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 November, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with October, 1956, and November, 1955. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

	Average numbers of wage-earners	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for						
Division‡	on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 24th November, 1956	olliery during during during during 4 weeks ended 27th October 1956			eeks ended November, 1955			
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)	47,400 101,800 136,400 58,400 102,200 57,800 105,500	T 7 -	100 200  100 100	+     + +++	300 1,700 100 800 1,300 100 300			
England and Wales	616,600		400	+	1,000			
Scotland	85,100	+	100	+	1,500			
Great Britain	701,700		300	+	2,500			

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of November, about 4,380 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,120; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 260. During the four weeks of October there was a net decrease of 1,020.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.94 in November, 4.89 in October, and 5.00 in November, 1955. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.45, 5.40 and 5.50.

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

### Absence Percentage (five-day week)

une a re-tribute	November, 1956	October, 1956	November, 1955
Coal-face Workers: Voluntary Involuntary	4·99	5·22	4·97
	9·45	9·83	9·35
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	3·80	3·95	3·79
	8·52	8·77	8·48

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.38 tons in November, compared with 3.34 tons in both October, 1956, and November, 1955.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was  $1\cdot 26$  tons in November; for October, 1956, and November, 1955, the figures were  $1\cdot 24$  tons and  $1\cdot 26$  tons, respectively.

\* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal bard. These number approximately 6,100.

† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

# **Employment Overseas**

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,776,300 in August, 1956, a decrease of 0.1 per cent. compared with the previous month but an increase of 1.3 per cent. compared with August, 1955.

### CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st September, 1956, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0·1 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 6·0 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1955. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st September was about the same as at the beginning of the previous month but was 3·3 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1955.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The interim index of employment in manufacturing industries, published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics, showed no change in August, 1956, compared with the previous month, or compared with August, 1955. Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 547,716 in August, compared with 547,002 in the previous month and 526,598 in August, 1955. The numbers of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed were 13,545 at the end of August, compared with 13,802 at the end of the previous month and 13,613 at the end of August, 1955.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in October, 1956, is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 52,421,000. This was 0·3 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and 2·1 per cent. higher than for October, 1955. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947–9 = 100) showed an increase of 0·8 per cent. in October, compared with the previous month, but showed no change compared with October, 1955.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of October was about 1,909,000, compared with 1,998,000 at the middle of the previous month and 2,131,000 at the middle of October, 1955. The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners

### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during October, 1956, was 66,257, compared with 66,007 in the previous month and 82,137 in October, 1955. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 23,217 working days. The total number of working days lost in October by persons wholly unemployed was 1,526,198, while 533,321 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

### FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of November, 1956, was 86,332, of whom 20,814 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 83,825 and 21,237 at the beginning of the previous month and 137,879 and 41,359 at the beginning of November, 1955.

### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of November, 1956, was 641,373, compared with 426,351 at the end of the previous month and 602,977 at the end of November, 1955. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 103,586, 89,970 and 125,139.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 15th December, 1956, was 73,209, compared with 69,926 at 17th November and 54,446 at 17th December, 1955.

The number registered for employment at the end of October, 1956,was 2,022,059, of whom 1,209,214 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 2,000,593, including 1,190,860 wholly unemployed, and at the end of October, 1955, it was 2,059,891, including 1,240,122 wholly unemployed.

### SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the middle of September, 1956, the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 14,788, compared with 13,016 in August and 12,438 in September, 1955. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for September, 1956, numbered 8,733, or 0·7 per cent. of all members, compared with 0·7 per cent. in the previous month and 0·5 per cent. in September, 1955.

### Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1957

### WAGES, RETAIL PRICES, DISPUTES, ETC.

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### Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

Changes in December

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics\*, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during December resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £93,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 393,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected distributive and ancillary workers employed by retail co-operative societies, workpeople employed in co-operative laundries, and workers engaged in hosiery bleaching, dyeing and finishing in the Midlands. Others received increases included iron and steel workers, ironstone mine workers and limestone quarrymen in certain districts, small increases were payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. Male time workers in the coroperative laundries and cornwall received an increase for women and younger workers.

Of the total increase of £93,000, about £85,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £5,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of of the total increase of £93,000, about £85,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £5,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of the total increase of £93,000, about £85,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £5,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £5,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £5,000 resulted from the operations; and there were proportional increases of £93,000, about £85,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employed in the chiral prices; about £5,000 for the representatives; about £5,000 for

In the iron and steel industry, and also for ironstone mine workers and limestone quarrymen in certain districts, small increases were payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. Male time workers in the china clay industry in Devon and Cornwall received an increase of 5s. 3d. a week and the received are increase of 5s. 3d. a week and

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

(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
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland (8)	3 Dec.	Ironstone mine workers	Cost-of-living flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.2d, a shift (9s. 1.2d, to 9s. 2.4d,) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0.6d, (4s. 6.6d, to 4s. 7.2d.) for boys under 18.
	North Lincolnshire	2 Dec.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Cost-of-living flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.3d. a shift (7s. 3.1d. to 7s. 4.4d.) for men, by 0.975d. (5s. 5.32d. to 5s. 6.295d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (3s. 7.55d. to 3s. 8.2d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Ban- bury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	Cost-of-living flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.36d. a shift (7s. 0.32d. to 7s. 1.68d.) for men, by 1.02d. (5s. 3.24d. to 5s. 4.26d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.68d. (3s. 6.16d. to 3s. 6.84d.) for boys under 18‡.
	South and West Durham	3 Dec.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased to 1d. a shift (7s. 3d. to 7s. 4d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by \frac{1}{2}d. (3s. 7\frac{1}{2}d. to 3s. 8d.) for boys under 18.
	Cornwall and Devon (13)	30 Dec.	Workpeople employed in the china clay industry	Increases of 5s. 3d. a week for male timeworkers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for youths, boys and female workers; bonus rates for contract workers increased by 5s. 3d. (33s. 6d. to 38s. 9d. for workers who work 3t hours but less than 42, and 42s. 6d. to 47s. 9d. for those who work 42 hours) increase of 1½d. (1s. to 1s. 1½d.) an hour for contract workers for all hour worked over 42. Basic rates after change; timeworkers—washing an breaking clay, cleaning micas, winding and pumping, processing, washing mica and all other unclassified work 142s. 9d. a week, landing, maintenanc (handymen and inclines) 147s. 9d., shift bosses 162s. 9d.; workers engage full time in boring and blasting or in chemical processing 2d. an hour above basic rate of 142s. 9d. a week; contract workers basic rates—mill operator 105s. a week, stent 110s., sand and overburden 115s., loading and baggin 120s., drying—press kiln 120s., tank kiln 130s., plus in each case a bonus of 38s. 9d. or 47s. 9d; youths and boys 1s. 7½d. an hour at 15, rising to 3s. 1½d at 17½ and 3s. 4½d. at 18; women's rates 80 per cent. (to nearest penny) of men's rate for the same work.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)§	2 Dec.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.3d. a shif (7s. 3.1d. to 7s. 4.4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.17d. an hour (11.8d. to 12.05d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youth employed on men's work, by 0.97d. a shift (5s. 5.33d. to 5s. 6.3d.) or b 0.13d. an hour (8.91d. to 9.04d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d. a shift (3s. 7.55d. to 3s. 8.2d.) or by 0.09d. an hour (5.94d. to 6.03d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work
Chemicals, etc., Manufacture	Great Britain (36)	Beginning of first full pay week in Nov.	Night workers (other than maintenance workers) em- ployed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals and the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry	Differential for workers on continuous night work increased by 2d. an hou (10d. to 1s.).
	a a pro-	do.	Building trade craftsmen em- ployed on continuous night work in the heavy chemical industry	do. do.
	being Staffords Lie, C	do.	Night workers (other than maintenance workers) employed in the manufacture of chemical fertilisers	do. do.

\* 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.

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

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

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

| This increase was agreed in December with retrospective effect to the date shown. It does not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial smical Industries, Ltd.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1957

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Fat Melting and Bone Degreasing	Great Britain (certain firms)	Pay day in week com- mencing 10 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 9s. 7d. a week in basic rates for male workers 21 and over, of 6s. 8d. for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Basic rates after change: male workers 84s. 4d. a week at 16, rising to 151s. 5d. at 21; female workers 79s. 6½d. to 112s. 1d.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (42)	2 Dec.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1·3d. a shift (7s. 3·1d. to 7s. 4·4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·17d. an hour (11·88d. to 12·05d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0·97d. a shift (5s. 5·33d. to 5s. 6·3d.) or by 0·13d. an hour (8·91d. to 9·04d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0·65d. a shift (3s. 7·55d. to 3s. 8·2d.) or by 0·09d. an hour (5·94d. to 6·03d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
the mean section of the section of t	West of Scotland (42)	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 Dec.	Workpeople employed at cer- tain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on mainten- ance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (7s. 3d. to 7s. 4d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain†	3 Dec.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (7s. 3.1d. to 7s. 4.4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.97d. (5s. 5.33d. to 5s. 6.3d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 and by 0.65d. (3s. 7.55d. to 3s. 8.2d.) for those under 18.
stumes of an	Great Britain‡ (43)	2 Dec.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas pro- ducermen, semi-skilled wor- kers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1·3d. a shift (7s. 3·1d. to 7s. 4·4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·17d. an hour (11·88d. to 12·05d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0·97d. a shift (5s. 5·33d. to 5s. 6·3d.) or by 0·13d. an hour (8·91d. to 9·04d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. a shift (3s. 7·55d. to 3s. 8·2d.) or by 0·09d. an hour (5·94d. to 6·03d.) for those under 18.
I some in sta	Great Britain‡	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do.
E RATES OF	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers, millmen, semi- skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and roll- ing mills	do. do.
Mariner Joseph Mariner Joseph Mariner Mariner	Great Britain‡	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 0·17d. an hour (11·88d. to 12·05d.) for craftsmen, by 0·13d. (8·91d. to 9·04d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0·09d. (5·94d. to 6·03d.) for apprentices under 18.
	South-West Wales (43)	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture except bricklayers and car- penters	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased by 1.9d. a shift (6s. 2.1d. to 6s. 4d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1.425d. (4s. 7.575d. to 4s. 9d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.95d. (3s. 1.05d. to 3s. 2d.) for youths under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire   (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at iron and steel works	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1·2d. a shift (5s. 4·8d. to 5s. 6d. for skilled craftsmen and 6s. 7·8d. to 6s. 9d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 0·6d. (2s. 8·4d. to 2s. 9d. or 3s. 3·9d. to 3s. 4·5d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire (43)	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 0.9d. a shift (7s. 3.1d. to 7s. 4d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 0.675d. (5s. 5.325d. to 5s. 6d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 0.45d. (3s. 7.55d. to 3s. 8d.) for workers under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1·16d. a shift (7s. 2·42d. to 7s. 3·58d.) for men, by 0·773d. (4s. 9·588d. to 4s. 10·361d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·58d. (3s. 6·05d. to 3s. 6·63d.) for boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	3 Dec.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (7s. 3.1d. to 7s. 4.4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.97d. (5s. 5.33d. to 5s. 6.3d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (3s. 7.55d. to 3s. 8.2d.) for those under 18.
Farriery, Blacksmith and Agricultural Engineering Trade	London	Beginning of first full pay period following 18 Oct.**	Farriers and blacksmiths	Increases of 2½d. an hour for dayworkers, of 1s. 8d. a day for pieceworkers, and of proportional increases for apprentices. Rates after change: dayworkers—firemen 4s. 3d. an hour, doormen 4s. 2d.; pieceworkers—firemen 33s. 8d. a day, doormen 33s. 2d.
Wool Textile	Leicester (80)	First pay day in Dec.	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 increased* by ½d. in the shilling (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d.) on basic wages. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good timekeeping bonus, include: men 21 and over—skilled 148s. 5d. a week, unskilled 141s. 10d.; women 18 and over—skilled 94s. 1d., learners 91s. 3d.; piecework minimum rates, men 155s., women 107s. 2d.
Shirtings and Costume Cloth Manufacture	Glasgow, West of Scotland and Carlisle	Beginning of first full pay period in Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in basic rates of 7s. 6d. a week for adult male workers, of 3s. 9d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles; further increase applied to increased basic rates of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to all workers. Rates after change, inclusive of percentage addition, include: male timeworkers—tapedressers 184s. 6d. a week, beamers, warpers, twisters and drawers 173s., power loom tenters 207s. 6d.; piecework basis time rates for beamers, warpers, twisters and drawers to yield at least 192s. a week, tenters 223s.; female timeworkers 18 and over—weavers, winders, pickers and darners 96s. 3d.; juveniles 54s. at 15, rising to 88s. 6d. at $17\frac{1}{2}$ ; piecework basis time rates for weavers and winders to yield at least 111s. 6d. a week.

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

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Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	0	Particulars of Change
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Dec.	Men, women and juveniles		Increases* of 6d. a week for men, and of 4d. for women and juveniles. Minimu rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 and ov 149s. 8d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 111s. 10c cutting and stitching 101s. 11d.
Flax Processing	Great Britain	Beginning of pay week containing 24 Sept.†	Men, youths, boys, women a girls	nd	Increases of 6s. a week in standard minimum time rates for male workers and over, of 5s. for female workers 18 and over, of 2s. or 4s., according age, for younger male workers, and of 3s. or 4s. for younger female worker Rates after change: male general labourers 75s. a week at under 17, rish to 141s. at 20 and over, weighbridge attendants and stokers (hot water plar 145s., fibre dressers, tractor drivers and drivers of self-propelled machin 147s., hand scutchers, storemen and stokers (steam plant) 149s., storekeepe and lorry drivers 153s., leading hands 4s. or 8s. a week above the higher rate paid in group led, subject to abatement on account of age, overlooke 8s. to 28s. above the highest rate paid in group led (excluding leading hands female general labourers 71s. at under 17, rising to 107s. at 18 and overfibre dressers 113s., storewomen 115s., leading hands and overlookers the same plussages as for men.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs and Household oods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture	Northern Ireland (95) (236)	20 Dec.	Male workers	dan	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers who has served an apprenticeship of 5 years, of \(\frac{3}{4}\)d., 1d., 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. or 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., according year of apprenticeship, for apprentices to lapping, measuring and samp making, of 1d., 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. or 2d., according to period of employment, for worke operating Swiss embroidery machines, of 2d. for other workers 21 or ov and of \(\frac{3}{4}\)d., 1d. or 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., according to age, for younger workers; increase 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates affichange include: workers who have served an apprenticeship of 5 years measurers and samplemakers area A 3s. 6d. an hour, area B 3s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., apprentices to lapping, measuring and samplemaking 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. or 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}\)during first year of apprenticeship, rising to 2s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. or 2s. 3\(\frac{3}{2}\)d. during firyear; workers operating Swiss embroidery machines areas A and B, durifirst 6 months' employment 1s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. or over with not less than 2 years' employment in the trade within the preceding 5 years, area A 2s. 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., area B 2s. 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)ess than 2 years' employment 2s. 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 2s. 6\(\frac{3}{4}\)d.; piecework basis time rat workers operating Swiss embroidery machines—on single machines having 2 or 3 tiers, areas A and B 3s. 3d., on single machines having 4 tiers or any coupled machines 3s. 5d., other workers area A 2s. 11\(\frac{1}{4}\)d., area B 2s. 9\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.
Hosiery Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing	Midlands (various districts)§ (97)	Beginning of first full pay period following 27 Nov.	Adult timeworkers		Increase of 1d. an hour in basic time rates. Rates after change: male work—trimmers 3s. 11d. an hour, dyers and bleachers (productive worker 3s. 9d., (non-productive workers) 3s. 0½d., auxiliary workers (productiv 3s. 7d., (non-productive) 2s. 11¼d.; female workers—menders 2s. 8 auxiliary workers 2s. 5¼d., plus 2 per cent. cost-of-living bonus in each ca
	do.	First pay day in Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women a	and	Increase* of 1 per cent. (2 to 3 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid all time and piece rates.
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring	Northern Ireland (236)	31 Dec.	Men, youths and boys	TOTAL LANGUAGE CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	Increases of 4d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 22 over, and of 1½d., 2d., 3d., 3¾d. or 4d., according to age, for younger worke increase of 4d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minim time rates after change include: workers with not less than 3 yes experience after 19—measure cutters 3s. 7¼d. an hour, stock cutters, kr cutters or knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists (other than pl machinists), passers 3s. 5½d., under-pressers and plain machinists 3s. 2 warehousemen (24 years with 2 years' experience) 3s. 3¾d., (23 years w 1 year's experience) 3s. 1½d., (22 years with less than 1 year's experience) 3s. 0½d., packers (24 years with 2 years' experience) 3s. 2¾d., (23 years w 1 year's experience) 3s. 1½d., (22 years with less than 1 year's experience) 3s. 0½d., porters and other workers 22 years or over 3s. 0½d.; piecewo basis time rates 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9¼d., according to occupation.‡
	(ak of al) light a	T. H. Dones	Women and girls	to an	Increases of 3d, an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other the learners, and of 1½d, to 2¾d, according to age and period of employme for learners; increase of 3d, an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change include: conveyor belt machinists 2s. 4 an hour, other workers except learners 2s. 2¾d., piecework basis time 12s. 4½d.‡
Wholesale Mantle and Costume Manufacture	Northern Ireland (236)	31 Dec.	Men, youths and boys	500	Increases of 4d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other the learners, and of 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d. or 4d., according to age, for learner increase of 4d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimit time rates after change include: measure cutters with not less than 4 ye experience after 19 3s. 7½d. an hour, cutters, knifemen, tailors, fitterspassers, pressers and machinists with not less than 3 years' experience a 19 3s. 5½d., under-pressers and plain machinists with not less than 3 ye experience after 19 3s. 2d., other workers except learners 3s. 0½d.‡
	And series a good of the control of	Topological Control of the Control o	Women and girls		Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other t learners, and of 1½d., 1½d., 2½d., 2½d. or 3d., according to age at commer ment and period of employment, for learners; increase of 3d. an hour piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after chainclude: conveyor belt machinists 2s. 4½d. an hour, other workers exclearners 2s. 2¾d.‡
Shirt, Collar, Tie, etc., Making	Great Britain (109) (235)	21 Dec.	Men, youths and boys		Increases of 4d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework time rates for workers 21 or over, and of 1½d., 2d., 2½d. or 3d., accord to age, for younger workers.
	To a south on the second of th	The face and the second	Women and girls		Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other tearners, and of 1½d., 1½d., 2½d. or 2½d., according to period of employm for learners; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.
Corset Making	Great Britain (233)	14 Dec.	Men, youths and boys		Increases of 4d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 21 or cand of 1½d., 2d., 2½d. or 3d., according to age, for younger workers; increases of 4d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.
	Particular St.	L. S. L. Tan	Women and girls		Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers of than learners, and of 1½d., 1¾d., 2¼d. or 2½d., according to period of empenent, for learners; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates

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

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

<sup>‡</sup> These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland.

<sup>§</sup> Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. With effect from the date stated the cost-of-living bonus payment is related to the new index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100) and is calculated on movements in the index above a base figure of 65; for adult workers the payment per shift is 2d. for each point by which the index exceeds the figure of 65, with proportional amounts for younger workers, and the amounts shown above are related to an index figure of 103.

<sup>||</sup> These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.

<sup>¶</sup> Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. With effect from the date stated the cost-of-living bonus is related to the new index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100) and is calculated on movements in the index above a base figure of 59; for male adults the bonus per shift is 2d. for each point by which the index exceeds the figure of 59, with proportional amounts for women and younger workers, and the amounts shown above are related to an index figure of 103.

<sup>\*\*</sup> This increase was agreed in November with retrospective effect to the date shown.

<sup>†</sup> These increases were agreed in November with retrospective effect to the date shown.

<sup>†</sup> These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 39 of this GAZETTE.

<sup>§</sup> Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district, Nuneaton and Nottingham district and Derby.

<sup>||</sup> These increases took statutory effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 39 of this GAZETTE (Shirtmaking) and page 467 of the December, 1956, issue (Corset making). The new rates have, by agreement, been in operation since 22nd October or beginning of first pay period following that date, and were published on page 422 of the November, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Baking	England and Wales (117)	Pay day in week com- mencing 3 Sept.*	Workpeople employed by co- operative societies	New national minimum rates agreed, resulting in increases ranging from 3s. 8d. to 23s. 6d. a week, according to age and occupation, for male workers, and from 1s. to 12s. 10d. for female workers; new rate introduced for male divider hands. Rates after change: male workers 21 and over—foremen Metropolitan area 206s. a week, Provinces 195s., first hands 192s. 8d., 183s. 8d., doughmakers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 189s., 180s., divider hands 181s. 6d., 172s. 6d., confectioners, table hands and plant operatives 177s. 9d., 168s. 9d., charge-hands (packing and despatch dept.) and slicing and wrapping operatives 177s. 9d., 168s. 9d., bakery workers 170s. 3d., 161s. 3d., other workers 166s. 9d., 157s. 6d., youths and boys 71s. 8d. or 69s. 8d. at 15, rising to 160s. 6d. or 157s. 6d. at 20½; female workers 21 and over—forewomen 144s. 10d., 137s. 10d., first hands 136s. 5d., 129s. 5d., ovenwomen 130s. 9d., 123s. 9d., confectioners 125s. 2d., 118s. 2d., charge-hands (packing and despatch dept.) 122s. 4d., 115s. 4d., bakery workers 115s. 9d., 108s. 9d., other workers 113s. 6d., 105s., girls 68s. or 66s. at 15, rising to 108s. or 105s. at 20½.
Brewing	Sussex (129)	First pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in certain breweries	Rates of wages in areas not being towns with a population of 50,000 and over, increased by 4s. a week for able-bodied men 21 and over and by 2s. 8d. for women 19 and over in bottling stores. Rates after change: able-bodied men 150s. a week, women in bottling stores 100s.
Distilling	Scotland	1 Oct.	Men employed in pot still malt distilleries	Increase of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates and further increase of 1d. an hour for night workers and shift workers. Minimum rates after change: men on day-shifts 3s. 2d. an hour, on constant night-shifts 3s. 5d., on 3-shifts and alternate day and night shifts 3s. 4d.; existing differentials maintained for stillmen, mashmen, tun-men, kilnmen and boiler firemen.
Veneer and Plywood Manufacture	England and Wales	First pay day after 23 Dec.	Night shift workers and night workers	Increase of 1½d. an hour (4½d. to 6d.) in the additional payment for night shift work and for night work.
Furniture Manufacture	Northern Ireland . (137)	10 Dec.	Journeymen, journeywomen, and male and female apprentices	Increases of 2d. an hour for adult male timeworkers, and of proportional amounts for adult female timeworkers and male and female apprentices; increase of 2d. an hour for each hour worked for workers employed on bonus systems. Rates after change for timeworkers, inclusive of supplementary cost-of-living bonus, include: journeymen 4s. 1d. an hour, upholstresses and mattress sewers 2s. 7\frac{3}{2}d.
Sign Production and Display	England and Wales	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 1 Dec.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	Increase† of 1s. a week (31s. to 32s.) in the cost-of-living bonus paid to all workers.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First pay day in Dec.	Laboratory workers, includ- ing technical and clerical workers and certain other workers; employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Increase in basic rates of 11s. a week.
	do.	do.	do.	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1s. a week (49s. to 50s.) at 21 and over, by 17s. 4d. (32s. 8d. to 50s.) at 18 and under 21§, and by 8d. (32s. 8d. to 33s. 4d.) for younger workers.
	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners employed in producing newsreels	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 6d. a week (52s. 6d. to 53s.) at 21 and over, and by 4d. (34s. to 34s. 4d.) for younger workers.
	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 29 Nov.	Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed £21 10s. 6d. a week, em- ployed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1s. a week (3s. to 4s.) for workers 21 and over, and by 8d. (2s. to 2s. 8d.) for younger workers.
Retail Distribution	Great Britain (199)	Pay day in week commencing 3 Dec.	Branch managers, manageresses (other than pharmacy), distributive and ancillary workers employed by retail co- operative societies	Increases of 9s. 9d. to 23s. a week, according to average weekly sales and area, for branch managers, of 8s. to 25s. 9d. for branch manageresses, of 7s. to 14s. 6d. according to age, occupation and area, for male workers 21 and over, of 4s. 6d. to 9s. for female workers 21 and over, of 6s. for youths and 5s. for girls 18 to 20, and of 4s. for boys and girls under 18. Rates after change include: shop assistants (except hairdressers and cafe workers)—male workers, Metropolitan area 66s. a week at 15, rising to 171s. at 21, Provincial A area 61s. to 162s., Provincial B area 57s. to 157s., female workers 64s. to 126s., 59s. to 120s., 55s. to 117s.; adult warehousemen—Metropolitan 171s., A 162s., B 157s.; adult male packers, porters, cleaners, lift attendants, cellarmen—Metropolitan 165s. 6d., A 156s. 6d., B 151s. 6d.; adult female packers, cleaners, lift attendants and warehouse workers—Metropolitan 121s., A 115s., B 112s.; adult milk workers—foremen, Metropolitan 181s. 6d., A 172s. 6d., B 168s. 6d., rotary roundsmen, head sterilisers, head pasteurisers 178s., 169s., 166s., roundsmen and roundswomen 168s., 159s., 156s., assistant roundsmen, assistant pasteurisers, assistant sterilisers and all other male workers 165s., 158s., 155s. (inside workers in the Metropolitan area 169s.), assistant female roundsworkers 142s., 136s., 133s., all other female workers 123s., 117s., 114s. (all milk workers are paid an additional 6d. an hour for all time worked between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m.); adult transport workers—one-horse carters, Metropolitan 166s. 6d., A 157s. 6d., B 154s. 6d., drivers of mechanically and electrically propelled vehicles of carrying capacity of up to and including 1 ton 169s., 159s. 6d., over 2 and up to and including 5 tons, A 163s. 6d., B 160s. 6d., (Metropolitan 2 to 3 tons 172s. 6d., 3 to 4 tons 177s., 4 to 5 tons 178s.), all other workers 166s. 6d., 157s. 6d., 154s. 6d.; adult bakery roundsworkers, male or female—Metropolitan 168s., A 159s., B 156s., assistant female roundsworkers 142s., 136s., 133s.
Laundering	Great Britain (231)	Pay day in week com- mencing 3 Dec.	Workpeople employed in co- operative laundries	Increases of 8s. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 6s. for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: men 21 and over—London 163s. a week, Provinces 154s.; women 21 and over 115s. 3d., 109s. 3d.

<sup>\*</sup> These rates were agreed in November with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Road Passenger Transport	Northern Ireland	5 Nov.	Drivers, conductors and garage staffs employed by the Ulster Transport Authority	Increase of 5s. a week. Rates after change include: drivers 163s. a week, conductors 159s., washers, cleaners and greasers (day) 144s. 3d., shunters (day) 153s. 9d., tyremen (day) 152s. 9d., full-time fuel issuers (day) 153s. 3d.
Admiralty Dockyards and Establishments	Great Britain (certain districts) (210)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Oct.*	Non-craft grades employed in certain Admiralty Dockyards and Establishments	Various adjustments in rates as a result of change from miscellaneous "M" rates to dockyard rates or vice-versa in the case of establishments affected by re-classification on a functional basis as follows:—establishments (except hospitals) in dockyard towns and establishments of an engineering character in other districts—dockyard rates; establishments of a miscellaneous character in other districts—miscellaneous "M" rates.

<sup>\*</sup> Changes in the basis of payment were authorised in December, 1956, and had retrospective effect to the date shown. There were resultant increases and decreases, but the latter had no immediate effect, there being provision for retention of existing rates on a personal mark-time basis in these instances.

# 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 compared by the earnings enquiries (and 163 in all the principal industries and services). 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. 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 the September issue 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

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

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. 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

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	134
1953, December	200	136	143	149	138
1954, December		142	148	156	144
1955, March		147	153	160	149
June	1600	151	155	163	152
September		152	156	164	153
December		153	158	166	154
1956, January		154	160	169	156
February	10000	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	165
September		163	168	180	165
October		163	169	181	165
November		164	169	181	165
December		164	169	181	166

### II.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947, December	. 101	101	101	101
1040 D	. 106	109	109	106
1040 D	. 107	111	111	108
1000 D 1	. 113	116	117	113
1051 December	. 125	131	132	127
	. 132	139	145	134
1953, December	. 134	144	150	137
LOCA TO	141	151	158	144
1055 March	. 147	156	163	150
THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	149	157	165	151
C 1 1	. 150	159	167	152
December	150	161	169	153
IOEC Tanana	152	163	171	155
TO 1	. 152	164	171	155
	. 159	167	176	161
A COLUMN TO SERVICE AND A COLU	. 160	168	178	162
	. 160	169	179	163
CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON NAMED IN CONTRA	161	169	179	163
Tester	161	170	180	163
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	161	170	180	163
Control	161	172	181	164
	161	172	182	164
The state of the s	161	173	182	164
	161	173	182	164

### All Workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
947		10000		1000	181910	100	100	101	101	102	103	103
948	104	104	105	105	105	106	106	106	106	107	107	107
949	108	108	108	108	108	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
950	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	111	113	114
951	115	116	117	118	118	119	120	120	122	122	126	126
952	127	128	128	129	129	129	130	130	131	131	134	134
953	134	135	135	135	135	135	136	136	137	137	137	138
954	139	139	139	141	142	142	142	143	143	144	144	144
955	146	147	149	152	152	152	153	153	153	153	154	154
956	156	158	162	163	164	164	164	165	165	165	165	166

### All Workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1947					W-200	100	100	100	100	100	101	101
1948	101	102	103	103	103	103	103	104	104	106	106	106
1949	106	107	107	107	107	107	108	108	108	108	108	108
1950	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	109	109	113	113
1951	115	116	116	117	118	119	119	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	150	150	151	151	151	152	152	152	153	153
1956	155	155	161	162	163	163	163	163	164	164	164	164

# Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

1st April, 1956

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

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

Obtainable from

### HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses on page 43 or through any bookseller

<sup>†</sup> Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

<sup>‡</sup> Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters' mates, carpenters' mates and general labourers.

<sup>§</sup> Under the terms of an agreement operative 3rd December, 1956, the cost-of-living bonus on the adult scale is now payable at 18 instead of at 21 as previously. The increase shown for workers 18 and under 21 includes the consequential adjustment.

INDEX FOR 11th DECEMBER, 1956

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

At 11th December, 1956, the retail prices index was 103 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 13th November. 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. 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 11th DECEMBER, 1956 (Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 11th December, 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		INDI 11TH 1 (1 1	WEIGH		
I.	Food			102.3	1380	350
II.	Alcoholic drink		-	102.6	-0.00	71
III.	Tobacco		1000000	105.3		80
IV.	Housing			104.8		87
V.	Fuel and light			105.9		55
VI.	Durable household goo	ods	301	101 · 4		66
VII.	Clothing and footwear		1117611	101.2		106
VIII.	Transport and vehicles			106.3		68
	1 6 11	10 P		104.9		59
X.	Services		30.50	106.1		58
	All items		CONTRACT	103 · 4	11.	1,000

The "all items" index figure at 11th December was therefore 103.4, taken as 103.

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Between 13th November and 11th December there were appreciable reductions in the prices of eggs, and smaller reductions in the average prices of tomatoes, beef and butter. These changes were largely offset by increases in the average prices of bread, flour, tea, pork, bacon and ham, margarine and lard, potatoes, cauliflower, and dessert apples. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell slightly and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 102 at 11th December, compared with 103 at 13th November.

During the period under review there was a seasonal increase in the prices of household coal in London and the south of England. There were also general increases in the prices for paraffin. For the fuel and light group, taken as a whole, the average level of prices rose by nearly 1½ per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 106 at 11th December, compared with 104 et 13th November. with 104 at 13th November.

The principal change in this group was an increase of 1s. 5d. per gallon in the prices of petrol, of which 1s. 0d. per gallon was due to an increase in the rate of duty. There were also increases in the prices of tyres. These rises were partly offset by reductions in the prices of second-hand cars. For the transport and vehicles group as a whole the average level of prices and charges rose by nearly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 106 at 11th December, compared with 103 at 13th November. 103 at 13th November.

Miscellaneous Goods

The principal change during the period under review in the prices and charges for the items included in the miscellaneous goods group was an increase in the charges for medicines, etc. provided under the national health service, resulting from a change in the method of assessing charges which took effect on 1st December. There was also an increase in the price index for matches arising out of a reduction in the average contents per box. The effect of these changes was to raise the average level of prices and charges for the miscellaneous goods group as a whole by about 1½ per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 105 at 11th December, compared with 103 at 13th November.

In the six remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, housing, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, and services, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 103, 105, 105, 101, 101 and 106, respectively.

Tables showing the figures for each group and for "all items" from January, 1956, onwards with prices at 17th January, 1956, taken as 100 and also the "all items" figure for each month from June, 1947, with prices at this latter date taken as 100 are provided in an article reviewing the changes in retail prices during the year 1956, which appears on pages 4 and 5 of this GAZETTE.

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

Up to 17th January, 1956, the Interim Index of Retail Prices was in use and was published as an index figure with prices at 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The Index of Retail Prices now in use is calculated as an index figure with prices at 17th January, 1956, taken as 100. The "all items" index numbers in the two series can be linked together in order to permit of a continuous series of figures showing the average change in the level of prices compared with that at 17th June, 1947. Taking the level of prices at this latter date as 100, the calculation of the index figure for 11th December, 1956, is as follows:—

All	items index at 17th January, 195	6		
	(17th June, 1947 = 100)		153.4	
All	items index at 11th December, 1956			
	(17th January, 1956 = 100)		103.4	
 All	items index at 11th December, 195	6		103.4
	(17th June, 1947 = 100)		153·4×	
				100
		= 15	8.6 taker	1 as 159

The corresponding figure for 13th November was 158·2, taken as 158.

### 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."

agreements."
This is, therefore, the last occasion on which this supplementary

### Retail Prices Overseas

The latest information received is given in the Table below.

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise(+) or Fall(-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with		
	is given		Month before	Year before	
European Countries Belgium All Items* Food France (Paris) All Items Food Germany (Federal Republic) All Items Food Irish Republic All Items Italy (Large towns) All Items Food Spain (Large towns) All Items	1953 = 100 Oct., 1956 1949 = 100 Oct., 1956 " " 1950 = 100 Nov., 1956 Aug., 1947 = 100† Nov., 1956 1938 = 1 Oct., 1956 July, 1936 = 100 Sept., 1956	105 105 148·0 137·7 114 120 134 62·70 73·47 645·5	+ 1 + 1 - 0·3 - 0·6 + 1 + 1 - 1‡ - 0·35 - 0·62 + 4·9	+ 3 + 2 + 2·0 + 0·2 + 2 + 2 + 3 + 2·79 + 3·00 + 35·4	
Food  Other Countries Canada All Items Food Ceylon (Colombo) All Items Food India* All Items Food Japan All Items Food Japan South Africa, Union (9 urban areas) All Items Food United States All Items Food Tood United States All Items Food Tood United States All Items Food Tood Tood Tood Tood Tood Tood Tood	" "  1949 = 100 Nov., 1956  1952 = 100 Sept., 1956  1949 = 100 Oct., 1956  " "  1938 = 100 Aug., 1956  1947–49 = 100 Oct., 1956 " "  " "	120·3 117·9 99·4 101·06 108 108 118·5 113·6	+ 8·0  + 0·5 + 0·5 + 0·73  Nil - 1  Nil + 0·1  - 1·7 - 4·9 + 0·6 Nil	+58·1 + 3·4 + 4·9 Nil - 1·88 +11 +14 + 1·1 - 1·2 + 3·9 + 3·1 + 2·8 + 2·3	

\* 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.

of areas.

† A figure for "Food" is not available on this base. On base August, 1953 = 100 it was 102.3 at November, 1956.

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

§ Figures for the two latest months are provisional.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1957

# Industrial Disputes

### DISPUTES IN DECEMBER

The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in December, was 121. In addition, 18 stoppages which began before December were still in progress at the beginning which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during December in these 139 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at 11,400. The aggregate number of working days lost during December at the establishments concerned was about 32,000.

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

say (001:10 modes yearly lot three ger		of Stoppa ress in Mo	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of	
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month		Total	involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	Working Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month
Coal Mining Shipbuilding and Ship	3	101	104	6,700	10,000
Repairing	3	1	4	400	3,000
Vehicles	2	2	4	900	9,000
All remaining indus- tries and services	10	17	27	3,400	10,000
Total, December, 1956	18	121	139	11,400	32,000
Total, November, 1956	27	202	229	25,900	67,000
Total, December, 1955	15	126	141	24,500	114,000

Of the total of 32,000 days lost in December, 22,000 were lost by 10,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 9,500 were directly involved and 600 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in December also included 10,000 days lost by 1,300 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

### **Duration of Stoppages**

Of 128 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during December, 71, directly involving 3,900 workers, lasted not more than one day; 26, directly involving 1,400 workers, lasted two days; 10, directly involving 700 workers, lasted three days; 7, directly involving 900 workers, lasted four to six days; and 14, directly involving 1,100 workers, lasted over six days.

### Causes of Stoppages

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 121 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in December, 10, directly involving 800 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 45, directly involving 4,400 workers, on other wage questions; 5, directly involving 400 workers, on questions as to working hours; 9, directly involving 1,200 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 50, directly involving 2,600 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 100 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

### Principal Disputes during December

Principal Disputes during December

A stoppage of work which began on 11th October involved about 420 workers employed in shipbuilding and ship repairing in Aberdeen and arose out of the rejection of a demand for an increase in bonus payments. Pending negotiations, all workers, except electricians, resumed on 12th November; the electricians resumed on 13th November. Following dissatisfaction with the employers' offer in response to their claim, approximately 180 of the workers again withdrew their labour on 14th November. Work was finally resumed on 19th December. Another stoppage, involving some 550 workers employed in the manufacture and repair of bodies for motor vehicles at Cricklewood, began on 4th December in protest against the issue of redundancy notices. Work was resumed on 9th January by maintenance workers and on 16th January by production workers.

There were no other disputes involving large numbers of workers or causing a considerable loss of time in December.

### STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1956

The total number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, which came to the notice of the Department in 1956, was 2,643. The total number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress during the year (including those which began in 1955 and extended into 1956) was 507,000. The aggregate number of working days lost in 1956 through all stoppages in progress during the year was approximately 2,083,000. This compares with a total of 3,781,000 in 1955.

A summary of the statistics of disputes in 1956 and, in less detail, for earlier years, is given in the annual review on pages 5 and 6 of this GAZETTE.

\*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.

### Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in December\* was 116, compared with 120 in the previous month and 121 in December, 1955. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 10 fatal accidents were reported in December, compared with 9 in the previous month and 4 in December, 1955. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for December, 1956.

vines and Quarties	WORKS AND I LACES UNDER
Under Coal Mines Act:	ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
Underground 2	6 Аст, 1937
0	. Docks, Wharves, Quays
Ouarries	2 and Ships 3
	2 Building Operations 13
Triestallierous Trillies	- Works of Engineering
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 3	O Construction 2
TOTAL, MINES & QUARKIES 5	**************************************
THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T	- Warehouses
Factories	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 66
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	California Landerskii —
	5
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	5   Railway Service
Metal Extracting and	Tenning Service
Refining	Brakesmen, Goods Guards 1
Metal Conversion and	Eligine Dilvers, Motor-
Founding (including	men 1
Rolling Mills and Tube	Firemen 2
	Permanent Way Men 10
Engineering, Locomotive	Porters
Building, Boilermaking,	Shunters 1
etc.	8 Other Grades 5
etc Railway and Tramway	
Carriages, Motor and	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 20
Other Vehicles and Air-	BEET CHESTON CAN TOTAL STREET,
	Total (excluding Seamen) 116
	9
Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades	
	2   Seamen
Troon, Tronstea, Briday	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
Textile Printing, Bleaching	Fishing Vessels
	1   TOTAL SEAMEN 10
rood and Dilliat	4 TOTAL, SEAMEN 10
General Woodwork and	1
	1 Total (including Seamen) 126
Paper, Printing, etc	3
SECTION OF SECURITION ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	

### Industrial Diseases

The number of cases in the United Kingdom reported during becember\* under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Lead Paint

(Protection against Poisoning) Ac	t, 1926, are shown below.
I. Cases  Lead Poisoning Operatives engaged in: Smelting of Metals 2 Shipbreaking 1 Other Industries  TOTAL	I. Cases—continued  Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer) Pitch and Tar
Phosphorous Poisoning . 2 Aniline Poisoning . 8 Chronic Benzene Poisoning . 1 Anthrax Hides and Skins . 2 Other Industries	TOTAL

### Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units given below relate to the four weeks ended 10th December, 1956.

pure several by hardy or class and	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period Persons in attendance at courses at end of	725	116	841
period	1,278 563	214	1,492

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 10th December, 1956, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 77,474.

\* See page 7 for figures for the whole year 1956.
† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 29th December, 1956.

### Contents of this Section

Arbitration Awards		Pag	AND THE PARTY OF T	Pag
Industrial Disputes and National Arbitration Tribunals	Spireto.	3	Notices and Orders	
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Single Arbitrators, etc.		3	Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner	4

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

### **Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards**

During December the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued six awards, Nos. 933 to 938\*, all of which related to individual

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards During December no awards were issued by the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland).

### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During December no awards were issued by the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal.

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

### Industrial Court Awards

During December the Industrial Court issued six awards, Nos. 2631 to 2636, which are summarised below.

2631 to 2636, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2631 (4th December).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Pilot Officers' National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Claim: As to the salary structure which shall apply to Pilots in the employment of the Independent Operators. Award: The Court awarded that:—(a) the salary scales of pilots in the employment of the Independent Operators shall be as follows:—Grade H £850, Grade G £1,020 by £30 to £1,135, Grade F £1,250 by £30 to £1,520, Grade E £1,220 by £30 to £1,480, Grade D £1,520 by £40 to £1,635, Grade C £1,825 by £55 to £2,035, Grade B £2,115 by £60 to £2,455, Grade A £2,750; (b) Officers at present in post shall be assimilated to the new salary scales on the "corresponding points" principle, that is to say, each Officer will be placed on the point in the new scale which he would have reached had the scale been operative at the date of his appointment to his present post; (c) the operation of the scales awarded shall not in any circumstances result in reducing the salary of any Officer in post; (d) effect shall be given to the award from the first full pay period following the date of the award.

### Notes :-

(i) Grade H. Pilots holding a Commercial Pilot's Licence, but not having 500 hours' flying experience as a pilot shall be paid in accordance with this grade until such time as the necessary flying experience has been attained.

experience has been attained.

(ii) Grades G and F. Co-pilots employed on multi-engined aircraft in excess of 10,000 lbs. all-up-weight shall be paid in accordance with these grades. If applicable, co-pilots on aircraft not exceeding 10,000 lbs. all-up-weight shall be paid in accordance with Grade G only.

(iii) Grade E. Pilots employed mainly for command of multi-engined aircraft having an all-up-weight above 4,000 lbs., but not exceeding 10,000 lbs., shall be paid in accordance with this grade.

(iv) Grade D. Pilots employed mainly for command of multi-engined aircraft having an all-up-weight above 10,000 lbs., but not exceeding 20,000 lbs., shall be paid in accordance with this grade.

(v) Grades C, B, A. Pilots employed for command of multi-engined aircraft having an all-up-weight in excess of 20,000 lbs. shall be paid not less than the minimum rate in Grade C.

(vi) Pilots required to fly in command of a type falling within a

shall be paid not less than the minimum rate in Grade C.

(vi) Pilots required to fly in command of a type falling within a higher salary grade than that applicable to the type of aircraft on which they are mainly employed shall be paid an additional sum at the rate of 13s. 6d. an hour for all time flown in the larger aircraft. This does not apply to salary grades C, B and A.

Award No. 2632 (12th December).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain).

Claim: As to the amount of increase which should apply to salary scales of grades covered by the Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council pending an investigation into the grading structure.

Award: The Court, without prejudice to the results of the pending

\* See footnote\* in second column on page 43.

investigation into the grading structure, found and awarded that on the basis of the rise in the cost of living between 1st February, 1956, and the date of the award the salary scales of the grades covered by the present reference, up to the level of £1,200 per annum, shall be increased at all points of the scales by three per cent. from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award. The Court further awarded that minor adjustments in salaries immediately above £1,200 shall be made to ensure that no officer with a salary above £1,200 shall receive less in salary after the revision than if his salary before the revision had been £1,200.

In the case of resident staff who are subject to a national charge for residence, application of the increases awarded shall be post-poned until a revised charge for residence shall have been determined by the Whitley Council. The increases in salary and revised charge for residence shall then apply with effect from the first full pay period following the date of the award. Save as aforesaid the claim had not been established.

claim had not been established.

Award No. 2633 (12th December).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Professional and Technical Council 'B' of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain).

Claim: For revision of salary scales for Assistants in Dispensing.

Award: The Court awarded that on the basis of the rise in the cost of living between 1st September, 1955, and the date of the award the salary scales of the grades of Assistant in Dispensing employed in the National Health Service shall be increased at all points by five per cent. from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award. Save as aforesaid the claim had not been established.

Award No. 2634 (12th December). Parties: Staff Side and

Award No. 2634 (12th December).-Parties: Staff Side and Award No. 2634 (12th December).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Professional and Technical Council 'B' of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: For increase in salary scale of Medical Laboratory Technicians. Award: The Court awarded that on the basis of the rise in the cost of living between 1st September, 1955, and the date of the award the salary scales of Medical Laboratory Technicians employed in the National Health Service shall be increased at all points by five per cent. from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Award No. 2635 (12th December) —Parties: Staff Side and

first full pay period following the date of the award.

Award No. 2635 (12th December).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain).

Claim: As to whether London Weighting shall be paid to National Health Service staff within the purview of the Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council in the Dartford area. Award: The Court found and awarded that, in the special circumstances of the case, Health Service staff within the purview of the Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council employed within the Borough of Dartford and the Area of the Dartford Rural District Council shall, from the first full pay period following the date of the award, be treated for the purposes of Weighting on the same terms as are applied to the administrative and clerical staffs employed by the Dartford Borough Council.

Award No. 2636 (18th December).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Officers' Committee of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Fire Brigades. Claim: That, in local authorities with an integrated fire and ambulance service, the officers concerned should be granted allowances for the extra work and responsibility. Award: The Court found, and awarded, that in the case of local authorities with an integrated fire and ambulance service the Station Officers, Assistant Divisional Officers and Divisional Officers concerned shall be granted allowances for the extra work and responsibility in connection with the ambulance and Divisional Officers concerned snail be grained allowances for the extra work and responsibility in connection with the ambulance service. The amount of such allowance shall be the subject of consideration between the parties to the reference. In the event of no agreement being reached within two months from the date of the award either party shall be at liberty to report such failure to the Court and the Court will, after hearing the parties, determine

### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During December two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The awards are

summarised below.

(1) Parties: Covent Garden Tenants Association and the Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim: Whether two men employed by Messrs, E. H. Lewis and Son Limited were rightfully or wrongfully dismissed, and if wrongfully dismissed to what compensation they are entitled. Award: The arbitrator found that the employers were justified in dismissing the two men but should have given them one week's notice. He consequently awarded that Messrs. E. H. Lewis and Son Limited should pay each man £14 by way of compensation.

(2) Parties: Hull Fishing Industry Association and the Amalgamated Engineering Union. Claim: Payment of a lieu rate to members engaged on trawler repairs. Award: The arbitrator

found that the Union's claim for a lieu rate had not been established but that the offer made by the Hull Fishing Industry Association to pay an additional 2\frac{3}{4}d. for all hours actually worked (but to be excluded from calculation of overtime and special payments) was fair and reasonable and awarded accordingly, with operative effect from the pay week commencing 5th November, 1956.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1957

### Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

### **Notices of Proposals**

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

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal W.D. (64), dated 4th December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales).—
Proposal H.M. (49), dated 14th December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal P.(63), dated 18th December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piecework basis time rates

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales).— Proposal R.B.(49), dated 31st December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and

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

### **Wages Regulation Orders**

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

The Wages Regulation (Shirtmaking) (Amendment) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 1946 (S.(49)), dated 6th December and effective from 21st December. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 33.

The Wages Regulation (Boot and Shoe Repairing) (Holidays) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 2009 (D.(119)), dated 17th December and effective from 7th January, 1957. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain), revises the provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

The Wages Regulation (Made-up Textiles) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 2060 (M.T. (44)), dated 20th December and effective from 11th January, 1957. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

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

### Notices of Proposals

During December notice of intention to submit a wages regulation proposal to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was issued by the following Wages Council:—

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.144), dated 28th December, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers in the trade. Further information concerning the above proposal may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

### **Wages Regulation Orders**

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

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (N.I.H.H.G. (N.143)), dated 7th December and effective on and from 20th December. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade.—See page 33.

The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (N.I.W.M. (N.41)), dated 13th December and effective on and from 31st December. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 33.

The Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (N.I.T.R.W. (N.46)), dated 18th December, and effective on and from 31st December. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—

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<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 43.

### 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 ng 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) 27/56 (20th April)

A turner and his workmates withdrew their labour when, after their Union had approached their employer to discuss wages, the employer announced a reduction in wages. They were dismissed four days later, but work was resumed by agreement a further ten days pending negotiations. Held that the claimant was disqualified or receiving unemployment benefit by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute. The dismissal was merely a step in the trade dispute and not a severance of relations between the parties.

### **Decision of the Commissioner**

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 15th October, 1955, to 22nd October, 1955 (both dates included), on the ground that he lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment, in terms of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"This is a test case involving the claimant and five other members

"The claimant is a turner. He was employed by a firm of curling-stone makers. He had been so employed for over five years. It appears that the employees of this firm were not members of a trade union until September or October, 1955, when they joined a union. The employer learned of this when a representative of a union. The employer learned of this when a representative of the union asked for a meeting, so that a wage scale could be agreed. Thereupon the employer intimated that from 10th October, 1955, wages would be reduced by approximately 2d. an hour. On 10th October, 1955, the employees withdrew their labour. On 14th October, 1955, when they called for their wages, they were told that they were discharged. The employees' union representative continued to seek agreement with the employer, and by agreement work was resumed on 24th October, 1955, at the old wage rates pending further negotiation pending further negotiation.

"Under section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, a person who has lost employment in an employed contributor's employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment shall be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit so long as the stoppage of work continues, except in certain circumstances not arising in the present case. There is a proviso to the sub-section which provides an exemption in certain circumstances, but it is not contended that these circumstances apply in the present case.

The sole question at issue is whether from 15th October, 1955 that is to say, after the employees in question had been discharged that is to say, after the employees in question had been discharged—it is proper to say that they lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute. *Prima facie* they certainly did so. There is no suggestion that—until the dispute arose—there was any question of dismissing any of the men, and I think it is beyond question that the dismissals were made because of the dispute. In Umpire's decision 350/39 the following passage appears. 'Where therefore employment is lost because of the expiration of notices to terminate employment and such profess are given because of a terminate employment and such notices are given because of a dispute relating to the terms and conditions of employment the claimant has been held to have lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute. The notices in such a case would not have been given but for the dispute; consequently the stoppage of work which ensues is due to the trade dispute.' This passage has been cited with approval in Commissioner's decisions, e.g., Decisions C.U. 140/49 and C.S.U. 60/49 (neither reported); and I respectfully adopt it. The point taken but the chief. taken by the claimant's association in this appeal is that when the employer dismissed the employees on 14th October, 1955, he indicated that he would try to get other employees; and that by dismissing the men on that date the employer 'severed all relationship' with them. In Decision R(U) 17/52 it was recognised that a stoppage of work associated with a trade dispute might be shown to be not due to the trade dispute, but truly due to the determination of one or both parties to have no further relations with each other. Thus it was said (paragraph 11)—'... If the position at the time the stoppage of work occurs is that although there had been a trade

\*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

dispute the employer . . . [is] no longer willing to employ . . . the other party on any terms, the stoppage of work will not be due to the trade dispute but to the determination of one or both parties to have no further relations with each other.

"It seems to me unlikely that that was the situation in the present case. The fact that the employer may have expressed himself in the sense indicated is not to my mind inconsistent with a mere move in the contest between employer and employees. The firm in question does work (as I understand) of a highly specialised character, and it is *prima facie* unlikely that it would contemplate a 'clean sweep' of its employees. The fact that the union representative continued his efforts to reach agreement is some indication of belief that no permanent severance of relations was seriously intended. I am entitled also to have regard to what in fact happened in the end of the day—namely a general resumption of work by the employees concerned. The local tribunal took the view that 'the dismissal was merely a step in the Trade Dispute which continued during the period 15.10.55 to 22.10.55'; and I entirely agree. The appeal of the claimant's association is dismissed." "It seems to me unlikely that that was the situation in the present

### Decision No. R(U) 28/56 (12th September)

At about the same time in each of the preceding three years, a share fisherman had a spell of over seven weeks' non-employment, due to the laying-up of the boat for repairs or overhaul. He stated that as an enrolled member of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve he was precluded from working ashore under the age of 26. Held that the claimant could not escape classification as a seasonal worker merely because his recurrent non-employment was for a very necessary reason.

### **Decision of the Commissioner**

" My decision is that the claimant is a seasonal worker as defined "My decision is that the claimant is a seasonal worker as defined by regulation 2(2)(a) of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 [S.I. 1950 No. 1220] as amended by the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Amendment Regulations, 1952 [S.I. 1952 No. 1466]; that his current off-season extends from 17th March, 1956, to 10th May, 1956 (both dates included); and that his claim for unemployment benefit in respect of any day during his off-season is disallowed on the ground that he fails to satisfy the additional condition prescribed by regulation 2(1)(b) of satisfy the additional condition prescribed by regulation 2(1)(b) of the same Regulations.

"The claimant is a share fisherman. The primary questi which arises on his claim for unemployment benefit made on 23rd March, 1956, is whether he is a seasonal worker as defined by the Regulations cited above. As has been pointed out in a number of Commissioner's decisions, and particularly in Decision R(U) 14/53, the statutory definition embraces two categories of persons properly (1) the insured person who promably restricts his persons namely (1) the insured person who normally restricts his employment to the same, or substantially the same, part or parts only of a year, and (2) the insured person whose normal employment is for a part or parts only of a year in an occupation or occupations of which the availability or extent varies at approximately the same of which the availability or extent varies at approximately the same time or times in successive years. It follows that an insured person may find himself within the statutory definition of 'seasonal worker' although he may have no thought of voluntarily abstaining from work at any season. He may become a 'seasonal worker' by force of circumstances. In determining this question it is necessary to consider the occupation in which he is normally employed, and to see whether the availability or extent of that occupation (in the leavility in which he follows it) varies at occupation (in the locality in which he follows it) varies at approximately the same time or times in successive years, so that his normal employment is in fact for a part or parts only of a year. It is a question of ascertaining what is normal in the case of the individual concerned; and what is normal in the case of an individual may legitimately be determined by what in fact has been his experience. It has been accepted as a rule of practice that a strong experience. It has been accepted as a rule of practice that a strong presumption that a person is a seasonal worker arises after three years during which his employment has in fact been seasonal, with no substantial employment during the off-season. It is the regularity of the recurrence of employment for a part only of a year that justifies the presumption that that condition of things is normal in the case of the individual concerned. The presumption so arising is, of course, rebuttable; that is to say, it may be shown that there was some abnormal feature about the employment (or non-employment) in some or all of the periods under examination, so as to make them not a fair indication of what is normal.

"An examination of the claimant's record shows that in each of

"An examination of the claimant's record shows that in each of the three calendar years preceding the date of claim he had a spell of non-employment in his occupation of share fisherman, recurring regularly at approximately the same time in each successive year, regularly at approximately the same time in each successive year, namely, from a date in March to a date in May. Averaging these recurring periods of non-employment in the manner prescribed in Decision R(U) 29/51 brings out an off-season of 47 days (excluding Sundays) extending (in the current year) from 17th March to 10th May (both dates included). (This calculation ignores an abnormally early date of cessation of employment in 1955, which was apparently due to sickness.) It is provided by regulation 2(2)(a) that 'where any period . . . for a year during which a person is normally not employed is not . . more than seven weeks, that person shall not be treated as a seasonal worker'; but in the present case there has been in each of the past three years a regularly recurring (and presumably normal) period of non-employment exceeding seven weeks. It may seem hard on a claimant that because his recurring period of non-employment exceeds seven weeks he is liable to be classified as a seasonal worker, whereas, if it did not exceed that limit, he could not be so classified. But the limit of seven weeks is specifically provided in the regulation; and the determining specifically provided in the regulation; and the determining authorities must apply the regulation.

"The real grievance underlying the claimant's appeal is stated by the local tribunal as follows—'In nearly all the share fishermen

cases, claimants maintain that the period of unemployment each year is due either to the necessity of urgent repairs to the fishing boat or to the necessity of a complete overhaul to enable the boat to meet Insurance Company requirements and to stand up to a further meet insurance Company requirements and to stand up to a further year's fishing. The period of lay-up depends on the time taken to complete the repairs or overhaul. The Avoch fishermen find that it is most convenient for them to effect the overhaul after the Kessock fishing season, which normally ends in March, as the repair yards at Lossiemouth and Macduff can take their boats then. In nearly all cases these fishermen deny that they have any close season; they state that they could and would fish all year round if repairs and overhaul were not essential."

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1957

"No doubt the necessity for annual overhaul of the vessel constitutes the best of reasons why the normal fishing operations of the crew should be suspended during the period of overhaul. It seems to me, however, looking at the relevant regulation, that if the normal employment of the fishermen is limited in the manner and to the extent specified in the regulation, they cannot escape from classification as seasonal workers merely because the reason from classification as seasonal workers merely because the reason for their recurrent non-employment may be a very necessary reason. The claimant in the present appeal draws my attention to another circumstance affecting him, namely that, as an enrolled member of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, he is precluded from working ashore under the age of 26. If this is so, no doubt it makes it more difficult for him to obtain alternative employment while his vessel is laid up, but I cannot see that it is relevant to the while his vessel is laid up, but I cannot see that it is relevant to the question whether he is a seasonal worker. I must hold him to be a seasonal worker, with a current off-season as stated above.

In these circumstances in order to qualify for the receipt of unemployment benefit in respect of any day during his off-season the claimant must satisfy the additional condition prescribed by regulation 2(1)(b) of the Regulations already cited—a condition relating to employment (actual or prospective) during the current off-It is plain on the evidence in the case papers that the treatment cannot be said to satisfy this condition. The claimant's appeal is not allowed.'

### Decision No. R(U) 30/56 (3rd July)

A local tribunal decided that an agreement in the paper-making industry providing at, except in certain circumstances, a worker could not be "stood-off" without by for more than two days or shifts in a pay week guaranteed wages for the whole as week including two "stand-off" days. Held that, in any pay week in which worker was "stood-off" without pay in accordance with the agreement, the pay received could not be regarded as covering the idle days, and that those days are days of unemployment.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that unemployment benefit is payable in respect of 19th December, 1955, and 20th December, 1955.

"This is a test case involving 119 workers in the paper-making industry. Owing to a breakdown of machinery the workers in the board department at the mill in question were 'stood off' on Monday, 19th December, 1955, and Tuesday, 20th December, 1955, work being resumed the next day. Claims were made for unemployment benefit in respect of the two idle days. The local insurance officer referred to the local tribunal for decision:—'Whether from 19.12.55 to 20.12.55 (both dates inclusive) the claimant has proved that he was unemployed.' On 3rd February, 1956, the local tribunal having heard evidence which is fully detailed in the case papers, unanimously decided that 'From 19.12.1955 to 20.12.1955 inclusive claimant has not proved that he was unemployed.

"The claimant's association requested an oral hearing of their appeal to the Commissioner, but as I am able to decide the appeal association's appeal was originally contested by the insurance officer now concerned with the case, but in light of the recent Decision C.U. 12/56 (see Decision R(U) 21/56 Appendix) the appeal is now supported.

Section 11(1) of the National Insurance Act. 1946, provides "Section 11(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, provides that a person shall be entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of any day of unemployment which forms part of a period of interruption of employment; and section 11(3) provides that Regulations may make provision as to the days which are or are not to be treated as days of unemployment. Regulation 6(1) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] (so far as material) provides that a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if it is a that a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if it is a day in respect of which the claimant fails to prove that he is unemployed. The decision of the local tribunal was based on the view that, having regard to the terms of his employment, the claimant was guaranteed a wage for the pay week during which the two days of 'stand-off' occurred, and this guaranteed wage must be held to be a payment in respect of the whole pay week, including the two 'stand-off' days.

"The agreement which is relevant to the present case is the National Agreement No. 10 (dated 27th March, 1947) between The Employers' Federation of Papermakers and Boardmakers and The National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers and Others, as amended at 18th July, 1955; and in particular Clause 12 thereof, which is in the following terms:—

Short-Time Working.

Except as is otherwise provided, a worker who has been in the employ of the same firm for not less than one month and who is capable of, available for, and willing to perform satisfactorily either his usual work or alternative work, shall not be "stood-off" without pay for more than two days or shifts, as the case may be, in any one pay week unless he has been given at least one week's warning from any making-up day that he is liable to be "stood-off" without pay for a longer period.

Warning under this Clause shall be by notice on the mill notice

board. It shall specify the time for which it is to remain in force.

It may be given in respect of the whole mill or in respect of a

department or departments of the mill.

A day on which the normal working hours are less than a full normal day or a full shift, e.g., a short shift at the beginning or end of a week, or Saturday morning in the case of day workers, shall rank as a whole day, or as a full shift as the case may be, for the purpose of this Clause.

A recognised holiday in the mill either with or without pay shall not rank, for the purpose of this Clause, as a day for which a worker is "stood-off."

The protection given to a worker by this Clause shall not operate during a week in which production is held up by reason of a strike nor during any week to which the worker concerned has been suspended without pay for disciplinary reasons.'

"In the present case the members of the tribunal applied their minds to the question whether the Agreement quoted above was a minds to the question whether the Agreement quoted above was a guarantee of wages or a guarantee of employment. They say—
'In the opinion of the Tribunal in the particular circumstances, the claimant holds a guarantee of a minimum weekly wage. In terms of the twelfth paragraph of the Agreement, as before narrated, a worker "... shall not be 'stood-off' without pay for more than two shifts (two days), as the case may be in any one pay week unless he has been given at least one week's warning ..." In this case, the employers had "stood-off" the claimant and others, without notice, and in terms of the foregoing Agreement this could not be done without paying these men each week the normal mot be done without paying these men each week the normal minimum weekly wage, less two shifts. The Tribunal regards the Agreement in the ultimate resort as a guarantee of wages and not work. The Agreement therefore falls within the category of a minimum wage guarantee (vide para. 8 of Decision R(U) 23/55). In the circumstances the claimant is not unemployed and is not

entitled to unemployment benefit for the two days in question."
"In Decision R(U) 23/55 some stress was laid upon the distinction which has been taken between a guarantee of so many hours' work in the week, and a guarantee of wages. This distinction is important in order to determine the applicability or otherwise of the well-established principle that 'Where a minimum wage is paid in respect of any week in which work is done, it has always been held that the of any week in which work is done, it has always been held that the recipient of that wage is not unemployed during that week, on the ground that the wage is a payment made in respect of each and all the days of the week and is a payment for the whole week '— Umpire's decision 215/47. But, as is exemplified in the recent Decision C.U. 12/56 (see Decision R(U) 21/56 Appendix) it is always necessary to examine the particular agreement in question, in order to see what is its true meaning and effect. An examination of the particular agreement may always that the examination of the particular agreement may show that the employer is binding himself to furnish employment (or pay) for only a limited number of days in the week, and that the workman is under no obligation to place his services at the disposal of the employer on the other days of the week.

"The present case is one in which it is particularly important to go back to the terms of the Agreement, for the Agreement here is not, primarily at least, a guarantee of work or of wages. The Agreement, as I understand it, proceeds upon an implicit recognition of the employer's right to 'stand-off' his workmen without previous of the employer's right to 'stand-off' his workmen without previous notice. The primary purpose of the Agreement seems to me to be to effect a restriction upon that right. On a week's warning the employers may if they choose 'stand-off' their employees indefinitely, without breach of contract; the workmen being no doubt free to offer their services elsewhere. Unless a week's warning is given, the employers cannot stand their workmen off for more than two days without pay. In a sense of course all this implies that (in the absence of previous warning) the workmen are assured, in a given pay week, of four days' work (or pay) out of six. But that is an indirect result. *Prima facie* it would be a very odd result if a workman, having been stood off for two days without pay by the employers in exercise of an agreed right to stand him off by the employers in exercise of an agreed right to stand him off for two days without pay, were to be held disentitled to unemployfor two days without pay, were to be held disentitled to unemployment benefit for these two days on the ground that he had been

"In my opinion, on a true construction of the Clause in question, in any pay week during which a workman is 'stood-off' without pay, the pay which he receives cannot legitimately be regarded as covering the idle days. The Clause in question is correctly headed 'Short-time Working', and in my view is more aptly regarded as an agreement regulating short-time working in certain circumstances than as a quaranteed wage agreement in the strict sense. To hold than as a guaranteed wage agreement in the strict sense. To hold that the two idle days in question were paid for is directly contrary to the terms of the Agreement; and I do not think there is any rule which compels me to adopt such a construction. The appeal of the claimant's association, now supported by the insurance officer concerned with the case, is allowed."

### Decision No. R(U) 31/56 (16th July)

Claimant was employed as a postman on a day-to-day basis over Christmas and the New Year. New Year's Day was observed as a customary holiday in his postal branch and the claimant was not required to work on that day. He was again employed on the following day. Held that he was on holiday on New Year's Day which was a day in a season during which it had become customary for him to work for the Post Office.

### **Decision of the Commissioner**

"My decision is that unemployment benefit is not payable in respect of 2nd January, 1956, which cannot be treated as a day of unemployment on the ground that the claimant was on holiday.

"The claimant is a married man aged 52 years, registered for employment as a light labourer. For the past three or four years he has been employed by the Post Office (in Scotland) as a temporary postman at the Christmas-New Year season. He was so employed from 16th December, 1955, to 3rd January, 1956. Monday, 2nd January, 1956—being the first week-day of the New Year—was observed as a customer heliday but the restal heart of the was observed as a customary holiday by the postal branch of the

Post Office in Scotland, there being no deliveries that day. The claimant did no work on that day. Unfortunately he was not entitled to holiday pay, and so he got no wages for that day. He claimed unemployment benefit for that day.

"Regulation 6(1)(e)(i) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] provides as follows:—'For the purposes of unemployment ... benefit:—(e) a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day a person does no work, and—(i) is on holiday.'

"The short question in the present case is whether, on 2nd January, 1956, the claimant was on holiday. The local insurance officer, and on appeal the local tribunal, answered that question

January, 1956, the claimant was on holiday. The local insurance officer, and on appeal the local tribunal, answered that question in the affirmative, and accordingly disallowed the claim for benefit.

"If the claimant had been on the permanent staff of the Post Office, with a contract of employment extending over the date in question it would have been clear beyond dispute that he was not entitled to benefit. The point taken by the claimant in the present case is that he was employed as a Christmas casual worker, and his contract of employment as such was on a day-to-day basis his contract of employment as such was on a day-to-day basis. His services were not required on 2nd January, 1956, and his further day's employment on 3rd January was again as a casual worker. He submits:—'If my employment is on a day-to-day basis and the Post Office says I am not required on 2nd January, 1956, it seems reasonable to consider me unemployed on that day notwithstanding the fact that that day may have been a holiday.

"The question whether a workman employed on a day-to-day basis can be said to be on holiday fell to be considered by the Umpire in various cases under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and it has also been considered by the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts. Although a claimant employed on a day-to-day Insurance Acts. Although a claimant employed on a day-to-day basis may have no certainty that his employment will continue beyond the day on which he is working, it does not follow that his employment is to be regarded, for all purposes, as having finally terminated at the end of each day's work. So to regard it would indeed be to ignore the practical realities of the situation. If a day-to-day worker normally seeks work in a particular market, the presumption is that he becomes bound by such agreements, express or implied, as govern employment in that market, including the agreement which constitutes or recognises a particular day as a holiday—compare Decision R(U) 18/54, paragraph 5. In a particular case, a claimant might be able to show that although a particular day was a holiday in the market in which he had been working, it was nevertheless not a holiday for him, because when working, it was nevertheless not a holiday for him, because when that market was closed or on holiday he normally sought work elsewhere. In the present case I do not think it possible for the claimant so to escape. The day in question was a day in a season during which it had become customary for the claimant to work for the Post Office. There is no evidence that on 2nd January, 1956, he sought employment elsewhere; and indeed if he had, it is unlikely that he would have obtained it. The fact that he got another day's work from the Post Office on 3rd January, 1956, another day's work from the Post Office on 3rd January, 1956, suggests that his 'idleness' on the previous day was more in the nature of a temporary suspension of employment than an absolute discharge of employment. I must agree with the tribunal that in the circumstances the claimant was on holiday on the day in question. The fact that the holiday was enforced in his case and unpaid does not, unfortunately, help him (Decision R(U) 2/51). That being so, in terms of the Regulation quoted, the day cannot be treated as a day of unemployment, and unemployment benefit is therefore not payable. The claimant's appeal is not allowed."

### Decision No. R(U) 32/56 (27th July)

A married woman refused to apply for employment at a Royal Ordnance Factory ecause she considered the employment dangerous. Held that she had not shown ood cause for refusing to apply for a situation which was in suitable employment, here was no evidence that there was any greater danger than was necessarily necidental to work in that kind of factory generally or that the work would be more angerous for her than for the other workers employed there.

### **Decision of the Commissioner**

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for six weeks from and including the first day of the benefit week immediately following that in which this

day of the benefit week immediately following that in which this decision is given.

"The claimant is a married woman aged 21 years. Her husband is out at work all day. She has no children. After having worked for nearly five years in a tobacco factory warehouse, she became unemployed. On 14th October, 1955, she registered for work as a tobacco packer, alternatively factory worker. On 14th March, 1956, a situation was notified to her, but she refused to apply for it. The situation was as a process worker in the Royal Ordnance Factory at B——, four and a half miles from her home. The reason for her failure to apply for this situation was recorded (with the claimant's assent) as follows: 'I do not wish to work at R.O.F. because of the danger'. The claimant had in fact no experience of work in an ordnance factory, but some weeks previously an explosion had occurred in the cordite department of the factory at B——, and this had received publicity in the press. The local insurance officer referred to the local tribunal the question whether the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit in respect of her refusal to apply for the situation, in terms of section 13(2)(b) of the National Insurance Act, 1946. In the proceedings before the tribunal the claimant confirmed that her main reason for refusing the situation was the danger involved in main reason for refusing the situation was the danger involved in working in such a place, but she also objected to it on the ground that it involved working in shifts which would interfere with arrangements for getting her husband's meals. On 26th April, 1956, the tribunal by a majority decided that 'the claimant was justified in refusing the job on account of the danger involved'. The chairman

"The subsidiary ground of objection put forward by the claimant—namely that relating to working in shifts—is plainly

one that in the circumstances cannot be supported as amounting to good cause for refusing the situation. In Decision C.U. 365/49 (reported) the Commissioner said: 'A married woman with domestic responsibilities, who desires to work outside her home, must be prepared to make reasonable arrangements for her family, so that she can accept employment on terms generally observed by employers.' In the present case the claimant's domestic responby employers.' In the present case the claimant's domestic responsibilities were comparatively small (she had no family), she had been out of work for several months, and there was little prospect of her obtaining work other than in the employment offered to her. In these circumstances her objection to working on a shift system cannot be accepted as 'good cause' for refusing to apply for a situation in suitable employment. This leaves for consideration the objection based upon danger.

"The ordnance factory in question employs at present 500 women, both married and single. No doubt the work there involves danger. But there is no evidence to suggest that a person working in the factory at B—— incurs any greater danger than is necessarily incidental to work in that kind of factory generally. Nor is there any evidence that such work would be more dangerous for the claimant than it is for the other workers there. In the absence of any such special feature, I am unable to affirm the majority decision of the tribunal. I hold that no good cause has been shown for the claimant's refusal to apply for the situation in question, which was a situation in suitable employment, and that disqualification must follow for the statutory period of six weeks. The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed."

### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments,\* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the Instrument costs 3d. net (5d. including postage).

The Wages Regulation (Shirtmaking) (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1946), dated 6th December; The Wages Regulation (Boot and Shoe Repairing) (Holidays) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 2009; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 17th December; The Wages Regulation (Made-up Textiles) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 2060; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 20th December. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945 — See page 30

The Electricity Supply (Hours, Safety and Welfare) (Revocation) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1958; price 2d. (4d.)), made on 7th December by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 59 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by virtue of the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945, and subsequent legislation.—See page 14.

(i) The Police (No. 3) Regulations, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1944; price 2d. (4d.)), dated 5th December; (ii) The Police (Scotland) Amendment (No. 3) Regulations, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1983 (S.90); Amendment (No. 3) Regulations, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1983 (S.90); price 2d. (4d.)), dated 5th December. These Regulations were made (i) by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and (ii) by the Secretary of State for Scotland, under the Police Act, 1919, and the Police, Fire and Probation Officers Remuneration Act, 1956. They make retrospective to 8th September, 1955, the increases in pay and allowances granted to certain members of police forces as from 16th December, 1955 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1956, page 45) February, 1956, page 45).

The Police (Scotland) Regulations, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1999 (S.95); price 1s. 6d. (Is. 8d.)), made on 13th December by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Police (Scotland) Act, 1956. These Regulations, which came into operation on 1st January, make provision as to the appointment, promotion and resignation of regular constables of police forces, their hours of duty and leave, their pay and allowances, and other matters. They re-enact with certain amendments regulations made under the Police Act, 1919,

The Supplies and Services (Continuance) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1882; price 2d. (4d.)), made on 29th November by Her Majesty in Council under the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945.—See page 12.

(i) The Emergency Laws (Continuance) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956) No. 1883); (ii) The Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Colonies, etc.) Order in Council, 1956 (S.I. 1956) No. 1887). These Orders were made on 29th November by Her Majesty in Council (i) under the Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1947, and (ii) under the Emergency Laws (Transitional Provisions) Act, 1946, as amended by subsequent legislation.—See page 12.

(i) The Registered Designs (Extension of Period of Emergency) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1888; price 2d. (4d.)); (ii) The Patents (Extension of Period of Emergency) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1889; price 2d. (4d.)). These Orders were made on 29th November by Her Majesty in Council (i) under the Registered Designs Act, 1949, and (ii) under the Patents Act, 1949.—See page 12.

The Coal and Other Mines (Height of Travelling Roads) Regulations, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1940); The Coal and Other Mines (Transport Roads) Regulations, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1941). These Regulations were made on 6th December by the Minister of Fuel and Power under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954, and came into operation on 1st January. They apply to every mine of coal, stratified ironstone, shale or fireclay, and make exemptions from

certain requirements of the Act relating to safety on roads in mines.

(i) The Coal Mines (Cardox and Hydrox) Regulations, 1956
(S.I. 1956 No. 1942; price 5d. (7d.)); (ii) The Stratified Ironstone, Shale and Fireclay Mines (Explosives) Regulations, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1943; price 9d. (11d.)); (iii) The Mines (Manner of Search for Smoking Materials) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 2016); (iv) The Coal Mines (Training) Regulations, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 2017; price 6d. (8d.)). These Instruments were made (i) and (ii) on 6th December, and (iii) and (iv) on 17th December by the Minister of Fuel and Power under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954, and came into operation on 1st January. The Act itself came into came into operation on 1st January. The Act itself came into operation on 1st January and the Instruments now made replace earlier Regulations and Orders which ceased to have effect at the

The Mines and Quarries (Draft Regulations) Rules, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 2018), made on 17th December, 1956, by the Minister of Fuel and Power under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954. These Rules regulate the procedure for the conduct of inquiries which may be held in connection with draft regulations proposed to be made under the Act by the Minister of Fuel and Power.

The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Malta) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1897; price 6d. (8d.)), made on 29th November by Her Majesty in Council under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See

The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 2020); The National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 2021). These Regulations were made on 18th December by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 14.

(i) The Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956 (Commencement) (No. 2) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 2107 (C.22); (Commencement) (No. 2) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 2107 (C.22); price 2d. (4d.)); (ii) The National Insurance (Married Women) Amendment Regulations, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 2108; price 4d. (6d.)). These Instruments were made on 31st December by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in conjunction with the Treasury (i) under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956, and (ii) under the National Insurance Act, 1946, as amended by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956—See page 14

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1956 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1956 No. 178), dated 9th November; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 6) Order, 1956 (S.R. & O. 1956 No. 179), dated 9th November; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 7) Order, 1956 (S.R. & O. 1956 No. 180), dated 9th November; The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.R. & O. 1956 No. 195), dated 7th December; The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (S.R. & O. 1956 No. 205; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 13th December; The Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.R. & O. 1956 No. 206; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 18th December. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 467 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE and page 39 of this issue.

The Bakehouses (Sunday before Christmas) (Northern Ireland)

The Bakehouses (Sunday before Christmas) (Northern Ireland) rder, 1956 (S.R. & O. 1956 No. 183), made on 3rd December by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under Regulation 59 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by virtue of the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945, and subsequent legislation. This Order enabled women to be employed in factories in the manufacture of bread or flour confectionery, other than biscuits, on Sunday, 23rd December, 1956.

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

Careers.—Choice of Careers, New Series. (i) No. 73. Merchant Navy Ratings. (ii) No. 75. Retail Selling. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.) each.

Censuses of Production for 1952 and 1953.—Reports. (i) Volume 2. Engineering, Shipbuilding and Vehicles. (ii) Volume 3. Textiles, Leather and Clothing, Food, Drink and Tobacco. Board of Trade. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.) each.

Coal Mining.—Quarterly Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the third quarter of 1956. National Coal Board. Price 5d. (6d.).—See

\* See footnote \* in next column

Emergency Legislation.—Continuance of Emergency Legislation. Explanatory Memorandum. Cmnd. 7. Price 4d. (6d.).—See

European Coal and Steel Community.—Agreement concerning the relations between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the European Coal and Steel Community (and connected documents). Treaty Series No. 51 (1956). Cmnd. 13. Price 1s. 9d.

Factory Acts.—Factory Acts, 1937 and 1948. Means of Escape in Case of Fire. Memorandum for the Guidance of Local Authorities as to the Granting of Certificate under Section 34 of the 1937 Act. Amendment. October, 1956. Ministry of Labour and National

Factory Work.—A Study of Attitudes to Factory Work. Special Report Series No. 292. Medical Research Council. Price 10s. (10s. 4d.).—See page 14.

Food Survey.—Studies in Urban Household Diets 1944-49. Second Report of the National Food Survey. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Price 5s. 6d. (5s. 10d.).

Health.—Report of the Ministry of Health, Part II. For the Year ended 31st December, 1955. On the State of the Public Health being the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer. Cmnd. 16.

Industrial Diseases.—Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics, 1955. Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 3s. (3s. 2d.).—See page 13.

International Labour Conference.—International Labour Conference 39th Session, Geneva 6th-28th June, 1956. Report by the Delegates of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Cmnd. 36. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2s. 3d. (2s. 5d.).—See page 15.

National Insurance.—(i) National Insurance Act, 1946. Report National Insurance.—(i) National Insurance Act, 1946. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 41(3) of the Act on the Death Grant Question. Cmnd. 33. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.). (ii) National Insurance Act, 1946. National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1956. National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations, 1956. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77(4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in accordance with Section 77(5) of that Act. H.C.29. Price 4d. (6d.).—See page 14.

National Service.—Report of the Committee on the Employment of National Service Men in the United Kingdom. Cmnd. 35. War Office. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

Youth Employment.—Work of the Youth Employment Service, 1953 to 1956. Report by the National Youth Employment Council. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).—

\* 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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