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The Training of Supervisors

THE Report of the Committee of Inquiry on the Training of Supervisors was published in 1954 and received wide circulation in industrial and educational circles. A summary of the contents of the Report was contained in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1954 (pages 263 to 265). The Report reviewed existing provision for supervisory training and made a number of suggestions for future develop-ment which it was hoped would assist both industrial

ment which it was hoped would assist both industrial management and the various educational bodies to make further progress in this field. The Report aroused consider-able interest and gave rise to activities in a number of fields. As the Committee stressed the urgency of remedying the As the Committee stressed the urgency of remedying the relative lack of provision for supervisory training throughout British industry the Department thought that two years from the publication of the Report might not be too early for a further inquiry into the progress which has been made. The co-operation of the British Employers' Confederation, the nationalised industries and the Trades Union Congress in this inquiry was invited. The Department also consulted the Ministry of Education, the various adult educational centres, and the voluntary organizations concerned and draw upon and the voluntary organisations concerned and drew upon the knowledge of its own staff who are in touch with industry on this subject.

Such statistics as are available and the other information

Such statistics as are available and the other information received support the general impression that there is at present a much wider appreciation of the need for supervisory training and a growing acceptance of this training as an integral part of factory or office organisation, as well as a more critical approach to the problems involved. The Committee emphasised that the main responsibility for the training of supervisors must be accepted by senior management. This is being increasingly recognised by industry, as is shown by the growth of organised supervisory training schemes, of which almost 300 are known to have been started in the last two years. There are undoubtedly others of which information is not available. Much more attention, too, is being given to what might be termed attention, too, is being given to what might be termed "planning the experience" of the foremen on the job. Although fifty schemes are in organisations employing more Although fifty schemes are in organisations employing more than 1,000 workers, more than two-thirds of new schemes started are in the firms of medium and smaller size. In addition, the scope and effectiveness of existing training schemes have been extended and improved. New subjects have been included in the curricula and experiments have been made with new methods of training, including much greater use of discussion groups and project work, requiring the active participation of the supervisors. The same degree

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of progress has not been made in providing training for potential supervisors, but here the situation is often complicated by the shortage of good candidates for promotion.

Training undertaken by Industry

In larger organisations supervisory training is normally organised through an Education and Training Department, though departmental and senior managers are increasingly taking part in the actual training and the training itself is gradually becoming recognised, in the words of a senior training officer, as "a tool of management in the normal operations of the company". The pattern of internal training programmes in the larger firms varies. There are, often, full-time courses of one, two or three weeks' duration, some of them residential : in other cases not infrequently in some of them residential; in other cases, not infrequently in the same firm, short weekly sessions of two or three hours' duration may be all that is considered necessary for a particular subject. Potential supervisors, however, sometimes follow a training programme extending over one or two years.

Smaller firms rely mainly upon sending their supervisors to external courses, but in most of the new training schemes which have been developed the use of external facilities is

which have been developed the use of external facilities is combined with a planned approach within the organisation. Internal training usually takes the form of foremen's meetings, the main objectives of which may be as much consultative as educational, or of discussion groups studying specific subjects. Whatever form the training programme takes, the major factor in determining its effectiveness is the interest which is shown by management at all levels. Instances of the way in which management in the smaller firms is encouraging training and at the same time making good use of the external courses available have been seen in firms in which the manager courses available have been seen in firms in which the manager discusses each lecture with his foremen and considers with them its application to the problems of their own factory or department or possibly attends the lecture with them.

One small firm employing about 400 people organised a short series of lectures for all its supervisors and managers. Some of the talks were given by senior managers, one or two by visiting lecturers. A retail organisation with a number of small branches arranged a course of weekly evening lectures for three months. The firm's directors took an active part in the discussions on subjects which carried titles such as "Management Policies", "Human Problems in the Retail Trade", "Salesmanship", while one of the directors was largely responsible for the course.

Other examples of managements' interest are seen in the "Supervisory Discussion Group" organised by a number of small firms on some of the Trading Estates and in the week-end conference which was recently held in one rather isolated part of the country,

the planning and organisation of which was undertaken, with the Ministry's assistance, by managers of local firms. Training Within Industry ("T.W.I.") generally forms part of most training programmes and is often the point from which the training starts. Considerable attention continues to be given to the technical aspects of the foreman's job ; this tends to become more important as new technical processes are introduced. Much more attention has been given in the last two years to courses on work study, attendance at such courses sometimes being planned to coincide with the introduction of work study in the firm subjects included in training programmes cover most practical aspects of the foremen's work, including, for example, an introduction to cost and production control, but, leaving aside the technical subjects, most emphasis appears to be given to problems of man-management

Courses on "Communications", "Interviewing", "Running a Meeting", increasingly feature in firms' training programmes. When sending their supervisors to courses in order to improve their effectiveness, it would seem that employers feel that it is in the field of "human relations" that the greatest need exists for further training.

further training. In this connection methods of training are of paramount importance and present a problem of which training officers have become increasingly aware. In an effort to make the training more realistic both in content and method, there is a growing tendency to use "case study" methods and project work. One organisation instance has a two-week course entitled "Effective Shop nagement" entirely devoted to consideration of methods of Management' department. Another firm gives to each potential supervisor an individual project on which to work. These are examples of what appears to be a general development. Nevertheless, it still remains true that the greater part of every foreman's skill in handling day-to-day problems must be learnt on the shop-floor and it is here that, as the Report of the Committee stressed, the influence of his manager mportant.

All the nationalised industries report that they have continued and consolidated the training activities which were being carried out in 1954. Several of them have developed new courses or have made more use of courses at technical colleges and other centres. One Division of the Coal Board, for example, extended the course of technical studies being undertaken by potential deputies to enable some instruction in the "skills of supervision", in standard costing and in methods study to be included. In the field of human lations, talks and discussions covered such subjects as :---How the study of Human Relations can help the Deputy.

How the study of Human Relations can help the Deputy. What the workman expects of the Deputy. The Place of the Deputy in Management. Consultation " on the job" and the maintenance of discipline. The Central Electricity Authority have recently begun a one week's residential course for supervisors of clerical and admini-strative staff in addition to those they normally hold for supervisors on the production side. T.W.I. has been introduced in a number of the Authority is grace since 1054 and empidements of the Authority have on the production side. 1. W.I. has been introduced in a number of the Authority's areas since 1954, and considerable efforts have been made to shape the T.W.I. programmes to the specific needs of the supervisors. The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority hold a six weeks' course for potential foremen as well as shorter courses for already promoted supervisors. British Transport Docks and Waterways have introduced T.W.I. and have held several one-week residential courses. London Transport Events have week residential courses. London Transport Executive have developed a course for potential supervisors. Most of the Gas Boards have appointed education and training officers and look forward to considerable development of supervisory training started in the last two years.

External Courses

Valuable contributions to the facilities which are available for supervisory training have been made in the last few years by the courses organised by employers' associations. In particular may be mentioned those of the West of England Engineering and Allied Employers' Association and the Wool (and Allied) Textiles Employers' Council, though these, of course, are not the only ones. The latter especially have provided facilities for small firms which otherwise might have experienced some difficulty in giving their supervisors the type of theoretical knowledge which these courses provide

An outline of the subjects covered by a three weeks' course in workshop supervision run by an employers' association is given below. In this case, in order to reduce the difficulty of releasing key men for three consecutive weeks, the course is divided into two sections separated by a week back in the supervisor's firm. The time available is divided approximately equally between the three main subjects and maximum use is made of exercises and practical work and of discussion methods dealing with points arising out of the experience and problems of course member

Outline of a Three Weeks' Course in Workshop Supervision I. Factory Administration and the Foreman

(1) General survey of the organisation of a firm.

(2) The major divisions in a firm and their relationship.

(3) Types of organisation.
(4) Principles of organisation.
(5) Relationship between production method and type of organisation.

(6) Preparation for production :---

(a) Process planning, etc.

(b) Production planning :—(i) Batch sizes ; (ii) Machine loading ; (iii) Scheduling ; (iv) Routing.

(c) Material control :—(i) Requisitioning ; (ii) Buying ; (iii) Urging ; (iv) Receiving ; (v) Storing ; (vi) Issuing ; (vii) Transporting

(d) The Progress Department.

(7) Elements of costing.(8) Relationship between cost accounts and financial accounts. (9) The costing service to foremen.(10) The Factory Acts and Safety.

II. Human Factor Subjects and the Foreman

(1) General Survey.
(2) Treatment of the New Employee.
(3) Weighing People Up :—A systematic approach : The use and limitations of tests : Getting to know about your men : Selecting chargehands.

- (4) "Putting it across "—practice in speaking.(5) What makes us behave as we do.

- (6) Factory Communications.
 (7) Training and developing your men.
 (8) The Foreman, the Unions and the Shop Steward.
 (9) The Foreman and Union Agreements.

(10) The Foreman's Responsibilities—a summary (11) An experienced Foreman talks about his job.

(12) Leadership and Loyalties-Some Do's and Don'ts. Problem Situations (four).

(14) Summing up.

III. Work Study and the Foreman

- Survey of Work Study.
 Introduction to Motion Study.
 An exercise, illustrated by a film.
- (4) Developing better methods.
- (5) Exercise in making a process chart.
 (6) Applying Motion Study in the Factory.
 (7) Discussion—introducing better methods to workpeople.
- (8) Introduction to Time Study
- Simple Timing exercises.
- (10) Introduction to effort rating.
- (11) Effort Rating illustrations.(12) Discussion—How fair is Time Study.
- (12) Bosedsstoff Thow full is Third (13) Bonus Schemes and Incentives.(14) Problem situation.

The number of students attending the part-time evening courses at technical colleges which extend over one or more complete sessions has not altered appreciably during the last two years. On the other hand, there has been a substantial increase in the number of part-time day release courses for supervisors and in the number of short evening courses of lecture discussions. The latter courses, directed to a specific objective without any examination or certification, have had a very wide appeal, in particular to the older foremen. Such courses, sometimes more than one per session, are known to have been organised at almost 40 technical colleges throughout the country at the suggestion, or with the assistance, of the Ministry's Personnel Management Adviser. Local industrialists have frequently co-operated with the technical colleges in their organisation. The following is a fairly typical example of such a course :-

"The Foreman's Place in Management "—by a General Manager. "Human Relations—Co-operation and Discipline "—by a Personnel Officer. "Health and Safety—the Supervisor's Responsibilities "—by

the District Inspector of Factories. "Work Study—the foreman's part"—by a Method Study

Recruitment, Selection and Training "—by a Personnel Officer. Quality Control and Economy "—by a "Chief Inspector"

of a local company. "Works Information and Communication"—by a Personnel Management Adviser.

'Problems of Supervision "-by a Works Manager of a local firm

Instead of holding a course of lectures, one technical college organised a series of discussion groups. One or two other colleges have held three or four week-end conferences planned so that each formed part of the total syllabus. In one such case, for example, two separate week-ends were devoted to detailed study of "Incentives—Financial and Non-Financial" and a third one to "Problems of Discipline". On each occasion the programme consisted of lectures, case-studies and practical demonstrations.

Most of these courses have been over-subscribed and attendance has been well maintained. Foremen and managers have expressed their appreciation of the practical value of the courses. Firms appear to be willing generally to release supervisors to attend such courses provided they are convinced that the course is likely to be practical, not theoretical.

Reports from Scotland indicate that the demand for supervisory training is growing there and more firms are becoming interested each year. Short full-time courses, including residential courses, varying from one to four weeks have been started at at least three colleges and some short day or evening courses have been held at a few others. In the woollen industry a series of short residential conferences is still in progress and to enable the foremen to apply the lessons gained in a sympathetic atmosphere on their return to the mills similar conferences of managers were held. A new development has been the establishment by the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, of a residential centre and increasing provision is being made for supervisory training in addition to the professional and managerial courses.

The adult educational centres report that the number of the courses they have provided has not increased to any appreciable

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1956

An effort has been made in the last two years to meet the needs of smaller firms, particularly through training a representative of the firm to be a T.W.I. trainer. One of the major difficulties which the small organisation faces is to release a member of the staff extent, but in some cases experimental courses have been tried with some success and further series are being planned. On the other hand, the demand for places at all the courses has increased and attendances are very satisfactory. One or two centres say that they are at present contemplating extensions of their programmes. The Report of the Committee has itself been discussed in detail for the period of the normal T.W.I. programmes. Variations have been made, therefore, which make it possible to present the pro-gramme to groups of three or five supervisors in a total of seven The Report of the committee has fisch occur discussed in detail at courses for junior managers. With the possible exception of the Institute of Industrial Super-visors, the voluntary organisations have been playing a rather less active part in the supervisory training field. The British Association hours per programme and to one or two supervisors in a total of seven hours per programme and to one or two supervisors at a time in a total of six hours per programme. Representatives of medium and small firms have been trained, in courses of five days' duration, to present the seven-hour programmes to their supervisors. In the very small firms, the Ministry of Labour trainer has visited the or Commercial and Industrial Education have latterly concen-rated attention on the training of training officers. The Industrial firm and trained the firm's nominee to present the six-hour programme

Welfare Society have continued their conferences for foremen and have carried out a limited survey of the development of supervisory training, the results of which confirm the impression indicated training, the results earlier in this article.

The Contribution of the Ministry

The Contribution of the Ministry The "Conclusions" of the Committee with regard to the Ministry's own contribution to the development of supervisory training related to the Training Within Industry programmes; the utilisation of the Ministry's Staff College at Letchworth for courses for firms' training officers; the provision, on request, of advice to industry by the Personnel Management Advisers; and the convening of meetings of employers by the Regional Controllers (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1954, page

The Personnel Management Advisers have found during the last

year or so that the subject of supervisory training has arisen in the majority of their discussions with employers and many requests for assistance and information have been made to them. Thirty-five half-day discussion meetings for employers have been held in the last two years and have been very successful, in terms of the response to the invitation, the level of management participating end the interest which has been accurated. There has been a great deal of activity in the supervisory training field in the last two years and the developments are likely to continue. Senior management is increasingly aware of the problems involved, though there is sometimes rather less co-operation at the depart-mental level. An awareness of the problem, however, does not always result in action, and there are difficulties which undoubtedly limit the paperbilities of providing efforting the problem. Not least in and the interest which has been aroused. Positive results have not been seen in all the firms but many have benefited from the discussion with representatives of other organisations and a number of the short courses at technical colleges have been the direct result of these meetings. In all cases the technical colleges have limit the possibilities of providing effective training. Not least is the problem, which is becoming more acute, of finding sufficiently experienced teaching staff or training officers.

been represented at the meetings. In an cases the technical coneges have been represented at the meetings. Mention may well be made here of the rather more ambitious, but very successful, conference organised by the Regional Advisory Council for the Organisation of Further Education in the East Midlands in April of this year, which is to be followed by local Facilities at the Ministry's Staff College at Letchworth have been

already fully booked until the end of this year. The courses meets the need for training in the skills of instruction. Letchworth is the only place where such a course is available.

Action was taken at an early date on the conclusions the Committee reached with regard to the Training Within Industry programmes provided by the Ministry. An improved version of the Job Instruction programme including a greater variety of demonstrations was brought into use in December, 1954. Three new case histories were introduced into the Job Relations programme in March, 1956. Several others have since been collected or devised. A study of the Method Study courses conducted by various organisations was made and, as a result, a new Job Methods Programme has been devised which should be generally available From November of this year. A further programme on Job Safety has been devised and is being tried out experimentally.

The Ministry's trainers have continued to provide service for industry under the T.W.I. scheme. They have latterly given much attention to encouraging firms to maintain an adequate follow-up of the training of their supervisors. The new T.W.I. Application Course is now available for senior supervisors showing them the opportunities for the use of T.W.I. and how to guide and coach their supervisors is its to be a senior supervisor. their junior supervisors in its use

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 299 to 317.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during June by 14,000 (+4,000 males and +10,000 females), the number at the end of the month being +10,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,031,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 7,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 15,000 and other industries and services an increase of 22,000. 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 5,000 from 23,984,000 to 23,989,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 189,528 to 192,700 between 11th June and 16th July, 1956, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 33,049 to 45,437. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 14,814 among males and 746 among females.

Rates of Wages

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This change in procedure was in full operation by July, 1955, and from that date to March, 1956, 148 firms' outside nominees were qualified after attendance at Regional courses to present the seven-hour programme, in addition to 109 firms' nominees trained by the Ministry's Regional trainers to present the six-hour programme. During that time the Ministry's trainers carried out the training of supervisors in 458 firms, while at the same time the demand for Institute training increased. These figures indicate that many firms have continued to prefer the Ministry trainers to carry out the training of their supervisors. On the other hand, many small firms who were previously unable or unwilling to The Ministry propose in future to limit direct training of super-visors to the smallest firms, while continuing to give every help and encouragement to medium and larger firms to have their own trainer.

Conclusion

Two years is probably too short a period in which to expect any substantial progress in raising the status of the supervisor. Managements generally accept the foreman as the "first line of management" and an effort has been made in some directions to re-examine his position and to give him increased responsibility. On the other hand, it is often not very easy in practice to integrate the forman into the management structure. It is made much easier where supervisory training has been introduced and the

easter where supervisory training has been introduced and the management shows real interest in its development. There has thus been encouraging progress, but it is still true to say, in the words of the Report, that "British industry as a whole is still a long way from full realisation of the importance of the subject". Everything within the power of the Ministry of Labour and National Service will continue to be done to bring home more generally to higher management the contribution to improved generally to higher management the contribution to improved relations within industry and higher productivity which a well-conceived and well-executed scheme of supervisory training can make. A Discussion Leaflet on Supervisory Training has recently been produced by the Ministry and will be given a wide distribution. Supervisory training is, however, essentially a question which demands the attention of higher management if it is to be effective. The Ministry have noted with interest and satisfaction the stimulus which has been given to progress in industries where the employers organisation have taken an active providing facilities for supervisory training, and they wish to re-emphasise the point made in the Report that the part which employers' organisations and the Boards of nationalised undertakings can play in supervisory training is of cardinal importance.

100) remained unchanged in July at 164. The changes in the rates of wages reported to the Department during July resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £166,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 684,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £4,000 for 170,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected certain classes of workpeople in the general printing industry, and workers employed in boot and shoe manufacture, in furniture manufacture, in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing and in paper hox making box making.

Retail Prices

At 17th July, 1956, the retail prices index was 102 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 12th June.

Industrial Disputes

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 189,528 to 192,700 between 11th June and 16th July, 1956, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 33,049 to 45,437. In the two classes combined here was a rise of 14,814 among males and 746 among females. Rates of Wages
The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as the beginning of the month.
The number of workers involved during July 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 58,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 286,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 152, and, in addition, 14 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1956

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY INTO DOCK LABOUR SCHEME

The Report has recently been published of the Committee of Inquiry which was appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service in July, 1955, under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Devlin (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1955, page 275) " to inquire into the working of the Dock Labour Scheme and to advise what alterations, if any, should be made in the terms of the Scheme ". The Report has been published as a Command Paper.

In the introductory section of the Report the Committee say that their main business proved to be the consideration of a proposal by the National Association of Port Employers that the Scheme should be the subject of a major alteration. Under the Scheme, as it at present exists, the management of the labour force in the whole industry is entrusted to a body, the National Dock Labour Board, on which both employers and workers are equally represented. The port employers proposed that dual control should be abolished and replaced by control by an organisation representative of employers alone. A large part of the Report is devoted to a detailed examination of this proposal, which the Committee rejected. The Committee note in their introductory remarks that dual control when first introduced into the docks in 1941 was a novel idea and that it has not been introduced in the same form into any As the results of this experiment are of interest to other industry. others besides those concerned in the industry, the Committee, in addition to submitting their recommendation about the port employers' proposal and giving their reasons for reaching it, have d. Some of the main points made in the Committee's operated. examination of the port employers' proposal and survey of the operation of the Scheme are set out below.

Origin and Nature of the Scheme

The Report describes the man-power structure of the industry, the events which led to the setting up of the present Scheme, and the organisation and functions of the National Dock Labour Board It explains in particular that the Scheme governs the make-up and distribution of the labour force of the industry but is not concerned with the terms and conditions of employment under which dockers are employed. These and other related matters are settled by agreements made between the employers' association and the trade unions concerned and were not investigated by the Committee, whose terms of reference did not authorise them to inquire into the industry generally.

Causes of Unrest in the Industry

The Report says that the Committee's investigations were The Report says that the Committee's investigations were dominated by the fact that the period during which the Scheme had been in operation had also been a period of grave unrest in the industry. An analytical examination is made of the principal dock strikes during the period in the light of the conclusions reached by the various committees appointed by Ministers to inquire into them. Of the six major dock strikes since 1947, three were in some way connected with the provisions of the Scheme and, in all, eighteen of the thirty for strikes dependence out of devicions token by of the thirty-five strikes considered arose out of decisions taken by a local Dock Labour Board. The Committee concluded from their examination that, although these strikes arose out of the working of the Scheme, they expressed dissatisfaction, not with the provisions of the Scheme, but with decisions taken under them. The Report sums up the underlying causes of unrest as the recollection of past sufferings, the tradition of solidarity, the close congregation of dockers in the larger ports, communist influence, dissatisfaction with trade union organisation, inter-union rivalry, resistance to obligations under the Scheme, and the fact that conditions in the industry have never permitted the creation of an ordinary human relationship between employer and worker.

Discipline

The Committee gave consideration to suggestions for using the Scheme to deal with mass indiscipline by making provision for its withdrawal or suspension during an official strike, or, alternatively, by amplifying the Scheme so as to enable persistent agitators to be dismissed from the industry. Both these suggestions are rejected by the Committee. They say that it is unrealistic to talk of suspending the Scheme, which is not less valuable to the employer then it is to the unplot and must now he regarded as an execution than it is to the worker and must now be regarded as an essential part of the industry. With regard to the persistent agitator, the Committee note that this problem is common to all industries. The persistent agitator cannot be dealt with satisfactorily without first convincing the men who have followed him that they acted wrongly in doing so. The Committee conclude that mass indiscipline has not been dealt with satisfactorily under the Scheme and they cannot recommend any amendment by which it could be. They do not consider this to be a defect in the Scheme itself, and they comment that the kind of conduct in question, for which "indiscipline" is really a misnomer, is not punishable in any other industry and could only be made so if the right to strike were removed. Until the unofficial strike is more fully recognised as discreditable and is repudiated in the docks as well as in other industries, the disciplinary provisions of the Scheme, designed primarily to cover cases of individual indiscipline, must, the Report says, be used against strikers with as much restraint as in similar

cases in other industries employers use the powers of dismissal. On the subject of individual indiscipline, the Committee reject a proposal by the employers that the maximum period of seven days' suspension without pay under existing provisions should be

* Port Transport Industry. Report of a Committee appointed on 27th July, 1955, inquire into the operation of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) cheme, 1947. Cmd, 9813. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 8d. icluding postage).

increased and that there should be an agreed code of penalties, including fines. In the view of the Committee the machinery for dealing with industrial discipline under the Scheme is at least as severe as in any other industry and there is no need for penalties to be increased. In general, the Committee were of the opinion that, whatever are the employers' problems on discipline, the Scheme does not aggravate them.

Weekly Workers

In a section dealing with weekly workers and the question of further decasualisation the Report says that the progress which is being made in increasing the number of weekly workers is not unsatisfactory. At the end of 1955, about 16,900, or 21 per cent, of the register, were employed on a weekly basis, compared with 11,200 or 14 per cent., when the Scheme was started.

Character and Functioning of National Board

On the subject of the character and functioning of the National Board the Committee say that, as regards its functioning, the only matter in which dual control has made itself felt and resulted in compromise solutions is the control of the register. The Report comments that it is natural that the two sides should look at this problem from different angles and sometimes oppose each other on questions of recruitment. The Committee suggest that the Board, as the general employer, should undertake all those activities that a good employer should for the comfort and happiness of his workers but which in the nature of things cannot be done in the docks by the port employers. In particular, the Board should take the initiative in suggesting changes in any procedure which gives rise to discontent even if it is of an industrial character. The Report discusses the difficulties which arise from the fact that here are more trade unions than there are places for workers' representatives on the Board; it does not, however, recommend any change in the present procedure.

The Employers' Proposals

The Report sets out three criticisms made by the port employers of the principle of joint control, namely, that joint control leads to ineffectiveness in the working of the Scheme, that it divides the loyalty of the trade union representatives between the Board and the men, and that it interposes a barrier between the employers and the men. The Committee examine each of these three criticisms in order to assess how far they are justified by the facts, whether joint control has contributed to unrest in the industry, and whether the assumption of control by the port employers would allay unrest and improve the working of the Scheme.

The first criticism was not strongly pressed, being later directed only to disagreement as to control and the size of the registers. The Report notes that jointly agreed solutions about the size of the registers were frequently the subject of unofficial strikes but points out that a stronger decision taken by the port employers alone would inevitably have evoked stronger opposition. In the opinion of the Committee dual control is the best way of solving labour problems of this kind in the docks, and no ground is seen for dissatisfaction in its working to date.

On the criticism that the Scheme divides the loyalty of trade union representatives, the Committee comment that the position of trade union leaders on the Boards is not so very different from of trade union leaders on the Boards is not so very different from that which they occupy in industrial joint councils in the docks and other industries. The employers' argument on this matter is, the Committee suggest, based on a confusion between two things, participation in the Scheme and co-operation with the employers ; there is no evidence that the men object to the principle of joint control, whatever criticism there may be of particular decisions given under the Scheme.

In considering the charge of impersonality, the Report points out that the Scheme did not break off any relationship previously out that the Scheme did not break off any relationship previously existing between employers and dockers, as there was none. A Board composed entirely of employers' representatives would be just as impersonal as the present Board and its impersonality would be even less attractive to the men. What is new in the Scheme is the thought that two sides of the industry will get on better with the management of the labour force if they think of themselves as The Committee conclude that the decision to base the Scheme

on the idea of partnership was sound in principle, and, even if it were not, it cannot now be remedied on the lines suggested by the port employers. In the opinion of the Committee there is not even a reasonably good chance that the employers' proposals could now be successfully introduced and operated.

The Future of the Scheme

The Report finds that after eight years' working there is much to be put to the credit of the Scheme and none of the grave unrest that has occurred can be put down to any provision of the Scheme that has turned out to be unworkable. It expresses disappointment, however, that the National Dock Labour Board has not matured nto a more positive force and has not made a greater contribution

into a more positive force and has not made a greater contribution towards curing the malady in the industry. The Committee express the hope that, if their Report is accepted, the port employers will embrace the spirit of the Scheme, as they have already accepted it in the letter, as an association of equal partners pooling their ideas for keeping the labour force contented and happy. The Report emphasises, however, that if the employers ill where the Scheme in this ensirit it is imperative that the trade and happy. The Report emphasises, however, that if the employers will embrace the Scheme in this spirit it is imperative that the trade union leaders should meet them more than half-way. Reference is to the industry's bad record of strikes, frequently relating to matters that are no concern of the employers, which have sub-jected the employers to serious injury. The trade union leaders

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roposed no means of dealing with the problem of unrest and gave proposed no means of dealing with the problem of unrest and gave the Committee, as well as the employers, the impression that they have not sufficiently considered whether there are any such means. The Report insists that sacrifice of powers must be mutual and as the trade unions have been given a share in the management of labour, which in ordinary industry belongs to the employers alone, so they should admit the employers to a share in the functions and duties which in ordinary industry belong to the trade unions alone. The Committee suggest that there should be a renewed attempt

duties which in ordinary industry belong to the trade unions alone. The Committee suggest that there should be a renewed attempt to settle the troubles of the industry and that the driving force behind it should be a new sense of equal partnership, with the Scheme as the articles of partnership and the Board the symbol as well as the instrument of unity. The Report does not suggest any departure from the principle that the Board should be used only for the execution of agreed policies but that the Board as an institution has potentialities far beyond its present activities. A new and more powerful spirit of co-operation giving a wider field of agreement on policy could enrich the work of the Board so that f agreement on policy could enrich the work of the Board so that t became a positive force for good. It is pointed out also that as means of educating the dockworker as to his responsibilities the ard is in a better position than either the employers or the trade unions alone.

Consideration of Minor Amendments

The Report explains that, under the provisions of the Dock vorkers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1946, amendments to the Scheme are effected by preparing a subsequent scheme to vary the original one. The new Scheme, like the original one, is to be submitted to the Minister of Labour and National Service by the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry and embodied by the Minister, if he approves it, in a draft Order. Provision is made in the Schedule to the Act for the hearing of objections to the draft and the holding of an Inquiry. The Committee examined various suggestions for the amendment of the Scheme put forward by interested parties, but, in view of the procedure laid down by the Act, they did not attempt to phrase precise amendments or to consider points of detail but only to express their views on matters of principle. The suggested endments were .

(1) Delegation of certain functions of local Boards. While the Committee feel that there is no objection to giving the local Board sower to delegate any of its powers to a Committee of the Board tself and that some measure of delegation of minor disciplinary powers to the Manager is desirable, they consider that the terms of the amendment on this subject already discussed and agreed by the National Joint Council are too wide and should be reconsidered. (2) Appeal Tribunals. The Committee reject the port employers' proposals that the Tribunals should consist of an independent chairman with an assessor from each side of the industry and that the Tribunal should have power to award an increased penalty.

RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

Sliding Scale Arrangements for Wages Adjustments in the Furniture Manufacturing Industry

The British Furniture Trade Joint Industrial Council ha announced that under the terms of a new agreement entitled "Cost of Living Agreement, 1956," dated 27th June, 1956, it has been agreed to substitute the clauses reproduced below for clauses 18 and 18A of the National Labour Agreement for the Furniture Manufacturing Trade. The new provisions include a supplementary cost of living allowance based on the Official Index of Retail Prices (January, 1956 = 100) to replace that based on the earlier Interim Index of Retail Prices (June, 1947 = 100).

The text of the new clauses is as follows :----

18. Cost of Living Bonus.

(i) Adult Male Workers.

In the current minimum time rate as specified in Clause 4 hereof there is included a cost of living bonus of $8\frac{1}{2}d$, per hour,

(ii) Women Workers, Male and Female Apprentices, Learner. and Other Juvenile Labour.

The current minimum time rates for women workers, male and female apprentices and learners and all other juvenile labour are fixed at specified proportions of the appropriate adult male workers' current minimum time rate, and therefore the cost of living bonus as set out in sub-clause (i) above is automatically provided in the rates of such workers.

18A. Supplementary Cost of Living Allowance.

(i) A cost of living sliding scale shall operate so as to provide applementary cost of living allowance as set out in sub-clause (iii) hereof.

(ii) The said supplementary cost of living allowance shall be calculated and paid as a separate and supplementary allowance For the removal of doubt it is expressly stated that such allowance not being part of the current minimum time rate, shall not be included in calculations for the payment of bonuses under payment by result schemes.

(iii) Adult Male Workers.

(a) The cost of living sliding scale referred to in sub-clause (i) above shall be based on the Index of Retail Prices prepared by the Ministry of Labour and the supplementary cost of living allowance due under such scale to adult male workers shall be paid in the manner specified in sub-clause (ii) hereof and as hereinafter provided.

They do not recommend any alteration to the constitution and powers of the Tribunals. The Committee make the suggestion, however, in dealing with delegation, that, while appeals might in certain cases be determined by the Local Board and not go to an Appeal Tribunal, Appeal Tribunals might be kept alive for dealing with cases of dismi

(3) *Penalties for Employers.* A suggestion by both sides of the industry that the disciplinary penalties for registered employers should be amplified to include a power to fine is recommended for

(4) Suspension of the Scheme. As stated in the part of the Report dealing with discipline, an amendment giving power to suspend the Scheme during an unofficial strike is not recommended. (5) Overtime. The Committee advise against the amendment of Clause 8 (5) (b) of the Scheme to include a specific reference to overtime, such as was suggested by the port employers.

(6) Pensions. No recommendation is made in respect of a roposal by the trade unions that the Scheme should contain a proposal by provision for the payment of pensions. Pending the formulation of any agreed pension scheme the Committee regard this as essentially a matter for industrial negotiation.

(7) Non-Scheme Ports. On a suggestion by the trade unions and the Board that certain ports at present outside the Scheme should now be brought within it, the Committee agree that the list of ports covered by the Scheme should be reviewed and recommend that when the time comes for the draft order for the amendment of the Scheme to be prepared it should be drafted in terms which permit objections to be made to the list of ports already covered.

(8) Classes of dockworkers within the Scheme. The Report recommends that these classes should now be more particularly defined and suggests that there should be a schedule to the Scheme specifying in relation to each port the classes and descriptions of lockworkers which are subject to the Scheme

(9) Cold Storage Undertakings. The Committee recommend that the claim of certain undertakings to be excluded from the Scheme should be the subject of further inquiry and suggest that this should be done by preparing the draft order in a form which enables interested parties to object to the provisions insofar as they relate to cold storage undertakings.

(10) Work in connection with timber cargoes. A recommendation similar to that made in the case of cold storage undertakings is nade in view of the difference of opinion on the wording of Appendix II to the Scheme.

(11) The register and membership of trade unions. The Report does not recommend that the Scheme should be amended so as to include an express provision that membership of a trade union should not be made a condition of entry into the dock labour register.

(b) Such supplementary cost of living allowance shall be paid in accordance with the following sliding scale :---

many part of the rest of the second s	Index of Retail Prices	Supplementary Cost of Living Allowance Per Hour
From :	Inces	rer nour
(i) The beginning of the first full	90	9d.
pay week in January if the Index figure	91	$9\frac{1}{2}$ d.
of the Index of Retail Prices (all items)	92	9 ¹ / ₂ d.
published during the preceding month	93	10d.
of November is not less than	94	10 1 d.
	95	11đ.
(ii) ditto, April–February	96	11d.
	97	11 ¹ / ₂ d.
(iii) ditto, July–May	98	1s. 0d.
honigeners of linds the basering work	99	$1s. 0\frac{1}{2}d.$
(iv) ditto, October-August	100	1s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	101	1s. 1d.
in mentality contact and a high some set	102	1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	103	1s. 2d.
	104	1s. 2d.
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	105 106	1s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1s. 3d.
a manual the state of the state	100	1s. 3d. 1s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d.
and the second second second second second	107	1s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d.
And the second second second second second	108	1s. 3gu. 1s. 4d.
	110	1s. 44. 1s. 44d.
	111	1s. 5d.
	112	1s. 5d.
and the second s	113	1s. 5 ¹ / ₄ d.
The second	114	1s. 6d.
the state of the second s	115	1s. 6 ¹ / ₈ d.
	116	1s. 6 ¹ / ₈ d.
1058 Astained discussions tool view	117	1s. 7d.
and the selection of the lines	118	1s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d.
	119	1s. 8d.
anonessen and ter one bare sent inter	120	1s. 8d.

(c) Supplementary cost of living allowances per hour in relation to an increase in the Index of Retail Prices above 120 or a decrease below 90 shall be calculated in the same manner as such allowances are calculated between the Index figures of 90 and 120.

(iv) Adult Women Workers.

The supplementary cost of living allowance to be paid to women workers, except women employed on men's work, shall

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(v) Male Apprentices, Learners and Other Juvenile Labour

The supplementary cost of living allowance to be paid to male apprentices, learners and other juvenile labour shall be the same percentages of the supplementary cost of living allowance for adult male workers as are provided in Clause 6 of this Agreement to calculate the current minimum time rates of such male appren-tices, learners and other juvenile labour.

(vi) Female Apprentices, Learners and Other Juvenile Labour. The supplementary cost of living allowance to be paid to female apprentices, learners and other juvenile labour shall be the same percentages of the supplementary cost of living allowance for adult female workers as are provided in Clause 7 of this Agreement to calculate the current minimum time rates of such female apprentices, learners and other juvenile labour.

(vii) In the case in which the Index of Retail Prices shall fall below the figure of 66 then variations in the cost of living bonus set out in Clause 18 (i) hereof shall be calculated in the same manner as is provided herein to arrive at the supplementary cost of living allowances due under sub-clause (iii) hereof.

The provisions of the agreement came into operation as from 1st August, 1956, and it is laid down that they shall continue to operate :—"(a) until amended or terminated by the British Furniture Trade Joint Industrial Council, or (b) until terminated by either the British Furniture Trade Confederation, Employers' Side, or the National Federation of Furniture Trade Unions, Workers' Side, giving three months notice of termination to the other"

Sliding Scale Arrangements for Wages **Adjustments in the Hosiery Manufacturing** Industry

The National Joint Industrial Council of the Hosiery Trade agreed on 3rd May, 1956, to adopt the new official Index of Retail Prices (January, 1956 = 100) as the basis for the payment of the Cost of Living Bonus in place of the previous Interim Index of Retail Prices (June, 1947 = 100). The following is the text of the new Table which has been inserted the the two and Conditions of Employment

he Agreement on Wages and Conditions of Employment. A Cost of Living Bonus shall be added to each shilling in the in the Agreem basic wages, ascertained in accordance with the following table :--

When the Index of	of Reta	il Pric	es is		Bonus payable on each shilling
from 65 to 67					Nil
from 68 to 70		Paler	-		12d.
from 71 to 73		C		1.1.1.	1d.
from 74 to 76					1 1 d.
from 77 to 78	1999	1000	10.019964	and a contra	2d.
from 79 to 81	niele 2		at pola a	D	$2\frac{1}{2}d.$
from 82 to 84					3d.
from 85 to 87					$3\frac{1}{2}$ d.
from 88 to 89			••		4d.
from 90 to 92	• •				$4\frac{1}{2}$ d.
from 93 to 95	••			••	5d.
from 96 to 98	· • 215		ar		$5\frac{1}{2}$ d.
from 99 to 100		nie val	10.00		6d.
from 101 to 103		in the flat	1.0.000	1.	$6\frac{1}{2}$ d.
from 104 to 106		00.0	il esolu		7d.
from 107 to 109			10		$7\frac{1}{2}$ d.
from 110 to 111					8d.
from 112 to 114			V1.010	325. 1 -	8½d.
from 115 to 117					9d.
and s	o on."				

It is also provided that these arrangements shall be re-examined by the Council if the Index of Retail Prices reaches a figure below 77.

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL

Since the publication, in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1955 (page 274), of the last review of the work of the National Joint Advisory Council, the Council has held four meetings at quarterly intervals under the chairmanship of the Minister of Labour and National Service. The following subjects are among the matters to which the Council gave attention.

Industrial Relations

At two meetings of the Joint Consultative Committee held in September and November, 1955, detailed discussions took place on ways of improving employer-worker relations. At these meetings there was an exchange of views on the general economic aspects of good industrial relations and on various suggestions that had been made for dealing with specific problems.

Industrial Safety

In October, 1955, the Council discussed and approved for publication the Report of the Industrial Safety Sub-Committee on Industrial Accident Prevention. The Council later set up a Standing Sub-Committee on Industrial Safety as recommended in the Report. In July, 1956, the Council was informed of proposed action to secure higher standards of compliance with the require-

be 75 per cent. of the supplementary cost of living allowance due to be paid at any time to adult male workers. ments of the Factories Acts as regards means of escape and safety in case of fire.

ng Workers

In January, 1956, the Council decided to set up a Committee to consider the arrangements for the training of young workers in industry. Details of the work being done by the Committee are given on page 220 of the June, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE.

Efficient Use of Man-Power

Following the Council's discussion of the subject of restrictive labour practices in April, 1956, the Joint Consultative Committee considered in May how both sides of industry could have their attention drawn to the need for an examination of practices impeding the efficient use of man-power. The Minister sub-sequently asked the three sides of the Council to bring the matter to the attention of their constituents in individual industries who would report back direct to him.

In July, 1956, the Council considered the problems of automation in the light of the Report by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Council was in broad agreement with the assessment of the present position made in the Report. The three sides decided to study the subject further individually, and agreed to consider in what ways they might co-operate with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the collection of mean information.

Other Matters

The Council has continued to keep under review at each meeting the country's economic position and the extent of overtime, short-time and unemployment in each region. Other subjects which have been considered by the Council during the year include employment of older workers, co-operation between the Employ-ment Services of the countries of the Western European Union, the cation of the Notification of Vacancies Order, and the training of supervisors.

BOOKLET ON TRAINING FOR SUPERVISORS

The fourth in a series of booklets designed to assist in the development and improvement of industrial relations has recently been issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the title "Training for Supervisors". The booklet has been prepared in order to make known to a wide industrial public some of the recommendations of the Report of the Committee of Inquiry on the Training of Supervisors which was published in 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1954, page 263). Five people, a training officer, a general manager, a director, a production superintendent and a shop foreman were invited to meet round a table under the chairmanship of an officer of the Ministry, express their views on the Report and its conclusions. invited to meet round a table under the chairmanship of an officer of the Ministry, express their views on the Report and its conclusions, and relate these conclusions to their own experience in industry. The Chairman of the Committee of Inquiry on the Training of Supervisors was also asked to attend, and when the group met he explained how the Committee came to be set up and gave a brief survey of the Report. The discussion which followed was recorded verbatim and is reproduced in the booklet in a condensed form without alteration of the actual words of the speakers. The booklet was prepared in collaboration with the Central Office of Information and with the aid of a grant made available under the Conditional Aid Scheme for the Use of Counterpart Funds derived from United States Economic Aid. Copies may be obtained on request from the Director of Public Relations, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Factory Orders, 1956 Edition

A 1956 Edition of Factory Orders has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 15s. net (15s. 10d. including postage). The new edition supersedes the 1951 edition and is a revised, comprehensive volume of Statutory Regulations, Orders, Rules, etc., which are at present in force under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. It also contains some associated Statutory Instru-ments made under other Acts and under Defence Regulation 59(1) and various Certificates of Exemption and Approval issued by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

The Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare **Provisions**) Act. 1956

The Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956,* received the Royal Assent on 5th July. The Act makes provision for securing the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in agriculture and certain other occupations and for the avoidance of accidents to children arising out of the use, in connection with agriculture, of vehicles, machinery or implements. The Act contains a general provision empowering the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, for England and Wales, and,

* 4 & 5 Eliz. 2. Ch. 49. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. net (1s. 2d. including

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for Scotland, the Secretary of State, to make regulations for protecting workers employed in agriculture against risks of bodily injury or injury to health arising out of the use of any machinery, relation to the prohibition of the lifting of excessive weights, the provision, maintenance, and cleanliness of sanitary conveniences and the position of suitable washing facilities, and first-aid plant, equipment or appliance, the carrying on of any machinery, the use of any process or the management of animals, for securing to such workers safe places to work in and safe means of access thereto and for protecting them against risks of bodily injury arising out of their falling through apertures in floors and walls, or from their workplaces, or while ascending or descending ladders and the position of suitable washing facilities, and instant requisites. In connection with the prevention of accidents to children, the Act provides power to prohibit children from riding on or driving vehicles, machinery or implements used in agriculture. Other provisions of the Act relate to the notification of, and the keeping of records of, accidents and diseases and the appointment or from their workplaces, or while ascending or descending ladders or staircases. Specific powers are also provided by the Act in of a number of inspectors, with powers specified in the Act, for the necessary execution of the requirements of the Act.

LDUCATIO The Report of the Ministry of Education for the year 1955 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9785), price 9s. 6d. net (9s. 11d. including postage). The Minister says in the introduction to the Report that during the year the Department's most conspicuous task continued to be maintaining the supply of teachers and new schools to match the increase in the numbers of children. The provision of both teachers and buildings has, however, kept pace sufficiently with the growth in the school population to make it possible to plan for the future. In particular, preparations began during 1955 for a major develop-ment in technical education, and a comprehensive plan has now been published (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 93). In January, 1955, the number of pupils on the registers of maintained and assisted primary and secondary schools (other than nursery and special schools) in England and Wales was 6,516,000, an increases of 140,000 during the year 1954, compared with increases of 170,000 during 1953 and 236,000 during 1952. In the primary schools there was a decrease of 84,000 in the number of infant pupils in 1954, but the number of juniors, *i.e.*, children between the ages of seven and eleven years, increased by 148,000. It was expected that there would be a further decrease in the numbers in the infant schools and departments during 1955 but that there would be no relaxation in the pressure on the juniors schools numbers in the infant schools and departments during 1955 but that there would be no relaxation in the pressure on the junior schools until 1957; the primary schools as a whole were probably carrying their maximum load in 1955. The number of senior pupils increased during 1954 by 76,000, 30,000 more than had previously been estimated, the large increase being due in part to a substantially greater number of children remaining at school beyond the statutory school heaving area. This increase the Parent says provided a

greater number of children remaining at school beyond the statutory school-leaving age. This increase, the Report says, provided a preliminary test of the capacity of the secondary schools to find room during 1955 for the first of five successive annual waves, of which none would bring in less than 100,000 additional pupils. The number of new schools completed and brought into use in the year ended 1st October, 1955, was 495, and at the same date 878 were under construction. The total of 208,865 additional school places provided during the year ended 1st October, 1955, included 92,010 in secondary schools. The Report gives details of the numbers of new school places in the various types of schools provided for in the plans of local education authorities for 1955-56, with figures for earlier years for comparison. The plans reflect the forthcoming movement from primary to secondary schools of the forthcoming movement from primary to secondary schools of the exceptionally large numbers of children in the seven to eleven age-groups, but the Report notes a number of difficulties which have arisen, indicating that the supply of new school places in 1956 may fall short of expectations.

fall short of expectations. Figures in the Report show the number of full-time teachers employed in maintained and assisted schools (other than special schools) in January of each year from 1951 to 1955, together with estimated figures for January, 1956. The number of teachers rose by 7,600 during 1954 to a total of 241,300 in January, 1955. The increase in 1954, the Report says, was the greatest in any year since 1947, when the emergency training programme was at its peak. A further increase of at least 7,000 is expected in 1955, bringing the estimated total of full-time teachers in January, 1956, to 248,300, including 93,000 men and 155,300 women. The number of classes for junior pupils increased during 1954, but for the first time since 1951 those with more than 40 children decreased in number. The total number of senior classes also increased in 1954 and there was an increase in the number of classes with more than 30 pupils. In an increase in the number of classes also increased in 1954 and infere was an increase in the number of classes with more than 30 pupils. In January, 1955, 44.7 per cent. of the pupils in maintained primary and secondary schools were being taught in oversize classes, *i.e.*, those exceeding the prescribed maxima of 40 for juniors and 30 for senior classes. The corresponding figure for January, 1954, was $47 \cdot 1$ per cent. The number of pupils to each full-time teacher in January, 1955, was $31 \cdot 5$ for juniors and $21 \cdot 0$ for seniors, compared with $32 \cdot 1$ and $20 \cdot 9$, respectively, in January, 1954. These figures, the Report comments, show that the year 1954 was an important with 32-1 and 20-9, respectively, in January, 1954. These figures, the Report comments, show that the year 1954 was an important turning-point. For the first time for several years the increase in the number of teachers was sufficient to provide a margin to improve staffing conditions in the schools. In primary schools a steady improvement by the gradual elimination of oversize classes can be expected in the next few years, but recent improvements in staffing in the secondary schools are likely to be halted temporarily owing to the passing into these schools of the large post-war age-groups. Staffing requirements in secondary schools are also expected to become greater and more complex because of the increasing demand for specialist as well as for general teachers. The Report says, however, that the buoyancy of recruitment gives ground for hoping that a serious deterioration in the staffing of senior classes can be avoided without impairing the steady improvement in the primary schools. The scheme for prescribing a maximum establishment of certain categories of women teachers for each local education authority continued throughout 1955, but progress in achieving a better distribution of the teachers concerned is described as disappointing. There was evidence of a growing feeling that the scheme in its present form had outlived its usefulness and at the end of the year the scheme was under review by the Minister and the National Advisory Council on the Training and Supply of Teachers. Supply of Teachers.

EDUCATION IN 1955

The need to increase the supply of teachers of science and The need to increase the supply of teachers of science and mathematics, the Report says, engaged much attention throughout 1955. During the twelve months ended 31st March, 1955, the number of graduate teachers of mathematics and science continued to rise, but more slowly than in previous years. The total of 11,418 at 31st March, 1955, was 218 more than a year previously. The corresponding net increases in the years 1951–52, 1952–53 and 1953–54 were 400, 355 and 349 respectively. There were indications at the end of the year of an upward trend in the numbers of science and mathematics graduates entering upon professional training as teachers and also in the numbers entering teaching without professional training, but the Report notes that a much greater increase in recruitment will be required to meet the needs of schools during the next few years. Apart from expansion and improvement in in recruitment will be required to meet the needs of schools during the next few years. Apart from expansion and improvement in science teaching, an additional 3,600 teachers of mathematics and science will be needed because of the increase of 700,000 in the numbers of senior pupils by 1961. Steps taken during 1955 to stimulate recruitment included provision for special allowances to be paid to teachers undertaking advanced work in schools and arrangements for deferment of National Service for first and constructions of the service for first and second class hor ours graduates in mathematics and science who take up certain teaching posts (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1955, page 276). In November a number of large firms in the chemical, electrical and mechanical industries announced the establishment of a Trust to advance the teaching of pure and applied science in independent and direct grant schools. In reviewing further education during 1955 the Report says that

increasing prominence was given to the need for more and better technical education. In July the Minister of Education announced that he had accepted the proposals submitted to him by the National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce to Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce to establish a National Council to create and administer awards of national currency available to students in technical colleges who successfully completed courses in higher technology approved by the Council. This Council, the National Council for Technological Awards, was established towards the end of the year. Its main functions are to decide the character and standards of the new awards and to consider for approval courses proposed by the colleges. During the year the number of courses in advanced technology at technical colleges approved by the Ministry for grant at the special rate of 75 per cent, increased from 493 courses at at the special rate of 75 per cent. increased from 493 courses at 24 colleges to 616 courses at 25 colleges. There was also further development of advanced short courses for scientists and technologists employed in industry; the number of full-time courses notified to the Ministry rose during the year from 45 to 83 and the number of part-time courses from 829 to 843. Considerable attention was given by the National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce to the development of sandwich courses, which combine periods of full-time education, usually in a courses, which combine periods of full-time education, usually in a technical college, with alternating periods of full-time work in industry. A marked increase of interest in these courses was also shown by industry, and several of the largest firms in the country began during the year to send selected apprentices to sandwich courses at technical colleges. As a result of these developments the number of sandwich courses increased in 1955 from 70 to 100. The Report says that the present tendency is for sandwich courses to last for four or five years, to aim at a very high standard for the final qualification and to give a broad type of training including general studies and aspects of management as well as technical theory and practice. Reference is also made in the Report to the progress achieved in arranging courses of work study (a study now generally recognised as an important means of securing rapid and progress achieved in arranging courses of work study (a study now generally recognised as an important means of securing rapid and substantial increases in productivity) and also to the progress of the national colleges for horology, rubber technology, leather and food technology. Major building projects to the value of £5,510,000 were completed during the year ended 1st October, 1955, at places of further education, bringing the post-war total to just over £21 millions. The number of students taking courses of further education in the 1954–55 session was more than two million and included about 63,000 full-time students, 402,000 part-time day students and 1,901,000 evening students. The numbers of young workers released by their employers to attend part-time day courses continued to increase and the total was about 355,000 in 1955. continued to increase and the total was about 355,000 in 1955, compared with 326,000 in 1954. This continued expansion in the practice of part-time day release was reflected in the increasing number of part-time students taking and passing technical examination

Other matters dealt with in the Report include developments in the last ten years in the special services provided for handicapped pupils (this part of the Report will also be published later as a separate document); the training and supply of teachers; the separate document); the training and supply of teachers; the educational building programme; university awards; education in Wales and Monmouthshire; information services and external relations; legal matters affecting the Ministry; and the work of the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Science Museum. Part II of the Report contains statistics of public education in England and Wales for the year 1954–55. A list of Statutory Instruments made by the Minister during 1955 and other relevant information is contained in amendices to the Report. contained in appendices to the Report.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Report of Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for 1955

The Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance The Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for the year 1955 has been presented to Parliament by the Minister and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9826), price 5s. net (5s. 3d. including postage). The Report reviews the work of the Ministry during the year in the administra-tion of the Family Allowances, National Insurance, Industrial Injuries and related schemes. It also contains an account of the Ministry's work for war pensioners, and this information, together with reports from the Ministry of Health and the Department of Hinstry's work for war pensioners, and this information, together with reports from the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland concerning the work for war pensioners under-taken by those Departments, has been published in a separate Report on War Pensioners for the year 1955 (House of Commons Paper No. 331, Session 1955–56, price 4s. 6d. net, 4s. 10d. including postage)

In the introductory paragraphs the Report says that the most important events of 1955 were the payment of increases in war pensions and the implementation of the National Insurance Act, 1954. (For details of the provisions of the Act and the dates on which they were brought into operation, *see* the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1954, page 413, and January and February, 1955, pages 11 and 48.) The Act provided for increased benefits under the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries schemes affecting seven million beneficiaries and two million dependants, and for increases in the weekly rates for national insurance and industrial injuries contributions. Reference is also made in the Report to further important changes announced early in 1956. These included increases in the allowances for war widows' children and for war orphans; changes in family allowances and in insurance benefits for widows and children and in the earnings rules for retirement and widows and children and in the earnings rules for retirement and widow pensioners; and the payment of a supplementary allowance to totally disabled men still drawing weekly payments of workmen's compensation. These changes are now being implemented under recent legislation (see the article below). Some details are given in the following paragraphs of the main facts and statistics, other than those relating to the administration of war pensions, contained in the Report

National Insurance, General Scheme

Unemployment benefit continued to be administered by the Ministry of Labour and National Service on behalf of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. The standard rate of unemployment benefit was increased from 32s. 6d. to 40s. a week in May, 1955. In December, 1955, about 121,000 persons were in receipt of unemployment benefit, compared with 148,000 in December, 1954. The total number of new claims to benefit made during 1955 was over 21 millions, including about 1,200,000 claims made in respect of second and subsequent spells of unemployment in the same benefit year. Regulations made during the year, referred to in the Report, provided that persons who put restrictions of various kinds on the work which they are prepared to take and, as a result, have no reasonable prospect of getting a job, cannot be as a result, have no reasonable prospect of getting a job, cannot be treated as unemployed for benefit purposes except in certain defined circumstances; these Regulations also amended the conditions under which people following subsidiary occupations may receive unemployment benefit (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1955, page 48). The cost of unemployment benefit for the financial year ended 31st March, 1955, was $\pm 15\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The number of new claims for sickness benefit made during 1955 (covering 53 weeks) was 7 910 000 compared with 7 177 000 for

(covering 53 weeks) was 7,919,000, compared with 7,173,000 for 1954 (52 weeks). The standard rate of sickness benefit was increased from 32s. 6d. to 40s. a week in May, 1955. The Report notes that, as in 1954, there was no epidemic in 1955 comparable with the influenza epidemics of 1951 and 1953. At the beginning of the year, however, the number of current claims for sickness benefit was higher than at the same time in each of the provision of the year, however, the number of current claims for sickness benefit was higher than at the same time in each of the previou three years, and towards the end of January rose to its peak figure of 1,175,000. Thereafter the number fell slowly, reaching its lowest point of just under 800,000 in early August, rising to 924,000 in early November and falling again to below 900,000 by the end of the year. The cost of sickness benefit for the financial year ended 31st March, 1955, was £84½ millions. Previous Annual Reports have given statistics of the age of claimants for sickness benefit and the duration of incapacity due to sickness, but the changes shown from one year to the next have been very small and it has been decided to exclude them from this and future Reports. These figures and other statistics about spells of incapacity are, however, given in a "Digest of Statistics Analysing Certificates of Incapacity, 1953–54", which can be obtained by research workers on applica-tion to the Statistics Division of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.

It is estimated that about 746,000 maternity grants were awarded in the year ended 31st January, 1955, and that in the same period 287,000 home confinement grants and 196,000 maternity allowances were awarded. For the financial year ended 31st March, 1955, the cost of maternity benefits amounted to £13 millions. Increases in maternity benefits were made in May, 1955. The maternity grant was increased from £9 to £10, the home confinement grant from £3 to £4, and the maternity allowance from 32s. 6d. weekly to 40s. weekly

405. weekly. During 1955 about 400,000 new retirement pensions came into payment, with increases for dependants where appropriate. Of the total, about 100,000 were awarded to women claiming on the insurance of their husbands who had also been awarded retirement pensions. At the end of the year there were about $4\frac{1}{2}$ million retirement pensioners. In addition, about 35,000 widows over the

age of 60, most of whom had not yet retired from regular work, age of 60, most of whom had not yet retired from regular work, were receiving contributory old age pensions of 10s. a week. Of a total expenditure of £496¹/₂ millions on all benefits under the National Insurance scheme during the financial year ended 31st March, 1955, about £348 millions was on retirement pensions. Compared with the previous year, expenditure on retirement pensions in 1954–55 showed an increase, mainly due to a rise in the number of pensioners, of £14 millions. The increase in the standard rate of retirement pensions from 32s. 6d. to 40s. a week took effect in April, 1955. At 31st December, 1955, there were nearly 450,000 persons who had reached the minimum pensionable age during the previous who had reached the minimum pensionable age during the previous five years but had not yet retired and could therefore earn increments to the pensions payable to them on their eventual retirement. An analysis of the retirement pensions awarded during the year ended 30th June, 1955, showed that the average number of increments earned by those who qualified for at least one increment was $6 \cdot 4$ for men and $6 \cdot 2$ for women awarded pensions on their own insurance. The corresponding figures for the previous year were $6\cdot 3$ for men and $6\cdot 2$ for women. It is estimated that by the end of 1955 the numbers of retirement pensions in payment which included increments included increments represented, as a proportion of the total number of pensions, 19 per cent. for men and 11 per cent. for women insured on their own account. The proportion of retirement pensions in payment which include increments, the Report says, is likely to

likely to go on increasing for many years. Information is also given in the Report of the numbers of awards during the year of widows' benefits and guardians' allowances, the numbers of persons drawing these benefits at the end of the uppear, the numbers of persons drawing these benefits at the end of the 1954, and of the cost of these benefits during the financial year ended 31st March, 1955. Statistics relating to claims for National Insurance benefits submitted to Local Tribunals show that 37,105 Insurance benefits submitted to Local Tribunals show that 37,105 appeals from adverse decisions of insurance officers were heard by Tribunals during the year. In addition, the Tribunals decided 875 claims referred to them for decision by insurance officers. About 24 per cent. of all decisions of Local Tribunals were in the claimant's favour ; this percentage, the Report says, remains fairly constant. The National Insurance Commissioner decided 885 appeals against decisions given by Local Tribunals ; in 334 cases the Commissioner's decision was in the claimant's favour.

National Insurance, Industrial Injuries

The Report refers to an important change recently made in the Industrial Injuries scheme as a result of a review of the provision made for byssinosis which was undertaken by the Industrial Industrial injuries scheme as a result of a review of the provision made for byssinosis which was undertaken by the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council during 1955 at the Minister's request. The Advisory Council recommended that the qualifying period of employment in the prescribed processes should be reduced from 20 years to 10 years and that payment of benefit should no longer be restricted to disablement assessed at 50 per cent. or more. The Advisory Council also reported on cadmium poisoning and recommended that cadmium poisoning should be prescribed under recommended that cadmium poisoning should be prescribed under the Industrial Injuries Act in relation to persons whose occupations involved exposure to cadmium fumes. These recommendations were accepted by the Minister and implemented by amending Regulations (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1956,

Regulations (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1956, pages 48 and 49). The number of claims for injury benefit in 1955 (covering 53 weeks) was 831,000, compared with 803,000 in 1954 (52 weeks). The cost of injury benefit for the financial year ended 31st March, 1955, was more than $\pounds 10\frac{1}{2}$ millions. In May, 1955, injury benefit was increased from 55s. 0d. to 67s. 6d. a week for an adult.

The rise in the number of claims for disablement benefit, which yas discussed in the Report for 1954, continued in 1955. The Report says that it is uncertain how long the rise will continue and it is impossible to say when the situation will become stabilised. The total number of disablement pensions in payment also increased and by October, 1955, had reached about 127,000, compared with and by October, 1955, had reached about 121,600, compared which 120,600 a year earlier. The proportion of current pensions which relate to life awards also increased and, the Report says, will soon be the main cause of the rising number of current pensions. About be the main cause of the rising number of current pensions. About 70,000 special hardship allowances were in payment in October, 1955, compared with 66,000 in October, 1954. Constant attendance allowances were being paid in October, 1955, to 1,040 pensioners as well as to 490 men receiving workmen's compensation. About 570 hospital treatment allowances were being paid also at that date and about 475 persons were receiving the unemployability supple-ment. The total estimated cost of disablement benefit and the various curplementary allowances for the unemployability hospital the various supplementary allowances for the year ended 31st March 1955, was £13,174,000.

Other Contents

Other information given in the Report and its detailed statistical appendices relates to finance, contributions and classification of contributors under the National Insurance Acts, and legal proceed-ings in the case of contribution and benefit offences. There are chapters on the administration of family allowances and on oversea arrangements, dealing with the arrangements for war pensioners living overseas and for payment abroad of National Insurance benefits and family allowances. At the end of 1955 about 3¹/₄ million families with nearly 8¹/₄

million children were receiving family allowances of 8s. a week for each child after the first within the age limit. It is estimated that in 1955 nearly £106 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions was paid in family allowances. An analysis of the numbers of families of different sizes receiving the allowances at 31st January, 1955, showed that about 64 per cent. of the families had two children under the age limit and were receiving one weekly allowance of 8s.; these families received during the year about £43[‡] millions. Nearly 23[‡] per cent. of the

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families had three such children and received £32 millions; 8 per cent. had four and received £16 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions; and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. had five or more such children and received £14 millions. The number of war pensions in payment continued to decrease during 1955 and at the end of the year numbered 871,377, compared with 900,141 at the end of 1954. At the end of 1955 expenditure during 1 on war pensions and allowances was at the rate of £90 millions a

year. The receipts and payments of the National Insurance and Indus-trial Injuries Funds in 1954-55 are set out in the Report, together with comparative figures for the preceding four years and a state-ment of the progress of the balances of the two Funds and of the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund. The Accounts of the Funds ment of the progress of the balances of the two Funds and of the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund. The Accounts of the Funds for the year ended 31st March, 1955, were published recently (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 130). Figures contained in the Report of the estimated numbers of contributors in the three classes under the National Insurance scheme during 1954 are reproduced from the Fifth Interim Report of the Government Actuary on the operation of the National Insurance Act (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page 223). The chapter on oversea arrangements shows that about 29,500 United Kingdom war pensioners and 32,200 persons in receipt of retirement pensions and widows' benefits were living in oversea countries at the end of 1955. Reciprocal arrangements on social security were in operation at the beginning of the year with Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, Jersey, Australia, the Irish Republic, Denmark, France, Italy, Switzerland and, on family allowances only, with Guernsey and New Zealand. During the year agreements with Luxembourg and the Netherlands came into operation. Brief details are given of the new agreements and also of an agreement with New Zealand on Social Insurance which came into operation on 1st April, 1956. Negotiations on social security continued during the year with Belgium, the German Federal Republic and Austria, and negotiations were begun with Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

Changes in Benefit Conditions and Payments

A number of changes and improvements in family allowances, national insurance and industrial injuries benefits for widows and children, and in the earnings rules for retirement and widow pensioners, have recently been made under the National Insurance Act, 1956,* and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956,[†] both of which received the Royal Assent on 5th July. Provision for the payment of a supplementary allowance to totally disabled men in receipt of workmen's compensation is made under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956 t which also received the Royal Assent on 5th July

In announcing the arrangements for introducing the changes made under the new legislation, the Ministry of Pensions and the changes + Trade Mark. National Insurance announced also an increase of 5s. a week from 6th August in the allowance paid for each child of a war widow and for each war orphan. The maximum rent allowance, paid for rent and rates in excess of 6s. a week, has also been raised Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956 from 15s. to 20s. a week from the same date. The increased payments are being made automatically and no claim is needed. Some particulars are given below of the main changes provided under the three new Acts. Further information about these and other changes, including the effect of certain foreign marriages on Increases in the rate of family allowances payable to families with three children or more and in the payments under the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries schemes to widows left with young children are provided for under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956. The Act also raises the upper age limit generally in the case of children who are still at school or in apprenticeship and provides for a number of other changes in the Family Allowances, National Insurance, and Industrial Injuries ligibility for family allowances and national insurance benefits, is iven in leaflets obtainable from any Local Office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance point out that, as changes in income are taken into account by the National Assistance Board in assessing entitlement to national assistance, the increases in allowances, schemes. The changes in the National Insurance scheme give effect to the recommendations of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in their Report (Command Paper No. 9684) on widows' Committee in their Report (Command Paper No. 9084) on Widows benefits (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 48). The various provisions of the Act come into operation on dates in August or October, 1956, as set out in the Schedule to the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956 (Commencement) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1072 (C.7); price 3d. net, 5d. including postage), which was made on 11th July by the Minister of Pensions pensions and benefits will raise above the assistance level the income of some people who have been receiving national assis-tance; for some others the increases may mean a reduction in the amount of national assistance received. National Insurance Act, 1956

The National Insurance Act, 1956, makes provision for altering the extent to which deductions from widows' benefits and retirement pensions payable under the National Insurance Act, 1946, are made

pensions payable under the National Insurance Act, 1946, are made in respect of earnings. The changes were brought into operation on 30th July by the National Insurance Act, 1956 (Commencement) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1071 (C.6); price 2d. net, 4d. including postage), made on 11th July by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury. Under the new arrangements, operative from 30th July, the net amount which retirement and widow pensioners can earn without reduction in their pensions is raised from 40s. to 50s. a week. Pensioners earning more than 50s. a week will have sixpence, instead of one shilling as previously, deducted from their pensions for each shilling earned between 50s. and 70s.; one shilling will continue to be deducted for each shilling earned in excess of 70s. a week Thie earnings rule applies to men under 70 years of age a week. This earnings rule applies to men under 70 years of age and women under 65 and gives effect to recommendations made by the National Insurance Advisory Committee in their Report (Command Paper No. 9752) on the review of earnings limits for national insurance benefits (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 178).

The net amount which a widowed mother can earn without reduction in her allowance remains at 60s. a week, but, from 30th July, sixpence, instead of one shilling, is to be deducted for each shilling earned between 60s. and 80s. a week; one shilling will continue to be deducted for each shilling earned over 80s. a week.

*4 & 5 Eliz. 2. Ch. 47. Price 3d. (5d.). Copies of this Act and of the Acts eferred to in footnotes † and ‡ below are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office 14 & 5 Eliz. 2. Ch. 50. Price 9d. (11d.). 14 and 5 Eliz. 2. Ch. 51. Price 8d. (11d.).

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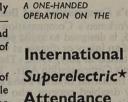
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postage), which was made on 11th July by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury. From 1st August school children and apprentices who are not fully earning their own living count for purposes of family allow-ances and for the children's benefits under the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries schemes up to their 18th birthday. Before 1st August, 1956, the age limit was the 31st July following their 16th birthday. It is estimated that about 100,000 families will benefit from the children's benefit to August the age limit for children from this change. Also from 1st August the age limit for children physically or mentally too ill to go to school or to work is raised from the 15th to the 16th birthday; after reaching 16 years of age these children can, as was previously the case, obtain national From 2nd October family allowances for the third and younger

children will be increased to 10s. a week. At present the allowance is 8s. a week for each child except the first. About 1,150,000 families, or more than one-third of the families in receipt 1,150,000 families, or more than one-third of the families in receipt of allowances, will receive an increase. Also from 2nd October widows' allowances and widowed mothers' allowances will be increased by 5s. a week for each child. More than 100,000 widows will benefit from this change. The similar allowances for children paid to widows under the Industrial Injuries scheme will also be increased by 5s. a week. A new benefit, the widowed mother's personal allowance, was introduced from 21st August for widows who do not qualify for

A new benefit, the widowed mother's personal allowance, was introduced from 21st August for widows who do not qualify for the ordinary widowed mother's allowance because they no longer have a child at school or in apprenticeship. The allowance, normally 40s. a week, will be paid to a widow who has a son or daughter under 18 years of age living at home, even though the son or daughter is earning a living. It cannot, however, be paid in addition to a widow's pension. A similar provision for widows is being made under the Industrial Injuries scheme. The new earnings



Attendance **Time Recorder**



rule, as applied to widowed mothers' allowances under the National Insurance Act, 1956, applies also to this new benefit. Also from 21st August the qualifying period of marriage for the receipt of a widow's pension was reduced from ten to three years. This change applies to women widowed since 5th July, 1948, as well as to those widowed in the future and is expected to benefit immediately about 6 000 widowed 6 000 wide

The Act also empowers the Minister to make regulations under which widows will be covered for sickness and unemployment benefits as if they had paid contributions during marriage. It is proposed that the regulations, which will require special Parlia-mentary approval, should apply also to existing widows, including widow pensioners in receipt of the 10s. weekly pension. When the regulations are made and sickness benefit is available, widows' pensions will no longer be awarded on grounds of incapacity for self-support, but pensions already awarded will continue. At the same time the qualifying age for a permanent widow's pension will become 50 years for all widows. Women already widowed will, however, keep their present right to a pension if their widowed mother's allowance ends at any time after they reach the age of 40. The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance will make a further announcement when the regulations have been made. The Act also empowers the Minister to make regulations under

Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956

Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956 The Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956, is designed to assist persons who are totally disabled as a result of an injury or disease at work before the Industrial Injuries scheme started in July, 1948. These persons were covered by the Workmen's Compensation Acts. The Act provides for the payment from the Industrial Injuries Fund of a weekly allowance of 17s. 6d. to totally disabled persons who are drawing weekly payments of workmen's compensation. It was brought into operation on 29th August by the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956 (Commencement) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1128 (C.8) ; price 2d. net, 4d. including postage), made on 20th July by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance. It is estimated that about 14,000 men will qualify for the supplementary allowance. supplementary allowance.

Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Regulations, 1956

On 25th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance

On 25th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Regulations, 1956. The Regulations contain miscellaneous provisions relating to the award of allowances under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956 (see above). They deal with the disqualification of persons during periods of imprisonment and absence abroad; the obligations of claimants and beneficiaries; the manner in which claims for, and payments of, allowances are to be made and the procedure to be followed on the consideration and determination of claims and questions. The provisions contained in the Regulations are based upon the corresponding provisions of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, and regulations made thereunder, and they provide for the determination of claims and questions by the determining authorities constituted under that Act and by the determining authorities constituted under that Act and by the Silicosis Medical Board.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1956 No. 1147) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (8d. including postage).

Report on Assessment of Disablement in Special Cases

At the request of the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council have been reviewing the rules governing the assessment of disablement in cases involving damage to an organ which, in a normal person, is one of a pair. Their Report has recently been presented to the Minister and published as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9827) by H.M. Stationery Office, price 8d. net (10d. including postage). The Report directs attention to the features of the present rules which in the view of the majority of the members of the Council

are unsatisfactory and makes recommendations for certain changes in these rules. The Report, however, is not unanimous and the difference of view centres on issues which are difficult and technically complex. The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance is going further into these questions before deciding what action he will take in the light of the Report.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Fifth Session of Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee

The Fifth Session of the Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee was held in Geneva from 14th to 25th May (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 180). Twenty of the 21 countries which are members of the Committee were represented by tripartite delegations. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, although not a member of the Committee, was represented by observers. Also in attendance were representatives of the United Nations, the European Productivity Agency, the European Coal and Steel Community and observers from nine international non-Governmental organisations. The agenda was as follows :---

Governmental organisations. The agenda was as follows :— (1) A general report dealing particularly with (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions adopted at previous sessions of the Committee ; (b) steps taken by the Inter-national Labour Office to follow up the studies and inquiries proposed by the Committee ; and (c) recent events and developments in the construction industry. (2) Sofety in the Construction Industry

(2) Safety in the Construction Industry.
(3) National Housing Programmes and Full Employment. The Committee set up two Sub-Committees, one on safety in the construction industry and the other on national housing programmes and full employment. A Working Party was also appointed to examine the effect given to conclusions adopted by the Committee at its previous essence.

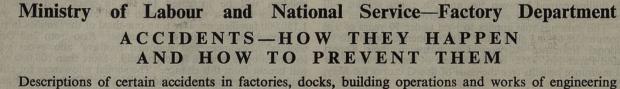
appointed to examine the effect given to conclusions adopted by the Committee at its previous sessions. The Sub-Committee on Safety in the Construction Industry unanimously adopted two resolutions. The first resolution recog-nised that, in view of the risks inherent in construction operations, there was need for constant and determined efforts to secure greater practicable measures of safety and suggested a number of ways in which a high degree of safety for workers in this industry could be achieved. It was recommended that further information on causes of achieved up of a safety measures clarady in correction in the conachieved. It was recommended that further information on causes of accidents and safety measures already in operation in the con-struction industry should be obtained. The second resolution, on technical assistance in the field of safety in the construction industry, suggested ways in which the International Labour Office should

suggested ways in which the International Labour Office should extend its action in collecting and disseminating information. The Sub-Committee on National Housing Programmes and Full Employment adopted a resolution which recognised that housing shortages existed in most countries, that adequate housing was an important factor in promoting good human relations and increasing productivity, and that sound housing programmes were useful in achieving full employment in the construction industry. The resolution suggested that there should be regular building activity, planned to take account of several factors, including the need to preserve the mobility of labour.

preserve the mobility of labour. The Working Party on the Effect given to Conclusions adopted by the Committee at its Previous Sessions classified these conclusions into three categories according to their degree of current interest. In respect of four conclusions it was suggested that it would be useful for the Committee to receive further information for its next

The reports and resolutions of the Sub-Committees, together with the Working Party's suggested classification of conclusions, were adopted by the Committee in Plenary Session. At this Session the Committee also invited the Governing Body to consider a number of subjects for inclusion on the agenda for the next session of the

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



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GENERAL SUMMARY

The number in civil employment at the end of June was estimated to be over 23 millions, having risen by 14,000 during the month. There was a decrease of 15,000 in the manufacturing industries but this was offset by increases, largely seasonal in character, in the basic industries, in distribution and in the miscellaneous services (hotels, catering, etc.).

The Employment Exchanges filled 156,000 vacancies in the for weeks ended 27th June, 1956, a decrease of 6,000 compared wit the previous month. The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges but unfilled on 27th June was 407,000. This was 10,000 more than on 30th May but 54,000 less than a year previous

The number registered as unemployed on 16th July was 238,000 There were 193,000 wholly unemployed and 45,000 temporaril stopped. Between 11th June and 16th July unemployment increase by 15,500, mainly due to an increase in the numbers temporaril stopped. At the latter date it was 53,000 more than a yee previously. Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in July was $1 \cdot 1$ per cent., compared wit $1 \cdot 0$ per cent. in June and $0 \cdot 9$ per cent. in July, 1955. The number unemployed more than eight weeks was 83,000, which was 43 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

The strength of the Forces at the end of June was 761,000.

It is estimated that the total working population at the end June was 23,990,000, slightly more than at the end of May.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

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	End-	End-	End-	End-
	June,	April,	May,_	June,
	1955	1956	1956	1956
Number in Civil Employment	22,933	22,990‡	23,017‡	23,031
Men	15,182	15,234‡	15,254‡	15,258
Women	7,751	7,756‡	7,763‡	7,773
Wholly Unemployed§	170	218	196	191
Temporarily Stopped§	22	26	31	39
Total Registered Unemployed§	192	244	227	230
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men Women	803 784 19	770 754 16	765 749 16	761 745 16
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment	6	6	6	6
Total Working Population† Men Women	23,912	23,984‡	23,984‡	23,989
	16,084	16,136‡	16,138‡	16,136
	7,828	7,848‡	7,846‡	7,853

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Contents of this Section

Employment* in Great Britain in June

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.

A B CLOSE & CARD	- substitute a		- C - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2	Γ	Thousands
Industry or Service	End- June, 1955	End- April, 1956	End- May, 1956	End- June, 1956	Change during June, 1956
Basic Industries Mining and Quarrying (Wage-earners on Colliery	862	864	862	861	- 1
Books) Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communica-	(704) 378	(706) 379	(704) 378	(703) 376	$\begin{pmatrix} - & 1 \\ - & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
tion	1,713 1,066	1,711 1,022	1,719 1,037	1,724 1,042	+ 5 + 5
Number in Basic Industries	4,019	3,976	3,996	4,003	+ 7
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Vehicles	519 571 1,231	528 582 1,251	527 580 1,246	528 579 1,237	$+ 1 \\ - 1 \\ - 9$
Precision Instruments Textiles Clothing (inc. footwear) Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures	2,760 955 675 901 1,594	2,803 945 680 906 1,589	2,793 937 673 911 1,582	2,791 932* 669 918 1,580	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 2 \\ - & 5 \\ - & 4 \\ + & 7 \\ - & 2 \end{array} $
Number in Manufacturing Industries	9,206	9,284	9,249	9,234	- 15
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades	1,486 2,811	1,488 2,839	1,510† 2,834	1,515 2,842	+ 5 + 8
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services Public Administration—	4,122	4,116	4,139	4,146	+ 7
National Government Service Local Government Service	563 726	560 727†	560 729†	559 732	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 1 \\ + & 3 \end{vmatrix}$
Total in Civil Employment	22,933	22,990†	23,017†	23,031	+ 14

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 June, 1955, and April, May and June, 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 individual numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts of insurance cards. In the case of all industries other than coal mining, building and civil engineering and gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. All employers with more than ten employees in manufacturing industries, and a sample of employers in the distributive trades and miscellaneous services, are required to supply information every month under the provisions of the Act. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls (including those temporarily laid-off and those absent from work owing to sickness, etc.) at the beginning of the month and at the (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. from the Table.

A**

* Cotton-252,000. Wool-207,000. Other textiles-473,000. † Revised figure.

Change during

1956							
+++	14 4 10						
- ++	5 8 3						
11.	4 4						
· · · + - +	5 2 7						

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Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1956 NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

	Males		lustai	Females				Total				
Industry	End- June, 1955	End- April, 1956	End- May, 1956	End- June, 1956	End- June, 1955	End- April, 1956	End- May, 1956	End- June, 1956	End- June, 1955	End- April, 1956	End- May, 1956	End- June, 1956
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	767 · 1 257 · 6 75 · 1 33 · 6 33 · 5 20 · 7 14 · 5 80 · 2	768-8 258-9 74-6 32-8 34-7 21-5 14-5 80-8	$\begin{array}{c} 767 \cdot 0 \\ \textbf{258} \cdot 2 \\ 74 \cdot 4 \\ 32 \cdot 3 \\ 34 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \\ 81 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	765.6 258.2 74.4 32.0 34.3 21.6 14.5 81.4	15.8 85.7 8.7 13.4 6.2 1.3 12.4	15.8 82.6 8.8 13.3 6.1 1.3 12.3	15.8 81.9 8.9 40.1 13.2 6.1 1.3 12.3	15.8 81.2 8.9 39.6 13.1 6.1 1.3 12.2	782.9 343.3 83.8 77.3 46.9 26.9 15.8 92.6	784.6 341.5 83.4 73.6 48.0 27.6 15.8 93.1	782.8 340.1 83.3 72.4 47.6 27.6 15.8 93.4	781.4 339.4 83.3 71.6 47.4 27.7 15.8 93.6
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	367·4 19·8 174·2 25·8 33·3 29·2 29·5 30·5 25·1	374.9 20.7 180.6 26.2 31.7 29.6 29.4 31.7 25.0	374·3 20·7 180·2 26·2 31·6 29·6 29·3 31·8 24·9	$\begin{array}{c} 374 \cdot 8 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \\ 180 \cdot 2 \\ 26 \cdot 3 \\ 31 \cdot 6 \\ 29 \cdot 7 \\ 29 \cdot 2 \\ 31 \cdot 8 \\ 25 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	149 · 2 0 · 6 46 · 4 35 · 6 19 · 8 12 · 5 20 · 0 6 · 3 8 · 0	150.9 0.6 48.6 35.3 19.6 12.9 19.6 6.3 8.0	151.0 0.6 48.5 35.7 19.5 12.8 19.6 6.3 8.0	151.2 0.6 48.7 35.7 19.5 12.8 19.6 6.3 8.0	516.6 20.4 220.6 61.4 53.1 41.7 49.5 36.8 33.1	525.8 21.3 229.2 61.5 51.3 42.5 49.0 38.0 33.0	525.3 21.3 228.7 61.9 51.1 42.4 48.9 38.1 32.9	$526 \cdot 0$ 21 \cdot 6 228 \cdot 9 62 \cdot 0 51 \cdot 1 42 \cdot 5 48 \cdot 8 38 \cdot 1 33 \cdot 0
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	499·9 20·7 202·7 109·8 11·9 20·3 40·2 94·3	511 · 2 21 · 6 209 · 6 107 · 8 12 · 2 20 · 9 43 · 6 95 · 5	509.8 21.7 209.5 106.9 12.2 20.8 43.9 94.8	508.7 21.7 209.3 106.5 12.1 20.6 44.0 94.5	$\begin{array}{c} 69 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	69.8 0.5 19.3 16.3 1.9 1.3 8.9 21.6	69.5 0.5 19.3 16.3 1.9 1.3 8.8 21.4	69.6 0.5 19.4 16.3 1.9 1.3 8.8 21.4	569.8 21.2 221.9 127.0 13.8 21.6 48.7 115.6	581.0 22.1 228.9 124.1 14.1 22.2 52.5 117.1	579·3 22·2 228·8 123·2 14·1 22·1 52·7 116·2	$578 \cdot 3$ 22 \cdot 2 228 \cdot 7 122 \cdot 8 14 \cdot 0 21 \cdot 9 52 \cdot 8 115 \cdot 9
Agineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering	$\begin{array}{c} 1,588\cdot8\\ 196\cdot4\\ 77.2\\ 35\cdot8\\ 28\cdot2\\ 91\cdot3\\ 65\cdot9\\ 49\cdot2\\ 77\cdot2\\ 532\cdot1\\ 138\cdot4\\ 41\cdot3\\ 33\cdot3\\ 72\cdot7\\ 24\cdot3\\ 11\cdot3\\ 100\cdot6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,628} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{204} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{77} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{35} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{28} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{95} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{24} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{78} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{550} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{144} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{41} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{35} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{71} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{24} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{11} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{103} \cdot \textbf{7} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,625} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ 204 \cdot 9 \\ 76 \cdot 6 \\ 35 \cdot 6 \\ 28 \cdot 5 \\ 95 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 4 \\ 53 \cdot 5 \\ 48 \cdot 7 \\ 78 \cdot 9 \\ 550 \cdot 0 \\ 144 \cdot 1 \\ 41 \cdot 2 \\ 35 \cdot 1 \\ 70 \cdot 6 \\ 23 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,625\cdot 3\\ 204\cdot 9\\ 76\cdot 5\\ 35\cdot 4\\ 28\cdot 5\\ 95\cdot 3\\ 24\cdot 7\\ 53\cdot 1\\ 48\cdot 4\\ 78\cdot 8\\ 549\cdot 7\\ 144\cdot 5\\ 41\cdot 2\\ 35\cdot 1\\ 70\cdot 7\\ 23\cdot 5\\ 11\cdot 4\\ 103\cdot 6\end{array}$	474.0 8.7 4.4 5.5 3.0 21.3 3.7 9.9 14.7 7.0 124.9 49.2 23.7 22.4 67.4 28.3 8.5 71.4	467.1 8.9 4.4 5.8 3.0 22.5 3.8 9.6 14.4 7.0 128.9 49.9 23.7 24.1 55.4 25.7 9.2 70.8	464.5 8.9 4.4 5.8 3.0 22.4 3.8 9.6 14.3 7.1 128.8 49.6 23.4 24.3 55.6 24.9 9.1 69.5	$\begin{array}{c} 463\cdot 6\\ 8\cdot 8\\ 4\cdot 4\\ 5\cdot 8\\ 3\cdot 0\\ 22\cdot 4\\ 3\cdot 8\\ 9\cdot 6\\ 14\cdot 2\\ 7\cdot 1\\ 128\cdot 5\\ 49\cdot 5\\ 23\cdot 2\\ 24\cdot 4\\ 56\cdot 4\\ 9\cdot 0\\ 68\cdot 9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,062\cdot 8\\ 205\cdot 1\\ 81\cdot 6\\ 41\cdot 3\\ 31\cdot 2\\ 112\cdot 6\\ 27\cdot 3\\ 65\cdot 8\\ 63\cdot 9\\ 84\cdot 2\\ 657\cdot 0\\ 187\cdot 6\\ 65\cdot 0\\ 55\cdot 7\\ 140\cdot 1\\ 52\cdot 6\\ 19\cdot 8\\ 172\cdot 0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,096} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{213} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{81} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{41} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{31} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{117} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{28} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{63} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{63} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{85} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{679} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{194} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{65} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{59} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{126} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{50} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{20} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{174} \cdot \textbf{5} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,090\cdot3}\\ \textbf{213\cdot8}\\ \textbf{81\cdot0}\\ \textbf{41\cdot4}\\ \textbf{31\cdot5}\\ \textbf{117\cdot6}\\ \textbf{28\cdot2}\\ \textbf{63\cdot1}\\ \textbf{63\cdot0}\\ \textbf{86\cdot0}\\ \textbf{678\cdot8}\\ \textbf{193\cdot7}\\ \textbf{64\cdot6}\\ \textbf{59\cdot4}\\ \textbf{126\cdot2}\\ \textbf{48\cdot6}\\ \textbf{20\cdot5}\\ \textbf{172\cdot9} \end{array}$	2,088 · 9 213 · 7 80 · 9 41 · 2 31 · 5 117 · 7 28 · 5 62 · 7 62 · 6 85 · 9 678 · 2 194 · 0 64 · 4 59 · 5 127 · 1 48 · 1 20 · 4 172 · 5
ehicles	$1,016 \cdot 1 \\ 281 \cdot 3 \\ 243 \cdot 0 \\ 208 \cdot 6 \\ 126 \cdot 0 \\ 72 \cdot 9 \\ 79 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ $	$1,035 \cdot 3 \\ 285 \cdot 1 \\ 247 \cdot 4 \\ 216 \cdot 9 \\ 129 \cdot 7 \\ 71 \cdot 1 \\ 80 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ $	$1,030 \cdot 9$ 281 \cdots 246 \cdots 217 \cdots 129 \cdots 129 \cdots 171 \cdots 80 \cdots 4 \cdots 4 \cdots	$1,023 \cdot 9$ 276 \cdot 3 246 \cdot 4 217 \cdot 3 128 \cdot 2 70 \cdot 8 80 \cdot 2 4 \cdot 7	$ \begin{array}{r} 180 \cdot 6 \\ 48 \cdot 0 \\ 39 \cdot 4 \\ 34 \cdot 8 \\ 46 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	182.3 46.7 42.1 36.1 45.6 4.8 4.1 2.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 181 \cdot 3 \\ 45 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ 36 \cdot 2 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	179.5 45.0 42.4 36.0 44.4 4.7 4.1 2.9	1,196.7 329.3 282.4 243.4 172.6 77.7 83.6 7.7	1,217.6 331.8 289.5 253.0 175.3 75.9 84.4 7.7	1,212·2 327·7 289·0 253·7 174·1 75·8 84·3 7·6	$1,203 \cdot 4$ 321 \cdot 3 288 · 8 253 · 3 $172 \cdot 6$ 75 · 5 $84 \cdot 3$ 7 · 6
Interaction Interaction Interaction Interaction	321 · 8 26 · 5 23 · 7 33 · 8 29 · 3 27 · 2 31 · 5 149 · 8	330·3 27·1 24·9 35·3 30·4 27·2 32·3 153·1	329 · 1 26 · 9 24 · 8 35 · 3 30 · 4 27 · 1 32 · 2 152 · 4	329 · 2 26 · 8 24 · 9 35 · 3 30 · 4 27 · 1 31 · 9 152 · 8	191 · 3 19 · 1 19 · 0 5 · 6 10 · 6 33 · 1 18 · 8 85 · 1	190 · 1 19 · 1 19 · 2 5 · 8 10 · 7 31 · 6 18 · 3 85 · 4	188.3 18.7 19.1 5.8 10.7 31.3 18.2 84.5	187.3 18.5 19.0 5.8 10.6 31.1 18.0 84.3	513 · 1 45 · 6 42 · 7 39 · 4 39 · 9 60 · 3 50 · 3 234 · 9	520.4 46.2 44.1 41.1 41.1 58.8 50.6 238.5	517·4 45·6 43·9 41·1 41·1 58·4 50·4 236·9	516.5 45.3 43.9 41.1 41.0 58.2 49.9 237.1
ecision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	88.7 56.7 9.5 15.4 7.1	90·7 58·6 9·5 15·4 7·2	90·4 58·5 9·4 15·4 7·1	90.4 58.6 9.4 15.3 7.1	56.8 32.3 8.7 13.8 2.0	57.0 33.1 8.4 13.4 2.1	56·4 33·0 8·2 13·1 2·1	56·2 33·0 8·1 13·0 2·1	145.5 89.0 18.2 29.2 9.1	147.7 91.7 17.9 28.8 9.3	146.8 91.5 17.6 28.5 9.2	146.6 91.6 17.5 28.3 9.2
extiles	$\begin{array}{c} 400 \cdot 4 \\ 52 \cdot 3 \\ 39 \cdot 2 \\ 90 \cdot 6 \\ 28 \cdot 8 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 34 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 59 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 395 \cdot 9 \\ 50 \cdot 1 \\ 36 \cdot 7 \\ 91 \cdot 1 \\ 29 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 35 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 58 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 392 \cdot 8 \\ 49 \cdot 7 \\ 36 \cdot 3 \\ 90 \cdot 3 \\ 29 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 35 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 58 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 391 \cdot 3 \\ 49 \cdot 4 \\ 36 \cdot 1 \\ 90 \cdot 0 \\ 29 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 35 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 58 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 546\cdot 1\\ 98\cdot 4\\ 77\cdot 9\\ 115\cdot 0\\ 9\cdot 7\\ 30\cdot 5\\ 6\cdot 6\\ 10\cdot 8\\ 9\cdot 4\\ 87\cdot 8\\ 5\cdot 8\\ 15\cdot 6\\ 15\cdot 2\\ 20\cdot 8\\ 29\cdot 9\\ 12\cdot 7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 539 \cdot 8\\ 95 \cdot 7\\ 72 \cdot 6\\ 115 \cdot 4\\ 10 \cdot 6\\ 30 \cdot 7\\ 6 \cdot 5\\ 10 \cdot 5\\ 9 \cdot 0\\ 90 \cdot 5\\ 5 \cdot 6\\ 14 \cdot 2\\ 15 \cdot 5\\ 20 \cdot 5\\ 29 \cdot 7\\ 12 \cdot 8\end{array}$	$534 \cdot 4$ 95.0 71.8 114.4 10.6 30.1 6.4 10.3 8.7 90.3 5.5 13.9 15.4 20.0 29.3 12.7	$\begin{array}{c} 531 \cdot 0 \\ 94 \cdot 4 \\ 71 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 29 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 90 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \\ 19 \cdot 7 \\ 29 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	946.5 150.7 117.1 205.6 38.5 51.9 10.9 19.5 15.1 122.7 10.7 30.4 22.1 30.1 89.1 32.1	935.7 145.8 109.3 206.5 39.8 52.6 10.4 19.1 14.7 125.7 10.2 28.5 22.6 29.6 88.6 32.3	927.2 144.7 108.1 204.7 39.7 51.7 10.2 18.8 14.4 125.4 125.4 10.1 28.0 22.5 29.2 87.5 32.2	$\begin{array}{c} 922 \cdot 3 \\ 143 \cdot 8 \\ 107 \cdot 1 \\ 204 \cdot 0 \\ 39 \cdot 6 \\ 51 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 18 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 125 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 27 \cdot 9 \\ 22 \cdot 5 \\ 28 \cdot 9 \\ 87 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 1 \end{array}$
ather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods	41.6 27.6 9.1 4.9	40·2 26·8 8·5 4·9	39·7 26·4 8·4 4·9	39·4 26·2 8·3 4·9	30.5 7.9 17.2 5.4	29·3 7·8 16·4 5·1	29.0 7.7 16.2 5.1	28.6 7.6 15.9 5.1	$72 \cdot 1 \\ 35 \cdot 5 \\ 26 \cdot 3 \\ 10 \cdot 3$	69.5 34.6 24.9 10.0	68·7 34·1 24·6 10·0	68.0 33.8 24.2 10.0
othing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc Repair of Boots and Shoes	$ \begin{array}{r} 180 \cdot 1 \\ 71 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 57 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array} $	178 · 4 70 · 7 10 · 4 8 · 7 6 · 8 8 · 9 57 · 6 15 · 3	176.7 69.8 10.3 8.7 6.7 8.8 57.2 15.2	176.1 69.4 10.3 8.7 6.6 8.8 57.0 15.3	447.1 195.8 77.2 63.8 13.0 32.9 60.7 3.7	453.3 193.4 81.0 67.5 12.1 33.8 61.8 3.7	448.3 190.8 80.2 67.0 11.8 33.3 61.4 3.8	445.5 189.2 79.9 66.6 11.7 33.1 61.2 3.8	627 · 2 267 · 5 87 · 4 72 · 3 20 · 2 41 · 9 118 · 4 19 · 5	631 · 7 264 · 1 91 · 4 76 · 2 18 · 9 42 · 7 119 · 4 19 · 0	625 · 0 260 · 6 90 · 5 75 · 7 18 · 5 42 · 1 118 · 6 19 · 0	$\begin{array}{c} 621 \cdot 6 \\ 258 \cdot 6 \\ 90 \cdot 2 \\ 75 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 3 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 118 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \end{array}$
od, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery. Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries	$\begin{array}{c} 488 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 104 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 8 \\ 26 \cdot 7 \\ 44 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 22 \cdot 8 \\ 45 \cdot 8 \\ 68 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 29 \cdot 3 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	490.0 31.1 103.9 21.3 26.3 45.2 14.7 42.3 23.6 46.0 68.2 18.7 29.9 18.8	491.9 30.8 104.1 21.3 26.3 46.4 14.6 42.0 24.0 45.7 68.5 18.8 30.6 18.8	$\begin{array}{c} 494 \cdot 8 \\ 30 \cdot 8 \\ 105 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 26 \cdot 4 \\ 46 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 24 \cdot 8 \\ 46 \cdot 0 \\ 68 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 30 \cdot 9 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	388 · 2 8 · 4 80 · 3 42 · 6 17 · 2 19 · 1 5 · 0 69 · 8 44 · 9 32 · 2 17 · 2 13 · 4 16 · 3 21 · 8	392 · 2 8 · 2 80 · 9 43 · 7 18 · 6 18 · 9 4 · 9 71 · 6 42 · 9 32 · 9 32 · 9 17 · 3 13 · 4 16 · 7 22 · 2	395.0 8.2 81.8 44.1 18.4 19.5 4.8 70.6 43.4 33.3 17.5 13.5 17.8 22.1	399 .7 8.1 82.5 43.8 18.5 19.5 4.8 69.9 46.9 34.5 17.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.7 9 22.1	876·8 39·9	882·2 39·3	886·9 39·0	894 .5 38.9

Indust

Manufactures of Wood and C Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and B Miscellaneous Wood and C

Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons Other Manufactures of Pa Printing and Publishing of Other Printing, Publishing

Other Manufacturing Industri Rubber ... Linoleum, Leather Cloth, Brushes and Brooms ... Toys, Games and Sports R Miscellaneous Stationers' Production, etc., of Cinem Miscellaneous Manufactur

Total, All Manufacturing Ind

Building and Contracting ... Building and Civil Engine Electric Wiring and Contr

Water Transport and Communicatio Tramway and Omnibus Se Other Road Passenger Tra

Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials tural Supplies (Wholesal Other Industrial Materials Food and Drink, Wholesal Food and Drink (exc. cater Non-Food Goods, Wholesa Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and

Aiscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music I Sport, Other Recreations a Catering, Hotels, etc. ... Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing,

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Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1956

Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis-continued

SPERIOR PERSONNELLE	The state		(Thousands)	and the second						
 the numbers of 4956, and the pe 	this pice	M	ales	(1011		Ferr	nales	GREA	FOR	1 A To	tal 102	a de la como
try	End- June, 1955	End- April, 1956	End- May, 1956	End- June, 1956	End- June, 1955	End- April, 1956	End- May, 1956	End- June, 1956	End- June, 1955	End- April, 1956	End- May, 1956	End- June, 1956
Cork	235.6 82.7 97.8 18.9 20.9 15.3	229.6 80.3 93.4 19.5 20.9 15.5	227.8 79.9 92.4 19.3 20.8 15.4	226.5 79.9 91.4 19.3 20.6 15.3	63·4 12·2 35·1 3·4 7·1 5·6	62.6 12.2 34.3 3.3 7.1 5.7	62·2 12·1 34·1 3·3 7·1 5·6	62·1 12·1 34·1 3·3 7·0 5·6	299.0 94.9 132.9 22.3 28.0 20.9	292.2 92.5 127.7 22.8 28.0 21.2	290·0 92·0 126·5 22·6 27·9 21·0	288 · 6 92 · 0 125 · 5 22 · 6 27 · 6 20 · 9
aper and Board f Newspapers, etc g, Bookbinding, etc.	350·3 69·0 4·3 20·3 18·8 94·8 143·1	$\begin{array}{r} 357\cdot 5\\ 70\cdot 7\\ 4\cdot 7\\ 20\cdot 8\\ 19\cdot 6\\ 96\cdot 5\\ 145\cdot 2\end{array}$	357·7 70·4 4·7 20·6 19·5 97·4 145·1	$\begin{array}{r} 358 \cdot 3 \\ 70 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ 97 \cdot 8 \\ 145 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	201.6 20.2 2.2 32.5 28.6 23.1 95.0	$\begin{array}{c} 204 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 31 \cdot 7 \\ 29 \cdot 2 \\ 23 \cdot 6 \\ 96 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	203.5 20.3 2.3 31.5 29.1 23.7 96.6	203 · 4 20 · 2 2 · 3 31 · 5 29 · 3 23 · 8 96 · 3	551 · 9 89 · 2 6 · 5 52 · 8 47 · 4 117 · 9 238 · 1	561.6 91.1 7.0 52.5 48.8 120.1 242.1	$561 \cdot 2 \\90 \cdot 7 \\7 \cdot 0 \\52 \cdot 1 \\48 \cdot 6 \\121 \cdot 1 \\241 \cdot 7$	561 · 7 90 · 8 7 · 0 52 · 2 48 · 8 121 · 6 241 · 3
ries , etc Requisites Goods natograph Films uring Industries	$\begin{array}{c} 163 \cdot 8 \\ 78 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ 41 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 165 \cdot 0 \\ 79 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 42 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	163.9 78.2 13.2 8.0 11.1 4.2 6.9 42.3	$ \begin{array}{c} 163 \cdot 6 \\ 77 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	120.6 40.8 3.7 8.9 19.8 6.3 2.2 38.9	116·4 38·6 3·7 8·3 19·2 6·5 2·2 37·9	$ \begin{array}{c} 115 \cdot 2 \\ 37 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 37 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	115.1 37.6 3.7 8.2 19.4 6.2 2.2 37.8	284·4 119·7 16·9 17·4 31·0 10·5 9·0 79·9	281.4 117.8 17.0 16.3 30.3 10.7 8.9 80.4	279 · 1 116 · 1 16 · 9 16 · 2 30 · 2 10 · 5 9 · 1 80 · 1	278 · 7 115 · 3 16 · 8 16 · 2 30 · 5 10 · 4 9 · 3 80 · 2
dustries	6,000 · 7	6,086 . 8	6,069.0	6,060 · 5	3,005 . 0	2,997.5	2,980.5	2,974.0	9,005.7	9,084.3	9,049.5	9,034.5
ering Contracting	1,300 · 7 1,233 · 9 . 66 · 8	1,300.71,231.0 69.7	1,322 · 7 1,252 · 0 70 · 7	1,327 · 7 1,257 · 1 70 · 6	51 · 2. 42 · 9 8 · 3	51·2 42·9 8·3	51·2 42·9 8·3	51·2 42·9 8·3	1,351·9 1,276·8 75·1	1,351 · 9 1,273 · 9 78 · 0	1,373 · 9 1,294 · 9 79 · 0	1,378 · 9 1,300 · 0 78 · 9
······	338 · 0 128 · 9 176 · 0 33 · 1	337·8 127·5 176·9 33·4	336.6 126.2 177.0 33.4	335·2 125·1 176·8 33·3	39 ·7 14·2 23·5 2·0	40·8 14·6 24·2 2·0	40.8 14.6 24.2 2.0	40·7 14·4 24·3 2·0	$377 \cdot 7$ 143 · 1 199 · 5 35 · 1	378 · 6 142 · 1 201 · 1 35 · 4	377·4 140·8 201·2 35·4	375-9 139-5 201-1 35-3
ervice ansport	204·9 21·8	202.9 19.3	203·2 21·0	204·1 21·7	53·3 2·7	54·4 2·4	54·9 2·6	55·2 2·7	258·2 24·5	257·3 21·7	258·1 23·6	259·3 24·4
h dinte Verteil	1,141 . 1	1,146.7	1,141.6	1,142.9	1,191 · 1	1,212.6	1,213.3	1,219.6	2,332.2	2,359.3	2,354.9	2,362.5
Is, Grain, Agricul- ale or Retail) s and Machinery ale ering), Retail ssale mad Newspapers	117.5 73.3 127.0 295.4 165.7 342.8 19.4	121.0 73.1 127.3 295.4 166.1 344.0 19.8	119.2 72.6 127.0 294.7 165.9 342.5 19.7	118.6 73.0 127.3 295.1 166.2 343.4 19.3	34.5 28.9 59.0 305.8 104.9 620.1 37.9	36.5 28.6 60.0 314.6 108.3 626.5 38.1	36·3 28·7 59·6 316·2 108·3 626·5 37·7	36.1 28.4 59.3 317.9 107.9 631.8 38.2	$\begin{array}{c} 152 \cdot 0 \\ 102 \cdot 2 \\ 186 \cdot 0 \\ 601 \cdot 2 \\ 270 \cdot 6 \\ 962 \cdot 9 \\ 57 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	157.5 101.7 187.3 610.0 274.4 970.5 57.9	155.5 101.3 186.6 610.9 274.2 969.0 57.4	154.7 101.4 186.6 613.0 274.1 975.2 57.5
Halls, Concerts, etc. and Betting , Carpet Beating, etc.	58.7 40.0 175.5 30.0 10.9	58·1 37·7 173·0 29·8 10·6	57·8 39·8 174·8 29·8 10·6	57·7 40·6 175·7 29·8 10·7	75·2 39·2 517·3 106·0 33·1	74·1 42·6 496·5 105·3 33·0	74·3 45·0 509·1 104·8 33·2	74·1 45·9 514·7 105·2 33·3	133·9 79·2 692·8 136·0 44·0	132·2 80·3 669·5 135·1 43·6	132·1 84·8 683·9 134·6 43·8	131 · 8 86 · 3 690 · 4 135 · 0 44 · 0

all the well-dressed patients Southalls

SURGICAL DRESSINGS Bandages, Cotton Wool Gauze, Lint Cellulose Wadding SOUTHALLS (Birmingham) Ltd., CHARFORD MILLS, BIRMINGHAM 8

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Unemployment at 16th July, 1956

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 11th June and 16th July, 1956, were as follows :---

1000 - 1000	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
11th June 16th July Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	142,128 155,484 + 13,356	4,078 5,536 + 1,458	72,114 71,933 - 181	4,257 5,184 + 927	222,577238,137+ 15,560

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as un-employed at 16th July represented $1 \cdot 1$ per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 11th June was 1.0.

An analysis of the figures for 16th July according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table :--

	Wholly U	Jnemployed				
	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempor- arily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and over Girls under 18	35,359 3,390 16,422 2,828	30,381 1,136 19,576 1,057	58,155 586 23,405 405	123,895 5,112 59,403 4,290	31,589 424 12,530 894	155,484 5,536 71,933 5,184
Total	57,999	52,150	82,551	192,700	45,437	238,137

The total of 238,137 includes 37,235 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 16th July, 1956, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 11th June, 1956, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

		Wholly Un (including	nemployed g Casuals)	1		
Region	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
Territ a description		The orthogo	Ma	les		
London and South- Eastern	7,749 1,473 1,613 1,889 5,479 1,482 2,048 6,303 2,277 6,022 2,414	5,538 1,347 1,037 1,592 2,653 926 1,724 5,364 2,310 6,788 2,238	7,824 2,337 2,032 3,363 2,486 1,766 3,487 9,154 5,577 14,612 6,103	21,111 5,157 4,682 6,844 10,618 4,174 7,259 20,821 10,164 27,422 10,755	1,342 176 3,998 64 19,304 1,068 529 1,398 282 1,874 1,978	22,453 5,333 8,680 6,908 29,922 5,242 7,788 22,219 10,446 29,296 12,733
Great Britain	38,749	31,517	58,741	129,007	32,013	161,020
A State of the second s			Fem	ales		in the second
London and South- Eastern	4,682 736 724 891 1,908 1,228 955 3,170 1,135 2,624 1,197	4,111 767 836 1,060 2,035 837 964 3,393 1,548 3,720 1,362	1,586 689 686 1,174 1,490 585 976 4,014 2,219 7,767 2,624	10,379 2,192 2,246 3,125 5,433 2,650 2,895 10,577 4,902 14,111 5,183	436 45 364 5,193 542 720 2,926 234 1,536 1,374	10,815 2,237 2,610 3,179 10,626 3,192 3,615 13,503 5,136 15,647 6,557
Great Britain	19,250	20,633	23,810	63,693	13,424	77,117
and the		where .	Tot	tal		a Mariana Kangar
London and South- Eastern	12,431 2,209 2,337 2,780 7,387 2,710 3,003 9,473 3,412 8,646 3,611	9,649 2,114 1,873 2,652 4,688 1,763 2,688 8,757 3,858 10,508 3,600	9,410 3,026 2,718 4,537 3,976 2,351 4,463 13,168 7,796 22,379 8,727	31,490 7,349 6,928 9,969 16,051 6,824 10,154 31,398 15,066 41,533 15,938	1,778 221 4,362 118 24,497 1,610 1,249 4,324 516 3,410 3,352	33,268 7,570 11,290 10,087 40,548 8,434 11,403 35,722 15,582 44,943 19,290
Great Britain	57,999	52,150	82,551	192,700	45,437	238,137

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 16th July, 1956, and the percentage rates of u_{n} -employment in each Region :—

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1956

Region	register	bers of pe ed as uner 6th July,	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
London and South-									
Eastern	22,453	10,815	33,268	0.7	0.5	0.6			
Bastern	5,333	2,237	7,570	0.7	0.6	0.6			
Southern	8,680 6,908	2,610	11,290	$1 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 9$	0.7 0.9	1.1			
South-Western	29,922	3,179	10,087 40,548	2.2	1.4	0.9			
Josth Midland	5,242	3,192	8,434	0.5	0.7	0.6			
East and West Ridings	7,788	3,615.	11,403	0.6	0.6	0.6			
North-Western	22,219	13,503	35,722	1.2	1.2	1.2			
Northern	10,446	5,136	15,582	1.2	1.4	1.2			
cotland	29,296	15,647	44,943	2.1	2.1	2.1			
Wales	12,733	6,557	19,290	1.9	2.5	2.0			
Great Britain	161,020	77,117	238,137	1.1	1.0	1.1			

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

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 16th July, 1956, was 263,438, including 173,521 men, 6,668 boys, 77,589 women and 5,660 girls. Of the total, 217,472 (including 2,718 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 45,966 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 16th July, 1956, are shown below.

			1		
Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
	Wh	olly Unemp	loyed (includ	ling Casuals	
London and South- Eastern Southern South-Western North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	20,463 5,030 4,503 6,667 10,434 4,083 7,065 19,969 9,888 25,630 10,163	648 127 179 177 184 91 194 852 276 1,792 592	9,947 2,074 2,096 2,917 5,257 2,535 2,701 9,888 4,626 12,842 4,520	432 118 150 208 176 115 194 689 276 1,269 663	31,490 7,349 6,928 9,969 16,051 6,824 10,154 31,398 15,066 41,533 15,938
Great Britain	123,895	5,112	59,403	4,290	192,700
Northern Ireland	17,810	1,127	5,391	444	24,772
United Kingdom	141,705	6,239	64,794	4,734	217,472
	and the second se	Temp	orarily Stop	ped	
London and South- Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E, and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	1,324 175 3,931 63 19,096 1,054 525 1,393 280 1,838 1,910	18 1 67 1 208 14 4 5 2 2 36 68	427 44 343 53 4,927 459 654 2,867 197 1,448 1,111	9 1 21 1 266 83 66 59 37 88 8263	1,778 221 4,362 118 24,497 1,610 1,249 4,324 516 3,410 3,352
Great Britain	31,589	424	12,530	894	45,437
Northern Ireland United Kingdom	227 31,816	429	265	32 926	529 45,966
- Allalia	Augure Vie	Total Reg	istered as U	nemployed	
London and South- Eastern	21,787 5,205 8,434 6,730 29,530 5,137 7,590 21,362 10,168 27,468 12,073	666 128 246 178 392 105 198 857 278 1,828 660	10,374 2,118 2,439 2,970 10,184 2,994 3,355 12,755 14,823 14,290 5,631	441 119 171 209 442 198 260 748 313 1,357 926	33,268 7,570 11,290 10,087 40,548 8,434 11,403 35,722 15,582 44,943 19,290
Great Britain	155,484	5,536	71,933	5,184	238,137
Northern Ireland	18,037	1,132	5,656	476	25,301

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

6,668

77,589

5,660

263,438

173.521

United Kingdom

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1956

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed perso. on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Emplo ment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 16th July, 1956, and t numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offic situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, togeth with the increase or decrease compared with 11th June, 1956.

Inc. (-or De (-) i Total

pared ith 11 June 1956

Total 15 and over

441 33,268

119

19 8

209 19

442 135

11 198

11

5 19

260 45 9

19

748

13 3

12 166 44

38

10,087 1,875 531 280 1,629 317

40,548 19,384

740 -602 -699 -126 -316 -10,723 -3,593 -

1,147

+ 3,728

14,893 9,239

263

20

260 46 87

206 534 88

160 112 28

68 100 14

f Persons on 6th July, 1956

and Girls under ver 18

374

184 462 59

323 324 312

	 .		Numbe legisters	at 1
Regions and Tov	Principal /ns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Wc 18 0
London and So London (A County) Acton Brentford an Brighton and Chatham Croydon Dagenham Ealing East Ham Enfield	dministrative 	21,787 9,723 87 65 1,180 237 375 199 150 165 195	666 199 1 2 30 26 4 9 9 9 12 9	10,
Harrow and Hayes and H Hendon Ilford Leyton and V Tottenham West Ham Willesden		259 50 220 315 525 477 453 366 5,205	18 3 14 9 17 21 23 22 128	2,
Bedford Cambridge Ipswich Luton Norwich Southend-on Watford	-Sea	67 113 328 94 665 510 117	7 — 11 3 8 14 3	
Southern Bournemout Oxford Portsmouth Reading Slough Southamptor	(inc. Gosport	8,434 427 2,682 951 170 121 732	246 5 67 17 18 4 28	2,
South-Western Bristol (inc. Exeter Gloucester Plymouth Swindon	Kingswood)	6,730 1,352 338 159 803 127	178 35 4 5 22 8	2.
Midland Birmingham Burton-on-T Coventry Oldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Tr Walsall West Bromy Wolvestamp Worcester	rent	29,530 15,622 92 2,713 197 540 1,238 539 350 449 154	392 165 	10, 3, 1, 1,
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampto Nottingham Peterboroug Scunthorpe		5,137 123 677 468 388 184 147 160 851 55 31	105 4 11 4 7 3 2 9 4 3	2.
East and West Barnsley Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds Rotherham Sheffield . Wakefield York .		7,590 222 462 125 299 95 184 1,722 1,251 140 650 106 306	198 5 22 5 33 2 27 16 6 9 9 2 7	3
North-Western Accrington Ashton-unde Barrow . Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton . Burnley . Burnley . Crewe . Liverpool (in Manchester	er-Lyne	21,362 133 172 303 645 342 497 470 335 79 168 8,264	857 	12 2 1
Oldham (ind and Royto Preston Rochdale St. Helens	c. Failsworth on)	521 273 157 349 648 305 341 221 388	20 .9 5 11 14 22 5 53	

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(4716)

Regions and Principal		rs of Pers at 16th J	6	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as com-			
Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	wit J	ared h 11th une, 956
Northern	10,168	278	4.823	313	15,582		1,119
Carlisle	181	6	205	1	393	+	75
Darlington	198	6	148	8	360	+	18
Gateshead	554	20	240	36	850	+	71
Hartlepools	350	4	313	32	670	1	132 87
Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough (inc. South	165	5	267	2	439	1	0/
Bank)	410	22	224	26	682	-	32
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1,433	41	656	23	2.153	-	63
South Shields	700	8	153	15	876	-	173
Stockton-on-Tees	251	12	179	11	453	1000	69
Sunderland	1,265	25	532	13	1,835	001	206
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	121		57	1	179	-	48
Scotland	27,468	1,828	14.290	1,357	44.943	_	1,554
Aberdeen	1,461	35	418	12	1,926	+	4
Clydebank	249	21	57	16	343	+	50
Dundee	1,711	117	1,066	31	2,925	-	166
Edinburgh	2,210	202	441	57 160	2,910	+	14 703
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock	8,533 688	354 79	2,553	39	1.533	+	170
Motherwell and Wishaw	589	142	693	83	1,507	1+	131
Paisley	436	26	460	35	957	-	17
Wales	12,073	660	5,631	926	19,290	+	1,490
Cardiff	1,374	31	245	23	1,673	+	18
Merthyr Tydfil	650	30	380	164	1,224	+	437
Newport	243 860	11 38	91 481	10 30	355	+	121
Rhondda Swansea	772	12	331	10	1,125	1	133
Northern Ireland	18,037	1,132	5,656	476	25,301	-	2,498
Belfast	5,412	212	2,191	43	7,858	-	505
Londonderry	2,096	203	412	64	2,775	-	222

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NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1956

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

	and the	G	reat Britai	in -		ANA TANGA
100-		nemployed g Casuals)		orarily pped	Total	United Kingdom: Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	at Manual T	and sheets
939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800
940	507,700	295,200	100.600	59,200	962,700	1,034,700
941	153,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800	391,500
942	74,000	43,200	3,200	2,800	123,200	139,300
943	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600	99,100
944	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500	89,600
945	83,700	52,100	600	700	137,100	157,000
946	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900
947	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600
948	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000
949	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000
950	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100
951	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400
952	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500
953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000
954	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800
955	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500
956 :	2 E 112	AL DESCRIPTION	are realized as	Contraction	A STATE TO A STATE A	PRADE TO VAL
16th Jan	164,555	83,581	8,621	7,153	263,910	302,355
13th Feb	167,073	80,230	19,382	8,943	275,628	312,396
12th Mar	158,967	79,110	16,936	10,509	265,522	299,945
16th April	148,696	78,832	12,823	11,164	251,515	282,134
14th May	135,601	72,302	17,787	11,741	237,431	266,403
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
	and the second second	Contraction of the local division of the loc	and the second se	The second second second	the state of the second second	and the second second

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1944

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 16th July, 1956, was 790,932, compared with 798,279 at 16th April, 1956. The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 16th July, 1956, was 37,712, of whom 32,262 were males and 5,450 were females. The total included 17,361 persons who had served in H.M. Forces, and 20,351 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

ALL DESTRICTION OF ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL AL	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment : Ex-service	16,069 12,924	91 4,952	16,160 17,876
Total	28,993	5,043	34,036
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions :* Ex-service	1,193 2,076	8 399	1,201 2,475
Total	3,269	407	3,676
	32,262	5,450	37,712

The numbers of unemployed registered disabled persons given above include 170 men and 57 women registered at Appointments Offices.

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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 16th July, 1956. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (*i.e.*,

WILL THE THE ASSA ATE SHOW		Great Britain						United Kingdom		
Industry	Wh unemp (inclu casu	oloyed iding		orarily pped	sons att	Total			(all classes)	
ES	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing	5,439 3,682 235 1,522	1,029 1,006 18 5	682 36 5 641	115 115 —	6,121 3,718 240 2,163	1,144 1,121 18 5	7,265 4,839 258 2,168	9,654 7,097 282 2,275	1,237 1,214 18 5	10,891 8,311 300 2,280
Mining and Quarrying	1,360 859 14 253 55 109 70	$ \begin{array}{c} 111 \\ -7 \\ -7 \\ -2 \\ 31 \end{array} $	18 15 	6 1 	1,378 874 14 256 55 109 70	117 72 7 7 2 36	1,495 946 14 263 55 111 106	1,631 879 14 439 55 173 71	125 72 12 3 38	1,756 951 14 451 55 176 109
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	2,160 588 349 255 257 29 682	940 140 378 208 118 5 91	513 3 465 19 1 	1,475 6 1,446 16 7	2,673 591 814 274 258 29 707	2,415 146 1,824 224 118 5 98	5,088 737 2,638 498 376 34 805	2,854 651 828 287 259 30 799	2,430 147 1,827 233 118 5 100	5,284 798 2,655 520 377 35 899
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	2,027 87 922 70 269 212 131 143 193	1,234 300 172 422 54 227 20 39	$-\frac{5}{2}$ $-\frac{1}{1}$ $-\frac{1}{1}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 31 \\ 2 \\ 22 \\ 5 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{array} $	2,032 87 924 70 270 213 131 143 194	1,265 2 322 177 422 54 228 20 40	3,297 89 1,246 247 692 267 359 163 234	2,166 90 1,034 71 272 219 136 148 196	1,276 2 326 178 423 55 231 21 40	3,442 92 1,360 249 695 274 367 169 236
Metal Manufacture	2,580 69 758 859 58 49 195 592	549 5 101 212 34 22 33 142	1,977 547 657 380 109 6 278	214 1 119 32 6 	4,557 69 1,305 1,516 438 158 201 870	763 5 102 331 66 28 33 198	5,320 74 1,407 1,847 504 186 234 1,068	4,692 83 1,366 1,558 438 158 205 884	769 5 103 332 66 30 34 199	5,461 88 1,469 1,890 504 188 239 1,083
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 Constructional Engineering Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Batteries and Accumulators	$11,705 \\ 4,377 \\ 371 \\ 180 \\ 103 \\ 239 \\ 47 \\ 269 \\ 269 \\ 670 \\ 3,432 \\ 399 \\ 191 \\ 142 \\ 315 \\ 164 \\ 58 \\ 479 \\ 191 \\ 142 \\ 315 \\ 164 \\ 58 \\ 479 \\ 100 \\ $	3,519 155 41 28 6 56 8 57 138 37 996 320 137 136 528 226 87 563	$1,521 \\ 34 \\ 1 \\ 290 \\ \\ 12 \\ 1 \\ 9 \\ \\ 7 \\ 1,046 \\ 6 \\ \\ \\ \\ 91 \\ 24$	$ \begin{array}{c} 682 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ -5 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ 134 \\ 169 \\ -43 \\ 9 \\ 1 \\ 292 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 13,226\\ 4,411\\ 372\\ 470\\ 103\\ 251\\ 48\\ 278\\ 269\\ 677\\ 4,478\\ 405\\ 191\\ 142\\ 315\\ 164\\ 149\\ 503\\ \end{array}$	4,201 157 41 30 6 61 8 80 139 38 1,130 489 137 136 571 235 88 855	17,427 4,568 413 500 109 312 56 358 408 715 5,608 894 328 278 886 399 237 1,358	14,368 4,994 381 476 115 257 58 352 274 700 4,787 426 199 144 372 165 155 513	4,325 165 43 30 6 6 1 8 115 139 38 1,146 494 139 138 599 238 89 877	18,693 5,159 424 506 121 318 66 467 413 738 5,933 920 338 282 971 403 244 1,390
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.	6,793 4,030 1,286 489 659 143 139 47	1,582 758 203 176 407 10 5 23	$21,561 \\ 18,518 \\ 18 \\ 1 \\ 3,021 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 2$	3,354 2,480 14 17 842 	28,354 22,548 1,304 490 3,680 143 140 49	4,936 3,238 217 193 1,249 10 6 23	33,290 25,786 1,521 683 4,929 153 146 72	28,748 22,645 1,513 546 3,699 144 143 58	4,990 3,245 240 208 1,252 10 6 29	33,738 25,890 1,753 754 4,951 154 149 87
Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified	2,343 133 110 159 166 223 152 1,400	1,633 100 123 18 112 313 149 818	317 12 10 104 14 5 9 163	411 13 14 	2,660 145 120 263 180 228 161 1,563	2,044 113 137 18 120 327 177 1,152	4,704 258 257 281 300 555 338 2,715	2,767 148 123 289 182 229 173 1,623	2,067 113 138 18 120 331 177 1,170	4,834 261 261 307 302 560 350 2,793
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	418 219 71 76 52	423 181 124 88 30	15 5 2 6 2	7 2 2 3	433 224 73 82 54	430 183 126 91 30	863 407 199 173 84	451 234 79 82 56	465 207 130 98 30	916 441 209 180 86
Textiles	2,882 438 315 426 136 126 95 399 55 175 30 56 34 105 366 126	4,212 633 695 467 64 217 187 389 184 404 29 158 69 315 295 106	1,927 365 132 53 	4,094 1,538 590 204 51 191 90 256 50 321 13 685 13 18 685 8	4,809 803 447 479 136 211 103 752 58 345 37 521 34 108 638 137	8,306 2,171 1,285 671 115 408 277 645 234 725 42 843 82 333 361 114	13,115 2,974 1,732 1,150 251 619 380 1,397 292 1,070 79 1,364 116 441 999 251	5,761 819 455 497 158 237 731 754 80 373 41 544 35 135 759 143	9,696 2,179 1,293 709 140 417 1,161 647 348 772 52 880 83 476 425 114	15,457 2,998 1,748 1,206 298 654 1,892 1,401 428 1,145 93 1,424 1,18 611 1,184 257

* 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.

Leather, Leather Goods and I Leather (Tanning and Dre Leather Goods ... Fur ... Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwea Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewh Manufacture of Boots, S (exc. rubber) Penair of Boots and Shoes Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confect Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and C Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and B Miscellaneous Wood and C Paper and Printing ... Paper and Board ... Wallpaper ... Cardboard Boxes, Carto Cardboard Boxes, Cardin Cases ... Manufactures of Paper specified .. Printing and Publishing of Other Printing and Pu graving, etc. ...

Other Manufacturing Industi Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Miscellaneous Stationers' Production and Printing of Miscellaneous Manufactu

Building and Contracting Building ... Electric Wiring and Cont Civil Engineering Contra Gas, Electricity and Water

Gas Electricity Water Transport and Communicati Railways ... Tramway and Omnibus S Other Road Passenger Tr Goods Transport by Roa Sea Transport ... Port, River and Canal Tr Harbour, Dock, Canal, C Air Transport ... Postal, Telegraph and Wi Other Transport and Con Storage ...

Distributive Trades ... Dealing in Coal, Build Agricultural Supplies (Dealing in other Industri Wholesale Distribution of For Wholesale Distribution of For Retail Distribution of Nor Retail Distribution of Nor Retail Distribution of Nor Newspapers ...

Insurance, Banking and Fir Public Administration National Government Servi

Professional Services Accountancy .. Education

Law Medical and Dental Serv Religion Other Professional and

Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Mus Sport, Other Recreation Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries ... Dry Cleaning, Job Dyein Hairdressing and Manic Private Domestic Service Private Domestic Service Other Services ...

Ex-Service Personnel Not Other Persons not Classifi GRAND TOTAL*

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Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis—continued

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dustry	Who unempl (inclue casua	loyed	Tempo stop			Total	Criticis N. 5.11 SridgeOl	Uni (ted Kingdo all classes)	m
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
f Fur	294 187 72 35	274 95 165 14	118 86 16 16	38 18 16 4	412 273 88 51	312 113 181 18	724 386 269 69	425 280 94 51	330 121 191 18	755 401 285 69
	1,715 1,012 69 35 53	2,828 1,466 484 343 58	580 417 11 32 65	1,200 517 66 410 69	2,295 1,429 80 67 118	4,028 1,983 550 753 127	6,323 3,412 630 820 245	2,483 1,479 88 89 120	4,846 2,076 618 1,176 131	7,329 3,555 706 1,265 251
where specified Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	61 256	173 278	14 34	84 54	75 290	257 332	332 622	99 330	445 372	544 702
	229 4,213 184	26 3,981 55	7 169	408	236 4,382 184	26 4,389	262 8,771 239	278 4,931 234	28 4,939 56	306 9,870 290
tionery	1,149 214 198 311 201 256	776 444 204 157 83 558	-3 -5 -1 2	6 1 2 1 1 21	1,152 214 203 311 202 258	55 782 445 206 158 84 579	1,934 659 409 469 286 837	1,276 227 263 382 209 277	842 493 221 184 87 590	2,118 720 484 566 296 867
Vegetables where specified	259 445 451 116 268 161	688 310 191 154 250 111	26 124 3 2 3		285 569 454 118 271 161	744 625 191 157 250 113	1,029 1,194 645 275 521 274	373 597 468 140 310 175	986 631 192 160 264 233	1,359 1,228 660 300 574 408
Cork <td>2,345 842 1,065 89 232</td> <td>567 122 296 18 75</td> <td>1,540 21 1,491 1 27</td> <td>325 3 315 1 3</td> <td>3,885 863 2,556 90 259</td> <td>892 125 611 19 78</td> <td>4,777 988 3,167 109 337</td> <td>4,130 930 2,703 95 276</td> <td>913 130 627 19 78</td> <td>5,043 1,060 3,330 114 354</td>	2,345 842 1,065 89 232	567 122 296 18 75	1,540 21 1,491 1 27	325 3 315 1 3	3,885 863 2,556 90 259	892 125 611 19 78	4,777 988 3,167 109 337	4,130 930 2,703 95 276	913 130 627 19 78	5,043 1,060 3,330 114 354
d Cork Manufactures	117 1,095 225 19	56 1,049 191 38	72 61 —	3 20 5 	117 1,167 286 19	59 1,069 196 38	176 2,236 482 57	126 1,216 291 19	59 1,131 201 38	185 2,347 492 57
r and Board not elsewhere	108 75	196 149		3	109 75	199 153	308 228	119 76	227 154	346 230
of Newspapers and Periodicals ublishing, Bookbinding, En-	226 442	43 432	3 7	. —	229 449	43 440	272 889	251 460	51 460	302 920
stries	1,375 622 105 57 119 32 73	1,186 327 69 42 277 66 8	465 420 3 1 8 	271 160 9 7 1	1,840 1,042 108 58 127 32 74	1,457 487 70 51 284 67 8	3,297 1,529 178 109 411 99 82	1,996 1,078 111 64 129 32 76	1,481 495 70 55 288 67 8	3,477 1,573 181 119 417 99 84
turing Industries	367 21,751 13,998 629	397 175 120 25	32 119 73 4	93 1 1 -	399 21,870 14,071 633	490 176 121 25	889 22,046 14,192 658	506 26,597 17,403 784	498 206 144 30	1,004 26,803 17,547 814
acting	7,124 1,474 761 518 195	30 95 44 47 4	42 18 6 6		7,166 1,492 767 524 201	-30 96 44 48 4	7,196 1,588 811 572 205	8,410 1,702 816 662 224	32 111 48 58 5	8,442 1,813 864 720 229
tion Service Transport ad	12,757 1,744 796 212 1,567 3,887	1,273 102 616 10 67 52	176 2 3 1 8 145	13 1 2 - 1 3	12,933 1,746 799 213 1,575 4,032	1,286 103 618 10 68 55	14,219 1,849 1,417 223 1,643 4,087	14,366 1,920 954 252 1,696 4,335	1,330 108 628 10 68 55	15,696 2,028 1,582 262 1,764 4,390
Transport Conservancy, etc., Service Wireless Communication ommunication	1,300 471 69 1,948 231 532	9 10 15 304 42 46	7 5 - 3 1 1		1,307 476 69 1,951 232 533	9 10 15 305 43 50	1,316 486 84 2,256 275 583	1,750 512 74 2,094 241 538	10 10 15 333 43 50	1,760 522 89 2,427 284 588
ilders' Materials, Grain and (Wholesale or Retail) rial Materials and Machinery of Food and Drink (exc. catering) of Non-Food Goods	10,499 1,699 1,265 1,162 2,053 1,257	8,072 193 174 357 2,459 459	85 26 5 8 13 17	134 1 4 8 53 9	10,584 1,725 1,270 1,170 2,066 1,274	8,206 194 178 365 2,512 468	18,790 1,919 1,448 1,535 4,578 1,742	12,063 2,013 1,453 1,413 2,467 1,357	8,933 211 200 418 2,707 504	20,996 2,224 1,653 1,831 5,174 1,861 7,800
Non-Food Goods Confectionery, Tobacco and	2,863 200	4,138	15	55	2,878	4,193	7,071	3,142 218	4,558	7,700
inance Service vice	1,169 9,766 .3,797 5,969	414 1,701 897 804	1 65 1 64	4 29 4 25	1,170 9,831 3,798 6,033	418 1,730 901 829	1,588 11,561 4,699 6,862	1,266 10,783 4,289 6,494	446 1,890 .992 898	1,712 12,673 5,281 7,392
rvices	2,604 88 736 67 947 71 695	3,577 42 835 108 2,329 23 240		51 1 27 - 9 - 14	2,622 88 745 67 953 71 698	3,628 43 862 108 2,338 23 254	6,250 131 1,607 175 3,291 94 952	2,813 95 796 76 1,042 80 724	3,967 44 1,008 118 2,509 26 262	6,780 139 1,804 194 3,551 106 986
isic Halls, Concerts, etc.	9,146 1,686 1,022 4,366 376	13,739 1,081 361 7,788 816	51 10 8 11 1	540 32 4 425 6	9,197 1,696 1,030 4,377 377	14,279 1,113 365 8,213 822	23,476 2,809 1,395 12,590 1,199	9,952 1,777 1,150 4,724 418	15,228 1,141 376 8,515 928	25,180 2,918 1,526 13,239 1,346
eing, Carpet Beating, etc icure	119 119 130 577	291 111 1,043 1,928 320	1 1 13 6	2 2 4 62 3	120 120 130 590 757	293 113 1,047 1,990 323	413 233 1,177 2,580 1,080	139 132 141 662 809	314 122 1,211 2,261 360	453 254 1,352 2,923 1,169
t Classified by Industry	9,132	138 9,392 63,693	 		1,965 9,132 161,020	138 9,392 77,117	2,103 18,524 238,137		150 9,968 83,249	2,283 20,209 263,438
unemployed casual workers (2.0	1 jaka	el l'anne	H F	<u> </u>	and 2 520 -	nales and 1	80 females	in the Lini	! ted Kingdo	

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* The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,007 males and 169 females in Great Britain and 2,529 males and 189 females in the United Kingdom).

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Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the four-week periods ended 30th May and 27th June, 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.

	30th	eks ended May, 956	27th	eks ended June, 56	Total Number of Placings, 15th Dec.,
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1955, to 27th June, 1956 (28 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	93,524 9,035	162,265 53,988	88,749 7,448	159,741 59,769	799,727 107,490
over Girls under 18	50,950 8,380	109,295 71,096	52,721 6,837	110,673 76,794	395,586 104,524
Total	161,889	396,644	155,755	406,977	1,407,327

The figures of vacancies filled relate only to those vacancies which were filled by applicants submitted by Employment Ex-changes, *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"

during the period in question. The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled, and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons. In the first place, it is probable that some employers do not notify their vacancies to Employment Exchanges and prefer to rely on other methods for finding the workpeople whom they require. (The Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952, which made it obligatory to notify the majority of vacancies to Employment Exchanges, was revoked on 7th May, 1956, *i.e.*, early in the first period represented in the foregoing Table.) 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 some indication of the change in the demand for labour. the demand for labour.

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 27th June, 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 27th June, 1956.

the loss of the loss			s during four d 27th June,			Number		Vacancies re 7th June, 195		filled at
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,362	280	2,548	62	4,252	19,014	1,958	2,048	429	23,449
Mining and Quarrying	868	214	18	3	1,103	5, 196	1,314	51	51	6,612
Coal Mining	548	196	11	2	757	4,101	1,194	19	16	5,330
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Engineering Electrical Goods	2,299	220	507	67	3,093	2,245	1,605	890	1,105	5,845
	2,332	123	1,128	181	3,764	3,364	899	1,579	1,562	7,404
	2,553	177	327	37	3,094	5,013	1,536	406	383	7,338
	10,263	720	3,339	374	14,696	20,828	6,816	5,638	3,389	36,671
	3,022	75	85	8	3,190	2,315	289	27	31	2,662
	5,678	561	1,411	211	7,861	15,080	5,540	2,558	2,315	25,493
	1,563	84	1,843	155	3,645	3,433	987	3,053	1,043	8,516
Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Textiles Cotton Wool	3,568	398	853	114	4,933	15,171	3,115	1,885	1,195	21,366
	2,466	252	1,637	203	4,558	3,323	2,421	1,913	1,929	9,586
	372	47	317	65	801	1,022	747	655	843	3,267
	2,135	177	1,861	440	4,613	2,276	3,061	7,863	8,087	21,287
	470	46	563	78	1,157	574	889	2,856	2,289	6,608
	543	32	345	75	995	660	986	2,208	1,895	5,749
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	185	21	170	65	441	295	455	478	700	1,928
Clothing (including Footwear)	547	139	2,281	563	3,530	1,198	2,337	13,773	10,284	27,592
Food, Drink and Tobacco	4,171	617	5,690	650	11,128	3,301	2,034	5,369	3,540	14,244
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	1,806	400	369	107	2,682	1,849	1,900	746	965	5,460
Paper, and Printing	953	179	909	293	2,334	1,438	1,335	1,601	3,497	7,871
Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods	682	90	632	167	1,571	725	413	980	1,357	3,475
Printing	271	89	277	126	763	713	922	621	2,140	4,396
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,357	129	1,394	196	3,076	1,251	676	1,518	1,160	4,605
Building and Contracting	24,818	958	195	50	26,021	21,423	4,524	355	693	26,995
Building	18,014	796	118	32	18,960	17,615	3,638	217	477	21,947
Gas, Electricity and Water	1,201	19	68	7	1,295	1,599	517	121	145	2,382
Transport and Communication	6,587	384	900	110	7,981	24,299	3,587	2,341	1,151	31,378
Distributive Trades	6,644	1,318	6,781	1,827	16,570	7,839	12,159	14,435	20,510	54,943
Insurance, Banking and Finance	245	33	394	110	782	936	1,084	1,176	2,149	5,345
Public Administration	4,907	122	1,634	146	6,809	8,811	884	3,503	1,039	14,237
National Government Service	1,588	30	1,239	94	2,951	5,178	266	2,612	570	8,626
Local Government Service	3,319	92	395	52	3,858	3,633	618	891	469	5,611
Professional Services	1,136	72	2,787	280	4,275	2,257	2,456	7,512	4,196	16,421
Miscellaneous Services	5,974	449	16,614	887	23,924	5,793	2,349	34,817	7,792	50,751
Entertainments, Sports, etc	685	72	501	37	1,295	422	519	1,033	391	2,365
Catering	4,293	140	12,301	317	17,051	3,604	790	21,500	2,276	28,170
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc	454	161	1,209	267	2,091	417	414	2,721	1,831	5,383
Grand Total	88,749	7,448	52,721	6,837	155,755	159,741	59,769	110,673	76,794	406,977

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 27th June, 1956, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period :---

Region		len d over	Bounde	oys er 18		men d over		rls er 18	Total	
and the state of t	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern	24,674 4,807 4,900 5,176 6,461 5,657 6,514 12,408 5,673 8,247 4,232	35,706 13,410 12,713 12,324 18,315 15,313 12,543 15,839 7,557 8,343 7,678	2,071 362 349 341 608 309 394 1,164 467 985 398	15,716 3,800 2,866 2,366 7,909 5,751 7,459 6,390 2,172 3,785 1,555	15,418 3,214 2,535 2,578 3,252 2,709 3,358 8,112 3,139 6,074 2,332	40,638 7,837 6,154 5,709 5,912 8,286 7,825 15,071 4,292 5,947 3,002	1,390 385 349 401 491 341 405 971 561 996 547	23,106 4,563 3,330 2,889 6,692 7,340 8,347 9,512 3,115 6,348 1,552	43,553 8,768 8,133 8,496 10,812 9,016 10,671 22,655 9,840 16,302 7,509	115,166 29,610 25,063 23,288 38,828 36,690 36,174 46,812 17,136 24,423 13,787
Great Britain	88,749	159,741	7,448	59,769	52,721	110,673	6,837	76,794	155,755	406,977

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The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the five-week period ended 2nd June, 1956, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for consecutive months for the same industry. in the latter case after turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for consecutive months for the same industry, in the latter case after allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered. It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and dis-charged by all firms rendering returns in the industry. Some of the persons who were discharged or left their employment during the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry, and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries : 5 weeks ended 2nd June, 1956

Industry	men	er of En its per l ployed ing of p	00 at	charge Loss em	ber of i es and o ses per ployed ing of p	other 100 at	Industry	men	umber of Engage- ments per 100 employed at eginning of period		charge Loss em	ber of I es and c ses per 1 ployed a ing of p	other 100 at
Backer-part	М.	F.	т.	м.	F.	Т.	a straight barks shall start to be go	м.	F.	т.	М.	F.	т.
eatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	4.3	3.7	Textiles	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.5	4.2	3.9
Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (includ-	2.9	4.6	3.0	3.2	3.9	3.2	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc Woollen and Worsted	3·2 2·3 3·3	3.5 2.6 3.9	3·4 2·5 3·6	4·0 3·5 4·2	4·2 3·8 4·7	4·2 3·7 4·5
ing Glazed Tiles) Glass (other than Containers) Glass Containers	2.6 2.3 3.7	3.0 3.3 3.8	2.8 2.5 3.7	4·0 3·1 3·8	4·8 3·8 3·7	4·4 3·3 3·8	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	$2 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 0$	2·9 1·9	2·2 2·0	2·3 3·4	3·3 3·8	2.6 3.6
Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	1·9 4·6	2·1 3·8	2·0 4·5	1·6 4·2	1·7 3·6	1.6 4.2	Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net	2·5 3·4 3·7	3·2 4·2 4·1	2·9 3·8 3·9	4·4 4·1 4·4	4·8 5·9 7·9	4·7 5·1 6·6
emicals and Allied Trades	2.0	3.4	2.4	2.2	3.4	2.5	Hosiery Lace Carpets	1·9 1·8 1·7	2·8 1·9 1·7	2.6 1.8 1.7	2·3 2·5 3·0	3·0 3·3 4·0	2·8 2·9 3·5
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	$2 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 5$ $1 \cdot 1$	$2 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 7$ $5 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 1$	2·2 2·2 3·9 1·5	2·1 2·3 2·4 1·4	1·4 2·9 4·0 3·0	$2 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 4$ $3 \cdot 3$ $2 \cdot 0$	Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc Other Textile Industries	1.8 4.4 1.9 3.7	2.8 4.4 2.7 3.9	2.5 4.4 2.1 3.8	2.5 3.6 3.0 3.8	3.8 7.0 3.9 4.5	3·4 6·1 3·3 4·1
Paint and Varnish	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	3·9 3·3 1·7	3·3 2·2 1·4	2·9 1·8 1·1	4.6 3.4 1.1	3.5 2.4 1.1	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.0	3.3	2.5	3.3	4.4	3.7
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	2·4 2·3	3·3 2·8	2·6 2·4	2·9 2·6	3.9	3·2 2·7	Leather Tanning and Dressing Leather Goods Fur	1·7 2·5 3·9	3·0 3·3 4·1	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	4·1 4·5 4·5	3·3 4·1 4·3
Blast Furnaces	2.3	1.0	2.3	1.9	0.5	1.9	Clothing	2.1	2.9	2.7	3.0	4.0	3.8
etc	2·1 2·8 1·6	2·2 3·0 3·4	$2 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 8$ $1 \cdot 8$	2·1 3·7 1·4	2·3 3·3 1·7	2·1 3·6 1·4	Tailoring	2.5	3·0 3·1	2·9 3·1	3·7 4·2	4·4 4·0	4·2 4·1
Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	1·3 3·2	1.7 2.5 3.2	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	1.6 2.5 3.1	3.5 3.7 4.2	1.7 2.7 3.3	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries	2·4 2·3 1·8	3·2 2·4 2·9	3·2 2·3 2·7	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	3.8 4.4 4.2
gineering and Electrical Goods	2.2	3.5	2.5	2.5	4.1	2.9	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes Repair of Boots and Shoes	1.5 2.1	2·1 5·9	1.8 2.9	2·2 2·6	2·8 4·3	2.5 3.0
Marine Engineering	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	2.6 2.8 3.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$2.5 \\ 2.9 \\ 3.1$	Food, Drink and Tobacco	4·2 2·6	6·1 4·6	5·0 3·0	3-9 3-4	5·5 4·6	4·6
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	2.2	3·1 3·0	2·3 2·0	2·1 2·4	3.4	2·4 2·4	Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits	5.4	6·1 6·3	5.7	5·1 4·4	5·0 5·5 5·5	5·1 5·1
Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering	1.2 2.9	2.6 1.9 3.8	1·9 1·4 2·9 2·6	2·2 2·7 2·5	3·0 2·5 3·7	2·3 2·7 2·6	Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose	3.8 7.0 2.9	4·2 8·6 5·8	4·0 7·5 3·6	3·7 4·4 3·5	5·4 6·9	4.5 4.7 4.3
Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery	2·4 2·1 2·2	3.5 3.4 3.0	2.6 2.5 2.5	2·4 2·2 2·7	3.6 3.9 4.1	2.6 2.6 3.2	Cocoa, Chocolate, etc	3·2 5·0 3·0 3·5	5.0 7.5 6.9 6.1	4·3 6·6 4·6 4·0	3.9 3.3 3.8 3.0	6·5 6·4 5·8 4·8	5.5 5.3 4.6 3.4
Telegraph and Telephone Appar- atus Wireless Apparatus	2·1 2·4	4·1 5·0	2·9 3·5	1·9 3·1	3·4 4·5	2·5 3·7	Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	4·8 6·1 1·8	5.2 12.3 2.5	5·0 8·3 2·2	4·3 3·9 1·9	4·6 6·0 3·0	4.4
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	1.5 1.8 2.4	2.5 4.7 3.3	$2.0 \\ 3.1 \\ 2.8$	3.9 2.8 2.7	5.5 6.2 5.2	4.7 4.3 3.7	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.8	3.8	3.0	3.6	4.6	3.8
hicles	1.9	3.2	2.1	2:3	3.8	2.5	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery	3·0 2·4	4·7 3·1	3.2 2.6	3.5 3.5	5.8 3.8	3.8
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc	1.5 2.4	2·2 4·5	1.6 2.7	2·7 2·5	4·0 3·6	2.9	Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork	2·8 3·2	3·8 5·8	2·9 3·8	3.8 3.4	4·2 5·4	3.9
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle	2.4	3.1	2.7	1.8	2.7	2·6 1·9	Manufactures	2.9	3.5	3.1	3.8	5.4	4.2
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories Locomotive Manufacture	2.6 1.2	3·4 2·3	2·8 1·3	3·1 1·3	4·8 3·1	3.5	Paper and Printing	2.0	2.9	2.3	1.9	3.3	2.4
Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc.	1·4 4·1	1.9 5.5	1·4 4·7	1.5 5.1	2·3 6·0	1.5 5.5	Paper and Board	1.8 3.2 3.0	2·0 3·4 4·2	1.9 3.3 3.8	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array} $	2·4 5·3 5·0	2.3
etal Goods not elsewhere specified	3.0	3.9	3.3	3.4	4.8	3.9	Other Manufactures of Paper Printing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, etc	2·2 2·0 1·8	3.9 2.5 2.4	3·2 2·1 2·0	2·9 1·1 1·8	4·1 2·3 2·7	3.6
Tools and Cutlery	2·3 2·5 2·7 2·7	3.5 3.8 2.7 3.1	2·8 3·1 2·7	3.0 2.9 2.5	5·4 4·1 2·8	4.0 3.4 2.6	Other Manufacturing Industries	2.8	4.2	3.4	3.6	5.4	4.3
Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware	3.7	$\begin{array}{c c} 3 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	2.7 2.8 4.2 3.3	2.6 4.1 3.3	3·0 5·5 4·4	2·7 4·8 3·7	Rubber	2·6 2·4 2·7	3·2 3·1	2·7 2·8 2·2	Sela ad	5.1	4.1
Other Metal Industries	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.8	4.9	4.2	Druches and Brooms	1.5	2.8	State - apr	1 - Barris	2·2 3·6	2.8
ecision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instru-	CUT TO AN	3.3	2.6	2.4	4.3	3.1	Toys, Games and Sports Re- quisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production of Cinematograph	3.9 4.3	5·9 4·0	5·1 4·1	3.9 4.1	6·6 7·8	5.6
Watches and Clocks	2·2 1·8 2·2	3.5 1.9 3.5	2.6 1.8 2.8	2·3 2·7 2·3 3·2	3.8 3.9 5.5	2.8 3.3 3.8	Other Manufacturing Industries	5.6 3.0	3·2 5·0	_	-	4·9 5·2	3.7
Jewellery, Plate, etc Musical Instruments	2.4	6.1	2.8 3.2	3.2	6.4	3.9	All the above Industries	2.5	3.6	2.8	2.8	4.3	3.3

Labour Turnover

Insured Persons Absent from The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 12th June and 16th July (5 weeks) are shown below. 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 Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 17th July, 1956, and the corresponding figures for 19th June, 1956, and 19th July, 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. 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.

and the second s	Sala Sala Sala	Carrow Son to M	1. Margarian	and the second second	Inou	Sands	
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to						
Region		Sickness		Indu	ustrial In	jury	
	17th July, 1956	19th June, 1956	19th July, 1955	17th July, 1956	19th June, 1956	19th July, 1955	
London and S. Eastern : London and Middlesex Remainder Southern Southern Southern Midland North-Midland North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	$\begin{array}{c} 78 \cdot 0 \\ 65 \cdot 4 \\ 38 \cdot 6 \\ 30 \cdot 8 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 68 \cdot 8 \\ 47 \cdot 4 \\ 73 \cdot 1 \\ 134 \cdot 6 \\ 57 \cdot 4 \\ 99 \cdot 1 \\ 56 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	80.4 67.6 39.2 31.7 45.3 71.9 49.6 76.0 137.6 60.3 103.9 59.3	80.2 66.2 38.4 31.7 44.4 71.2 48.6 75.1 136.5 59.2 102.3 57.6	3.4 3.0 1.8 1.5 2.1 4.0 7.3 7.0 6.8 7.8 6.7	3.6 3.3 1.8 1.4 2.0 4.3 4.9 7.6 6.7 7.1 7.4 6.4	3.6 3.2 1.8 1.6 2.0 4.4 5.3 7.9 7.1 7.1 7.8 7.3	
Total, Great Britain	793.2	823.0	811.4	56.0	56.4	59.1	

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 17th July, 1956, represented 4.0 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent. (The figure for 19th June shown in last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 272, has been amended and should also read 0.3 per cent.)

Work of Appointments Services

The particulars given below relate to the work of the Appoint-ments 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 Dawdez, 7161) 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 members the science of engineering or members. enrolment is a university degree in science or engineering or member-ship of a recognised professional institution. A Higher National Certificate in engineering subjects, applied physics, chemistry or metallurgy is also an acceptable qualification. A register of vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of oversea vacancies

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 16th July was 3,661*; this figure included 2,856 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 805 registrants who were unemployed.

* This figure includes 291 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 114 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1956

5,228
574
112
653
5,037

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. Scotland

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 16th July was 13,367*, consisting of 12,197 men and 1,170 women. The registrants included 4,947 men and 516 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 7,250 men and 654 women were, at the time of their registration, in employment but reguiring other posts : in the majority of cases the 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

Appointments Office	Wholly U	nemployed	In Emp	Total	
The loss is a	Men	Women	Men	Women	an Xisal
London Northern Scottish	3,731 834 382	394 76 46	4,572 1,913 765	472 104 78	9,169 2,927 1,271
Total	4,947	516	7,250	654	13,367

The registrants included 1,715 ex-Regular personnel of H.M. Forces, of whom 1,088 were wholly unemployed and 627 were in employment.

During the period 12th June to 16th July, 1956, there were new registrations by 1,309 men and 194 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,341 men and 195 women were withdrawn

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives), notified, filled, etc., between 12th June and 16th July.

		ITTOLI	TT Officia	
Vacancies	outstanding at 12th June	2,315	285	
	notified during period	708	86	
	cancelled or withdrawn during period	582	99	
,,	filled during period	246	40	
,,		2,195	232	
Strange B.L.				

Nursing Appointments Service

As indicated above, the numbers of vacancies notified and filled in the nursing and midwifery professions are not included in the statistics relating to the Appointments Register. The placing of men and women in nursing and midwifery vacancies and in vacancies for medical auxiliary and allied occupations notified by hospitals and other employers is carried out by the Nursing Services Branch of Employment Services Department through the Nursing Appoint-ments Offices. These Offices also provide a Careers Advice Service for the above-mentioned professions both for potential students and for qualified persons seeking other posts. for qualified persons seeking other posts

Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives, and medical auxiliary and allied occupations, in respect of the period from 1st April to 30th June, 1956, are given below.

Vacancies outstanding at 1st April	Vehicle	acted to		21,986
" filled during period		circonto :	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	2,482‡
,, outstanding at 30th June	Vageship	7 hora e	4,356	21,885
and the state of the state		2010 0130	10/00/00/202	- Inded

The total of 26,241 vacancies outstanding at 30th June included 3,908 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing auxiliaries and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the remaining 22,333 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below.

Trained Nurses	The Read	6,692	Pupil Midwives	893
Student Nurses	5. 8. 9	9.629	Assistant Nurses	2,801
Midwives	A Col	749	Pupil Assistant Nurses	1,569
Miduites			Ha A A ANTA A ANALY	

* These figures include 1,714 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit but exclude 90 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 ther men or women.

¹ These figures include 415 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

Employment Employment Overseas in the Coal Mining Industry in June

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1956

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 30th June was 703,400, compared with 705,600 for the four weeks ended 26th May and 705,100 for the five weeks ended 2nd July, 1955. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed* were 626,600 in June, 635,900 in May, 1956, and 617,200 in June, 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 June, together with the increase or decreaset in each case compared with May, 1956, and June, 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

books during 4 weeks ended	
5 weeks ended 30th June, 1956	Contra la
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) 47,500 - 100 Durham 102,600 - 100 North Eastern . <	++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++
England and Wales 618,700 - 2,100	18905
Scotland 84,700 - 100	+
Great Britain 703,400 - 2,200	- 1

It is provisionally estimated that, during the five weeks of June, about 4,510 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 6,640; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,130. During the four weeks of May there was a net decrease

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.90 in June, 4.55 in May, and 4.72 in June, 1955. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.42, 5.05 and 5.22.

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

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

granted, <u>Minister</u> by	June, 1956	May, 1956	June,
Coal-face Workers :	under Hi.	Sec That for bese	35, 84, 10
Voluntary Involuntary	4.92 8.91	5.63 9.65	5.
All workers : Voluntary	3.71	4.15	3.
Involuntary	7.91	8.48	eordi stes

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.36 tons in June, compared with 3.32 tons in the previous month and 3.26 tons in June, 1955.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.24 tons in June; for May, 1956, and June, 1955, the figures were 1.22 tons and 1.21 tons, respectively.

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

ease (-) erage for ks ended d July, 1955

900 1,700

1955

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,782,700 in March, an increase of 0.2 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 2.2 per cent. compared with March, 1955.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 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 April, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.2 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 7.3 per cent. higher than at 1st April, 1955. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st April was 0.8 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 6.3 per cent. higher than at 1st April, 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 March, compared with the previous month, or compared with March, 1955. Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, ex-cluding quarries, were 549,775 in March, compared with 537,473 in the previous month and 541,751 in March, 1955. The numbers of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed were 11,382 at the end of March, compared with 12,106 at the end of the previous month and 12,627 at the end of March, 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 May is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approxi-mately 51,131,000. This was 0.6 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month, and 3.3 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month, and 3.3 per cent. higher than for May, 1955. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufac-turing industries (base 1947–9 = 100) showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in May, compared with the previous month, but an increase of 1.2 per cent. compared with May, 1955. The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of May was about 2,608,000, compared with 2,541,000 at the middle of the previous month and 2,489,000 at the middle of May, 1955.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly un-employed during May was 85,460, compared with 100,471 in the previous month and 111,909 in May, 1955. Partial un-employment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 29,747 working days. The total number of working days lost in May by persons wholly unemployed was 1,880,398, while 651,534 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of June was 108,511, of whom 33,270 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 126,619 and 38,934 at the beginning of the previous month and 161,734 and 56,980 at the beginning of June, 1955.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of June was 478,846, compared with 538,811 at the end of the previous month and 650,499 at the end of June, 1955. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 107,829, 114,463 and 140,080.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 21st July was 46,986, compared with 55,093 at 16th June, and 40,095 at 23rd July, 1955.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of April was 2,268,783, of whom 1,381,402 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 2,386,371, including 1,479,335 wholly unemployed, and at the end of April, 1955, it was 2,194,533, including 1,319,258 wholly unemployed.

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

Changes in July

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics^{*}, the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during July resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £166,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 684,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £4,000 for 170,000 workpeople.

RATES OF WAGES

The principal increases affected certain classes of workpeople in the general printing industry, and workers employed in boot and shoe manufacture, in furniture manufacture, in textile bleaching. dyeing, printing and finishing and in paper box making. Others receiving increases included workpeople employed in leather production, the manufacture of carpets, wire and wire rope manu-facture, toy manufacture, and domestic and ancillary workers in hospitals and allied institutions in the London area. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices, affected workers in metal manufacture, iron-ore miners and limestone quarrymen in a number of areas and coke-oven workers in blastfurnaces.

In the general printing industry in England and Wales, including envelope and stationery manufacture and periodical and newspaper production other than certain national newspapers, a new cost-of-living bonus of 7s. 0d. a week for men and 5s. 3d. for women was living bonus of 7s. 0d. a week for men and 5s. 3d. for women was introduced. Other new cost-of-living agreements in the industry resulted in weekly increases ranging from 2s. 0d. to 7s. 0d. for certain craftsmen and operatives, including workers in Scotland and Northern Ireland. An existing cost-of-living bonus payable to male workers engaged in the production of daily newspapers in Scotland was increased by 3s. 0d., to 10s. 0d. a week. For boot and shoe operatives there were increases in day wage rates of 5s. 0d. a week for men and 4s. 0d. for women, with associated increases for pieceworkers. In furniture manufacture, supplementary cost-ofpieceworkers. In furniture manufacture, supplementary cost-ofpieceworkers. In furniture manuacture, supplementary cost-of-living allowances were increased by $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour for men and 1d, for women. There were cost-of-living additions of 2s. 10d. and 2s. 0d. a week respectively for men and women employed in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers in the paper box making industry were increased by 6s. 9d. a week for men 21 years and over, and by 4s. 9d. a week for women 18 and over. Workers employed in leather production received an increase in basic timework rates of 3d. an hour for men and $2\frac{1}{2}d$, for women,

and for pieceworkers there was an increase of 11d. in the existing hourly bonus. In carpet manufacture the percentage of basic earnings calculated as cost-of-living bonus was raised by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Wire and wire rope workers received a cost-of-living bonus increase of 6d. a week for men and 5d. for women. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in the manufacture of toys were increased by $2\frac{1}{2}d$. and $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour for men aged 21 years and over, and women 20 and over, respectively. Domestic and ancillary staff of "London Zone" hospitals and allied institutions were awarded further London "weighting" allowances of 2s. 0d. a week for men and 1s. 0d. for women.

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Of the total increase of £166,000, about £121,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; about £24,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts or the Catering Wages Act ; about £18,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £3,000 resulted from arbitration awards; and the remainder was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement.

Changes in January-July, 1956

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

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
Assigniture Reporter Rishing	792,500	£ 297,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing		
Mining and Quarrying	432,000	285,300
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Pro-	017 000	70 (00
ducts other than Coal	217,000	78,600
Chemicals and Allied Trades	222,000	105,400
Metal Manufacture	220,000	115,700
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	0 000 000	1 202 000
Vehicles	2,636,500	1,383,000
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified]	
Textiles	544,500	156,600
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	30,500	15,100
Clothing	246,500	151,200
Food, Drink and Tobacco	408,000	171,400
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	188,000	81,700
Paper and Printing	319,500	342,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	50,500	22,100
Building and Contracting	1,244,000	780,600
Gas, Electricity and Water	241,000	173,100
Transport and Communication	1,007,000	499,900
Distributive Trades	1,183,500	535,600
Public Administration	952,500	488,700
Miscellaneous Services	651,500	219,800
Total	11,587,000	5,902,800

In the corresponding months of 1955 there was a net increase of $\pounds4,233,000$ in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 10,743,000workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

For male workers employed in fish markets and fish curing houses in Hull, normal weekly working hours were reduced from 45 to 44.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases n italics)
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland	2 July	Ironstone mine workers	Cost-of-living flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased [‡] , by 1.2d, a shift (9s. 2.4d, to 9s. 1.2d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 0.6d. (4s. 7.2d, to 4s. 6.6d.) for boys under 18.
	North Lincolnshire	1 July	Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Cost-of-living flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased; by $1\cdot 3d$. a shift (7s. $4\cdot 4d$. to 7s. $3\cdot 1d$.) for men, by $0\cdot 975d$. (5s. $6\cdot 295d$. to 5s. $5\cdot 32d$.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by $0\cdot 65d$. (3s. $8\cdot 2d$. to 3s. $7\cdot 55d$.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	Cost-of-living flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased; by $1.36d$. a shift (7s. $1.68d$. to 7s. $0.32d$.) for men, by $1.02d$. (5s. $4.26d$. to 5s. $3.24d$.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by $0.68d$. (3s. $6.84d$. to 3s. $6.16d$.) for boys under 18.§
	South and West Durham	2 July	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased \ddagger by 1d. a shift (7s. 4d. to 7s. 3d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by $\frac{1}{2}d$. (3s. 8d. to 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$.) for boys under 18.
General Stoneware Manufacture	Great Britain (32)	First pay day after 4 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in standard minimum basic rates of 2d. an hour for skilled male workers 21 years and over, of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for male operatives 21 years and over, of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for female workers 18 years and over and youths 18 to 20 years, and of 1d. for juveniles 15 to 17 years. Minimum basic rates after change : bigware throwers and bigware turners (over 10-quart sizes) 3s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, general throwers (over 40-oz. sizes) 3s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d, other skilled men who have served their apprenticeship 3s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d., unskilled men 21 and over 3s. 1d., kiln firemen and other shift workers—such hourly or shift rates as will secure earnings of not less than 187s. 10d. for a week of 56 hours including payment for week-end work ; youths and boys 1s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour at 15 years, rising to 2s. 5 ¹ / ₄ d. at 20 years ; women 20 years and over 2s. 1d. ; girls 1s. 2d. at 15 years, rising to 1s. 11 ¹ / ₄ d. at 19 years.
Flint Glass Manufacture	Great Britain (various districts)	First pay day in July	Glassmakers, glass cutters and decorators and ancillary workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 4s. a week (26s. to 30s.).

The particulars of numbers affected by changes in rates of wages and working hours, and of the amount of change in weekly wages and hours of labour, exclude changes affecting clerical workers, for whom the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. The estimates of the effect of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect either of short-time or of overtime.
† Workpeople who received two or more increases of wages during the period are counted only once in this column.
‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
§ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and of of the prices.

6d. for boys.

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Coke Manufact

Printing I and Roll Manufact

Pig Iron Manufact

Iron and S Manufact

Tinplat Manufact

Tube Manufac

Galvani

Bobbin Makin

Chain a Anche Manufac

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у	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
ure	Scotland, Cumber- land, South Dur- ham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lin- colnshire, North- ants. and South Wales (certain firms)*	1 July	Workpeople employed at coke ovens attached to blast furnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by $1 \cdot 3d$. a shift (7s. 4 · 4d. to 7s. 3 · 1d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0 · 17d. an hour (12 · 05d. to 11 · 88d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0 · 97d. a shift (5s. 6 · 3d. to 5s. 5 · 33d.) or by 0 · 13d. an hour (9 · 04d. to 8 · 91d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0 · 65d. a shift (3s. 8 · 2d. to 3s. 7 · 55d.) or by 0 · 09d. an hour (6 · 03d. to 5 · 94d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Ink ler ture	Great Britain	First pay day in July	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus granted [†] of 7s. a week for male workers 18 years and over, of 5s. 3d. for female workers 18 and over, and of 3s. 6d. for male and female workers under 18. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost- of-living bonus, include: a dult male workers—grade I occupations, London (within a radius of 20 miles from Charing Cross) 205s. 6d. a week, Provinces 195s. 6d., grade 2 195s. 6d., 186s. 6d., grade 3 190s. 6d., 182s., grade 4 188s., 179s. 9d., grade 5 185s. 6d., 177s. 6d.; women 21 and over (qualified) 131s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d.
n ture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (42)	1 July	Workpeople employed at blast- furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by $1 \cdot 3d$. a shift (7s. $4 \cdot 4d$. to 7s. $3 \cdot 1d$, for shift-rated workers) or by $0 \cdot 17d$, an hour (12.05d, to $11 \cdot 88d$. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women and youths employed on men's work, by $0 \cdot 97d$, a shift (5s. $6 \cdot 3d$. to 5s. $5 \cdot 33d$.) or by $0 \cdot 13d$, an hour (9.04d. to $8 \cdot 91d$.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by $0 \cdot 65d$, a shift (3s. $8 \cdot 2d$, to 3s. $7 \cdot 55d$.) or by $0 \cdot 09d$. an hour ($6 \cdot 03d$. to $5 \cdot 94d$.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland (42)	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 July	Workpeople employed at cer- tain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on mainten- ance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 1.3d. a shift (7s.4d. to 7s.3d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Steel ture	Great Britain‡ (43)	2 July	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased \dagger by 1.3d. a shift (7s. 4.4d. to 7s. 3.1d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.97d (5s. 6.3d. to 5s. 5.33d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d (3s. 8.2d. to 3s. 7.55d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain§ (43)	1 July	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, fur- nace helpers, gas producer- men, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by $1 \cdot 3d$. a shift (7s. $4 \cdot 4d$. to 7s. $3 \cdot 1d$. for shift-rated workers) or by $0 \cdot 17d$. an hour ($12 \cdot 05d$ to $11 \cdot 88d$. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by $0 \cdot 97d$. a shift (5s. $6 \cdot 3d$. to 5s. $5 \cdot 33d$.) or by $0 \cdot 13d$. an hour ($9 \cdot 04d$. to $8 \cdot 91d$.) for youth and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by $0 \cdot 65d$. a shift (3s. $8 \cdot 2d$. to 3s. $7 \cdot 55d$. or by $0 \cdot 09d$. an hour ($6 \cdot 03d$. to $5 \cdot 94d$.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain§ (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers, millmen, semi- skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron pud- dling furnaces and rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain§	do.	Maintenance craftsmen em- ployed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by $0.17d$. an hou (12.05d. to $11.88d$.) for craftsmen, by $0.13d$. (9.04d. to $8.91d$.) for apprentice 18 to 21 years, and by $0.09d$. ($6.03d$. to $5.94d$.) for apprentices under 18.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those en- gaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased \dagger by 1.3d. a shift (7s. 4.4d. to 7s. 3.1d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.975a (5s. 6.3d. to 5s. 5.325d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (3s. 8.2d to 3s. 7.55d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland (43)	Pay period beginning 2 July	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by $1.4a$ a shift (7s. 9.8d. to 7s. 8.4d.) for men, by $1.05d.$ (5s. $10.35d.$ to 5s. 9.3d.) fo youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.7d. (3s. $10.9d.$ to 3s. $10.2d.$) fo boys under 18.
			6-shift workers	The existing cost-of-living payment decreased by 0.19d. an hour for men, b, 0.14d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.1d. for boys under 18.
	South-West Wales (43)	1 July	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and car- penters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased [†] by 1·3d. a ship (6s. 3·4d. to 6s. 2·1d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, b 0·97d. (4s. 8·55d. to 4s. 7·58d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and b 0·65d. (3s. 1·7d. to 3s. 1·05d.) for youths under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at iron and steel works	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by 1.2d. a shift (5s. 6d. to 5s. 4.8d. for skille craftsmen, and 6s. 9d. to 6s. 7.8d. for other men) for men and women 18 year and over, and by 0.6d. (2s. 9d. to 2s. 8.4d. or 3s. 4.5d. to 3s. 3.9d.) for thos under 18.
te ture	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire (43)	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased [†] by 1·3d. a shij (7s. 4·4d. to 7s. 3·1d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replac male labour, by 0·975d. (5s. 6·3d. to 5s. 5·325d.) for youths 18 and under 2 years and for women 18 and over, and by 0·65d. (3s. 8·2d. to 3s. 7·55d for workers under 18.
ture	Newport and Lan- dore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 1.16d. a shift (7s. 3.58d. to 7s. 2.42d.) fo men, by 0.773d. (4s. 10.361d. to 4s. 9.588d.) for youths 18 and under 21 year. and by 0.58d. (3s. 6.63d. to 3s. 6.05d.) for boys.
sing	England and Wales	2 July	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, decreased \uparrow by 1.3d. a shi, (7s. 4.4d. to 7s. 3.1d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.97d (5s. 6.3d. to 5s. 5.33d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d (3s. 8.2d. to 3s. 7.55d.) for those under 18,
n 1g	England and Wales (51)	Third pay day in July	Men, apprentices, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases [†] of 1s. a week for adult workers, and of 6d. for apprentices, youth boys and girls.
	and an an and and a state of the second seco	Beginning of first full pay period following 19 July	do.	Increases of 5s. 6d. or 6s. a week, according to grade, for adult male worker of 4s. 6d. for adult female workers, of 2s. 3d. to 4s. 6d., according to ag for apprentices, youths and boys, and of 2s. 3d., 2s. 7d. or 3s. 2d. for girl Minimum rates after change, including cost-of-living increase shown above men-higher skilled 160s. 2d. a week, lesser skilled 151s. 8d., laboure: 144s. 2d.; apprentices, youths and boys 58s. 7d. at 15 years, rising t 116s. 8d. at 20; women 18 and over 116s. 8d.; girls 58s. 7d. at 15 66s. 11d. at 16, and 83s. 4d. at 17.
and or cture	Cradley Heath and district, Chester, Shifnal,St. Helens Pontypridd and Tipton		Chainmakers and strikers employed in the manufacture of hand-made chains and chain attachments	Increase of 5 per cent. (15 to 20 per cent.) on July, 1951, price lists.

* These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association.
* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
* These decreases 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 Mommouthshire and the Glasgow district.
\$ These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland.
These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.

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Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July-continued

	The second secon			Reported during July—continued	
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)	Industry
Wire Rope and Iron and Steel Wire Manufacture	Great Britain (62)	First full pay week in May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2s. a week in the existing war addition for men 21 years and over, of 1s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of 10d. to 1s. 9d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change (including war addition) include : men 21 years and over engaged in splicing and socketing, closing and testing (rope) 151s. a week, stranding, crane driving 146s., testing (wire) 145s., winding 144s.; minimum rate for other productive and for non- productive adult male workers 143s.; minimum rate for women 21 years and over 107s. 3d.	Fellmongering
	the share of the second states	First full pay week in June	do.	Increases of 4s. 6d. a week in the existing war addition for men 21 years and over, of 3s. 5d. for women 21 and over, and of 1s. 10d. to 3s. 11d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change (including war addition) include : men 21 years and over engaged in splicing and socketing, closing and testing (rope) 155s. 6d. a week, stranding, crane driving 150s. 6d., testing (wire) 149s. 6d., winding 148s. 6d.; minimum rate for other productive and for non-productive adult male workers 147s. 6d.; minimum rate for women 21 years and over 110s. 8d.	Waterproof Garment Manufacture Felt Hat
Constitution of the second	ni 12 mmony i ba	First full pay week in July	do.	Increases of 6d. a week in the existing war addition (henceforth to be termed cost-of-living bonus) for men 21 years and over, of 5d. for women 21 and over, and of 2d. to 5d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change (including cost-of-living bonus) include : men 21 years and over engaged in splicing and socketing, closing and testing (rope) 156s. a week, stranding, crane driving 151s., testing (wire) 150s., widing 140s - minimum for portugative adult	Manufacture Boot and Shoe Manufacture
Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings Manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay week in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	male workers 148s.; minimum rate for women 21 years and over 111s. 1d. Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour (1s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d. to 1s. 2d.) for men 21 years and over, of 1d. (9 ¹ / ₂ d. to 10 ¹ / ₂ d.) for women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.	
Penmaking	Birmingham and district (67)	4 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 2s. 8d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 10d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for youths, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include : fully apprenticed toolmakers aged 25 years and over 188s. a week, 21 and under 25 years 169s. 3d., semi-skilled 21 and over 158s., unskilled 150s. 6d.; women 18 years and over (daywork) 88s. 9d., (piecework) 100s.	
Artificial Limb Manufacture	Great Britain (69)	Week com- mencing 2 July	Men, youths and boys	Increases* of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour (6d. to 7 ¹ / ₂ d.) in the cost-of-living bonus for workers 18 years and over, and of 1d. (4d. to 5d.) for those under 18. Minimum rates after change, including cost-of-living bonus, include : grade 1 5s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, grade A 5s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d., grade B 5s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d., grade C 5s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d.	
Orthopaedic Appliances Manufacture	do.	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increases* of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d.) in the cost-of-living bonus for workers 18 years and over, and of 1d. (10d. to 11d.) for those under 18. Minimum rates after change, including cost-of-living bonus, include : grade 1 5s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, grade A 5s. 3d., grade B 5s., grade C 4s. 8d. ; sheet metal section, grade A 5s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d., grade B 5s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d., grade C 4s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d.	 a of const-of croat a const-of croat a const-of (Rule) 11
Pianoforte Manufacture	Great Britain (74)	Beginning of first pay week after 1 July	and girls	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour (1s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d. to 1s. 2d.) for men 21 years and over, and of 1d. (9 ¹ / ₂ d. to 10 ¹ / ₂ d.) for women 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.	Milk Processing
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire (80)	Beginning of first full pay period following		Increase of 10s. a week (177s. 3d. to 187s. 3d.).	Lick Curing
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee :	27 July First pay day in July	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2½ per cent. (55 to 57½ per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include : men 21 years and over 146s. 5d. a week, women 97s. 7d.	Fish Curing and Fish Marketing Home Grown
Hosiery Manufacture	Nottingham and district	First pay day in July	Male knitters employed in the shawl and antimacassar section of the hosiery and knitwear industry	Decrease* of 1d. in the shilling (11d. to 10d.) on gross earnings.	Timber Trade
Lace Furnishings Manufacture	Nottingham, Ayr- shire and Glas- gow	End of first complete pay week in July	Twisthands and weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase* of 4 per cent. (44 to 48 per cent. on basic rates).	A product grade (A
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (92)	First pay day in July	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* from 55 to 57½ per cent. on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Bonus on earnings in excess of £6 15s. and £4 10s. increased from 45 to 47½ per cent. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include : male workers 21 years and over—dry beamers, packers, backsizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters with 6 months' experience in any of the jobs 155s. 11d. a week, wet beamers or dressers with 12 months' experience 171s. 8d., according to width of machine, other male workers 21 and over 146s. 6d.; female workers 20 years and over—card cutters with 18 months' experience 111s. 10d., other female	
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Yorkshire, Lanca- shire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (96)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	workers 97s. 8d. Increases† of 2s. 10d. a week (34s. 10d. to 37s. 8d.) in cost-of-living addition for adult male workers, of 2s. (25s. 4d. to 27s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living additions and special payments to timeworkers or percentage additions to pieceworkers, include : timeworkers—adult males 137s. 8d. a week, adult females 95s. 10d.; pieceworkers—adult males 154s. 8d., adult females 106s. 8d.	Furniture Manufacture Furniture Manufacture
Silk Dyeing, Printing and	Scotland (96) Macclesfield	do. do.	do. do.	do. do. do.	(including Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture)¶ Educational and Allied
Finishing Textile Making-up and Packing	Manchester (98)	Pay day in week ending	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 4s. a week (53s. to 57s.) in cost-of-living addition for men 21 years and over, of 2s. 8d. (35s. 4d. to 38s.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.	Woodworking Bedding and Mattress Manufacture
Leather Production	Great Britain (99)	7 July First pay day after 1 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in tan- ning, currying and dressing	Increases in basic timework rates of 3d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. for women 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour (5d. to $6\frac{1}{2}d$.) in the existing hourly bonus payable to pieceworkers 20 years and over, and of $\frac{3}{2}d$. or 1d., according to age, in the bonus payable to younger pieceworkers. Basic timework rates after change: men 21 years and over—London, skilled 3s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour, semi-skilled 3s. 7d., unskilled 3s. 6d., Provinces and	Window Blind Manufacture Sign Production and Display
n liste.	England and Wales (101)	First pay day	Workpeople employed in roller leather manufacture	 Scotland 3s. 7¹/₂d., 3s. 5d., 3s. 4d.; youths and boys—London, semi-skilled 1s. 8¹/₂d. at 15, rising to 3s. 0¹/₂d. at 20, unskilled 1s. 8¹/₂d. to 2s. 11¹/₂d., Provinces and Scotland 1s. 7¹/₂d. to 2s. 10¹/₂d.; women and girls—London, semi-skilled 1s. 6¹/₂d. at 15, rising to 2s. 8¹/₂d. at 20, unskilled 1s. 6¹/₂d. to 2s. 7d., Provinces and Scotland 1s. 6¹/₂d. to 2s. 7d. Increases of 3d. an hour in minimum basic time rates for men 21 years and over, of 2¹/₂d, for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for over, or caller and the rates is to receive 1¹/₂d. an hour as further the rates for men 21 years. 	Stone Carving, Wood Carving and Modelling
* Under stille	Constantine prod	following 1 July	official index of retail prices.	younger workers; adult pieceworkers to receive 1% at non-as unless addition to their existing bonus with proportional increases for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for dayworkers include : men 21 years and over—skilled 3s. 7½d. an hour, semi-skilled (wet) 3s. 4½d., (dry) 3s. 4d.; women 20 and over 2s. 7d. (when competent). The bonus is now related to the new index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100)	addition for cost-o † Under slidin ‡ The industri § See also und As a result juveniles. These i ¶ The increase

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. † Under revised sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. The bonus is now related to the new index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100) and the amount shown above is related to the quarterly average of the index figures for March, April and May, 1956.

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Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July-continued

District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Scotland (102)	First pay day after 13 May	Workpeople employed in hand- ling domestic skins	Increases in minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase of 5 per cent. on existing piece rates. Minimum rates after change include : men 21 years and over—skilled 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour, semi-skilled (wet) 3s. 5d., (dry) 3s. 4d.; women 21 and over (wet) 2s. 9d.,
do.	do.	Workpeople employed in hand- ling foreign skins	(dry) 2s. 8d. do. do.
Lancashire and Cheshire (108)	First pay day in July	Male and female workers	Increase of 7 ¹ / ₂ per cent. in minimum time rates and minimum piece rates.* Minimum time rates after change include : adult males—makers, machinists and passers 166s. 4d. a week ; adult females—makers, machinists, button- hole machinists, passers and finishers 105s. 11d., button machinists, bar tackers, folders, markers, eyeletters and studders 102s. 2d.
Atherstone	First pay day in July	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased [†] by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on basic rates for male piece- workers (from 80 to $82\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) for female pieceworkers on hand trimming, forming and hardening ($72\frac{1}{2}$ to 75 per cent.) and other female pieceworkers ($62\frac{1}{2}$ to 65 per cent.).
United Kingdom (ex- cept Rossendale Valley) (112)	First pay day in July	Timeworkers	Increases [†] of 5s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 years and over, of 4s for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change : male workers 73s. a week at 15, rising to 160s. at 21 and over ; female workers 73s. at 15, rising to 119s. at 20 and over.
	n (C. V.) Hart	Pieceworkers	Increase [†] of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices, making a total addition of 107 [‡] per cent. for male workers and 117 [‡] per cent. for female workers.
M. Over, States of propagation of a state after descent Consults 1 + 6d, a wants Consults 1 + 6d, a wants Constant and Constant and the constant state of the introduce of the constant state of th		Workpeople employed in industries ancillary to boot and shoe manufacture :‡ Timeworkers	Increasest of 5s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 years and over, of 4s. for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change : male workers 73s. a week at 15, rising to 160s. at 21 and over; female workers 73s. at 15, rising to 119s. at 20 and over. Increaset of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices.
Rossendale Valley and Burnley, Bury, Great Har- wood, Rochdale, Chorley, Black- burn and the Fylde coast	First making- up day in July	Pieceworkers Shoe and slipper operatives :	Increases [†] of 5s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 years and over, of 4s. for women 20½ years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change : male workers 73s. a week at 15, rising to 160s. at 21 and over (152s. for 1st six months for workers entering the trade at 21 years and over); female workers 73s. at 15, rising to 125s. 8d, at 20½ (119s. for 1st six months for workers entering the trade at 20½ and over).
And an and a state of the state	Tinat	Pieceworkers	 Increase[†] of 3³/₄ per cent. (33³/₄ to 37¹/₂ per cent.) in the percentage addition to piece work rates. Increases of 12s. 6d. a week for specialised workers, of 10s. for other male
Northern Ireland	First full pay week following 23 June	Male and female workers (except transport workers)	workers 21 years and over, of 7s. 6d. for female workers 20 and over, of 5s. or 7s. 6d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 4s. or 5s. 6d. for girls. Minimum rates after change : specialised workers—pasteurisers and boilermen 162s. 6d. a week, checkers (liquid distributive) 157s. 6d., firemen, recorders (intake), spray drying room operatives (except powder collectors and labourers) and checkers (manufacturing) 152s. 6d. ; general workers—males 63s. 6d. at 16, rising to 145s. at 21 and over, females 57s. 6d. at 16, rising to 99s. at 20 and over.
Hull	First full pay period following 9 July	Male workers	New minimum rates for a 44-hour week agreed as follows :skilled or process workers (filleters, sorters or packers and drivers of "C" licensed vehicles) 95s. a week at 17 years, rising to 180s. at 20 and over, unskilled workers 55s. at 15, rising to 150s. at 20 and over.§
England and Wales (134)	Beginning of first full pay week following 26 Apr.	Youths and boys	Introduction of percentage by age scale applied to full adult male rate as follows :age 15 years 40 per cent., 16 years 45 per cent., 17 years 50 per cent., 18 years 65 per cent., 19 years 75 per cent., 20 years 90 per cent. Youths and boys 15-18 years employed in the industry on 26th April receive 6 · 6 per cent. increase on original rates , where this is higher, until they reach the next age group. Youths 19 and 20 receive a transitional increase of 2½d. an hour equivalent to the adult male increase! until they reach a rate representing 75 per cent. and 90 per cent. respectively of the current adult male rate. Minimum rates after change : youths 19 and 20 (transitional scales), sawmill workers class A mills 108s. 9d. a week, 117s. 3d., class B mills 106s. 2d., 114s. 8d., forest workers 103s. 6d., 111s. 11d. ; youths and boys under 19, sawmill workers class A mills 59s. 9d. at 15, 67s. 2d. at 16, 74s. 9d. at 17, 97s. 1d. at 18, class B mills 59s., 66s. 5d., 73s. 10d., 95s. 11d., forest workers 58s. 8d., 66s., 73s. 4d., 95s. 6d.
	Investory all boots and the states and the states and the states and the states and the states and the states and the	Women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour (or 7s. 4d. a week) for women 19 years and over and introduction of percentage by age scale for workers under 19. Minimum rates after change : women 19 and over employed in the forest 99s. 10d a week; women 19 and over employed on machines in the sawmills- 1st three months, class A mills 2s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, class B mills 2s. 6d., 2nd three months 2s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d., 2s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d., 3rd three months 2s. 11d., 2s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d., labourer 19 and over 2s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d., 2s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d.; workers under 19 working in the forest of sawmills, age 17 years 70 per cent. of the appropriate adult rate, 18 years 80 per cent.
Northern Ireland (137)	Beginning of first full pay period in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Supplementary cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1d. an hour (11d. to 1s.) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for journeywomen and juveniles.
Great Britain (136)	Beginning of first full pay week in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increasest in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour (1s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d to 1s. 2d.) for men 21 years and over, of 1d. (9 ¹ / ₂ d. to 10 ¹ / ₂ d.) for women 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
do.	do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	do. do.
do.	do.	do.	do. do.
England and Wales	First full pay week com- mencing on or after	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	Decreaset of 1s. a week (32s. to 31s.) in the cost-of-living bonus paid to an workers.
United Kingdom	1 July First full pay week in July	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases† in cost-of-living bonus of 2d. an hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.) for adul workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.

The increase applies to the total inclusive piece rates, *i.e.*, the total of the basic price, the percentage addition for single texture or double texture, and the percentage addition for cost-of-living.
† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
‡ The industries concerned are cut sole, last and upper pattern, stiffener, toe puff, built heel and wood heel manufacture and wood heel processing.
§ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".
I As a result of an Industrial Disputes Tribunal award dated 26th April which gave increases to adult male workers and proportional increases to women and juveniles. These increases were recorded on page 197 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.
The increases relating to Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre furniture apply only to employees of firms which are parties to the National Labour Agreement for the Furniture Manufacturing Trade.

Industry

Paper Box Manufacture

Printing

Toy Manufacture

Cinematograp Film Production

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Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)

Increases of 6s. 9d. a week in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over and for late entrants 20 years or over, and of amounts varying from 2s. to 6s., according to age, for youths and boys ; increase of 7s. 3d. a week in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change include : men 21 years or over and late entrants after 2 years' experience, employed as machine minders in charge of carton cutting and creasing machines with fully automatic feeders, or as forme setters or die makers in the manufacture of cartons or rigid boxes 172s. 6d. a week, guillotine cutters or machine minders of carton cutting or creasing machines, or of carton automatic glueing machines, head stock keepers (other than those employed in the manufacture of fibre board packing cases), designer sample makers of carton or rigid boxes 167s. 6d., machine minders, forme setters or die makers, designers or sample makers, head stock keepers, guillotine cutters or shear cutters in fibre board packing case manufacture, other machine minders, guillotine cutters (other than those employed in the manufacture of cartons), shear cutters 145s. ; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 157s. 3d.*

Increases of 4s. 9d. a week in general minimum time rates for women (including late entrants) 18 years or over, and of amounts varying from 2s. to 4s., according to age, for girls; increase of 5s. 3d. a week in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change include : women 18 years or over and late entrants with appropriate experience 103s. 3d. a week; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 111s. 9d.*

Cost-of-living bonus granted[†] of 7s. a week for male workers 18 years and over, of 5s. 3d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for craftsmen, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, London 213s. 6d. a week, Grade 1 towns 202s., Grade 2 towns 196s. 6d.

Cost-of-living bonus granted[‡] of 2s. a week for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and learners. Minimum rates after change for journeymen : London 222s. a week (readers 234s. 6d.), grade 1 towns 207s. 6d., grade 2 towns 202s. (litho 204s.).

Cost-of-living bonus granted§ of 7s. a week for male workers 18 years and over, of 5s. 3d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include : compositors, machine men, bookbinders, electrotypers and stereotypers 202s. a week, monotype keyboard operators and readers (Rule 13) 212s., linotype operators 214s. 6d., female compositors 168s. 9d., auxiliary workers-male 174s., females with 4 years' or more experience after training 130s.

Cost-of-living bonus granted of 2s. a week for adults and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: lithographic machine men, grade 1 towns 207s. 6d. a week, grade 2 towns 204s. 6d., stone and plate preparers 172s., 170s. 6d.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July-continued

Classes of Workpeople

..

Male workers ..

Female workers

Certain classes of workpeople employed in general print-ing, envelope and stationery manufacture, and in periodic cal and newspaper produc-tion (excluding certain national newspapers)†

Certain craftsmen employed in general printing and in periodical and newspaper production (excluding cer-tain national newspapers)‡

Workpeople (excluding litho-graphic machine men, stone and plate preparers and lithographic artists) em-ployed in general printing

Lithographic machine men and stone and plate preparers

Date from

which Change

took effect

9 July

First pay day in July

do.

do.

do.

District (see also Note at

beginning of Table)

Great Britain (142) (234)

England and Wales (144-146) (146-147) (151-153)

do.

(149) (152)

do.

Scotland

	Princip	al Chang	ges in Rates of Wages H	Reported during July—continued
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Admiralty Dockyards and Establishments	United Kingdom (211)	Beginning of the pay week containing 5 Mar.*	Women employed on women's work and paid on an engi- neering basis	Increases in minimum timework rates ranging from 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. a week, according to age. Rates after change : women in dockyards 47s. 10d. at 15 years, rising to 114s. at 18 years and over, women in establishments away from dockyards 47s. 10d. at 15 years, rising to 113s. at 21 years and over.
Civil Air Transport	United Kingdom (185)	13 May 25 June	Transport drivers Hourly-rated industrial and staff canteen workers	Increase of 2s. 6d. a week for adult workers. Basic rate after change 184s. 10d. a week. Increases of 7s. a week for men and of 5s. 6d. for women. Rates after change include : male staff—kitchen porters, London 128s. 6d. a week, Provinces 126s., assistant cooks 137s., 134s. 6d.; female staff—attendants, London 93s., Provinces 90s. 6d., assistant cooks 101s. 6d., 99s.
River Authorities	England and Wales	Beginning of first full pay period following 29 May [†]	Night watchmen	Increase of 10s. 4d. a week (136s. 6d. to 146s. 10d.).
Hospitals and Allied Institutions	London (220-221)	Beginning of first full pay period following 3 July	Domestic and similar grades of staff and ancillary workers	Increases in "London Weighting" of 2s. a week (6s. to 8s.) for men, and of Is. (7s. to 8s.) for women. Rates after change for adult workers in the basic grade (group 1 occupations) : men 162s. a week, women 123s. 6d.
Licensed Ion-Residential Establishments	Great Britain (230) (234)	15 July	Managers, manageresses, relief managers and manageresses, club stewards and steward- esses employed in licensed non-residential establish- ments	Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of 12s. 6d. a week for managers and manageresses and club stewards and stewardesses, where the employer does not provide accommodation, and of 11s. 6d. where the employer provides accommodation ; increase of 12s. 6d. for relief managers and manageresses whether the employer provides accommodation or not. Minimum rates after change : where the employer does not provide accom- modation—managers 170s. to 290s. a week, according to category, manageresses 146s. to 242s., club stewards 149s. 6d. to 279s. 6d., stewardessee 128s. to 232s. ; where the employer provides accommodation the weekly rate is 31s. 6d. a week less (previously 30s. 6d. less) for managers and manageresses, 30s. 6d. less (previously 29s. 6d.) for club stewards, and 30s. less (previously 29s.) for stewardesses ; relief managers 152s. 6d., relief manageresses 126s. 6d.‡
Cemeteries	London (Metro- politan area)	Week com- mencing 16 Apr.	Workpeople employed in non- municipal cemeteries	Increases of 5s. a week for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles.
	do	First pay day in June	do.	Increases of 11s. a week for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change include : grave diggers 181s. a week, assistant gravediggers 169s. 4d., foremen or head on propagating gardeners 178s. 4d., deputy foremen or assistant head gardeners or first class gardeners 173s. 4d., second class gardeners 167s. 10d., genera labourers 163s. 10d., youths and boys 75s. 1d. at 15, rising to 150s. 8d. at 20 women gardeners, three-fourths of the appropriate adult male rate for a 44-hour week.

NCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JULY

	a contraction of the second	- E SPELCE STREET	TARABAN STREET, STREET	grade 2 towns 2045. od., stone and plate preparers 1725., 1705. od.	A CONTRACT OF A
	do. (150)	do.	Male workers employed in the production of daily news- papers .	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 3s. a week (7s. to 10s.). Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include : linotype operators, grade 1 (Aberdeen, Glasgow and Edinburgh) day work 234s. 3d. a week, night work 248s. 3d., grade 2 (Greenock and Paisley) 231s. 6d., 244s. 6d., compositors and rotary machine minders, grade 1 227s. 3d., 240s. 3d., grade 2 223s. 6d., 236s. 6d., readers and upmakers grade 1 232s. 9d., 245s. 9d., grade 2 229s., 242s., class 1 workers (brake and tension hands) grade 1 211s., 219s. 3d., grade 2 207s. 3d., 215s. 6d., class 2 workers (copy holders, dispatch dept., oilers, strikers and rewinder hands) grade 1 206s. 9d., 215s., grade 2 202s. 9d., 211s., class 3 workers (flyreel and general hands) and general assistants, grade 1 200s., 208s. 3d., grade 2 196s. 3d., 204s. 6d.	PRIN
	Great Britain	do.	Lithographic tin printers and tin varnishers	Cost-of-living bonus granted¶ of 2s. a week for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: tin printers—grade 1A 240s. 6d. to 292s. 6d. a week, according to operation on which engaged, grade 1 226s. to 278s., grade 2 222s. 6d. to 274s. 6d., tin varnishers grade 1A 185s. 6d., grade 1 172s., grade 2 169s.	Fish Curing and Fish Marketing
	United Kingdom	do.	Journeymen and apprentices employed in process en- graving and in process proofing departments of process engraving trade houses and certain publish- ing firms	Cost-of-living bonus granted** of 3s. a week for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of- living bonus, include : journeymen—day shift 250s. 6d. a week, night shift 337s. 2d.	* These increases were a † This increase was agre ‡ These increases took e § See also under " Chan
e	Great Britain (155) (235)	16 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male or female woodcutting machinists or wood body makers 21 years or over and for other male workers 21 or over, of 1 ⁴ / ₂ d. for other female workers 20 years or over, of ⁴ / ₂ d. to 1 ⁴ / ₂ d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ⁴ / ₂ d. to 1 ⁴ / ₂ d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change include : male or female workers 21 years or over—woodcutting machinists 3s. 3 ⁴ / ₂ d., 3s. 2d. or 3s. 0 ⁴ / ₂ d. an hour, according to qualification, wood body makers 3s. 2d.; other male workers 21 years or over—body painters 3s., other workers 2s. 10 ⁴ / ₂ d.; other female workers 20 years or over 2s. 2 ⁴ / ₂ d.; youths and boys 1s. 2d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 5 ⁴ / ₂ d. at 20, girls 1s. 2d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 11 ⁴ / ₂ d. at 19. ^{††}	The index figure of ra month to month, in the the principal industries
ph	Great Britain	First pay day in July	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical work- ers and certain other workerst [‡] employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by 1s. a week (50s. to 49s.) at 21 years and over, and by 8d. (33s. 4d. to 32s. 8d.) at under 21.	pared with the level at 3 and services covered b were described on page 1948. The index is bas collective agreements workpeople, arbitration
and the second second	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose nor- mal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in pro- ducing newsreels	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by 6d. a week (53s. to 52s. 6d.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (34s. 4d. to 34s.) at under 21.	increases in the various the relative importance wages bill in 1946. Th due to such factors as
	Great Britain	First full pay week following 2 July	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 decreased by 1s. a week (4s. to 3s.) at 21 years and over, and by 8d. (2s. 8d. to 2s.) at under 21.	work earnings due to va machinery, etc. As ind GAZETTE, the index of a latest available, was 181 155 for rates of wages
50103	1 1 . 0 1	0.1	and an the Wages Councils Act	See page 292 of the July issue of this GAZETTE	an anticipation of the geo

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 283 of the July issue of this GAZETTE. † The workpeople concerned are employees of members of the British Federation of Master Printers, and are members of the National Union of Printing, Book-binding and Paper Workers, the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, The Monotype Casters and Typefounders Trade Society and the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers; the increase is the first payment under a new cost-of-living agreement based on the official index of retail prices. (See § and || foot-notes on page 68 of the February issue of this GAZETTE). ‡ The craftsmen concerned are employees of members of the British Federation of Master Printers, the London Master Printers' Association and the Newspaper Society, and are members of the Amagamated Society of Lithographic Printers, the Typographical Association, the London Typographical Society, the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers and the Association of Correctors of the Press; the increase is the first payment under a new cost-of-living agreement based on the official index of retail prices (see † footnote on page 240 of the June issue of this GAZETTE). § This increase is the first payment under a new cost-of-living agreement based on the official index of retail prices (see ¶ footnote on page 68 of the February issue of this GAZETTE).

of this GAZETTE). Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. This increase is the first payment under a new cost-of-living agreement based on the official index of retail prices (see § footnote on page 240 of the June issue of this GAZETTE). ** This increase is the first payment under a new cost-of-living agreement based on the official index of retail prices (see \$ footnote on page 240 of the June issue of

this GAZETTE). this GAZETTE). †† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 283 of the July issue of this GAZETTE. ‡‡ Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doorm painters, painters, painters' mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers. onaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand

rates of wages measures the movement, from he level of full-time weekly rates of wages in s and services in the United Kingdom com-30th June, 1947, taken as 100. The industries by the index and the method of calculation e 41 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, sed on the recognised rates of wages fixed by between organisations of employers and n awards or statutory orders. The percentage s industries are combined in accordance with e of the industries, as measured by the total he index does not reflect changes in earnings s alterations in working hours, or in pieceariations in output or the introduction of new dicated on page 83 of the March issue of this GAZETTE, the index of actual weekly earnings in October, 1955, the ailable, was 181 for all workers combined as compared with 155 for rates of wages in those industries covered by the earnings

First full pa perio followi 9 Jul

enquiries (and 153 in all the principal industries and services). Where necessary, the figures have been revised to include changes arranged with retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion in the current figures.

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

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

Ma	ale workers	. Normal weekly working hours reduced from 45 to 44.§
and a		Of the 132 disputes leading unstransars of work which segun a
		TOROR NATC BUNCHED AND DESCRIPTION DESCRIPTION OF ADDRESS

e authorised in June and had retrospective effect to the date shown. reed in July and had retrospective effect to the date shown. c effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act. See page 284 of the July issue of this GAZETTE. anges in Rates of Wages ".

Index of Rates of Wages

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947, December	. 103	103	106	103
1948, December	. 107	109	110	107
1949, December	100	112	113	109
1950, December	110	116	118	114
1951, December	105	130	133	126
1952. December.	122	138	143	134
1953, December.	126	143	149	138
1054 December	140	148	156	144
1055 March	147	153	160	149
Turne	151	155	163	152
Contombox	150	156	164	153
December.	153	158	166	155
1956, January		160	169	156
	. 156	160	171	158
	. 160	164	175	162
	. 162	165	178	163
	. 163	165	178	164
June		166	178	164
July	. 163	1 167	179	164

All Workers Year Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1956

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN JULY

DISPUTES IN JULY The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in July, was 152. In addition, 14 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during July in these 166 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the estab-lishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 58,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during July at the establishments concerned was about 286,000. The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in July due to industrial disputes :--

		r of Stopp gress in Mo		Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of	
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	Working Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	
Coal Mining Metal Manufacture	22	119 6	121 8	9,400 6,500	20,000 125,000	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Vehicles All remaining indus-	1	4 6	4 7	3,500 36,500	11,000 117,000	
tries and services	9	17	26	2,500	13,000	
Total, July, 1956	14	152	166	58,400	286,000	
Total, June, 1956	29	196	225	37,800	138,000	
Total, July, 1955	12	98	110	35,900	90,000	

Of the total of 286,000 days lost in July, 162,000 were lost by 53,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 51,700 were directly involved and 1,500 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in July also included 124,000 days lost by 5,200 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 139 stoppages of work owing to disputes which *ended* during July, 57, directly involving 3,100 workers, lasted not more than one day; 41, directly involving 4,000 workers, lasted two days; 17, directly involving 1,500 workers, lasted three days; 13, directly involving 3,600 workers, lasted four to six days; and 11, directly involving 1,100 workers lasted four to six days; involving 1,100 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 152 disputes leading to stoppages of work which *began* in July, 16, directly involving 4,200 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 57, directly involving 5,200 workers, on questions as to working hours ; 10, directly involving 36,600 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons ; and 64, directly involving 4,700 workers, on other questions

respecting working arrangements. Two stoppages, directly involv-ing 500 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1956 AND 1955

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

January to July, 1956 January to July, 1955

		Janua	ry to July,	1950	January to July, 1955		
	Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
	Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying	1,193 2	13 <u>3,</u> 100 †	279,000 1,000	1 986 —	500 251,300	1,000 911,000
	Treatment of Non-Metalli- ferous Mining Products Chemicals and Allied Trades	6 5	300 800	1,000 4,000	6	1,100 1,700	45,000 5,000
	Metal Manufac- ture Shipbuilding and	38	19,000	206,000	28	5,900	19,000
	Ship Repairing Engineering Vehicles	45 52 31	28,800 31,200 75,900	78,000 61,000 282,000	32 32 36	5,800 7,500 24,400	20,000 40,000 41,000
	Other Metal In- dustries Textiles Leather, etc	5 19 1 4	1,300 2,700 100 2,200	1,000 24,000 † 1,000	5 8 1 4	1,100 2,200 100 200	4,000 12,000 † 1,000
	Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco	- 4			6	300	1,000
	Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing	72	2,500 16,400	3,000 371,000	13 1	900 17,900	13,000 73,000
	Other Manufac- turing Industries Building and	6	2,400	6,000	1	+ +	+
	Contracting Gas, Electricity	65	7,900	54,000	55	6,000	50,000
	and Water Transport, etc.	3 48	2,400 11,800	3,000 23,000	1 73	100 134,200	1,648,000
F	Distributive Trades Other Services	85	1,100 700	3,000 1,000	67	700 1,300	7,000 6,000
	Total	1,538‡	340,600	1,402,000	1,307	463,200	2,897,000

The number of days lost in the period January to July, 1956, through stoppages which *began* in that period was 1,355,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 339,600. In addition, 47,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 1,000 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING JULY

Industry, Occupations § and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result	
Wonten Juvenike + All V. utere	Directly	In- directly §	Began	Ended	เมืองสาราชาติ (โดย พระสาราช โม	The Index figure of rates of a	
METAL MANUFACTURE : Maintenance craftsmen and ancillary female workers employed in iron and steel manufacturevarious districts in England, Scotland and Wales (various firms)	5,220	30	12 June	4 Aug.	The employment of other workers on maintenance to counteract a craftsmen's ban on overtime	Normal working resumed at the suggestion of the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into the causes and circum- stances of the dispute.	
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING :	1,420	1,000	11 July	abi - dbi - db	To support a demand for an increase in wages, and other grievances	No settlement reported.	
VEHICLES : Workers employed in the manufac- ture of motor vehicles and acces- soriesvarious districts in England and Wales (various firms)	22,000	-	23 July	10 Aug.¶	To support a demand for the re- instatement or compensation of 6,000 workers dismissed on re- dundancy grounds, and other grievances	Agreement reached. This included payment in lieu of longer notice to workers with 3 or more years' service.	
Workers employed in the manufac- ture of bodies for motor vehicles— Dagenham (one firm)	12,700		24 July	3 Aug.¶	The issue of "protective" notices of dismissal on redundancy grounds, necessitated by a restriction of supplies caused by the above dispute	Agreement reached for work to be resumed on 13th August at the end of the annual holiday.	

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision ; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information.
† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.
‡ Two stoppages of work in February involved workers in more than one industry group, but each has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.
§ The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.
I About 1,000 workers employed by two firms were originally involved but by the end of June the number of firms had increased and the total number of workers involved was about 5,200. On 2nd July work was resumed by about 700 men.
¶ Date on which settlement was reached. The works were closed for annual holidays from 27th July to 11th August.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1956

U.K. Index of Retail Prices INDEX FOR 17th JULY, 1956

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

ALL TIEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 102 At 17th July, 1956, the retail prices index was 102 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 12th June. 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, ad-justed to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January, 1956.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 17th JULY, 1956 (Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 17th July, 1956, on the basis 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights which have been used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index.

me	ming the group marces into a single an	Items mu
	GROUP AND 17TH SUB-GROUP (17t	FIGURE FOR JULY, 1956 h January,
I.	Food :	56 = 100)
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and	105
	cakes	105 101
	Fish	96
	Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	88
	Milk, cheese and eggs	106
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc Sugar, preserves and confectionery	97 99
	Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	90
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned Other food	118 101
	Total—Food	$\frac{101}{101\cdot 1}$.
П.	Alcoholic drink	101.9
	Tobacco	105.3
	Handing	$\frac{103 \cdot 3}{103 \cdot 1} $
	Fuel and light :	105 1
••	Coal and coke	101
	Other fuel and light	101
	Total—Fuel and light	100.9
/1.	Durable household goods : Furniture, floor coverings and soft	
	furnishings	102
	Radio, television and other house- hold appliances	100
	Pottery, glassware and hardware	103
	Total—Durable household goods	101.3
II.	Clothing and footwear :	tine fatter
	Men's outer clothing	101 101
	Women's outer clothing	101
	Women's underclothing Children's clothing	101 101
	Other clothing, including hose, haber-	
	dashery, millinery and materials Footwear	99 101
	Total—Clothing and footwear	$\frac{101}{100\cdot 5}$
п.	Transport and vehicles :	
1225	Motoring and cycling	100
	Travel and other transport Total—Transport and vehicles	104
v	Miscellaneous goods :	<u>102·4</u>
Λ.	Books, newspapers and periodicals	105
	Medicines and toilet requisites, soap,	
	other cleaning materials, matches, etc.	101
	Other goods including stationery,	
	travel and leather goods, sports goods, toys, photographic and	
	optical goods	104
	Total-Miscellaneous goods	103.1
X.	Services : Postage and telephones	109
	Entertainment	104
	Other services	105
	Total—Services	105.1
	All ITEMS	102.0
	ALL HEMS	

The "all items" index figure at 17th July was therefore 102.

316

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Food

Between 12th June and 17th July there were substantial reductions Between 12th June and 17th July there were substantial reductions in the average prices of potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage and cauliflower, and smaller reductions in the average prices of mutton and lamb and oranges. These reductions were partly offset by increases in the average prices of fresh milk, eggs, beef, bacon and ham. The increases in the prices of milk followed the raising of the maximum prices on 1st July. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell by between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 101 at 17th July, compared with 103 at 12th June compared with 103 at 12th June.

Alcoholic Drink

There was a rise in the average level of prices of bottled beer between 12th June and 17th July. For the alcoholic drink group as a whole the average level of prices rose by nearly 1 per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 102 at 17th July, compared with 101 at 12th June.

Miscellaneous Goods

Between 12th June and 17th July there were increases in the average prices of household soap, soap powder and other detergents, books, films and ink. The effect of these increases was to raise the average level of prices for the miscellaneous goods group as a whole by nearly 1 per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 103 at 17th July, compared with 102 nearest whole at 12th June.

Services

During the period under review there were increases in the average charge for admission to cinemas and in the charges for some telephone calls. For the services group, taken as a whole, the average level of charges rose by about 2 per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 105 at 17th July, compared with 103 at 12th June.

In the six remaining groups, covering tobacco, housing, fuel and light, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, and transport and vehicles, 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 105, 103, 101, 101, 100 and 102, respectively.

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

Date		All Items Index
1956 :	- Fre	Series Series
17th January		 100
14th February	1 1 1 1	 100
13th March	111	 101
17th April	C. Lan	 103
15th May	33.00	 103
12th June		102
17th July		 102

SUPPLEMENTARY CALCULATION ON BASIS JUNE, 1947 = 100

Up to 17th January, 1956, the Interim Index of Retail Prices was 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. The calculation for 17th July, 1956, is as follows: is as follows :-

All items index at 17th January, 1956 (17th	
June, $1947 = 100$)	153.4
All items index at 17th July, 1956 (17th	
January, 1956 = 100)	102.0
: All items index at 17th July, 1956 (17th	102.0
June, $1947 = 100$)	153·4×
	100

This calculation yields a figure slightly under $156 \cdot 5$ and accordingly the index figure on this basis is taken as 156. The corresponding figure for 12th June was $157 \cdot 1$, taken as 157.

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." agreen

WEIGHT

55

66

106

68

58

59

1,000

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Contents of this Section

Fatal Industrial Accidents		
Industrial Diseases		
Accidents in Coal Mining	3121 G	100
Vocational and Disabled Train	ing	and the

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Fatal Industrial Accidents

...

.....

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in July was 128, compared with 95 (revised figure) in the previous month and 105 in July, 1955. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 15 fatal accidents were reported in July, compared with 4 in the previous month and 5 in July, 1955. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for July, 1956.

2

4

Mines	and	Quarries*

Mines and Quarries* Under Coal Mines Act :	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
Underground 28	Act, 1937
Surface 4 Quarries 3	Docks, Wharves, Quays
Metalliferous Mines 1	and Ships

TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 36

Factories

Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-tery and Glass . . . Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. Metal Extracting and Refini Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture Other Metal Trades Cotton ... Wool, Worsted, Shoddy Other Textile Manufacture Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing Tanning, Currying, etc. ... Food and Drink General Woodwork and Furniture Paper, Printing, etc. Rubber Trades Gas Works Electrical Stations .. Other Industries ...

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	$ \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 1 \\ -74 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ \cdots \\ \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ \\ 18 \\ 128 \\ - \\ \end{array} $

Fishing Vessels 15 TOTAL. SEAMEN ...

Total (including Seamen) 143

Industrial Diseases

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

against Poisoning) Act, 1920, are	SHOWII OCIOW.
I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning Operatives engaged in : Shipbreaking	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer) Pitch and Tar
Other contact with Molten Lead	Mineral Oil
Electric Accumulator Works	TOTAL 10
Other Industries	Chrome Ulceration
TOTAL 2	Manuf. of Bichromates 3
Tel anno 1 Tel antonio	Chromium Plating
Mercurial Poisoning 1	Other Industries
Toxic Anaemia	Total, Cases 19
Anthrax	II. Deaths
Wool 2 Hides and Skins	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Other Industries 1	Mineral Oil 1
TOTAL	TOTAL 1

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 28th July, 1956.

Industrial Rehabilitation Reinstatement in Civil Employment Shipbuilding in Second Quarter of 1956 Retail Prices Overseas

Accidents in Coal Mining

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1956

A statement issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 30th June, 1956, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, in Great Britain was 66, compared with 96 in the 13 weeks ended 31st March, 1956, and 121 in the 13 weeks ended 2nd July, 1955. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 425, 448 and 445. For the purpose of these statistics, serious injuries are injuries which, because of their nature or severity, are, under the terms of Section 80 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, required to be reported to H.M. Divisional Inspectors of Mines at the time of their occurrence. An analysis of the figures, by nature of accident, is given below.

Nature of Accident	Number of Persons Killed during 13 weeks ended			Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended			
Nature of Accident	30th June, 1956	31st March, 1956	2nd July, 1955	30th June, 1956	31st March, 1956	2nd July 1955	
Underground : Explosions of fire- damp or coal dust Falls of ground Haulage Miscellaneous (in-	34 9	49 21	1 52 37	1 140 117	152 125	12 150 111	
cluding shaft acci- dents)	15	10	11	123	127	132	
Total	58	80	101	381	404	405	
Surface : All causes	8	16	20	44	44	40	
Total, underground and surface	66	96	121	425	448	445	

*

Vocational and Disabled Training

*

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the thirteen weeks ended 11th June, 1956. The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 1,900, and 3,774 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 3,194 males and 580 females ; of the total, 2,328 were disabled persons. During the period 1,511 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

ling itose, insher-	Males	Females	Tota
Applicants admitted to training during		BISWIDD	
period : Able-bodied Disabled	673 897	47 283	720 1,180
Total	1,570	330	1,900
Number of persons in training at end of period at : Government Training Centres—	monisiren	CIsteT	
Able-bodied	1,309 1,068	43 72	1,352 1,140
Technical and Commercial Colleges— Able-bodied	51 319	34 324	8: 64:
Employers' Establishments— Able-bodied Disabled	9 50		5
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	388	99	48
Total	3,194	580	3,77
Trainees placed in employment during period :		vices :	
Able-bodied Disabled	533 740	35 203	56 94
Total	1,273	238	1,51

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 11th June, 1956, the number of trainees placed in employment was 126,913, of whom 112,888 were males and 14,025 were females.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1956

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service between 29th May and 30th June, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

and a second	Men	Women	
Persons admitted to courses during period	701	143	it in
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period Persons who completed courses during period	1,204 647	222 113	1

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 30th June, 1956, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 72,877.

Reinstatement in Civil Employment

Information about the Acts relating to reinstatement in civil employment, *viz.*, the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, the National Service Act, 1948, the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951, was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1951 (page 215).

The following Table analyses the determinations given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the quarter ended 30th June, 1956, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August, 1944.

and Malainet Franking and the second second memory and boots praid to the firster a memory and boots praid to the firster a memory	June Quarter, 1956	To
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	1	100
Total of orders made	3	63
No orders made against the employers concerned	8	13
Total of cases determined	11	121

Of the total of 9,456 cases determined since 1st August, 1 8,630 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civil Employr Act, 1944, 800 under the National Service Act, 1948, 23 under Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and three under Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. The cases determined during the June quarter, 1956, were dealt under the National Service Act, 1948.

Appeals against two determinations of Reinstatement Comm were decided by the Umpire during the quarter, and, of determinations, one was confirmed and one reversed by him.

No reinstatement cases were determined during the quarter Reinstatement Committees or the Umpire either in North Ireland or the Isle of Man.

Other work of the Reinstatement Committees related to statutory provisions of section 51 of the National Service Act, 1 prohibiting dismissal of employees by reason of liability for time service under the Act. During the quarter two applica for compensation under this section of the Act were determine Reinstatement Committees, no order for compensation being r in either case. No appeals against these decisions were determ by the Umpire during the quarter.

Shipbuilding in Second Quart of 1956

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for quarter ended 30th June, 1956, the number of merchant stea and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Nor Ireland at the end of June was 334, with a gross tonnage of 2,02 tons, compared with 355 vessels of 2,260,949 tons gross at the of March, 1956, a decrease of 232,817 tons.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 464,905 at the end of June. This figure was 263,636 tons less than at the end of March, and was the lowest figure since September, 1946. It represented 22.9 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country, compared with 40.4 per cent. when the peak figure of 825,745 tons was reached in September, 1950.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of June amounted to 7,223,004 tons gross,

of which 28.1 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of June was 5,194,872, an increase of 446,642 tons compared with the previous quarter. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 2,824,020 tons, or 39.1 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 833,301, representing 41.1 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in this country. The world figures and those for con-struction abroad are exclusive of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Poland, and China, for which countries no figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the second quarter of 1956 were 11 steamers, of 121,210 tons, and 51 motorships, of 155,898 tons, a total of 62 vessels, of 277,108 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 18 steamers, of 136,773 tons, and 58 motorships, of 169,280 tons, a total of 76 vessels, of 306,053 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 21 steamers, of 284,156 tons, and 61 motorships, of 232,607 tons, a total of 82 vessels, of 516,763 tons gross.

The figures in this article exclude vessels of less than 100 tons gross. They also exclude non-propelled vessels (sail and barges).

Total

844

1,426 760

2,1 4,7 4,6 9,4

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise(+) of of Index (in Index compare	Points)
worders should be impresses to pulse a not ole of an load	is given	Tiguro	Month before	Year before
European Countries	1953 = 100	hat day!		neod 300 napatri
All Items*	May, 1956	103 104	Nil Nil	+ 4 + 5
Food Denmark	1935 = 100	244	+ 3†	+13
All Items Finland	July, 1956 Oct., 1951 = 100 June, 1956	110	Nil	+11
All Items Food,	June, 1950	116‡	Nil	+11 +14
Germany (Federal Republic) All Items Food	1950 = 100 June, 1956	113 120	Nil Nil	+ 4 + 5
Iceland(Reykjavik) All Items Food	Mar., 1950 = 100 June, 1956	182 192	+ 1 + 1	+19 +26
Italy (Large towns) All Items Food	1938 = "1 May, 1956	63·25 74·75	+ 0.33 + 0.42	+ 3.42 + 3.70
Netherlands All Items Food	1951 = 100 June, 1956	108 116	+ 2 + 5	+ 1 + 4
Norway All Items Food	1949 = 100 Apr., 1956	147 166	+ 2 + 5	+ 5 + 9
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948–June, 1949 = 100	a kurata	a contraction of the	
All Items Food	May, 1956	103·6 104·6	-1.8 - 3.3	+ 3.9 + 5.7
Sweden All Items Food	1949 = 100 Apr., 1956	138 155	Nil + 1	$^{+7}_{+15}$
Switzerland All Items Food	Aug., "1939"= 100 May, 1956	175·0 192·9	+ 1.8 + 2.5	+ 2.7 + 4.2
Other Countries	· · · ·	2017	ALCONTRA AL	
Australia (6 capital cities)	1952-53 = 100	C. MARKEN	and vite and	the products
All Items Food	Mar., 1956	$108 \cdot 3$ 110 \cdot 6	$+ 1.3^{+}$ + 1.6^{+}	+ 4.5 + 5.3
Canada All Items	1949 = 100 June, 1956	117·8 112·5	$+ 1 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 2$	+ 1.9 + 1.5
Ceylon (Colombo) All Items Food	1952 = 100 May, 1956	100·4 104·03	$\begin{vmatrix} - 0.8 \\ - 1.65 \end{vmatrix}$	-0.6 -2.03
India* All Items Food	1949 = 100 Apr., 1956§	103 103	+ 3 + 4	+10 +14
Israel	Sept., 1951 = 100 Mar., 1956	244 264 · 1	+ 5 + 10.6	$+15 + 26 \cdot 4$
Pakistan (Karachi) All Items	Apr., 1948– March, 1949 = 100 Mar., 1956	107	- 1	+ 2 + 4
Food Rhodesia, Northern	Aug., "1939 "= 100	108	Nil	12 12 12 12
All Items Food	Apr., 1956	197 260	+1 + 2	+ 9 + 12
Rhodesia, Southern All Items	Oct., ^{'1949} ^{''} = 100 May, 1956	135	Nil	S. DEEN
Food United States	1947-49 = 100	161	Nil	+ 5 + 11
All Items	June, 1956 """	$ \begin{array}{c} 116 \cdot 2 \\ 113 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 \cdot 8 \\ + & 2 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{vmatrix} + 1 \cdot 8 \\ + 1 \cdot 9 \end{vmatrix}$

* 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. † The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.
‡ Figure supplied by Labour Attaché.
§ Figures for the two latest months are provisional.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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	Industrial Disputes	and 1	National	Arbit	tration]	ribuna	als	 5.00	32
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Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, and **Conditions of Employment and National** Arbitration (Northern Ireland) Orders, 1940 to 1945

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During July the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued fourteen awards, Nos. 866 to 879.* Five of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers. Award No. 866 (3rd July).—Parties : Employers represented by the Management Side of the Ancillary Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) and members of the the the services of the Ancillary Staffs Council of the Staff of t the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim*: That the London "weight-ing" should be increased from 6s. to 11s. a week. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the London weighting of the workers

concerned should be 8s. a week. Award No. 871 (19th July).—Parties : Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Bobbin Making Industry, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim*: For an increase of 15 per cent, in the wage rates of male and female operatives and for an amendment to the working rules to provide for an incentive payment of 25 per cent. above the day rates for pieceworkers. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the minimum rate of wages for higher skilled adult male workers should be increased by 6s. a week with consequential increases for other workers. In other respects the Tribunal found that the claim had not been established

Award No. 874 (24th July).—Parties : Members of the Association of Master Lightermen and Barge Owners, and members of the Watermen, Lightermen, Tugmen and Bargemen's Union and of the Transport and General Workers' Union employed by them as lightermen, tugmen and bargemen on the River Thames and docks, creeks and canals adjoining. *Claim* : For all existing differential payments to be increased by one-thirteenth, *i.e.*, the *pro rata* of the recent national increase on the basic day rate for dock workers. *Award*: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim as regards night work payments but that in other respects the claim had not been established

Award No. 878 (26th July).—Parties : Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the Scottish Joint Industrial Council for the Woven Wire Industry, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim : That all normal nightshift work should be paid at the rate of time-and-one-third. Award : The Tribunal found in favour of the claim

the claim. Award No. 879 (27th July).—Parties: Employers affiliated to constituent Associations and Federations of the Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council, and members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union in their employment. Claim: For a substantial increase in wages for mechanics employed in the Wool Textile Industry. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the wages of the mechanics concerned should be increased by 10s. a week.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During July the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued four awards, one of which is summarised below. The other

awards did not relate to a substantial part of an industry. *Award No.* 1163 (28th July).—*Parties*: The member firms of the Derry and District Licensed Vintners' Association and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim*: For an increase of 17s. 6d. a week for barmen with proportionate increases for apprentices. Award: The Tribunal found and awarded that the wages of barmen to whom the claim relates shall be increased by 10s, a week with proportionate increases for apprentices. The award to have effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During July the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 314*, which is summarised below. Award No. 314 (6th July).—Parties: Institution of Professional

Award No. 314 (6th July).—Parties : Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Board of Trade. Claim : For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for Assistant Assizer, Assizer and Senior Assizer in the Standard Weights and Measures Depart-ment, Board of Trade. Award : The Tribunal awarded (a) that with effect from 1st August, 1953, the salary scales (London, male) of the grades specified, in the Standard Weights and Measures Department of the Board of Trade, shall be :—Assistant Assizer £395 by £20 to £475 by £25 to £550 (minimum linked to age 21 with weight for age up to 25), Assizer £550 by £25 to £750 by £30 to £780,

* See footnote * in second column on page 322.

Wages Councils Acts		beenlarer	 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	321
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Senior Assizer £800 by £35 to £975; (b) that the above salary scales shall attract Pay Supplement from 1st July, 1954, and additional Pay Supplement from 1st July, 1955, and 1st April, 1956; (c) that normal Civil Service Provincial Differentiation shall apply; (d) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

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

Industrial Court Awards

During July the Industrial Court issued seven awards, Nos. 2614

to 2620, which are summarised below. *Award No.* 2614 (4th July).—*Parties :* London County Council Staff Association and London County Council. *Claim :* For increase in the salary scale of Senior Child Welfare Officers employed in the Children's Department of the Council. *Award :* The Court awarded that the Senior Child Welfare Officer at present graded as awarded that the Senior Child Welfare Officer at present graded as Social Worker Grade III shall be graded as a Social Worker Grade IV and shall receive a salary appropriate to that of Grade IV, *i.e.*, ± 550 by ± 25 to ± 700 per annum. Effect to be given to the award from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Award No. 2615 (6th July).—Parties : The National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association. *Claim*: For an increase of 3d. an hour on the existing stabilised bonus paid to craftsmen's mates and certain miscellaneous grades employed in the works of Messrs. Steel, Peech and Tozer and the Park Gate Iron and Steel Company Limited. Award : No evidence had been put before the Court of any material alteration of circumstances since 4th November, 1955, the date upon which Award No. 2586 was made, and they therefore ound against the present claim.

the date upon which Award 180. 2280 was made, and they deterore ound against the present claim. *Award No.* 2616 (18th July).—*Parties* : Mr. W. Kearns and George Wimpey and Company Limited. *Claim* : As to whether, in the execution of Air Ministry contracts, the requirements of the Fair Wages Resolution passed by the House of Commons on 14th October, 1946, were observed. *Award* : On the evidence adduced the Court were unable to say that George Wimpey and Company Limited did not comply with the requirements of Clause 1(*a*) and Clause 1(*b*) of the Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons in the execution of Air Ministry contracts between 21st October and 3rd December, 1955. *Award No.* 2617 (18th July).—*Parties* : Staff Side and Manage-ment Side of the Nurses and Midwives' Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). *Claim* : For an increase in the maximum of the salary scale of Nursing Assistants Class I. *Award* : The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

established and awarded accordingly. *Award No.* 2618 (26th July).—*Parties* : Staff Side and Management Side of the Nurses and Midwives' Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). *Claim*: That, in the mental nursing service, staff entitled to receive payment for hours worked in excess of 96 a fortnight should be paid for such hours at

worked in excess of 96 a fortnight should be paid for such hours at overtime rates of time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours and time-and-a-half for all additional hours. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly. Award No. 2619 (26th July).—Parties: Trade Union and Official Sides of the Admiralty Industrial Council. Claim: That litho-graphic draughtsmen and comparable grades at the Hydrographic Supplies Establishment, Taunton, should have their annual paid leave increased to $127\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Award: The Court found that in existing circumstances the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly. awarded accordingly

Award No. 2620 (31st July).—Parties : Trade Union and Official Sides of the Shipbuilding Trades Joint Council. *Claim*: That the Patternmarkers' differential rate, which now stands at 9s., be paid ratternmarkers' differential rate, which now stands at 9s., be paid in addition to any Merit Pay awarded under the Merit Pay Scheme set out in A.F.O. 4/56. *Award*: The Court awarded that the Patternmakers' differential rate, which at present stands at 9s., be paid in addition to any Merit Pay awarded under the Merit Pay Scheme set out in A.F.O. 4/56.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During July an Arbitrator was appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service, under his general powers, to deter-mine a difference between the Transport and General Workers' Union on the one hand, and the London Motor Cab Proprietors' Association and the Taxi Fleet Operators' Federation on the other hand, arising from the Union's claim for the introduction of a hand, arising from the Union's claim for the introduction of a Holiday Payments Scheme for journeymen taxicab drivers engaged in the industry within the licensing area of the Metropolitan Police. The Arbitrator recommended that the principle of a Holiday Payments Scheme should be accepted and, in view of the special relationship between the journeyman and the proprietor, he further recommended that the driver should bear a proportionate part of the burden of providing holiday pay.

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Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948 **Notices of Proposals**

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

Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal O.(55), dated 10th July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers (other than homeworkers).

Road Haulage Wages Council.—Proposal R.H.(57), dated 13th July, for amending the provisions relating to overtime worked on a Saturday

Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.H.(83), dated 13th July, for fixing revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers and for amending the provisions relating to holiday uneration for pieceworkers.

Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal B.P.(44), dated 13th July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.D.O.(25), dated 17th July, for fixing minimum remuneration for temporary shop managers and shop manageresses and for amending the definition of "weekly short

Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales).— Proposal R.F.C.(22), dated 24th July, for re-defining workers in managerial grades and substituting a revised table of minimum remuneration for managers and manageresses.

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 July the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to proposals submitted to him by the Wages Councils concerned :----

The Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 1099 (Z.(70)), dated 16th July and effective from 3rd August. This Order prescribes revised general minimum, guaranteed and piecework basis time rates and general minimum ece rates for male and female workers.

The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1956 : S.I. 1956 No. 1117 (M.D. (86)), dated 19th July and effective from 12th August. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposal were issued during July.

Wages Regulation Orders

During July the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Order* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Council concerned :---

The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regula-tion (Amendment) Order, 1956 (N.I.B. (N.63)), dated 2nd July and effective on and from 16th July. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade

Legal Cases Affecting Labour

Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, Regulations 4, 7 and 12-Use of equipment not provided by the ployers.

Several contractors were at work at a railway station whose roof was being cleaned. Scaffolding had to be erected for the purpose and the equipment had been inspected at the defendants' store and was listed and sent to the railway station, where it was stored in a place used by other contractors, the chargehand on the job being responsible for it. There had been several chargehands responsible for the work as the job proceeded. The system of work was that, after the painting of one bay of the railway station was completed, the scaffolding was dismantled and re-erected in a new bay. Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts 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.

When re-erecting the scaffolding in a new bay the deceased used a defective coupler which slipped, causing him to fall to the ground and to be killed. The coupler in question was not supplied by the defendants but belonged to another contractor and had been used in erecting the scaffolding in the previous bay.

The deceased's widow claimed damages and the defendants admitted that they were in breach of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, Regulations 7 and 12, but contended that their duties under these Regulations had been * Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series :--Series "R(U)"--decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"--decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"--decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"--decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"--decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 323. delegated to the deceased as chargehand at the job. The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Singleton, Jenkins and Hodson) held : (i) That there had been no delegation of statutory * See footnote * in second column on page 322.

duties to the deceased ; (ii) (Lord Justice Hodson dissenting) the duties to the deceased ; (ii) (Lord Justice Hodson dissenting) the deceased was negligent or in breach of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, in selecting defective equipment for erecting the scaffolding, which he should have recognised as not of a type supplied by his employers, and in the circumstances his share of responsibility for the accident was to be assessed at one-fifth. *Davison v. Apex Scaffolds Limited*. Court of Appeal, 19th, 20th and 23rd January, 1956.

Master and Servant—Liability of Master for negligence of fellow servant in a gang of workmen of equal status—Joint negligence of all members of the gang.

The plaintiff was one of a team of six men unloading bags of sodium carbonate from a barge. They were directed by the foreman to use the normal safe method of unloading, but when he was away on other work they followed a different method.

he was away on other work they followed a different method. On his return the foreman again directed them to use the first safe method of working and subsequently he gave a direct order to the plaintiff to take bags from a top tier. This was not done and further warnings by the Master and the Mate of the barge were disregarded. A pile of bags collapsed and injured the plaintiff. The case was heard by Mr. Justice Lynskey at Liverpool Assizes, who held that the employers of the gang were liable to the plaintiff for the negligence of his fellow workmen in adopting the unsafe method of work. However, the plaintiff had joined in this unsafe method of work which could not have been followed without his consent, and he was therefore guilty of contributory negligence. consent, and he was therefore guilty of contributory negligence his share of responsibility for the accident being assessed at one-half illiams v. Port of Liverpool Stevedoring Company Limited and nother. Liverpool Assizes, 13th, 14th, 15th and 23rd February, Williams V. Anot. 1956.

Factories Act, 1937, Section 14(1)—Dangerous Machinery— Danger from material in the machine—Negligence. In a wire rope factory the plaintiff was in charge of a machine which twisted several strands of wire wound on bobbins into wire rope on a revolving barrel, which was partially guarded at the top. There was a danger that one of the strands might break between the bobbin and the barrel and the end would lash out, which in fact hanpened and caused injury to the plaintiff

the bobbin and the barrel and the end would lash out, which in fact happened and caused injury to the plaintiff. The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Singleton, Morris and Romer) held: The plaintiff was entitled to recover damages for negligence because the risk was known and her employers had failed to take reasonable care for her safety. She could not recover for the alleged breach of statutory duty to fence dangerous machinery because that duty related to danger from the machinery and not from the material in process, which caused the injury in and not from the material in process, which caused the injury in this case. *Kilgollan* v. *William Cooke and Company Limited*. Court of Appeal, 16th, 17th and 18th April, 1956.

Docks Regulations, 1934—Inefficient lighting of a ship—Liability of ship owner and of employer.

The plaintiff, while employed in unloading a ship, came up a ladder from a hatch, caught his foot, tripped and fell. The ship's lighting was inefficient at the place of the accident. The plaintiff sued both his employers and the owners of the ship for damages for breach of statutory duty.

The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Singleton, Morris and Romer) held : The owners of the ship were liable to the plaintif because they had failed in their duty under Regulation 12 of the Dock Regulations, 1934, to light efficiently that part of the ship. The plaintiff's employers were also liable because they knew, or ought to have known, of the failure of the owners to light the ship and they had a duty to act in default under Regulation 50. Simons v. W. H. Rhode and Sons Limited and Another. Court of Appeal, 7th and 8th May, 1956.

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, and Section 42 of the National Instance (Industrial Induces) Act, 1946). His decisions*, which are final, are binding on Insurance Officers and Local Tribunals and must be followed in appropriate cases. They are thus the "case law" which is the principal means of maintaining consistency of decisions.

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

A recent decision of general interest is set out on the next page.

Decision No. R(U) 10/56 (16th May)

After 68 hours' continuous employment a share fisherman finished work at about 8 a.m. on a Saturday. Held that unemployment benefit was not payable for the Saturday as on that day he had worked as a share fisherman. The Night Workers Regulations did not apply, being overridden by regulation 16 of the Mariners Regulations. Decision R(U) 39/52 not to be followed,

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit is disallowed

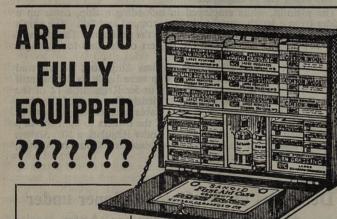
disallowed. "The claimant is a 'share fisherman' within the definition contained in the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1467 as amended by S.I. 1949 No. 301] (hereafter called 'the Mariners Regulations') and therefore a 'mariner' for the purposes of those regulations. At or about noon on Wednesday, 14th September, 1955, the claimant embarked, with others, upon a fishing expedition. His vessel returned to port at or about 4 a.m. on Saturday, 17th September, when the catch of fish was washed, landed and sold, the decks were swilled and the nets repaired. The vessel was finally cleared some four hours later (*i.e.*, at about 8 a.m.) when the claimant ceased work for the day, having been employed as a share fisherman continuously since the time of the vessel's sailing three days earlier. He claimed unemployment vessel's sailing three days earlier. He claimed unemployment benefit for the Saturday and the local insurance officer referred the case to the local tribunal for decision.

"The local tribunal for decision. "The local tribunal decided that, in relation to the claimant, Saturday, 17th September, 1955, was a day of unemployment and awarded him unemployment benefit; hence this appeal by the insurance officer now concerned.

"The local tribunal relied on Commissioner's Decision R(U) 39/52 in which it was held that a share fisherman who had been employed at sea from 6 p.m. on one day to 2 a.m. on the next day was entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of the latter day by virtue of regulation 5 of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277 as amended by S.I. 1949 No. 1983] hereafter called 'the Night Workers Regulation'. "It was submitted for the insurance officer now concerned that

the Night Workers Regulation can have no application in relation to a period of employment which (as in the present case but not in that dealt with in Decision R(U) 39/52) lasts for more than 24 "As at present advised I think this submission is correct but it

"As at present advised I think this submission is correct but it is not necessary to give a final opinion on the point for the purpose of this decision for I agree with the further submission for the insurance officer now concerned that even if the Night Workers Regulation did apply to such a period as that in question in the present case that regulation would not assist the claimant having regard to the express provisions of the Mariners Regulations. "By regulation 14B(1) of the Mariners Regulations it is provided (subject to a qualification which has no application to this case)



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that it shall be an additional condition with respect to the receipt of unemployment benefit by a share fisherman in respect of any day that it is a day on which he performs no work as a share fisherman. By regulation 16 it is provided that the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and of the regulations made thereunder shall, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of these regulations, apply to mariners with a modificaprovisions of these regulations, apply to markets with a mounica-tion which has no application in this case. It follows that since the claimant is a share fisherman and worked as a share fisherman on 17th September, 1955, the conditions for the receipt of un-employment benefit for that day were not satisfied in his case. It also follows from the words underlined above that, on the assump-tion that the effect of the Night Workers Regulation would be that the effect of the Night Workers Regulation 17th September.

the claimant would be deemed to be unemployed on 17th September, that regulation is inapplicable to this case. "In the case to which Decision R(U) 39/52 relates the Deputy Commissioner's attention had unfortunately not been directed to regulation 16 of the Mariners Regulations. Decision R(U) 39/52 should no longer be followed. "The insurance officer's appeal is allowed." "The insurance officer's appeal is allowed."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1099; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 16th July; The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1117; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 19th July. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945. See page 321 See page 321.

The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 988 (S.46)), made on 26th June by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Fire Services Act, 1947. These Regulations, which came into operation on 9th July, amend the Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) No. 2 Regulations, 1954, and provide that an assistant firemaster shall be provided by the fire authority with residential accommodation free of charge or shall be paid a rent allowance. of charge or shall be paid a rent allowance.

The Probation (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Rules, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1053 (S.49); price 3d. (5d.)), made on 5th July by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1949. These Rules, which came into operation on 16th July, amend the Probation (Scotland) Rules, 1951, and subsequent amending Rules by increasing the salaries of all whole-time probation officers, including principal and deputy principal probation officers and temporary probation officers.

(i) The National Insurance Act, 1956 (Commencement) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1071 (C.6));
(ii) The Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956 (Commencement) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1072 (C.7)); price 3d. (5d.)). These Orders were made on 11th July by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, (i) under the National Insurance Act, 1956, and (ii) under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956, —See page 297.

(i) The Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956 (Commencement) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1128 (C.8)), dated 20th July; (ii) The Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Regulations, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1147; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 25th July. These Instruments were made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act 1056 Sec Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956 .- See page 298.

The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1956 No. 102; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 1st June. This Order was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 283.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Atomic Energy.—United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, Second Annual Report, 1955–56. H.C. 323. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).

Careers.—Choice of Careers, New Series. (i) No. 10. Dress Designer. Price 6d. (8d.). (ii) No. 41. Radiographer. 2nd Edition, 1956. Price 9d. (11d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Census of Production for 1951.—Reports. (i) Volume 4, Trade I Mechanical Engineering (General). Price 2s. (2s. 4d.). (ii) Volume 6, Trade C, Woollen and Worsted. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.). (iii) Volume 11, Trade G, Cinematograph Film Production. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.), Poard of Trade Board of Trade.

* 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 in the "Notice" on the next page or through any bookseller.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1956

Education.—Education in 1955. Report of the Ministry of Education and the Statistics of Public Education for England and Wales. Cmd. 9785. Price 9s. 6d. (9s. 11d.).—See page 295.

The next Mining Qualifications Board Examinations for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on 20th, 21st and 22nd November, 1956, at Glasgow, Sunderland, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. Candidates for Limited Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Stratified Ironstone Mines will attend the Doncaster Centre Factory Orders.—A Volume of Regulations, Orders, Rules, etc., under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, and certain other Acts. 1956 Edition. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 5s. (15s. 10d.).—See page 294. will attend the Doncaster Centre. Medical Research.—Medical Research Council Report for 1954-55.

Cmd. 9787. Price 10s. (10s. 6d.).

National Insurance.—(i) Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for the year 1955. Cmd. 9826. Price 5s. (5s. 3d.).—See page 296. (ii) National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946. Report of the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council in accordance with Section 61 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, on the rules governing assessment of disablement the above Centres on 20th November, 1956. The written part of the Examination for Certificates of Qualifi-cation as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the above Centres on 21st November, 1956, and the Oral and Practical Examinations, to be attended only by those who qualify in the written test, in in cases involving damage to an organ which, in a normal person, is one of a pair. Cmd. 9827. Price 8d. (10d.).—See page 298. January, 1957.

Intending candidates should apply after 27th August for the necessary forms, stating whether they have previously attended an examination for any of the above Certificates. The completed applications should be returned to the Secretary as soon as possible, National Service.—National Service Acts, 1948 to 1955. Selected National Service.—National Service Acts, 1948 to 1955. Selected Decisions given by the Umpire in respect of Applications for Postponement of Liability to be Called up for Service under the above-mentioned Acts. Pamphlet No. 3/56. May, 1956. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 4d. (6d.). nd must in any event be received not later than 26th September, 956. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Mining Qualifications Board, Ministry of Fuel and Power, Thames House South, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Pensions.—(i) Royal Warrant to amend certain Royal Warrants concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other grants for Officers, Nurses and Soldiers disabled, and for the Widows and Children of Nurses and Soldiers disabled, and for the Widows and Children of Officers and Soldiers deceased, in consequence of service during the 1914 World War. Cmd. 9821. (ii) Royal Warrant to amend the Royal Warrant of 24th May, 1949, concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other grants for Members of the Military Forces and of the Nursing and Auxiliary Services thereof disabled, and for the Widows, Children, Parents and other Dependants of such Members deceased, in consequence of Service after the 2nd September, 1939. Cmd. 9822. (iii) Order by Her Majesty to amend the Order of the 27th September, 1949, concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other grants for Members of the Air Forces and of the Nursing and Auxiliary Services thereof disabled, and for the Widows, Children, Parents and other Dependants of such Members deceased, in consequence of service after the 2nd September, 1939. H.C. 339. (iv) Order by Her Majesty to amend certain Orders concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other amend certain Orders concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other grants for Officers, Nurses and Airmen disabled, and for the Widows and Children of Officers and Airmen deceased, in consequence of service during the 1914 World War. H.C. 340. Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Price 4d. (6d.) each.

Port Transport Industry.—Report of a Committee appointed on 27th July, 1955, to inquire into the operation of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1947. Cmd. 9813. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.—See page 292

Social Security.—Netherlands. Convention between the Govern-ment of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on Social Security (with Protocol). (Treaty Series No. 20, 1956). Cmd. 9792. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.).

War Pensioners.—Report on War Pensioners for the year 1955. Made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland. H.C. 331. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

Industrial Relations Handbook

The structure of British industry as it concerns the organisation and inter-relation of employer and worker. Price 4s. 6d. By post 4s. 10d.

Obtainable from **H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE** AT THE ADDRESSES SHOWN IN THE NOTICE ABOVE

MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD

The Mining Legislation Examinations for Mechanical Engineer's Certificates, Electrical Engineer's Certificates, Mechanic's Certifi-cates Class I, and Electrician's Certificates Class I, will be held at

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

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