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## CONTENTS

|   | Page |  | Page |
|---|------|--|------|
| <i>Special Articles :</i>   |      | <i>Special Articles—continued :</i>  |      |
| The Size of Manufacturing Establishments .. ..  | 437  | National Insurance : Appointments to Industrial Injuries<br>Advisory Council ; Advance Claims for Retirement<br>Pensions and Notices of Retirement .. .. | 445  |
| Summary of Monthly Statistics .. ..   | 439  | International Labour Organisation : 133rd Session of<br>Governing Body .. ..   | 445  |
| Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories for 1955 ..   | 439  | Labour Overseas : India, Procedure for Settlement of<br>Industrial Disputes .. ..  | 446  |
| Ninth Annual Report of Advisory Council on Scientific<br>Policy .. ..   | 441  | EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC. .. ..   | 448  |
| Government Action in Wales and Monmouthshire ..   | 442  | WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES .. ..   | 459  |
| Digest of Welsh Statistics .. ..  | 442  | ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC. .. ..  | 466  |
| Numbers Employed by Local Authorities and in Police<br>Forces .. ..   | 443  | STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS .. ..  | 471  |
| Recent Collective Agreements : Sliding Scale Arrangements<br>for Wages Adjustments in the Boot and Shoe Manufac-<br>turing Industry ; Sliding Scale Arrangements for Wages<br>Adjustments in the Carpet Manufacturing Industry .. | 444  | OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED .. ..   | 471  |
| Increase in Price of " Ministry of Labour Gazette " ..  | 445  |  |      |
| Annual Abstract of Statistics .. ..   | 445  |  |      |

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

## The Size of Manufacturing Establishments

THE following article is on the same lines as our previous articles on the same subject which appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for June, 1950, and December, 1952. The purpose is to give an analysis according to size of the number of establishments in manufacturing industries with more than ten employees. The criterion of size, for the purpose of the analysis, is the total number of employees on the payroll of the establishment. The information given in the article is based on returns rendered by employers in December, 1955, in accordance with the provisions of the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The rendering of the returns is compulsory under the Act, and up to October, 1956, the requirement applied to all establishments with more than ten employees in manufacturing industries. (Since October the requirement applies to all establishments with 100 employees or more and to a selected sample of one-quarter of the establishments with more than 10 and less than 100 employees.) Every Employment Exchange has the duty of ensuring that all establishments in its area which are within the scope of the requirement are included in the lists and also to take the appropriate steps to obtain the returns if they are not rendered by the specified dates. The co-operation of employers in this matter is excellent, but it is not possible to say whether the coverage of the returns is absolutely complete. If there are any shortages they are more likely to be in the lower than in the higher size-ranges.

The unit in this scheme of employment returns is the individual establishment. In general, separate returns are required in respect of every distinct establishment, and those firms which have more than one establishment are therefore represented more than once in the figures. It is not possible, however, to adhere to this rule with absolute rigidity in all cases. Some firms, for example, keep all the staff records for a

number of establishments at a central office, and where such an arrangement makes it difficult to render separate returns for the individual establishments combined returns are accepted. Interchangeability of staff is another reason for accepting combined returns. Separate returns are required, however, in respect of different departments of the same works where the products or processes of those departments belong to different industrial classifications (*e.g.*, the blast furnace and the rolling mills at an iron and steel works).

With regard to central offices covering more than one industrial establishment, the instruction on the forms is that the staffs of such offices should be included in the returns for one of the works. Separate returns are received, however, in respect of some head offices which are a considerable distance away from the works that they administer (for example, head offices in London which administer works in different parts of the country).

The fact that the returns are obtained under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, involves certain limitations on the amount of detailed information that can be published. In particular, the Act prohibits the publication of information about an individual firm or publication in such a form that particulars relating to an individual firm could be identified, and for this reason it has been necessary to combine some of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and to omit the separate figures for the three smallest Development Areas.

The total number of establishments with more than ten employees in manufacturing industries in Great Britain for which returns were received in December, 1955, was 56,313. The number of establishments with less than eleven employees is not known, but it is thought to be in the region of 150,000. The total of 56,313 establishments with more than ten

employees is analysed into nine size-ranges in the following Table, which also shows the numbers of employees.

|  | Number of Establishments | Number of Employees |                 |               | Females as Percentage of Total |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
|  |                          | Males (000's)       | Females (000's) | Total (000's) |                                |
| 11-24 employees ..                     | 15,509                   | 181                 | 89              | 270           | 33                             |
| 25-49 employees ..                     | 14,869                   | 336                 | 185             | 521           | 36                             |
| 50-99 employees ..                     | 10,961                   | 473                 | 291             | 764           | 38                             |
| 100-249 employees ..                   | 8,758                    | 826                 | 534             | 1,360         | 39                             |
| 250-499 employees ..                   | 3,420                    | 743                 | 440             | 1,183         | 37                             |
| 500-999 employees ..                   | 1,666                    | 765                 | 385             | 1,150         | 33                             |
| 1,000-1,999 employees ..               | 723                      | 726                 | 287             | 1,013         | 28                             |
| 2,000-4,999 employees ..               | 328                      | 759                 | 212             | 971           | 22                             |
| 5,000 or more employees ..             | 79                       | 524                 | 132             | 656           | 20                             |
| TOTAL (with more than 10 employees) .. | 56,313                   | 5,333               | 2,555           | 7,888         | 32                             |

There was a slight reduction between 1952 and 1955 in the number of establishments with more than ten employees. In the size-range 11-24 there was a fall of nearly 2,000, but this was almost entirely counterbalanced by an increase in all other size-ranges. The number of establishments with 1,000

|   | 11-24 Employees |     | 25-99 Employees |       | 100-499 Employees |       | 500-999 Employees |       | 1,000-1,999 Employees |       | 2,000 or more Employees |       | Total  |       |
|---|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
|   | (a)             | (b) | (a)             | (b)   | (a)               | (b)   | (a)               | (b)   | (a)                   | (b)   | (a)                     | (b)   | (a)    | (b)   |
| Regions   |                 |     |                 |       |                   |       |                   |       |                       |       |                         |       |        |       |
| London and South-Eastern ..   | 4,101           | 71  | 6,308           | 306   | 2,404             | 496   | 298               | 208   | 151                   | 213   | 68                      | 275   | 13,330 | 1,569 |
| Eastern ..  | 757             | 13  | 1,284           | 63    | 584               | 119   | 92                | 68    | 35                    | 51    | 24                      | 89    | 2,776  | 403   |
| Southern ..   | 669             | 12  | 1,050           | 53    | 395               | 83    | 67                | 48    | 28                    | 39    | 19                      | 70    | 2,228  | 305   |
| South-Western ..  | 817             | 14  | 1,179           | 58    | 448               | 89    | 62                | 43    | 18                    | 25    | 24                      | 92    | 2,548  | 321   |
| Midland ..  | 1,629           | 28  | 3,047           | 154   | 1,475             | 305   | 222               | 155   | 129                   | 181   | 63                      | 296   | 6,565  | 1,119 |
| North-Midland ..  | 1,099           | 20  | 2,113           | 106   | 1,004             | 212   | 139               | 95    | 31                    | 46    | 28                      | 124   | 4,414  | 603   |
| East and West Ridings ..  | 1,673           | 29  | 2,814           | 142   | 1,519             | 311   | 183               | 124   | 61                    | 84    | 30                      | 108   | 6,280  | 798   |
| North-Western ..  | 2,172           | 38  | 3,976           | 201   | 2,342             | 500   | 252               | 169   | 114                   | 162   | 73                      | 286   | 8,929  | 1,356 |
| Northern ..   | 538             | 10  | 908             | 46    | 494               | 108   | 91                | 62    | 49                    | 65    | 32                      | 122   | 2,112  | 413   |
| Scotland ..   | 1,545           | 26  | 2,428           | 120   | 1,126             | 234   | 176               | 122   | 78                    | 109   | 28                      | 108   | 5,381  | 719   |
| Wales ..  | 509             | 9   | 723             | 36    | 387               | 86    | 84                | 56    | 29                    | 38    | 18                      | 57    | 1,750  | 282   |
| TOTAL, GREAT BRITAIN ..   | 15,509          | 270 | 25,830          | 1,285 | 12,178            | 2,543 | 1,666             | 1,150 | 723                   | 1,013 | 407                     | 1,627 | 56,313 | 7,888 |
| Development Areas (included in Regions above)                                       |                 |     |                 |       |                   |       |                   |       |                       |       |                         |       |        |       |
| North-Eastern ..  | 390             | 7   | 708             | 36    | 411               | 92    | 82                | 56    | 44                    | 58    | 29                      | 113   | 1,664  | 362   |
| South Wales and Mon. ..   | 339             | 6   | 513             | 26    | 326               | 73    | 76                | 51    | 24                    | 32    | 14                      | 45    | 1,292  | 233   |
| South Lancs. ..   | 45              | 1   | 128             | 7     | 84                | 18    | 18                | 13    | 7                     | 10    | 6                       | 18    | 288    | 67    |
| Merseyside ..   | 336             | 6   | 486             | 24    | 231               | 48    | 38                | 25    | 22                    | 32    | 16                      | 69    | 1,129  | 204   |
| Scottish ..   | 759             | 13  | 1,414           | 71    | 696               | 149   | 119               | 83    | 58                    | 83    | 23                      | 95    | 3,069  | 494   |
| TOTAL (including North-East Lancs., West Cumberland and Wrexham not shown above) .. | 1,992           | 35  | 3,560           | 181   | 1,954             | 421   | 346               | 237   | 162                   | 224   | 92                      | 351   | 8,106  | 1,449 |

(a) Number of Establishments.

(b) Number of Employees (in thousands).

There was a slight increase between 1952 and 1955 in the number of establishments with more than ten employees in the Eastern, Southern and Midland Regions and in Wales, but in all other Regions there were small decreases. In the 11-24 size-range the number of establishments decreased in all Regions, the decrease ranging from 7 per cent. in Wales to 15 per cent. in the North Midland Region. These decreases, however, were almost entirely counterbalanced by increases in the number of establishments with 25 employees or more, and these increases were spread over all Regions and all size-ranges almost without exception.

The Table shows considerable differences between the Regions in the size-distribution of establishments. In the London and South-Eastern Region 31 per cent. of the total number of establishments with more than ten employees were in the 11-24 range and only 4 per cent. had 500 or more employees. The average number of employees per establishment with more than ten in the Region was 118. At the other extreme, in the Northern Region 25 per cent. of the establishments were in the 11-24 range and 8 per cent. had 500 or more, and the average per establishment was 195. The Midland Region had the next highest average with 170 and Wales had 161.

In the North-Eastern, South Wales and Merseyside Development Areas the total number of establishments with more than ten

employees or more increased from 980 in 1952 to 1,130 in 1955, and those with 500-999 employees increased from 1,471 to 1,666. The result of this expanding tendency was that the average number of employees in establishments with more than ten employees rose from 127 in 1952 to 140 in 1955.

The last column in the Table shows that there were considerable differences between the various size-ranges in the proportion of females among the employees. It rose from 33 per cent. at establishments with 11-24 employees to a maximum of 39 per cent. in the 100-249 range and then fell steadily to 20 per cent. at the large establishments with 5,000 employees or more. A large number of the firms in the latter group are in the metal, engineering, shipbuilding, motor vehicle and aircraft industries, in which the proportion of females is much below the average, whereas the middle size-ranges include large numbers of firms in industries such as textiles which have high proportions of females.

### Regions and Development Areas

The Table below gives an analysis according to size of the total number of establishments with more than ten employees in manufacturing industries in each of the Administrative Regions and in each of the five large Development Areas.

employees in 1955 was almost identical with the number in 1952. In the South Lancashire Area there was an increase from 266 to 288, but in the Scottish Area the number fell from 3,182 to 3,069. The "Total" line for Development Areas includes the North-East Lancashire Area, which had not been scheduled as a Development Area when the 1952 analysis was made.

In most of the Development Areas there was a greater concentration of employment in large units than in other parts of the country. The average number of employees per establishment with more than ten employees was accordingly higher in the Development Areas; in all those areas taken together the average was 179 compared with 140 in the country as a whole, and in the North-Eastern and South Lancashire areas it was 218 and 233 respectively.

### Industrial Analysis

The Table below gives an analysis of the figures according to broad industrial groups, based on the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification. Compared with 1952 there were decreases in all industrial groups in the numbers of small establishments with 11-24 employees. On the other hand, there were increases in all industrial groups except the leather industries in the number of establishments with 25 or more employees.

| Industry Group   | 11-24 Employees |     | 25-99 Employees |       | 100-499 Employees |       | 500-999 Employees |       | 1,000-1,999 Employees |       | 2,000 or more Employees |       | Total  |       |
|--|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
|  | (a)             | (b) | (a)             | (b)   | (a)               | (b)   | (a)               | (b)   | (a)                   | (b)   | (a)                     | (b)   | (a)    | (b)   |
| Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining                                      |                 |     |                 |       |                   |       |                   |       |                       |       |                         |       |        |       |
| Products other than Coal ..  | 585             | 10  | 1,330           | 66    | 601               | 126   | 65                | 44    | 20                    | 30    | 10                      | 28    | 2,611  | 304   |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades ..   | 528             | 9   | 923             | 48    | 607               | 130   | 111               | 78    | 42                    | 60    | 28                      | 111   | 2,239  | 436   |
| Metal Manufacture ..   | 314             | 5   | 751             | 39    | 581               | 135   | 148               | 102   | 68                    | 94    | 53                      | 177   | 1,915  | 552   |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods ..                          | 2,210           | 39  | 3,772           | 189   | 2,089             | 457   | 436               | 306   | 248                   | 351   | 131                     | 514   | 8,886  | 1,856 |
| Vehicles ..  | 2,099           | 36  | 2,522           | 117   | 716               | 147   | 140               | 100   | 96                    | 141   | 99                      | 493   | 5,672  | 1,034 |
| Precision Instruments and other Metal Goods ..                             | 1,665           | 29  | 2,742           | 135   | 1,091             | 220   | 154               | 106   | 44                    | 58    | 12                      | 32    | 5,708  | 580   |
| Textiles ..  | 1,002           | 18  | 2,770           | 149   | 2,197             | 464   | 183               | 121   | 43                    | 60    | 15                      | 50    | 6,210  | 862   |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..  | 316             | 6   | 466             | 23    | 143               | 24    | 4                 | 2     | 1                     | 1     | —                       | —     | 930    | 56    |
| Clothing ..  | 1,823           | 32  | 3,156           | 157   | 1,154             | 226   | 99                | 67    | 20                    | 27    | 2                       | 8     | 6,254  | 517   |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco ..   | 1,990           | 34  | 2,670           | 130   | 1,182             | 248   | 133               | 94    | 70                    | 99    | 25                      | 99    | 6,070  | 704   |
| Paper and Printing ..  | 1,273           | 22  | 1,995           | 97    | 899               | 187   | 113               | 79    | 39                    | 51    | 15                      | 45    | 4,334  | 481   |
| Manufacture of Wood and Cork and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries .. | 1,704           | 30  | 2,733           | 135   | 918               | 179   | 80                | 51    | 32                    | 41    | 17                      | 70    | 5,484  | 506   |
| TOTAL ..   | 15,509          | 270 | 25,830          | 1,285 | 12,178            | 2,543 | 1,666             | 1,150 | 723                   | 1,013 | 407                     | 1,627 | 56,313 | 7,888 |

(a) Number of Establishments.

(b) Number of Employees (in thousands).

## 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 448 to 465.

### Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during October by 33,000 (— 25,000 males and — 8,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,051,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 37,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 11,000 and other industries and services a decrease of 7,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have decreased by 17,000 from 24,100,000 to 24,083,000.

### 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 239,341 to 252,910 between 15th October and 12th November, 1956, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 14,732 to 11,668. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 7,436 among males and 3,069 among females.

### Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in November at 165. The changes in

the rates of wages reported to the Department during November resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £154,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 586,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the wool textile industry in Yorkshire, non-skilled workers paid on miscellaneous 'M' rates in many Government industrial establishments, operating and maintenance staff employed by company-owned motor omnibus undertakings and by municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings, and workers employed in biscuit manufacture.

### Retail Prices

At 13th November, 1956, the retail prices index was 103 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 16th October.

### Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during November 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 24,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 68,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 194, and, in addition, 27 stoppages which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

## REPORT OF H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES FOR 1955

The Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories for the year 1955 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 8), price 9s. net (9s. 6d. including postage).

### Introduction

In the introduction to the Report H.M. Chief Inspector states that during 1955 the factory population increased by 2.5 per cent. and the number of factories with power by 0.4 per cent. A Table in the Report shows that, of a total of 231,477 factories registered at the end of 1955, the number of those provided with power was 213,833; factories not provided with power numbered 17,644. The number of accidents in factories (but not the accident rate) rose by 1.2 per cent. during 1955. The accident rate has, with the exception of a slight increase in 1953, decreased every year since the war and in 1955 was the lowest recorded.

Two codes of Regulations came into operation during 1955. The Employment of Young Persons (Glass Containers) Regulations, 1955, were designed to enable young persons aged 16 and over to be employed, subject to certain limitations, on shifts between midnight and 6 a.m. in factories in which glass containers are manufactured by automatic or semi-automatic machines (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1955, page 91). The Indiarubber Regulations, 1955, prohibited the use of carbon bisulphide in the cold-cure process of vulcanising in the proofing of cloth with rubber (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1955, page 389).

H.M. Chief Inspector says that the outstanding event of the year was the inception, on the advice of the Industrial Health Advisory Committee, of two surveys, one to review conditions affecting health in all factories in a single locality and the other to survey a single industry. Work on the two surveys, the one at Halifax and the other in the pottery industry, was still in progress at the end of the year.

### Industrial Developments and Safety

The Report discusses the design of factory premises. It says that, where space is available, as in trading estates and new towns, new factories are generally single-storey buildings constructed to give both the maximum headroom and large unobstructed floor areas. Progress was made during the year in the erection of modern flatted buildings in which to re-house small firms which had previously occupied old and unsuitable premises. In a reference to the widespread increase in mechanisation and automatic control of factory processes of all kinds, the Report says that these developments make it important to ensure that control mechanisms have the characteristics necessary for safety. This can best be done in the initial stages of design and Factory Department are always willing to advise on such matters. Examples of improvements in methods of production, of increased mechanisation and of varying degrees of automation, all of them designed to increase output, are given in the Report. By these improvements much heavy manual and dirty work is being eliminated from factories, but employers are urged to guard against new risks to health and safety which may be introduced. In some cases methods of production have had to be re-designed to meet the requirements of the Factories Acts.

The installation of new electricity generating plant continued on a large scale during 1955 and capacity kept pace with demand for electricity supply during the year. No load-spreading was necessary and load-reduction by disconnection of supply occurred on only one occasion. Several stations used new or unusual methods of steam generation. The first generating station to use steam raised by oil-firing came into partial operation and constructional work reached an advanced stage on the first station designed to use the heat derived from nuclear reaction. Construction of a further experimental atomic energy station, using the "fast breeder" type

of reactor, was also well under way. The electrical generating plant and auxiliaries of these new atomic energy stations will, the Report says, raise no problems in safety which have not already been encountered in coal-fired stations. Despite these developments, pulverised fuel will continue to be the main fuel supply for many years; further advances were made during the year with this system of firing.

The Report notes that the uses of ionising radiations in industry are now well established. Although the pace of development has slowed down, new applications continue to be found and exploited. The main trend is for an increasing number of firms to use radioisotopes for existing and well-tried purposes such as gamma radiography, thickness-gauging, static elimination and tracer work. With one exception, X-ray rooms and installations monitored in 1955 were found to be well up to the high standards set in the Factory Department's advisory publications, and, in the exceptional case, plans for remedying the defects were made. There was continued collaboration during the year with the International Labour Organisation, the International Commission on Radiological Protection and other international bodies on the best way to secure world-wide agreement on the labelling of radioactive materials and the adoption of a distinctive warning symbol. Following the publication in May of the revised "Recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection", sufficient practical guidance, the Report says, is now available on standards of exposure to ionising radiation to cover nearly all cases of occupational exposure likely to be encountered in the next few years. In August, 1955, the first world Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was held in Geneva, when considerable attention was given to radiological protection in all its aspects. The Report refers also to the transfer during the year of the radiation film badge service, started by the National Physical Laboratory in 1942, to the recently constituted Radiological Protection Service run jointly by the Ministry of Health and the Medical Research Council. In discussing the work of the radiation film badge service during the thirteen-year period it had been in operation, the Report states that there had been a very considerable reduction in the percentage of workers submitting film badges indicating exposure in excess of the maximum permissible weekly dose. This reduction constituted an impressive achievement and was a tribute to the work of the National Physical Laboratory, jointly with that of the Department, in assessing radiation risks and remedying any conditions likely to give rise to excessive dosage.

In a section reviewing progress in safety measures the Report says that methods of guarding machines are being steadily improved to a degree which augurs well for a substantial reduction in machinery accidents if the improved methods can be widely applied. This can best be achieved by incorporating guards in the design of the machine, so that the machine on reaching the user will be safeguarded to the greatest extent practicable at that stage. When guards have to be removed or displaced to give access to the tools or to the machine mechanism, the risk of the guards not being replaced can be obviated by the provision of interlocks. The design of interlocks is of great importance if their purpose is to be achieved and the Report discusses a number of points about interlock design. Other safety measures discussed include photo-electric devices and limit switches, and progress is noted in connection with special types of plant, e.g., conveyors and elevators and woodworking and printing machinery.

### Accidents

The Report says that there has been a steady increase in the number of accidents reported since 1952, when the lowest figure since the war was recorded. The increase in the number of accidents was due mainly to increased industrial activity during 1952-55.

Fatal accidents, however, have declined in numbers continuously since 1951. The Chief Inspector points out that the greater part of the decrease in the numbers of fatal accidents took place in factories and that similar progress was not so evident at other premises covered by the Factories Acts. In 1955 the total number of persons injured in reported accidents at all premises covered by the Factories Acts was 188,403, including 703 who were killed. For factories only, the figures were 163,332 injured, including 428 killed. The decrease in the number of fatalities was from 828 in 1951 to 703 in 1955 in the case of all premises and from 511 to 428 in the case of factories only.

The accident rate per 1,000 workers employed in factories in 1955 was 26 per thousand for men and 10 per thousand for women. The rates for boys and girls were about the same as for men and women respectively. In recent years, the Report says, it has become obvious that the year-to-year changes in the accident rate per thousand workers employed have been relatively slight compared with the considerable changes which took place during the war and the immediate post-war years. Small changes cannot easily be calculated because, although the number of accidents is accurately known, there is difficulty in estimating the numbers of the "factory population" (the numbers of employed persons subject to the Factories Acts). The method of obtaining an estimate of the factory population has therefore been revised and in the present Report the Chief Inspector expresses the accident rate in the form of an index figure based on 1950 = 100 which shows changes from year to year more accurately than hitherto. The accident rate index figures given in a Table in the Report show, for factories only, the index figure (base 1950 = 100) for all persons, and for adult males, adult females, boys, and girls, separately. For all persons, the accident rate index for 1955 was 89.2, the lowest figure recorded. Figures for previous years were 90.3 in 1954, 90.9 in 1953, 90.1 in 1952, 92.8 in 1951, and 103.7 in 1949. Apart from the fact that the figure for 1952 was a low one and was followed by a slight increase in 1953, the figures show a general downward trend. The low figure for 1952 was probably attributable to the trade recession in that year with its accompaniment of less overtime and more short-time working. The index for men follows the same trend as the index for all persons, although during the whole period there was a steady increase in the number of men at work. The Chief Inspector comments that, in these circumstances, he considers that a reduction in the accident rates over the period indicates real progress in accident prevention. The index for boys shows far less downward movement than that for men. A slight increase in the accident rate in 1954 may have been due to a relatively heavy intake of boys into industry in that year. For women and girls the accident rate indices show considerable fluctuation. There has been an increase in the women's accident rate since 1952 and this is attributed to the general increase in the numbers of women in employment, many of the newcomers having little or no previous experience of industry. The number of girls employed in factories has increased steadily since 1952, and, in their case also, a labour intake appears to be associated with a rise in the accident rate, with the exception of the year 1955, when there was a drop in the accident rate despite a slight increase in the numbers employed. The Chief Inspector emphasises the need for accident prevention measures for "green" labour and says that there is no substitute for proper induction, training and supervision of young persons.

Tables contained in the Report give an analysis of accidents in factories by the principal causation groups, showing, for the years 1949-55, the numbers of accidents in each group and the accident rate for each group compared with 1950 = 100. The Report says that the broad outline of the causation pattern continues unchanged from year to year. In 1955, as in previous years, more accidents occurred in the handling of goods than in any other way. The number of these accidents in 1955 was 44,613, the highest figure since 1951. Other main classes of accidents were those which arose in connection with power-driven machinery and the use of hand tools, and those caused by persons falling, stepping on or striking objects, or being struck by falling bodies. Since 1952 there have been marked increases in the number of accidents due to persons stepping on or striking against objects and persons falling, although there was a slight decrease in the number due to the latter cause in 1955. The Chief Inspector considers that these figures indicate a problem requiring urgent attention and stresses the need for order and tidiness in factories so as to prevent the occurrence of this type of accident.

An accident frequency rate is calculated from information voluntarily supplied by 2,748 factories in various industry groups which keep records of the number of accidents causing disablement beyond the day, or shift, of occurrence. The figure for 1955 was 1.73 per 100,000 man-hours worked. This figure, the Report says, is somewhat higher than the corresponding figures for 1954 and earlier years because in the past some firms have inadvertently supplied information based only on the number of accidents statutorily notifiable, i.e., those involving more than three days' disablement. A Table in the Report gives the accident frequency rate for a number of industries and industry groups.

In a section of the Report reviewing the work of accident prevention organisations the Chief Inspector again emphasises the need for a genuine and continued interest by managements if accident prevention schemes are to remain effective. A number of examples are given of the good work done by accident prevention organisations. The Report also analyses and describes accidents in special industrial groups and those arising from a number of special causes and at various types of machinery, including abrasive wheels and power presses. As a result of a detailed study of reports about accidents involving abrasive wheels a draft code of Special Regulations was prepared (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 129). Rail transport accidents on factory premises, which had been steadily increasing in number since 1950, showed an appreciable decrease in 1955; the figure of 2,403 was the lowest

recorded since 1948. During 1955 nearly 7,000 accidents were notified as occurring in connection with loading or unloading of powered vehicles other than rail vehicles. The number of these accidents has been increasing in recent years at the rate of about 500 a year, and the figure for 1955 was more than double that for 1948. The Report says that, while in recent years there has been a considerable increase in the number and use of powered vehicles, little consideration seems to be given to whether the factory layout is suitable for such vehicles or even to proper maintenance of the vehicles themselves. At building operations, the number of accidents reported increased from 13,903 in 1954 to 14,561 in 1955. These figures include 172 fatalities in 1954 and 184 in 1955. In commenting on the upward trend in the total number of accidents reported from building operations, the Report says that, after making due allowance for the fact that the standard of reporting is improving year by year, thus increasing the known as against the actual number of accidents, there is no doubt that the building industry as a whole is not facing up to its responsibilities in the matter of accident prevention. Electrical accidents reported during 1955 numbered 739 (42 fatal) compared with 707 (33 fatal) in 1954. Cases of gas poisoning, which are included in the statistics of accidents, totalled 255 during 1955. This figure, the Report says, has remained fairly steady since the war, but the number of fatal cases in 1955 was only eleven, compared with an annual average of 21 during the previous eight years. The Report contains also detailed information about fires and explosions and a separate section is devoted to explosions in pressure vessels, including steam boilers.

#### Health and Welfare

The Report says that measures taken to improve working conditions, in conjunction with the advance of new processes, have reduced exposure to risks due to toxic substances. Much of the general improvement has arisen from increased awareness on the part of managements of the need for good working conditions as a means of keeping their employees healthy and happy and of reducing absenteeism. Many more firms now realise that cleanliness is of paramount importance in promoting health and efficiency. The average standard of cleanliness is slowly improving, though there is still much laxity in some matters, such as the cleaning of floors in the common passage-ways and staircases of buildings housing a number of factories. It is often noticed that the dirtiest factory has the highest labour turnover, and, the Report says, possibly the greatest advances in cleanliness have been made in industries handling dirty and dusty materials and from which there would otherwise be a drift of labour. Shortage of suitable factory premises sometimes forces occupiers to remain in unsuitable buildings pending re-building schemes. The use of underground workrooms is in general decreasing except in very congested areas, and overcrowding is in most areas no longer a serious problem. The Report gives some examples also of the measures in use to reduce noise in factories.

In November, 1955, a survey was made of the extent to which factories had medical and nursing services. The survey covered 21,693 factories each employing 50 or more workers, and of these factories, 4,613 had arrangements with medical practitioners either whole-time or part-time, 5,079 employed whole-time or part-time nurses, and 4,432 employed other persons with nursing training. As was to be expected, the most comprehensive schemes of medical supervision were found in the larger factories, particularly those having some special health hazards. The number of small factories with medical supervision is, however, growing. The scope of medical supervision varied greatly. It ranged from periodical visits by a doctor to a full-scale scheme covering not only supervision of nursing and first-aid services and examination of new entrants but periodical medical examination of some or all workers, examination on return to work after sickness or injury, medical and minor surgical treatment, usually in consultation with the patient's own doctor, and keeping health records. Owing to differences in methods of keeping records, comparison of one organisation with another is difficult, and the Chief Inspector says that some national standardisation of health records would be valuable.

Compliance with the Factories Act, 1937, in relation to temperature and ventilation is, the Report says, fairly good in normal conditions, but the exceptionally cold spell early in 1955, followed by the warm summer, revealed unsuspected weaknesses, first in heating systems and later in systems of ventilation. Methods which have been used to improve heating and ventilation are described in the Report. A great improvement in atmospheric conditions was reported during the year from the Manchester area, where the "smokeless zone" has eased the general ventilation problems in many factories. While general ventilation is reasonably good or at least adequate in nearly all factories, the Report notes that the same cannot be said of the general standard of prevention of air contamination by means of local exhaust. The Report discusses local exhaust ventilation in some detail. The standard of both artificial and natural lighting in factories was generally satisfactory in 1955, although in some cases, mainly in the older industries, there was room for improvement. The standard of outside lighting, however, left much to be desired, and the Chief Inspector expresses concern at the number of accidents in outside areas at night due to poor lighting. Interest in colour schemes as a means of brightening workrooms and improving working conditions remained unabated during the year.

In a section on welfare, the Report says that improvement in the provision of washing facilities was reported from all areas. There were, however, still cases in which the facilities provided were inadequate, sometimes because no allowance for expansion in the numbers of workers had been made in the original planning. The provision of shower-baths was reported to be greatly on the increase. There was some progress in providing adequate and suitable accommodation for clothing, but this is still regarded by many employers

and employees alike as one of the non-essentials. Inspectors reported that the trend during the year was to provide clothing accommodation near the workplaces, as experience had shown that the workers were loth to leave their outdoor clothing out of sight. In new factories and in industries where work is normally done seated, the seats which are now being provided are, the Report says, of good standard and design. There is, however, still much apathy and prejudice among both employers and employees on the question of seating at some processes and types of work hitherto carried out standing. Although much progress has been achieved in providing suitable seats, it continues to be slow.

The Report says that the year under review was a critical one for most canteens. The continued shortage of trained catering workers, increased wage rates for canteen staff and the higher cost of many raw materials strained the resources of canteens generally and much skill and initiative had to be exercised in order to provide reasonably priced meals. There was little change during the year in the extent to which canteens were used by workers. Standards of hygiene in the canteens continued to improve and more interest was shown in the correct methods of washing-up, many firms installing sterilising equipment. The shortage of well-trained canteen staff is, the Report says, undoubtedly having a serious effect on the efficient operation of industrial canteens. The Canteen Advisers continued to maintain contact with technical schools and other institutions engaged in training persons for canteen work.

#### Industrial Poisoning and Diseases

Statistical and other information is given in the Report about cases of industrial poisoning or disease notified under the Factories Act, 1937, and the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, during 1955 and some earlier years. In 1955, 69 cases of lead poisoning were reported, compared with 49 in 1954. For the sixth year in succession there were no deaths from lead poisoning. The number of cases of chrome ulceration increased from 220 in 1954 to 261 in 1955. There was little change in the number of cases reported among bichromate and chromium plating workers; an increase from 17 to 55 in other industries was due mainly to outbreaks of nasal ulceration at two factories. There was also an increase from 173 (12 fatal) in 1954 to 211 (18 fatal) in 1955 in the number of cases of epitheliomatous ulceration coming to notice, either by notification during life, or by scrutiny of death certificates. Anthrax cases decreased in number from 18 (one fatal) in 1954 to 15 (no fatalities) in 1955, the lowest figure for any year since 1946. There was also a decrease from 11 to 9 in the number of cases of aniline poisoning. The number of cases of compressed air illness notified in 1955 was 8 (one fatal), the same figures as for 1954. The number of voluntary notifications of dermatitis in 1955 was 2,902, compared with 2,930 in 1954. The Report contains also Tables setting out the statistics of deaths up to the end of 1955 from silicosis, pneumoconiosis and byssinosis. Separate sections of the Report review the working during the year of the Special Regulations made for the purpose of reducing industrial diseases and improving working conditions generally in the chemical and rubber industries and in iron and steel foundries.

#### Appointed Factory Doctors

In 1955 the total number of examinations of young persons for employment under the Factories Acts was 509,620, an increase of 113 compared with 1954. The total for 1955 included 268,207

## NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON SCIENTIFIC POLICY

The Ninth Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy has been presented to Parliament by the Lord President of the Council. Previous Annual Reports have related to the period April to March inclusive, but as it is now felt to be more appropriate that the Council's year should in future relate to the period July to June rather than April to March, this Report covers a somewhat longer period than usual, i.e., from April, 1955, to June, 1956, inclusive.

The foreword says that the central question with which the Council have been concerned during the period under review is that of scientific man-power. The Council's Committee on Scientific Man-power have conducted two enquiries which have formed the subject of separate reports. The report on the first of these enquiries was published in November, 1955, under the title "Recruitment of Scientists and Engineers by the Engineering Industry". It dealt with the value which firms in the engineering industry attach to different methods of training professional engineers. The Council say that no evidence was found to justify the fear sometimes expressed that the engineering industry would suffer by the diversion of possible apprentices to the expanded Departments of engineering science at Universities. The enquiry did, however, disclose the country's serious shortage of all types of engineers. The Committee on Scientific Man-power followed up this enquiry by considering the likely demand for scientists and engineers during the next ten to fifteen years. Their study was based on a statistical survey carried out by the Ministry of Labour and National Service of the numbers of scientists and engineers now in industry and of industry's estimate of expected demands in the coming three years; the results were published jointly by the Council and the Ministry of Labour and National Service in October, 1956 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 404). The Council's Annual Report gives brief details of the results of these enquiries which have been separately reported upon but is mainly devoted to other matters with which the Council have been concerned.

The Report refers to the many attempts in recent years to compare the numbers of scientists and technologists produced in Western countries and in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and notes the difficulties involved in making such comparisons. The Council

boys, of whom 588 were rejected, and 241,413 girls, of whom 1,088 were rejected. The chief single causes of rejection were pediculosis, mainly among girls, and diseases or defects of the eyes, chiefly refractive errors, and skin diseases.

#### Hours of Employment

The normal basic working week in 1955 remained at 44 or 45 hours worked in five days. Owing, however, to man-power shortages experienced by nearly all industries, considerable overtime was worked, including Sunday work by men. There was also some illegal employment of women and young persons on Sundays. On the whole, the Report says, workers are not disposed to work on Saturdays, being quite prepared to substitute Sunday for Saturday. The reluctance of many workers, particularly in the London area, to work overtime during the week also created difficulties. The Report notes that part-time working by married women is now an integral and indispensable feature of factory life. The hours favoured by married women on day-work are from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., but the most popular system of all is the part-time evening shift between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. Among cases of illegal employment were those of children of compulsory school age in factories after school hours, on Saturdays and during school vacations, particularly during the summer holidays and in seaside resorts.

During 1955, 83 Orders (including 62 renewal Orders) were made under Section 83 of the Factories Act, 1937, permitting employment to commence before 7 a.m. (but not before 6 a.m.). Emergency powers continued to be used to sanction hours of work outside those normally permitted by the Factories Acts, and the number of Orders and Permissions in force at the end of November, 1955, was 2,691, an increase of 327 compared with November, 1954. Of the total of 2,691, 2,338 were in respect of day-work schemes and part-time evening employment, and the remainder covered shift working.

#### Miscellaneous

The Report says that the work of the Textile Particulars Inspectors becomes more exacting as new systems of piecework payment are introduced into the textile industry, each system calling for a careful scrutiny by the Inspector. Besides the replacement of straight piecework systems, time-study methods are being introduced into departments where time-rates previously operated. Continued labour shortage in the textile industry has influenced many firms to introduce production bonus schemes and time-study methods of payment in order to obtain the maximum output from the available labour force. Details are given in the Report of a number of instances in 1955 of unsatisfactory recording of work and wages particulars.

The Industrial Health and Safety Centre, previously known as the Safety, Health and Welfare Museum, was re-named during 1955 and at the same time was extensively reorganised and re-decorated. The Centre also added to the number and variety of its exhibits. During the year more than 14,000 persons visited the Centre and there were 418 organised parties. The number of visitors was much larger than in the previous year and they represented a greater variety of industries and interests than ever before.

Appendices to the Report contain detailed statistical Tables giving, for the year 1955, the numbers of registered factories, accidents, dangerous occurrences, and prosecutions, etc.

are seeking to arrange for a detailed study to be made of the various systems of training engineers in different countries. They say that one thing which is clear is that the Russians are making a determined drive in the field of scientific and technical education. The number of engineers qualifying at University level after courses generally lasting 5½ years was about 60,000 in 1954, a figure well ahead of that of any other country both in terms of absolute numbers and in proportion to the population.

In connection with the recommendations regarding the need for scientific library facilities made in the Council's last Annual Report (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1955, page 276), the Council say that they have been informed that a decision has been taken to place ultimate responsibility for the National Science Lending Library on the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and that the Department have been given authority to start planning such a library. The Report says that the inadequacy of our national scientific library service at present is well illustrated by the difficulty of handling the ever-increasing output of Russian scientific and technical literature. The Council discuss first the difficulties in the reading of the Russian language itself and in securing an adequate supply of Russian scientific literature and then examine measures taken or suggested for making this literature available in libraries and for the development of a system of abstracts or summaries and of translation services. According to the Council's information only about two per cent. of our working scientists can read Russian, compared with 80 to 90 per cent. who read French and 60 per cent. German. The first thing to be done is, therefore, to encourage the teaching of Russian as an important modern language in schools and Universities. Meanwhile some help might come from the expansion of existing courses for the teaching of Russian to scientists and technologists while they are doing their National Service. An examination of the numbers of current Russian scientific and technical periodicals available in libraries showed that only about 370 out of a total of at least 1,000 current publications of this kind were available in this country. It was found also that only a fraction of the Russian output of scientific books is being received. As the Russians appear ready to extend arrangements for exchange of periodicals, the Council think that,

by careful co-ordination of requests, this country should be able to obtain an adequate supply of Russian scientific and technical literature. Since the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research already runs a limited translating service for Russian periodicals and is to be responsible for planning the proposed National Science Lending Library, the Council consider that Department the most appropriate body to carry out a survey of existing facilities with regard to Russian scientific literature and to consider what additional arrangements are required. The Department have accepted the Council's invitation to carry out this survey, which is now proceeding. The Council note also that the problems connected with Russian scientific literature apply also to literature in Chinese, Japanese, and even in some European languages.

Among other matters considered by the Council during the year was a proposal for the establishment of a national research centre for nuclear physics, designed to provide adequate research facilities for teams from Universities and other institutions. Facilities at Geneva do not meet this country's needs in full and the size and cost of the newer machines are growing beyond the resources of any individual University. The Council say that they are satisfied that a solution on these lines is the only way in which the vast sums of money now required for advanced research in nuclear physics can be employed to the best advantage. The Report notes also that, following a suggestion that a central mineral processing laboratory should be established in this country, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research are discussing the possibility of establishing such a centre with the principal scientific and industrial interests concerned. The Council say that they hope a practical solution will be found.

In sections of the Report dealing with overseas matters, the Council draw attention to the need for United Kingdom financial support for research into population problems of tropical countries, many of which lie within the Commonwealth. The Report notes that the amount of money available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for this type of research is severely limited today and that there is no guarantee that any funds will be available after 1960 when the present Act comes to an end. The Council consider that it is vitally important to assure the continuity of such finance after 1960. It is also important to try to attract more scientists to take up research on problems of population. In their last Report the Council discussed the difficulties in recruiting staff for various kinds of scientific research in the Colonies and referred to plans for establishing teams of home-based staff attached to Research Councils in the United Kingdom and available for work in the Colonies. The Council say they are glad to hear that there has been some progress on these lines. They suggest also that scientific workers might be provided in a similar way for territories which have recently achieved independent status within the Commonwealth and which will inevitably have to rely for a long time on considerable help from scientists and other experts from overseas. Training and advice in agricultural matters is a need of particular urgency. The Council say that they are in broad sympathy with the conclusions of a Working Party of their Biology and Allied Sciences Committee, which examined a proposal to establish a centre in this country for tropical agriculture and were convinced of the need for such an institution.

Appendices to the Report contain Tables showing the numbers of graduate teachers of science and mathematics in schools and technical colleges in England and Wales at 31st March, 1955, and the changes in numbers in recent years, the numbers of first degrees obtained in science and technology in 1954-55 and in some earlier years, and particulars of Government expenditure on civil research.

## GOVERNMENT ACTION IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

The annual Report of the Conference of Heads of Government Offices in Wales has been presented to Parliament and published as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9887), price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 8d. including postage). The present Report, relating to the year ended 30th June, 1956, is the eleventh in a series of annual Command Papers on Government action in Wales and Monmouthshire.

The introduction to the Report refers to the work of the Council for Wales and Monmouthshire, which held three meetings during the year under review. The Government Administration Panel of the Council were engaged in an examination of the machinery of Government administration in Wales with a view to the inclusion of a Report on this subject in a Memorandum which has now been submitted by the Council to the Home Secretary and Minister for Welsh Affairs. Reference is made also to an announcement made by the Minister on 20th December, 1955, that, in deference to the volume of support in Wales for the view that Cardiff was the city which should most appropriately be regarded as the capital of Wales, the Government were prepared to recognise Cardiff as the capital of the Principality.

The Report states that during the year ended 30th June, 1956, Welsh industry maintained the high level of employment reached earlier. The labour force in the manufacturing industries attained a record level towards the end of 1955. A slight recession later, affecting particularly the vehicle, food, electrical, radio and furniture industries and due in part to the Government's anti-inflationary measures, made about 5,000 workers redundant, but it was possible to find alternative employment for the great majority of these displaced workers. Most other manufacturing industries, the Report says, and in particular the iron and steel, tinplate and non-ferrous metals industries, continued to expand. More labour had to be obtained from Italy to maintain the required output from the tinplate mills and still more men were needed at the end of the period. Other major industries maintained in general a high level of employment. In building and civil engineering several large contracts were completed but were replaced by others. There was

more activity in the ship-repairing industry although shortage of skilled labour caused some difficulties. In coal mining, however, the labour force declined in numbers by nearly 2,000 between July and December, 1955, and despite a slight recovery subsequently the number employed in the industry in June, 1956, was lower than in the previous June. In a section on industrial development the Report says that since the passing of the Distribution of Industry Act, 1945, over 25 million square feet of new industrial building have been completed in Wales, about 21 million square feet being in the South Wales Development Area. Of the 1,726,000 square feet of new factory space approved for Wales during the year under review, nearly 80 per cent. related to the South Wales Development Area.

The total number of persons unemployed in Wales in July, 1955, was 13,400, the lowest figure ever recorded in peace-time. Despite the usual seasonal increase in unemployment the total remained below 20,000 throughout the winter for the first time since the end of the war. For the whole year covered by the Report the monthly average number of persons unemployed was 17,074, compared with 19,660 and 25,235 in the two preceding years. The percentage figure of unemployment for male workers in Wales remained at about 0.6 per cent. above that for Great Britain as a whole; for female workers it was still more than double the figure for Great Britain. Problems of local unemployment persisted, particularly in North West Wales, where the rate of unemployment remained well above the rate for the whole of Wales. There was little short-time working in Welsh industry, the Report says, until the end of January, 1956, but during the next three months the effect of the recession was felt. The number of workers on short-time rose to 3,000 in March and increased by the end of June to about 6,000.

The Report reviews progress during the year in the basic heavy industries and services, including coal, iron and steel, power supply and trade at the South Wales ports and gives information regarding production, man-power, development, etc. Output of saleable coal from the South Wales coalfield during the year was 23 million tons, a fall of over half a million tons compared with the previous year. Tonnages lost owing to stoppages and restrictions were higher than for several years. Average output per man-shift of coal-face workers and of all workers were, however, both slightly higher than in 1954-55. One of the most significant developments in the South Wales coalfield, the Report says, has been the rapid progress made in the introduction of power loading. In 1955 about six per cent. of the coal produced was obtained by power loading; for 1956 the figure is expected to rise to about 20 per cent. In the North Wales coalfield, the increase in output in the first half of 1955, following extensive reorganisation, was maintained during the twelve months under review. More than 25 per cent. of the output in North Wales is now power loaded. The iron and steel industries continued to meet difficulties in recruiting enough suitable workers, but production of crude steel, steel sheet, tinplate, terneplate and blackplate continued to expand in 1955, and the expansion was maintained until April, 1956. Since then the ban on overtime working by maintenance men in the steel industry has caused a fall in production of crude steel and flat products. The Report notes that Wales is now the leading steel-producing area in Great Britain. The Wales Gas Board and the two area Electricity Boards, the Report says, continued during the year to expand their resources and extend their supplies. At the South Wales docks cargoes handled in 1955 were about five per cent. less than in 1954. There were substantial decreases in imports and exports of oils and spirit and also in exports of coal and coke and of iron and steel goods.

Other sections of the Report deal in detail with the main aspects of economic and social life in Wales and Monmouthshire, including agriculture, forestry and fisheries, research, housing, health, education, the social services, and highways and other services. Appendices to the Report give statistical and other information and include a map of Wales and a number of graphs and diagrams.

## DIGEST OF WELSH STATISTICS

The third annual Digest of Welsh Statistics, No. 3, 1956, has been published at the same time as the annual Report of Government action in Wales and Monmouthshire for the year ended 30th June, 1956 (see above). In general the statistical Tables contained in the Digest give figures, where appropriate, for the calendar years 1938 and 1947 to 1955 and for the first six months of 1956. Some of the statistics are provisional and may be revised in later issues.

The Digest contains statistics for Wales and Monmouthshire grouped in ten main sections relating to: Population and vital statistics; justice and crime; social services; education; labour; building and civil engineering; production and trade; transport; national savings; and local government finance. The section on labour statistics contains Tables furnished by the Ministry of Labour and National Service giving analyses by industry of the estimated total numbers of employees at the end of May in 1948 and in each of the years 1951 to 1955; for 1954 and 1955 separate figures are also given for males and females. An analysis by industry is also given of the total numbers registered as unemployed in July, 1948, together with the figures for June in each of the years 1951 to 1956 and separate figures for males and females for each of the years 1954 to 1956. Other Tables show the ages of unemployed persons and duration of unemployment at 13th June, 1955, 12th December, 1955, and 11th June, 1956. The section on production and trade contains a summary of the results of the Census of Production for 1951 and also a new Table summarising the results in selected industries for 1952 and 1953.

Copies of the Digest, which has been issued by the Home Office, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6s. net (6s. 4d. including postage).

## NUMBERS EMPLOYED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND IN POLICE FORCES

The monthly analyses of man-power which are published in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 448 of this issue) give separate figures for "Local Government Service". Those figures, however, relate to Local Government Service as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification, and they exclude those employees of Local Authorities (such as teachers, transport staffs, building workers, etc.) who, in accordance with the principles underlying the Standard Industrial Classification, are included in other industry groups. The figures are based primarily on the counts of national insurance cards exchanged, and as the counts have to be made on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification it is not possible to obtain complete information from that source about the total numbers employed by Local Authorities.

The co-operation of the Local Authorities, however, makes it possible to publish full details in respect of the end of June of each year. The Authorities complete a return at that time showing the numbers employed in each of the main departments and services, and figures for June, 1955, obtained from this source were published on page 427 of the December, 1955, issue of this GAZETTE. Corresponding figures for June, 1956, are now given in the Table below.

The figures cover (a) all employees of the Councils of all Counties, Boroughs (County, Metropolitan and Municipal), Urban Districts and Rural Districts in England and Wales and of Counties and Burghs (large and small) in Scotland, and (b) members of the Police Forces (including the Metropolitan Police). The figures for the Police Forces have been obtained from the Home Office and the Scottish Home Department.

The figures represent the total numbers on the payrolls at 30th June, 1956, including those temporarily absent through sickness, holidays or other causes. All persons with a normal full-time engagement are included in the columns headed "full-time" and the persons in the columns headed "part-time" are those engaged on a part-time basis whose employment ordinarily involves service for not more than 30 hours a week.

The figures for building and civil engineering in the Table represent broadly workpeople employed in separate building or civil engineering departments engaged on the building of houses, the construction of roads, sewers, etc. Persons engaged on ordinary maintenance work are included in the figures for "All other Local Authority Departments". The figures for transport services cover not only road transport services but also docks, river and harbour services, airports and all other forms of public transport operated by Local Authorities.

A qualification that must be borne in mind is that some of the part-time employees of a Local Authority (e.g., teachers and lecturers at evening classes and Technical Colleges) are engaged during the daytime in the service of other employers or are working on their own account, and there is, therefore, some overlap between the figures in the Table and those for other industries. There may, in fact, be some duplication within the Table itself, since some of the overlap may be between two adjoining Local Authorities. The extent of the overlap of all kinds is known to be about 50,000, and it is probable, therefore, that the overlap within the Table is relatively small.

Numbers Employed by Local Authorities and in Police Forces at 30th June, 1956

| Department or Service   | Males     |           | Females   |           | Total Males and Females |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
|   | Full-time | Part-time | Full-time | Part-time |                         |
| <i>England</i>  |           |           |           |           |                         |
| Education Department:   |           |           |           |           |                         |
| (a) Lecturers and Teachers  | 96,036    | 29,206    | 150,511   | 26,666    | 302,419                 |
| (b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.)                          | 36,599    | 6,624     | 27,909    | 60,887    | 132,019                 |
| Water Supply  | 14,605    | 114       | 356       | 93        | 15,168                  |
| Building and Civil Engineering  | 64,629    | 62        | 275       | 63        | 65,029                  |
| Transport Services  | 61,956    | 19        | 11,881    | 372       | 74,228                  |
| Health Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes         | 23,718    | 1,939     | 63,487    | 32,388    | 121,532                 |
| Slaughterhouses   | 658       | 16        | 5         | 8         | 687                     |
| Restaurants and Canteens (including School Canteens); Orchestras; Entertainments; | 7,591     | 1,266     | 39,091    | 85,118    | 133,066                 |
| Amusement Parks; Race Courses; Golf Courses; etc.                                 | 314,489   | 10,036    | 53,329    | 17,367    | 395,221                 |
| All other Local Authority Departments   | 62,244    | —         | 2,057     | —         | 64,301                  |
| Police Forces (including Metropolitan Police)*                                    | —         | —         | —         | —         | —                       |
| Grand Total (including Police)  | 682,525   | 49,282    | 348,901   | 222,962   | 1,303,670               |
| <i>Scotland</i>   |           |           |           |           |                         |
| Education Department:   |           |           |           |           |                         |
| (a) Lecturers and Teachers  | 11,834    | 517       | 23,589    | 741       | 36,681                  |
| (b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.)                          | 3,036     | 531       | 4,867     | 6,869     | 15,303                  |
| Water Supply  | 3,480     | 94        | 86        | 21        | 3,681                   |
| Building and Civil Engineering  | 12,679    | 124       | 161       | 3         | 12,967                  |
| Transport Services  | 13,670    | 7         | 4,219     | 15        | 17,911                  |
| Health Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes         | 1,493     | 141       | 7,866     | 3,500     | 13,000                  |
| Slaughterhouses   | 454       | 27        | 43        | 5         | 529                     |
| Restaurants and Canteens (including School Canteens); Orchestras; Entertainments; | 1,173     | 94        | 3,319     | 7,033     | 11,619                  |
| Amusement Parks; Race Courses; Golf Courses; etc.                                 | 35,520    | 1,048     | 8,589     | 2,888     | 48,045                  |
| All other Local Authority Departments   | 7,897     | —         | 227       | —         | 8,124                   |
| Police Forces*  | —         | —         | —         | —         | —                       |
| Grand Total (including Police)  | 91,236    | 2,583     | 52,966    | 21,075    | 167,860                 |
| <i>Wales</i>  |           |           |           |           |                         |
| Education Department:   |           |           |           |           |                         |
| (a) Lecturers and Teachers  | 8,555     | 817       | 11,439    | 904       | 21,715                  |
| (b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.)                          | 2,036     | 367       | 1,600     | 3,849     | 7,852                   |
| Water Supply  | 1,254     | 23        | 21        | 4         | 1,302                   |
| Building and Civil Engineering  | 5,825     | 6         | 96        | 6         | 5,933                   |
| Transport Services  | 2,496     | 1         | 565       | 12        | 3,074                   |
| Health Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes         | 1,495     | 132       | 3,487     | 1,987     | 7,101                   |
| Slaughterhouses   | 60        | 7         | —         | 2         | 69                      |
| Restaurants and Canteens (including School Canteens); Orchestras; Entertainments; | —         | 84        | 3,571     | 3,333     | 7,340                   |
| Amusement Parks; Race Courses; Golf Courses; etc.                                 | 352       | 798       | 2,500     | 1,410     | 26,201                  |
| All other Local Authority Departments   | 21,493    | —         | 98        | —         | 3,617                   |
| Police Forces   | 3,519     | —         | —         | —         | —                       |
| Grand Total (including Police)  | 47,085    | 2,235     | 23,377    | 11,507    | 84,204                  |
| <i>Great Britain</i>  |           |           |           |           |                         |
| Education Department:   |           |           |           |           |                         |
| (a) Lecturers and Teachers  | 116,425   | 30,540    | 185,539   | 28,311    | 360,815                 |
| (b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.)                          | 41,671    | 7,522     | 34,376    | 71,605    | 155,174                 |
| Water Supply  | 19,339    | 231       | 463       | 118       | 20,151                  |
| Building and Civil Engineering  | 83,133    | 192       | 532       | 72        | 83,929                  |
| Transport Services  | 78,122    | 27        | 16,665    | 399       | 95,213                  |
| Health Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes         | 26,706    | 2,212     | 74,840    | 37,875    | 141,633                 |
| Slaughterhouses   | 1,172     | 50        | 48        | 15        | 1,285                   |
| Restaurants and Canteens (including School Canteens); Orchestras; Entertainments; | 9,116     | 1,444     | 45,981    | 95,484    | 152,025                 |
| Amusement Parks; Race Courses; Golf Courses; etc.                                 | 371,502   | 11,882    | 64,418    | 21,665    | 469,467                 |
| All other Local Authority Departments   | 73,660    | —         | 2,382     | —         | 76,042                  |
| Police Forces (including Metropolitan Police)                                     | —         | —         | —         | —         | —                       |
| Grand Total (including Police)  | 820,846   | 54,100    | 425,244   | 255,544   | 1,555,734               |

\* The total numbers in the Police Forces in England and Scotland in 1955 were incorrectly given as 62,110 and 8,594 in the December, 1955, issue of this GAZETTE. The correct figures were 62,978 and 7,726.

## RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

### Sliding Scale Arrangements for Wages Adjustments in the Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Industry

Agreement has been reached between the Incorporated Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives to relate the appropriate clauses of the National Conference Agreement, 1956, which provide for the adjustment of wages under sliding scale arrangements, at present based on the Interim Index of Retail Prices (June, 1947 = 100), to the revised Index of Retail Prices (January, 1956 = 100).

With effect from the publication of the Index of Retail Prices figure in the November issue of the Ministry of Labour Gazette, new clauses, the text of which is as follows, are to be substituted for the existing clauses in the Agreement:—

#### “DAYWORK PROVISIONS

##### 13. Minimum Day Wage Rates

During the currency of this Agreement the minimum Day Wage Rates shall be those set out in Clauses 14 and 15 hereof. Changes of rates rendered necessary by an alteration in the Index of Retail Prices shall be based upon the Index figure published in the monthly issue of the Ministry of Labour Gazette and shall come into effect on the first pay day of the second month succeeding the date of such issue.

Provided that in the event of the Index of Retail Prices rising above 104 points or falling below 92 points during the currency of this Agreement minimum Day Wage Rates shall be increased or decreased, in accordance with the foregoing paragraph, by amounts equal to those provided for in Clauses 14 and 15 hereof.

##### 14. Minimum Rates for Male Employees

In respect of wages paid on Thursday, Friday or Saturday, 5th, 6th or 7th April, 1956, and thereafter during the currency of this Agreement, the following minimum rates shall operate:

#### SUBJECT TO CLAUSE 13 WHEN THE INDEX FIGURE IS:

| Age | 105 and<br>not<br>exceeding<br>107 | 102 and<br>not<br>exceeding<br>104 | 98 and<br>not<br>exceeding<br>101 | 95 and<br>not<br>exceeding<br>97 | 92 and<br>not<br>exceeding<br>94 |
|-----|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 15  | 76s.                               | 73s.                               | 70s.                              | 67s.                             | 64s.                             |
| 15½ | 79s.                               | 76s.                               | 73s.                              | 70s.                             | 67s.                             |
| 16  | 83s.                               | 80s.                               | 77s.                              | 74s.                             | 71s.                             |
| 16½ | 89s.                               | 85s.                               | 82s.                              | 78s.                             | 75s.                             |
| 17  | 94s.                               | 91s.                               | 87s.                              | 84s.                             | 80s.                             |
| 17½ | 101s.                              | 97s.                               | 93s.                              | 89s.                             | 85s.                             |
| 18  | 109s.                              | 105s.                              | 101s.                             | 97s.                             | 93s.                             |
| 18½ | 116s.                              | 112s.                              | 107s.                             | 103s.                            | 98s.                             |
| 19  | 133s.                              | 128s.                              | 124s.                             | 119s.                            | 115s.                            |
| 19½ | 141s.                              | 136s.                              | 131s.                             | 126s.                            | 121s.                            |
| 20  | 149s.                              | 144s.                              | 139s.                             | 134s.                            | 129s.                            |
| 20½ | 157s.                              | 152s.                              | 147s.                             | 142s.                            | 137s.                            |
| 21  | 165s.                              | 160s.                              | 155s.                             | 150s.                            | 145s.                            |

##### 15. Minimum Rates for Female Employees

In respect of wages paid on Thursday, Friday or Saturday, 5th, 6th or 7th April, 1956, and thereafter during the currency of this Agreement, the following minimum rates shall operate:

#### SUBJECT TO CLAUSE 13 WHEN THE INDEX FIGURE IS:

| Age | 105 and<br>not<br>exceeding<br>107 | 102 and<br>not<br>exceeding<br>104 | 98 and<br>not<br>exceeding<br>101 | 95 and<br>not<br>exceeding<br>97 | 92 and<br>not<br>exceeding<br>94 |
|-----|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 15  | 76s.                               | 73s.                               | 70s.                              | 67s.                             | 64s.                             |
| 15½ | 79s.                               | 76s.                               | 73s.                              | 70s.                             | 67s.                             |
| 16  | 83s.                               | 80s.                               | 77s.                              | 74s.                             | 71s.                             |
| 16½ | 87s.                               | 84s.                               | 81s.                              | 78s.                             | 75s.                             |
| 17  | 91s.                               | 88s.                               | 85s.                              | 82s.                             | 79s.                             |
| 17½ | 96s.                               | 92s.                               | 89s.                              | 85s.                             | 82s.                             |
| 18  | 102s.                              | 99s.                               | 95s.                              | 92s.                             | 88s.                             |
| 18½ | 108s.                              | 104s.                              | 100s.                             | 96s.                             | 92s.                             |
| 19  | 113s.                              | 109s.                              | 105s.                             | 101s.                            | 97s.                             |
| 19½ | 118s.                              | 114s.                              | 110s.                             | 106s.                            | 102s.                            |
| 20  | 123s.                              | 119s.                              | 115s.                             | 111s.                            | 107s.                            |

#### REVISION OF PIECEWORK STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO THE COST OF LIVING

##### 22. Piecework Statements

During the currency of this Agreement, the Piecework Statements shall be those set out in Clauses 23 and 24. Changes of rates rendered necessary by an alteration in the Index of Retail Prices shall be

based upon the Index figure published in the monthly issue of the Ministry of Labour Gazette, and shall come into effect on the first pay day of the second month succeeding the date of such issue.

Provided that in the event of the Index of Retail Prices rising above 104 points or falling below 92 points during the currency of this Agreement the percentage additions to Piecework Statements shall be increased or decreased, in accordance with the foregoing paragraph, by amounts equal to those provided for in Clauses 23 and 24 hereof, in respect of each variation.

##### 23. Piecework Statements for Male Employees

In respect of wages paid on Thursday, Friday or Saturday, 5th, 6th or 7th April, 1956, and thereafter during the currency of this Agreement, the following provisions for Piecework shall operate:

| Subject to Clause 22<br>when the Index Figure is: | Corresponding<br>Minimum<br>Wage Rates | Piecework Rates    |
|---|--|--------------------|
| 92 and not exceeding 94                           | 145s. per week                         | plus 92½ per cent. |
| 95 " " " 97                                       | 150s. " "                              | " 97½ " "          |
| 98 " " " 101                                      | 155s. " "                              | " 102½ " "         |
| 102 " " " 104                                     | 160s. " "                              | " 107½ " "         |
| 105 " " " 107                                     | 165s. " "                              | " 112½ " "         |

provided that in those cases where the percentage additions in force under the January 1954 Agreement for the Index of Retail Prices Scale 151 and not exceeding 155 were other than 92½ per cent., such percentage additions shall be increased by 10 per cent. and as follows:

When the Index Figure is:  
102 and not exceeding 104 .. .. plus 5 per cent.

##### 24. Piecework Statements for Female Employees

In respect of wages paid on Thursday, Friday or Saturday, 5th, 6th or 7th April, 1956, and thereafter during the currency of this Agreement, the following provisions for Piecework shall operate:

| Subject to Clause 22<br>when the Index Figure is: | Corresponding<br>Minimum<br>Wage Rates | Piecework Rates     |
|---|--|---------------------|
| 92 and not exceeding 94                           | 107s. per week                         | plus 102½ per cent. |
| 95 " " " 97                                       | 111s. " "                              | " 107½ " "          |
| 98 " " " 101                                      | 115s. " "                              | " 112½ " "          |
| 102 " " " 104                                     | 119s. " "                              | " 117½ " "          |
| 105 " " " 107                                     | 123s. " "                              | " 122½ " "          |

provided that in those cases where the percentage additions in force under the January 1954 Agreement for the Index of Retail Prices Scale 151 and not exceeding 155 were other than 102½ per cent., such percentage additions shall be increased by 10 per cent. and as follows:

When the Index Figure is:  
102 and not exceeding 104 .. .. plus 5 per cent."

Similar revisions for the adjustment of wages under sliding scale arrangements will also operate in the industries ancillary to boot and shoe manufacture, viz., cut sole, last, stiffener, toe puff, built heel and wood heel manufacture.

### Sliding Scale Arrangements for Wages Adjustments in the Carpet Manufacturing Industry

The National Joint Committee for the Carpet Industry in a Memorandum of Agreement dated 19th September, 1956, has adopted 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 text of the new Clause 31 of the Memorandum of Agreement is as follows:—

#### “COST OF LIVING BONUS

31. (i) The Cost of Living Bonus shall be based on the Index of Retail Prices of 100 at 17th January, 1956, after multiplying it by 1.534. For the purpose of this agreement the index figure shall be the decimal number published in the Ministry of Labour Gazette, which, after multiplication, shall be taken to the nearest whole number.

(ii) In the case of all workers, rises or falls shall be applied, in terms of the sliding scales set out below, as percentages of total earnings, those percentages shown in Column A being applied to the first £6 15s. 0d., in the case of male workers and the first £4 10s. 0d., in the case of female workers and those shown in Column B being applied to the excess of total earnings over £6 15s. 0d., in the case of male workers and over £4 10s. 0d., in the case of female workers.

Any rise or fall in the Index of Retail Prices, after multiplication, shall operate with effect from the first pay packet in the second month following the date of publication of the Ministry of Labour Gazette, e.g., an alteration based on the index figure in the July issue would be put into effect in the first pay packet in September.

The sliding scales are:—

| Where the index of retail<br>prices × 1.534 is: |     | Percentages applied to<br>total earnings |         |
|---|-----|--|---------|
| A   | B   | A  | B       |
| 80  | 81  | 80                                       | As in A |
| 82  | 83  | 82½                                      | "       |
| 84  | 85  | 85                                       | "       |
| 87  | 88  | 87½                                      | "       |
| 89  | 90  | 90                                       | "       |
| 92  | 93  | 92½                                      | "       |
| 94  | 95  | 95                                       | "       |
| 97  | 98  | 97½                                      | "       |
| 99  | 100 | 100                                      | "       |
| 102   | 103 | 102½                                     | "       |
| 104   | 105 | 105                                      | "       |
| 107   | 108 | 107½                                     | "       |
| 109   | 110 | 110                                      | "       |
| 112   | 113 | 112½                                     | "       |
| 114   | 115 | 115                                      | "       |
| 117   | 118 | 117½                                     | "       |
| 119   | 120 | 120                                      | "       |
| 122   | 123 | 122½                                     | "       |
| 124   | 125 | 125                                      | "       |
| 127   | 128 | 127½                                     | "       |
| 129   | 130 | 130                                      | "       |
| 132   | 133 | 132                                      | "       |
| 134   | 135 | 135½                                     | 132½    |
| 137   | 138 | 137½                                     | 132½    |
| 139   | 140 | 140                                      | 132½    |
| 142   | 143 | 142½                                     | 135     |
| 144   | 145 | 145                                      | 135     |
| 147   | 148 | 147½                                     | 137½    |
| 149   | 150 | 150                                      | 140     |
| 152   | 153 | 152½                                     | 142½    |
| 154   | 155 | 155                                      | 145     |
| 157   | 158 | 157½                                     | 147½    |
| 159   | 160 | 160                                      | 150     |
| 162   | 163 | 162½                                     | 152½    |
| 164   | 165 | 165                                      | 155     |

(iii) If the result of the multiplication of the Index of Retail Prices by 1.534 produces a figure of 80 or less or 166 or more, or if there is any material change in the method of calculation of the Index, the application of the Cost of Living Bonus will be reconsidered.

(iv) For the purpose of this clause the expression ‘total earnings’ shall be exclusive of any addition for Cost of Living Bonus.”

## INCREASE IN PRICE OF THE “MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE”

It is regretted that, owing to increased production costs, it has become necessary to raise the price of this GAZETTE. Beginning with the issue for January, 1957, the price will be 1s. 9d. a copy (1s. 11d. post free). The annual subscription rate will be 25s., including postage.

Current subscriptions will continue at the old rate until they expire; renewals will be at the new rate.

## ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS

The Annual Abstract of Statistics, No. 93, 1956, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price £1 1s. net (£1 2s. 3d. including postage). The volume has been prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Government Departments, some of the information having been supplied by trade organisations and Nationalised Boards. It brings together statistics relating to the social and economic affairs of the United Kingdom and gives annual figures, so far as they are available, for the year 1938 and for each of the years 1946 to 1955. Some of the Tables include figures for the early months of 1956. Current data for many of the series appearing in the Abstract are contained in the Monthly Digest of Statistics, which is also prepared by the Central Statistical Office and published by H.M. Stationery Office.

The statistics presented in the Abstract for 1956 are grouped in 14 sections under the following main headings: Area and Climate; Population, Vital Statistics and Public Health; Social Conditions; Education; Labour; Production; Distribution; Transport and Communications; External Trade; Balance of Payments; National Income and Expenditure; Public Finance; Banking, Insurance, etc.; and Prices. Statistics supplied wholly or partly by the Ministry of Labour and National Service relate to industrial diseases and employees killed in industrial accidents in Great Britain (under “Public Health”); distribution of total man-power, estimated numbers of employees, numbers registered as unemployed, employment vacancies in Great Britain, average weekly earnings and average hours worked weekly, index of weekly wage rates, trade unions, industrial stoppages, and the size of manufacturing

establishments (under “Labour”); and the interim index of retail prices, from 1948 onwards (under “Prices”).

A list of new Tables and other revisions in the contents of this issue of the Abstract is given in the introduction. New Tables include the numbers of registered unemployed and of employment vacancies in Northern Ireland (both under “Labour”). The working-class cost-of-living index has been excluded from this issue. The statistical Tables in the Abstract are supplemented by an Index of Sources, showing the official publications or other sources from which the statistics are taken or to which reference can be made. The Abstract contains also a general index and a Table of units of measurement.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE Appointments to the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has made the following appointments to the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council, on the expiry of the terms of office of the present members. The following members are re-appointed: Professor Sir Arnold Platt (Chairman), Mr. A. Bridges, M.A., Mr. N. J. Campbell, S.S.C., Mr. C. R. Dale, Mr. T. Eccles, O.B.E., J.P., Mr. E. Hall, J.P., Dame Florence Hancock, D.B.E., Mr. E. C. Happold, Mr. E. J. Kimmins, M.I.Min.E., Professor R. E. Lane, M.D., F.R.C.P., Mr. T. A. E. Laybourn, C.B.E., Mr. J. Megaw, C.B.E., Q.C., Mr. A. Miller, M.B., F.R.C.S.(Ed.), F.R.F.P.S., and Dr. L. G. Norman, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H. The following are newly appointed members: Mr. W. Lewis Clarke and Dr. D. G. Morgan, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., J.P.

The Industrial Injuries Advisory Council was set up in November, 1947, under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, to advise the Minister on proposals for regulations and on other matters relating to the Act which the Minister refers for consideration (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1947, page 408). At the request of the Minister the Council are at present engaged in a review of the Schedule of Prescribed Diseases (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, page 336).

## Advance Claims for Retirement Pensions and Notices of Retirement

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to report on the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1956. These Regulations would allow “late-age entrants” to the National Insurance scheme to claim their retirement pensions, and where necessary give notice of retirement, up to 16 months in advance of 5th July, 1958, when they can qualify for their pensions. The persons concerned are those who were not insured for old age pensions when the National Insurance scheme began on 5th July, 1948, and who at that date were between the ages of 55 and 65 (50 and 60 for women). Usually retirement pensions can only be claimed up to four months in advance. The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance say that the proposed extension for “late-age entrants” would allow an earlier start to be made in dealing with the 400,000 claims or so which are involved.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION 133rd Session of the Governing Body

The 133rd Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from 20th to 24th November, under the Chairmanship of the United Kingdom Government representative, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Chief International Labour Adviser to Her Majesty's Government. Also from the United Kingdom were Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., Chairman of the International Standing Committee and member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation and Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body, Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the National Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives.

The following paragraphs contain notes on the main subjects discussed by the Governing Body.

#### Agenda of the 41st (1958) Session of the International Labour Conference

The Governing Body fixed the agenda for the 41st (1958) Session of the International Labour Conference. The agenda will include three standing items (Report of the Director-General, Financial and Budgetary Questions, and Information and Reports on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations), two items which are likely to be carried forward for a second discussion from the 40th (1957) Session of the Conference (Discrimination in the Field of Employment and Occupation, and Conditions of Employment of Plantation Workers), and two new items, i.e., Organisation of

Occupational Health Services in Places of Employment, and Conditions of Work for Fishermen. The question of Technical Assistance will also be considered at the 1958 Session of the Conference in connection with the Director-General's Report.

#### Reduction of Hours of Work

The Governing Body had before it the report of the Committee which it had appointed "to consider the question of the reduction of hours of work in an attempt to secure the largest possible measure of agreement in the analysis of the problem, the probable repercussions of a reduction of hours and the action to be taken by the International Labour Organisation" (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 179). The report of this Committee showed a divergence of opinion as to whether the matter required further consideration before being placed on the agenda of the Conference, or whether it should be placed on the agenda at once. The item was not included on the agenda for the 1958 Conference but it was subsequently agreed that the Director-General should submit to the Governing Body proposals for a programme of studies on the subject including the possibility of setting up a small expert committee to see what further action could be taken in this field.

#### Report of the Committee on Freedom of Employers' and Workers' Organisations

The Governing Body resumed its consideration of the report of the McNair Committee on the extent of the freedom of employers' and workers' organisations from Government domination and control (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 179) and of the constitutional problems arising. By 29 votes to 11, they rejected a proposal to place on the agenda of the General Conference in 1957 the question of amending the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation so as to ensure that worker and employer representatives could only be appointed after nomination by organisations of workers and employers which are free and independent of their Governments. The Director-General was, however, asked to submit to the next Session a report on the desirability and practicability (a) of establishing continuing machinery which would establish the facts relating to freedom of association in Member States and would report to the Governing Body and the Conference, and (b) of improving the practical methods of the working of the Conference and its committees.

#### Freedom of Association

The Governing Body had before it five reports from its Committee on Freedom of Association, which is charged with the duty of

giving preliminary consideration to complaints alleging infringement of trade union rights. The two which gave rise to most discussion were those dealing with complaints against the Governments of Hungary and Venezuela. In the case of Hungary the Governing Body endorsed the conclusions of the report of the Committee, which called for measures to ensure the establishment of complete freedom of association in the country, and decided that the International Labour Organisation would co-operate to the full with the General Assembly of the United Nations in any action it took concerning the question of freedom of association in Hungary. It was agreed that the complaint against the Government of Venezuela should be referred to the Fact Finding and Conciliation Commission, whose function is to make, with the consent of the Government concerned, an impartial and authoritative examination of the facts.

The other reports from the Committee on Freedom of Association included complaints against Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Guatemala, the Union of South Africa, Brazil and Colombia; in all these cases the Governing Body endorsed the Committee's recommendations.

#### European Convention concerning Social Security Workers engaged in International Transport

The Governing Body were told that this Convention had been signed by nine Governments, viz., France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Hungary, Federal Republic of Germany, Poland, Turkey, Luxembourg and Italy. The United Kingdom Government delegate explained that the United Kingdom did not at present propose to sign the Convention on the ground that, while it formulated rules for determining in which country a transport worker should be insured, it did not guarantee that he would be effectively covered by that insurance.

#### Performers' Rights

The Governing Body endorsed a procedural agreement which had been reached between the Directors-General of the International Labour Office and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation and the Director of the Berne Union with the aim of convening an inter-Governmental conference early in 1958 to adopt an international instrument for the protection of performers, manufacturers of phonographic records and broadcasting organisations.

#### Other Matters

The Governing Body gave further consideration to the report of the experts on Social Aspects of European Economic Co-operation and asked the Director-General, in the light of the observations made, to submit proposals for future action. The Governing Body agreed in principle that there should be a meeting of experts on fires and electricity in coal mines but deferred until the next session precise proposals concerning the composition of the committee. The necessary action was taken on the reports and recommendations of a number of recent conferences and meetings, including the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference, the Sixth Regional Conference of the American States Members of the International Labour Organisation, the meeting of Experts on Industrial and Human Relations and the meeting of Experts on Labour and Social Security Statistics. Consideration was also given to the composition of a number of committees and to various financial and administrative questions.

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Procedure for Settlement of Industrial Disputes in India

The basic Act providing for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes in India is the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947, which became effective on 1st April, 1947.

The main provisions of the Act related to the setting up of Works Committees, consisting of equal numbers of workers' and employers' representatives, in any industrial establishment in which one hundred or more workpeople were employed, where this was required by a general or special order of the appropriate State Government; the appointment by the State Government concerned of the requisite number of conciliation officers with the duty of mediating in and promoting the settlement of industrial disputes; the constitution by the State Governments of Boards of Conciliation consisting of a chairman and two or four other members equally representative of the parties to the disputes; the constitution by the State Governments of Courts of Inquiry, consisting of one or more independent persons, to inquire into any matter relating to an industrial dispute. The Act also provided for the establishment by the State Governments of one or more Industrial Tribunals consisting of such number of members as the Government concerned should think fit, each member to be an independent person and to have the status of a High Court or District Judge. The Industrial Tribunals have, however, been superseded by a new system of Labour Courts, Tribunals and National Tribunals under the amending Act of 1956 referred to below.

A conciliation officer has power to take any action he thinks fit to bring about a settlement of a dispute. If successful, he sends a report on the conciliation proceedings together with a memorandum of the settlement, signed by the parties to the dispute, to the Government concerned. If the attempted conciliation proves

unsuccessful, the Government concerned may, on consideration of the conciliation officer's report, refer the dispute to a Conciliation Board or an Industrial Tribunal if satisfied that a case exists for such reference.

Conciliation Boards, Courts of Inquiry and Industrial Tribunals have the same powers as the Civil Courts in respect of the enforcement of attendance of any person and his examination on oath, the compulsory submission of documents, etc.

The duration of the proceedings is defined in each case by the Act. A conciliation officer must submit his report to the Government concerned within a maximum period of 14 days; Conciliation Boards within two months; Courts of Inquiry within six months of the date of commencement of the inquiry; and an Industrial Tribunal must submit its award to the appropriate Government as soon as practicable. Settlements and awards, in all cases, are binding on all parties to the dispute. Settlements become operative on such date as is agreed by the parties concerned and remain in force for an agreed period. If no period of validity is agreed upon, they are operative for six months and continue to be binding on the parties thereafter until the expiry of two months from the date on which written notice is given by one party to the other of intention to terminate the agreement. Awards are operative for a period of one year, subject to a reduction of the period by the decision of the Government concerned. Strikes and lock-outs are prohibited during the pendency of conciliation proceedings before a Board or Tribunal and for seven days and two months, respectively, after the conclusion of such proceedings. A strike or lock-out may not be declared during any period in which a settlement or award is operative in respect of matters covered by the award or settlement.

In all proceedings under the Act, an employer is entitled to be represented by an officer of an association of which he is a member and a workman has a right to be represented by an officer of a registered trade union of which he is a member.

On 20th May, 1950, assent was given to the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunals) Act providing for the establishment by the Central Government of Labour Appellate Tribunals for hearing appeals against the awards or decisions of Industrial Tribunals. This Act has been repealed, however, by the Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1956, published in the Gazette of India on 28th August, 1956. The various provisions of this Act will come into force on dates to be notified by publication in the Gazette of India.

The Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1956, makes provision for a revised system of compulsory arbitration. Under the new system there will be three types of tribunals: Labour Courts, Tribunals, and National Tribunals, which will take the place of the Industrial Tribunals set up under the 1947 Act, and against whose decisions there will be no appeal. A Labour Court will consist of one person only who will, normally, be a person who has held judicial office in India for a minimum of seven years and who will be appointed by the Central or State Government according to the industry in which the dispute arises. (Decisions in relation to certain basic industries are reserved to the Central Government. Industries which may be so reserved are as follows: transport (other than railways) for the carriage of passengers or goods by land, water or air; banking; cement; coal; cotton textiles; foodstuffs; iron and steel; defence establishments; service in hospitals and dispensaries; and the fire brigade service). The functions of the Labour Courts will be to adjudicate on matters relating to the application and interpretation of industrial standing orders (Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946), e.g., discharge and reinstatement of workpeople, withdrawals of customary privileges, the legality or otherwise of a strike or lock-out, and other matters not proper to the Tribunal.

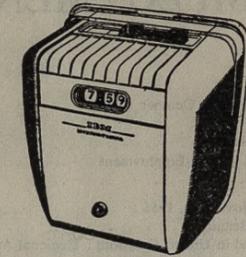
The Tribunal will consist of one person, having the status of a High Court Judge, who will be appointed by the Central or State Government as appropriate. The Government may also appoint two assessors to advise the Tribunal on matters before it. The Tribunal will have power to deal with major causes of industrial disputes, i.e., wages, hours, holidays, bonus payments and similar matters.

The Labour Courts and Tribunals together cover all types of industrial disputes. Provision is made in the Act, however, for a third type of Tribunal, viz., the National Tribunal, which may be set up by the Central Government to deal with disputes involving issues which are considered to be of national importance. The National Tribunal will consist of one person having the status of a High Court Judge and appointed by the Central Government, which may, if it thinks fit, appoint two assessors to advise the National Tribunal.

Provision is also made for the voluntary reference of disputes to arbitration, subject to the written agreement of the parties concerned, at any time before the dispute has been referred to a Court or Tribunal. Settlements reached are enforceable at law in the same manner as those arrived at by the compulsory procedure.

An important provision of the new Act lays down that an employer may not effect any change in a worker's conditions of service without giving 21 days' notice of the proposal.

Certain provisions of the new Act were brought into force by the Central Government on 17th September, 1956, the most important being that which defined the term "workman" as any person whose wage does not exceed 500 rupees a month, including supervisory personnel provided that their functions are not mainly managerial, and that which gives the workpeople the right to apply for a modification of the standing orders, a right which had, hitherto, only been enjoyed by the employer.



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Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Thousands)

| Industry  | Males          |                  |                 |                | Females        |                  |                 |                | Total          |                  |                 |                |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
|   | End-Oct., 1955 | End-August, 1956 | End-Sept., 1956 | End-Oct., 1956 | End-Oct., 1955 | End-August, 1956 | End-Sept., 1956 | End-Oct., 1956 | End-Oct., 1955 | End-August, 1956 | End-Sept., 1956 | End-Oct., 1956 |
| Manufactures of Wood and Cork   | 240.1          | 227.8            | 229.3           | 229.7          | 65.5           | 62.1             | 62.8            | 63.5           | 305.6          | 289.9            | 292.1           | 293.2          |
| Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)   | 83.2           | 80.4             | 80.0            | 79.7           | 12.7           | 12.1             | 12.1            | 12.2           | 95.9           | 92.5             | 92.1            | 91.9           |
| Furniture and Upholstery  | 101.0          | 92.2             | 93.9            | 94.7           | 36.5           | 34.3             | 35.0            | 35.4           | 137.5          | 126.5            | 128.9           | 130.1          |
| Shop and Office Fitting   | 19.4           | 19.5             | 19.8            | 19.8           | 3.4            | 3.3              | 3.3             | 3.4            | 22.8           | 22.8             | 23.1            | 23.2           |
| Wooden Containers and Baskets   | 21.1           | 20.5             | 20.4            | 20.3           | 7.2            | 6.9              | 6.9             | 7.1            | 28.3           | 27.4             | 27.3            | 27.4           |
| Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures                                      | 15.4           | 15.2             | 15.2            | 15.2           | 5.7            | 5.5              | 5.5             | 5.4            | 21.1           | 20.7             | 20.7            | 20.6           |
| Paper and Printing  | 355.4          | 361.2            | 362.0           | 362.0          | 207.4          | 205.2            | 205.5           | 205.0          | 562.8          | 566.4            | 567.5           | 567.0          |
| Paper and Board   | 70.1           | 70.9             | 71.1            | 71.2           | 20.4           | 20.3             | 20.3            | 20.2           | 90.5           | 91.2             | 91.4            | 91.4           |
| Wallpaper   | 4.6            | 4.7              | 4.7             | 4.7            | 2.8            | 2.3              | 2.3             | 2.3            | 7.4            | 7.0              | 7.0             | 7.0            |
| Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.  | 20.8           | 20.8             | 20.8            | 20.9           | 33.2           | 31.5             | 31.7            | 31.8           | 54.0           | 52.3             | 52.5            | 52.7           |
| Other Manufactures of Paper and Board   | 19.3           | 19.6             | 19.7            | 19.8           | 29.6           | 29.4             | 29.3            | 29.2           | 48.9           | 49.0             | 49.0            | 49.0           |
| Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc.                                   | 95.8           | 98.7             | 98.6            | 98.2           | 23.7           | 24.1             | 24.1            | 24.2           | 119.5          | 122.8            | 122.7           | 122.4          |
| Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.                                 | 144.8          | 146.5            | 147.1           | 147.2          | 97.7           | 97.6             | 97.8            | 97.3           | 242.5          | 244.1            | 244.9           | 244.5          |
| Other Manufacturing Industries  | 168.0          | 162.4            | 162.3           | 162.8          | 123.4          | 114.2            | 115.5           | 116.4          | 291.4          | 276.6            | 277.8           | 279.2          |
| Rubber  | 80.9           | 76.2             | 76.0            | 76.3           | 40.2           | 36.5             | 36.6            | 36.7           | 121.1          | 112.7            | 112.6           | 113.0          |
| Limoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.   | 13.6           | 13.0             | 13.1            | 13.2           | 3.8            | 3.6              | 3.7             | 3.8            | 17.4           | 16.6             | 16.8            | 17.0           |
| Brushes and Brooms  | 8.3            | 7.9              | 7.9             | 7.9            | 8.9            | 8.0              | 8.0             | 8.0            | 17.2           | 15.9             | 15.9            | 15.9           |
| Toys, Games and Sports Requisites   | 11.6           | 11.4             | 11.5            | 11.4           | 21.8           | 20.6             | 20.9            | 20.9           | 33.4           | 31.0             | 32.1            | 32.3           |
| Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods   | 4.2            | 4.2              | 4.2             | 4.2            | 6.6            | 6.3              | 6.4             | 6.3            | 10.8           | 10.5             | 10.5            | 10.6           |
| Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films                                      | 6.9            | 7.1              | 7.1             | 7.1            | 2.2            | 2.2              | 2.2             | 2.2            | 9.1            | 9.3              | 9.3             | 9.3            |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries  | 42.5           | 42.6             | 42.5            | 42.7           | 39.9           | 38.0             | 38.1            | 38.4           | 82.4           | 80.6             | 80.6            | 81.1           |
| Total, All Manufacturing Industries   | 6,083.6        | 6,062.9          | 6,066.4         | 6,071.9        | 3,073.8        | 2,967.8          | 2,987.4         | 2,992.9        | 9,157.4        | 9,030.7          | 9,053.8         | 9,064.8        |
| Building and Contracting  | 1,312.7        | 1,323.7          | 1,328.7         | 1,318.7        | 51.2           | 51.2             | 51.2            | 51.2           | 1,363.9        | 1,374.9          | 1,379.9         | 1,369.9        |
| Building and Civil Engineering Contracting                                    | 1,243.8        | 1,252.0          | 1,255.6         | 1,247.4        | 42.9           | 42.9             | 42.9            | 42.9           | 1,286.7        | 1,294.9          | 1,298.5         | 1,290.3        |
| Electric Wiring and Contracting   | 68.9           | 71.7             | 73.1            | 71.3           | 8.3            | 8.3              | 8.3             | 8.3            | 77.2           | 80.0             | 81.4            | 79.6           |
| Gas, Electricity and Water  | 338.1          | 335.6            | 336.4           | 336.4          | 40.3           | 41.0             | 40.9            | 41.0           | 378.4          | 376.6            | 377.5           | 377.3          |
| Gas   | 128.1          | 124.8            | 125.0           | 125.0          | 14.4           | 14.5             | 14.4            | 14.4           | 142.5          | 139.3            | 139.6           | 139.4          |
| Electricity   | 177.0          | 177.3            | 177.8           | 177.9          | 23.9           | 24.5             | 24.5            | 24.5           | 200.9          | 201.8            | 202.3           | 202.4          |
| Water   | 33.0           | 33.5             | 33.6            | 33.5           | 2.0            | 2.0              | 2.0             | 2.0            | 35.0           | 35.5             | 35.6            | 35.5           |
| Transport and Communication   | 200.2          | 205.2            | 203.2           | 201.9          | 53.6           | 55.2             | 54.9            | 54.7           | 253.8          | 260.4            | 258.1           | 256.6          |
| Tramway and Omnibus Service   | 19.3           | 21.6             | 20.7            | 18.9           | 2.3            | 2.6              | 2.4             | 2.3            | 21.6           | 24.2             | 23.1            | 21.2           |
| Other Road Passenger Transport  | 180.9          | 183.6            | 182.5           | 183.0          | 51.3           | 52.6             | 52.5            | 52.4           | 232.2          | 236.2            | 235.0           | 235.4          |
| Distributive Trades   | 1,149.0        | 1,153.3          | 1,149.2         | 1,150.5        | 1,228.9        | 1,234.8          | 1,231.9         | 1,247.1        | 2,377.9        | 2,388.1          | 2,381.1         | 2,397.6        |
| Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) | 119.4          | 118.5            | 119.0           | 119.8          | 35.5           | 36.7             | 36.9            | 37.0           | 154.9          | 155.2            | 155.9           | 156.8          |
| Other Industrial Materials and Machinery                                      | 74.4           | 73.7             | 73.6            | 73.9           | 29.1           | 28.5             | 29.0            | 29.0           | 103.5          | 102.2            | 102.3           | 102.9          |
| Food and Drink, Wholesale   | 128.1          | 128.3            | 127.5           | 127.2          | 61.4           | 60.3             | 60.8            | 61.8           | 189.5          | 188.6            | 189.0           | 189.0          |
| Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail  | 294.1          | 298.3            | 296.5           | 295.5          | 310.0          | 322.6            | 321.1           | 319.8          | 604.1          | 620.9            | 617.6           | 615.3          |
| Non-Food Goods, Wholesale   | 166.0          | 167.0            | 166.9           | 167.7          | 108.3          | 109.6            | 110.2           | 110.9          | 274.3          | 276.6            | 277.1           | 278.6          |
| Non-Food Goods, Retail  | 346.9          | 348.0            | 346.4           | 347.2          | 645.5          | 637.4            | 635.1           | 649.1          | 993.4          | 985.4            | 981.5           | 996.3          |
| Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers   | 20.1           | 19.5             | 19.3            | 19.2           | 38.1           | 39.7             | 39.1            | 39.5           | 58.2           | 59.2             | 58.4            | 58.7           |
| Miscellaneous Services  | 58.6           | 57.4             | 57.2            | 56.9           | 75.0           | 73.7             | 73.1            | 73.0           | 133.6          | 131.1            | 130.3           | 129.9          |
| Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.                                | 35.9           | 40.2             | 37.5            | 36.3           | 41.8           | 51.7             | 50.9            | 47.8           | 77.7           | 91.9             | 88.4            | 84.1           |
| Sport, Other Recreations and Betting  | 172.6          | 181.9            | 175.7           | 173.7          | 500.2          | 525.5            | 502.6           | 494.0          | 672.8          | 707.4            | 678.3           | 667.7          |
| Catering, Hotels, etc.  | 29.7           | 30.3             | 29.7            | 29.6           | 103.7          | 105.2            | 103.8           | 103.3          | 133.5          | 135.5            | 133.5           | 132.9          |
| Laundries   | 10.3           | 10.7             | 10.5            | 10.4           | 31.7           | 33.0             | 32.4            | 31.8           | 42.0           | 43.7             | 42.9            | 42.2           |
| Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.                                | 10.3           | 10.7             | 10.5            | 10.4           | 31.7           | 33.0             | 32.4            | 31.8           | 42.0           | 43.7             | 42.9            | 42.2           |



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Unemployment at 12th November, 1956

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 15th October and 12th November, 1956, were as follows:—

|                      | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | Total    |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|
| 15th October         | 154,074         | 6,007         | 87,957            | 6,035          | 254,073  |
| 12th November        | 162,071         | 5,446         | 91,486            | 5,575          | 264,578  |
| Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) | + 7,997         | - 561         | + 3,529           | - 460          | + 10,505 |

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 12th November represented 1.2 per cent. of the total number of employees. This was the same percentage as at 15th October.

An analysis of the figures for 12th November according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

|                   | Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals) |  |                                  |         | Temporarily Stopped | Total   |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
|                   | Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks  | Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks | Unemployed for more than 8 weeks | Total   |                     |         |
| Men 18 and over   | 43,377                                | 43,983   | 69,016                           | 156,376 | 5,695               | 162,071 |
| Boys under 18     | 3,214                                 | 1,473  | 642                              | 5,329   | 117                 | 5,446   |
| Women 18 and over | 24,335                                | 32,605   | 29,663                           | 86,603  | 5,483               | 91,486  |
| Girls under 18    | 2,767                                 | 1,698  | 737                              | 5,202   | 373                 | 5,575   |
| Total             | 73,693                                | 79,759   | 99,458                           | 252,910 | 11,668              | 264,578 |

The total of 264,578 includes 50,640 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 12th November, 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 15th October, 1956, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

| Region                   | Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals) |  |                                  |         | Temporarily Stopped | Total   |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
|                          | Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks  | Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks | Unemployed for more than 8 weeks | Total   |                     |         |
| Males                    |                                       |  |                                  |         |                     |         |
| London and South-Eastern | 11,105                                | 9,212  | 9,756                            | 30,073  | 392                 | 30,465  |
| Eastern                  | 2,244                                 | 2,254  | 3,031                            | 7,529   | 81                  | 7,610   |
| Southern                 | 2,242                                 | 2,315  | 2,555                            | 7,112   | 75                  | 7,187   |
| South-Western            | 2,885                                 | 3,537  | 4,286                            | 10,708  | 100                 | 10,808  |
| Midland                  | 3,887                                 | 3,083  | 4,302                            | 11,272  | 1,175               | 12,447  |
| North-Midland            | 1,974                                 | 1,338  | 2,167                            | 5,479   | 189                 | 5,668   |
| E. and W. Ridings        | 2,810                                 | 2,470  | 4,083                            | 9,363   | 594                 | 9,957   |
| North-Western            | 6,600                                 | 6,532  | 10,532                           | 23,664  | 1,010               | 24,674  |
| Northern                 | 2,949                                 | 3,481  | 6,193                            | 12,623  | 335                 | 12,958  |
| Scotland                 | 7,177                                 | 7,853  | 15,867                           | 30,897  | 1,307               | 32,204  |
| Wales                    | 2,718                                 | 3,381  | 6,886                            | 12,985  | 554                 | 13,539  |
| Great Britain            | 46,591                                | 45,456   | 69,658                           | 161,705 | 5,812               | 167,517 |
| Females                  |                                       |  |                                  |         |                     |         |
| London and South-Eastern | 6,734                                 | 7,075  | 2,438                            | 16,247  | 358                 | 16,605  |
| Eastern                  | 1,318                                 | 1,326  | 926                              | 3,570   | 70                  | 3,640   |
| Southern                 | 1,332                                 | 2,042  | 1,060                            | 4,434   | 51                  | 4,485   |
| South-Western            | 1,749                                 | 2,689  | 1,578                            | 6,016   | 144                 | 6,160   |
| Midland                  | 2,325                                 | 2,781  | 1,963                            | 7,069   | 1,242               | 8,311   |
| North-Midland            | 1,121                                 | 1,284  | 959                              | 3,364   | 321                 | 3,685   |
| E. and W. Ridings        | 1,284                                 | 1,480  | 1,344                            | 4,108   | 518                 | 4,626   |
| North-Western            | 4,164                                 | 5,148  | 4,868                            | 14,180  | 1,663               | 15,843  |
| Northern                 | 1,813                                 | 2,548  | 2,618                            | 6,979   | 247                 | 7,226   |
| Scotland                 | 3,828                                 | 5,529  | 8,747                            | 18,104  | 511                 | 18,615  |
| Wales                    | 1,434                                 | 2,401  | 3,299                            | 7,134   | 731                 | 7,865   |
| Great Britain            | 27,102                                | 34,303   | 29,800                           | 91,205  | 5,856               | 97,061  |
| Total                    |                                       |  |                                  |         |                     |         |
| London and South-Eastern | 17,839                                | 16,287   | 12,194                           | 46,320  | 750                 | 47,070  |
| Eastern                  | 3,562                                 | 3,580  | 3,957                            | 11,099  | 151                 | 11,250  |
| Southern                 | 3,574                                 | 4,357  | 3,615                            | 11,546  | 126                 | 11,672  |
| South-Western            | 4,634                                 | 6,226  | 5,864                            | 16,724  | 244                 | 16,968  |
| Midland                  | 6,212                                 | 5,864  | 6,265                            | 18,341  | 2,417               | 20,758  |
| North-Midland            | 3,095                                 | 2,622  | 3,126                            | 8,843   | 510                 | 9,353   |
| E. and W. Ridings        | 4,094                                 | 3,950  | 5,427                            | 13,471  | 1,112               | 14,583  |
| North-Western            | 10,764                                | 11,680   | 15,400                           | 37,844  | 2,673               | 40,517  |
| Northern                 | 4,762                                 | 6,029  | 8,811                            | 19,602  | 582                 | 20,184  |
| Scotland                 | 11,005                                | 13,382   | 24,614                           | 49,001  | 1,818               | 50,819  |
| Wales                    | 4,152                                 | 5,782  | 10,185                           | 20,119  | 1,285               | 21,404  |
| Great Britain            | 73,693                                | 79,759   | 99,458                           | 252,910 | 11,668              | 264,578 |

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th November, 1956, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

| Region                   | Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th November, 1956 |         |        | Percentage rate of unemployment* |         |       |
|--------------------------|--|---------|--------|----------------------------------|---------|-------|
|                          | Males  | Females | Total  | Males                            | Females | Total |
| London and South-Eastern | 30,465   | 16,605  | 47,070 | 0.9                              | 0.8     |       |

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 12th November, 1956, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 15th October, 1956.

| Regions and Principal Towns                             | Numbers of Persons on Registers at 12th November, 1956 |               |                   |                |                   | Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 15th October, 1956 |
|---|--|---------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|---|
|   | Men 18 and over  | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | Total 15 and over |   |
| London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County) | 29,477   | 988           | 15,909            | 696            | 47,070            | + 2,806   |
| Acton   | 113  | 5             | 43                | —              | 161               | + 8   |
| Brentford and Chiswick                                  | 89   | 3             | 70                | 2              | 164               | + 8   |
| Brighton and Hove                                       | 1,739  | 37            | 767               | 26             | 2,569             | + 264   |
| Chatham   | 303  | 35            | 295               | 12             | 645               | + 15  |
| Croydon   | 505  | 7             | 305               | 8              | 825               | + 14  |
| Dagenham  | 268  | 16            | 242               | 14             | 540               | + 36  |
| Ealing  | 221  | 7             | 106               | 7              | 341               | + 54  |
| East Ham  | 208  | 4             | 142               | 12             | 366               | + 4   |
| Enfield   | 174  | 7             | 165               | 6              | 352               | + 70  |
| Harlow and Wembley                                      | 378  | 30            | 273               | 15             | 696               | + 9   |
| Hayes and Uxbridge                                      | 56   | 14            | 36                | 2              | 108               | + 93  |
| Hendon  | 284  | 19            | 160               | 15             | 478               | + 32  |
| Hilford   | 334  | 9             | 78                | 4              | 425               | + 2   |
| Leyton and Walthamstow                                  | 618  | 22            | 243               | 14             | 897               | + 36  |
| Tottenham   | 492  | 19            | 410               | 23             | 944               | + 100   |
| West Ham  | 679  | 19            | 279               | 19             | 996               | + 11  |
| Willesden   | 331  | 26            | 282               | 7              | 646               | + 18  |
| Eastern   | 7,395  | 215           | 3,420             | 220            | 11,250            | + 1,058   |
| Bedford   | 81   | 5             | 107               | 2              | 195               | + 16  |
| Cambridge   | 106  | 4             | 54                | 2              | 166               | + 11  |
| Ipswich   | 407  | 14            | 121               | 19             | 561               | + 23  |
| Luton   | 134  | 2             | 64                | 4              | 204               | + 228   |
| Norwich   | 943  | 7             | 270               | 9              | 1,229             | + 108   |
| Southend-on-Sea   | 768  | 11            | 277               | 5              | 1,061             | + 5   |
| Watford   | 143  | 7             | 91                | 5              | 246               | + 368   |
| Southern  | 6,892  | 295           | 4,190             | 295            | 11,672            | + 1,188   |
| Bournemouth   | 824  | 18            | 484               | 23             | 1,349             | + 28  |
| Oxford  | 142  | 3             | 88                | 3              | 236               | + 58  |
| Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)                               | 1,059  | 42            | 714               | 19             | 1,834             | + 23  |
| Reading   | 237  | 19            | 174               | 8              | 438               | + 90  |
| Slough  | 167  | 5             | 97                | 2              | 271               | + 20  |
| Southampton   | 1,167  | 33            | 589               | 25             | 1,814             | + 30  |
| South-Western   | 10,447   | 361           | 5,712             | 448            | 16,968            | + 1,883   |
| Bristol (inc. Kingswood)                                | 1,730  | 45            | 681               | 33             | 2,489             | + 148   |
| Exeter  | 431  | 6             | 244               | 4              | 685               | + 26  |
| Gloucester  | 166  | 9             | 200               | 15             | 390               | + 30  |
| Plymouth  | 987  | 27            | 810               | 46             | 1,870             | + 81  |
| Swindon   | 110  | 9             | 154               | 20             | 293               | + 6   |
| Midland   | 12,168   | 279           | 8,016             | 295            | 20,758            | + 1,277   |
| Birmingham  | 4,249  | 120           | 2,328             | 82             | 6,787             | + 168   |
| Burton-on-Trent   | 97   | 1             | 65                | 2              | 164               | + 27  |
| Coventry  | 1,631  | 23            | 798               | 32             | 2,485             | + 1,080   |
| Oldbury   | 82   | 2             | 53                | —              | 137               | + 45  |
| Smethwick   | 145  | 9             | 85                | 9              | 248               | + 11  |
| Stoke-on-Trent  | 1,276  | 25            | 1,247             | 33             | 2,581             | + 100   |
| Walsall   | 455  | 13            | 280               | 10             | 758               | + 11  |
| West Bromwich   | 213  | 12            | 86                | 3              | 314               | + 16  |
| Wolverhampton   | 364  | 6             | 246               | 13             | 629               | + 70  |
| Worcester   | 193  | —             | 89                | 2              | 284               | + 95  |
| North-Midland   | 5,514  | 154           | 3,475             | 210            | 9,353             | + 522   |
| Chesterfield  | 153  | —             | 66                | 3              | 222               | + 32  |
| Derby   | 336  | 3             | 221               | 4              | 564               | + 33  |
| Grimsby   | 747  | 21            | 120               | 24             | 912               | + 78  |
| Leicester   | 523  | 11            | 264               | 9              | 807               | + 129   |
| Lincoln   | 649  | 6             | 83                | 8              | 746               | + 21  |
| Mansfield   | 146  | 5             | 70                | 6              | 227               | + 5   |
| Northampton   | 194  | 12            | 128               | 7              | 341               | + 9   |
| Nottingham  | 1,037  | 9             | 365               | 15             | 1,426             | + 107   |
| Peterborough  | 78   | —             | 120               | 11             | 209               | + 4   |
| Scunthorpe  | 59   | 7             | 397               | 16             | 479               | + 104   |
| East and West Ridings                                   | 9,719  | 238           | 4,301             | 325            | 14,583            | + 366   |
| Barnsley  | 276  | 16            | 87                | 22             | 401               | + 22  |
| Bradford  | 534  | 13            | 135               | 7              | 689               | + 31  |
| Dewsbury  | 128  | —             | 86                | 2              | 216               | + 8   |
| Doncaster   | 420  | 11            | 284               | 12             | 727               | + 112   |
| Halifax   | 113  | 5             | 106               | —              | 224               | + 41  |
| Huddersfield  | 286  | 2             | 79                | 2              | 369               | + 13  |
| Hull  | 2,188  | 38            | 530               | 16             | 2,772             | + 336   |
| Leeds   | 1,503  | 16            | 493               | 10             | 2,022             | + 19  |
| Rotherham   | 167  | 2             | 156               | 10             | 335               | + 23  |
| Sheffield   | 868  | 9             | 291               | 18             | 1,186             | + 72  |
| Wakefield   | 127  | 7             | 97                | 6              | 237               | + 26  |
| York  | 343  | 11            | 79                | 4              | 437               | + 60  |
| North-Western   | 23,834   | 840           | 15,238            | 605            | 40,517            | + 305   |
| Accrington  | 104  | —             | 141               | 6              | 246               | + 10  |
| Ashton-under-Lyne                                       | 191  | 3             | 123               | 8              | 325               | + 97  |
| Barrow  | 279  | 9             | 675               | 53             | 1,016             | + 7   |
| Birkenhead  | 593  | 41            | 741               | 14             | 1,389             | + 75  |
| Blackburn   | 304  | 6             | 288               | 7              | 605               | + 41  |
| Blackpool   | 1,212  | 36            | 672               | 19             | 1,939             | + 956   |
| Bolton  | 356  | 9             | 146               | 8              | 519               | + 215   |
| Burnley   | 327  | 4             | 367               | 5              | 703               | + 26  |
| Bury  | 117  | —             | 96                | 1              | 214               | + 42  |
| Crewe   | 184  | 5             | 117               | 5              | 308               | + 16  |
| Liverpool (inc. Bootle)                                 | 8,481  | 363           | 2,716             | 204            | 11,764            | + 145   |
| Manchester (inc. Strretford)                            | 3,031  | 86            | 1,042             | 32             | 4,191             | + 127   |
| Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton)                     | 481  | 15            | 337               | 16             | 849               | + 63  |
| Preston   | 288  | 12            | 312               | 10             | 622               | + 131   |
| Rochdale  | 171  | —             | 94                | 1              | 266               | + 79  |
| St. Helens  | 364  | 7             | 583               | 14             | 968               | + 3   |
| Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)                    | 685  | 15            | 226               | 5              | 931               | + 87  |
| Stockport   | 357  | 13            | 283               | 10             | 663               | + 46  |
| Wallasey  | 444  | 31            | 509               | 7              | 991               | + 38  |
| Warrington  | 365  | 7             | 335               | 6              | 713               | + 75  |
| Wigan   | 349  | 8             | 287               | 5              | 649               | + 34  |

| Regions and Principal Towns     | Numbers of Persons on Registers at 12th November, 1956 |               |                   |                |                   | Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 15th October, 1956 |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|---|
|                                 | Men 18 and over  | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | Total 15 and over |   |
| Northern                        | 12,548   | 410           | 6,796             | 430            | 20,184            | + 961   |
| Carlisle                        | 226  | 3             | 247               | 12             | 488               | + 50  |
| Darlington                      | 204  | 14            | 251               | 9              | 478               | + 16  |
| Gateshead                       | 583  | 14            | 372               | 10             | 979               | + 16  |
| Hartlepool                      | 386  | 8             | 303               | 10             | 707               | + 44  |
| Jarrow and Hebburn              | 205  | 8             | 314               | 8              | 535               | + 30  |
| Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) | 474  | 33            | 342               | 22             | 871               | + 31  |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne             | 1,805  | 45            | 923               | 32             | 2,805             | + 90  |
| South Shields                   | 974  | 15            | 169               | 15             | 1,173             | + 45  |
| Stockton-on-Tees                | 250  | 20            | 275               | 15             | 560               | + 68  |
| Sunderland                      | 1,360  | 34            | 658               | 56             | 2,108             | + 36  |
| Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay) | 147  | 1             | 58                | 2              | 208               | + 17  |
| Scotland                        | 30,915   | 1,289         | 17,397            | 1,218          | 50,819            | + 1,967   |
| Aberdeen                        | 1,867  | 47            | 603               | 18             | 2,535             | + 209   |
| Clydebank                       | 327  | 17            | 112               | 6              | 462               | + 97  |
| Dundee                          | 1,526  | 89            | 851               | 55             | 2,521             | + 73  |
| Edinburgh                       | 2,600  | 25            | 696               | 33             | 3,354             | + 151   |
| Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)       | 9,361  | 324           | 3,103             | 153            | 12,941            | + 18  |
| Greenock                        | 984  | 93            | 822               | 44             | 1,943             | + 67  |
| Motherwell and Wishaw           | 725  | 38            | 716               | 59             | 1,538             | + 71  |
| Paisley                         | 447  | 17            | 524               | 25             | 1,013             | + 60  |
| Wales                           | 13,162   | 377           | 7,032             | 833            | 21,404            | + 726   |
| Cardiff                         | 1,575  | 23            | 323               | 33             | 1,954             | + 155   |
| Merthyr Tydfil                  | 558  | 21            | 194               | 27             | 800               | + 28  |
| Newport                         | 395  | 4             | 121               | 25             | 545               | + 157   |
| Rhondda                         | 761  | 16            | 398               | 26             | 1,201             | + 42  |
| Swansea                         | 732  | 8             | 384               | 10             | 1,134             | + 76  |
| Northern Ireland                | 20,472   | 1,114         | 6,559             | 668            | 28,813            | + 3,504   |
| Belfast                         | 6,575  | 244           | 2,521             | 107            | 9,447             | + 37  |
| Londonderry                     | 2,070  | 119           | 517               | 73             | 2,779             | + 253   |

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.

|            | Great Britain                         |         |                     |         | Total     | United Kingdom: Total |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|-----------|-----------------------|
|            | Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals) |         | Temporarily Stopped |         |           |                       |
|            | Males                                 | Females | Males               | Females |           |                       |
| 1939       | 982,900                               | 315,000 | 137,200             | 78,500  | 1,513,600 | 1,589,800             |
| 1940       | 507,700                               | 295,200 | 100,600             | 59,200  | 962,700   | 1,034,700             |
| 1941       | 533,200                               | 139,200 | 29,300              | 28,100  | 349,800   | 391,500               |
| 1942       | 74,000                                | 43,200  | 3,200               | 2,800   | 123,200   | 139,300               |
| 1943       | 53,100                                | 26,900  | 800                 | 800     | 81,600    | 99,100                |
| 1944       | 50,700                                | 22,900  | 400                 | 500     | 74,500    | 89,600                |
| 1945       | 83,700                                | 52,100  | 600                 | 700     | 137,100   | 157,000               |
| 1946       | 257,500                               | 113,500 | 2,100               | 1,200   | 374,300   | 405,900               |
| 1947       | 239,000                               | 86,500  | 102,700             | 52,000  | 480,200   | 510,600               |
| 1948       | 227,500                               | 75,000  | 4,300               | 3,200   | 310,000   | 338,000               |
| 1949       | 223,200                               | 76,900  | 4,800               | 3,100   | 308,000   | 338,000               |
| 1950       | 215,000                               | 90,600  | 5,100               | 3,500   | 314,200   | 341,100               |
| 1951       | 153,400                               | 83,600  | 8,100               | 7,800   | 252,900   | 281,400               |
| 1952       | 196,100                               | 132,600 | 31,800              | 53,800  | 414,300   | 462,500               |
| 1953       | 204,300                               | 115,600 | 13,900              | 8,200   | 342,000   | 380,000               |
| 1954       | 176,500                               | 95,100  | 7,900               | 5,300   | 284,800   | 317,800               |
| 1955       | 137,400                               | 75,700  | 9,300               | 9,800   | 232,200   | 264,500               |
| 1956       |                                       |         |                     |         |           |                       |
| 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               |
| 13th Aug.  | 146,651                               | 72,238  | 35,052              | 12,600  | 266,541   | 292,998               |
| 17th Sept. | 145,044                               | 80,151  | 13,782              | 8,663   | 247,640   | 272,995               |
| 15th Oct.  | 151,339                               | 88,002  | 8,742               | 5,990   | 254,073   | 279,382               |
| 12th Nov.  | 161,705                               | 91,205  | 5,812               | 5,856   | 264,578   | 293,391               |

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1944

The

## Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

| Industry  | Great Britain                         |         |                     |         |         |         |         | United Kingdom (all classes) |         |         |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------|---------|---------|
|   | Wholly unemployed (including casuals) |         | Temporarily stopped |         | Total   |         |         | Males                        | Females | Total   |
|   | Males                                 | Females | Males               | Females | Males   | Females | Total   |                              |         |         |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur  | 341                                   | 270     | 85                  | 43      | 426     | 313     | 739     | 438                          | 321     | 759     |
| Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery  | 229                                   | 75      | 53                  | 29      | 282     | 104     | 386     | 290                          | 108     | 398     |
| Leather Goods   | 81                                    | 179     | 3                   | 7       | 84      | 186     | 270     | 88                           | 190     | 278     |
| Fur   | 31                                    | 16      | 29                  | 7       | 60      | 23      | 83      | 60                           | 23      | 83      |
| Clothing  | 1,572                                 | 3,293   | 483                 | 1,363   | 2,055   | 4,656   | 6,711   | 2,308                        | 5,739   | 8,047   |
| Tailoring   | 865                                   | 1,589   | 198                 | 914     | 1,063   | 2,503   | 3,566   | 1,132                        | 2,675   | 3,807   |
| Dressmaking   | 74                                    | 645     | 10                  | 182     | 84      | 827     | 911     | 88                           | 906     | 994     |
| Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.   | 35                                    | 400     | —                   | 34      | 35      | 434     | 469     | 58                           | 1,081   | 1,139   |
| Hats, Caps and Millinery  | 33                                    | 51      | 187                 | 141     | 220     | 192     | 412     | 220                          | 195     | 415     |
| Dress Industries not elsewhere specified  | 64                                    | 250     | 17                  | 14      | 81      | 264     | 345     | 103                          | 409     | 512     |
| Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)                               | 260                                   | 323     | 64                  | 77      | 324     | 400     | 724     | 412                          | 434     | 846     |
| Repair of Boots and Shoes   | 241                                   | 35      | 7                   | 1       | 248     | 36      | 284     | 295                          | 39      | 334     |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco   | 5,767                                 | 5,668   | 29                  | 163     | 5,796   | 5,831   | 11,627  | 6,516                        | 6,450   | 12,966  |
| Grain Milling   | 242                                   | 70      | —                   | —       | 242     | 70      | 312     | 287                          | 73      | 360     |
| Bread and Flour Confectionery   | 1,643                                 | 1,039   | 7                   | 8       | 1,650   | 1,047   | 2,697   | 1,866                        | 1,124   | 2,990   |
| Biscuits  | 270                                   | 571     | 1                   | 1       | 271     | 572     | 843     | 604                          | 278     | 882     |
| Meat and Meat Products  | 229                                   | 298     | 4                   | 1       | 233     | 299     | 532     | 312                          | 220     | 532     |
| Milk Products   | 418                                   | 254     | 1                   | 5       | 419     | 259     | 678     | 496                          | 336     | 832     |
| Sugar and Glucose   | 164                                   | 92      | 1                   | —       | 165     | 92      | 257     | 166                          | 93      | 259     |
| Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery  | 373                                   | 849     | 4                   | 37      | 377     | 886     | 1,263   | 397                          | 902     | 1,299   |
| Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables  | 453                                   | 1,103   | 2                   | 73      | 455     | 1,176   | 1,631   | 539                          | 1,327   | 1,866   |
| Food Industries not elsewhere specified   | 641                                   | 536     | 7                   | 26      | 648     | 562     | 1,210   | 680                          | 586     | 1,266   |
| Brewing and Malting   | 560                                   | 213     | —                   | —       | 560     | 213     | 773     | 590                          | 215     | 805     |
| Wholesale Bottling  | 169                                   | 161     | 2                   | —       | 171     | 163     | 334     | 167                          | 177     | 344     |
| Other Drink Industries  | 408                                   | 362     | 1                   | 9       | 409     | 371     | 780     | 476                          | 389     | 865     |
| Tobacco   | 197                                   | 120     | —                   | 1       | 197     | 121     | 318     | 221                          | 324     | 545     |
| Manufactures of Wood and Cork   | 2,455                                 | 638     | 333                 | 84      | 2,788   | 722     | 3,510   | 3,012                        | 741     | 3,753   |
| Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)   | 947                                   | 167     | 1                   | 1       | 948     | 168     | 1,116   | 1,022                        | 169     | 1,191   |
| Furniture and Upholstery  | 1,012                                 | 314     | 317                 | 80      | 1,329   | 394     | 1,723   | 1,438                        | 412     | 1,850   |
| Shop and Office Fitting   | 109                                   | 22      | —                   | —       | 109     | 22      | 131     | 117                          | 22      | 139     |
| Wooden Containers and Baskets   | 271                                   | 77      | 12                  | 1       | 283     | 78      | 361     | 310                          | 78      | 388     |
| Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures  | 116                                   | 58      | 3                   | 2       | 119     | 60      | 179     | 125                          | 60      | 185     |
| Paper and Printing  | 1,346                                 | 1,308   | 253                 | 200     | 1,599   | 1,508   | 3,107   | 1,656                        | 1,607   | 3,263   |
| Paper and Board   | 304                                   | 214     | 232                 | 31      | 536     | 245     | 781     | 542                          | 266     | 808     |
| Wallpaper   | 28                                    | 31      | —                   | 3       | 28      | 34      | 62      | 28                           | 34      | 62      |
| Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases                                      | 111                                   | 269     | —                   | 14      | 111     | 283     | 394     | 121                          | 312     | 433     |
| Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified                                     | 87                                    | 212     | 1                   | 4       | 88      | 216     | 304     | 88                           | 222     | 310     |
| Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals                                       | 306                                   | 67      | 4                   | —       | 310     | 67      | 377     | 336                          | 76      | 412     |
| Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.                                 | 510                                   | 515     | 16                  | 148     | 526     | 663     | 1,189   | 541                          | 697     | 1,238   |
| Other Manufacturing Industries  | 1,546                                 | 1,384   | 94                  | 76      | 1,640   | 1,460   | 3,100   | 1,759                        | 1,482   | 3,241   |
| Rubber  | 644                                   | 373     | 89                  | 56      | 733     | 431     | 1,164   | 767                          | 465     | 1,232   |
| Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.   | 103                                   | 68      | 1                   | 1       | 103     | 69      | 172     | 105                          | 70      | 175     |
| Brushes and Brooms  | 69                                    | 60      | —                   | —       | 69      | 60      | 129     | 75                           | 54      | 129     |
| Toys, Games and Sports Requisites   | 141                                   | 312     | 1                   | 10      | 142     | 322     | 464     | 149                          | 324     | 473     |
| Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods   | 30                                    | 69      | —                   | —       | 30      | 69      | 99      | 30                           | 69      | 99      |
| Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films  | 123                                   | 16      | 2                   | —       | 125     | 16      | 141     | 125                          | 16      | 141     |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries  | 436                                   | 484     | 1                   | 3       | 437     | 487     | 924     | 508                          | 493     | 1,001   |
| Building and Contracting  | 28,997                                | 300     | 72                  | 6       | 29,069  | 306     | 29,375  | 34,146                       | 340     | 34,486  |
| Building  | 19,460                                | 212     | 45                  | —       | 19,505  | 212     | 19,717  | 23,256                       | 237     | 23,493  |
| Electric Wiring and Contracting   | 657                                   | 34      | 6                   | —       | 663     | 34      | 705     | 792                          | 43      | 835     |
| Civil Engineering Contracting   | 8,880                                 | 54      | 19                  | —       | 8,899   | 54      | 8,953   | 10,998                       | 60      | 11,058  |
| Gas, Electricity and Water Supply   | 1,746                                 | 124     | 12                  | 1       | 1,758   | 125     | 1,883   | 1,931                        | 130     | 2,061   |
| Gas   | 864                                   | 54      | 4                   | —       | 868     | 54      | 922     | 927                          | 54      | 981     |
| Electricity   | 653                                   | 67      | 7                   | 1       | 660     | 68      | 728     | 758                          | 73      | 831     |
| Water   | 229                                   | 3       | —                   | —       | 230     | 3       | 233     | 246                          | 3       | 249     |
| Transport and Communication   | 17,550                                | 2,103   | 247                 | 31      | 17,797  | 2,134   | 19,931  | 19,490                       | 2,191   | 21,681  |
| Railways  | 2,370                                 | 210     | 3                   | 1       | 2,373   | 211     | 2,584   | 2,554                        | 218     | 2,772   |
| Tramway and Omnibus Service   | 1,474                                 | 22      | 7                   | —       | 1,481   | 22      | 1,503   | 1,481                        | 22      | 1,503   |
| Other Road Passenger Transport  | 383                                   | 14      | —                   | —       | 383     | 14      | 399     | 445                          | 15      | 460     |
| Goods Transport by Road   | 2,041                                 | 107     | 2                   | 1       | 2,043   | 108     | 2,151   | 2,199                        | 108     | 2,307   |
| Sea Transport   | 6,001                                 | 128     | 179                 | 4       | 6,180   | 132     | 6,312   | 6,567                        | 134     | 6,701   |
| Port, River and Canal Transport   | 1,499                                 | 20      | 16                  | —       | 1,515   | 20      | 1,535   | 1,963                        | 21      | 1,984   |
| Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service  | 555                                   | 15      | 5                   | 1       | 560     | 16      | 576     | 606                          | 16      | 622     |
| Air Transport   | 90                                    | 44      | —                   | —       | 90      | 44      | 135     | 93                           | 47      | 140     |
| Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication  | 2,268                                 | 577     | 13                  | 14      | 2,281   | 591     | 2,872   | 2,439                        | 620     | 3,059   |
| Other Transport and Communication   | 347                                   | 76      | 5                   | —       | 352     | 76      | 428     | 359                          | 78      | 437     |
| Storage   | 522                                   | 51      | 2                   | —       | 522     | 51      | 575     | 527                          | 54      | 581     |
| Distributive Trades   | 13,402                                | 12,133  | 64                  | 182     | 13,466  | 12,315  | 25,781  | 14,958                       | 13,186  | 28,144  |
| Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) | 1,780                                 | 209     | 17                  | 1       | 1,797   | 210     | 2,007   | 2,007                        | 225     | 2,232   |
| Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery   | 1,491                                 | 249     | 5                   | 5       | 1,496   | 254     | 1,750   | 1,722                        | 266     | 1,988   |
| Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink  | 1,482                                 | 501     | 3                   | 11      | 1,485   | 512     | 1,997   | 1,727                        | 270     | 2,297   |
| Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)                                       | 3,164                                 | 3,880   | 10                  | 79      | 3,174   | 3,959   | 7,133   | 3,594                        | 4,237   | 7,831   |
| Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods  | 1,565                                 | 674     | 8                   | 3       | 1,573   | 677     | 2,250   | 1,679                        | 727     | 2,406   |
| Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods   | 3,650                                 | 6,174   | 20                  | 79      | 3,670   | 6,253   | 9,923   | 3,945                        | 6,663   | 10,608  |
| Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers                                | 270                                   | 446     | 1                   | 4       | 271     | 450     | 721     | 284                          | 498     | 782     |
| Insurance, Banking and Finance  | 1,381                                 | 682     | 5                   | 5       | 1,386   | 687     | 2,073   | 1,491                        | 723     | 2,214   |
| Public Administration   | 12,907                                | 2,856   | 110                 | 26      | 13,017  | 2,882   | 15,899  | 14,212                       | 3,090   | 17,302  |
| National Government Service   | 4,749                                 | 1,523   | 5                   | 2       | 4,754   | 1,525   | 6,279   | 5,309                        | 1,637   | 6,946   |
| Local Government Service  | 8,158                                 | 1,333   | 105                 | 24      | 8,263   | 1,357   | 9,620   | 8,903                        | 1,453   | 10,356  |
| Professional Services   | 3,084                                 | 5,337   | 14                  | 31      | 3,098   | 5,368   | 8,466   | 3,279                        | 5,658   | 8,937   |
| Accountancy   | 133                                   | 85      | —                   | 1       | 133     | 86      | 219     | 137                          | 90      | 227     |
| Education   | 734                                   | 1,056   | 6                   | 7       | 740     | 1,063   | 1,803   | 784                          | 1,140   | 1,924   |
| Law   | 86                                    | 167     | —                   | —       | 86      | 167     | 253     | 91                           | 179     | 270     |
| Medical and Dental Services   | 1,256                                 | 3,572   | 3                   | 9       | 1,259   | 3,581   | 4,840   | 1,356                        | 3,760   | 5,116   |
| Religion  | 94                                    | 31      | —                   | —       | 94      | 31      | 126     | 105                          | 37      | 142     |
| Other Professional and Business Services  | 781                                   | 426     | 5                   | 13      | 786     | 439     | 1,225   | 806                          | 452     | 1,258   |
| Miscellaneous Services  | 17,054                                | 25,867  | 80                  | 276     | 17,134  | 26,143  | 43,277  | 18,167                       | 27,551  | 45,718  |
| Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.  | 2,947                                 | 1,731   | 12                  | 40      | 2,959   | 1,771   | 4,730   | 3,051                        | 1,822   | 4,873   |
| Sport, Other Recreations and Betting  | 2,244                                 | 652     | 19                  | 9       | 2,263   | 661     | 2,924   | 2,434                        | 674     | 3,108   |
| Catering, Hotels, etc.  | 9,098                                 | 16,645  | 24                  | 117     | 9,122   | 16,762  | 25,884  | 9,647                        | 17,358  | 27,005  |
| Laundries   | 451                                   | 1,373   | 1                   | 17      | 452     | 1,390   | 1,842   | 492                          | 1,521   | 2,013   |
| Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.  | 156                                   | 413     | 1                   | 4       | 157     | 417     | 574     | 175                          | 443     | 618     |
| Hairdressing and Manicure   | 153                                   | 230     | 3                   | 5       | 156     | 235     | 391     | 179                          | 262     | 441     |
| Private Domestic Service (Resident)   | 176                                   | 1,497   | —                   | 3       | 176     | 1,500   | 1,676   | 1,691                        | 1,876   | 3,567   |
| Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)   | 721                                   | 2,653   | 16                  | 73      | 737     | 2,726   | 3,463   | 814                          | 3,048   | 3,862   |
| Other Services  | 1,108                                 | 673     | 4                   | 8       | 1,112   | 681     | 1,793   | 1,190                        | 732     | 1,922   |
| Ex-Service Personnel Not Classified by Industry   | 2,200                                 | 219     | —                   | —       | 2,200   | 219     | 2,419   | 2,320                        | 231     | 2,551   |
| Other Persons not Classified by Industry  | 7,971                                 | 11,876  | —                   | —       | 7,971   | 11,876  | 19,847  | 8,902                        | 12,439  | 21,341  |
| GRAND TOTAL*  | 161,705                               | 91,205  | 5,812               | 5,856   | 167,517 | 97,061  | 264,578 | 189,103                      | 104,288 | 293,391 |

\* The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,117 males and 293 females in Great Britain and 3,711 males and 323 females in the United Kingdom).

## Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the four-week periods ended 17th October and 14th November, 1956, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

|                        | Four weeks ended 17th October, 1956 |                    | Four weeks ended 14th November, 1956 |                    | Total Number of Placings, 15th Dec., 1955, to 14th Nov., 1956 (48 weeks) |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
|                        | Placings                            | Vacancies Unfilled | Placings                             | Vacancies Unfilled |  |
| Men aged 18 and over   | 84,674                              | 134,340            | 80,539                               | 124,154            | 1,198,552  |
| Boys under 18          | 12,710                              | 42,853             | 10,129                               | 43,601             | 193,524  |
| Women aged 18 and over | 54,020                              | 83,638             | 49,403                               | 75,843             | 644,545  |
| Girls under 18         | 11,761                              | 57,335             | 9,719                                | 56,740             | 189,843  |
| Total                  | 163,165                             | 318,166            | 149,790                              | 300,338            | 2,226,464  |

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

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## Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the five-week period ended 29th September, 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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 5 weeks\* ended 29th September, 1956

| Industry   | Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period |      |      | Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period |      |      |
|--|---|------|------|---|------|------|
|  | M.  | F.   | T.   | M.  | F.   | T.   |
| Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal | 3.3   | 4.4  | 3.6  | 3.7   | 4.4  | 3.9  |
| Bricks and Fireclay Goods                                      | 3.1   | 3.2  | 3.1  | 3.7   | 4.4  | 3.8  |
| China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)                 | 3.1   | 4.5  | 3.9  | 3.0   | 4.3  | 3.7  |
| Glass (other than Containers)                                  | 2.9   | 4.5  | 3.3  | 2.9   | 3.6  | 3.1  |
| Glass Containers   | 4.5   | 5.8  | 4.7  | 5.0   | 5.8  | 5.2  |
| Cement   | 1.8   | 2.1  | 1.8  | 1.9   | 1.6  | 1.9  |
| Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures                    | 3.9   | 4.0  | 3.9  | 4.3   | 5.1  | 4.4  |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades                                    | 2.4   | 4.2  | 2.9  | 2.3   | 4.1  | 2.8  |
| Coke Ovens and By-Product Works                                | 1.8   | 4.0  | 1.8  | 2.0   | 1.4  | 1.9  |
| Chemicals and Dyes   | 2.6   | 4.2  | 2.9  | 2.3   | 3.5  | 2.5  |
| Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.                              | 2.9   | 4.8  | 3.9  | 3.1   | 5.3  | 4.3  |
| Explosives and Fireworks                                       | 1.5   | 2.2  | 1.8  | 2.0   | 2.8  | 2.3  |
| Paint and Varnish  | 2.9   | 3.9  | 3.2  | 3.2   | 4.6  | 3.6  |
| Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.                                  | 2.0   | 4.9  | 3.1  | 2.1   | 4.3  | 2.9  |
| Mineral Oil Refining   | 2.0   | 3.5  | 2.2  | 1.4   | 2.2  | 1.5  |
| Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.                                | 2.8   | 5.2  | 3.3  | 2.6   | 4.3  | 2.9  |
| Metal Manufacture  | 2.7   | 3.4  | 2.8  | 2.3   | 3.6  | 2.5  |
| Blast Furnaces   | 2.3   | 1.2  | 2.3  | 2.1   | 1.8  | 2.1  |
| Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.                          | 2.6   | 2.5  | 2.6  | 2.0   | 2.5  | 2.1  |
| Iron Foundries   | 3.1   | 3.7  | 3.1  | 3.1   | 3.5  | 3.1  |
| Tinplate Manufacture   | 3.7   | 4.1  | 3.8  | 1.7   | 3.2  | 1.9  |
| Steel Sheet Manufacture  | 1.8   | 2.0  | 1.8  | 1.5   | 2.2  | 1.6  |
| Iron and Steel Tubes   | 3.0   | 2.7  | 2.9  | 2.2   | 2.4  | 2.2  |
| Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.                              | 2.8   | 4.2  | 3.1  | 2.5   | 5.1  | 3.0  |
| Engineering and Electrical Goods                               | 2.9   | 5.1  | 3.4  | 2.6   | 4.1  | 2.9  |
| Marine Engineering   | 1.8   | 1.8  | 2.7  | 2.7   | 1.5  | 2.6  |
| Agricultural Machinery   | 2.4   | 3.5  | 2.5  | 3.1   | 4.4  | 3.2  |
| Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant                                  | 3.2   | 3.8  | 3.2  | 2.6   | 2.9  | 2.6  |
| Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools                       | 2.6   | 3.6  | 2.7  | 2.2   | 3.6  | 2.4  |
| Stationary Engines   | 2.9   | 3.7  | 3.0  | 2.3   | 2.7  | 2.3  |
| Textile Machinery and Accessories                              | 2.0   | 2.8  | 2.1  | 2.8   | 3.6  | 2.9  |
| Ordnance and Small Arms  | 1.9   | 1.9  | 1.9  | 1.7   | 3.2  | 2.0  |
| Constructional Engineering                                     | 3.4   | 2.6  | 3.3  | 2.6   | 3.3  | 3.3  |
| Other Non-Electrical Engineering                               | 2.8   | 4.1  | 3.0  | 2.5   | 3.9  | 2.8  |
| Electrical Machinery   | 3.2   | 3.5  | 3.2  | 2.1   | 3.2  | 2.4  |
| Electrical Wires and Cables                                    | 3.0   | 3.5  | 3.2  | 2.8   | 3.3  | 3.0  |
| Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus                              | 2.9   | 4.4  | 3.5  | 2.2   | 3.6  | 2.7  |
| Wireless Apparatus   | 4.7   | 11.2 | 7.5  | 3.3   | 5.5  | 4.3  |
| Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps                             | 4.0   | 4.7  | 4.4  | 2.6   | 4.3  | 3.5  |
| Batteries and Accumulators                                     | 2.4   | 8.6  | 5.2  | 2.6   | 7.3  | 4.7  |
| Other Electrical Goods   | 3.1   | 5.5  | 4.1  | 2.8   | 4.6  | 3.5  |
| Vehicles   | 2.2   | 3.6  | 2.4  | 2.5   | 3.9  | 2.7  |
| Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.                            | 1.6   | 2.6  | 1.7  | 2.8   | 3.6  | 2.9  |
| Motor Repairs and Garages                                      | 2.3   | 4.0  | 2.6  | 2.4   | 3.9  | 2.6  |
| Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft                             | 3.0   | 3.9  | 3.1  | 2.0   | 3.0  | 2.1  |
| Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories          | 2.5   | 4.0  | 2.8  | 3.9   | 5.4  | 4.2  |
| Locomotive Manufacture   | 1.7   | 3.5  | 1.8  | 1.6   | 2.5  | 1.7  |
| Railway Carriages and Wagons                                   | 1.7   | 3.0  | 1.7  | 1.4   | 2.3  | 1.4  |
| Carts, Perambulators, etc.                                     | 4.1   | 6.0  | 4.9  | 4.0   | 4.8  | 4.3  |
| Metal Goods not elsewhere specified                            | 3.2   | 4.6  | 3.7  | 3.2   | 4.5  | 3.6  |
| Tools and Cutlery  | 2.4   | 4.7  | 3.3  | 2.6   | 4.9  | 3.5  |
| Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.                               | 2.7   | 3.5  | 3.1  | 2.7   | 3.9  | 3.2  |
| Iron and Steel Forgings  | 2.5   | 2.8  | 2.5  | 2.6   | 3.4  | 2.7  |
| Wire and Wire Manufactures                                     | 2.5   | 3.7  | 2.8  | 2.9   | 3.8  | 3.1  |
| Hollow-ware  | 4.4   | 6.5  | 5.5  | 3.9   | 5.5  | 4.7  |
| Brass Manufactures   | 3.1   | 3.9  | 3.4  | 3.0   | 3.6  | 3.2  |
| Other Metal Industries   | 3.4   | 4.5  | 3.8  | 3.4   | 4.4  | 3.8  |
| Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.                         | 2.5   | 4.2  | 3.1  | 2.6   | 4.3  | 3.2  |
| Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments                        | 2.6   | 4.5  | 3.2  | 2.6   | 4.7  | 3.3  |
| Watches and Clocks   | 1.5   | 1.8  | 1.7  | 3.1   | 3.7  | 3.4  |
| Jewellery, Plate, etc.   | 2.4   | 5.1  | 3.6  | 2.2   | 3.9  | 3.0  |
| Musical Instruments  | 3.6   | 4.4  | 3.7  | 2.8   | 2.2  | 2.7  |
| Textiles   | 3.2   | 4.4  | 3.9  | 3.2   | 4.0  | 3.7  |
| Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.                                | 3.9   | 4.6  | 4.4  | 4.2   | 4.1  | 4.1  |
| Cotton Weaving, etc.   | 2.5   | 3.0  | 2.8  | 3.1   | 3.5  | 3.4  |
| Woolen and Worsted   | 4.1   | 5.7  | 5.0  | 3.9   | 4.9  | 4.4  |
| Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production                                 | 1.7   | 2.9  | 2.0  | 1.9   | 4.0  | 2.4  |
| Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk                           | 2.6   | 2.8  | 2.7  | 3.1   | 3.6  | 3.4  |
| Linen and Soft Hemp  | 2.7   | 5.4  | 4.4  | 4.4   | 4.9  | 4.7  |
| Jute   | 4.8   | 6.5  | 5.7  | 4.8   | 5.2  | 5.0  |
| Rope, Twine and Net  | 3.4   | 5.3  | 4.5  | 5.6   | 4.7  | 5.0  |
| Hosiery  | 2.2   | 3.8  | 3.4  | 2.2   | 3.1  | 2.9  |
| Lace   | 1.7   | 3.0  | 2.4  | 2.0   | 2.7  | 2.4  |
| Carpets  | 3.3   | 3.7  | 3.4  | 1.9   | 2.7  | 2.3  |
| Narrow Fabrics   | 2.3   | 4.4  | 3.8  | 1.8   | 3.5  | 3.0  |
| Made-up Textiles   | 3.4   | 6.3  | 5.5  | 5.0   | 5.7  | 5.5  |
| Textile Finishing, etc.  | 2.7   | 4.2  | 3.1  | 2.3   | 3.2  | 2.6  |
| Other Textile Industries                                       | 4.7   | 5.0  | 4.8  | 4.5   | 4.8  | 4.6  |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur                                 | 2.7   | 5.0  | 3.6  | 2.9   | 4.1  | 3.3  |
| Leather Tanning and Dressing                                   | 2.5   | 3.7  | 2.7  | 2.8   | 4.0  | 3.0  |
| Leather Goods  | 3.8   | 5.7  | 5.2  | 3.0   | 4.3  | 3.9  |
| Fur  | 2.3   | 4.5  | 3.3  | 3.5   | 3.3  | 3.4  |
| Clothing   | 2.6   | 4.2  | 3.8  | 2.4   | 3.9  | 3.5  |
| Tailoring  | 3.1   | 4.6  | 4.2  | 2.8   | 3.9  | 3.6  |
| Dressmaking  | 3.8   | 4.4  | 4.3  | 3.7   | 4.6  | 4.5  |
| Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.                              | 2.8   | 4.3  | 4.2  | 3.2   | 4.2  | 4.1  |
| Hats, Caps and Millinery                                       | 2.4   | 3.4  | 3.0  | 2.4   | 2.6  | 2.6  |
| Other Dress Industries   | 2.4   | 3.6  | 3.4  | 2.2   | 4.3  | 3.9  |
| Manufacture of Boots and Shoes                                 | 2.2   | 3.4  | 2.8  | 1.9   | 2.7  | 2.3  |
| Repair of Boots and Shoes                                      | 2.6   | 4.2  | 3.0  | 2.3   | 4.1  | 2.7  |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco  | 4.2   | 9.8  | 6.6  | 4.7   | 7.1  | 5.7  |
| Grain Milling  | 3.5   | 6.0  | 4.0  | 3.2   | 4.8  | 3.5  |
| Bread and Flour Confectionery                                  | 4.3   | 6.5  | 5.2  | 5.4   | 5.9  | 5.6  |
| Biscuits   | 5.4   | 14.0 | 11.2 | 4.8   | 6.6  | 6.0  |
| Meat and Meat Products   | 4.5   | 9.2  | 6.5  | 4.7   | 6.2  | 5.3  |
| Milk Products  | 2.5   | 4.6  | 3.1  | 5.1   | 7.4  | 5.7  |
| Sugar and Glucose  | 14.0  | 10.6 | 13.2 | 2.7   | 6.4  | 3.5  |
| Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.   | 5.8   | 16.0 | 12.2 | 4.2   | 7.2  | 6.0  |
| Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables                             | 5.0   | 11.4 | 9.1  | 10.0  | 10.8 | 10.5 |
| Other Food Industries  | 3.6   | 7.7  | 5.2  | 3.6   | 9.1  | 5.7  |
| Brewing and Malting  | 2.9   | 4.5  | 3.2  | 3.7   | 5.6  | 4.1  |
| Wholesale Bottling   | 4.1   | 6.1  | 4.9  | 5.2   | 5.7  | 5.4  |
| Other Drink Industries   | 3.6   | 3.7  | 3.7  | 6.9   | 9.6  | 7.9  |
| Tobacco  | 1.5   | 3.7  | 2.7  | 2.6   | 3.5  | 3.1  |
| Manufactures of Wood and Cork                                  | 3.7   | 5.6  | 4.1  | 3.2   | 4.3  | 3.4  |
| Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)                                      | 3.2   | 4.7  | 3.3  | 3.6   | 4.6  | 3.7  |
| Furniture and Upholstery                                       | 4.3   | 6.2  | 4.8  | 2.5   | 4.0  | 2.9  |
| Shop and Office Fitting  | 4.6   | 4.6  | 4.6  | 3.1   | 4.8  | 3.3  |
| Wooden Containers and Baskets                                  | 3.4   | 5.6  | 4.0  | 4.2   | 5.2  | 4.5  |
| Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures                       | 3.0   | 4.7  | 3.5  | 3.2   | 4.6  | 3.6  |
| Paper and Printing   | 2.0   | 3.8  | 2.6  | 1.8   | 3.7  | 2.4  |
| Paper and Board  | 2.3   | 3.1  | 2.5  | 2.0   | 3.1  | 2.2  |
| Wallpaper  | 3.2   | 5.3  | 3.8  | 3.0   | 6.9  | 4.2  |
| Cardboard Boxes, etc.  | 3.8   | 6.3  | 5.3  | 3.6   | 5.8  | 4.9  |
| Other Manufactures of Paper                                    | 3.4   | 4.7  | 4.2  | 3.6   | 4.9  | 4.2  |
| Printing of Newspapers, etc.                                   | 1.1   | 2.9  | 1.4  | 1.2   | 2.7  | 1.5  |
| Other Printing, etc.   | 1.9   | 3.0  | 2.3  | 1.5   | 2.7  | 2.0  |
| Other Manufacturing Industries                                 | 3.3   | 6.4  | 4.6  | 3.4   | 5.2  | 4.1  |
| Rubber   | 3.0   | 4.6  | 3.5  | 3.3   | 4.4  | 3.6  |
| Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.                                  | 3.4   | 4.4  | 3.6  | 2.9   | 2.9  | 2.9  |
| Brushes and Brooms   | 2.2   | 4.9  | 3.6  | 2.0   | 4.6  | 3.3  |
| Toys, Games and Sports Requisites                              | 4.3   | 11.8 | 9.0  | 3.5   | 6.6  | 5.5  |
| Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods                                | 4.7   | 7.4  | 6.3  | 3.7   | 6.7  | 5.5  |
| Production of Cinematograph Films                              | 3.0   | 3.7  | 3.1  | 3.6   | 2.9  | 3.5  |
| Other Manufacturing Industries                                 | 3.8   | 5.9  | 4.8  | 4.1   | 5.6  | 4.8  |
| All the above Industries                                       | 2.9   | 5.2  | 3.6  | 2.8   | 4.4  | 3.3  |

\* The figures for August, which appeared in the November issue of this GAZETTE, related to a four-week period.

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in October

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 27th October was 702,000, compared with 703,000 for the five weeks ended 29th September and 699,200 for the four weeks ended 29th October, 1955. The total numbers who were effectively employed\* were 633,000 in October, 610,000 in September, 1956, and 629,800 in October, 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 October, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with September, 1956, and October, 1955. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

| Division‡                                   | Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 27th October, 1956 | Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for |                                  |
|---|---|--|----------------------------------|
|   |   | 5 weeks ended 29th September, 1956                         | 4 weeks ended 29th October, 1955 |
| Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) .. | 47,400  | - 100  | + 400                            |
| Durham ..                                   | 101,900   | - 100  | + 100                            |
| North Eastern ..                            | 136,600   | - 500  | - 1,600                          |
| North Western ..                            | 58,400  | - 300  | ...                              |
| East Midlands ..                            | 102,300   | ...  | + 700                            |
| West Midlands ..                            | 57,700  | + 100  | + 1,100                          |
| South Western ..                            | 105,500   | - 100  | + 100                            |
| South Eastern ..                            | 7,200   | ...  | + 400                            |
| England and Wales ..                        | 617,000   | - 1,000  | + 1,200                          |
| Scotland ..                                 | 85,000  | ...  | + 1,600                          |
| Great Britain ..                            | 702,000   | - 1,000  | + 2,800                          |

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of October, about 4,310 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,330; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,020. During the five weeks of September there was a net increase of 110.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.89 in both October and September, 1956, and 4.96 in October, 1955. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.40, 5.40 and 5.46.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in October, and in September, 1956, and October, 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)

|                    | October, 1956 | September, 1956 | October, 1955 |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Coal-face Workers: |               |                 |               |
| Voluntary ..       | 5.22          | 5.62            | 5.36          |
| Involuntary ..     | 9.83          | 9.42            | 9.91          |
| All workers:       |               |                 |               |
| Voluntary ..       | 3.95          | 4.39            | 4.08          |
| Involuntary ..     | 8.77          | 8.43            | 8.83          |

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.34 tons in October, compared with 3.26 tons in the previous month and 3.33 tons in October, 1955.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.24 tons in October; for September, 1956, and October, 1955, the figures were 1.21 and 1.25 tons, respectively.

\* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 6,000.

† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

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

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 20th November, 1956, and the corresponding figures for 16th October, 1956, and 22nd November, 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.

## 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 November was 120, compared with 98 in the previous month and 115 in November, 1955. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 9 fatal accidents were reported in November, compared with 6 in the previous month and 10 in November, 1955. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for November, 1956.

| Mines and Quarries*   | WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937 |
|---|---|
| Under Coal Mines Act :  |   |
| Underground .. .. . 25  | Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships .. . 5                        |
| Surface .. .. . 5   | Building Operations .. 17                                     |
| Quarries .. .. . 5  | Works of Engineering Construction .. . 4                      |
| Metalliferous Mines .. .. .   | Warehouses .. .. . 2  |
| TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 30  | TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. 67                                    |
| Factories   |   |
| Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass .. . 2   |   |
| Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. 4   |   |
| Metal Extracting and Refining .. .. .   | Railway Service   |
| Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) .. .. . 6     | Brakesmen, Goods Guards ..                                    |
| Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. .. . 2                        | Engine Drivers, Motor-men .. .. . 1                           |
| Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture .. 4 | Firemen .. .. .   |
| Shipbuilding .. .. . 6  | Guards (Passenger) .. . 1                                     |
| Other Metal Trades .. . 2   | Labourers .. .. .   |
| Cotton .. .. .  | Mechanics .. .. .   |
| Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 1   | Permanent Way Men .. . 6                                      |
| Other Textile Manufacture 2   | Porters .. .. . 3   |
| Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing .. .. .  | Shunters .. .. . 3  |
| Tanning, Currying, etc. . . . .   | Other Grades .. .. . 7  |
| Food and Drink .. . 3   | Contractors' Servants .. . 2                                  |
| General Woodwork and Furniture .. .. .  | TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 23                                     |
| Paper, Printing, etc. .. . 1  | Total (excluding Seamen) 120                                  |
| Rubber Trades .. .. . 1   |   |
| Gas Works .. .. . 1   | Seamen  |
| Electrical Stations .. . 3  | Trading Vessels .. .. . 9                                     |
| Other Industries .. . 1   | Fishing Vessels .. .. .                                       |
|   | TOTAL, SEAMEN .. . 9  |
|   | Total (including Seamen) 129                                  |

## Industrial Diseases

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

| I. Cases                               | I. Cases—continued                              |
|--|---|
| <b>Lead Poisoning</b>                  | <b>Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)</b> |
| Operatives engaged in :                | Pitch and Tar .. .. . 11                        |
| Printing .. .. .                       | Mineral Oil .. .. . 7                           |
| Other contact with Molten Lead .. .. . | TOTAL .. .. . 18                                |
| Paint and Colour Works .. .. .         | <b>Chrome Ulceration</b>                        |
| Other Industries .. . 3                | Manuf. of Bichromates .. . 3                    |
| Painting of Buildings .. . 1           | Chromium Plating .. . 4                         |
| TOTAL .. .. . 4                        | TOTAL .. .. . 7                                 |
| <b>Aniline Poisoning</b> .. . 1        | Total, Cases .. .. . 31                         |
| <b>Compressed Air Illness</b> .. . 1   |   |
|  | <b>II. Deaths</b>                               |
| <b>Anthrax</b>                         | <b>Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)</b> |
| Hides and Skins .. .. .                | Mineral Oil .. .. . 1                           |
| Other Industries .. .. .               | TOTAL .. .. . 1                                 |
| TOTAL .. .. .                          |   |

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 24th November, 1956.

## Work of Appointments Services

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

### Technical and Scientific Register

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

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 12th November was 3,432; this figure included 2,585 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 847 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 16th October and 12th November (4 weeks) are shown below.

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Vacancies outstanding at 16th October .. .. . | 4,761 |
| notified during period .. .. .                | 523   |
| filled during period .. .. .                  | 132   |
| cancelled or withdrawn .. .. .                | 488   |
| unfilled at 12th November .. .. .             | 4,664 |

### Appointments Register

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 12th November was 13,307\*, consisting of 12,129 men and 1,178 women. The registrants included 5,044 men and 582 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 7,085 men and 596 women were, at the time of their registration, in employment but requiring other posts; in the majority of cases the employment was of a temporary nature or was unsuitable having regard to their qualifications and experience or the personal circumstances of the registrant.

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

| Appointments Office | Wholly Unemployed |       | In Employment |       | Total  |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------|---------------|-------|--------|
|                     | Men               | Women | Men           | Women |        |
| London .. .. .      | 3,769             | 447   | 4,318         | 440   | 8,974  |
| Northern .. .. .    | 913               | 95    | 2,029         | 100   | 3,137  |
| Scottish .. .. .    | 362               | 40    | 738           | 56    | 1,196  |
| Total .. .. .       | 5,044             | 582   | 7,085         | 596   | 13,307 |

During the period 16th October to 12th November, 1956, there were new registrations by 1,140 men and 208 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,192 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 16th October and 12th November.

|   |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|
| Vacancies outstanding at 16th October .. .. . | Men†  | Women |
| notified during period .. .. .                | 1,630 | 180   |
| cancelled or withdrawn during period .. .. .  | 452   | 61    |
| filled during period .. .. .                  | 363   | 43    |
| unfilled at 12th November .. .. .             | 173   | 34    |
|   | 1,546 | 164   |

\* These figures include 1,710 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit but exclude 91 persons registered for overseas employment only. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

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

## WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

Contents of this Section

|   | Page |                                     | Page |
|---|------|-------------------------------------|------|
| Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour .. .. . | 459  | U.K. Index of Retail Prices .. .. . | 465  |
| Index of Rates of Wages .. .. .                       | 463  | Retail Prices Overseas .. .. .      | 465  |
| Industrial Disputes .. .. .                           | 464  |                                     |      |

## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in November

In the industries covered by the Departments' statistics,\* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during November resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £154,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 586,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the wool textile industry in Yorkshire, non-skilled workers paid on miscellaneous "M" rates in many Government industrial establishments, operating and maintenance staff employed by company-owned motor omnibus undertakings and by municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings, and workers employed in biscuit manufacture. Others receiving increases included certain domestic and ancillary workers in hospitals and allied institutions, fire services personnel and workers employed in carpet manufacture.

In the wool textile industry in Yorkshire an increase of 6 per cent. in the weekly rates provided minimum increases of 7s. 8d. for adult male workers and 5s. 1d. for adult female workers. Non-skilled workers paid on miscellaneous "M" rates in many Government industrial establishments received increases in the minimum adult rates of 5s. or 4s. a week, according to district, for men and 4s. 2d. or 3s. 4d. for women; these increases were authorised in November and had retrospective effect to the beginning of October. There were increases of 5s. a week for drivers, conductors and maintenance staff employed by company-owned motor omnibus undertakings. Rates payable to skilled maintenance craftsmen employed by municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings were increased by 2d. an hour, and drivers, conductors and other garage and depot staff in these undertakings received increases of 5s. a week. In biscuit manufacture the minimum weekly rates for adult operatives were increased by 7s. for men and 6s. for women.

The regrouping of a number of occupations and certain other revisions affecting the pay scale of domestic and ancillary grades of workers in hospitals and allied institutions in Great Britain resulted in increases ranging from 2s. to 8s. a week for the workers concerned. Whole-time officers and other ranks, male and female, of fire brigades in Great Britain received increases up to £73 per annum for salaried staff, and ranging from 3s. to 28s. a week for other personnel. In carpet manufacture the percentage of basic earnings calculated as cost-of-living bonus was increased by 2½ per cent.

Of the total increase of £154,000, about £81,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £50,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and work-

people or their representatives; about £18,000 resulted from arbitration awards; about £5,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; and the remainder was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts.

#### Changes in January–November, 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 eleven completed months of 1956, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

| Industry Group   | Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases† | Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages £ |
|--|---|---|
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing .. .. .                                 | 792,500   | 466,500   |
| Mining and Quarrying .. .. .   | 433,500   | 288,100   |
| Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal .. .. . | 218,000   | 79,300  |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades .. .. .                                    | 226,000   | 113,000   |
| Metal Manufacture .. .. .  | 220,000   | 121,700   |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Vehicles .. .. .        | 2,645,500   | 1,387,600   |
| Metal Goods not elsewhere specified .. .. .                            |   |   |
| Textiles .. .. .   | 738,000   | 220,200   |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. .. .                                 | 50,500  | 24,700  |
| Clothing .. .. .   | 486,500   | 275,500   |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .  | 478,000   | 200,000   |
| Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. .. .                                  | 188,000   | 74,000  |
| Paper and Printing .. .. .   | 327,000   | 376,600   |
| Other Manufacturing Industries .. .. .                                 | 54,000  | 24,000  |
| Building and Contracting .. .. .                                       | 1,244,000   | 786,500   |
| Gas, Electricity and Water .. .. .                                     | 241,000   | 173,600   |
| Transport and Communication .. .. .                                    | 1,191,500   | 549,500   |
| Distributive Trades .. .. .  | 1,274,000   | 581,300   |
| Public Administration .. .. .  | 952,500   | 529,000   |
| Miscellaneous Services .. .. .   | 654,500   | 221,300   |
| Total .. .. .  | 12,415,000  | 6,492,400   |

In the corresponding months of 1955 there was a net increase of £4,898,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 11,547,000 workpeople.

### HOURS OF LABOUR

For drivers and assistants 16 years of age and over employed on mechanically or electrically propelled vehicles in goods transport by road in certain areas in Northern Ireland, normal weekly working hours were reduced from 46 to 44.

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

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

| Industry                      | District (see also Note at beginning of Table) | Date from which Change took effect                  | Classes of Workpeople              | Particulars of Change  |
|-------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|--|
| Mining and Quarrying          | Cumberland (8)                                 | 26 Nov.   | Iron-ore miners .. .. .            | Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d. a shift (8s. 1d. to 8s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (4s. 0½d. to 4s. 1d.) for boys.‡  |
|                               | West Cumberland (9)                            | do.   | Limestone quarrymen .. .. .        | Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d. a shift (8s. 2d. to 8s. 3d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (4s. 1d. to 4s. 1½d.) for boys.‡  |
| Chemicals, etc., Manufacture  | Great Britain (36)                             | First full pay week beginning on or after 1 Nov.    | Skilled maintenance engineers      | Differential for workers on continuous night work increased by 4d. an hour (8d. to 1s.).‡  |
| Gelatine and Glue Manufacture | Great Britain                                  | Beginning of first full pay period following 9 Nov. | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Increases of 1d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of ½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportionate amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men—day labourers 3s. 4½d. an hour, shift workers, 3-shift system 3s. 8½d., 2-shift system 3s. 7½d.; women on men's work, for first month 2s. 5½d., thereafter 2s. 7½d., or, if carrying out men's work in full without assistance or supervision, the full adult male rate; women 21 and over on women's work 2s. 5½d.; youths and boys 1s. 5½d. at 15, rising to 3s. 1½d. at 20; girls 1s. 4½d. to 2s. 3½d. Rates for London (within a 15-miles radius of Charing Cross) are 1d. an hour higher for adult male workers, and ½d. an hour higher for all other workers. |

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

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

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

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

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

¶ This change does not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

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

| Industry                                   | District (see also Note at beginning of Table)           | Date from which Change took effect                  | Classes of Workpeople   | Particulars of Change   |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| Match Manufacture                          | Great Britain (40)                                       | Beginning of pay week following 16 Oct.*            | Men, youths, boys, women and girls  | Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum rates for male workers 19 years and over and for female workers 18 and over, and of 1½d. or 1¼d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 20 and over—London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 3s. 6d. an hour, other districts 3s. 5d., youths and boys 1s. 9½d. or 1s. 8½d. at 15, rising to 3s. 1d. or 3s. at 19 and under 20; women 18 and over 2s. 6d. or 2s. 5d., girls 1s. 7½d. or 1s. 6½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 2d. or 2s. 1d. at 17 and under 18.   |
| Iron and Steel Manufacture                 | Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43) | 25 Nov.   | Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1-3d. a shift (7s. 3-1d. to 7s. 4-4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-975d. (5s. 5-325d. to 5s. 6-3d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (3s. 7-55d. to 3s. 8-2d.) for those under 18.  |
|  | West of Scotland (43)                                    | Pay period beginning 26 Nov.                        | Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills                                      | Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1-4d. a shift (7s. 8-4d. to 7s. 9-8d.) for men, by 1-05d. (5s. 9-3d. to 5s. 10-35d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-7d. (3s. 10-2d. to 3s. 10-9d.) for boys under 18.  |
|  |  |   | 6-shift workers...  | The existing cost-of-living payment increased† by 0-19d. an hour for men, by 0-14d. for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-1d. for boys under 18.   |
| Wool Textile                               | West Riding of Yorkshire (78-80)                         | Pay day in week ending 1 Dec.                       | Workpeople employed in woolen and worsted spinning and weaving  | Increase of 6 per cent. on weekly rates, with minimum increases of 7s. 8d. for adult male timeworkers, and 5s. 1d. for adult female timeworkers. Minimum weekly time rates after change for lowest rated workers: men 135s. 4d. a week; women 90s. 5d.  |
|  |  |   | Enginem, firemen and greasers   | Increase of 6 per cent. on weekly rates. Rates after change: engineers on standing wage 187s. 1d. a week (when working under a head engineer 181s. 7d.), enginem on ordinary rates 165s. 6d. (when working under a head engineer 161s. 4d.), boiler firemen 161s. 4d., greasers 157s. 5d.   |
|  |  |   | Workpeople employed in wool-combing   | Increase of 6 per cent. on weekly rates, with minimum increases of 8s. 7d. for men on night work, of 7s. 9d. for men on day work, and 5s. 7d. for women; special night allowance increased by ¼d. an hour (¾d. to 1¼d.) for all hours worked. Minimum weekly rates after change for lowest rated workers: men (night workers) 151s. 3d. a week, plus the special night allowance of 1¼d. an hour for all hours worked, (day workers) 136s. 10d.; women 98s. 1d.   |
|  | West of England (81)                                     | Pay day in week ending 1 Dec.                       | Men, youths, boys, women and girls  | New schedule of rates agreed, incorporating new differentials and re-classification of certain workers and increases in minimum time rates of 8s. 6d. a week for men, 5s. 6d. for women, and of proportional amounts for juveniles, with consequential adjustments of piece rates. Rates after change include: timeworkers—men 20 years and over, head overlookers and head tuners 186s. 6d. a week, loom tuners, A 171s. 6d., B 161s. 6d., overlookers 161s. 6d., assistant overlookers and assistant tuners 151s. 6d., maintenance workers class 1 (fully skilled) 186s. 6d., class 2 (semi-skilled) 171s. 6d., other workers class A 151s. 6d., class B 145s. 6d., class C (absorbing former class D) 139s. 6d., women 18 and over—class A 97s., class B 92s.; pieceworkers—group average minimum rates, men class A 166s. 6d., class B 160s., class C 151s. 9d., weavers class 1 166s. 6d., class 2 160s., class 3 151s. 9d., class 4 151s. 6d., women class A 109s. 3d., class B 103s. 3d., two-loom weavers class 1 124s., class 2 119s. 3d., class 3 113s., class 4 109s. 3d.                                      |
|  | Scotland (various districts) (82)                        | Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Nov. | Men, youths, boys, women and girls  | Increases of 3 per cent. in scheduled time rates for men 21 years and over and for women 18 and over, with proportional increases for younger workers and apprentices. Minimum scheduled time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—unskilled labourers 134s. 4d. a week, semi-skilled (after 1 year's experience) 137s. 10d., skilled (after 2 years' training) 144s. 2d., after short apprenticeship of 3 years 153s. 6d., after full apprenticeship of 4 years, spinners 158s. 3d., finishers, pattern weavers and fleece wool sorters for matchings 165s. 5d., tuners (10 looms or less) 167s. 8d., assistant tuners, dyers and carders and millmen (ex-apprentice) 153s. 1d., power loom weavers (2 ordinary looms) 158s. 3d., (1 ordinary loom) 137s. 10d.; women 18 and over—unskilled 91s. 10d., semi-skilled (after six months to 1 year's experience) 95s. 5d. or 96s. 9d., according to occupation, jobs requiring ½ to 2 years' apprenticeship 102s. 3d. to 142s. 7d., according to occupation. Group minimum average piece rates continue to be 10 per cent. above the corresponding time rates. |
| Jute Carpet Manufacture                    | Dundee   | First pay day in Nov.                               | 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 and over 146s. 5d. a week, women 97s. 7d.   |
| Carpet Manufacture                         | Great Britain (92)                                       | First pay day in Nov.                               | Men, youths, boys, women and girls  | 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 and over—dry beamers, packers, backsize 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., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 155s. 11d., 163s. 10d. or 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 workers 97s. 8d.  |
| Retail Saddlery and Leather Goods Trade    | Great Britain (103)                                      | Week commencing 19 Nov.                             | Workpeople employed in the manufacture and repair of saddlery, harness and leather goods in retail establishments                       | Increases of 2½d. an hour in basic time rates for skilled men 21 years and over and for skilled women 20 and over, and of varying amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include: skilled men 21 and over who have served 4 years in the trade—collar makers 3s. 7d. an hour, other workers 3s. 6d.; skilled women 20 and over 2s. 8d.   |
| Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring | Great Britain (104) (234)                                | 5 Nov.  | Men, youths and boys  | Increases of 4d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1½d., 2d., 2½d. or 3d., according to age, for learners; increase of 4d. an hour in piecework basis time rates.¶  |
|  |  |   | Women and girls   | Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1½d., 1¼d., 2d. or 2½d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates.¶  |

\* These increases were agreed in November with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

‡ Previously the adult rate for male workers was paid at 21 years and over.

§ Principally Peebles, Galashiels, Earlston, Selkirk, Dumfries, Langholm, Hawick, Jedburgh, Innerleithen, Walkerburn, Newtown St. Boswells, Alva, Auchterarder and Keith.

¶ Spinners in charge of more than one pair of mules to receive additional responsibility pay of 3s. 6d. a week for each mule in excess of two, up to a maximum of three pairs; tuners to be paid 2s. a loom (on time rates) or 2s. plus 10 per cent. a loom (on piecework) for each loom above 10 in section.

¶ These changes took statutory effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 430 of the November issue of this GAZETTE. The new rates have, by agreement, been in operation since 3rd September or beginning of first full pay period following that date, and were published on page 384 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

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

| Industry                                 | District (see also Note at beginning of Table)   | Date from which Change took effect | Classes of Workpeople   | Particulars of Change   |
|--|--|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Wholesale Mantle and Costume Manufacture | Great Britain (108) (235)  | 30 Nov.                            | Men, youths and boys  | Increases of 4d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1½d., 2d., 2½d. or 3d., according to age, for learners; increase of 4d. an hour in piecework basis time rates.*  |
|  |  |                                    | Women and girls   | Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1½d., 1¼d., 2d. or 2½d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates.*  |
| Boot and Shoe Manufacture                | Rossendale Valley and Burnley, Bury, Great Harwood, Rochdale, Chorley, Blackburn and the Fylde coast | First making-up day in Nov.        | Shoe and slipper operatives—Dayworkers  | 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 for the first time at 21 and over); female workers 73s. at 15, rising to 125s. 8d. at 20½ (119s. for 1st six months for workers entering the trade for the first time at 20½ and over).  |
|  |  |                                    | Pieceworkers  | Increase† of 3½ per cent. (33½ to 37½ per cent.) in the percentage addition to piecework rates.   |
| Boot and Shoe Repairing                  | Great Britain (113) (233)  | 5 Nov.                             | Certain workpeople  | New piece rates fixed and new schedule of extra payments introduced for male and female pieceworkers employed on bespoke making, bespoke hand sewn work (including bespoke hand sewn surgical work).‡   |
| Corn Trade                               | Great Britain (115)  | 19 Nov.                            | Certain transport workers   | Increase of 4s. a week for drivers of "C" licensed vehicles of over 15 tons carrying capacity as the result of the introduction of a new classification.‡ Rates after change for these drivers: London 171s. a week, grade 1 areas 166s., grade 2 162s.   |
| Baking                                   | Lancashire (except Liverpool)§   | First pay week following 29 Sept.  | Men, women and juveniles  | New minimum rates agreed, resulting in increases ranging from 7s. 4d. to 23s. 11½d. a week, according to age and occupation for male workers, and from 5s. 9d. to 14s. 4½d. for female workers. Minimum rates after change for a 46-hour week: foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 199s. 4d., first hands and single hands 187s. 10d., second hands, doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 184s., confectioners or table hands (including oven clearers) 172s. 6d., charge-hands (packing and despatch dept.) 170s. 7d., stokers 166s. 9d., other male workers 70s. 7d. (44-hours) at 15, rising to 161s. at 21 and over; forewomen 138s., charge-hands (other than packing and despatch dept.) 130s. 4d., single hands 126s. 6d., confectioners 93s. 11d. at 19, 99s. 8d. at 20, 120s. 9d. at 21, charge-hands (packing and despatch dept.) 116s. 1d., other female workers 68s. 9d. (44-hours) at 15, rising to 111s. 2d. at 21. |
|  | Liverpool and Birkenhead district  | 29 Sept.                           | Male workers employed in bakeries other than factory bakeries                                     | New basic rates agreed, resulting in increases ranging from 7s. 5d. to 24s. 11d. a week, according to age and occupation. Basic rates after change include: foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 191s. 8d. a week, first hands 182s. 1d., second hands 178s. 3d., confectioners or table hands 168s. 8d., workers in unspecified occupations 161s.  |
|  | Northern Ireland (119) (236)   | 21 Nov.                            | Male packers  | Increases in general minimum time rates of 1s. a week for workers other than Sunday workers and early morning workers, of 1s. 2d. for Sunday workers, and of ¾d. an hour for early morning workers. General minimum time rates after change: workers other than Sunday workers or early morning workers, County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within 15 statute miles thereof 147s. 6d. a week, all other areas 140s. 3d.; Sunday workers 166s. 3d., 158s. 1d., early morning workers, County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within 15 statute miles thereof 4s. 9d. an hour, County of the City of Londonderry 4s. 6d., all other areas 4s. 5d.¶  |
| Biscuit Manufacture                      | Great Britain (120)  | First pay day following 11 Nov.    | Men, women and juveniles  | Increases in minimum weekly rates of 7s. for male workers 20 years and over, of 4s., 5s. or 6s., according to age, for younger male workers, of 6s. for female workers 18 and over, and of 4s. or 5s. for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—grade I occupations 165s. a week, grade II 161s., grade III 155s., grade IV 151s., ungraded workers 145s.; youths and boys 60s. at 15, rising to 122s. at 20; women 21 and over—grade I occupations 113s., grade II 110s., ungraded workers 104s.; girls 58s. at 15, rising to 100s. at 20.   |
| Printing                                 | London and Manchester (148)  | 19 July**                          | Certain workpeople engaged in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers†† | Increases of 5½ per cent. on basic minimum rates and further increases and adjustments in certain existing extra payments. Minimum rates after change for workers in London include: process workers 285s. a week, process workers with Sunday papers extra 320s. 6d., general assistants in machine dept., morning papers 213s. 6d., evening papers 207s., Sunday papers 223s., revisers, night 221s. 6d., day 212s. 6d., linotype assistants 213s. 6d., 208s. 6d., copy holders 211s. 6d., 204s., proof pullers and other assistants 205s., 200s. 6d., general assistants, cleaners (male), liftmen, gatemen, hall porters and messengers 204s., 199s. 6d., shift work 201s. 9d., women cleaners (full-time) 150s. 6d.  |
|  | Manchester   | do.                                | Electricians and engineers  | Increase of 5½ per cent. on basic minimum rates. Rates after change: electricians and engineers, day 238s. 6d. a week, night 281s., shift 259s. 9d., electricians' assistants 212s. 6d., 226s. 6d., 219s. 6d.   |
| Building                                 | Scotland (158-159)   | 5 Nov.                             | Certain building operatives   | Extra payments, previously granted, increased by 1d. an hour (2d. to 3d.) for scaffolders and men working on furnace or similar hot work up to 120° Fahrenheit, and (1d. to 2d.) for men working in swings and cradles, and by ¼d. (1½d. to 2d.) for timbermen and welsinkers; extra payment for night gangs and shift work fixed at one-eighth single time rate (previously 5d.).  |
|  |  |                                    | Women building operatives   | New agreement for employment of women introduced, continuing existing wages for those engaged on craft operations but period of probation for women 18 years and over engaged on craft operations extended from 3 months to 6 months. Rates after change for women 18 and over: those engaged on craft operations, 1st and 2nd months 6d. an hour below current standard male labourer's rate, 3rd and 4th months 4d. below, 5th and 6th months 2d. below, thereafter the male labourer's rate; those engaged other than on craft operations, 6d. an hour below the male labourer's rate.   |

\* These changes took statutory effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 467 of this GAZETTE. The new rates have, by agreement, been in operation since 3rd September or beginning of first full pay period following that date, and were published on page 384 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

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

‡ These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 430 of the November issue of this GAZETTE. Details of the piece rates and extra payments are given in the Order.

§ Previously drivers of all "C" licensed vehicles over 12 tons carrying capacity were in the same classification.

¶ These rates apply to workers employed by firms which are members of the North-Western Federation of Master Bakers' Associations.

¶ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 467 of this GAZETTE.

\*\* The agreements relating to these changes were completed in November with retrospective effect to the date shown.

†† The workpeople concerned are employees of members of the Newspaper Proprietors Association and are members of the Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers, and the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. A new cost-of-living bonus calculated on movements in the index of retail prices above the figure of 156 (June, 1947 = 100) is also operative from 19th July, 1956, for all adult workers the bonus is to be 1s. for each point by which the index figure exceeds the figure of 156, with proportional amounts for juveniles, and the first review is to be made on 1st December 1956.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November—*continued*

| Industry                          | District (see also Note at beginning of Table)    | Date from which Change took effect                    | Classes of Workpeople  | Particulars of Change   |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| Road Passenger Transport Services | Great Britain (excluding Metropolitan area) (174) | First full pay period following 1 Nov.                | Workpeople employed by municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings:—<br>Operating staff (drivers, conductors, garage and running shed staff, except skilled maintenance workers)<br><br>Maintenance craftsmen and apprentices<br><br>Maintenance craftsmen employed on night shifts | Increase of 5s. a week. Rates after change include: drivers, commencing rate 161s. a week, rising to a maximum of 164s. after 12 months' continuous service, conductors 156s. to 159s.; semi-skilled and unskilled men in depots and garages—grade A1 163s. 7d., grade I 155s. 3d., grade II 149s. 9d., grade III, cleaners and labourers 146s.<br><br>Increases of 2d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen—special group undertakings 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. an hour, group I 4s. 5d.<br><br>Night-shift payments for all hours worked increased from time-and-one-fifth to time-and-one-third.  |
| Goods Transport by Road           | Great Britain (175)                               | First full pay week following 1 Nov.                  | Operating staff employed by company-owned motor omnibus undertakings (drivers, conductors, garage and running shed staffs)   | Increase of 5s. a week. Basic rates after change: drivers—group I undertakings, commencing rate 159s. a week, maximum rate (to be reached after 12 months) 163s., group II 157s., 161s.; conductors—group I 155s., 159s., group II 153s., 157s.; semi-skilled and unskilled workers in depots and garages (on day-work)—grade I workers 154s. 9d., grade II workers 149s. 3d., grade III workers, cleaners and labourers 144s. 3d.; skilled maintenance workers 172s. 9d.   |
| Goods Transport by Road           | Northern Ireland (181) (236)                      | 19 Nov.   | Drivers and assistants employed on mechanically or electrically propelled vehicles   | Increases of 5s. 6d. a week for drivers and assistants 21 years and over, and of amounts ranging from 2s. at under 15 to 5s. at 20 for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: drivers—vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 1 ton, area A 138s. a week, area B 136s. 6d., area C 132s. 6d., 1 ton and under 2 tons 145s. 6d., 144s., 140s., 2 tons and over 153s. 6d., 152s., 147s. 6d.; assistants—vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 1 ton, area A 52s. at under 15, rising to 129s. at 21 and over, area B 50s. to 127s. 6d., area C 49s. to 123s. 6d., 1 ton and under 2 tons 52s. to 136s. 6d., 50s. to 135s., 49s. to 131s., 2 tons and over 52s. to 144s. 6d., 50s. to 143s., 49s. to 138s. 6d.*   |
| Petroleum Distribution            | United Kingdom (201)                              | Week commencing 19 Nov.                               | Workpeople employed in the distribution, handling and storage of petroleum products, except those employed at refineries:—<br>Shift workers<br><br>Night workers   | Increases of 1d. an hour (3d. to 4d.) in the payment made to shift operatives (other than watchmen, watchmen/operatives and airfield operatives), and of 4s. a week (12s. to 16s.) to watchmen, watchmen/operatives and airfield operatives, employed on regular rotating shifts.<br><br>Increase of 2s. a night (6s. to 8s. for male operatives and 5s. to 7s. for female operatives) for each night worked when employed solely and continuously on all-night work.   |
| Fire Services                     | Great Britain (213)                               | 2 Nov.  | Whole-time officers and other ranks (male and female) employed by Fire Brigades  | Increases ranging from 3s. to 28s. a week for weekly-paid staff, and of £7 to £73 a year for salaried staff, as the result of a basic increase, and a decrease in the length of the incremental scales. Firemen to receive long-service increments of 7s. 6d. a week after 9 and 14 years' service. Rates after change include: males—firemen (19 and over in England and Wales and 20 and over in Scotland) 192s. a week in first year, rising by annual increments of 6s. to 222s., then by two further (long-service) increments of 7s. 6d. to 229s. 6d. after 9 years and 237s. after 14 years, leading firemen 238s. on appointment, rising to 248s. after 1 year, sub-officers 252s. on appointment, rising by annual increments of 10s. to 272s.; females—firewomen 20 or over £375 a year during first year of service after appointment, rising by annual increments of £15 after the first year and £10 thereafter to £420 after 4 years' service, leading firewomen £440, senior leading firewomen £492.† All these rates are increased by 17s. 6d. a week or £45 10s. a year for members of brigades stationed within the administrative county of London, and by 10s. a week or £26 a year when stationed outside the administrative county of London but within the Metropolitan Police District.   |
| Hospitals and Allied Institutions | Great Britain (220-221)                           | Beginning of first full pay period following 19 Oct.† | Certain domestic and similar grades of staff and ancillary workers   | Increases ranging from 2s. to 8s. a week as the result of regrouping of certain occupations and/or plussages in some instances, and the addition of groups 9 and 10 to the women's schedule. Examples of regrouping and rates after change are as follows:—men 21 and over—ambulance attendants, group 2 to 3, London 168s. a week, elsewhere 160s.; assistant cooks, 3 to 5, 172s., 164s.; ambulance drivers, gardeners (class I), 5 to 6 plus 2s., 176s., 168s.; propagating gardeners, 6 to 7 plus 2s., 180s., 172s.; operating theatre attendants (class II), 7 to 8, 182s., 174s.; cooks, telephone switchboard operators, 7 to 9, 186s., 178s.; cooks-in-charge, 8 to 10, 190s., 182s.; operating theatre attendants (class I), plus 4s. (i.e., to existing group 10 rate), 194s., 186s.; women 18 and over—assistant cooks, 3 to 5, 133s. 6d., 125s. 6d.; hairdressers (full-time), 7 to 8, 143s. 6d., 135s. 6d.; cooks, telephone switchboard operators, 7 to 9, 147s. 6d., 139s. 6d.; cooks-in-charge, 8 to 10, 151s. 6d., 143s. 6d.   |
| Entertainments                    | Great Britain (certain theatres)§                 | 24 Sept.  | Workpeople employed in theatres and music halls:—<br>London suburban<br><br>Provincial theatres in England and Wales<br><br>Scottish theatres  | New minimum rates introduced, resulting in weekly increases ranging from 4s. to 25s. according to occupation, and bonus granted to certain workers. Rates after change include: heads of departments 190s. a week, stage daymen 134s. (plus 15s. bonus), firemen 134s., front of house daymen, chief bill inspectors and cellarmen 131s. 6d. (plus 12s. 6d. bonus), hall keepers 130s. 6d., box office (chiefs) 125s., (assistants) 100s., head cleaners 68s., cleaners 63s., casual labour 3s. 3d. an hour.<br><br>New minimum rates introduced, resulting in weekly increases ranging from 5s. to 22s. 6d. according to occupation and grading, and bonus granted to certain workers. Rates after change include: stage managers, chief electricians class A and B theatres 190s. a week, class C 166s., class D 152s. 6d., head cellarmen class A only 140s. (plus 15s. bonus), stage daymen A 130s., B 129s. (plus 15s. bonus in each case), C 124s., D 117s., front of house and other daymen A 127s. 6d., B 126s. 6d. (plus 12s. 6d. bonus in each case), C 121s. 6d., D 114s. 6d., cellarmen and bill inspectors A only 127s. 6d. (plus 12s. 6d. bonus), box office chiefs A 125s., B 112s. 6d., C 97s. 6d., D 90s., assistants A and B 100s., C 91s. 6d., D 85s., head cleaners A and B 70s., C 66s. 6d., D 62s. 6d., cleaners A and B 65s., C 61s. 6d., D 57s. 6d., other adult females (full-time) B 97s. 6d., C 90s., D 82s. 6d., casual labour A and B 3s. 3d. an hour, C 2s. 10d., D 2s. 9d.<br><br>New minimum rates introduced, resulting in weekly increases ranging from 5s. to 22s. 6d. according to occupation, and bonus granted to certain workers. Rates after change include: stage managers and chief electricians grade AA theatres 191s. a week, grade A 190s., head cellarmen 138s. 6d., 137s. 6d. (plus 15s. bonus in each case), bill inspectors 135s., 132s. 6d. (plus 12s. 6d. bonus in each case), assistant electricians 21 and over and stage daymen 134s., 132s. 6d. (plus 15s. bonus in each case), front of house daymen, billmen, civilian firemen and cellarmen 131s. 6d., 130s. (plus 12s. 6d. bonus in each case), box office chiefs 125s., assistants 100s., head cleaners 71s., cleaners 66s. casual labour 3s. 3d. an hour. |

\* These rates took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 467 of this GAZETTE. The Order does not apply to workpeople employed on vehicles operated by the Ulster Transport Authority, nor to certain other specified groups of workers. Area A comprises the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles from Belfast City Hall, Area B the County of the City of Londonderry, and Area C all other areas. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".  
† These scales or rates of pay are set out in Regulations made under the Fire Services Act, 1947. See page 435 of the November issue of this GAZETTE.  
‡ These increases were authorised in November, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.  
§ The theatres concerned are those scheduled in the agreement between the Theatrical Managers' Association Ltd., and the National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November—*continued*

| Industry                             | District (see also Note at beginning of Table) | Date from which Change took effect       | Classes of Workpeople                               | Particulars of Change   |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Government Industrial Establishments | London (210)                                   | Beginning of pay week containing 1 Oct.* | Non-skilled workers paid on miscellaneous "M" rates | Increases in minimum rates of 5s. a week for adult male workers, of 4s. 2d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change include: adult male workers 157s., adult female workers 131s. 10d.   |
|                                      | Great Britain (except London) (210)            | do.                                      | do.   | Increases in minimum rates of 4s. a week for adult male workers, of 3s. 4d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change include: adult male workers 149s. or 152s., according to district, adult female workers 125s. or 127s. 6d. |

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER

| Industry                | District (see also Note at beginning of Table) | Date from which Change took effect | Classes of Workpeople  | Particulars of Change                               |
|-------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Goods Transport by Road | Northern Ireland (181), (236)                  | 19 Nov.                            | Drivers and assistants 16 years and over in Area C employed on mechanically or electrically propelled vehicles | Normal weekly working hours reduced from 46 to 44.† |

\* These increases were authorised in November, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

† See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

## Index of Rates of Wages

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

by the earnings enquiries (and 163 in all the principal industries and services). For manufacturing industries alone, the index of actual weekly earnings in April, 1956, was 189 for all workers combined, as compared with 162 for rates of wages.

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

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

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

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

## I.—All Industries and Services

| Date                 | Men | Women | Juveniles | All Workers |
|----------------------|-----|-------|-----------|-------------|
| 1947, December . . . | 103 | 103   | 106       | 103         |
| 1948, December . . . | 107 | 109   | 110       | 107         |
| 1949, December . . . | 109 | 112   | 113       | 109         |
| 1950, December . . . | 113 | 116   | 118       | 114         |
| 1951, December . . . | 125 | 130   | 133       | 126         |
| 1952, December . . . | 132 | 138   | 143       | 134         |
| 1953, December . . . | 136 | 143   | 149       | 138         |
| 1954, December . . . | 142 | 148   | 156       | 144         |
| 1955, March . . .    | 147 | 153   | 160       | 149         |
| June . . .           | 151 | 155   | 163       | 152         |
| September . . .      | 152 | 156   | 164       | 153         |
| December . . .       | 153 | 158   | 166       | 154         |
| 1956, January . . .  | 154 | 160   | 169       | 156         |
| February . . .       | 156 | 160   | 171       | 158         |
| March . . .          | 160 | 164   | 175       | 162         |
| April . . .          | 162 | 165   | 178       | 163         |
| May . . .            | 163 | 165   | 178       | 164         |
| June . . .           | 163 | 166   | 178       | 164         |
| July . . .           | 163 | 167   | 179       | 164         |
| August . . .         | 163 | 167   | 179       | 165         |
| September . . .      | 163 | 168   | 180       | 165         |
| October . . .        | 163 | 169   | 181       | 165         |
| November . . .       | 164 | 169   | 181       | 165         |

## II.—Manufacturing Industries only

| Date                 | Men | Women | Juveniles | All Workers |
|----------------------|-----|-------|-----------|-------------|
| 1947, December . . . | 101 | 101   | 101       | 101         |
| 1948, December . . . | 106 | 109   | 109       | 106         |
| 1949, December . . . | 107 | 111   | 111       | 108         |
| 1950, December . . . | 113 | 116   | 117       | 113         |
| 1951, December . . . | 125 | 131   | 132       | 127         |
| 1952, December . . . | 132 | 139   | 145       | 134         |
| 1953, December . . . | 134 | 144   | 150       | 137         |
| 1954, December . . . | 141 | 151   | 158       | 144         |
| 1955, March . . .    | 147 | 156   | 163       | 150         |
| June . . .           | 149 | 157   | 165       | 151         |
| September . . .      | 150 | 159   | 167       | 152         |
| December . . .       | 150 | 161   | 169       | 153         |
| 1956, January . . .  | 152 | 163   | 171       | 155         |
| February . . .       | 152 | 164   | 171       | 155         |
| March . . .          | 159 | 167   | 176       | 161         |
| April . . .          | 160 | 168   | 178       | 162         |
| May . . .            | 160 | 169   | 179       | 163         |
| June . . .           | 161 | 169   | 179       | 163         |
| July . . .           | 161 | 170   | 180       | 163         |
| August . . .         | 161 | 170   | 180       | 163         |
| September . . .      | 161 | 172   | 181       | 164         |
| October . . .        | 161 | 172   | 182       | 164         |
| November . . .       | 161 | 173   | 182       | 164         |

## All Workers

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| 1947 | —    | —    | —    | —    | 100 | 100  | 101  | 101  | 102   | 103  | 103  | 103  |
| 1948 | 104  | 104  | 105  | 105  | 106 | 106  | 106  | 106  | 107   | 107  | 107  | 107  |
| 1949 | 108  | 108  | 108  | 108  | 109 | 109  | 109  | 109  | 109   | 109  | 109  | 109  |
| 1950 | 110  | 110  | 110  | 110  | 110 | 110  | 110  | 111  | 111   | 111  | 111  | 111  |
| 1951 | 115  | 116  | 117  | 118  | 118 | 119  | 120  | 122  | 122   | 126  | 126  | 126  |
| 1952 | 127  | 128  | 128  | 129  | 129 | 130  | 130  | 131  | 131   | 134  | 134  | 134  |
| 1953 | 134  | 135  | 135  | 135  | 135 | 136  | 136  | 137  | 137   | 137  | 138  | 138  |
| 1954 | 139  | 139  | 139  | 141  | 142 | 142  | 143  | 143  | 144   | 144  | 144  | 144  |
| 1955 | 146  | 147  | 149  | 152  | 152 | 152  | 153  | 153  | 153   | 154  | 154  | 154  |
| 1956 | 156  | 158  | 162  | 163  | 164 | 164  | 165  | 165  | 165   | 165  | 165  | 165  |

## All Workers

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| 1947 | —    | —    | —    | —    | 100 | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100   | 101  | 101  | 101  |
| 1948 | 101  | 102  | 103  | 103  | 103 | 103  | 103  | 103  | 104   | 104  | 106  | 106  |
| 1949 | 106  | 107  | 107  | 107  | 107 | 107  | 108  | 108  | 108   | 108  | 108  | 108  |
| 1950 | 108  | 108  | 108  | 108  | 108 | 108  | 108  | 108  | 109   | 109  | 113  | 113  |
| 1951 | 115  | 116  | 116  | 117  | 118 | 119  | 119  | 120  | 120   | 121  | 126  | 127  |
| 1952 | 127  | 128  | 128  | 128  | 128 | 128  | 128  | 129  | 129   | 130  | 130  | 134  |
| 1953 | 134  | 134  | 135  | 135  | 135 | 135  | 136  | 136  | 136   | 136  | 136  | 137  |
| 1954 | 137  | 137  | 137  | 141  | 142 | 142  | 142  | 142  | 143   | 143  | 143  | 144  |
| 1955 | 145  | 145  | 150  | 150  | 151 | 151  | 151  | 152  | 152   | 152  | 153  | 153  |
| 1956 | 155  | 155  | 161  | 162  | 163 | 163  | 163  | 163  | 164   | 164  | 164  | 164  |

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## Industrial Disputes

### DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER

The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in November, was 194. In addition, 27 stoppages which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during November in these 221 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 24,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during November at the establishments concerned was about 68,000.

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

| Industry Group                             | Number of Stoppages in progress in Month |                  |            | Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month | Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month |
|--|--|------------------|------------|--|---|
|  | Started before beginning of Month        | Started in Month | Total      |  |   |
| Coal Mining .. .                           | 7  | 162              | 169        | 16,500   | 34,000  |
| Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing .. .       | 3  | 4                | 7          | 1,000  | 7,000   |
| Vehicles .. .                              | 1  | 4                | 5          | 2,300  | 6,000   |
| Building and Contracting .. .              | 6  | 8                | 14         | 700  | 6,000   |
| All remaining industries and services .. . | 10                                       | 16               | 26         | 4,000  | 15,000  |
| <b>Total, November, 1956</b>               | <b>27</b>                                | <b>194</b>       | <b>221</b> | <b>24,500</b>  | <b>68,000</b>   |
| <i>Total, October, 1956</i>                | <i>16</i>                                | <i>334</i>       | <i>350</i> | <i>61,300</i>  | <i>197,000</i>  |
| <i>Total, November, 1955</i>               | <i>28</i>                                | <i>248</i>       | <i>276</i> | <i>52,400</i>  | <i>285,000</i>  |

Of the total of 68,000 days lost in November, 47,000 were lost by 21,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 21,500 were directly involved and 100 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 November also included 21,000 days lost by 2,900 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

#### Duration of Stoppages

Of 198 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during November, 98, directly involving 5,400 workers, lasted not more than one day; 48, directly involving 5,800 workers, lasted two days; 20, directly involving 2,800 workers, lasted three days; 20, directly involving 7,400 workers, lasted four to six days; and 12, directly involving 1,800 workers, lasted over six days.

#### Causes of Stoppages

Of the 194 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in November, 12, directly involving 1,300 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 63, directly involving 5,200 workers, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 300 workers, on questions as to working hours; 14, directly involving 1,700 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular

classes or persons; 97, directly involving 10,100 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 4, directly involving 200 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 2,700 workers, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

### DISPUTES IN THE FIRST ELEVEN 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 eleven months of 1956 and 1955:—

| Industry Group                                      | January to November, 1956               |   |  | January to November, 1955               |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|
|   | Number of Stoppages beginning in Period | Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress | Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress | Number of Stoppages beginning in Period | Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress | Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing .. .                 | 1                                       | 100   | †  | 2                                       | 2,200   | 37,000   |
| Coal Mining .. .                                    | 1,983                                   | 233,800‡  | 493,000  | 1,673                                   | 345,100‡  | 1,099,000  |
| Other Mining and Quarrying .. .                     | 2                                       | †   | 1,000  | 1                                       | †   | †  |
| Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products .. . | 7                                       | 300   | 1,000  | 14                                      | 1,500   | 48,000   |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades .. .                    | 6                                       | 800   | 6,000  | 9                                       | 2,700   | 15,000   |
| Metal Manufacture .. .                              | 44                                      | 20,100  | 238,000  | 42                                      | 7,400   | 24,000   |
| Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing .. .                | 75                                      | 48,900  | 321,000  | 93                                      | 15,700  | 100,000  |
| Engineering .. .                                    | 70                                      | 32,800  | 75,000   | 72                                      | 17,200  | 65,000   |
| Vehicles .. .                                       | 50                                      | 87,500  | 354,000  | 72                                      | 61,400  | 368,000  |
| Other Metal Industries .. .                         | 11                                      | 1,800   | 12,000   | 13                                      | 4,600   | 17,000   |
| Textiles .. .                                       | 25                                      | 4,100   | 28,000   | 12                                      | 2,400   | 14,000   |
| Leather, etc. .. .                                  | 2                                       | 200   | †  | 1                                       | 100   | †  |
| Clothing .. .                                       | 7                                       | 2,800   | 1,000  | 12                                      | 1,300   | 8,000  |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .                        | 1                                       | 1,000   | 1,000  | 11                                      | 700   | 2,000  |
| Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. .                  | 9                                       | 2,600   | 5,000  | 21                                      | 1,300   | 17,000   |
| Paper and Printing .. .                             | 2                                       | 16,400  | 371,000  | 1                                       | 17,900  | 73,000   |
| Other Manufacturing Industries .. .                 | 11                                      | 4,300   | 16,000   | 8                                       | 3,700   | 7,000  |
| Building and Contracting .. .                       | 106                                     | 12,800  | 79,000   | 93                                      | 13,300  | 70,000   |
| Gas, Electricity and Water .. .                     | 6                                       | 3,100   | 7,000  | 2                                       | 100   | †  |
| Transport, etc. .. .                                | 87                                      | 16,900  | 32,000   | 116                                     | 153,200   | 1,686,000  |
| Distributive Trades .. .                            | 10                                      | 3,400   | 6,000  | 11                                      | 1,200   | 8,000  |
| Other Services .. .                                 | 9                                       | 2,100   | 6,000  | 16                                      | 2,200   | 9,000  |
| <b>Total .. .</b>                                   | <b>2,517§</b>                           | <b>495,800‡</b>   | <b>2,053,000</b>   | <b>2,293  </b>                          | <b>655,200‡</b>   | <b>3,667,000</b>   |

The number of days lost in the period January to November, 1956, through stoppages which began in that period was 2,006,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 494,800. In addition, 47,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 1,000 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

### PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING NOVEMBER

| Industry, Occupations¶ and Locality  | Approximate Number of Workers involved |             | Date when Stoppage |         | Cause or Object  | Result                             |
|--|--|-------------|--------------------|---------|--|------------------------------------|
|  | Directly                               | Indirectly¶ | Began              | Ended   |  |                                    |
|  |  |             |                    |         |  |                                    |
| <b>COAL MINING:—</b><br>Packers and other colliery workers—Prestwick, Ayrshire (one colliery)  | 590                                    | —           | 13 Nov.            | 24 Nov. | Packers' dissatisfaction with rate for revised task            | Work resumed pending negotiations. |
| Colliery workers—various districts in Ayrshire (various collieries)  | 2,690                                  | —           | 21 Nov.            | 24 Nov. | In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute     |                                    |
| <b>SHIPBUILDING, SHIP REPAIRING AND MARINE ENGINEERING:—</b><br>Joiners, woodcutting machinists, electricians, painters and red leaders, plumbers and plumbers' labourers, fitters, turners and other workers—Aberdeen (three firms) | 410                                    | 10          | 11 Oct.**          | —       | Rejection of a demand for an increase in bonus payments        | No settlement reported.            |
| <b>AIRCRAFT:—</b><br>Engineering workers employed in aircraft manufacture and maintenance—Renfrew (one firm)   | 300                                    | —           | 21 Nov.            | 5 Dec.  | To support a claim for the reinstatement of a dismissed worker | Work resumed.                      |
| <b>BUILDING AND CONTRACTING:—</b><br>Pipe fitters, fitters, welders, plumbers and sheet metal workers employed on an atomic power station site—Dounreay, Caithness (one firm)  | 350                                    | —           | 24 Oct.            | 8 Nov.  | Rejection of a demand for an increase in wages and allowances  | Work resumed.                      |

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

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.  
‡ Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1956 was approximately 168,000, and in the corresponding period in 1955 was approximately 224,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 397,000 and 488,000.

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

¶ A sympathetic stoppage of work involved workers in more than one industry but 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.

\*\* Pending negotiations all workers except electricians resumed on 12th November; the electricians resumed on 13th November. Following dissatisfaction with the employers' offer in response to their claim approximately 180 engineering workers again withdrew their labour on 14th November.

## U.K. Index of Retail Prices

### INDEX FOR 13th NOVEMBER, 1956

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

At 13th November, 1956, the retail prices index was 103 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 16th October.

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

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

#### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 13th NOVEMBER, 1956

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 13th November, on the basis of prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

| GROUP                             | INDEX FIGURE FOR 13th NOVEMBER, 1956 (17th January, 1956 = 100) | WEIGHT       |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------|
| I. Food .. .                      | 102.5   | 350          |
| II. Alcoholic drink .. .          | 102.6   | 71           |
| III. Tobacco .. .                 | 105.3   | 80           |
| IV. Housing .. .                  | 104.7   | 87           |
| V. Fuel and light .. .            | 104.5   | 55           |
| VI. Durable household goods .. .  | 101.4   | 66           |
| VII. Clothing and footwear .. .   | 101.1   | 106          |
| VIII. Transport and vehicles .. . | 102.9   | 68           |
| IX. Miscellaneous goods .. .      | 103.4   | 59           |
| X. Services .. .                  | 105.9   | 58           |
| <b>All items .. .</b>             | <b>103.1</b>  | <b>1,000</b> |

The "all items" index figure at 13th November was therefore 103.1, taken as 103.

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

#### Food

Between 16th October and 13th November there were increases in the average prices of eggs, sugar, tomatoes, cauliflower and some kinds of fresh fruit. These changes were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of bacon, beef, mutton and lamb. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 103 at 13th November, compared with 102 at 16th October.

#### Fuel and Light

During the month under review there was a seasonal increase in the prices of household coal in areas of Great Britain other than London and the south of England. For the fuel and light group, taken as a whole, the average level of prices rose by about 2 per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 104 at 13th November, compared with 102 at 16th October.

#### Transport and Vehicles

Between 16th October and 13th November there were reductions in the prices of second-hand cars. These reductions were partly offset by increases in road passenger transport fares in some areas. For the transport and vehicles group as a whole the average level of prices and charges fell slightly, but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 103.

#### Other Groups

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

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

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

| Date                | All Items Index |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1956:—              |                 |
| 17th January .. .   | 100             |
| 14th February .. .  | 100             |
| 13th March .. .     | 101             |
| 17th April .. .     | 103             |
| 15th May .. .       | 103             |
| 12th June .. .      | 102             |
| 17th July .. .      | 102             |
| 14th August .. .    | 102             |
| 18th September .. . | 102             |
| 16th October .. .   | 103             |
| 13th November .. .  | 103             |

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

Up to 17th January, 1956, the Interim Index of Retail Prices was in use and was published as an index figure with prices at 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The Index of Retail Prices now in use is calculated as an index figure with prices at 17th January, 1956, taken as 100. The "all items" index numbers in the two series can be linked together in order to permit of a continuous series of figures showing the average change in the level of prices compared with that at 17th June, 1947. Taking the level of prices at this latter date as 100, the calculation of the index figure for 13th November, 1956, is as follows:—

|  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| All items index at 17th January, 1956 (17th June, 1947 = 100) .. .     | 153.4                       |
| All items index at 13th November, 1956 (17th January, 1956 = 100) .. . | 103.1                       |
| ∴ All items index at 13th November, 1956 (17th June, 1947 = 100) .. .  | 153.4 × 100 / 103.1 = 158.2 |

The corresponding figure for 16th October was slightly over 157.5 and was therefore taken as 158.

## Retail Prices Overseas

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

| Country                                  | Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given | Index Figure | Rise(+) or Fall(-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with |             |
|--|--|--------------|--|-------------|
|  |  |              | Month before   | Year before |
| <b>European Countries</b>                |  |              |  |             |
| Finland .. .                             | Oct., 1951 = 100   | 113†         | Nil  | + 12        |
| All items .. .                           | Oct., 1956   | 118†         | - 1  | + 15        |
| Food .. .                                | " "  | " "          | " "  | " "         |
| Germany (Federal Republic) .. .          | 1950 = 100   | 113          | Nil  | + 2         |
| All items .. .                           | Oct., 1956   | 119          | Nil  | + 3         |
| Food .. .                                | " "  | " "          | " "  | " "         |
| Italy (Large towns) .. .                 | 1938 = 100   | 63.05        | + 0.17   | + 3.12      |
| All items .. .                           | Sept., 1956  | 74.09        | + 0.14   | + 3.53      |
| Food .. .                                | " "  | " "          | " "  | " "         |
| Portugal (Lisbon) .. .                   | July, 1948-June, 1949 = 100                              | 103.5        | + 1.6  | + 2.2       |
| All items .. .                           | Sept., 1956  | 104.6        | + 2.8  | + 3.5       |
| Food .. .                                | " "  | " "          | " "  | " "         |
| Sweden .. .                              | 1949 = 100   | 139          | - 1  | + 5         |
| All items .. .                           | Sept., 1956  | 153          | - 2  | + 5         |
| Food .. .                                | " "  | " "          | " "  | " "         |
| Switzerland .. .                         | Aug., 1939 = 100   | 176.5        | + 0.3  | + 3.4       |
| All items .. .                           | Sept., 1956  | 196.1        | + 0.8  | + 5.3       |
| Food .. .                                | " "  | " "          | " "  | " "         |
| <b>Other Countries</b>                   |  |              |  |             |
| Canada .. .                              | 1949 = 100   | 119.8        | + 0.8  | + 2.9       |
| All items .. .                           | Oct., 1956   | 117.4        | + 1.9  | + 3.9       |
| Food .. .                                | " "  | " "          | " "  | " "         |
| India* .. .                              | 1949 = 100   | 108          | - 1  | + 12        |
| All items .. .                           | Sept., 1956†   | 109          | - 1  | + 16        |
| Food .. .                                | " "  | " "          | " "  | " "         |
| Japan .. .                               | 1951 = 100   | 117.2        | - 1.6  | + 0.2       |
| All items .. .                           | July, 1956   | 111.5        | - 3.1  | - 2.8       |
| Food .. .                                | " "  | " "          | " "  | " "         |
| New Zealand .. .                         | 1st Qr., 1949 = 1,000                                    | 1,507        | + 308  | + 73        |
| All items .. .                           | Sept., 1956  | 1,775        | + 748  | + 143       |
| Food .. .                                | " "  | " "          | " "  | " "         |
| South Africa, Union (9 urban areas) .. . | 1938 = 100   | 207.1        | + 0.7  | + 4.5       |
| All items .. .                           | July, 1956   | 242.0        | - 0.6  | + 4.4       |
| Food .. .                                | " "  | " "          | " "  | " "         |
| United States .. .                       | 1947-49 = 100  | 117.1        | + 0.3  | + 2.2       |
| All items .. .                           | Sept., 1956  | 113.1        | Nil  | + 1.5       |
| Food .. .                                | " "  | " "          | " "  | " "         |

\* 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. The index for India is an All-India average of the indices for a number of areas.

† Figure supplied by Labour Attaché.

‡ Figures for the two latest months are provisional.

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

## ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

### Contents of this Section

| Arbitration Awards:  | Page | Notices and Orders                                   | Page |
|--|------|--|------|
| Industrial Disputes and National Arbitration Tribunals .. .. . | 466  | Wages Councils Acts .. .. .                          | 467  |
| Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal .. .. .                     | 466  | Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner .. .. . | 467  |
| Industrial Court .. .. .                                       | 466  | Legal Cases Affecting Labour .. .. .                 | 470  |
| Single Arbitrators, etc. .. .. .                               | 466  |  |      |

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

#### Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During November the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued ten awards, Nos. 923 to 932,\* Four of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

**Award No. 923 (1st November).**—*Parties*: Employers represented by the Federation of Gelatine and Glue Manufacturers, Limited, which comprises the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Road Passenger Transport Industry (Tramways, Trolleybuses and Motor Omnibuses), and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim*: For certain revised rates of pay for drivers and conductors and semi-skilled and unskilled maintenance staff. *Award*: The Tribunal found that the claim as made had not been established, but awarded that the rates of pay of all the workers concerned should be increased by 5s. a week.

**Award No. 927 (9th November).**—*Parties*: Members of the Federation of Gelatine and Glue Manufacturers, Limited, which comprises the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim*: For an increase in wages of 1½d. an hour for all adult males and females, with proportionate increases for juniors. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded increases in wage rates of 1d. an hour for adult male workers and ¾d. an hour for adult female workers, with proportionate increases for juveniles.

**Award No. 928 (15th November).**—*Parties*: Members of the Grimsby Ship Repairers' Association, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. *Claim*: That the allowance, at present being paid to shipwrights for slipping fishing vessels on the Grimsby slipways, be paid also to labourers assisting them. *Award*: The Tribunal found that the claim as made had not been established, but awarded that the allowances at present paid to the labourers concerned for slipping and side tracking should be increased by 6d., making these allowances 2s. and 1s. 6d. respectively.

**Award No. 932 (27th November).**—*Parties*: Members of the Leicester Master Dyers' and Trimmers' Association and members of the Nottingham Master Hosiery Dyers' and Finishers' Association, and members of trade unions federated with the National Federation of Hosiery Dyers and Finishers in their employment. *Claim*: For a revision of the basic time rates of all operatives employed on dyeing and finishing. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the basic time rates of the workers concerned should be increased by 1d. an hour.

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

During November the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued one award, which did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During November the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, Nos. 320 and 321\*, which are summarised below.

**Award No. 320 (1st November).**—*Parties*: The National Guild of Telephonists and the Post Office. *Claim*: For increased scale of pay with retrospective effect for Telephonists (Male). *Award*: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

**Award No. 321 (19th November).**—*Parties*: The Staff Side and the Official Side of the Central Whitley Committee for Rampton and Moss Side Hospitals and Broadmoor Institution. *Claim*: For increased rates of pay with retrospective effect for the male Nursing staffs, Matrons and Deputy Matrons in the State Institutions of Broadmoor, Rampton and Moss Side. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the rates of pay of male Nursing staffs, Matrons and Deputy Matrons in the State Institutions of Broadmoor, Moss Side and Rampton shall be those currently in operation in the mental hospitals of the National Health Service plus £110 per annum; (b) that the rates of pay shall be *pro rata* for other women Nursing staffs in accordance with the equal pay agreement; (c) that the operative date shall be 1st April, 1956; (d) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 471.

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

#### Industrial Court Awards

During November the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 2629 and 2630, which are summarised below.

**Award No. 2629 (5th November).**—*Parties*: Staff Side and Management Side of the Professional and Technical Council "A" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). *Claim*: Difference as to the salaries to be paid to certain radiographers employed in the National Health Service. *Award*: The Court found and awarded:

(1) that the following provisions shall be substituted for those at present appearing in paragraph 4 of Part I of Professional and Technical Council "A" Circular No. 29:—

#### Definitions of Grades and Salary Scales

(a) **Radiographer.** This grade applies to a radiographer who is working under the supervision of a Senior or Superintendent Radiographer. £420 by £15 to £465 by £20 to £485.

(b) **Single-handed Radiographer.** This grade applies to a radiographer who (i) has not less than three years' experience after qualification and registration and is, in addition, (ii) working single-handed. £470 by £15 to £545 by £25 to £570. If, exceptionally, a radiographer without the three years' experience as a radiographer after qualification and registration has to be appointed to a single-handed post the salary scale for the Radiographer (basic grade) will apply with the £10 acting allowance referred to in paragraph 8. On completion of three years' experience, such a radiographer shall be placed on the minimum of the single-handed scale.

(c) **Senior Radiographer.** This grade applies to a radiographer who (i) has not less than four years' experience after qualification and registration and is, in addition, (ii) (a) in charge of one or two assistants employed on technical duties, or (b) acting as deputy to a Superintendent Radiographer, or (c) filling a senior post additional to the deputy in a large department where, in the opinion of the employing authority, the complexity of the work or the number of radiographers to be supervised, or both, makes it necessary to have more than one senior post under the Superintendent Radiographer. £485 by £15 to £545 by £25 to £570.

(d) **Superintendent Radiographer I.** This grade applies to a radiographer who (i) has not less than five years' experience after qualification and registration and is, in addition, (ii) in charge of (a) three to seven assistants engaged on technical duties, or (b) a mass radiography unit. £585 by £25 to £710 by £40 to £750.

(e) **Superintendent Radiographer II.** This grade applies to a radiographer who (i) has not less than five years' experience after qualification and registration and is, in addition, (ii) in charge of eight or more assistants engaged on technical duties. £675 by £27 10s. to £812 10s. by £37 10s. to £850.

(f) **Teacher in a Training School.** This grade applies to a radiographer who has not less than five years' experience after qualification and registration appointed as Teacher in a school which is recognised by the Society of Radiographers as an approved centre of training for radiographers. Only one radiographer in a school shall be entitled to the salary of Teacher. £585 by £25 to £710 by £40 to £750. (Where a Teacher also performs the full duties of a Superintendent Radiographer, the employing authority may increase the salary by £50 per annum.)

(2) Assimilation into the new salary scales shall be on the "corresponding points" principle, that is to say, each officer will, as from the date hereof, be placed on the point in the new scale which he would have reached had the scale been operative at the date of his appointment in his particular grade.

(3) Save to the extent above set out the Court found that the claim had not been established.

**Award No. 2630 (23rd November).**—*Parties*: London County Council Staff Association and the London County Council. *Claim*: For increase in salaries of administrative, professional, technical and clerical staff. *Award*: The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

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

During November one award was issued by a Single Arbitrator appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The award is summarised below.

*Parties*: Firms in membership of the Scottish Insulating Engineers' Association and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union. *Claim*: For an allowance of 1s. an hour for discomfort caused by handling glass fibrous materials. *Award*: The arbitrator found and awarded against the claim.

## Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

### Notices of Proposals

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

**Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal M.T.(43), dated 9th November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal D.(118), dated 16th November, for revising the provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

**Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal K.D.(53), dated 27th November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal I.(60), dated 27th November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and for amending the expression "customary holiday".

**Road Haulage Wages Council.**—Proposal R.H.(59), dated 30th November, for amending the provision relating to annual holidays.

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

**The Wages Regulation (Wholesale Mantle and Costume) (Amendment) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 1820 (W.M.(58)),** dated 15th November and effective from 30th November. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 461.

**The Wages Regulation (Corset) (Amendment) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 1874 (K.(44)),** dated 28th November and effective from 14th December. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Corset Wages Council, prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### Notices of Proposals

During November notice of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was issued by the following Wages Councils:—

## Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

#### Decision No. R(U) 15/56 (18th July)

Claimant held himself available for full-time employment as a gardener-handyman or, alternatively, as a handyman. His previous full-time employment had been that of gardener. He still had two subsidiary occupations which he had followed outside the normal hours of his full-time employment, *viz.*, as a handyman for a club and as a handyman at an hotel. Held that his duties at the club and hotel were consistent with and different in nature from the full-time employment for which he was available.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the days from 12th December, 1955, to 10th March, 1956, inclusive, may be treated as days of unemployment in the case of the claimant.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 471.

† 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 471.

**Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.T.R.W. (N.45), dated 2nd November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

**Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.142), dated 9th November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade.

**Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.W.M. (N.40), dated 16th November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

**Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.S. (N.53), dated 16th November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers and certain female workers in the trade.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

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

**The Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1956 (N.I.R.H. (N.16)),** dated 2nd November and effective on and from 19th November. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers, and reduces the normal working week applicable to a worker whose home depot is situated in an area other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situate within a radius of 15 statute miles from the Belfast City Hall and the County of the City of Londonderry from one of 46 hours to one of 44 hours.—See page 462.

**The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1956 (N.I.Bk. (N.217)),** dated 9th November and effective on and from 21st November. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male packers employed in the County of the City of Belfast and districts situate within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.—See page 461.

**The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 6) Order, 1956 (N.I.Bk. (N.218)),** dated 9th November and effective on and from 21st November. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male packers employed in the County of the City of Londonderry.—See page 461.

**The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 7) Order, 1956 (N.I.Bk. (N.219)),** dated 9th November and effective on and from 21st November. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male packers employed in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situate within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry.—See page 461.

"The issue in this appeal of the claimant falls to be determined under regulation 6(1)(h) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] as amended by the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1955 [S.I. 1955 No. 143].

"So far as is material to this case, in order to succeed in his claim for unemployment benefit, the claimant is required to show that on the date of his claim thereto he was available on that day for full-time employment in some employed contributor's employment and the occupation which he was following was consistent with and different in nature from that full-time employment.

"The facts show that the claimant, who was registered at the Employment Exchange as a gardener-handyman, alternatively as a handyman, had been employed as a gardener-handyman for eight months to April, 1952, and from April, 1952, to 10th December, 1955, as a gardener. In the former employment his hours of work were from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and in the latter employment he worked at first from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and latterly from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

"When he made his claim to unemployment benefit on 12th December, 1955, it was disclosed that he had followed two other occupations in addition to his full-time employment as a gardener, namely (1) from August, 1950, as a handyman for a Club from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.; (2) from July, 1950, as a handyman at an hotel from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.

"In so far as the employment set out in (2) above is concerned the claimant has explained that, by arrangement with the employer for whom he worked as a gardener, he was permitted to be a few minutes late and that he started work for that employer shortly after 9 a.m.

"The local insurance officer decided that unemployment benefit was not payable on the ground that the days from and including 12th December, 1955, could not be treated as days of unemployment as the claimant was following the occupation of handyman and that occupation was not consistent with and was not different in nature from the full-time employment for which the claimant was available, namely gardener-handyman.

"The claimant appealed from that decision to the local tribunal who dismissed his appeal in terms similar to those of the insurance officer's decision.

"In order to appreciate whether the employment which the claimant continued to follow after he lost his full-time employment as a gardener was consistent with and different in nature from that

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 471.

full-time employment it is necessary to know what the claimant was doing in his so-called subsidiary employments, that is to say in his situation as a handyman at the Club and as a handyman at the hotel, and to judge whether his hours of work therein enabled him at the same time to perform full-time employment elsewhere.

"At the Club his duties were to take money for games of billiards and generally to keep order in the Club premises. At the hotel he swept the yard, cleaned and lit fires, fetched fuel, cleaned the urinal and enclosed lavatory and completed his hour's work by chopping wood.

"In his full-time employment he fed his employer's poultry and cleaned out the poultry run when necessary, attended to the boiler, did general gardening work which entailed attending to lawns and ornamental shrubs and he also did market vegetable garden work. He also cleaned his employer's motor car when that work was necessary.

"In my view the claimant's duties at the hotel and Club were in fact different in nature from his full-time employment. His duties both at the hotel and at the Club were those of a handyman in the true sense of that word, whereas his duties for his full-time employer were really those of a gardener who can reasonably be expected in many establishments to give a hand in cleaning and lighting a central heating boiler and to attend to poultry. The fact that he performed those duties does not render his full-time employment other than that of a gardener and, indeed, it would be wholly inaccurate to suggest that his duties at the hotel or the Club involved any gardening.

"The claimant was able to work full-time for what appears to be normal hours and, at the same time, to follow the subsidiary employment as handyman and I am satisfied that the occupation of handyman was consistent with his full-time employment. I therefore hold that on 12th December, 1955, the claimant was available for full-time employment in some employed contributor's employment and the occupation which he was then following was consistent with and different in nature from that full-time employment. In the result the appeal of the claimant is allowed and as he secured full-time employment on 12th March, 1956, which fell on a Monday, the period to which his appeal relates is as stated in paragraph one hereof."

#### Decision No. R(U) 17/56 (21st June)

A coppersmith's labourer withdrew his labour in sympathy with strikers in a trade dispute which primarily concerned the coppersmiths. The claimant, having already been declared redundant, would have been unemployed in any event on the third day of the stoppage. The members of his grade resumed work before the general stoppage ended. Held that the claimant was disqualified from receiving unemployment benefit until the end of the general stoppage.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 12th December, 1955, to 27th December, 1955 (both dates included) the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit on the ground that he lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment, in terms of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"The claimant, a labourer aged 32 years, was employed as a coppersmith's labourer at the premises of W. H.— and Co. On 1st December, 1955, a stoppage of work occurred at these premises. It was occasioned by the coppersmiths withdrawing their labour. They did so on account of a trade dispute, with the merits of which I am not concerned. The coppersmiths did not return to work until 28th December, 1955. There was thus an appreciable stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the claimant's place of employment.

"In terms of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, a person who has lost employment by reason of such a stoppage is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit so long as the stoppage of work continues (except in certain circumstances not alleged to exist in the present case). Disqualification is escaped by a person who proves the conditions (a) and (b) set forth in the proviso to the subsection. The claimant cannot thus escape, for it appears that on 1st and on 2nd December, 1955, he withdrew his labour in sympathy with the strikers, as did others of his grade. The proviso to the subsection does not help persons who participate in the trade dispute, or who belong to a grade or class of which members participate in the dispute. It is the fact that the claimant was already under notice, on the ground of redundancy, and that he would have been unemployed in any event after 2nd December, 1955. But this circumstance also does not assist the claimant, for it is settled that where an insured person has lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute he incurs the statutory disqualification notwithstanding that he would subsequently have become unemployed in any event. This was so under the Unemployment Insurance Acts (see *Umpire's decision 1581/26*), and the same principle applies under the National Insurance Act (see *Commissioner's decision R(U) 11/52*).

"The claimant in his appeal takes the point that the labourers (of whom he was one) resumed work on 5th December, 1955. As it happens, the claimant made no claim for unemployment benefit until 12th December, 1955, on account of sickness; but his contention is that in any event there should be no disqualification after 5th December, 1955. The argument would seem to be that there was no continuing stoppage of work (so far as he or his grade was concerned) after 5th December, 1955. There is a certain attraction about this argument, but I have come to the conclusion that it will not do. The disqualification, once incurred, is for the duration of the stoppage (so long as that continues to be due to the trade dispute). In the present case the stoppage lasted until 27th December, 1955. The fact that a section of the employees (namely the labourers) returned to work (and were apparently able to get it) on 5th December, 1955, does not mean that the stoppage at the place of employment ended then (see *Umpire's decision 4665/26*, revised). Nor does it mean that disqualification ceases

to apply as at that date (see *Umpire's decision 4741/26*). I must reject the claimant's contention, and hold him disqualified during the continuance of the general stoppage of work at his place of employment, namely, until 27th December, 1955. As his claim for benefit was not made until 12th December, 1955, that is the effective starting date (for him) of the period of disqualification. The claimant's appeal is dismissed."

#### Decision No. R(U) 19/56 (3rd July)

A trawler skipper was discharged at the end of a fishing trip; the owners intended to re-engage him a fortnight later but a general stoppage of work due to a trade dispute intervened and prevented this. Held that the claimant had not been "finally discharged" in the accepted sense before the stoppage began and he lost employment by reason of the stoppage. Disqualification upheld.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 8th September, 1955, to 1st October, 1955 (both dates included) the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit on the ground that he lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at his place of employment (in terms of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946) and is unable to escape disqualification by virtue of the proviso to that subsection.

"The claimant is skipper of a fishing vessel operating from A—. His last employment prior to the period in question was as skipper of the steam trawler E— owned by a company which is a member of the A— Steam Fishing Vessels Owners' Association. That employment terminated on 26th August, 1955. In normal course the claimant would have been retained or re-employed as skipper on the next fishing trip of the steam trawler E—, but for certain reasons the shipowners sent the vessel out under the command of another person as skipper. The experiment was apparently not a success; the vessel was recalled, reaching port on 3rd September, 1955, and the shipowners intended to restore the claimant to command as skipper. But before arrangements could be completed, a general stoppage of work owing to a trade dispute occurred in the fishing industry at A—. This stoppage is described in *Decision R(U) 1/56* (reported). It lasted from 5th September, 1955, to 1st October, 1955. One result of the stoppage was that the claimant did not obtain the particular employment which—but for the stoppage—he would have obtained.

"In the case papers there is reference to a variety of matters some of which are not now relevant. The real point taken by the claimant is that as he lost his employment on 26th August, 1955, he cannot properly be said to have lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which did not begin until 5th September, 1955.

"It may be accepted that the claimant lost his particular employment on 26th August, 1955, and that he lost that employment for reasons unconnected with the pending stoppage. It does not, however, follow that his loss of employment from 8th September, 1955 (which is the period with which the present appeal is concerned) was not by reason of the stoppage of work then in progress. Thus, for example, it was held by the *Umpire in U.D. 1953/25* that dockers who would or might in the ordinary course of their employment have been engaged, if there had not been a stoppage, should be regarded as having lost employment by reason of the stoppage, notwithstanding that they had in fact been unemployed before the stoppage began. (This and other *Umpires' decisions* bearing on the point were pronounced in relation to certain provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, now repealed, but that circumstance is immaterial, for the terms of these statutory provisions were in all material respects identical with those now applicable.) The same principle was applied in *U.D. 7197/32*.

"If it appeared that the claimant had been definitely and finally discharged from employment as a skipper on 26th August, 1955 (the discharge being for reasons unconnected with the pending stoppage) it would be consistent with the principles of *Umpires' decisions* to hold that he was not subject to disqualification—see, for example, *U.D. 1321/26*. The claimant takes the point that his contract with his employers ended on 26th August, 1955. That is strictly true; but I do not think it follows that he was then finally discharged in the accepted sense of the term. Generally speaking, periods between fishing trips are in the nature of suspensions of employment merely—see *Decision C.S.U.5/56* (unreported). Although in the present case the claimant was being superseded for a time in the command of his usual vessel, nevertheless as I read the evidence in this case, no permanent severance of relations between the claimant and his employers was intended or contemplated. (The claimant was in fact in temporary disagreement with the customs authorities in respect of a sum of duty alleged to be due, and the existence of this dispute made it difficult for him to proceed to sea as a skipper.) If the claimant had continued without engagement for some time, it might have become a fair inference that his employment had been finally discharged; but the evidence is that within a week the claimant's employers had decided to reappoint him to his old vessel, and by the date when the stoppage began the claimant had in fact been disengaged for only—at most—ten days. In the light of the system of engagement of skippers prevailing at A— (which is described in *Decision C.S.U.5/56*), it would be wrong, in my judgment, to hold that the claimant was 'finally discharged' on 26th August, 1955. In my judgment the local tribunal were right in their finding that the claimant lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at his place of employment.

"If that be so, disqualification must follow in terms of section 13(1) of the Statute unless the claimant proves that he satisfies the conditions (a) and (b) of the proviso to section 13(1). It is not clear that the claimant maintains that he satisfies these conditions; but in any event I must uphold the finding of the tribunal that as a skipper he was directly interested in the trade dispute. My reasons for so doing are explained in *Decision C.S.U.5/56* (unreported)

which relates to another trawl skipper at the same port who lost employment by reason of the same stoppage of work.

"In the result the claimant must suffer disqualification for the period set forth at the head of this decision. The claimant's appeal is dismissed."

#### Decision No. R(U) 20/56 (11th July)

A builder's labourer who had been paid off as redundant on a Friday did not claim benefit on Saturday as he was attending a meeting at the request of his Union in the hope of obtaining reinstatement. Held that he had good cause for delaying his claim in that he was following up a genuine prospect of employment.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit in respect of 24th March, 1956.

"The claimant is a builder's labourer. After work on 23rd March, 1956, he (with various other workmen) was paid off as redundant. Saturday, 24th March, 1956, was for him a day of unemployment; and it is not disputed that—apart from satisfying the condition of making a claim for unemployment benefit—he was entitled to unemployment benefit for that day. His claim should have been made on that day. Failure to make a claim timeously involves disqualification for receiving benefit, unless it be shown that there was good cause for the delay. The reason why the claim was not made on the day in question was stated by the claimant as follows: 'That as a T.U. Official I was involved in a Trade Dispute on C— R— Building Site.' It appears that a meeting was being held at the site to discuss dispute action. The local insurance officer took the view that the claimant's attendance at this meeting constituted in effect a deliberate choice to refrain from claiming benefit, and having in mind the principles enunciated in *Decisions C.S. 554/49* (reported) and *R(U) 34/51*, he held that this did not amount to 'good cause' for delay, and that disqualification must follow. On appeal, the majority of the local tribunal took the same view.

"The claimant's appeal to the Commissioner is supported by the insurance officer now concerned with the case. A full investigation into the circumstances of the case has satisfied the insurance officer that the claimant did not attend the meeting merely in order to discuss dispute action, but that he attended the meeting at the request of his union in the hope of obtaining reinstatement. (That this was not an idle hope is shown by the fact that negotiations carried on that morning in fact resulted in the reinstatement of some of the discharged workmen.) The day in question was a Saturday. The claimant attended at the building site from 9 a.m. onwards, and it was only at 12.30 p.m. or thereabout that it became definite that he was not to be reinstated. By that time it was too late to go to the Employment Exchange and make a claim for benefit, for the Exchange closed at noon. The claimant's action was thus not so much that of a man who chose deliberately not to make a claim, but rather that of one who deferred his attendance at the Employment Exchange in order to follow up a genuine prospect of employment, which, had it materialised, would have rendered the making of a claim unnecessary. There is precedent for the view that a claimant in these circumstances should not be meticulously judged; see, e.g., *U.D. 2942/36*. In the circumstances I agree that good cause for the delay has been shown. The claimant's appeal, supported by the insurance officer now concerned, is allowed."

#### Decision No. R(U) 23/56 (18th May)

A machinist's mate had lost employment as a result of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute, in which mates to other tradesmen were participating. Held that the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit on the ground that he was of the same grade or class as the other mates, inasmuch as all were semi-skilled and paid at the same rate.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant lost his employment on 16th September, 1955, as a result of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at his place of employment and therefore he is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit under section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, from 17th September, 1955, to 24th September, 1955, inclusive; on 26th September, 1955, he became regularly engaged in some other occupation.

"The sole question to be determined in this the appeal of the insurance officer is whether the claimant who lost his employment as a machinist's mate by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment belonged to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage, there were members at his place of employment any of whom were participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute. (See paragraph (b) of the proviso to subsection (1) of section 13 of the National Insurance Act, 1946.)

"It is not disputed that other mates to tradesmen in other grades or classes were participating in and financing the dispute but on behalf of the claimant it has been contended that as a machinist's mate he was not in the same grade or class as the other mates at his place of employment who participated in or financed the dispute, in that those other mates had duties peculiar to the type of work in which they were acting as mates and their duties were not readily interchangeable.

"While it is a fact that all the mates were of a higher grade than that of labourer and that, in consequence, they received a higher rate of remuneration, their skill, such as were required, was gained by experience and not by training. They were semi-skilled workers and although the duties of a mate to a machinist were not readily interchangeable with those of, say, a mate to a fitter, nevertheless they were all paid at the same rate and were, in my view, of the same grade. Their grade was, so to say, a rank occupied by them at their place of employment and the fact that some members of

the grade possessed more experience and, therefore, more skill than others does not enable it properly to be held that they were in different grades.

"The decisions to which the representative of the claimant's association has called my attention, particularly *Decisions R(U) 25/53* and *R(U) 26/53*, are clearly distinguishable from this case.

"In the cases to which those decisions refer the workmen whose claims were questioned were not of the same grade as those who withdrew their labour; they were semi-skilled men who, though performing work of the same designation as those who were implicated in the dispute, were not skilled men, as were the other men, nor were they doing the same type of work as the other men, who had had special training for their work. No training was required for the work which the claimant and the other mates in this case performed.

"In the result the claimant fails to bring himself within paragraph (b) of the proviso to subsection (1) of section 13 of the Act and, therefore, he must incur disqualification for benefit for the period indicated in paragraph one of my decision. The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed."

#### Decision R(U) 25/56 (15th May)

A colliery surface worker lost employment as a result of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute concerning the withholding of bonus from an underground worker in another grade who absented himself without leave. Held that he was directly interested in the dispute. The conditions governing the payment of bonus were a matter of direct concern to all affected by the existing agreement governing such payment.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 9th January, 1956, to 14th January, 1956 (both dates included) the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit on the ground that he lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment, in terms of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946; and that he is not entitled to relief from such disqualification by virtue of the proviso to section 13(1) of the Act.

"The claimant is a surface labourer (oncost). His place of employment is the B— colliery. A stoppage of work took place at B— colliery from 9th January, 1956, to 14th January, 1956, and the claimant lost employment thereby. His case is taken as a test case relating also to the claim for unemployment benefit of nine other surface labourers (oncost) at the same pit.

"On a reference from the local insurance officer, the local tribunal on 21st February, 1956, found that there was a stoppage of work; that the stoppage was due to a trade dispute; and that the claimant lost employment as a result. The tribunal further found (unanimously) that the claimant was not participating in the dispute, and was not financing the dispute. By a majority they found that the claimant was not directly interested in the dispute. They also found (unanimously) that no member of the claimant's grade was participating in or financing the dispute, and (by a majority) that no member of the claimant's grade was directly interested in the dispute. The tribunal's decision was thus a majority one of 'no disqualification.'

"The insurance officer having appealed to the Commissioner, the claimant requested that the appeal be heard orally. This request was granted, and the claimant attended the oral hearing in person.

"The leading provision of section 13(1) of the Act is as follows: 'A person who has lost employment in an employed contributor's employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment shall be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit so long as the stoppage of work continues' (except in circumstances which do not arise here). Then follows a proviso affording relief. 'Provided that this subsection shall not apply in the case of a person who proves— (a) that he is not participating in or financing or directly interested in the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work; and (b) that he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage, there were members employed at his place of employment any of whom are participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute.'

"The effect of the subsection is that if the conditions set forth in the leading part of it are satisfied, disqualification follows, unless the claimant proves both (a) and (b) of the proviso, the onus being on him to do so. The effect of the tribunal's findings in the present case was that the conditions set forth in the leading part of the subsection were proved to be satisfied, but that the claimant escaped disqualification by proving the conditions of the proviso.

"At the oral hearing, however, the claimant did not agree that the stoppage at the pit was due to a trade dispute. On the other hand, the insurance officer contended that the claimant failed to prove (a) that he was not directly interested in the dispute, (b) that no member of his grade or class was directly interested in the dispute, and (c) that no member of his grade or class participated in the dispute.

"Additional evidence was led at the oral hearing. The sequence of events apparently was this. On 22nd December, 1955, a clipper (i.e., an underground oncost worker) named P— left his work without obtaining permission, stating that he had an appointment with his dentist. The management were of opinion that in these circumstances P—'s 'bonus shift' fell to be withheld. (It is explained that at the pit in question all workers other than those graded as officials are by agreement entitled under certain conditions to a 'bonus shift'; that is to say in general if they work for five shifts they are paid additionally for a sixth shift. If however they fail to work five shifts, they are paid only for the shifts they have worked.) On 26th December, 1955, and again on 6th January, 1956, the colliery manager met a Committee of the National Union of Mineworkers to discuss the withholding of P—'s bonus. The manager adhered to his decision withholding the bonus. On 9th

January, 1956, P— and three other oncost workers refused to go down the pit. Other oncost workers were asked to perform the work of P— and the three others mentioned, but refused to do so. The pit bottomers (who are also underground oncost workers) then withdrew their labour. As a result, work at the pit had to cease. It may be accepted that the claimant, like several others, had no desire to withdraw his labour, and did not do so: but the withdrawal of the pit bottomers rendered him idle.

"The claimant explained to me that he was not in the least concerned with P—'s claim. The claimant's view indeed was that P— was clearly wrong, and was not entitled to bonus. The claimant looked upon the dispute as a personal matter between P— and the management only. If, however, the dispute was nothing more than a personal matter between P— and the management, there is no reason why any stoppage of work should have occurred. It seems to me clear that a dispute which might in certain circumstances have been no more than a personal matter affecting one individual developed into an issue of principle. The colliery manager so regarded it. He says that to have granted the bonus in the circumstances would have created a precedent; and this, he says, was specifically mentioned to the representatives of the association at his meetings with them. Moreover, certain of the oncost workers underground appear to have made common cause with P—, for on his refusal to continue to work (the bonus having been withheld), they refused to take over his duties, and withdrew their labour. The fact that the men so acted confirms, in my judgment, what the claimant told me at the oral hearing, namely, that if the management had relented and granted P— his bonus, bonus could not have been withheld from any other worker who might find himself in the position in which P— stood. This would have been tantamount to a general relaxation, or alteration, of the agreed conditions governing the payment of bonus. Any general alteration in the conditions governing the payment of bonus is matter of direct concern, in my opinion, to all affected by the existing agreement governing payment of bonus.

"No reason other than the dispute about P—'s bonus is suggested for the stoppage of work at the pit. And if that dispute had been merely a personal matter between P— and the management, no stoppage would have occurred. The dispute was as to the conditions under which certain remuneration should be payable, which is a trade dispute.

"It seems to me inescapable, therefore, that the stoppage of work at the pit was due to a trade dispute.

"It seems to me equally inescapable that the claimant was directly interested in the dispute. In a sense, of course, he was not interested: he did not support P—'s claim. In another sense however he was interested; a decision on P—'s claim meant either affirmation or alteration of the conditions governing bonus payments and affecting the claimant. This constitutes a direct interest in the dispute. On this view, it becomes unnecessary to canvass certain of the other arguments adduced, and I do not propose to do so.

"I hold that the claimant is disqualified for the duration of the stoppage in terms of section 13(1) of the Act, he having failed to satisfy the proviso to that subsection. The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed."

#### Decision No. R(U) 26/56 (25th July)

A chartered accountant was dismissed when his employer learned of a conviction for fraud. The offence was committed before the claimant commenced working for that employer. Held that the claimant was not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit. To be relevant, the alleged act of misconduct must have been committed during the period that the employment was being followed, though not necessarily connected with that employment.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit on the ground that he lost his employment through his misconduct.

"The claimant, a chartered accountant, was employed as such by a firm of accountants from 12th November, 1951, to 29th February, 1956, when his employment terminated owing to his resignation, which was accepted by his employers. The circumstances in which the claimant resigned were that his employers learned that the claimant had been convicted at the Assizes on 1st March, 1956, of defrauding the Inland Revenue. The offence in question was committed before he entered the employment with which this appeal is concerned, but as soon as his employers became aware of it they asked the claimant to resign.

"In the circumstances, when the claimant made his claim to unemployment benefit the local insurance officer disallowed the claim and disqualified the claimant for receiving unemployment benefit, on the ground that the claimant had lost his employment through his misconduct. In his appeal from that decision the claimant contended that the misconduct referred to took place many years before he entered the employment from which he had been discharged. The decision was upheld by the local tribunal. The insurance officer who is now concerned with this case has appealed to the Commissioner on behalf of the claimant.

"In her appeal the insurance officer observes that although the offence of which the claimant was convicted was committed before he entered the employment which he lost on 29th February, 1956, it was of such a serious nature that his employers could no longer regard him as a suitable employee in a position of trust where professional integrity was an essential requirement and they, therefore, invited the claimant to resign. The insurance officer submits that the decision of the local tribunal was incorrect, on the ground that the misconduct was committed before the employment began. She observes that it seems likely that the claimant would not have obtained the employment had the employers known of the offence and that it cannot therefore be said that the claimant

lost that employment through his misconduct. The insurance officer refers to a decision of the Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Acts (now repealed), Decision No. 4739/36, in which the Umpire held that, in order to incur disqualification for benefit, the employment which had been lost must have been the employment in the course of which the act of misconduct was committed.

"I respectfully agree with the Umpire, but would add that there have been cases in which misconduct committed by a person, though not strictly in the course of his employment but, nevertheless, during the time while the contract of service subsisted and in the circumstances which affected the continued suitability of that person for the situation in which he was then employed, have been held to amount to misconduct within the meaning of section 13 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, if that person lost his employment because the employer considered that he was no longer a suitable person for employment and, therefore, dismissed him from his employment. Examples of such cases are those in which a person employed in a position of trust commits some act of dishonesty which, though outside his employment, affects his continued suitability for his employment in the eyes of his employer. I know of no decision, however, where a person has either lost his employment through his misconduct or committed some act of misconduct which affects his suitability for employment and after committing that act obtains fresh employment, in which it has been held that such a person is to be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit, on the ground that he has lost his employment through his misconduct, if the employer discovers the act of misconduct after that person has entered his employment and thereupon dismisses him from his employment. It is the employment in the course of which the alleged act of misconduct is committed which is relevant or, at any rate, it is the alleged act of misconduct committed during the time when the person is in the employment from which he has subsequently been discharged. To hold otherwise might result in a person who had been convicted and sentenced for an offence and who subsequently obtains work and works to the satisfaction of his employer being disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit if, unhappily, and perhaps years later the employer learned of the trouble in which that person had been involved and dismisses him. I cannot think that the provisions of section 13 of the Act envisaged such a Nemesis and I would not be prepared so to hold, in the absence of a clear indication to the contrary.

"In result I agree with the submission of the insurance officer and hold that the claimant neither voluntarily left his employment nor lost it through his misconduct. The claimant, therefore, does not incur disqualification for benefit under section 13 of the National Insurance Act, 1946. The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed."

## Legal Cases Affecting Labour

**Master and Servant—Minimum remuneration—Joint employment of husband and wife—Employees to receive profits after fixed payment to employer—Catering Wages Act, 1943.**

The defendant had a cafe which he engaged the plaintiffs, who were husband and wife, to run on the basis that they would live on the premises and pay the defendant a fixed weekly sum out of the profits, the rest of which they were to retain as wages. The profits were such that the amount retained did not cover the minimum wages provided by the appropriate regulations under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.

Mr. Justice Lloyd Jacob, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division, held that the defendant intended that the business should remain his and the plaintiffs were employed by him in that business. The business included the supply of food and drink and therefore the plaintiffs were workers within the Catering Wages Act, 1943. Mr. Justice Lloyd Jacob further held that he entertained no doubt whatever that on its true construction this Act applied to employees whether engaged individually or as a number.—*Hearst and Another v. Clark*. Queen's Bench Division, 10th, 11th and 12th October, 1955.

**Negligence—Workman employed by defendant fatally injured by explosion on defendant's premises—Question of onus of proof.**

The plaintiff's husband was employed by the defendant in connection with a de-rusting tank which was heated from below by a gas burner. While he was attending to the tank there was an explosion under the tank and he was fatally injured. The plaintiff claimed damages against the defendant. It was proved that the explosion was the result of an accumulation of unignited gas due to the failure of a pilot light. It was also proved that the explosion would not have occurred if the machinery had been properly maintained, that there was no fault in the gas supply, and that the machinery should not have required overhaul before the accident. The defendant did not call the foreman nor the maintenance man to give evidence.

The Court of Appeal (Sir Raymond Evershed, M.R., and Lord Justice Birkett) held: The plaintiff was entitled to recover damages because the maxim of *res ipsa loquitur* applied as the machinery was under the management of the defendant and in the ordinary course of events the accident would not have happened if proper care had been taken. The defendant had failed to show that the explosion was due to a specific cause not involving his negligence, neither had he shown that he had used all reasonable care in the management of the machinery. It was further held that if the maxim *res ipsa loquitur* did not apply, negligence had been proved against the defendant.—*Moore v. R. Fox and Sons*. Court of Appeal, 10th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th November, and 28th December, 1955.

**Master and Servant—Trade dispute in one brewery referred to the Industrial Disputes Tribunal by a trade union representing a substantial proportion of workers in the brewing industry—Industrial Disputes Order, 1951.**

The union represented a substantial proportion of workers in the brewing industry in the country but only a small fraction of the workers in the particular brewery. The union applied for an increase in pay which the company refused, so the union then reported the matter to the Minister of Labour and National Service who referred the matter to the Industrial Disputes Tribunal for settlement. The company contended that the union could not report the matter as they did not represent a substantial proportion of the workers in the "section of trade or industry", namely, the particular brewery.

The Divisional Court (Lord Goddard, C.J., Ormerod and Donovan, J.J.), held: the word "section" referred to a division by function within the trade or industry as a whole and not to any one geographical unit.—*R. v. Industrial Disputes Tribunal ex parte Courage and Company, Limited*. Queen's Bench Division, 12th July, 1956.

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

*The Wages Regulation (Wholesale Mantle and Costume) (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1820; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 15th November; The Wages Regulation (Corset) (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1874), dated 28th November.* These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 467.

*The Sunday Baking and Sausage Making (Christmas and New Year) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1906; price 2d. (4d.)), made on 3rd December by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 59 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945, and subsequent legislation.* This Order enabled women to be employed in factories in the manufacture of bread or flour confectionery (including meat and fruit pies but not biscuits) or sausages on Sunday, 23rd December, in Great Britain. It also applies in respect of Sunday, 30th December, in Scotland.

*The Coal and Other Mines (Managers and Officials) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1758; price 6d. (8d.)); The Coal and Other Mines (Mechanics and Electricians) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1759; price 5d. (7d.)); The Coal and Other Mines (Surveyors and Plans) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1760; price 4d. (6d.)); The Coal and Other Mines (General Duties and Conduct) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1761); The Coal and Other Mines (Shafts, Outlets and Roads) Regulations, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1762; price 9d. (11d.)); The Coal and Other Mines (Support) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1763; price 4d. (6d.)); The Coal and Other Mines (Ventilation) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1764; price 6d. (8d.)); The Coal and Other Mines (Safety-Lamps and Lighting) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1765; price 5d. (7d.)); The Coal and Other Mines (Electricity) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1766; price 5d. (7d.)); The Coal Mines (Explosives) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1767; price 9d. (11d.)); The Coal and Other Mines (Fire and Rescue) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1768; price 8d. (10d.)); The Coal Mines (Precautions against Inflammable Dust) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1769; price 4d. (6d.)); The Coal and Other Mines (Precautions against Inrushes) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1770); The Coal and Other Mines (Locomotives) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1771; price 6d. (8d.)); The Coal and Other Mines (Steam Boilers) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1772); The Coal and Other Mines (Sidings) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1773; price 4d. (6d.)); The Coal and Other Mines (First Aid) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1774; price 4d. (6d.)); The Coal Mines (Medical Examinations) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1775); The Coal and Other Mines (Sanitary Conveniences) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1776); The Coal and Other Mines (Horses) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1777; price 4d. (6d.)); The Miscellaneous Mines Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1778; price 9d. (11d.)); The Miscellaneous Mines (Electricity) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1779; price 5d. (7d.)); The Quarries Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1780; price 6d. (8d.)); The Quarries (Electricity) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1781; price 5d. (7d.)). These Orders were made on 7th November by the Minister of Fuel and Power under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954, and come into operation on 1st January, 1957. The Act itself comes into operation on 1st January, 1957 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 407), and the Orders were made under section 190, which empowers the Minister to re-enact (to the extent to which they could be enacted in regulations made under the Act and subject to modifications of the kind specified in that section) the provisions of certain regulations and Orders having effect by virtue of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, and of enactments which will cease to have effect at the commencement of the Act.*

\* See footnote \* in next column.

*The Census of Distribution (1958) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1733), made on 5th November by the Board of Trade under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947.* This Order prescribes the calendar year 1958 as a year in which the Board of Trade shall take a census of distribution and other services for the purposes of the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, and describes the undertakings in the field of distribution and in the field of other services to which the census will relate. The Order further provides that the returns to be furnished in the census may relate to all the matters set out in the Schedule to the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947.

*The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1956 No. 166), dated 15th October; The Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1956 (S.R. & O. 1956 No. 172), dated 2nd November.* These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 430 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE and page 467 of this issue.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

**Careers.**—*Choice of Careers. New Series. No. 31. Civil Service: Openings for Juniors.* 2nd Edition, September, 1956. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.).

**Census of Production.**—*Censuses of Production, 1952 and 1953, Report: (i) Introductory Notes.* Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.). (ii) *Volume 1. Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products except Coal; Chemicals and Allied Trades; Metal Manufacture.* Price 2s. (2s. 2d.). Board of Trade.

**Civil Service.**—*Staffs Employed in Government Departments. Statement showing the Civil Staffs employed in Government Departments on 1st October, 1956, compiled from Returns furnished to the Treasury.* Cmd. 25. Price 4d. (6d.).

**Electricity.**—*Electricity Supply Industry. Proposals for Reorganisation.* Cmd. 27. Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 4d. (6d.).

**Factories.**—*Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the Year 1955.* Cmd. 8. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9s. (9s. 6d.).—See page 439.

**International Labour Organisation.**—*International Labour Conference. Proposed Action by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on a Recommendation adopted at the 37th Session, 1954.* Cmd. 1. Price 4d. (6d.).

**Scientific Policy.**—*Ninth Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy, April, 1955 to June, 1956.* Cmd. 11. Price 9d. (11d.).—See page 441.

**Statistics.**—*Annual Abstract No. 93, 1956.* Central Statistical Office. Price 21s. (22s. 3d.).—See page 445.

**Wales.**—(i) *Wales and Monmouthshire. Report of Government Action for the Year ended 30th June, 1956.* Cmd. 9887. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.). (ii) *Digest of Welsh Statistics, No. 3, 1956.* Home Office. Price 6s. (6s. 4d.).—See page 442.

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

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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.)

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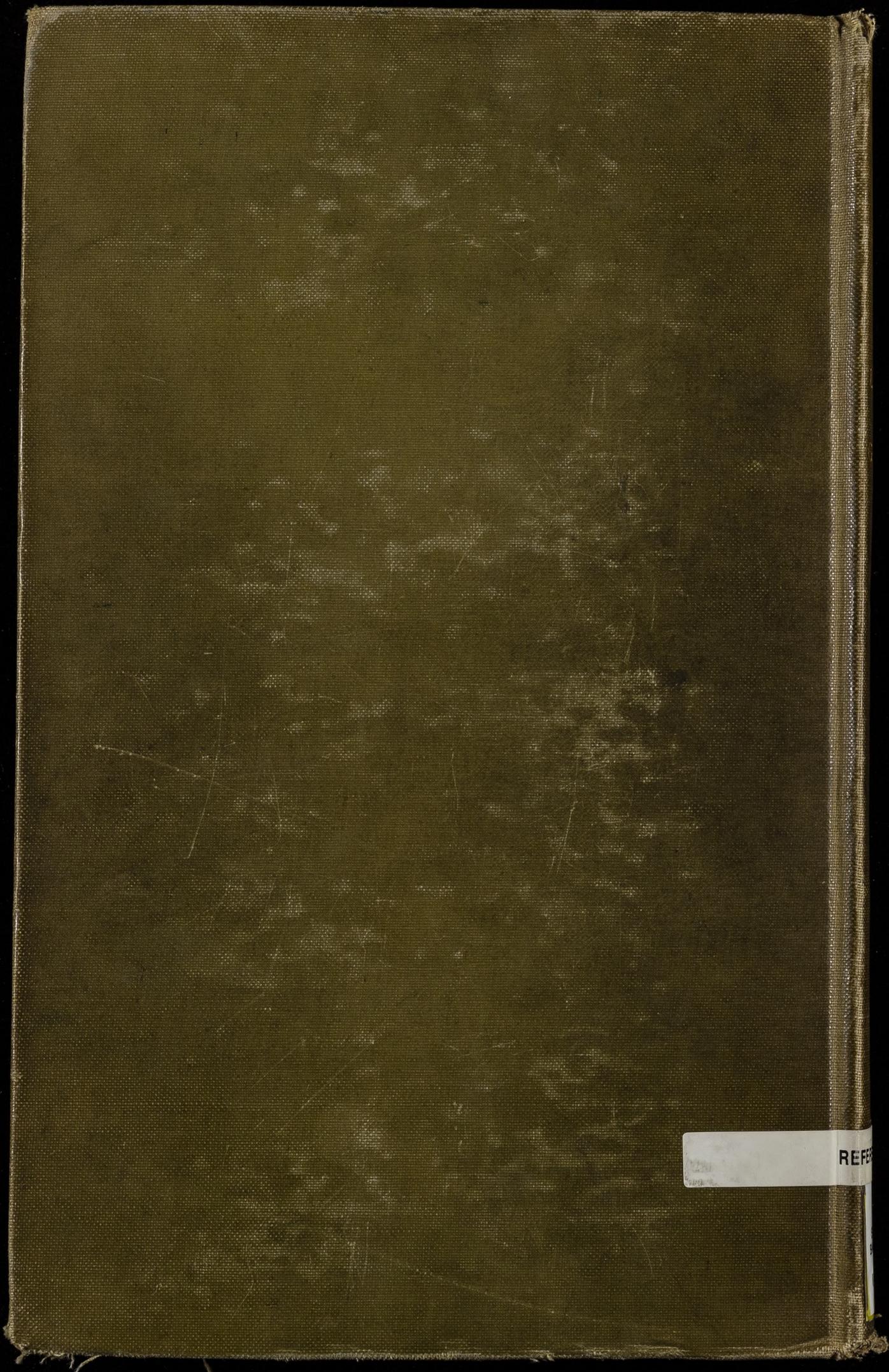
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