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Thirty-Ninth Session of the International **Labour Conference**

HE Thirty-Ninth Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 6th June to 28th June, 1956. Her Majesty's Government was represented by 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 Govern-Chief International Labour Adviser to Her Majesty's Government, and United Kingdom Government representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and Sir Archibald Harrison, C.B.E., Solicitor, Ministry of Labour and National Service, with Mr. J. G. Robertson, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, as substitute delegate and adviser. Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., Chairman of the International Standing Committee and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council, British Employers' Confederation, and Member of the Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council, British Employers' Confederation, and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was appointed to represent the United Kingdom employers. Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was appointed to represent the United Kingdom workers. The Conference, by a majority vote, elected as its President Mr. M. Nasr, Minister of Labour and Government delegate of Iran. Government delegate of Iran.

Delegations attended the Conference from 73 countries and 9 territories—a record attendance.

New Members

The Conference admitted to membership of the International Labour Organisation Tunisia, the Sudan and Morocco. In addition, Jordan, Rumania and Spain have become members of the Organisation in recent months. These three countries were admitted to membership of the United Nations during the last session of the General Assembly and have subsequently formally accepted the obligations of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation.

Employers' Representatives from the U.S.S.R. and certain other Countries

As last year (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1955, page 235), considerable discussion took place about the status of the delegates and advisers nominated to represent employers from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other Eastern European countries. The Conference again rejected, this time by 113 votes to 41 with 51 abstentions, a proposal to give the representatives concerned the status of full members on the various Committees dealing with technical items and decided by 120 votes to 45 with 36 abstentions that they should be given seats as deputy members on the Committees on which they wished to sit. (Under the Standing Orders of the Conference, deputy members of Committees may not normally vote but otherwise have the same rights as full members.)

Report of the Director-General

The Report of the Director-General to the Conference dealt with the main labour and social trends observable during 1955; it also reviewed the activities of the Organisation during that year. In addition, a special chapter was devoted to discussion of the inter-related problems of rural and urban employment. About 140 speakers took part in the discussion of the Report at plenary sittings of the Conference.

Speech by the Minister of Labour and National Service

The Minister of Labour and National Service, the Rt. Hon. Iain Macleod, M.P., attended the Conference and spoke on 21st June during the debate on the Director-General's Report.

The Minister first congratulated the Director-General and his staff on the Report which was of the customary high level. These Reports were of particular value in that they had the quality of being objective. They enabled Members of the Organisation to see the problems of their own countries with greater clarity because they were projected against the background of a picture drawn of the world as a whole. This sense of perspective was particularly important at the present time with all its remarkable technological developments.

country and territory in the world—there is a waste of man-power and of efficiency which none of us can afford ".

Concluding his speech, the Minister declared once again to

Referring in this connection to the subject of automation, the Minister welcomed the intensive discussion there had been in recent months in many countries. The result of the new processes of automation, combined with the intelligent public interest in these changes, would surely be to ensure that the machine was used, as it must be as the servant of man belging him to provide the goods. automation, combined with the intelligent public interest in these changes, would surely be to ensure that the machine was used, as it must be, as the servant of man, helping him to provide the goods and services which made for a fuller and a happier life. The Minister, however, emphasised that there were going to be new problems. The increasing use of machines to control machines was bound to bring many changes, both in the organisation of industrial production and in the nature of the work of the individual in industry. This development could, and would, help to maintain full employment but that did not mean that everyone would be able to stay in his present job. Stagnation and resistance to change would, in the end, mean unemployment. Adaptability would mean economic progress. All the same, workers feared that their particular skills and experience would no longer be needed if the automatic control of processes was extended—as surely it would be. This was a real fear which must be understood and overcome and in the United Kingdom this had been recognised and an effort was being made to put automation in its right perspective, both in the effect which it would have in the employment field and in the probable pace of its introduction. But just as important was an understanding of what automation could achieve, both for the economy of the country and for the welfare of the individual, and here industry and Government alike had a responsibility. It was most important that there should be full and early consultation so that workpeople might know how they would be affected; and, indeed, it was common experience already that when this was done and when labour-management relations were at their best, a high degree of technological change could be smoothly introduced and operated. He thought that in some cases where the introduction degree of technological change could be smoothly introduced and operated. He thought that in some cases where the introduction of automation might displace part of the labour force it might be of automation might displace part of the labour force it might be appropriate for a firm to make compensation payments in addition to the unemployment benefit paid by the State until new work was found. But in all cases, and at all levels, the fullest information should be given and, if they were needed, the services of the Ministry of Labour or the appropriate Ministry should be called on before, and not after, change took place. The Minister expressed his pleasure that a resolution indicating some of the problems to which automation gave rise had been presented to the Conference. This pleasure that a resolution indicating some of the problems to which automation gave rise had been presented to the Conference. This and the fact that next year automation was to be the main theme of the Director-General's Report showed that in this field the International Labour Organisation was leading and intended to go on giving guidance and leadership to the world.

giving guidance and leadership to the world.

Dealing with the central topic of the Director-General's Report, the problem of the relationship between rural and urban employment, the Minister said that in the United Kingdom the number of agricultural workers was considerably smaller than it had been immediately before the war, and yet agricultural production was more than one-and-a-half times greater. This was a notable achievement, the result of improved management and techniques, of detailed research and of mechanisation. Nevertheless, in a time of full employment there were unquestionably strong influences that tended to draw workers away from rural employment, and particularly from agriculture. Efforts were therefore made in the United Kingdom to improve the amenities that were available to those who lived in rural areas by giving them electricity, by improving rural housing and other services, by having better systems of education going beyond the primary stage, better transport and roads. Indeed, it might be that the coming and the spread of television to the rural areas would help in some degree to counteract the pull of the towns. "It is right", said the Minister, "that we should try and encourage the labour that we need for agriculture to stay on the land, but this consideration must never be the only, nor should it be the primary, aim for providing these amenities. The true reason should be that workers in the rural areas have the same right as their brothers in the towns to share in the rising standards of living of our times".

Referring to the overseas territories for which Her Majesty's

Referring to the overseas territories for which Her Majesty's Government is responsible, the Minister spoke of the process of change from a subsistence to an industrial economy and emphasised that it would take much time to form new cohesive social groups and that progress would depend more than anything else upon the speed with which the necessary services and most particularly housing could be provided. The solution to these and other problems did not lie with the administrators alone; what was required was the understanding and the co-operation of all citizens who lived in these territories. The Minister referred to H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference on the Human Problems of the Industrial Community which he described as a bold and imaginative experiment.

The Minister then spoke of the toll of ill health on industry. He mentioned that, in a recent year in Great Britain, 250 million days were lost through illness by persons who came under the comprehensive insurance scheme. This was an enormous figure. The comprehensive insurance scheme had been in operation for too short a time for trends to be analysed with confidence, but given these statistics over a period of time he believed that this figure of sick absences would provide a sure measure of the success of social policy in all countries and in particular the success of social policy aimed at improving the health, safety and welfare of men and women at work. "I do not know", said the Minister, "what success we are going to have in our efforts, but we do know that we must ensure that the occupational health services help to reduce this toll of ill health, and this is surely the field—the field perhaps above all others—where the most certain advances can be made. In every single country represented here—indeed in every single The Minister then spoke of the toll of ill health on industry.

Concluding his speech, the Minister declared once again the support of the United Kingdom for the International Labour Organisation and for the aims by which it had been, and would be inspired. The years that lay ahead with their problems of social change, of automation, and of the use of atomic power for peaceful purposes, would be challenging, and perhaps decisive, years for the Organisation. The International Labour Organisation, the every Organisation. The International Labour Organisation, like every great institution, had its critics but criticism should not be feared so long as it was constructive. There was no room for complacency. The Organisation must be prepared to alter, to improve and to re-fashion its forms, its procedures and even, if need be, the Constitution itself. He believed that its Members must be ready to look at new problems with new eyes, remembering that although the letter of the Constitution was vital.

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

The Conference devoted two days to an exchange of views on the Report of the 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, 1956, page 179). No formal conclusions were adopted, the purpose of the discussion being that the Governing Body, when it comes to consider the important questions at issue at its Session in November, may have some information on the general views of the delegates to the Conference on these questions. to the Conference on these questions.

The Conference approved a net expenditure budget of 7,617,708 United States dollars for 1957. This compares with 7,395,729 dollars for 1956. It also approved a scale of contributions for States members under which the United Kingdom will pay 737,831 dollars, as compared with 676,474 dollars in 1956.

Vocational Training in Agriculture

The Conference adopted, by 220 votes to 0 with 2 abstentions, a Recommendation on this subject, which had previously received a first discussion at the Thirty-Eighth Session last year. The Recommendation states that in each country the public authorities, other appropriate bodies or a combination of both, should ensure that vocational training in agriculture is provided and organised in an effective, rational, systematic and co-ordinated programme. It provides that the objectives of vocational training in agriculture should be clearly formulated in each country, reference being made to a number of specific objectives. The Recommendation further deals with the scope of training, including the needs of underdeveloped countries and the part to be played by general education. It contains detailed provisions dealing with various methods and types of training such as pre-vocational training, agricultural instruction in secondary schools, agricultural technical schools, courses of shorter duration, training on the farm, extension services and apprenticeship. Recommendations are made concerning training for teachers and rural leaders, and the use of teaching aids and equipment. The roles to be played by farm and other interested organisations, by national action and by international action, are laid down. In the case of national action the requirements include the co-ordination of vocational training programmes and collaboration by the authorities with organisations of employers and workers in agriculture and with other interested organisations, where such exist. Under international action, the encouragement of international exchanges and other measures is recommended where exist. Under international action, the encouragement of international exchanges and other measures is recommended where

Welfare Facilities for Workers

Following its first discussion of this subject at last year's Session Following its first discussion of this subject at last year's Session the Conference adopted by 185 votes to 37 a Recommendation concerning welfare facilities for workers. The provisions of the Recommendation cover feeding facilities and rest facilities in or near the undertaking, recreation facilities excluding holiday facilities, and transportation facilities to and from work where ordinary public transport is inadequate or impracticable. The Recommendation applies to manual and non-manual workers employed in public or private undertakings, excluding workers in agriculture and sea transport, and the facilities specified in it may be provided by means of public or voluntary action. be provided by means of public or voluntary action.

As regards feeding facilities, the Recommendation provides for the setting up and operation of canteens in certain cases and the provision of suitable information and advice on the technical questions involved by the competent authority or some other appropriate body. Other requirements deal with the provision of buffets and trolleys, mess-room facilities and mobile canteens, and special measures for shift workers and workers in isolated localities. As regards rest facilities, there are requirements dealing with the provision, in certain circumstances, of seats and of suitably equipped provision, in certain circumstances, of seats and of suitably equipped rest rooms. The provision of recreation facilities is to be encouraged where necessary by appropriate measures. A number of forms of management and financing of feeding and recreation facilities are specified which competent authorities, employers and workers are recommended to take into account. With regard to transport facilities it is provided, among other things, that undertakings should themselves provide transport for their workers if adequate and practicable facilities cannot be made available in any other way. It is further recommended that, in certain circumstances and as an alternative to the provision of transport by the undertaking. alternative to the provision of transport by the undertaking,

After holding a first discussion on this subject, the Conference adopted, by 174 votes to 0 with 5 abstentions, a number of conclusions on which to base a Convention and decided to place the question on the agenda of its next Session. In the meantime, the conclusions will be the subject of further consultation with Governments. The conclusions adopted suggest that the proposed Convention should provide that every Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies it shall undertake to suppress and not to make use of forced or compulsory labour, concentration camps or the deportation of national minorities: (a) as a means of political coercion or education or as a punishment for holding or political coercion or education or as a punishment for holding or expressing political views or views ideologically opposed to the established social, political or economic system; (b) as a method of mobilising and using labour for purposes of economic development; (c) as a means of labour discipline; (d) as a punishment for having (c) as a means of labour discipline; (d) as a punishment for having participated in strikes; (e) as a means of racial, social, national or religious discrimination; (f) as a consequence of the method of payment to the worker whereby his employer defers payment to a given date or postpones payment after the agreed date, thereby depriving the worker of a genuine possibility of terminating his employment, or where work is exacted from the worker in the form of bondage for debts or through systems of peonage. It is also suggested that the proposed Convention should provide that every Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies the Convention shall undertake to take effective provide that every Memoer of the International Labour Organisa-tion which ratifies the Convention shall undertake to take effective measures to secure the immediate and complete abolition of such forced labour and of all legal provisions and administrative practices and any other particular measures prescribing or permitting such forced labour.

The Conference also adopted a resolution requesting the Governing Body to consider the placing of the question of the revision of the Forced Labour Convention, 1930, on the agenda of the earliest possible Session of the Conference, and, in the meantime, addressing an appeal to States Members of the Organisation which have not as yet ratified this Convention to study the possibility of undertaking such ratification as soon as possible.

Weekly Rest in Commerce and Offices

The Conference held a first discussion on this subject. Conclusions were adopted, which, after further consultation with Governments, will provide a basis for a second discussion at the

next Session of the Conference.

The conclusions propose that international regulations should take the form of a Convention concerning the principal provisions, supplemented by a Recommendation concerning the detailed provisions. Effect should be given to the provisions by national laws and regulations in so far as they are not otherwise made effective by means of statutory wage fixing machinery, collective agreements, arbitration awards or in any other manner consistent with national practice. After defining the scope for the proposed instrument, the conclusions propose that the Convention should provide, among other things, that all workers covered by it, except as otherwise provided, should, in the course of each period of seven days, be entitled to an uninterrupted weekly rest comprising not less than 24 hours. Wherever possible, this rest should be granted simultaneously to all workers concerned in each establishgranted simultaneously to all workers concerned in each establishment and should coincide with the traditional day of rest of the country or district. Requirements are included for the application of special schemes ensuring an equivalent period of rest where, due to particular circumstances, the general scheme may be inapplicable.

transport allowances should, by agreement between the employer and the workers concerned, be paid to the workers by the undertaking.

Other conclusions deal with the granting of temporary exemptions and with measures of supervision. It is also provided that there should be no reduction of a worker's income as a result of the application of measures taken in accordance with the proposed Convention.

It is suggested that the proposed Recommendation should provide, among other things, that the weekly rest should be so calculated as to include the period from midnight to midnight; and that young workers under 18 years of age should be granted an uninterrupted weekly rest of at least one-and-a-half days. Provisions concerning the notification to the workers concerned of the days and hours of the weekly rest and concerning the maintenance of a system of records are also suggested for inclusion. system of records are also suggested for inclusion.

Living and Working Conditions of Indigenous and other Tribal and Semi-Tribal Populations in Independent Countries

The Conference, by 140 votes to 1 with 32 abstentions, adopted onclusions proposing that a Convention, supplemented by a Recommendation, should be formulated on this subject. On the basis of the conclusions, there will be further consultation with Governments before the next Session of the Conference at which a second discussion of the matter will take place. The conclusions are in 14 parts.

In the section dealing with general policy, the principle is enunciated that Governments should have the primary responsibility in developing co-ordinated and systematic action aimed at the protection of indigenous populations and progressive integration of indigenous peoples into the life of their respective countries. It is required that special measures should be adopted for the protection of the institutions, persons, property and labour of such nonintegrated indigenous peoples so long as the social, economic and cultural status of these peoples prevents them from enjoying the benefits of the general laws of the country to which they belong.

The following sections deal respectively with rights and duties, land, recruitment and conditions of employment, vocational training, handicrafts and rural industries, social security, health, education, means of communication and administration. The final section recommends that national agencies with responsibility for all matters concerning the protection and integration of indigenous populations should be created, or, if necessary, developed. They should be responsible, in particular, for the planning, coordination and execution of all measures of development, for proposing to the competent authorities legislative and practical measures and for supervising the application of laws and regulations.

The Conference also adopted a resolution on the subject in which the view is expressed that it is desirable to proceed at the next Session of the Conference to a second discussion with a view to taking a final decision on a Convention and to a single discussion with a view to taking a final decision on a Recommendation complementing the Convention complementing the Convention.

The Conference unanimously adopted a resolution on automation. The resolution recognises the profound impact of automation and other technological developments on all aspects of labour and social policy with which the International Labour Organisation is concerned; and among other things it urges that early and coordinated measures be taken through the co-operation of all the parties concerned to facilitate orderly adjustments to technological advance. Recommendations are also made for action at the national level and by the Governing Body. Resolutions on reduction of hours of work, wage discrimination based on sex, and disarmament were also adopted. and disarmament were also adopted.

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 262

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during May by 20,000 (+13,000 males and + 7,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,008,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 20,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 35,000 and other industries and services an increase of 35,000. 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 7,000 from 23,982,000 to 23,975,000. estimated to have decreased by 7,000 from 23,982,000 to 23,975,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 207,903 to 189,528 between 14th May and 11th June, 1956, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 29,528 to 33,049. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 7,182 among males and 7,672 among females.

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100) remained unchanged in June at 164. The changes in the

rates of wages reported to the Department during June resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £161,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 659,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in unlicensed places of refreshment, in industrial and staff canteens, and in sugar confectionery manufacture and food preserving.

At 12th June, 1956, the retail prices index was 102 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 103 at 15th May. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of potatoes, tomatoes and cabbage. These reductions were partly offset by increases in the average prices of coal, eggs, bacon and butter.

The number of workers involved during June 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 nearly 38,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 138,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 205, and, in addition, 29 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE FOR 1955

The Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for 1955 has recently been published.* It gives a concise account of the work of the Ministry during the year under four main heads, namely, Man-power, the Services of the Ministry, Industrial Relations and International Labour Relations, and a final chapter describes the organisation of the Ministry. The Report contains much statistical information and the text is expellemented by a service of expendence and a number of shorts. emented by a series of appendices and a number of charts and photographs

Because of the wide variety of subjects dealt with, it is not practicable here to summarise the Report, but reproduced below is the text of the "Introduction", which reveals the nature of its contents and the general trends in some of the matters with which the Ministry is concerned:

The broad pattern of man-power distribution and the trends of labour demand and supply in 1955 were very similar to those of 1954. But, as the gap between demand and supply widened, the pressures in the economy arising from full employment were accentuated. The total of the working population and that of man-power in civil employment again reached new high levels, while the figures of unemployment in July were the lowest on record since the war, the number of man and unemprint the Armed Forces. while the figures of unemployment in July were the lowest on record since the war; the number of men and women in the Armed Forces fell much more steeply than in 1954. Claims for increased wages were made in most industries and, in the main, they were settled in a constitutional way within the industries. Nevertheless, labour was restive and the number of working days lost through industrial disputes was the highest in the post-war period. The rise in the average level of weekly rates of wages was greater than in 1954 and again outstripped the increase in retail prices as measured by the interim index. The general picture was of an industrial economy, stretched to its utmost, which with no reserves industrial economy, stretched to its utmost, which, with no reserves of labour to call on, was seeking on the one hand to heighten production by increased mechanisation and the re-deployment of labour, and on the other hand to maintain industrial peace through better co-operation and understanding at all levels and through

improved methods of personnel management.

The total working population mounted to over 24 million during the year, the November total of 24,135,000 being a record one. The labour force in civil employment rose to over 23 million in August and at the end of the year still approximated to that total. The post-war trend of a falling level of employment in the basic industries continued and there was again a steep rise in the numbers employed in manufacturing industries and in retail distribution. The number of men and women in H.M. Forces fell by over 50,000 compared

Within the basic industries the greatest decrease was in the number employed in agriculture. The loss of man-power in coal mining caused concern and, although the labour force in the transport groups increased as a whole, there was a disquieting position in the railway industry. Gas, electricity and water supply industries continued to show a higher level of employment and by the end of the year had increased by 40 per cent. over the 1947 total. In the

manufacturing industries, with the exception of textiles and clothing, all groups showed a rise in employment, the most marked being in the engineering, electrical goods and vehicles group.

The average rate of unemployment for the year was 1 per cent., compared with 1·2 per cent. in 1954; it ranged from 0·4 per cent. in the Midlands to 2·3 per cent. in Scotland. All the main industries, except potteries and cotton, showed a decrease, as did each of the Regions and each of the main agregations. Short-time each of the Regions and each of the main age-groups. Short-time working increased, however, particularly in the cotton industry during the summer months.

This was the background against which the Ministry endeavoured to fulfil its responsibilities in 1955. Apart from a National Service Act intended to prevent certain evasion of service and a few Regulations and Orders made chiefly under the Factories Acts and

Regulations and Orders made chiefly under the Factories Acts and the Wages Councils Acts, there was no new legislation affecting the work of the Ministry.

Only three registrations for National Service took place during the year, and in October the Government announced its intention to reduce the size of the Armed Forces considerably by March, 1958.

The primary duty of the employment service is to match the requirements of employers and of workers as speedily and effectively as possible. In the course of this work its officers try to persuade workers to give first consideration to vacancies of national imworkers to give first consideration to vacancies of national importance; they also endeavour to persuade employers to give ex-Regular service men an opportunity to resettle in civilian occupations and afford to older workers and disabled persons a chance to compete on their merits with younger and able-bodied workers. The general shortage of labour eased the task of the employment services in relation to these special classes of workers but made the general task more difficult. The extent of the difficulty may be judged from a comparison of demand with supply; in July, when fewer than 185,000 workers were registered as unemployed there were nearly 473,000 unfilled vacancies on the books of the Employment Exchanges. Nevertheless, by dint of careful submission of workers to employment, of furthering schemes for submission of workers to employment, of furthering schemes for part-time and spare-time working, and of bringing to notice arrangements for the recruitment of foreign workers the Employment Exchanges succeeded in placing approximately 2,644,000 men and women—a slight increase over the 1954 total. The Appointments Service, too, increased the number of its placings; of the 15,900 vacancies filled, the Technical and Scientific Register was responsible for over 1,700, the three Appointments Offices for about 3,400 and the Nursing Appointments Offices for nearly

10,800. In the autumn, because of the continuing unsatisfied demand for well-qualified scientists and professional engineers, the Technical and Scientific Register, in conjunction with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Central Office of Information, began an inquiry into the distribution of technical and scientific man-power in civilian employment and into the trends

There appeared to be a greater willingness during the year on the part of employers to engage older workers and there were indications that some firms were reviewing their engagement and retirement practices in order to provide more opportunities for the employment of older workers. Towards the end of the year, the National Committee on the Employment of Older Men and Women presented a second report to the Minister in which it indicated the continuing need for employers to examine the age structure of their establishments and the desirability of further research into some of the problems that arise in the employment research into some of the problems that arise in the employment

Due to a reduction in the numbers of school leavers the Youth Employment Service gave vocational guidance to only 479,000 boys and girls leaving school compared with 492,000 in 1954. In all, 430,000 boys and girls were placed in employment—227,000 of them in their first jobs after leaving school—and the progress in them in their first jobs after leaving school—and the progress in employment of over 500,000 young people was followed up. The Central Youth Employment Executive continued to promote the setting up of national schemes of recruitment and training of youth in the various industries and crafts; eleven new schemes were agreed in 1955, bringing the total number of such schemes to over the 100 mark. The National Youth Advisory Council gave preliminary consideration to the type of problem that will arise in the years 1957–62, when there will be a very considerable increase in the number of school leavers and consequently of young persons available for industry.

available for industry.

Vocational training in Government Training Centres in 1955 was geared for the most part to meeting the requirements of disabled persons and of ex-Regulars. But, in special circumstances, other able-bodied men and women were admitted to some of the courses; such circumstances arise when there is a need to supplement the skilled labour force in essential industry or to increase the mobility of workers from contracting to expanding industries Nearly 6,400 men and women, of whom about 4,000 were disabled completed courses during the year and about 96 per cent. took employment in the trade in which they were trained. The facilities of the Ministry's Technical Staff College and of its "Training Within Industry" scheme were again placed at the disposal of industry and of certain overseas nationals.

The Ministry also provided rehabilitation courses for the disabled which, in 1955, were completed by over 8,300 men and women The Disablement Resettlement Officers of the Employment Ex changes placed 114,000 disabled persons in employment under ordinary conditions. Grants-in-aid for the training of special classes of disabled persons and for the training and employment under sheltered conditions of severely disabled persons were again made to Remploy Limited, to voluntary bodies and to Local

Perhaps the most notable event during the year in the measures for safeguarding the safety, health and welfare of workers covered by the Factories Acts was the appointment in March by the Minister of a Standing Industrial Health Advisory Committee to promote further development of the industrial health services. The Committee recommended that two pilot surveys should be undertaken, one of a locality and one of an industry. The work of the Factory Inspectorate in promoting the safety, health and welfare of workers and in reducing the time lost by accident and ill-health due to occupational causes is described in the Report by the Chief Inspector of Factories, which is issued separately.

Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes brought to the notice of the Ministry in 1955 numbered 2,419 compared with 1,989 in 1954; and working days lost as a result of industrial disputes totalled 3,781,000 compared with 2,457,000 in 1954.

At the end of the year 60 Wages Councils and five Catering

At the end of the year 60 Wages Councils and five Catering Wages Boards were in existence, one Wages Council having been abolished in April. Sixty-six new Wages Regulation Orders were made. As a result of action by the Wages Inspectorate, arrears of wages were paid to over 18,000 workers.

The Ministry's Personnel Management Advisers paid some 3,000 visits to firms and organisations during the year. They were consulted on a wide variety of aspects of personnel policy and practice. Awakening interest in such matters and particularly in supervisions training was reflected in requests received in connection. practice. Awakening interest in such matters and particularly in supervisory training was reflected in requests received in connection with training. Meetings of employers and conferences and discussion groups of managers, production executives and foremen took as much of the Advisers' time in 1955 as did courses and conferences

as much of the Advisers' time in 1955 as did courses and conferences for personnel officers.

The Ministry again made a major contribution to the work of the International Labour Organisation. The Minister and senior officials of the Ministry attended the 38th Session of the Internationa Labour Conference in June, and other meetings convened by the Organisation were attended by officers of the Ministry. The Ministry also co-operated with the Foreign Office and other Government Departments in the work of the United Nations and other international bodies operating in the labour and social field. Its officers provided Government representation on Committees Its officers provided Government representation on Committees of the Western European Union, the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and the Council of Europe.

EARNINGS IN COAL MINING IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1956

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the first quarter of 1956 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the deep mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to opencast workings and mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. In the first quarter of 1956 licensed mines produced about 1·2 per cent. of the total quantity of deep-mined saleable coal.

Earnings in the First Quarter of 1956

The state of the s		Cash Earnings		Allo	Value of Allowances in Kind		Total	
THE PERSON OF THE SERVICE AND THE	199	S.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Average Earnings (All Ages): (i) Per Man-shift worked— At the Face All Underground		64 54 37 50	0·1 3·1 3·0 6·9	2	2·2 10·6 6·5 9·7	67 57 39 53	2·3 1·7 9·5 4·6	
(ii) Per Wage-earner per week— At the Face All Underground Surface All Workers		311 284 217 270			6 1 11 1	326 299 232 285	10	

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the quarter per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 49s. 9·9d. in The Forest of Dean and 49s. 10·3d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire to 58s. 3·0d. in Nottinghamshire and 58s. 4·0d. in Kent. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 254s. 10d. in Shropshire and 265s. 3d. in Lancashire and Cheshire to 310s. 8d. in North Derbyshire and 317s. 5d. in Nottinghamshire. in North Derbyshire and 317s. 5d. in Nottinghamshire

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all *adult* male workers 21 years of age and over in Great Britain during the first quarter of 1956 amounted to 55s. 10d. per man-shift worked and 297s. 0d. per week.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND PERSONS

During the year ended 31st March, 1955, County Councils and County Borough Councils in England and Wales and County Councils and Councils of Large Burghs in Scotland expended the sum of £906,000 on the provision of employment for some 3,961 workers in the 69 workshops for the blind. Of this expenditure, grants totalling approximately £367,000 were payable by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The cost to the Ministry of Labour and National Service of providing training for some 317 adult blind persons in these workshops during the year ended 31st March, 1955, totalled

An analysis of accounts of workshops for the blind for the year ended 31st March, 1955, shows that the value of goods made by the blind workers totalled £2,081,000; the corresponding figure for the previous year was £1,986,000 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1955, page 239).

PAMPHLETS ON EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, ETC.

Articles published in the issue of this GAZETTE for March (page 92) and earlier issues described briefly the contents of pamphlets on employment, training, etc., issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and other Government Departments. Notes on two further pamphlets are given below.

A leaflet entitled "Jobs Overseas" (P.L. 362) has been prepared for persons interested in employment overseas. It indicates the kind of jobs available, mostly in the British Commonwealth countries or Colonial Territories but also in foreign countries. Brief details are also given of the Western European Union scheme relating to employment in Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. Copies of the leaflet can be obtained from Local Offices of the Ministry.

Information about National Service is given in an illustrated booklet entitled "National Service and You", which contains notes on registration, deferment, medical examination, call-up and post-ponement of call-up. The booklet describes life and work in the Services, including recruit training, trade training and opportunities and contains particulars of canteen, recreational, educational and welfare services available to members of H.M. Forces and a note on return to civilian life. Copies of the booklet can be obtained from Youth Employment Offices Youth Employment Offices.



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DEFENCE REGULATIONS (No. 2) ORDER, 1956

On 29th June Her Majesty in Council made the Defence Regulations (No. 2) Order, 1956, which came into operation on 8th July. The Order revokes Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, which empowered the Minister of Labour and National Service by order to make provision for regulating the engagement of workers by employers. The Notification of Vacancies Orders, 1952, were made under this Regulation, and these Orders have already been revoked by the Notification of Vacancies (Revocation) Order, 1956, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 30th April (see the issue of this Gazette for May, page 170).

GAZETTE for May, page 170).

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1956 No. 1005) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (4d. including postage).

COURT OF INQUIRY INTO DISPUTE IN IRON AND STEEL **INDUSTRY**

The Minister of Labour and National Service has announced the appointment of a Court of Inquiry to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute between employers who are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and workmen who are members of the Unions constituting the National Joint Trade Unions Craftsmen's Iron and Steel Committee, and to report. The Chairman of the Court is Sir John Stewart, C.B.E., B.L., and the other members are Brigadier L. C. Mandleberg, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., and Mr. C. J. Geddes, C.B.E. The Court's hearings began in London on Tuesday, 24th July.

GUIDE TO CAREERS

The Employment Services Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, in consultation with the Central Youth Employment Executive, have issued a revised edition of the handbook entitled "Careers Guide: Opportunities in the Professions and in Business Management". The handbook has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 10d. including postage). It is intended to help young men and women in their choice of a professional, technical or business career, and also boys and girls still at school and their parents and teachers. In the compilation of the handbook and the pamphlets to which it refers, over 300 professional bodies, educational institutions and other organisations were consulted.

Details are given in the "Guide" about over a hundred occupations and professions. They range from accountancy to veterinary science, and include, for example, agriculture, colliery management, meteorology, music, dancing and dramatic art, and the different branches of engineering, social work, catering, medicine and H.M. Forces. The "Guide" also includes, for the first time, particulars of a career in deaf welfare work and details not hitherto available of the scope and prospects in the optical professions. In addition to describing the professions and the educational standards and training required, the "Guide" shows where there are current shortages of recruits. It refers, for instance, to the increasing demand for metallurgists, and to shortages of accountants, actuaries, dentists, home teachers of the blind, mental health workers, moral welfare workers, prison and borstal officers and speech therapists. Other sections relate to careers in business management and to employment in oversea countries of the British Commonwealth.
References are given to the sources of more detailed information about the careers outlined and to the various Careers Advisory Services of the Ministry and the Youth Employment Service.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Decisions on Questions of Classification and Insurability

The seventh of the series of pamphlets referred to in previous The seventh of the series of pamphlets referred to in previous issues of this GAZETTE (see, for instance, the issue for February, 1955, page 48), containing leading decisions of the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on questions of classification of insured persons under the National Insurance Act and insurability of employment under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, has recently been published.*

Included in the pamphlet is a decision that a research student should be treated as being in full-time education and so excused from paying national insurance contributions. This decision was referred to by the Minister on 16th April in reply to a Parliamentary

referred to by the Minister on 16th April in reply to a Parliamentary Question about the insurance position of research students under the National Insurance scheme (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 179). Among the decisions is one affecting a racing motor-cyclist injured during an official practice in connection with his contract to a company to ride in races. Other decisions affect a housemaster's wife; a British Broadcasting Corporation interviewer; a barrister's clerk; a member of an industrial civil defence service; and a member of the executive council of a trade union.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE IN 1955

The Report of the National Assistance Board for the year ended In Report of the National Assistance Board for the year ended 31st December, 1955, has been presented to Parliament by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9781), price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 8d. including postage). Some of the main facts and figures given in the Report are summarised below.

The total net expenditure of the Board during the calendar year 1955 was about £123 millions. This amount included £98,220,000 in payments of national assistance grants, £17,280,000 in respect of non-contributory old age pensions, £406,000 for the maintenance of reception centres and re-establishment centres, £101,000 representing the cost of Polish hostels and £6,720,000 administrative

National Assistance

The number of weekly allowances in payment in December, 1955, was 1,612,000, representing provision in whole or in part for the needs of a total of nearly 2½ million people, including, as well as the persons receiving the allowances, their dependants, chiefly wives and young children. The total of 1,612,000 allowances current in December, 1955, was 184,000 fewer than in December, 1954, the fall in numbers during the year being due mainly to the substantial increases in insurance benefits which came into operation under the National Insurance Act, 1954, during April and May, 1955 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1955, page 48). The immediate effect of these increases was that in April nearly 96,000 retirement pensioners and widows and in May over 15,000

1955 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1955, page 48). The immediate effect of these increases was that in April nearly 96,000 retirement pensioners and widows and in May over 15,000 persons drawing sickness and unemployment benefit ceased to require supplementary assistance. The number of applications for assistance dealt with by the Board during 1955 (apart from applications for grants to meet charges under the National Health Service) was about 1,830,000, or 270,000 fewer than in 1954. About 730,000 of these applications resulted in the grant of a weekly allowance and about 830,000 were dealt with by a single payment to meet a temporary need. In the remaining 270,000 cases it was decided that the applicant was not in need of assistance.

Of the total number of 1,612,000 allowances in payment at the end of 1955 more than two-thirds were being paid as a supplementary allowance to persons receiving national insurance benefits. They included 888,000 allowances to supplement retirement pensions, 113,000 to supplement sickness benefit (including about 1,000 industrial injury cases), 75,000 to supplement widow's benefit, and 20,000 to supplement unemployment benefit. Of the remaining allowances, 158,000 were being paid in supplementation of non-contributory old age pensions, 41,000 to able-bodied persons registered for employment but not entitled to unemployment benefits or to non-contributory old age pensions. Included in the totals of allowances in payment at the end of the year were 57,000 to blind persons and 28,000 to tuberculous persons which were assessed on the special scale for such persons.

An analysis based on a 2½ per cent, sample of the numbers of persons receiving assistance in December, 1955, showed that, of the total of 1,612,000 (521,000 men and 1,091,000 women), 1,152,000, or 71 per cent., were persons over the pensionable age of 5 for men and 60 for women. The 460,000 persons under pensionable age who were receiving assistance included 246,000 who were incapacitated for work by sickne

able-bodied persons registered for work at Employment Exchanges; the remainder were mainly women with domestic ties, usually young children, which prevented them from seeking employment. The allowances in payment in December, 1955, made provision for a total of 604,000 dependants, including 292,000 husbands or wives, 3,000 other persons over the age of 16 who were regarded as dependants, and 309,000 dependent children under the age of 16. Most of the persons receiving weekly allowances were householders or members of households, but the total number receiving allowances included 33,000 persons who were being maintained in homes or other establishments provided by, or by arrangement with, local authorities under the National Assistance Act, 1948, and 9,000 persons who were in hospital.

and 9,000 persons who were in hospital.

The Report gives particulars in tabular form of the scale rates for requirements, other than rent which is allowed for additionally, paid to persons under the regulations and shows the changes made since 1948, including the increases which came into operation from 23rd January, 1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 11). The figures show that the two main rates, those for a married couple and for a single householder, rose on 23rd January, 1956, to 67.5 per cent., and 66.7 per cent., respectively, above the 1948 rates. Details are also given of the numbers of persons paying rent and the average rents they paid, the financial resources taken into account in making assessments, and the annual cost of increase assistance which the Board has discretion to grant in special circumstances. The average weekly allowance at the end of 1955 was 21s. 1d. a week. About 571,000 of all weekly allowances were for amounts of up to 10s. and 441,000 for amounts ranging from 10s. 6d. to 20s.; allowances for sums in excess of 50s. numbered about 120,000. The smaller allowances were mostly those drawn in supplementation of retirement pensions or other insurance benefits, the average allowance in supplementation of a retirement pension being 11s. 3d. a week. The Report gives also particulars of numbers and total amounts of single payments made as grants for exceptional needs, including payments to meet charges under the National Health Service, and to persons involved in trade disputes, these latter payments being almost entirely to meet the

In December, 1955, the number of persons required to register for employment as a condition of receiving assistance was about 60,000, compared with 80,000 a year previously. Nearly 20,000 were men and women receiving assistance in supplementation of unemployment benefit. Most of these, the Report says, were unlikely to remain unemployed for very long. The Report notes that, as the number of persons receiving assistance on account of unemployment declines, there is an increase in the proportion who are handicapped and are difficult to place in employment. The 41,000 without current title to benefit included a substantial number of registered disabled persons and others with physical or mental limitations which restricted the possibilities of placing them in work, even in times of full employment.

Re-establishment Centres

A total of 124 men were admitted during 1955 to the Board's re-establishment centre at Clent, near Birmingham, where men who have been unemployed for long periods are given the opportunity of improving their physical condition and of regaining habits of regular employment. The number of men discharged during the year was 127, of whom 57 were placed in employment and lodgings in and around Birmingham and seven returned home as fet to take employment in their home towns. Of the remainder fit to take employment in their home towns. Of the remainder, 18 were sent home when it became clear that they would not derive any benefit from further residence at the centre, 30 asked for their discharge, and 15 left without notice. The Report says that the man who needs "toning up" in a re-establishment centre may have become so affected by long idleness as to have lost all will to make a fresh start. Too much must not be expected, but on the whole he results of the work of the centre are encouraging.

Persons without a settled way of living

The number of reception centres was reduced during 1955 and at the end of the year there were 109, which was 10 fewer than at the beginning of the year. The average nightly number of persons using the centres in 1955 was about 1,700, 340 fewer than in 1954 and the lowest figure for any year since 1948. As a result of efforts to resettle persons using the centres 307 persons returned to their families, 802 who were in need of care and attention were admitted to establishments provided by local authorities under the National o establishments provided by local authorities under the National Assistance Act, and 173 were admitted to re-establishment centres. The number of persons placed in employment direct from reception centres during 1955 was 11,611, compared with 9,396 in the previous

Non-contributory Old Age Pensions

The Report says that the number of non-contributory old age pensions continued to decline during 1955 at about the same rate

as in other recent years. The number of pensions in payment in December, 1955, was 286,000, compared with 315,000 in December, 1954. About 46,000 pensions ceased during the year, 35,000 of them on the death of the pensioner, and about 17,000 pensions were awarded. Figures for 30th August, 1955, of rates of pensions in payment show that over three-quarters of the pensions were at the maximum rate of 26s. a week, or, in the case of married women, 16s. Of the 291,600 pensioners at that date, 154,300 were also receiving patiently assistance, at the end of the year this figure had receiving national assistance; at the end of the year this figure had increased to 158,000.

The number of hostels administered by the Board under the The number of hostels administered by the Board under the Polish Resettlement Act, 1947, was reduced to 17 during 1955. There was a decline of 1,412, from 9,304 to 7,892, in the number of residents in the hostels. The reduction in numbers of residents was due partly to emigration and partly to re-housing by local authorities but mainly to the removal of 1,200 of the Poles to houses which they had found for themselves. Gross expenditure by the Board on Polish hostels in 1955 was £151,000; the residents paid in charges a total of about £125 000. in charges a total of about £125,000.

Applications for legal aid referred to the Board for assessment of resources numbered 41,915 in the twelve months ended 20th December, 1955. A total of 38,680 applications were dealt with during 1955. About 29 per cent. of the applicants were found, so far as their means were concerned, to be entitled to free legal aid, 61 per cent. were entitled to legal aid subject to the payment of a contribution and 10 tent to the payment of a contribution, and 10 per cent. were outside the financial limits of the scheme. By the end of 1955 the Board's officers had made nearly a quarter of a million determinations in the period of over five years since the Legal Aid scheme came into operation on 2nd October, 1950.

Other sections of the Report deal with the work of the local Advisory Committees, the liability of relatives for the maintenance of assisted persons and the Board's efforts to enforce this liability, and the organisation of the work of the Board through Area Offices. There is a note on visits received during the year from social administrators and students from countries overseas. A section of the Report is devoted to the work done by officers of the Board to promote the general welfare of assisted persons and pensioners and an account is given of some interesting cases which have come to the notice of the Board's headquarters. Appendices to the Report contain statistics and other information relating to the work of the Board during 1955.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

39th Session of International Labour Conference

The 39th Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 6th June to 28th June. An article on the work of the Session appears on pages 253 to 255 of this GAZETTE.

132nd Session of the Governing Body

The 132nd Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva on 1st and 2nd June and on 29th June, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. H. Brown, Government representative, Canada. The United Kingdom Government representatives at the Session were Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Chief International Labour Adviser to Her Majesty's Government, and Mr. C. E. Maher, C.B., Accountant General, Ministry of Labour and National Service. 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 Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives.

At the end of the Session the Governing Body was called upon to elect its officers for the ensuing year. Sir Guildhaume Myrrdin-Evans was unanimously elected Chairman. This is the third occasion on which Sir Guildhaume Myrrdin-Evans has held this office, having previously been elected in 1945 and re-elected in the following year. Mr. Pierre Waline, Employers' representative (France) and Sir Alfred Roberts were unanimously re-elected as

Vice-Chairmen.

The following paragraphs contain notes on some of the more important subjects discussed by the Governing Body.

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

Following the usual practice, the Governing Body gave preliminary consideration to the question of the agenda for the 41st (1958) Session of the International Labour Conference. A final decision on the agenda will be taken by the Governing Body at its 133rd Session in November. There are three standing items on the agenda of sessions of the International Labour Conference. These items are: the Report of the Director-General; Financial and Budgetary Questions; and Information and Reports on the

Application of Conventions and Recommendations. It was also noted that two questions on the agenda of the 40th (1957) Session of the Conference for a first discussion were likely to be carried forward for second discussion in 1958. These are: Discrimination in the Field of Employment and Occupation; and Conditions of Employment of Plantation Workers. With regard to possible new items for the agenda the Governing Body decided to call for law and practice reports, to be considered in November, on the following subjects: Conditions of Work of Fishermen; Organisation of Occupational Health Services in Places of Employment: Collaborational Health Services in Places of Employment: Collaborational Health Services in Places of Employment: Collaborational Health Services in Places of Employment: Collaboration of Cocupational Health Services in Places of Employment: Collaboration of Cocupational Health Services in Places of Employment: Collaboration of Cocupation Occupational Health Services in Places of Employment; Collaboration between the Public Authorities and Employers' and Workers' Organisations at the Industrial and National Levels; and Reduction of Hours of Work. In the case of the last of these items it was agreed that the report on the reduction of hours of work prepared by the International Labour Office and considered by the Governing Body at its 131st Session, supplemented by such additional information as might be available, should be regarded as the law and practice report. It was further decided that a report on the Technical Assistance activities of the International Labour Technical Assistance activities of the International Labour Organisation should be prepared for the 41st Session of the International Labour Conference, on the understanding that the Governing Body would determine at its autumn session the manner in which this subject should be dealt with by the Conference.

Report of the Group of Experts on Social Aspects of European Economic Co-operation

The Governing Body had before it the report of the Group of Experts which it had appointed at its 128th Session (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1955, page 130) to study and report on the social aspects of problems of European economic co-operation. The major part of the report is concerned with four problems which have arisen in connection with plans for closer economic co-operation in Europe, namely, (1) the question whether international differences in labour costs and especially in social charges do or do not constitute an obstacle to the establishment of freer international constitute an obstacle to the establishment of freer international markets; (2) the need for policies designed to reduce to a minimum the hardships which closer economic co-operation may involve for persons engaged in particular industries; (3) the question whether, if a freer international market were established, it might be necessary for the countries of Europe to shape and carry out their social policies with a greater degree of international consultation and co-operation than at present; and (4) the social problems connected with freer international movement of labour. At this session the with freer international movement of labour. At this session the Governing Body took note of the Report and decided that it should be transmitted to Governments and to employers', workers' and other interested organisations. The Director-General will submit to the Governing Body at a future session any further proposals

^{*} Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. National Insurance Acts. Selected Decisions of the Minister on Questions of Classification and Insurability. Pamphlet M.7. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (11d. including postage).

Report of the International Labour Organisation Committee on

The Governing Body also had before it the Report of the independent ad hoc Committee on Forced Labour which it had authorised the Director-General, at its 129th Session in June, 1955, to establish, in order to analyse material received by the International Labour Organisation dealing with the use and extent of forced labour throughout the world (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1955, page 243). The Committee appointed by the Director-General is composed of Mr. Paul Ruegger (Chairman), former President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. Cesar Charlone, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, Cesar Charlone, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, and Mr. T. P. P. Goonetilleke, former District Judge of Ceylon. The material received by the Committee and submitted to the Governments concerned for comments related to the following countries: Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Portuguese Territories, Rumania, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia. The material placed before the Committee led it to the firm conviction that there exists in the world today definite systems of forced labour. (a) as a exist in the world today definite systems of forced labour, (a) as a means of political coercion or education, and (b) as a regular and normal means of carrying out state plans and projects for economic development; into this latter category comes particularly forced labour as a punishment for infringement of labour discipline. Apart from these definite systems of forced labour, the evidence, in the opinion of the Committee, revealed that there are in certain countries administrative practices and legislative enactments which would by interpretation or otherwise permit the use of forced labour for the above purposes. The Governing Body, in pursuance of its earlier decision that the conclusions of the Committee should be included in the Reports of the Director-General to the 1956 and 1957 Sessions of the Conference, authorised the Director-General to submit this Report to the 39th Session of the Conference.

Establishment of a Special List of Non-Governmental Organisations

The Governing Body approved proposals submitted by the Director-General providing for the establishment of a Special List of International Non-Governmental Organisations. The object of creating the Special List is to place the relations of the International Labour Organisation on a more systematic footing with non-Governmental organisations whose objectives and work are of interest to the Organisation. The Director-General's proposals lay down the procedure and the criteria for admission to the Special List and the privileges and obligations for the organisations admitted. The establishment of the Special List does not affect the privileges already accorded or which may be accorded in the future either to the organisations already enjoying consultative status or to employers' and workers' organisations.

Revision of Certain Provisions of the Model Code of Safety Regula-tions for Industrial Establishments

The Governing Body decided to publish certain amendments to the "Model Code of Safety Regulations for the Guidance of Governments and Industry" and to incorporate them in the "Model Code". These amendments originated from proposals of the Permanent International Committee for Acetylene, Fusion Welding and Allied Industries and from proposals of the Textiles Committee. The amendments to be published are, subject to one modification, as recommended by a Panel of Experts of the Correspondence Committee on Occupational Safety and Health, which was convened in September, 1955.

Freedom of Association

The Governing Body had before it the Nineteenth and Twentieth Reports of its Committee on Freedom of Association. The Nineteenth Report deals mainly with individual complaints alleging infringements of trade union rights in various countries. The Committee recommended that five of these cases did not call for further examination; two other cases it considered should be dismissed without being communicated to the Governments concerned; and it recommended that a request to re-open a case abould not be accepted. The Governing Body adopted the should not be accepted. The Governing Body adopted the recommendations of the Committee. Consideration of the Twentieth Report dealing with two cases of alleged infringement of trade union rights in Venezuela was deferred to the autumn session of the Governing Body.

Council of Europe's European Social Security Code

The Governing Body approved the details of a procedure whereby the International Labour Organisation will provide the Council of Europe with assistance in evaluating the application of the European Social Security Code by those States Members that ratify it. One

The Governing Body had under consideration the question of the recommendation which it should make to the 39th Session of the International Labour Conference on the allocation among States Members of the expenses of the Organisation for 1957. The Governing Body decided to recommend that the 1956 scale of assessments should be adopted for 1957 subject to modifications to take account of the assessments of new States Members.

Other matters dealt with by the Governing Body included the calling of a meeting of a small group of experts to consider what steps might be taken to protect drivers and attendants in road transport against civil claims arising out of their employment; approval of the convening in 1957 of the Ninth International Conference of Labour Statisticians; appointments to committees; and the reports of various committees. and the reports of various committees

Sixth Session of Coal Mines Committee

The Sixth Session of the Coal Mines Committee was held in Istanbul from 30th April to 11th May (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 131). The sixteen countries which are members of the Committee were all represented by tripartite delegations. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, although not a member of the Committee, was represented by observers. Also in attendance were representatives of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community and observers from five international non-

The agenda for this Session was as follows (1) A general report dealing particularly with (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions adopted at previous sessions of the Committee; (b) steps taken by the International Labour Office to follow up the studies and enquiries oposed by the Committee; (c) recent events and developments

(2) Safety in Coal Mines.

(3) Recruitment and Vocational Training in Coal Mines.

The Committee set up two Sub-Committees, one on safety in coal mines and the other on recruitment and vocational training in coal mines. A Working Party was also appointed to examine the effect given to conclusions adopted by the Committee at its previous

The Sub-Committee on Safety in Coal Mines unanimously adopted a resolution stating that, although legislation and safety regulations in most coal mining countries were generally satisfactory and in conformity with operational needs, they should be constantly inder review to take account of technical progress and experience The resolution suggested ways of effecting improvements in safety measures which would help both to reduce the material loss and human suffering caused by accidents and encourage the recruitment of new workers to the industry. Close co-operation between employers, workers and Governments was essential if improvements

The Sub-Committee on Recruitment and Vocational Training in Coal Mines adopted two draft resolutions. The resolution on in Coal Mines adopted two draft resolutions. The resolution on recruitment in coal mines recognised that a number of countries were still facing real difficulties, in spite of the measures to improve recruitment which had been taken by most countries following earlier decisions of the Coal Mines Committee, and suggested a number of ways of developing a comprehensive recruitment policy. The resolution concerning vocational training for work in coal mines suggested methods for improving, developing and co-ordinating the methods and techniques of vocational training for both workers and supervisory personnel.

workers and supervisory personnel.

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

for its next session. The reports and resolutions of the Sub-Committees together with the Working Party's suggested classification of conclusions were adopted by the Committee in the Plenary Session. At this Session the Committee also adopted a resolution inviting the Governing Body to draw the attention of Governments to the social consequences arising from fuel and power consumption trends and to the desirability of establishing a national fuel and power policy to take into account the part to be played by the coal industry in the national economy and ensure the most efficient utilisation of solid

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

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LABOUR OVERSEAS

American Labour in 1955

A survey of labour developments in the United States of America A survey of labour developments in the United States of America during 1955 is contained in the February, 1956, issue of Monthly Labor Review, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The survey says that 1955 was a year of major achievement for American labour. The gains was a year of major achievement for American tabour. The gains in status of the American worker were associated with the vigorous recovery of economic activity from the moderately reduced levels of the preceding year. Rising consumer demand and increased private investment gave an impetus to production and resulted in a rise in employment and a decline in unemployment. The prevailing confidence in the expansion of the economy made possible substantial and widespread gains in wages and improvements in working and widespread gains in wages and improvements in working

Some particulars, extracted from the survey, are given below.

Production, Employment and Unemployment

In 1955 the gross national product of the United States rose by 6·2 per cent. compared with 1954, and industrial production increased by 11 per cent. The rise in production was accompanied by rising employment and the total number in employment and the total in non-agricultural employment were both at or near the highest levels ever attained. Output rose sharply in manufacturing industries, but employment in manufacturing, although recovering from the decline in 1954, did not reach the level of 1953.

The total number of persons in employment rose by 2 millions in 1955 to 63·2 millions, exceeding the previous highest figure of 62·2 millions in 1953. The rise in the total in non-agricultural oyment, which almost reached the 1953 level of 49.7 millions, reflected the partial recovery in employment in manufacturing industries and a continuation during 1955 of moderate gains in most of the non-manufacturing industries. Employment in manufacturing industries. ing industries was affected by fluctuations in industries producing durable goods, and, although the numbers employed increased in some industries, the total in manufacturing rose only from 16.0 millions in 1954 to 16.6 millions in 1955, compared with 17.2

There was a moderate decline in unemployment from 3·2 millions, representing 5 per cent. of the total labour force, in 1954 to 2·7 millions, or 4 per cent. of the labour force, in 1955, compared with 1·6 millions (2·5 per cent. of the labour force) in 1953.

Hours of Work, Wages and Prices

Increased output in the manufacturing industries was the result, Increased output in the manufacturing industries was the result, since employment did not greatly expand, of increased productivity and an increase in the length of the working week. The average length of the working week in manufacturing industries, which was 39·7 hours in 1954, rose in 1955 to 40·7 hours, a figure higher also than that for 1953. Both the two main groups of manufacturing industries, those producing durable goods and those producing non-durable goods, shared in this increase in working hours.

Longer working hours and increased overtime earnings, together with wage increases negotiated during the year, resulted in a rise from about 72 dollars in 1954 to 76.52 dollars in 1955 in average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries. The majority of wage increases negotiated during the year exceeded 7 cents an hour and about one-quarter of them were for amounts of between 10 and 15 cents an hour. Among the principal industries in which wage increases generally equalling or exceeding 10 cents an hour were granted were basic steel and steel fabricating, coal mining, ship-building, the railways, and the construction industry. The survey notes that, since the level of retail prices, as measured

by the Consumer Price Index, remained stable in 1955, average earnings in manufacturing in "real" terms (i.e., relatively to purchasing power) increased by at least 6 per cent. during the year.

Industrial Relations

As economic activity expanded in 1955 there were also more industrial disputes, but although the figures of work stoppages were higher than in the previous year they were only moderately high in comparison with other post-war years. The numbers of stoppages of work and of workers involved in 1955 were about equal to the average for the post-war period; the loss of working time owing to work stoppages was below the average. Two large-scale, though brief, strikes in the steel and motor car industries, arising from disputes over terms of contract, were mainly responsible for the rise in 1955 in the total number of workers involved in stoppages. Large-scale strikes involving 10,000 or more workers numbered 26 in the year compared with 18 in 1954, and the numbers of workers involved and of man-days lost in these extensive stoppages also rose sharply compared with 1954, but the figures for 1955 were not markedly different from the averages for the post-war years for the

The substantial increases in wages resulting from collective bargaining arrangements during the year were generally combined with improvements in pensions, health and welfare plans, and other benefits. The three largest motor car companies agreed to a plan for the supplementation of unemployment compensation payments by individual employers. Another outstanding feature of collective bargaining during the year was the willingness of the parties to

bargaining during the year was the willingness of the parties to enter into longer-term contracts.

A merger of the two principal federations of trade unions in the United States, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was finally accomplished in December, 1955. The two federations had been rivals since 1935 and the merger brought into one organisation trade unions representing about 16 million workers or over 85 per cent. of the membership claimed by all unions in the United States.

Strikes and Lock-outs in Canada in 1955

The annual report for 1955 on strikes and lock-outs in Canada has been published by the Canadian Department of Labour. The report contains statistics of strikes or lock-outs which involved the report contains statistics of strikes or lock-outs which involved the cessation of work by six or more workers and which lasted one working day or more. Stoppages of work of less than one day's duration or involving fewer than six workers are not included unless they caused the loss of ten or more man-days. The figures of workers involved and of man-days lost relate only to workers directly involved, i.e., those on strike or locked out, and exclude those indirectly involved, whether at the establishments concerned those indirectly involved, whether at the establishments concerned

There were fewer work stoppages arising out of industrial disputes in 1955 than in any year since 1949. The number of stoppages which began in 1955 was 149, compared with 156 in 1954, and the total number in progress during the research of 150. total number in progress during the year was 159, compared with 174 in 1954. There was a decrease, from 62,250 in 1954 to 60,090 in 1955, in the number of workers directly involved in stoppages in in 1955, in the number of workers directly involved in stoppages in progress during the year. The time loss caused by stoppages in progress was, however, more than 25 per cent. greater in 1955 than in the previous year, amounting to 1,875,400 man-days in 1955 compared with 1,475,200 man-days in 1954. It was estimated that in 1955 the total loss of time through industrial disputes was equivalent to an average loss of one-half of a day for each non-agricultural paid worker in Canada, compared with one-third of a day in 1954. Of the total estimated working time of all non-agricultural paid workers in 1955, the loss of time owing to disputes represented slightly less than one-fifth of one per cent., a figure represented slightly less than one-fifth of one per cent., a fifractionally higher than that for 1954. The average time los each worker directly involved in stoppages of work rose from 24 days in 1954 to 31 days in 1955.

days in 1954 to 31 days in 1955.

As in most previous years, a large proportion of the time loss due to disputes in 1955 was caused by a few lengthy stoppages involving large numbers of workers. Four large-scale stoppages caused about 75 per cent. of the total loss of time through disputes in 1955. The most extensive of these large-scale stoppages involved workers in factories in Ontario producing motor vehicles and parts, diesel locomotives, stoves, refrigerators and air-conditioning apparatus and was alone responsible for more than one-half of the total time loss through all disputes in the year. More than one-half of the total number of work stoppages, however, caused comparatively little loss of time: 59 per cent. of the stoppages caused less

of the total number of work stoppages, however, caused comparatively little loss of time; 59 per cent. of the stoppages caused less than two per cent. of the total time loss.

Of the total loss of time through all work stoppages in 1955, 95 per cent. was in the manufacturing group of industries, which has much the greatest labour force. Within this group the metal products industry accounted for about 82 per cent. of the total time loss in all industries, showing a loss of 1,541,775 man-days compared with 748,970 in 1954. In the mining industry, including coal mining, the number of man-days lost in 1955 was 17,185, or less than one per cent. of the total for all industries, compared with 13 per cent. in 1954. Loss of time through work stoppages in the construction industry represented 14 per cent. of the total time loss in all industries in 1954, but this proportion decreased to two per cent. in 1955. cent. in 1955.

cent. in 1955.

In the majority of disputes leading to stoppages of work in 1955 the main issues were demands for increased wages and related questions. Wage matters, which were often linked with questions involving union security, changes in hours and conditions of work, were at issue in disputes which caused 50 per cent. of the stoppages in 1955, accounting for 71 per cent. of the total number of workers involved in stoppages and for 95 per cent. of the total time loss.

Of the total of 159 work stoppages in progress in 1955, only 67, or 42 per cent., arose in connection with the renewal of collective agreements, but these stoppages were by far the most important in terms of time loss, causing 95 per cent. of the total loss of time during the year. Disputes which arose during the term of a collective

the year. Disputes which arose during the term of a collective agreement caused 32 per cent. of the stoppages, involving 20 per cent. of the total number of workers involved in stoppages, but caused only three per cent. of the total time loss. Twenty-six per cent. of the stoppages, involving six per cent. of the workers and causing two per cent. of the time loss, occurred in establishments where there were popular time agreement. It is estimated that of the where there was no collective agreement. It is estimated that, of the total number of workers covered by collective agreements, only about three per cent. were involved in 1955 in disputes arising from the renewal of the agreements and about one-half of one per cent. in disputes which occurred during the term of an agreement.

About 39 per cent. of the disputes in 1955 were settled in less than five days, 34 per cent. lasted between five and 25 days, and 27 per cent. lasted more than 25 days. The stoppages which lasted less than five days involved 28 per cent. of the workers and caused less than two per cent. of the time loss; those which lasted more than 25 days involved 54 per cent. of the workers and caused 92 per cent. of the loss of time

per cent. of the loss of time.

The following Table shows, for each of the years 1949 to 1955, the number of strikes and lock-outs reported as in progress in Canada, the numbers of workers directly involved in the stoppages of work, and the resulting loss of working time:—

	Year		Number of Strikes and Lock-Outs in Progress	Number of Workers Directly Involved	Aggregate loss of Working Time (in Man-days)
1949	SEQUENT N	100.00	137	51,437	1,063,667
1950	10.00	1034	161	192,153	1,389,039
1951			259	102,870	901,739
1952	S of the last	1000	222	120,818	2,879,955
1953	FE. S	1000	174	55,988	1,324,715
1954			174	62,250	1,475,200
1955		Die in	159	60,090	1,875,400

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in May

GENERAL SUMMARY

The number in civil employment at the end of May was just over 23 million, having risen by 20,000 during the month. There was a decrease of 35,000 in the manufacturing industries but this was offset by increases, largely seasonal in character, in the basic industries, in building and in miscellaneous services (hotels, catering, etc.).

In the week ended 2nd June there were 1,540,000 workers on overtime in manufacturing establishments rendering returns, 20,000 fewer than in the week ended 25th February and 40,000 fewer than a year previously. The number working short-time in the same week was 100,000, which was 34,000 more than in February and 41,000 more than a year previously.

The Employment Exchanges filled 162,000 vacancies in the four weeks ended 30th May. The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges but unfilled on 30th May was 397,000. This was 16,000 more than on 2nd May but 47,000 less than a year previously.

The number registered as unemployed on 11th June was 223,000. There were 190,000 wholly unemployed and 33,000 temporarily stopped. Between 14th May and 11th June unemployment fell by 15,000. At the latter date it was 12,000 more than a year previously. Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in June was $1 \cdot 0$ per cent. compared with $1 \cdot 1$ per cent. in May and $1 \cdot 0$ per cent. in June, 1955. The number unemployed more than eight weeks was 83,000, which was 44 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

The strength of the Forces at the end of May was 765,000.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of May was 23,975,000, almost the same as at the end of April.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	STATE OF THE STATE		a and the		
the rotal loss of time during The term — a callective openess, levelsing 20 per	End- May, 1955	End- March, 1956	End- April, 1956	End- May, 1956	Change during May, 1956
Number in Civil Employment Men	22,919 15,185 7,734	22,953 15,211 7,742	22,988‡ 15,233‡ 7,755	23,008 15,246 7,762	+20 +13 + 7
Wholly Unemployed§	180	220	218	196	-22
Temporarily Stopped§ Total Registered Unemployed§	20 200	25 245	26 244	31 227	+ 5 -17
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	811 791 20	773 756 17	770 754 16	765 749 16	- 5 - 5
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment	6	6	6	6	est the
Total Working Population† Men Women	23,916 16,096 7,820	23,952 16,116 7,836	23,982‡ 16,135‡ 7,847	23,975 16,130 7,845	- 7 - 5 - 2

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

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

‡ Revised figure.

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

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL **EMPLOYMENT**

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

				Tho	ousands
Industry or Service	End- May, 1955	End- March, 1956	End- April, 1956	End- May, 1956	Change during May, 1956
Basic Industries Mining and Quarrying	864	863	864	862	- 2
(Wage-earners on Colliery Books)	(706)	(705)	(706)	(704)	(- 2)
Gas, Electricity and Water	378	379	379	378	- 1
Fransport and Communication	1,710	1,706	1,711	1,719	+ 8
Agriculture and Fishing	1,062	1,017	1,022	1,037	+15
Number in Basic Industries	4,014	3,965	3,976	3,996	+20
Manufacturing Industries		- 17 3000			
Chemicals and Allied Trades	518	528	528	527	- 1
Metal Manufacture	572	584	582	580	- 2
Vehicles	1,230	1,254	1,251	1,246	- 5
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments	2,762	2,810	2,803	2,793	-10
Precision Instruments	963	950	945	937*	- 8
Clothing (inc. footwear)	680	678	680	673	- 7
Food, Drink and Tobacco	895	902	906	911	+ 5
Other Manufactures	1,597	1,592	1,589	1,582	- 7
Number in Manufacturing	20053				
Industries	9,217	9,298	9,284	9,249	-35
Building and Contracting	1,486	1,470	1,488†	1,505	+17
Distributive Trades	2,806	2,832	2,839	2,834	- 5
Professional, Financial and		STATE OF THE PARTY			
Miscellaneous Services	4,108	4,103	4,116	4,139	+23
Public Administration— National Government Service	564	560	560	560	
Local Government Service.	724	725	725	725	2221020
Total in Civil Employment	22,919	22,953	22,988†	23,008	+20

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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

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

* Cotton—254,000. Wool—208,000. Other textiles—475,000. † Revised figure.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

	P SALES	Ma		Thousands)	A BAR	Fem	ales	1		Tot	al	
Industry	End- May, 1955	End- Mar., 1956	End- April, 1956	End- May, 1956	End- May, 1955	End- Mar., 1956	End- April, 1956	End- May, 1956	End- May, 1955	End- Mar., 1956	End- April, 1956	End- May, 1956
Mining, etc. Coal Mining Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	768·9 257·5 74·9 33·8 33·5 20·6 14·5 80·2	767·8 259·5 74·7 33·2 35·0 21·4 14·5 80·7	768 · 8 258 · 9 74 · 6 32 · 8 34 · 7 21 · 5 14 · 5 80 · 8	767·0 258·2 74·4 32·3 34·4 21·5 14·5 81·1	15·8 85·8 8·7 43·9 13·4 6·2 1·3 12·3	15·8 83·3 8·8 41·3 13·3 6·1 1·3 12·5	15·8 82·6 8·8 40·8 13·3 6·1 1·3 12·3	15·8 81·9 8·9 40·1 13·2 6·1 1·3 12·3	784·7 343·3 83·6 77·7 46·9 26·8 15·8 92·5	783·6 342·8 83·5 74·5 48·3 27·5 15·8 93·2	784·6 341·5 83·4 73·6 48·0 27·6 15·8 93·1	782·8 340·1 83·3 72·4 47·6 27·6 15·8 93·4
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	367·2 19·8 174·1 25·8 33·5 29·1 29·5 30·3 25·1	375·1 20·5 180·6 26·2 31·9 29·7 29·5 31·6 25·1	374·9 20·7 180·6 26·2 31·7 29·6 29·4 31·7 25·0	374·3 20·7 180·2 26·2 31·6 29·6 29·3 31·8 24·9	149·0 0·6 46·2 35·5 20·0 12·4 20·0 6·3 8·0	150·5 0·6 48·5 35·0 19·8 12·6 19·6 6·3 8·1	150·9 0·6 48·6 35·3 19·6 12·9 19·6 6·3 8·0	151·0 0·6 48·5 35·7 19·5 12·8 19·6 6·3 8·0	516·2 20·4 220·3 61·3 53·5 41·5 49·5 36·6 33·1	525·6 21·1 229·1 61·2 51·7 42·3 49·1 37·9 33·2	525·8 21·3 229·2 61·5 51·3 42·5 49·0 38·0 33·0	525·3 21·3 228·7 61·9 51·1 42·4 48·9 38·1 32·9
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	500·5 20·7 202·9 110·2 11·9 20·3 40·2 94·3	513·3 21·5 209·5 109·7 12·2 20·8 43·4 96·2	511·2 21·6 209·6 107·8 12·2 20·9 43·6 95·5	509·8 21·7 209·5 106·9 12·2 20·8 43·9 94·8	70·1 0·5 19·2 17·3 1·9 1·3 8·5 21·4	70·2 0·5 19·2 16·7 1·9 1·3 8·8 21·8	69·8 0·5 19·3 16·3 1·9 1·3 8·9 21·6	69·5 0·5 19·3 16·3 1·9 1·3 8·8 21·4	570·6 21·2 222·1 127·5 13·8 21·6 48·7 115·7	583·5 22·0 228·7 126·4 14·1 22·1 52·2 118·0	581·0 22·1 228·9 124·1 14·1 22·2 52·5 117·1	579·3 22·2 228·8 123·2 14·1 22·1 52·7 116·2
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods. Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant. Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus. Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Apparatus and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1,589·6 198·0 77·1 35·6 28·2 91·4 23·7 55·8 49·5 76·9 532·4 11.33·2 72·4 24·1 11·4	1,627·3 204·1 76·7 36·1 28·8 94·7 24·4 53·8 49·9 77·2 549·2 143·4 41·6 34·9 72·4 25·4 11·6 103·1	1,628 · 9 204 · 9 77 · 0 35 · 9 28 · 8 95 · 2 24 · 5 78 · 0 550 · 2 144 · 2 41 · 4 35 · 0 71 · 1 24 · 3 103 · 7	1,625 · 8 204 · 9 76 · 6 35 · 6 28 · 5 95 · 2 24 · 4 53 · 7 78 · 9 550 · 0 144 · 1 41 · 2 35 · 1 70 · 6 23 · 7 11 · 4 103 · 4	473·4 8·7 4·4 5·5 3·0 21·2 3·7 9·8 14·8 6·9 125·3 49·1 23·6 22·3 67·1 28·2 8·4 71·4	472·7 8·8 4·5 5·8 3·0 22·4 3·8 9·6 14·7 7·0 128·9 50·3 23·7 25·6 27·4 71·9	467·1 8·9 4·4 5·8 3·0 22·5 3·8 9·6 14·4 7·0 128·9 49·9 23·7 24·1 55·4 25·7 9·2 70·8	464·5 8·9 4·4 5·8 3·0 22·4 3·8 9·6 14·3 7·1 128·8 49·6 23·4 24·3 55·6 24·9 9·1 69·5	2,063·0 2006·7 81·5 41·1 31·2 112·6 27·4 65·6 64·3 83·8 657·7 187·3 64·7 55·5 139·5 52·3 19·8 172·0	2,100·0 212·9· 81·2 41·9 31·8 117·1 28·2 63·4 64·6 84·2 193·7 65·3 58·8 130·0 52·8 21·0 175·0	2,096·0 213·8 81·4 41·7 31·8 117·7 28·3 63·9 85·0 679·1 194·1 59·1 126·5 50·0 20·7 174·5	2,090·3 213·8 81·0 41·4 31·5 117·6 28·2 63·1 63·0 86·0 678·8 193·7 64·6 126·2 48·6 20·5 172·9
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	1,015·5 281·1 242·7 208·1 125·7 73·2 79·8 4·9	1,037·0 287·6 246·4 216·0 131·1 71·1 80·0 4·8	1,035·3 285·1 247·4 216·9 129·7 71·1 80·3 4·8	1,030 · 9 281 · 8 246 · 6 217 · 5 129 · 1 71 · 0 80 · 2 4 · 7	180 · 6 48 · 3 39 · 3 34 · 7 46 · 5 4 · 8 4 · 1 2 · 9	183·1 47·3 41·8 35·9 • 46·4 4·8 4·1 2·8	182·3 46·7 42·1 36·1 45·6 4·8 4·1 2·9	181·3 45·9 42·4 36·2 45·0 4·8 4·1 2·9	1,196·1 329·4 282·0 242·8 172·2 78·0 83·9 7·8	1,220·1 334·9 288·2 251·9 177·5 75·9 84·1 7·6	1,217·6 331·8 289·5 253·0 175·3 75·9 84·4 7·7	1,212·2 327·7 289·0 253·7 174·1 75·8 84·3 7·6
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	322·7 26·6 23·7 33·9 29·1 27·4 31·7 150·3	331·8 27·3 24·8 35·4 30·4 27·5 32·4 154·0	330·3 27·1 24·9 35·3 30·4 27·2 32·3 153·1	329·1 26·9 24·8 35·3 30·4 27·1 32·2 152·4	191·3 19·2 18·9 5·6 10·6 33·3 18·8 84·9	191·1 19·0 19·2 5·8 10·7 31·9 18·8 85·7	190·1 19·1 19·2 5·8 10·7 31·6 18·3 85·4	188·3 18·7 19·1 5·8 10·7 31·3 18·2 84·5	514·0 45·8 42·6 39·5 39·7 60·7 50·5 235·2	522·9 46·3 44·0 41·2 41·1 59·4 51·2 239·7	520·4 46·2 44·1 41·1 41·1 58·8 50·6 238·5	517·4 45·6 43·9 41·1 41·1 58·4 50·4 236·9
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	88·9 56·9 9·5 15·4 7·1	90·7 58·4 9·6 15·5 7·2	90·7 58·6 9·5 15·4 7·2	90·4 58·5 9·4 15·4 7·1	57·0 32·4 8·7 13·9 2·0	57·3 33·2 8·5 13·5 2·1	57·0 33·1 8·4 13·4 2·1	56·4 33·0 8·2 13·1 2·1	145·9 89·3 18·2 29·3 9·1	148·0 91·6 18·1 29·0 9·3	147·7 91·7 17·9 28·8 9·3	146·8 91·5 17·6 28·5 9·2
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	403·0 -53·1 39·5 90·8 28·9 21·4 4·4 8·8 5·8 35·1 4·9 15·0 6·9 9·9·2 59·7 19·5	399·4 50·6 37·0 91·7 29·7 22·0 4·0 8·8 5·7 35·3 4·7 14·6 7·1 9·1 59·4 19·7	395·9 50·1 36·7 91·1 29·2 21·9 8·6 5·7 35·2 4·6 14·3 7·1 9·1 58·9 19·5	392·8 49·7 36·3 90·3 29·1 21·6 3·8 8·5 5·7 35·1 4·6 14·1 7·1 9·2 58·2 19·5	551·4 100·1 78·8 115·2 9·8 30·9 6·8 11·0 9·6 88·2 5·9 15·9 15·3 20·8 30·3 12·8	542 · 0 96 · 3 73 · 1 115 · 5 10 · 6 30 · 7 6 · 5 11 · 0 9 · 2 89 · 9 5 · 7 14 · 6 15 · 6 20 · 7 29 · 8 12 · 8	539·8 95·7 72·6 115·4 10·6 30·7 6·5 10·5 9·0 90·5 5·6 14·2 15·5 20·5 29·7 12·8	534·4 95·0 71·8 114·4 10·6 30·1 6·4 10·3 8·7 90·3 5·5 13·9 15·4 20·0 29·3 12·7	954·4 153·2 118·3 206·0 38·7 52·3 11·2 19·8 15·4 123·3 10·8 30·9 22·2 230·0 90·0 32·3	941·4 146·9 110·1 207·2 40·3 52·7 10·5 19·8 14·9 125·2 20·7 29·2 22·7 29·8 89·2 32·5	935·7 145·8 109·3 206·5 39·8 52·6 10·4 19·1 14·7 125·7 10·2 28·5 22·6 29·6 88·6 32·3	22.5
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	42·0 27·9 9·2 4·9	40·7 27·2 8·6 4·9	40·2 26·8 8·5 4·9	39·7 26·4 8·4 4·9	30·5 7·9 17·2 5·4	29·3 7·9 16·3 5·1	29·3 7·8 16·4 5·1	29·0 7·7 16·2 5·1	72·5 35·8 26·4 10·3	70·0 35·1 24·9 10·0	69·5 34·6 24·9 10·0	34·1 24·6
Clothing Tailoring. Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc Repair of Boots and Shoes	181·3 72·2 10·3 8·6 7·3 9·0 58·0 15·9	178·6 71·1 10·3 8·6 6·9 8·9 57·7 15·1	178·4 70·7 10·4 8·7 6·8 8·9 57·6 15·3	176·7 69·8 10·3 8·7 6·7 8·8 57·2 15·2	451·0 197·1 78·6 64·4 13·1 33·2 60·9 3·7	450·8 193·3 79·8 66·6 12·3 33·5 61·7 3·6	12·1 33·8 61·8	448·3 190·8 80·2 67·0 11·8 33·3 61·4 3·8	632·3 269·3 88·9 73·0 20·4 42·2 118·9 19·6	629·4 264·4 90·1 75·2 19·2 42·4 119·4 18·7	631·7 264·1 91·4 76·2 18·9 42·7 119·4 19·0	90·5 75·7 18·5 42·1 118·6
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	14·7 -42·0 22·4 45·8 67·8 18·5 29·0	488·1 31·2 103·1 21·4 26·3 44·2 14·6 42·2 23·7 46·7 68·1 18·6 29·1 18·9	490·0 31·1 103·9 21·3 26·3 45·2 14·7 42·3 23·6 46·0 68·2 18·7 29·9	45·7 68·5 18·8 30·6	13·3 16·1	18·7 18·1 4·8 72·2 44·6 33·2 16·9 13·2 15·4	8·2 80·9 43·7 18·6 18·9 71·6 42·9 32·9 17·3 13·4 16·7	395·0 8·2 81·8 44·1 18·4 19·5 4·8 70·6 43·4 33·3 17·5 13·5 17·8 22·1	63·3 19·8 111·8 65·6 77·7 84·6 31·8 45·1	878·7 39·3 182·8 65·0 45·0 62·3 19·4 114·4 68·3 79·9 85·0 31·8 44·5	44.9 64.1 19.6 113.9 66.5 78.9 85.5 32.1 46.6	39·0 185·9 65·4 44·7 65·9 19·4 112·6 67·4 79·0 86·0 32·3 48·4

(4614)

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

	•			1 nousanas	,				1			
	aniate	M	ales		1000	Fen	nales			To	tal	
Industry	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-
	May,	Mar.,	April,	May,	May,	Mar.,	April,	May,	May,	Mar.,	April,	May,
	1955	1956	1956	1956	1955	1956	1956	1956	1955	1956	1956	1956
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	236·8	232·2	229·6	227·8	63·5	62·7	62·6	62·2	300·3	294·9	292·2	290·0
	82·8	80·9	80·3	79·9	12·1	12·2	12·2	12·1	94·9	93·1	92·5	92·0
	98·6	95·2	93·4	92·4	35·3	34·5	34·3	34·1	133·9	129·7	127·7	126·5
	18·9	19·7	19·5	19·3	3·4	3·3	3·3	3·3	22·3	23·0	22·8	22·6
	21·0	20·9	20·9	20·8	7·1	7·1	7·1	7·1	28·1	28·0	28·0	27·9
	15·5	15·5	15·5	15·4	5·6	5·6	5·7	5·6	21·1	21·1	21·2	21·0
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	350·0	353·0	357·5	357·7	201·9	204·4	204·1	203·5	551·9	557·4	561·6	561·2
	68·9	70·9	70·7	70·4	20·3	20·3	20·4	20·3	89·2	91·2	91·1	90·7
	4·3	4·7	4·7	4·7	2·1	2·5	2·3	2·3	6·4	7·2	7·0	7·0
	20·3	20·8	20·8	20·6	32·4	31·8	31·7	31·5	52·7	52·6	52·5	52·1
	18·9	19·5	19·6	19·5	28·7	29·2	29·2	29·1	47·6	48·7	48·8	48·6
	94·4	93·9	96·5	97·4	23·1	23·9	23·6	23·7	117·5	117·8	120·1	121·1
	143·2	143·2	145·2	145·1	95·3	96·7	96·9	96·6	238·5	239·9	242·1	241·7
Other Manufacturing Industries	164·5	166·6	165·0	163·9	120·8	117·2	116·4	115·2	285·3	283·8	281·4	279·1
	79·2	80·4	79·2	78·2	41·2	38·8	38·6	37·9	120·4	119·2	117·8	116·1
	13·3	13·4	13·3	13·2	3·7	3·7	3·7	3·7	17·0	17·1	17·0	16·9
	8·5	8·0	8·0	8·0	8·9	8·3	8·3	8·2	17·4	16·3	16·3	16·2
	11·2	11·2	11·1	11·1	19·7	19·4	19·2	19·1	30·9	30·6	30·3	30·2
	4·2	4·2	4·2	4·2	6·2	6·5	6·5	6·3	10·4	10·7	10·7	10·5
	6·9	6·8	6·7	6·9	2·2	2·2	2·2	2·2	9·1	9·0	8·9	9·1
	41·2	42·6	42·5	42·3	38·9	38·3	37·9	37·8	80·1	80·9	80·4	80·1
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	6,005 · 9	6,093 · 3	6,086 · 8	6,069 · 0	3,011 · 1	3,005 · 2	2,997.5	2,980 · 5	9,017.0	9,098 · 5	9,084.3	9,049 . 5
Building and Contracting	1,300·7	1,282·7	1,300 · 7	1,317·7	51·2	51·2	51·2	51·2	1,351·9	1,333·9	1,351·9	1,368 · 9
	1,233·8	1,213·4	1,231 · 0	1,247·4	42·9	42·9	42·9	42·9	1,276·7	1,256·3	1,273·9	1,290 · 3
	66·9	69·3	69 · 7	70·3	8·3	8·3	8·3	8·3	75·2	77·6	78·0	78 · 6
Gas, Electricity and Water	338·5	338·3	337·8	336·6	39·5	40·5	40·8	40·8	378·0	378·8	378·6	377·4
	129·4	128·5	127·5	126·2	14·1	14·5	14·6	14·6	143·5	143·0	142·1	140·8
	176·0	176·7	176·9	177·0	23·4	24·0	24·2	24·2	199·4	200·7	201·1	201·2
	33·1	33·1	33·4	33·4	2·0	2·0	2·0	2·0	35·1	35·1	35·4	35·4
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport	204·6	202·4	202·9	203·2	52·7	54·1	54·4	54·9	257·3	256·5	257·3	258·1
	21·2	18·7	19·3	21·0	2·6	2·3	2·4	2·6	23·8	21·0	21·7	23·6
Distributive Trades	1,141 · 1	1,148 · 0	1,146 · 7	1,141 · 6	1,185 · 7	1,204 · 5	1,212 · 6	1,213 · 3	2,326 · 8	2,352 · 5	2,359 · 3	2,354.9
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	118·2	122·3	121·0	119·2	34·5	36·5	36·5	36·3	152·7	158 · 8	157·5	155·5
	72·8	73·1	73·1	72·6	29·1	28·7	28·6	28·7	101·9	101 · 8	101·7	101·3
	126·6	127·1	127·3	127·0	58·6	59·7	60·0	59·6	185·2	186 · 8	187·3	186·6
	295·2	294·9	295·4	294·7	303·8	311·6	314·6	316·2	599·0	606 · 5	610·0	610·9
	166·1	165·9	166·1	165·9	105·4	107·6	108·3	108·3	271·5	273 · 5	274·4	274·2
	342·8	344·7	344·0	342·5	616·3	622·4	626·5	626·5	959·1	967 · 1	970·5	969·0
	19·4	20·0	19·8	19·7	38·0	38·0	38·1	37·7	57·4	58 · 0	57·9	57·4
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	58·5	58·5	58·1	57·8	74·5	74·0	74·1	74·3	133·0	132·5	132·2	132·1
	39·6	36·6	37·7	39·8	39·9	41·3	42·6	45·0	79·5	77·9	80·3	84·8
	174·2	171·2	173·0	174·8	507·5	488·7	496·5	509·1	681·7	659·9	669·5	683·9
	30·0	29·8	29·8	29·8	106·1	104·8	105·3	104·8	136·1	134·6	135·1	134·6
	10·9	10·4	10·6	10·6	33·1	32·2	33·0	33·2	44·0	42·6	43·6	43·8

SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from employers with more than ten workpeople in manufacturing industries, and once a quarter the regular monthly figures for all manufacturing industries, other than shipbuilding and ship repairing, are supplemented by particulars about short-time and overtime. These additional particulars relate to operatives only (i.e., they exclude administrative, technical and clerical staffs and the overtime figures also exclude maintenance workers). Employers are asked to supply this additional information in respect of the are asked to supply this additional information in respect of the

pay weeks to which the quarterly returns relate.

A summary of the information thus obtained in June, 1956, is given in the Table below. The figures of short-time and overtime relate only to those establishments which gave this information on their returns, and for this reason, together with the qualifications referred to above, the figures do not purport to show the total numbers on short-time or overtime in the week in question. The figures in the second column are estimates of the total numbers of operatives at all establishments from which returns were received. operatives at all establishments from which returns were received, including those which reported no short-time or overtime working.

Operatives on Short-time or Overtime in week ended 2nd June, 1956 (at establishments which rendered returns)

	Estimated	Op	eratives on Shor	t-time	Operati	ves (excluding m vorkers) on Over	aintenance time
Industry	total number of operatives covered by returns (000s)	Number (000s)	Aggregate number of hours lost owing to short-time (000s)	Average number of hours lost	Number (000s)	Aggregate number of hours of overtime (000s)	Average number of hours of overtime worked
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles) Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries. Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals, Smelting, Rolling, etc. Engineering and Electrical Goods Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc. Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Parts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Carpets. Textile Finishing, etc. Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear) Tailoring Hats, Caps, and Millinery Manufacture of Boots and Shoes Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Furniture and Upholstery Paper and Printing Paper and Board Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc. Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber	255·7 59·3 299·8 454·4 176·3 98·3 38·2 89·8 1,223·0 783·8 439·2 708·5 246·8 159·9 364·7 89·2 747·3 125·0 91·9 170·5 170·1 22·4 67·5 44·9 449·1 182·3 12·6 98·4 565·1 192·2 83·7 368·5 73·0 147·8 189·7 82·9	4·9 4·3 0·2 5·5 2·7 1·6 0·5 5·8 1·3 4·5 20·0 14·6 0·4 5·0 1·9 0·3 35·5 10·1 6·6 3·0 4·7 3·4 1·2 3·8 1·0 1·7 6·2 5·9 2·7	46·5 42·1 2·2 48·9 24·2 14·5 4·5 59·5 16·9 42·6 170·1 128·0 2·9 39·1 20·8 4·1 504·9 161·6 99·2 44·6 58·4 62·2 31·9 6·4 99·4 41·6 99·8 28·7 17·4 70·2 66·3 25·1 11·7 1·4 29·7 20·3	91 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 10 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	69·2 7·1 61·9 113·8 31·3 31·3 31·3 31·3 31·3 31·3 31·	595.5 46.6 568.1 998.8 312.6 273.2 147.2 220.7 3,767.5 2,834.4 933.1 1,729.3 458.5 568.0 271.5 837.2 133.5 690.1 27.6 20.4 303.7 32.5 10.4 144.6 50.1 139.5 77.7 77.7 3.1 25.0 1,50.7 289.6 69.1 818.9 174.3 338.3 358.9 175.2	812 662 99 10 812 8 812 77 12 67 662 445 55 48 77 712 77 77 72 77 77 77
Fotal, All Manufacturing Industries	5,952 · 1	99.5	1.105 · 2	11	1,540 · 3	12,127 · 7	8

Unemployment at 11th June, 1956

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 14th May and 11th June, 1956, were as follows:—

-		Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
14th May	::	148,615	4,773	78,840	5,203	237,431
11th June		142,128	4,078	72,114	4,257	222,577
Dec. (-)		- 6,487	- 695	- 6,726	- 946	- 14,854

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as un-employed at 11th June represented 1.0 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 14th May was 1·1.

An analysis of the figures for 11th June according to duration of

T TIT COTTO		~~ '	770	CLL CO		OTT O CITTO	accounting.
1 30	100 mm			2 11	C 11		34 4
nemnio	vment	15	given	in the	e tollo	owing Ta	able '—
HOITIPIO	, IIIICIII	10	PIACIT	TIT CIT	o rome	JANTINE TO	tule.

	Wholly U	Jnemployed	(including	Casuals)	30000	
2896 2896 1376 270 270	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	Tempor- arily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and	35,348 2,302	29,137 1,008	57,787 490	122,272 3,800	19,856 278	142,128 4,078
over Girls under 18	19,411 1,838	16,673 963	24,124 447	60,208 3,248	11,906 1,009	72,114 4,257
Total	58,899	47,781	82,848	189,528	33,049	222,577

The total of 222,577 includes 38,429 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 11th June, 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 14th May, 1956, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next

TO SEE MODERN	Fomali 18.50		nemployed g Casuals)	I State		- Tage
Region	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
1 347,636 380 00 1 347,636 380 00 1 384 806 317,865	(82.8) (83.8)	31,800 13,900 7,900	Ma	les		12 5241 1 4261 1 4261
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	8,136 1,768 1,672 1,815 4,308 1,469 2,232 5,885 2,724 5,574 2,067	5,415 1,361 973 1,583 1,801 939 1,807 5,051 2,231 6,083 2,901	8,118 2,851 2,048 3,578 1,800 1,676 3,293 8,753 5,709 14,342 6,109	21,669 5,980 4,693 6,976 7,909 4,084 7,332 19,689 10,664 25,999 11,077	2,192 220 410 51 9,778 662 678 1,651 521 2,759 1,212	23,861 6,200 5,103 7,027 17,687 4,746 8,010 21,340 11,185 28,758 12,289
Great Britain	37,650	30,145	58,277	126,072	20,134	146,206
dol lis 200,118 di	W DOLLS	(1) COM	Fem	ales	Was 121	ranco s rancal,
London and South-Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	5,206 951 824 1,061 2,407 1,006 1,113 3,453 1,298 2,922 1,008	2,515 711 811 990 1,189 644 765 3,049 1,431 4,097 1,434	1,685 805 781 1,429 747 607 865 4,184 2,508 8,214 2,746	9,406 2,467 2,416 3,480 4,343 2,257 2,743 10,686 5,237 15,233 5,188	690 50 43 156 3,625 465 822 3,956 279 2,506 323	10,096 2,517 2,459 3,636 7,968 2,722 3,565 14,642 5,516 17,739 5,511
Great Britain	21,249	17,636	24,571	63,456	12,915	76,371
		rindi	То	tal	ribulanieli prenijo uz v	Soldier Soldier
London and South- Eastern	13,342 2,719 2,496 2,876 6,715 2,475 3,345 9,338 4,022 8,496 3,075	7,930 2,072 1,784 2,573 2,990 1,583 2,572 8,100 3,662 10,180 4,335	9,803 3,656 2,829 5,007 2,547 2,283 4,158 12,937 8,217 22,556 8,855	31,075 8,447 7,109 10,456 12,252 6,341 10,075 30,375 15,901 41,232 16,265	2,882 270 453 207 13,403 1,127 1,500 5,607 800 5,265 1,535	33,957 8,717 7,562 10,663 25,655 7,468 11,575 35,982 16,701 46,497 17,800
Great Britain	58,899	47,781	82,848	189,528	33,049	222,577

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 11th June, 1956, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	register	bers of pe ed as uner 1th June,	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
London and South-	124 mill	F. CENOUS				23/23			
Eastern	23,861	10,096	33,957	0.7	0.5	0.6			
Eastern	6,200	2,517	8,717	0.8	0.6	0.7			
Southern	5,103	2,459	7,562	0.7	0.7	0.7			
South-Western	7.027	3,636	10,663	0.9	1.0	0.9			
Midland	17,687	7,968	25,655	1.3	1.1	1.2			
North-Midland	4,746	2,722	7,468	0.5	0.6	0.5			
East and West Ridings	8,010	3,565	11,575	0.7	0.6	0.6			
North-Western	21,340	14,642	35,982	1.1	1.3	1.2			
Northern	11,185	5,516	16,701	1.2	1.5	1.3			
Scotland	28,758	17,739	46,497	2.0	2.3	2.1			
Wales	12,289	5,511	17,800	1.8	2.1	1.9			
Great Britain	146,206	76,371	222,577	1.0	1.0	1.0			

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 11th June, 1956, was 250,376, including 161,160 men, 5,216 boys, 79,089 women and 4,911 girls. Of the total, 215,383 (including 3,318 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 34,993 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 11th June, 1956, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
60E,1 61	Wh	olly Unemp	loyed (includ	ling Casuals) 4 4 4 4 4
London and South- Eastern	20,968 5,804 4,550 6,806 7,718 3,988 7,140 18,971 10,377 25,172 10,778	701 176 143 170 191 96 192 718 287 827 299	8,925 2,327 2,261 3,292 4,192 2,131 2,563 10,280 4,982 14,546 4,709	481 140 155 188 151 126 180 406 255 687 479	31,075 8,447 7,109 10,456 12,252 6,341 10,075 30,375 15,901 41,232 16,265
Great Britain	122,272	3,800	60,208	3,248	189,528
Northern Ireland	18,426	1,097	5,898	434	25,855
United Kingdom	140,698	4,897	66,106	3,682	215,383
80 7.400 75 78		10.00			
ar = 185 61		Temp	orarily Stop	ped	relative)
London and South-Eastern	2,177 218 403 50 9,684 647 672 1,632 518 2,657 1,198	15 2 7 1 94 15 6 19 3 102 14	681 50 40 140 3,385 411 754 3,766 260 2,129 290	9 -3 16 240 54 68 190 19 377 33	2,882 270 453 207 13,403 1,127 1,500 5,607 800 5,265 1,535
Northern Ireland	606	41	1,077	220	1,944
United Kingdom	20,462	319	12,983	1,229	34,993
	a I Mind	Total Reg	gistered as U	nemployed	ing Weitral
London and South-Eastern	23,145 6,022 4,953 6,856 17,402 4,635 7,812 20,603 10,895 27,829 11,976	716 178 150 171 285 111 198 737 290 929 313	9,606 2,377 2,301 3,432 7,577 2,542 3,317 14,046 5,242 16,675 4,999	490 140 158 204 391 180 248 596 274 1,064 512	33,957 8,717 7,562 10,663 25,655 7,468 11,575 35,982 16,701 46,497 17,800
Great Britain	142,128	4,078	72,114	4,257	222,577
Northern Ireland	19,032	1,138	6,975	654	27,799
United Kingdom	161,160	5,216	79,089	4,911	250,376

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

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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 11th June, 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 14th May, 1956.

Parison and Principal	F		ers of Pers at 11th J		6	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as com-	
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	pared with 14t May, 1956	
London and South-Eastern	23,145	716	9,606	490	33,957	- 3,41	
County)	10,269	201	4,212	139	14,821	- 83 - 2	
Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove	73 1,274	3 30	56 300	1 18	133	- 1 - 20	
Chatham	255 294	23	301 174	20 10	599 486	- 3	
Dagenham Ealing	220 128	13	108 80	12	353 222	_ :	
East Ham	188 369	11 7	143 92	12	354 472	+ 10	
Harrow and Wembley Hayes and Harlington	252	35	158 35	14 2 4	459 116		
Hendon	245 388 660	16 5 18	90 81 169	7 8	355 481 855	1	
Tottenham	530 552	22 35	194 186	5 10	751 783	=	
West Ham	297	15	142	iĭ	465	W-055	
Eastern Bedford	6,022	178	2,377	140	8,717 167	- 1,80 +	
Cambridge Ipswich	110 321	21	100	19	172 461	7-110	
Norwich	90 711 527	4 4	233	6 3	155 951	+ :	
Southend-on-Sea Watford	537 108	15 7	133 67	8	689 190	-	
Southern Bournemouth	4,953 452	150	2,301 118	158	7,562 579	- 1,24 - 2	
Oxford	57 951	14	71 545	5 15	133 1,525	- 3	
Reading Slough	174 136	14 2	67 90	5 2	260 230	-	
Southampton	898	16	376	13	1,303	+	
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter	6,856 1,268 280	171 31 4	3,432 429 142	204 25	10,663 1,753 427	- 1,89 - 20	
Gloucester	147 849	6 30	94 881	8 40	255 1,800	+ 2	
Plymouth	93	3	146	8	250		
Midland Birmingham	17,402 7,659	285 124	7,577 2,262	STATE OF THE PARTY	25,655 10,145	+ 3,7 + 1,8	
Burton-on-Trent	2,438	= 44	78 578	22	3,082	+ 1,0	
Oldbury	166 214	7	101	3 7	329	+ 1	
Stoke-on-Trent	1,060 326 170	15 14 7	1,410 175 70	89 13 6	2,574 528 253	+ 3 + 1 +	
West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	373 141	9	274	5	661	++-	
North-Midland	4,635	111	2,542	180	7,468	- 7	
Chesterfield	146 239	1 2	122	5	190 368	= ;	
Grimsby	485 375	17	80 161 48	10	592 543	1: 	
Lincoln	162 130 152	8 4 1	71	12 1	226 217 259	- :	
Nottingham	832	7 2	228 106	8 10	1,075	+	
Scunthorpe	18	6	245	17	286	- 18	
Barnsley	7,812	198 11	3,317	248 29	11,575	- 74 + 9	
Bradford Dewsbury	399 168	$\frac{10}{9}$	178 108 222	6 4 5	593 280 513	- - - 1	
Doncaster Halifax	277 163 205	6 2	126	27	513 322 330	-27/07	
Hull Leeds	1,889 1,254	30 23	319 357	17 13	2,255 1,647	+ - 1	
Rotherham	151 608	$\frac{23}{9}$	116 173	7 22	274 812	+ 4	
Wakefield York	126 285	2 7	101	1 1	230 331	+ 1	
North-Western	20,603	737	14,046	596	35,982	- 2,20	
Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne	122	3	167 250	9	289 443 826	+ 10	
Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn	288 544 238	6 15 4	518 559 309	14 20 6	826 1,138 557	- ! - !	
Blackpool Bolton	469 313	14 7	117 167	1 6	601 493	+ 51	
Burnley	451 74	6	733	19	1,209	+ :	
Crewe	132 7,950	15 362	2,205	21 144	282 10,661	- 1,24	
Manchester (inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth	2,479	90	942	32	3,543	+ 1	
and Royton)	384 229	7 8	252	15	850 499	- 42 - 1	
Rochdale St. Helens	130 297	3 7	614	2 7	349 925	+ 4	
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) Stockport	634 280	5 5 9	283	10	932 602	+ 9	
Wallasey	308 212	9 3	308 354 191	967	677 413	+ - 12	
Wigan	386	8	312	2	708	- 4	

Regions and Principal	IOII R		ers of Pers		6	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	as com- pared with 14th May, 1956
Northern	10,895	290	5,242	274	16,701	- 917
	164	4	147	3	318	+ 25
	190	6	135	11	342	- 3
	547	18	203	11	779	- 90
	401	2	393	6	802	- 34
	213	7	305	1	526	+ 6
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	440 1,453 823 297 1,424	28 34 9 9 27	222 702 208 203 575	24 27 9 13 15	714 2,216 1,049 522 2,041	- 31 - 223 + 56 - 9 + 90 + 38
Scotland	27,829	929	16,675	1,064	46,497	- 5,264
	1,389	22	505	6	1,922	- 254
	200	2	83	8	293	- 18
	1,861	112	1,069	49	3,091	+ 370
	2,280	57	533	26	2,896	- 88
	8,599	204	3,252	248	12,303	- 1,476
	550	46	751	16	1,363	- 134
	607	24	717	28	1,376	- 177
	453	6	508	7	974	- 107
Wales Cardiff Merthyr Tydfil Newport Rhondda Swansea	11,976	313	4,999	512	17,800	- 177
	1,398	25	213	19	1,655	- 243
	605	24	134	24	787	+ 41
	329	10	92	8	439	- 59
	773	13	477	25	1,288	- 137
	653	5	319	15	992	- 192
Northern Ireland	19,032	1,138	6,975	654	27,799	- 1,173
Belfast	5,473	186	2,648	56	8,363	- 661
Londonderry	2,202	203	519	73	2,997	- 14

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.

	lean stal	G	reat Britai	in (mar)	Separate	Seole 1
essonna Isla tesa atras so al		nemployed g Casuals)		orarily pped	Total	United Kingdom Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800
1940	507,700	295,200	100,600	59,200	962,700	1,034,700
1941	153,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800	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 :					160000000000000000000000000000000000000	
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

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1944

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

January, 1956.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 18th June, 1956, was 37,728, of whom 32,182 were males and 5,546 were females. The total included 17,323 persons who had served in H.M. Forces, and 20,405 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

25 1 The 1 State 1 200 at 1 200 at 1	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment: Ex-service Others Others	15,986 12,941	123 5,010	16,109 17,951
Total	28,927	5,133	34,060
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions:*	7.		
Ex-service Others	1,211 2,044	410	1,214 2,454
Total	3,255	413	3,668
Grand Total	32,182	5,546	37,728

The numbers of unemployed registered disabled persons given above include 164 men and 53 women registered at Appointments Offices.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette. July, 1956

Duration of	angles?	bai that a	Larry Just	u employme	III Gronv	Age (Groups	tempora	seds mo	n begange	HISTE STR.	(not)sut
Unemployment in weeks	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 55	55 and over	Total	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 55	55 and over	Total
(Apastotic)			Male	es	Breiton/Est	1 1 1 1 1	(otomatas		Fer	nales	VX	
One or less Over 1 and up to 2 ,, 2, ,, ,, 4 ,, 4, ,, ,, 6 ,, 6, ,, ,, 8 ,, 8, ,, ,, 13 ,, 13, ,, ,, 26 ,, 26, ,, ,, 39 ,, 39, ,, ,, 52 ,, 52, ,, 104 Over 104	1,568 728 551 281 176 228 160 47 26 29	914 436 492 302 215 274 295 94 41 48 17	11,953 5,631 5,759 3,783 2,577 3,634 4,660 1,948 828 1,145 938	5,623 3,361 3,788 2,845 2,089 3,328 5,359 2,970 1,506 2,390 3,066	2,988 2,158 2,768 2,489 2,030 3,622 6,520 3,679 2,171 3,868 5,386	23,046 12,314 13,358 9,700 7,087 11,086 16,994 8,738 4,572 7,480 9,407	1,173 664 515 272 176 193 164 50 22 18	1,226 673 589 399 318 452 380 96 22 46 12	6,534 4,120 3,887 2,766 2,179 3,580 4,370 1,855 898 664 280	3,045 2,088 2,028 1,589 1,235 1,976 2,522 1,242 620 735 549	894 653 698 552 433 787 1,123 614 382 475 444	12,872 8,198 7,717 5,578 4,341 6,988 8,559 3,857 1,944 1,938 1,285
Total	3,794	3,128	42,856	36,325	37,679	123,782	3,247	4,213	31,133	17,629	7,055	63,277

Figures for the main age-groups and "duration" categories are given in the Table below for each Region and Development Area:

Duration of		0	Ma	les			Fema	ales			Mal	es		coins (Fem	ales	
Unemployment in weeks		Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Tota
The Later of	816			2011 au	15				Regi	ons						La CRITTO	D PARTE
		44	1	Londo	n and So	uth-East	ern						Eas	tern			
8 or less	# P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	1,081 89 16	5,652 1,228 374	6,160 3,429 2,982	12,893 4,746 3,372	1,107 78 12	3,749 388 117	2,800 720 370	7,656 1,186 499	240 42 15	1,188 341 204	1,656 1,111 1,138	3,084 1,494 1,357	227 59 13	779 207 78	655 267 181	1,66 53 27
Total	25.5	1,186	7,254	12,571	21,011	1,197	4,254	3,890	9,341	297	1,733	3,905	5,935	299	1,064	1,103	2,46
		-	28	531	Southe	rn			100	200	1	Harris Sa	South-W	estern	eldya li	College The State of the State	7 2000
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	571	207 23 4	984 192 111	1,397 814 904	2,588 1,029 1,019	287 44 11	753 232 75	586 261 158	1,626 537 244	229 32 13	1,182 354 177	1,808 1,420 1,582	3,219 1,806 1,772	333 87 15	985 413 163	720 446 305	2,03 94 48
Total		234	1,287	3,115	4,636	342	1,060	1,005	2,407	274	1,713	4,810	6,797	435	1,561	1,471	3,46
			053		Midla	nd		37					North-M	idland	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	ine is	John H
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	::	319 19 1	3,140 329 75	2,641 804 572	6,100 1,152 648	409 26 6	1,967 209 38	1,218 344 124	3,594 579 168	137 28 5	1,033 160 98	1,235 701 684	2,405 889 787	226 39 9	863 180 51	555 206 122	1,64 42 18
Total		339	3,544	4,017	7,900	441	2,214	1,686	4,341	170	1,291	2,620	4,081	274	1,094	883	2,25
			ar I	East	and We	st Riding	s		85	325	4.000		North-W	estern	Chic		90/161
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	::	290 37 11	1,757 392 198	1,933 1,161 1,494	3,980 1,590 1,703	298 29 8	864 219 82	710 306 221	1,872 554 311	1,139 197 37	5,044 1,622 661	4,524 2,982 3,254	10,707 4,801 3,952	867 148 26	3,169 1,317 497	2,457 1,345 851	6,49 2,81 1,37
Total	20	338	2,347	4,588	7,273	335	1,165	1,237	2,737	1,373	7,327	10,760	19,460	1,041	4,983	4,653	10,67
		1 3	88	250	North	ern			382	386			Scotla	ind	Con Cont	Maria Maria	0/1000
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26		415 82 38	2,322 704 527	2,055 1,523 2,835	4,792 2,309 3,400	454 83 28	1,422 835 497	838 522 543	2,714 1,440 1,068	1,229 296 120	5,391 2,271 1,844	4,489 3,327 6,484	11,109 5,894 8,448	1,160 366 82	3,795 3,038 1,644	2,017 1,509 1,575	6,97 4,91 3,30
Total		535	3,553	6,413	10,501	565	2,754	1,903	5,222	1,645	9,506	14,300	25,451	1,608	8,477	5,101	15,18
				1	Wale	s		100.8	188	53333			Great B	ritain	V total M	10 2300	Arme
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	::	377 112 42	2,010 701 - 590	2,241 1,557 3,107	4,628 2,370 3,739	637 230 56	1,140 912 455	659 482 611	2,436 1,624 1,122	5,663 957 302	4,859	3.972	65,505 28,080 30,197	6,005 1,189 266	19,486 7,950 3,697	13,215 6,408 5,061	9,02
Total	•	531	3,301	6,905	10,737	923	2,507	1,752	5,182	6,922	42,856	74,004	123,782	7,460	31,133	24,684	63,27
								1	Developm	nent Area	ıs						
					North-Ea	astern			00000 00000	1 200	S	outh Wa	ales and l	Monmou	thshire	ed Curles	to sloc
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	:::	331 58 26	1,903 569 419	1,646 1,262 2,311	3,880 1,889 2,756	350 66 19	1,218 746 454	679 455 453	2,247 1,267 926	267 65 20	1,365 405 347	1,443 981 2,042	3,075 1,451 2,409	513 157 29	937 750 346	469 369 454	1,9 1,2 82
Total		415	2,891	5,219	8,525	435	2,418	1,587	4,440	352	2,117	4,466	6,935	699	2,033	1,292	4,02
			1.9	W	est Cum	berland	1	3	403	3 554		S	outh Lar	cashire	10 10 to 100	La const	2 (DO) (S)
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	898:	29 8 3	192 78 44	106 82 206	327 168 253	24 6 3	68 37 17	48 19 29	140 62 49	20 1 3	136 46 44	142 107 328	298 154 375	45 24 6	316 208 83	137 165 112	49 39 20
Total		40	314	394	748	33	122	96	251	24	226	577	827	75	607	414	1,09
		Merseyside Wrexham						bears	p bas	million							
or less	::	664 146 20	2,595 967 364	1,678 1,217 1,306	4,937 2,330 1,690	406 48 7	1,187 460 122	645 332 199	2,238 840 328	14 6 2	69 43 17	84 58 153	167 107 172	20 10 2	41 41 11	83 32 28	14
Total		830	3,926	4,201	8,957	461	1,769	1,176	3,406	22	129	295	446	32	93	143	26
					Scotti	sh		100	00	1 35		Nor	th-East I	ancashii	e	Safrica et cette	Wo la
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26		832 204 49	3,369 1,502 1,326	2,296 1,804 3,884	6,497 3,510 5,259	771 202 31	2,595 2,038 1,106	1,273 983 1,015	4,639 3,223 2,152	8 3 —	103 39 20	184 94 91	295 136 111	12 6 1	127 50 29	173 103 78	31 15 10
Total	1000	1,085	6,197	7,984	15,266	1,004	5,739	3,271	10,014	11	162	369	542	19	206	354	57

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 11th June, 1956. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e.,

men a first agential of the same	El tala	olai laio	000	Great Britai	n (3) 1	ora GE Thinu	See 81 S valinke	Undue 14	Lovernoni Lovernoni	
Industry	unemy (inclu	olly ployed ading aals)		orarily oped		Total			ited Kingdo (all classes)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing	6,090 3,898 256 1,936	1,003 984 11 8	1,282 46 2 1,234	111 111 —	7,372 3,944 258 3,170	1,114 1,095 11 8	8,486 5,039 269 3,178	11,642 8,006 293 3,343	1,228 1,208 11 9	12,870 9,214 304 3,352
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining* Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	1,741 1,215 14 255 53 107 97	133 78 — 12 1 5 37	13 8 - 4 1	6 - - - - 6	1,754 1,223 14 259 54 107 97	139 78 — 12 1 5 43	1,893 1,301 14 271 55 112 140	2,007 1,227 14 458 55 155 98	149 78 — 18 1 7 45	2,156 1,305 14 476 56 162 143
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2,087 625 296 262 217 23 664	879 151 281 218 115 4 110	473 18 366 67 — — 22	1,327 6 1,293 26 1 —	2,560 643 662 329 217 23 686	2,206 157 1,574 244 116 4 111	4,766 800 2,236 573 333 27 797	2,753 695 678 340 218 26 796	2,225 158 1,580 251 116 4 116	4,978 853 2,258 591 334 30 912
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	2,000 65 946 78 259 197 122 133 200	1,163 1 269 170 449 52 159 17 46	$-\frac{7}{5}$ $-\frac{7}{5}$ $-\frac{1}{1}$	41 3 19 11 3 1 3 —	2,007 65 951 78 259 197 122 134 201	1,204 4 288 181 452 53 162 17 47	3,211 69 1,239 259 711 250 284 151 248	2,148 66 1,071 81 259 201 126 141 203	1,222 4 293 183 453 53 169 20 47	3,370 70 1,364 264 712 254 295 161 250
Metal Manufacture	2,383 75 680 794 50 46 196 542	571 10 123 212 34 19 29 144	1,647 3 441 809 188 119 3 84	129 1 96 28 4	4,030 78 1,121 1,603 238 165 199 626	700 10 124 308 62 19 29 148	4,730 88 1,245 1,911 300 184 228 774	4,152 89 1,178 1,637 238 165 204 641	703 10 125 309 62 19 30 148	4,855 99 1,303 1,946 300 184 234 789
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Mires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	11,203 3,971 325 168 108 234 59 197 312 644 3,365 386 202 148 404 105 63 512	3,992 164 39 29 7 59 14 55 171 32 1,068 382 144 178 696 240 102 612	826 199 1 199 1 11 11 29 1 2 237 4 1 — 39 268 — 13	1,088 4 2 2 24 71 63 4 1 54 247 1 615	12,029 4,170 326 187 109 245 60 226 313 646 3,602 390 203 148 443 373 63 525	5,080 168 39 31 7 61 14 79 171 32 1,139 445 148 179 750 487 103 1,227	17,109 4,338 365 218 116 306 74 305 484 678 4,741 835 351 327 1,193 860 166 1,752	13,079 4,610 334 196 121 250 75 306 318 668 3,885 409 218 151 556 374 67 541	5,244 176 40 31 8 62 14 122 171 32 1,159 451 152 180 785 489 106 1,266	18,323 4,786 374 227 129 312 89 428 489 700 5,044 860 370 331 1,341 1,341 1,807
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	4,605 2,072 1,276 500 419 160 142 36	1,129 396 182 193 317 11 7 23	8,717 8,070 8 1 635 — 2 1	1,592 1,297 8 16 271 —	13,322 10,142 1,284 501 1,054 160 144 37	2,721 1,693 190 209 588 11 7 23	16,043 11,835 1,474 710 1,642 171 151 60	13,715 10,231 1,485 571 1,072 161 146 49	2,787 1,697 215 226 595 11	16,502 11,928 1,700 797 1,667 172 153 85
Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings, not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	2,209 124 99 181 183 232 116 1,274	1,648 96 152 17 106 310 149 818	176 6 -11 10 5 3 141	109 3 4 2 20 1 79	2,385 130 99 192 193 237 119 1,415	1,757 99 152 21 108 330 150 897	4,142 229 251 213 301 567 269 2,312	2,497 133 103 210 196 242 134 1,479	1,792 99 152 21 109 336 150 925	4,289 232 255 231 305 578 284 2,404
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	422 224 77 60 61	425 171 135 86 33	17 3 1 9 4	10 — — 10 —	439 227 78 69 65	435 171 135 96 33	874 398 213 165 98	457 236 86 69 66	467 194 136 104 33	924 430 222 173 99
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc, Other Textile Industries	2,820 436 305 437 93 109 92 432 63 156 26 58 36 95 354 128	4,450 667 728 504 60 209 189 391 221 425 40 163 80 343 328 102	2,805 281 368 299 25 66 10 368 	6,208 1,437 1,101 552 80 226 81 256 54 437 11 1,646 35 112 163 17	5,625 717 673 736 118 175 102 800 63 461 26 920 38 98 566 132	10,658 2,104 1,829 1,056 140 435 270 647 275 862 51 1,809 115 455 491	16,283 2,821 2,502 1,792 258 610 372 1,447 338 1,323 77 2,729 153 553 1,057 251	6,896 731 684 787 135 197 815 802 28 982 39 119 849 139	12,641 2,126 1,836 1,160 172 453 1,257 658 432 907 64 2,090 115 676 576	19,537 2,857 2,857 2,520 1,947 307 650 2,072 1,460 92 3,072 154 795 1,425 258

^{*}The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page. The total of 1,223 males unemployed includes 603 men registered for underground work.

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

t the walk dates. They do not congert to	bolikan	ngio anis	Grea	at Britain	oreo de	rankin s	ds 203	words we	(or slar)	0.07
Industry	Who unempl (include casua	loyed ding	Tempo			Total	100 - 100 1 100 - 100 1 100 - 100 1		ted Kingdor all classes)	m Halling
Control to the state of the sta	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	290 177 74 39	277 100 159 18	55 42 6 7	106 10 92 4	345 219 80 46	383 110 251 22	728 329 331 68	374 238 90 46	397 116 259 22	771 354 349 68
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery	1,823 1,078 78 46 41	2,836 1,514 450 325 69	880 694 10 10 104	902 561 50 94 114	2,703 1,772 88 56 145	3,738 2,075 500 419 183	6,441 3,847 588 475 328	2,924 1,821 93 82 150	4,992 2,206 574 965 187	7,916 4,027 667 1,047 337
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes	70 260 250	195 263 20	46	39	306 259	239 302 20	316 608 279	98 375 305	355 22	781 730 327
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries	4,413 187 1,196 211 188 276 200 279 331 515 434 125 319 152	4,624 81 821 440 229 190 84 573 983 468 181 172 263 139	22 1 3 1 7 1 - - 3 2 3 1	178 — 5 2 3 3 — 34 84 41 1 2 — 3	4,435 188 1,199 212 195 277 200 279 331 518 436 128 320 152	4,802 81 826 442 232 193 84 607 1,067 509 182 174 263	9,237 269 2,025 654 427 470 284 886 1,398 1,027 618 302 583 294	5,021 231 1,339 216 263 341 206 306 448 546 451 148 360 166	5,465 85 893 466 249 224 93 623 1,409 513 184 176 277 273	10,486 316 2,232 682 512 565 299 929 1,857 1,059 635 324 637 439
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	2,407 808 1,176 96 220 107	605 143 307 20 80 55	1,970 7 1,936 13 14	286 11 262 1 7 5	4,377 815 3,112 109 234 107	891 154 569 21 87 60	5,268 969 3,681 130 321 167	4,602 880 3,241 114 253 114	916 157 590 22 87 60	5,518 1,037 3,831 136 340 174
Paper and Printing	1,193 272 24	1,063 187 55	221 140 1	120 20 1	1,414 412 25	1,183 207 56	2,597 619 81	1,471 422 25	1,275 212 56	2,746 634 81
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	122 88	234 139	65	85	187 90	319 142	506 232	199 90	384 144	583 234
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	226 461	54 394	1 12	9	473	56 403	283 876	244 491	62 417	306 908
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	1,359 562 105 62 125 28 80 397	1,177 322 63 43 261 67 6 415	541 449 — 2 6 — 1 83	231 28 1 6 54 — 142	1,900 1,011 105 64 131 28 81 480	1,408 350 64 49 315 67 6 557	3,308 1,361 169 113 446 95 87 1,037	2,016 1,044 119 65 134 28 81 545	1,433 359 64 52 320 67 7 564	3,449 1,403 183 117 454 95 88 1,109
Building and Contracting	21,610 13,634 695 7,281	178 115 30 33	64 38 5 21	= 1	21,674 13,672 700 7,302	179 115 30 34	21,853 13,787 730 7,336	26,091 16,754 871 8 466	207 135 32 40	26,298 16,889 903 8,506
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas	1,508 770 551 187	99 33 63 3	11 4 3 4	-1 -1	1,519 774 554 191	100 33 64 3	1,619 807 618 194	1,727 832 678 217	111 36 71 4	1,838 868 749 221
Transport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	13,340 1,769 802 246 1,540 4,467 1,303 443 61	1,426 117 693 7 77 64 9 9 20 341	198 — 2 8 164 11 3 — 6	34 2 3 - 2 3 - - -	13,538 1,769 802 248 1,548 4,631 1,314 446 61	1,460 119 696 7 79 67 9 9	14,998 1,888 1,498 255 1,627 4,698 1,323 455 81	15,327 1,975 985 298 1,707 4,916 1,980 480 64	1,506 128 704 7 80 67 10 9 20	16,833 2,103 1,689 305 1,787 4,983 1,990 489 84
Other Transport and Communication Storage	1,980 223 506	41 48	-4	15 8 1	1,986 223 510	356 49 49	2,342 272 559	2,176 227 519	383 49 49	2,559 276 568
Distributive Trades Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail). Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering) Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and	10,781 1,733 1,277 1,153 2,144 1,274 3,000	8,569 189 181 372 2,611 494 4,383	73 17 1 5 14 16 19.	159 2 6 5 67 4 72	10,854 1,750 1,278 1,158 2,158 1,290 3,019	8,728 191 187 377 2,678 498 4,455	19,582 1,941 1,465 1,535 4,836 1,788 7,474	12,410 2,030 1,474 1,406 2,607 1,381 3,289	9,554 208 217 446 2,893 541 4,858	21,964 2,238 1,691 1,852 5,500 1,922 8,147
Newspapers	1,147	339	5	2	1,152	342	543 1,536	1,237	391 418	1,655
Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	9,918 3,783 6,135	1,723 859 864	73 4 69	18 2 16	9,991 3,787 6,204	1,741 861 880	11,732 4,648 7,084	10,974 4,255 6,719	1,924 965 959	12,898 5,220 7,678
Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Religion Other Professional and Business Services	67 946 77	3,664 45 756 117 2,491 21 234	13 -4 -5 -4	22 1 3 - 9 1 8	2,561 91 644 67 951 77 731	3,686 46 759 117 2,500 22 242	6,247 137 1,403 184 3,451 99 973	2,735 100 679 78 1,035 89 754	3,965 50 826 126 2,686 28 249	6,700 150 1,505 204 3,721 117 1,003
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services	1,896 1,019 4,498 364 135 116 146 574	14,301 1,225 469 7,855 922 294 121 1,083 2,025 307	45 9 5 10 2 2 2 12 5	234 31 10 88 8 4 1 4 86 2	9,603 1,905 1,024 4,508 366 137 116 146 586 815	14,535 1,256 479 7,943 930 298 122 1,087 2,111 309	24,138 3,161 1,503 12,451 1,296 435 238 1,233 2,697 1,124	10,397 1,993 1,139 4,875 391 151 134 156 672 886	15,637 1,291 490 8,320 1,065 333 137 1,272 2,382 347	26,034 3,284 1,629 13,195 1,456 484 271 1,428 3,054 1,233
Ex-Service Personnel Not Classified by Industry	6700	6,908	-		1,819 6,798	6,908	2,050 13,706	1,966 7,758	7,502	2,206 15,260
GRAND TOTAL*	100 000	63,456	20,134	12,915	146,206	76,371	222,577	166,376	84,000	250,376

^{*} The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,290 males and 179 females in Great Britain and 3,106 males and 212 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the four-week periods ended 2nd May and 30th May, 1956, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons. In the first place, a English that some employers do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled, and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons. In the first place, a English that the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled, and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons. unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

m 1 1 1 1 1	2nd	eks ended May, 956	Four wee 30th 19	Total Number of Placings, 15th Dec.,	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1955, to
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18	131,231 21,912	158,588 50,658	93,524 9,035	162,265 53,988	710,978 100,042
over Girls under 18	64,355 19,898	102,673 68,409	50,950 8,380	109,295 71,096	342,865 97,687
Total	237,396	380,328	161,889	396,644	1,251,572

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

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

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 30th May, 1956, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 30th May, 1956.

Exchanges. The figures are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" Table on the next page, which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and

			s during four d 30th May,		300	Numbe		Vacancies rooth May, 19		filled at
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,009	330	1,067	81	2,487	18,936	1,879	503	403	21,721
	1,018	442	11	13	1,484	5,646	1,078	43	48	6,815
	670	427	4	7	1,108	4,526	976	17	19	5,538
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2,413	273	554	93	3,333	2,354	1,492	910	1,105	5,861
	2,188	155	1,051	196	3,590	3,307	710	1,671	1,426	7,114
	2,805	173	318	54	3,350	5,088	1,346	475	373	7,282
	10,631	948	3,517	462	15,558	21,244	5,655	5,315	3,108	35,322
	3,196	109	79	6	3,390	2,395	218	48	22	2,683
	5,989	714	1,664	254	8,621	15,282	4,639	2,552	2,122	24,595
	1,446	125	1,774	202	3,547	3,567	798	2,715	964	8,044
Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Textiles Cotton Wool	3,954	550	1,019	175	5,698	14,977	2,567	1,834	1,080	20,458
	2,404	299	1,385	191	4,279	3,139	2,168	1,823	1,686	8,816
	405	88	322	62	877	1,027	678	669	848	3,222
	2,066	180	2,132	453	4,831	2,346	2,865	8,046	7,541	20,798
	480	52	690	93	1,315	617	905	3,004	2,305	6,831
	518	26	400	86	1,030	657	906	2,228	1,712	5,503
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear) Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing	224	43	138	67	472	300	446	573	683	2,002
	554	164	2,246	775	3,739	1,120	2,246	13,750	9,661	26,777
	4,560	668	4,374	753	10,355	3,405	1,867	5,334	3,213	13,819
	1,787	425	441	113	2,766	1,695	1,697	760	878	5,030
	802	193	865	352	2,212	1,494	1,233	1,490	3,129	7,346
	543	76	521	179	1,319	769	356	964	1,169	3,258
	259	117	344	173	893	725	877	526	1,960	4,088
Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting	1,198	137	1,192	235	2,762	1,328	597	1,455	1,038	4,418
	26,652	1,217	223	76	28,168	22,184	4,105	360	652	27,301
	18,989	966	145	57	20,157	18,017	3,307	222	444	21,990
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service.	1,193	32	64	22	1,311	1,491	447	124	134	2,196
	6,645	507	908	201	8,261	25,106	3,366	2,370	1,015	31,857
	6,042	1,432	6,513	2,306	16,293	7,640	11,341	13,399	18,517	50,897
	320	44	372	123	859	913	954	1,222	2,132	5,221
	7,177	132	2,496	148	9,953	9,166	809	3,622	963	14,560
	1,584	42	1,242	94	2,962	5,390	258	2,708	518	8,874
	5,593	90	1,254	54	6,991	3,776	551	914	445	5,686
Professional Services	1,090	105	3,014	324	4,533	2,396	2,265	7,568	4,067	16,296
	6,387	498	16,728	1,105	24,718	5,963	2,177	35,979	7,396	51,515
	743	107	498	48	1,396	487	513	1,061	354	2,415
	4,552	145	11,943	392	17,032	3,777	709	22,354	2,045	28,885
	509	147	1,195	297	2,148	402	366	2,574	1,739	5,081
Grand Total	93,524	9,035	50,950	8,380	161,889	162,265	53,988	109,295	71,096	396,644

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 30th May, 1956, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

Region		en d over		oys er 18		men d over	Gi unde	irls er 18	T	otal
Region	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Southand Wales	24,521 4,984 5,325 5,307 7,061 6,085 6,813 13,295 6,078 9,756 4,299	35,183 13,131 12,680 12,588 19,381 16,069 12,433 16,425 7,580 8,889 7,906	2,607 495 480 377 681 439 455 1,299 609 1,124 469	14,329 3,462 2,631 2,135 7,369 5,615 6,620 5,829 1,742 2,954 1,302	13,981 2,937 2,566 2,639 3,671 2,510 3,321 7,556 3,135 6,523 2,111	39,800 7,980 5,889 5,611 6,498 6,829 7,914 15,311 4,085 5,806 3,572	1,892 450 511 475 620 394 513 1,074 698 1,161 592	21,731 4,333 2,958 2,803 6,340 7,137 7,913 8,552 2,887 5,261 1,181	43,001 8,866 8,882 8,798 12,033 9,428 11,102 23,224 10,520 18,564 7,471	111,043 28,906 24,158 23,137 39,588 35,650 34,880 46,117 16,294 22,910 13,961
Great Britain	93,524	162,265	9,035	53,988	50,950	109,295	8,380	71,096	161,889	396,644

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the five-week period ended 28th April, 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 distance of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

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

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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 5 weeks* ended 28th April, 1956

		12 1000 10			III.								
Industry	men	per of Ents per aployed aing of	100 at	Los en	aber of ses and ses per aployed aing of	other 100 at	Industry	me en	per of Ents per iployed ning of p	100 at	Loss em	aber of less and deses per less per les per less per les	ther 100 at
work intuitelised a change of serie unemployed.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	т.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.6	4.0	Textiles	2.6	3.7	3.3	3.5	4.1	3.9
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	3.4	4.3	3.5	3.5	4.3	3.6	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc	3.4	4·0 2·8	3·8 2·7	4·5 3·3	4.6	4·6 3·4
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2.9	3.6	3.3	4.0	4.7	4.4	Woollen and Worsted	3.3	3.4	3·9 2·1	3.2	3.6	4·3 3·3
Glass (other than Containers)	3·0 4·0 1·8	3·7 4·2 3·4	3·1 4·1 1·9	3·9 3·7 1·5	4·0 4·2 1·7	3·8 1·5	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp	2.2	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	4.5	3.9	4.4	4.4	5.5	4.5	Jute	3.4	4·5 3·6	4·0 3·5	5·8 3·1	8.9	7.4
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2.1	4.0	2.6	2.2	3.5	2.5	Hosiery	2·0 1·5 1·2	3·8 2·0 2·0	3·3 1·7 1·6	2·2 3·4 3·6	3·2 3·3 4·6	2·9 3·4 4·1
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2.3	1.1	2.3	1.6	0.9	1.6	Carpets	2.1	3.4	3.0	2.5	3.9	3.4
Chemicals and Dyes	2.2	3.4	2.4	2.3	3·0 4·1	2.4	Textile Finishing, etc	2.0	3.1	2.3	2.8	3.6	3.0
Explosives and Fireworks	1.4	2.7	1.9	1.7	3.1	2.2	and the property of the second			erie la		I de la	
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc Mineral Oil Refining	1·7 1·5	4.4	2.8	1.9	4.4	2.9	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	1.9	3.8	2.7	3.1	3.8	3.4
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.9	3.9	3.1	Leather Tanning and Dressing	1.7	3.2	2.0	3.0	4.3	3.3
Metal Manufacture	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.5	3.3	2.5	Fur	2.3	4.2	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.4
Blast Furnaces	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.7	3.9	1.7	Clothing	2.5	4.3	3.9	2.8	3.8	3.5
Iron Foundries	2.2	2.8	2.2	3.3	2.3	2·1 3·4	Tailoring	2.8	4.3	4.0	3·4 3·4	4.3	4.1
Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture	2.0	2·5 2·5 3·7	2·1 1·8 3·2	1·8 1·4 2·5	2·0 1·3 2·6	1·8 1·4 2·5	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	4·1 3·0 1·8	5.1	4.9	2.4	3·4 3·9 3·9	3.7
Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.9	3.9	3.1	Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	2.5	4·4 3·2	4.1	2.5	3.7	3.5
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.4	3.5	2.7	2.5	4.7	3.0	Repair of Boots and Shoes	3.0	5.1	3.5	2.0	2.6	2.1
Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	2·5 2·2 2·6	2·4 4·0 2·6	2·5 2·4 2·6	2·3 2·7 2·6	1·8 3·2 2·8	2·3 2·7 2·6	Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.9	6·1 5·6	4·8 3·2	3.6	5.8	4·5 3·3
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	2.6	3.7	2.8	2.1	3.4	2·3 2·4	Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits	5.1	6.5	5.6	4.3	5.0	4.6
Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms	2.1	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.9	2.4	Meat and Meat Products Milk Products	4.0	5·3 8·2	4·5 6·5	3.9	6.0	4.8
Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.4	2.7	2.4	Sugar and Glucose	3.2	9·3 5·0	4.6	2·8 3·1	6.8	3·7 4·8
Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables	2.3	3.4	2.6	1.7	4·1 3·4	2.3	Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries	3.5	4·9 6·1	4.4	3.8	8.7	6.9
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	2.1	4.5	3.0	1.9	3.7	2.6	Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling	3.1	6.5	3.7	3.8	4.2	3.1
Wireless Apparatus Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	2.2	3.0	2.5	3·9 5·7	6·7 8·2	5·1 7·1	Other Drink Industries	6.1	13·4 3·6	8.6	3.4	5·2 3·4	4·0 2·6
Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1·8 2·5	6·1 3·3	3.7	2·5 3·0	7·9 5·2	4.9	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.9	4.3	3.1	4.0	4.6	4.1
ehicles	2.1	3.5	2.3	2.3	4.0	2.6	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery	3·0 2·3 3·5	4.6	3·2 2·7 3·6	3·7 4·2 4·6	4·8 4·3 4·7 6·0	3·9 4·2 4·6
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	1.6	2.7	1.8	2.5	4.0	2.7	Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork	4.0	4.6	4.4	4.0	6.0	4.4
Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Air-	2.8	3.7	3.1	1.8	3.9	2.6	Manufactures	3.1	5.0	3.7	3.3	4.1	3.5
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories	2.4	3.4	2.6	3.4	5.1	3.8	Paper and Printing	5.3	4.5	5.0	1.8	3.3	2.3
Locomotive Manufacture	1.6	3.2	1.7	1.6	2.7	1.7	Paper and Board	1.8	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.4	2·2 5·2
Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc.	4.0	6.4	5.0	3.9	4.2	4.0	Wallpaper	3.5	2.4	3.1	2.9	9.4	4.4
Ietal Goods not elsewhere specified	3.0	4.3	3.5	3.4	4.9	3.9	Other Manufactures of Paper Printing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, etc	3·2 9·1 5·3	4·2 5·2 4·9	3·8 8·4 5·1	2·5 1·2 1·5	4·3 2·4 2·5	3·6 1·4 1·9
Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc	2.5	5.1	3.5	3.1	4.3	3·6 3·2	Other Printing, etc	3.3	4.9	3.1	1.3	2.3	1.9
Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures	2.5	3.3	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.8	Other Manufacturing Industries	2.6	4.2	3.3	3.7	4.9	4.2
Hollow-ware	2·8 3·3 3·1	4.7	4.0	3.3	5.7	5.1	Rubber	2.2	3·7 4·1	2.7	3·7 3·9	4.3	3.9
Other Metal Industries	3.2	4.5	3.6	3.7	4.8	4.1	Brushes and Brooms	1.7	3.7	2.7	2.1	3.4	2.8
recision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.3	3.5	2.8	2.3	4.3	3.0	Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	3.4	5·1 5·5	4.5	4.2	6.2	5·5 5·3
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	2.5	3.9	3.0	2.1	4.3	2.9	Production of Cinematograph Films Other Manufacturing Industries	2·2 3·1	3·2 4·2	2.4	4.1	3.2	3.9
Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, etc	2.0	2·3 3·5 3·0	2.7 2.3	2.4	4·3 3·9 4·5 5·2	3.4	All the above Industries	2.7	4.2	3.2	2.8	4.4	3.3
Musical Instruments				Adding to	the Paris	NAME OF STREET	on and working the course	essiber.	desind	0 200	3535	SER !	STATE OF

^{*} The figures for March, which appeared in the June issue of the GAZETTE, related to a four-week period.

and National Assistance

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 26th June, 1956, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £4,489,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 27th March, 1956, the corresponding figure was £5,005,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 25th June, 1955, it was £3,636,000.

National Assistance

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service undertake the payment of national assistance to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 30th June, 1956, was £1,700,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 31st March, 1956, was £2,100,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 25th June, 1955, it was £1,950,000.

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

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 19th June, 1956, and the corresponding figures for 15th May, 1956, and 21st June, 1955. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts respectively. The principal groups of persons who National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

100 100 100 100	Nu	mbers of	Insured :	Persons A	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	om			
		Work owing to							
Region	A-E1 3-E	Sickness		Industrial Injury					
	19th June, 1956	15th May, 1956	21st June, 1955	19th June, 1956	15th May, 1956	21st June, 1955			
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	80·4 67·6 39·2 31·7 45·3 71·9 49·6 76·0 137·6 60·3 103·9 59·3	87.6 71.7 43.1 34.4 48.4 76.4 52.9 80.2 147.6 64.5 111.5 62.7	85·2 69·6 41·2 33·0 46·4 76·2 51·6 78·5 142·8 62·3 108·2 60·2	3·6 3·3 1·8 1·4 2·0 4·3 4·9 7·6 6·7 7·1 7·4 6·4	3·8 3·3 2·0 1·6 2·2 4·6 4·9 7·8 7·5 7·6 6·6	3·5 3·2 1·7 1·5 1·9 4·4 4·8 7·4 6·9 7·1 7·6 6·3			
Total, Great Britain	823.0	881 · 0	855.2	56.4	59 · 1	56.3			

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

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness represented $4\cdot1$ per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was $0\cdot4$ per cent.

Unemployment Benefit Work of Appointments

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 11th June was 3,545*; this figure included 2,799 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 746 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 15th May and 11th June (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies	outstanding at 15th May			5,236
"	notified during period			568
,,	filled during period		W	95
,,	cancelled or withdrawn	 altitopic	200	481
,,	unfilled at 11th June	 		5,228

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 Manageria. 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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 11th June was 13,296†, consisting of 12,145 men and 1,151 women. The registrants included 4,901 men and 520 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 7,244 men and 631 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

The following Table shows the numbers† of registrations at each

Appointments Office		Wholly U	Inemployed	In Em	Total	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	de des
London Northern		3,691 851 359	395 78 47	4,530 1,910 804	452 100 79	9,068 2,939 1,289
Total		4,901	520	7,244	631	13,296

During the period 15th May to 11th June, 1956, there were new registrations by 1,098 men and 144 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,161 men and 184 women were withdraws.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives), notified, filled, etc., between 15th May and 11th June.

Vacancies	outstanding at 15th May	Men‡ 2,329	Women 292
,,,	notified during period	654	76
,,	cancelled or withdrawn during period	434	48
,,	filled during period	234	35
,,	unfilled at 11th June	2,315	285

† These figures include 1,724 persons who were also registered at Employment schanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit but exclude 90 ersons registered for oversea employment only. Registrations of nurses and idwives are also excluded.

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

in the Coal Mining Industry in May

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in May 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 26th May was 705,600, compared with 705,900 for the four weeks ended 28th April and 707,400 for the four weeks ended 28th May, 1955. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed* were 635,900 in May, 635,100 in April, 1956, and 630,900 in May, 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 May, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with April, 1956, and May, 1955. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

	Average numbers of wage-earners	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for					
Division‡	on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 26th May, 1956	4 weeks ended 28th April, 1956	4 weeks ended 28th May, 1955				
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)	47,600 102,700 138,500 59,400 102,400 57,000 106,000 7,200	- 400 - 400 - 100 - 200 + 100	+ 400 + 300 - 1,500 + 300 + 200 - 900 - 2,000 + 500				
England and Wales	620,800	- 400	- 2,700				
Scotland	84,800	+ 100	+ 900				
Great Britain	705,600	- 300	- 1,800				

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of May, about 3,830 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,030; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,200. During the four weeks of April there was a net increase of 1,060.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.55 in May, 4.65 in April, and 4.78 in May, 1955. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.05, 5.16 and 5.26.

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

selima s (ou <u>ll s</u> or t blos o a	May, 1956	April, 1956	May, 1955
Coal-face Workers: Voluntary Involuntary	5·63	5·42	4·79
	9·65	9·46	9·04
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	4·15	4·05	3·60
	8·48	8·49	8·09

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was $3\cdot 32$ tons in May, compared with $3\cdot 34$ tons in the previous month and $3\cdot 23$ tons in May, 1955.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1·22 tons in May; for April, 1956, and May, 1955, the figures were 1·23 tons and 1·21 tons, respectively.

* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal loard. These number approximately 5,400.

† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

Employment Overseas

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,778,100 in February, an increase of 1·3 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 2·5 per cent. compared with February, 1955.

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st March, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.7 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 7.1 per cent. higher than at 1st March, 1955. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st March was 1.7 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 6.1 per cent. higher than at 1st March, 1955.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The interim index of employment, published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics, indicates that the numbers employed in manufacturing industries in February were 0.8 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 0.8 per cent. higher than in February, 1955. Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 537,473 in February, compared with 512,854 in the previous month and 531,706 in February, 1955. The numbers of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed were 12,106 at the end of February, compared with 11,579 at the end of the previous month and 13,936 at the end of February, 1955.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in April is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 50,002,000. This was 0·4 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month, and 2·8 per cent. higher than for April, 1955. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947–9 = 100) showed a decrease of 0·5 per cent. in April, compared with the previous month, but an increase of 2·2 per cent. compared with April, 1955.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of April was about 2,564,000, compared with 2,834,000 at the middle of the previous month and 2,962,000 at the middle of April, 1955.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during April was 100,471, compared with 116,212 in the previous month and 129,797 in April, 1955. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 34,272 working days. The total number of working days lost in April by persons wholly unemployed was 2,817,419, while 957,498 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of May was 126,619, of whom 38,934 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 144,161 and 44,750 at the beginning of the previous month and 179,919 and 62,256 at the beginning of May, 1955.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of May was 538,811, compared with 634,929 at the end of the previous month and 731,104 at the end of May, 1955. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 114,463, 119,504 and 145,310.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 16th June was 55,093, compared with 61,814 at 19th May, and 51,230 at 18th June, 1955.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of March was 2,386,371, of whom 1,479,335 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 2,471,469, including 1,561,706 wholly unemployed and at the end of March, 1955, it was 2,218,078, including 1,342,076 wholly unemployed.

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in June

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during June resulted in an aggregate

increase estimated at approximately £161,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 659,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in unlicensed places of refreshment, in industrial and staff canteens, and in sugar confectionery manufacture and food preserving. Others receiving increases included workpeople employed in the state of the stat receiving increases included workpeople employed in the wholesale grocery trade, the iron and steel industry, the corn trade, and in stamped or pressed metal wares manufacture.

Workers employed in unlicensed places of refreshment received increases of 6s. 6d. or 7s. 6d. a week for men and of 5s. or 6s. for women. For workers employed in industrial and staff canteens there were increases of 7s. a week for men and 5s. 6d. for women. The statutory minimum rates for workers employed in sugar confectionery manufacture and food preserving were increased by 7s, 6d. a week for men and women engaged in certain specified occupations and by 5s. a week for other female workers.

In the wholesale grocery and provision trade there were increases of 10s. a week for men and 7s. 6d. for women. In the iron and steel industry small increases were payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. There were increases for workpeople employed in the corn trade of 10s. a week for men and 6s. 8d. for women. The statutory minimum rates fixed for certain specified classes of workmen employed in stamped or pressed metal wares manufacture were increased by 11s. or 12s. 6d. a week, by $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for other men and by 2d. for

Of the total increase of £161,000, about £97,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts or the Catering Wages Act; about £37,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £18,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices, and about £9,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Changes in January-June, 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 six completed months of 1956, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industr	ry Group			Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
Agricultura Foresten I	Dishina	用型	233	702 500	£
Agriculture, Forestry, 1			100	792,500	297,000
Mining and Quarrying Freatment of Non-me	4-11:C 3/		D	430,000	284,600
ducts other than Coa		Immig	PIO-	214 500	77 500
Chemicals and Allied 7				214,500	77,500
Metal Manufacture	rades	1900	400	213,000 220,000	100,100
Engineering, Shipbuildi	ng and Fleat	rical C	anda	220,000	119,600
Vahialas		icai G	oous	2 610 500	1 275 000
Metal Goods not elsew	hara enecifia	1		2,619,500	1,375,900
Fortiles				539,000	144 400
Leather, Leather Good	e and Fur	200	100	3,000	144,400
Mathina		3 3		243,500	1,400
Food, Drink and Toba		1.152		403,500	127,700
Manufactures of Wood				188,000	167,100
Paper and Printing	and Cork			282,500	56,400 272,700
Other Manufacturing I	ndustries	13000		34,500	17,200
Building and Contracti		THE REAL PROPERTY.	965	1,244,000	780,600
Gas, Electricity and Wa			Session !	241,000	173,100
Transport and Commu		Man in	0000	1,006,500	499,700
Distributive Trades		The alle	12 (10)	1,183,500	535,600
Public Administration		THE RESERVE	25000	950,500	486,000
Miscellaneous Services			Maria I	634,000	209,300
Total		1		11,443,000	5,725,900

In the corresponding months of 1955 there was a net increase of £4,113,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 10,486,000

HOURS OF LABOUR

For workpeople employed in sawmilling in Preston and district the normal working hours were reduced from 47 to 44.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE

(Note.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 1956," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Trawler Fishing	Great Britain	11 June	Trawler fishermen (except skippers and mates)	Present payment of 1s. 6d. a day for sea days only and further increase of 1s. 9d. a day to be paid for all days on articles.
io arol aguas es tantos esta ja est tres su des	Hull and Grimsby	do.	Engine room staff employed on distant water vessels	New minimum rates, resulting in increases of varying amounts, agreed as follows:—chief engineers 203s. a week plus 21s. 9d. poundage per £100 gross, second engineers 175s. plus 14s. 9d., firemen and/or firemen trimmers 154s. plus 12s. 9d.
Mining and Quarrying	Cumberland	25 June	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1d. a shift (8s. 2d. to 8s. 1d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by \(\frac{1}{2}d.\) (4s. 1d. to 4s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}d.\)) for boys.\(\frac{1}{2}d.\)
mus miletela n Chapter France 13	West Cumberland (9)	do.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1d. a shift (8s. 3d. to 8s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by dd. (4s. 1d. to 4s. 1d.) for boys.
milotomanurina manurina sebil 2001 japit 1	Cleveland (8)	4 June	Ironstone mine workers	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 3.6d. a shift (8s. 10.8d. to 9s. 2.4d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1.8d. (4s. 5.4d. to 4s. 7.2d.) for boys under 18.
	North Lincolnshire	3 June	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 3.9d. a shift (7s. 0.5d. to 7s. 4.4d.) for men, by 2.925d. (5s. 3.37d. to 5s. 6.295d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.95d. (3s. 6.25d. to 3s. 8.2d.) for boys under 18.
io bene onto espaivant cali la espaivant cali la espaivant la lace	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 4.08d. a shift (6s. 9.6d. to 7s. 1.68d.) for men, by 3.06d. (5s. 1.2d. to 5s. 4.26d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 2.04d. (3s. 4.8d. to 3s. 6.84d.) for boys under 18¶.
	South and West Durham	4 June	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 3d. a shift (7s. 1d. to 7s. 4d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1½d. (3s. 6½d. to 3s. 8d.) for boys under 18.
no e compo est clive posicipios	Great Britain (14)	Beginning of first full pay period following 2 June	Men, youths and boys employed in the silica and moulding sands industry	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour in the minimum basic rate for adult male timeworkers, and of $1\frac{1}{2}d$., 2d. or $2\frac{1}{4}d$., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: adult male timeworkers 3s. 4d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$. at 15 years, rising to 3s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$. at 20.
	Great Britain	5 Mar.**	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in gypsum mines, quarries, plaster board works and plaster mills	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for adult male workers, with proportional increases for women and juveniles. Basic rates after change for male workers 21 years and over: group 1 mines, quarries, plaster mills and board plants 3s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, group 2 3s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.

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

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

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

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

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

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

6d. for boys.

** This increase was the result of an Industrial Disputes Tribunal award dated 29th May, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Building Brick and Allied Industries	England and Wales (certain districts) (20)	Beginning of first full pay period following 25 Apr.	Workpeople employed in making sandlime bricks	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in minimum basic rates for adult male timeworkers of $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. for adult female timeworkers, and of varying amounts for younge workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and overautoclave (fillers and drawers) and stackers and loaders, and all unspecifie occupations 3s. $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour, dumper drivers 3s. $6\frac{1}{4}$ d., drivers of excavator with a capacity of $\frac{1}{2}$ yard and up to and including $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 3s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d., $\frac{1}{2}$ yard uto and including 1 yard 3s. $8\frac{1}{4}$ d., above 1 yard 3s. $10\frac{1}{4}$ d., boilermen 3s. $7\frac{1}{4}$ d. women 18 years and over 2s. $5\frac{3}{4}$ d.
	Shropshire, Staf- fordshire (other than Stoke-on- Trent), Warwick- shire and Wor- cestershire (17)	Beginning of first full pay period following 11 May	Workpeople employed in making building and eng- ineering bricks and roofing tiles	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. for adult female timeworkers, and of proportional amounts for younge workers; piecework rates to be such as will enable pieceworkers of average ability to earn a minimum of 25 per cent. above the amount they would ear during the same period if employed at the appropriate day-work rate; ne grade of transport driver introduced. Minimum rate after change to labourers 21 years and over 3s. $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour; occupational differential rate continue unchanged as plussages to the new minimum rate; women 18 year and over 2s. $5\frac{1}{4}$ d.; transport drivers—up to and including 2 tons 3s. $5\frac{1}{8}$ d over 2 and up to and including $3\frac{1}{4}$ tons 3s. $7\frac{1}{4}$, over $3\frac{1}{4}$ tons but gross lade weight not over 12 tons 3s. $8\frac{1}{4}$ d., over 12 tons gross laden weight 3s. $9\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)*	3 June	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast furnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 3.9d. a shi (7s. 0.5d. to 7s. 4.4d. for shift-rated workers), or by 0.53d. an hour (11.52d to 12.05d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youth employed on men's work, by 2.93d. a shift (5s. 3.37d. to 5s. 6.3d.) or b 0.4d. an hour (8.64d. to 9.04d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1.95d. a shift (3s. 6.25d. to 3s. 8.2d.) or by 0.27d. an hour (5.76d. to 6.03d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (42)	3 June	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 3.9d. a shi (7s. 0.5d. to 7s. 4.4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.53d. an hour (11.52d. 12.05d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employe on men's work, by 2.93d. a shift (5s. 3.37d. to 5s. 6.3d.) or by 0.4d. an hot (8.64d. to 9.04d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employe on youths' work, and by 1.95d. a shift (3s. 6.25d. to 3s. 8.2d.) or by 0.27d an hour (5.76d. to 6.03d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland (42)	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 June	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, ex- cluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 3.9d. a shi (7s. 1d. to 7s. 4d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usu proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain;	4 June	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 3·9d. a shi (7s. 0·5d. to 7s. 4·4d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 2·93 (5s. 3·37d. to 5s. 6·3d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and 1·95d. (3s. 6·25d. to 3s. 8·2d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain§ (43)	3 June	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas pro- ducermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 3.9d. a sh (7s. 0.5d. to 7s. 4.4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.53d. an hour (11.52 to 12.05d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 2.93d. a sh (5s. 3.37d. to 5s. 6.3d.) or by 0.4d. an hour (8.64d. to 9.04d.) for youtland girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.95d. a shift (3s. 6.25d. to 3s. 8.2d or by 0.27d. an hour (5.76d. to 6.03d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain§	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers, millmen, semi- skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and roll- ing mills	do. do.
	Great Britain§	do.	Maintenance craftsmen em- ployed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 0.53d. an ho (11.52d. to 12.05d.) for craftsmen, by 0.4d. (8.64d. to 9.04d.) for apprentic 18 to 21 years, and by 0.27d. (5.76d. to 6.03d.) for apprentices under 1
	South-West Wales (43)	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 3.9d. a sh (5s. 11.5d. to 6s. 3.4d.) for men and for women employed on men's wor by 2.93d. (4s. 5.62d. to 4s. 8.55d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1.95 (2s. 11.75d. to 3s. 1.7d.) for youths under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at iron and steel works	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 3.6d. a shift (5s. 2.4d. to 5s. 6d. for skill craftsmen, and 6s. 5.4d. to 6s. 9d. for other men) for men and women years and over, and by 1.8d. (2s. 7.2d. to 2s. 9d. or 3s. 2.7d. to 3s. 4.5d for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire (43)	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 3.9d. a sh (7s. 0.5d. to 7s. 4.4d.) for men and for women engaged specifically replace male labour, by 2.93d. (5s. 3.37d. to 5s. 6.3d.) for youths 18 a under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 1.95d. (3s. 6.25 to 3s. 8.2d.) for workers under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 3.48d. a shift (7s. 0.1d. to 7s. 3.58 for men, by 2.319d. (4s. 8.042d. to 4s. 10.361d.) for youths 18 and under and by 1.74d. (3s. 4.89d. to 3s. 6.63d.) for boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	4 June	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 3.9d. a st (7s. 0.5d. to 7s. 4.4d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 2.9 (5s. 3.37d. to 5s. 6.3d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and 1.95d. (3s. 6.25d. to 3s. 8.2d.) for those under 18.
Paper Making Machinery Manufacture	Great Britain	1 June	Dandy roll and paper mould makers	Increase of 4d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts apprentices. Rates after change: grade I workers 4s. 11d. an hour, grade 4s. 9d., grade III 4s. 7d.
Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Manufacture	Great Britain (68) (235)	20 June	Polishers, braziers, drop stam- pers, dippers who are also bronzers, dippers or annealers (men, youths and boys)	Increases of 11s. or 12s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, in general minimitime rates and piecework basis time rates for men 21 years or over, and 4s. to 9s., according to age, for youths and boys. General minimum tirates after change range from 151s. 4d. a week to 170s. 4d. for men 21½ ye or over, and from 144s. 1d. to 170s. 4d. for those 21 and under 21½, according to grade and occupation.
	to be believed to the best of	** O Free Store	Other men, youths and boys	Increases of 2½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years over, and of 1d. to 2½d., according to age, for youths and boys. Gene minimum time rates after change for men 21 years or over 3s. 2d. an hou
	to are not content of the factor of the fact	Topong to	Women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework be time rates for women 18 years or over, and of 1d., 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. or 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., according age, for girls. General minimum time rates after change for women 18 ye or over range from 2s. 4\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. an hour (2s. 3\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. during first two months late entrants in certain occupations) to 2s. 7d., according to occupation a period of employment.

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

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

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

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

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

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 283 of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Coffin Furniture Manufacture and Cerement Making	Great Britain (233)	8 June	Male and female workers, other than engravers or engravers' assistants:— Coffin furniture section	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4½d., 4½d. or 5d. an hour, according to occupation, for men 21 years or over, of 2½d. or 3d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 3d. for women 21 or over, and of 2½d. or 3d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over—dressers, planishers (including wheelers), platers, polishers, pressure die casters or stampers, grade I 3s. 0½d. an hour, grade II 3s. 3d., grade III 3s. 6½d., gravity die casters, press workers, pressure die casters' assistants, platers' assistants or sprayers 3s. 0½d., assemblers, despatchers, packers or warehousemen 2s. 11½d., other workers 2s. 11½d.; youths and boys 1s. 6d. at under 16 years, rising to 2s. 5d. at 20; women 21 years or over 2s. 5d. or 2s. 7d., according to occupation, girls 1s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 3d. at 20; piecework basis time rates for male or female workers continue to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rates.*
	STATE OF THE PARTY		Cerement making section	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for women 21 years or over, and of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 3d., according to age, for girls, with a further increase of 10 per cent. of these amounts for pinkers or choppers. General minimum time rates after change: 1s. 6d. an hour at under 16 years, rising to 2s. 5d. at 21 or over; pinkers or choppers 10 per cent. above these rates; piecework basis time rates continue to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rates.*
Wool Textile	Leicester (80)	First pay day in June	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living bonus increased by ½d, in the shilling† and further increase of 1d, on the bonus agreed (1s. 2½d, to 1s. 4d.) on basic wages. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good timekeeping bonus, include: men 21 years and over—skilled 148s. 5d, a week, unskilled 141s. 10d.; women 18 and over—skilled 94s. 1d., learners 91s. 3d.; piecework minimum rates, men 155s., women 107s. 2d.
Harris Tweed Manufacture	Outer Hebrides	1 June	Weavers	Increase of 1d. a weaver's yard. Rates after change: plain twill—warp as weft, all drafts 2s. 8d. a weaver's yard, all weaves—2 shuttles 2s. 11d. a weaver's yard, 3 and 4 shuttles 3s., 5 and 6 shuttles 3s. 1d.
		do.	Millworkers (spinning section)	Increase of approximately 10 per cent. on basic rates operative at 4th June, 1950. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of percentage addition, include: men 20 years and over, commencing wage 156s. 7d. a week, after six months 162s. 2d.; women 17½ years and over, commencing wage 90s. 4d., after six months 114s. 3d.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in June	Men, women and juveniles	Increasest of 1s. a week for men, and of 8d. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 years and over 143s. 8d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 107s. 4d., cutting and stitching 97s. 10d.
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	5 Apr.	Male and female workers	Increases in minimum basic rates of 3s. a week (90s. to 93s.) for men 21 years and over, and of 2s. (60s. to 62s.) for women.
	do.	First pay day in June	do.	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ($52\frac{1}{2}$ to 55 per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: men 21 years and over 144s. 1d. a week, women 96s. 1d.
Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture	Northern Ireland (236)	13 June	Timeworkers	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of \(^12_4\)d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1\(^12_4\)d. for women 18 or over and for doffers (irrespective of age), and of \(^12_4\)d., 1d. or 1\(^12_4\)d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years or over—area A 2s. 11d. to 3s. 0\(^12_4\)d. an hour, according to occupation, area B 2s. 10\(^12_4\)d. to 3s.; women 18 or over (other than doffers)—area A 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1\(^12_4\)d., according to occupation, area B 1s. 10\(^12_4\)d. to 2s. 0\(^12_4\)d.; doffers (irrespective of age) 1s. 8\(^12_4\)d. and 1s. 8\(^12_4\)d.
man or did to gar in order a month that order by the tree of the	organizati distilizzazio dila gelenia regionale reali tra disco, la in 171 adiana con 21 rei ana re	obvose, pare Laste etc. 1,178 f. a.c.	Pieceworkers	Increases of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 1½d, for female workers. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers—area A 3s. 0½d. to 3s. 1¾d. an hour, according to occupation, area B 3s. to 3s. 1¼d.; female workers—area A 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 1¾d., area B 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1¼d., doffers 1s. 9¼d., 1s. 8¾d.‡
Hosiery Manufacture	Hawick	Pay day in week ending 8 June	Men, women and juveniles	Increase† of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (95 to $102\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) in the percentage bonus on adult basic rates, resulting in minimum increases of 3s. 11d. a week for journeymen and 2s. 8d. for journeywomen timeworkers, and of 3s. 9d. for journeymen and 2s. 5d. for journeywomen pieceworkers, with proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum weekly rates after change, inclusive of percentage bonus of $102\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on basic rates, and flat-rate bonus of 46s. for men and 33s. for women: timeworkers, journeymen 152s. 4d. a week, journeywomen 105s. 2d.; pieceworkers, journeymen 147s. 3d., journeywomen 98s. 2d.
of Society and the second seco	Nottingham and district	First pay day in June	Male knitters employed in the shawl and antimacassar section of the hosiery and knitwear industry	Increase† of 1d. in the shilling (10d. to 11d.) on gross earnings.
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (92)	First pay day in June	Men, women and juveniles	Cost-of-living bonus increased† from 52½ to 55 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 42½ to 45 per cent. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: male workers 21 years and over: dry beamers, packers, backsizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters with 6 months' experience in any of the jobs 153s. 5d. a week, wet beamers or dressers with 12 months' experience 168s. 11d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 153s. 5d., 161s. 2d. or 168s. 11d., according to width of machine, other male workers 21 and over 144s. 2d.; female workers 20 years and over—card cutters with 18 months' experience 110s. 1d., other female workers 96s. 1d.
Narrow Woven Fabrics Manufacture	Great Britain (93)	Week commenc- ing 25 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum time rates of 1½d. or 2d. an hour, according to grade, for men 21 years and over, of 1d. or 1½d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles; increases of 2d., 2½d. or 2½d. an hour in group average rates for male pieceworkers, and of 1½d. or 1½d. for female pieceworkers (all workers to receive a minimum increase of 1½d. or 1d. an hour for men and women respectively). Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—grade I occupations 2s. 11½d. an hour, grade II 3s. 2½d., grade III 3s. 4d.; women 18 and over grade I 2s. 1½d., grade IA 2s. 2½d., grade II 2s. 4½d., grade III 2s. 5½d. Piecework rates to be arranged so that the average wage for adult pieceworkers in a class is not less than—males grade I 3s. 6d., grade II 3s. 8½d., grade III 3s. 11d.; females grade I 2s. 6½d., grade IA 2s. 7½d., grade II 2s. 9d., grade III 2s. 11½d.
Surgical Dressings, etc., Manufacture	Great Britain (94)	First pay day following 14 May	Nightworkers and shiftworkers	Increases of 2d. an hour (4d. to 6d.) in the allowance paid to permanent night-workers, of 1½d. (3d. to 4½d.) for shiftworkers engaged in a continuous process worked day and night, and of 1d. (2d. to 3d.) for day-shift workers.

^{*} These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 247 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.
† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 283 of this GAZETTE.

14 May

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Hosiery Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Midlands (various districts)*	First pay day in June	Men, women and juveniles	Increase† of 2 per cent. (1 to 3 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on a time and piece rates.
Fustian Cutting	Great Britain (233)	22 June	Female workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other that learners, and of 1d., 1½d. or 1½d., according to occupation and period of employment, for learners; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis times rate. General minimum time rates after change: power machine cutting chand cutting—learners, during 1st month of employment 1s. an hour, during 2nd month 1s. 0½d., all other workers 2s. 1d.; ending and mending—learner during 1st three months of employment 11¾d. an hour, during 2nd three months 1s. 2½d., during 3rd three months 1s. 5½d., during 4th three month 1s. 9d., all other workers 2s. 1d.; piecework basis time rate for power machine cutting, hand cutting and ending and mending 2s. 3d.;
Coir Mat and Matting Manufacture	Great Britain	Pay day in week ending 16 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in daywork rates for male workers 18 years and ove and of 1½d. for other male and female workers; increases of 2d. an hour female pieceworkers, and of 1½d. for female pieceworkers. Rates after change dayworkers—males 1s. 4d. an hour at 15, rising to 3s. 0½d. at 21 and ove females 1s. 4d. at 15, rising to 2s. at 18 and over; pieceworkers—male 3s. 4d., females 2s. 2½d.
Leather Production	Great Britain (100)	First full working week com- mencing on or after 18 June	Workpeople employed in leather belting and strap butt currying	Increases in basic time rates of 3d. an hour for adult male workers, of propo tional amounts for youths and apprentices, and of 2\frac{1}{2}d. for female worker Minimum time rates after change: leather belting—skilled workers, Londo 3s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 7\frac{1}{2}d., semi-skilled 3s. 5\frac{1}{2}d., 3s. 4\frac{1}{4}d., unskilled 3s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. or 1s. 7d. at 15, rising t 3s. 0\frac{1}{2}d. or 2s. 11\frac{1}{2}d. at 20\frac{1}{2}; strap butt cutters on day work—during 6 month probation 3s. 9\frac{1}{2}d., 3s. 8\frac{1}{2}d., thereafter 3s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., 3s. 9\frac{1}{2}d.; youths an apprentices employed as strap butt curriers 1s. 8d. or 1s. 7\frac{1}{2}d. at 15, rising 3s. 0\frac{1}{2}d. or 2s. 11\frac{1}{2}d. at 20\frac{1}{2}; women after 12 months' employment 3s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. 3s. 1d.
	Constantes and many	do.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of mechanical and hydraulic leather	Increases in basic time rates of $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour for adult male workers, of pr portional amounts for youths and apprentices, of $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. for skilled adufemale workers, and of proportional amounts for other female worker Minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over—skilled, Londo 3s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, Provinces 3s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., semi-skilled 3s. $3\frac{1}{4}$ d., 3s. $2\frac{1}{4}$ d., unskille 3s. $2\frac{3}{4}$ d., 3s. $1\frac{3}{4}$ d., youths and apprentices 1s. $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. or 1s. $6\frac{1}{4}$ d. at 15, rising 2s. 11d. or 2s. 10d. at $20\frac{1}{2}$; women 20 years and over—skilled (after 12 month employment) 2s. $9\frac{3}{4}$ d., 2s. $9\frac{1}{4}$ d. at 20. Bonuses for productive and no productive workers remain unchanged.
	Yorks., Lancs. and Notts. (certain districts) (101)	First pay day after 10 June	Male and female workers employed in buffalo picker manufacture	Increases of 3d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of 2½d. for women employ on men's work, of 1½d. for other women 20 years and over, of 1½d. to 2½d according to age, for youths and boys, and of ¾d. to 1½d. for girls. Rat after change: men—skilled 3s. 7½d. an hour, semi-skilled 3s. 4¾d., unskilled 3s. 4d., youths and boys 1s. 6¾d. at 15, rising to 3s. at 20½d.; women engag on operations classified as men's work—skilled 3s. 0½d., semi-skilled 2s. 9½unskilled 2s. 8¾d.; other women and girls 1s. 5d. at 15, rising to 2s. 5½d. 20. Piecework rates continue to be fixed to enable the average worker earn at least 25 per cent. above the daywork rate.
Fellmongering	United Kingdom	First pay day after 13 May	Workpeople employed in handling foreign skins	Increases in minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for men 21 years and over, 2½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for young workers; increase of 5 per cent. on existing piece rates. Minimum tir rates after change include: men 21 years and over—skilled 3s. 7½d. an hou semi-skilled (wet) 3s. 5d., (dry) 3s. 4d.; women 21 and over 2s. 8d. (pl 1d. an hour for wet work).
	England and Wales (102)	do.	Workpeople employed in handling domestic skins	Increases in minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for men 21 years and over, 2½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for young workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—skilled 3s. 7½d. an hour, semi-skilled 3s. 5d., unskilled 3s. 4d.; women and over 2s. 8d. (plus 1d. an hour for wet work).
Corn Trade	Great Britain (115)	18 June	Mill and other manual workers (except transport workers)	Increases of 10s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 6s. 8 for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger worke Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—Lond 158s. 6d. a week, grade 'A' areas 156s. 6d., grade 'B' 153s. 6d., grade 'G' 150s. 6d.; women 18 years and over, two-thirds of the appropriate admale rate.
	one of her on house	Social much love to 83 lot to sea	Drivers of horse-drawn vehicles	Increase of 10s. a week. Rates after change: drivers of 1-horse vehicles London area 160s. 6d. a week, grade 'A' areas 158s. 6d., grade 'B' 155s. 6 grade 'C' 152s. 6d.; teamsmen 161s. 6d., 159s. 6d., 156s. 6d., 153s. 6d.
Baking	Lancashire (except Liverpool)§	First pay week following 27 Feb.§	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 11s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over, and of 7s. 8d. for other male and female workers. Minimum rates after change for a 46-hc week: male workers—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 175s. 4: a week, first hands and single hands 166s. 9d., second hands, doughmake ovensmen and confectionery mixers 162s. 11d., confectioners or table har (including oven clearers) 157s. 2d., charge-hands (packing and despatch dep 155s. 3d., stokers 151s. 5d., other male workers 63s. 3d. (for 44-hours) at rising to 149s. 6d. at 21 and over; female workers—forewomen 123s. 7½ charge hands (other than packing and despatch dept.) 118s. 10d., single han 115s., confectioners 61s. 5d. (for 44-hours) at 15, rising to 111s. 2d. at 21 a over, other female workers 61s. 5d. to 105s. 5d., charge hands (packing a despatch dept.) 109s. 3d.
Bacon Curing	Great Britain (122)	Pay day in week com- mencing 4 June	Men, women and juveniles	New minimum rates adopted, resulting in increases of varying amour Minimum rates after change: charge hands (men in charge of 4 or more m workers) 172s. 6d. a week, men 21 years and over, grade 1 166s. 10½d., grad 159s. 4½d., grade 3 155s. 7½d.; women 21 years and over 106s. 10½ youths and boys 63s. 9d. at under 16, rising to 133s. 1½d. at 20; girls 60s. 96s. 6½d.
Sugar Confectionery Manufacture and Food Preserving	Great Britain (124) (235)	6 June	Male workers and female workers engaged in certain specified occupations	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in general minimum time rates for male and fem workers 21 years or over, and of 3s. to 6s. 6d., according to age, for youn workers; increase of 9s. 6d. a week (164s. to 173s. 6d.) in piecework batime rate. General minimum time rates after change: male and fem workers 21 years or over 138s. 6d. a week, juveniles 49s. at under 16, rist to 115s. 6d. at 20.
	PALESTON OF THE SECOND		Other female workers	Increases of 5s. a week in general minimum time rates for workers 19 years over, and of 3s. to 4s. 6d., according to age, for younger workers; increased 6s. 6d. a week (117s. to 123s. 6d.) in piecework basis time rate. Gene minimum time rates after change: 49s. a week at under 16, rising to 98s. 6 at 19 or over.
Aerated Waters Manufacture	Northern Ireland (236)	13 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1d. an hour for foremen, forewom or syrup makers and for other male workers 21 years or over, of \(\frac{1}{4} \)d., \(\frac{3}{4} \)d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of \(\frac{1}{4} \)d. or \(\frac{1}{4} \)d. General minimum time rates after change: forement forewomen or syrup makers 3s. an hour, other male workers 1s. \(0 \frac{3}{4} \)d. at uncertainty 16, rising to 2s. \(0 \frac{1}{4} \)d. at 21 or over, other female workers 1s. \(0 \frac{3}{4} \)d. at under 17 rising to 1s. \(1 \frac{1}{4} \)d. at 19 or over. \(\frac{1}{4} \)

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

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

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 283 of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases apply to workers employed by firms which are members of the North Western Federation of Master Bakers; the rates were agreed in May and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 283 of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Sawmilling	England and Wales (132)	First full pay period following 1 May	Qualified woodcutting machinists, sawyers and apprentices Male and female labourers employed in handling timber after its initial piling	Increases in district minimum rates of 5\frac{1}{4}d. an hour for machinists and sawyers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for qualified machinists and sawyers: London, Blyth, Cardiff and district, Hartlepools, Humber and district, Liverpool, Tees, Tyne and district, Wear and Widnes 4s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, Berwick-on-Tweed 4s. 3d., Barrow-in-Furness, Bristol and district, Coventry and district, Cumberland, Devonshire, Dorset, East Anglia, Gloucester and district, Hants., Leicester and district, Northampton, Nottingham and district, Plymouth, Sheffield, Somerset (agreed part), South Coast and West Riding of Yorkshire 4s. 2\frac{1}{2}d.* Increases in district minimum rates of 1\frac{1}{2}d. an hour for male workers 21 years and over, of 1d. for female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change: grade 1—Blyth, Hartlepools,
	Preston and district	1 May	in the sawmill yards Qualified adult woodcutting	Humber district, Liverpool and district, London district, Tees, Tyne and Wear 3s. 7d. an hour, grade 2—Barrow-in-Furness, Berwick, Coventry and district, Cumberland, Devon, Dorset, East Anglia, Gloucester and district, Hants., Leicester and district, Northampton, Nottingham and district, Sheffield, Somerset (excluding north-east of that County), South Coast, West Riding of Yorkshire and Westmorland 3s. 6d., female labourers 19 and over 2s. 6d.
	(132)	do.	machinists and sawyers Adult male sawmill labourers	Increase of $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (3s. 11d. to 4s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.).† Increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (3s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. 7d.).
Furniture Manufacture (including Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture); Educational and Allied Woodworking; Bedding and	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Apr.	Timeworkers and payment-by- results workers	The increases relating to the Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Industry which were shown under this heading in the May issue of this GAZETTE (page 198) applied only to employees of firms which are parties to the national labour agreement of the Furniture Manufacturing Trade.
Mattress Manufacture	en ittidue pet roman de C. To Jooksmannet de	44	in the literature in basic distant	Books for the composition of the control of the con
Sign Production and Display	England and Wales	First full pay week commenc- ing on or after 1 June	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc., employed in sign and display production and screen process printing	Increase‡ of 3s. a week (29s. to 32s. in the cost-of-living bonus paid to all workers.
Basket Manufacture	United Kingdom (138)	First pay day in June	Men and women	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2½ per cent. (15 to 17½ per cent.) for time-workers and pieceworkers. Minimum time rates after change include: journeymen basket makers 3s. 4d. an hour, skilled fitters 3s. 1d., labourers 2s. 11d.; women 19 years and over 2s. 4d.; plus 17½ per cent. in each case.
Newspaper Printing	London (148)	1 June	Compositors and machine managers engaged in the production of national morning, evening and Sun- day newspapers	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 6s. a week (7s. to 13s.). Minimum weekly rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 13s.: hand compositors (permanent time hands)—morning papers 307s. a week, evening papers 301s. Sunday papers 272s., machine managers—night work, 1-roll rotary 259s. up to 3 rolls 281s., 4 rolls 293s., day work 218s., 228s., 234s., men on overlay or interlay 218s.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First pay day in June	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers§ employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 3s. a week (47s. to 50s.) at 21 years and over and by 2s. (31s. 4d. to 33s. 4d.) at under 21.
	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing newsreels	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1s. 6d. a week (51s. 6d. to 53s.) at 21 and over and by 1s. (33s. 4d. to 34s. 4d.) at under 21.
die en to tree ben artistien researe v rebred toers ben a dieste tie est tiebe slammingen a	Great Britain	First full pay week following 31 May	Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed £21 10s. 6d. a week, employed in the pro- duction of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 3s. a week (1s. to 4s.) for workers 21 years and over, and by 2s. (8d. to 2s. 8d.) for younger workers.
Button Manufacture	Great Britain (233)	22 June	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour for men 21 years or over, of 2d. for women 18 or over, of 1½d., 1½d. oz 2½d., according to age for youths and boys, and of 1d., 1½d. or 1½d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over 2s. 10½d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 4½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 6½d. at 20 and under 21; women 18 or over 2s. 0½d., girls 1s. 3d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 8½d. at 17 and
Allo of the county of the coun			Pieceworkers	under 18. Increases of 2½d. an hour for male workers, and of 2d. for female workers. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers 3s. 4d. an hour, female workers 2s. 2d.
Civil Air Transport	United Kingdom (185)	26 Feb.¶	Surface transport drivers and goods handling staff	Premium payments increased from time-and-one-fifteenth on morning shifts and time-and-one-tenth on afternoon shifts, to time-and-one-eighth for morning and afternoon shifts, and from time-and-one-fifth to time-and-one-fi
endromic antique	Braklatak ni widi	29 Apr.¶	Transport drivers	Increase of 9s. 2d. a week for adult workers. Basic rate after change 182s. 4d. a week.
Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade	England and Wales (190)	First pay day following 24 June	Warehouse and transport	Increases of 10s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 7s. 6d. for women 21 and over, of 5s. to 9s., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 5s., 7s. of 10s. for girls. Minimum rates after change include: warehouse workers vanguards and mates—London area, men 164s. a week, women 120s. elsewhere 158s., 117s.; motor vehicle drivers (men)—London, from 166s for vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 30 cwt., to 178s. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 5 tons, elsewhere, grade 1 areas from 159s for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 3½ tons and up to and including 5 tons grade 2 areas 158s. to 165s. (Outside the London area the rates for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 5 tons are subject to local negotiation.)
National Government Service	Great Britain	1 Apr.**	Messengers, senior messengers, paperkeepers, senior paperkeepers, non-industrial car drivers and non-industrial male cleaners employed in H.M. Civil Service in departments other than the Post Office	Increases of 10s. a week for men, and of 8s. or 9s. for women. Rates after change include: London—messengers, men 153s. a week on entry, rising to 157s. 6d. after 1 year's service, women 131s. to 135s.; senior messengers, men 164s., rising to 182s. after 4 years, women 143s. to 162s.; paperkeepers, men 163s., rising to 173s. 6d. after 3 years, women 140s. to 149s.; senior paperkeepers, men 177s., rising to 195s. after 4 years, women 149s. to 168s.; chief paperkeepers, men 193s. 6d., rising to 210s. 6d. after 4 years, women 166s. to 181s.; non-industrial car drivers, men 163s.; non-industrial male cleaners (full-time) 153s. on entry, rising to 157s. 6d. after 1 year's service.

* These rates do not apply to workpeople employed by firms who are normally engaged in the production and conversion of home grown timber. In Liverpool an additional \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. an hour is paid as compensation for loss of overtime.

† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".

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

§ Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters' mates, carpenters' mates and general labourers.

|| These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 283 of this GAZETTE.

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

** These increases were authorised in June and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

†† The rates quoted are London rates and are subject to provincial differentiation. Those for women include the second stage in the introduction of equal pay for men and women in the non-industrial Civil Service.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Unlicensed Places of Refreshment*	Great Britain (224-225) (235)	11 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 years or over (7s. 6d. for workers who are supplied with neither meals nor lodging), of 5s. for female workers 21 years or over (6s. for workers who are supplied with neither meals nor lodging), and of varying amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for workers 21 years or over; London area—men, managers 156s. 6d. a week, assistant managers 138s. 6d., assistants-in-charge 133s. 6d., floor supervisors 124s., clerks 126s. 6d., clerical assistants or cashiers 121s., refreshment bar, buffet or service attendants 119s., waiters 102s. 6d., chefs 166s. 6d., head cooks 152s., cooks 137s. 6d., assistant cooks 126s. 6d., service cooks 121s. 6d., drivers of vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity 135s. 3d., of over 1 ton carrying capacity 138s. 6d., other (unspecified) workers 116s. 6d.; women, manageresses 128s., assistant manageresses 112s., assistants-in-charge 106s., floor supervisors 97s. 6d., clerks 98s. 6d., hostesses, receptionists or seaters 90s. 6d., clerical assistants, cashiers or shop assistants 88s. 6d., refreshment bar, buffet or service attendants 86s. 6d., waitresses 74s. 6d., chefs 137s., head cooks 123s. 6d., cooks 103s., assistant cooks 93s., service cooks 89s., other (unspecified) workers 84s. Minimum rates for Provincial A area are 5s. a week less (5s. 6d. for male drivers and 3s. for waiters and waitresses), and for Provincial B area 10s. a week less (11s. for female cashiers, clerical assistants, refreshment bar, buffet or service attendants, shop assistants, service cooks and other (unspecified) workers, 9s. 9d. for male drivers of vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, and 5s. less for waiters and waitresses).†
Industrial and Staff Canteens	Great Britain (226) (234)	25 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum weekly rates of 7s. for male workers 21 years or over, of 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., according to year of apprenticeship, for apprentice cooks and 2s. 6d. to 6s., according to age, for other young male workers, of 5s. 6d. for female workers 18 or over, and of 3s., 3s. 6d. or 4s. 6d. for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change include: London area (City of London and Metropolitan Police District)—male workers 21 years or over, canteen supervisors, managers or stewards grade A 150s. 6d. a week, grade B 160s. 6d., grade C 170s. 6d., grade D 180s. 6d., head cooks 155s. 6d., cooks 142s. 6d., assistant cooks 129s. 6d., porters 113s. 6d., all male workers (other than apprentice cooks) under 21—44s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 97s. at 20 and under 21; female workers 18 or over—canteen supervisors, manageresses or stewardesses grade X 102s., grade A 110s., grade B 120s., grade C 130s., grade D 140s., head cooks 112s. 6d., cooks 97s. 6d., assistant cooks 89s., cashiers 84s. 6d., canteen attendants 80s. 6d., all female workers under 18—44s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 65s. 6d. at 17 and under 18. Rates in other areas are 2s. 6d. a week lower than the above rates in each case.‡

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JUNE

Sawmilling	Preston and district	1 May	Qualified adult woodcutting machinists, sawyers and	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 47 to 44.§
		4000	labourers	The matter of days for the time after securior 19,000 to redesir set

* Unlicensed places of refreshment include cafes, teashops, restaurants, coffee stalls, snack bars and similar places.

† These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act. See page 247 of the June issue of this GAZETTE. The minimum rates quoted are payable where the employer supplies the worker with neither full board nor lodging but supplies him with meals of good and sufficient quality and quantity whilst on duty. Where the employer supplies neither meals nor lodging the minimum rates are to be increased by 15s. a week. Minimum rates at a lower level are also fixed under the Order for workers in each occupation who are provided with full board and lodging for seven days a week; a definition of the areas is contained in the Order.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act, 1943, see page 284 of this GAZETTE. The minimum rates quoted are payable where the employer supplies the worker with such meals as are available during the time the worker is on duty, and with clean overalls and headwear. If meals are not provided the minimum rates are to be increased by 15s. a week, and if overalls and headwear are not provided by 2s. 6d. a week. Minimum rates at a lower level, i.e. 23s. 4d. a week less for adult workers in the London area, and 20s. 10d. a week less in all other areas, are also fixed under the Order for workers in each occupation who are provided with full board and lodging for seven days a week. These rates are applicable in all areas. Provision is also made for the latter rates to be increased where either full board or lodging only is provided.

§ 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 83 of the March issue of this GAZETTE, the index of actual weekly earnings in October, 1955, the latest available, was 181 for all workers combined as compared with 155 for rates of wages in those industries covered by the earnings enquiries (and 153 in all the principal industries and services).

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

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

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

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947, December.	. 103	103	106	103
1948, December	. 107	109	110	107
1010 D 1	. 109	112	113	109
1050 D	. 113	116	118	114
1051 December	. 125	130	133	126
1052 December	. 132	138	143	134
1052 December	. 136	143	149	138
1054 December	. 142	148	156	144
1955, March	. 147	153	160	149
Tunna	. 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

All Workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1947	_	_	_		_	100	100	101	101	102	103	103
1948	104	104	105	105	105	106	106	106	106	107	107	107
1949	108	108	108	108	108	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
1950	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	111	113	114
1951	115	116	117	118.	118	119	120	120	122	122	126	126
1952	127	128	128	129	129	129	130	130	131	131	134	134
1953	134	135	135	135	135	135	136	136	137	137	137	138
1954	139	139	139	141	142	142	142	143	143	144	144	144
1955	146	147	149	152	152	152	153	153	153	153	154	154
1956	156	158	162	163	164	164	No.	Salar Salar			FILE	10000

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN JUNE

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in June, was 205. In addition, 29 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during June in these 234 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at nearly 38,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during June at the establishments concerned was about 138,000.

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

		er of Stopp gress in M		Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month		
Coal Mining Metal Manufacture Vehicles	16 1 1	170 6 2	186 7 - 3	21,400 6,100 3,500	44,000 61,000 10,000	
All remaining industries and services	11	27	38	6,900	23,000	
Total, June, 1956	29	205	234	37,900	138,000	
Total, May, 1956	23	239	262	42,300	182,000	
Total, June, 1955	16	144	160	99,200	1,333,000	

Of the total of 138,000 days lost in June, 119,000 were lost by 33,400 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 30,800 were directly involved and 2,600 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in June also included 19,000 days lost by 4,500 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 210 stoppages of work owing to disputes which *ended* during June, 86, directly involving 6,400 workers, lasted not more than one day; 50, directly involving 5,000 workers, lasted two days; 31, directly involving 3,900 workers, lasted three days; 30, directly involving 7,600 workers, lasted four to six days; and 13, directly involving 2,000 workers, lasted four to six days; and 13, directly involving 2,000 workers, lasted four to six days; and 13, directly involving 2,000 workers, lasted four to six days. involving 2,000 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 205 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in June, 19, directly involving 5,500 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 71, directly involving 9,700 workers, on other wage questions; 4, directly involving 400 workers, on questions as to working hours; 14, directly involving 1,500 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or

persons; 96, directly involving 13,600 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements. One stoppage, directly involving 100 workers, was in support of workers involved in another

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST SIX 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 six months of 1956 and 1955:—

	Janua	ry to June	, 1956	January to June, 1955			
Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	
Agriculture, For-				1	500	1,000	
estry, Fishing						1,000	
Coal Mining	1,084	124,000	259,000	913	241,900	882,000	
Other Mining and Quarrying	2	†	1,000				
Treatment of Non-Metalli- ferous Mining							
Products	4	200	1,000	5	1,100	39,000	
Chemicals and	-	900	2 000	-	1 700		
Allied Trades Metal Manufac-	5	800	3,000	5	1,700	5,000	
ture	32	17,100	79,000	26	5,800	18,000	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	41	25,300	66,000	32	5,700	20,000	
Engineering	48	30,700	57,000	31	7,500	40,000	
Vehicles	25	38,700	164,000	33	22,400	37,000	
Other Metal In- dustries	5	1,300	1,000	5	1,100	4,000	
Textiles	19	2,700	24,000	7	1,500	10,000	
Leather, etc	1	100	†	1	100	+	
Clothing	4	2,200	1,000	4	200	1,000	
Food, Drink and Tobacco				6	300	1 000	
Manufactures of		10-01		100000			
Wood and Cork	7	2,500	3,000	13	900	12,000	
Paper and Printing Other Manufac-	2	16,400	371,000	1	17,900	73,000	
turing Industries	6	2,400	6,000	1	†	1	
Building and Contracting	58	7,100	53,000	50	4,800	42,000	
Gas, Electricity	II Stor Dal	CONTRACTOR OF STREET	THE RESERVE	1200 000	4,000	42,000	
and Water	3	2,400	3,000	1	100	1,611,000	
Transport, etc. Distributive	43	11,100	22,000	63	131,200	1,611,000	
Trades	8	1,100	3,000	6	700	7,000	
Other Services	5	700	1,000	5	1,200	4,000	
Total	1,395‡	286,800	1,118,000	1,209	446,600	2,807,000	

The number of days lost in the period January to June, 1956, through stoppages which *began* in that period was 1,071,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 285,800. 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 prayious year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING JUNE

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result	
* State of the sta	Directly In-		Began Ended		A STATE OF THE STA		
Coal Mining:— Brushers and other colliery workers— Stepps, Glasgow (one colliery)	1,220	12	18 June	26 June	To support a demand for payment of wages in full, whether or not task is completed	Work resumed unconditionally.	
METAL MANUFACTURE:— Maintenance craftsmen employed in iron and steel manufacture—various districts in England, Scotland and Wales (various firms)	5,300§	-	12 June	- 457	The employment of other workers on maintenance to counteract a craftsmen's ban on overtime	No settlement reported. [A Court of Inquiry has been appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute (see page 258 of this GAZETTE).]	
VEHICLES:— Workers employed in the manufacture of motor car bodies— Birmingham (one firm)	1,900	A 1935	29 June	2 July	Alleged lack of consultation with trade unions regarding redundancies	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials pending negotiations.	

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

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

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 12th JUNE, 1956

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

At 12th June, 1956, the retail prices index was 102 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 103 at 15th May. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of potatoes, tomatoes and cabbage. These reductions were partly offset by increases in the average prices of coal, eggs, bacon and butter.

The index of retail prices process to the average prices of coal, eggs, bacon and butter.

reductions were partly offset by increases in the average prices of coal, eggs, bacon and butter.

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 fax a 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 12th JUNE, 1956

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 12th June, 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	127	EX FIGURE TH JUNE, 19 7th Januar 956 = 100)56 y,	WEIGH
I. Food		102.9		350
II. Alcoholic drink		101 · 1		71
III. Tobacco		105 · 3		80
IV. Housing		102.9		87
V. Fuel and light		100.8		55
VI. Durable household goods		101.2		66
VII. Clothing and footwear		100.5		106
VIII. Transport and vehicles	3	102.2		68
IX. Miscellaneous goods		102.2		59
X. Services		102.8		58
All items		102.4		1,000

The "all items" index figure at 12th June was therefore 102.4,

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Between 15th May and 12th June there were substantial reductions in the average prices of potatoes, tomatoes and cabbage. These reductions were partly offset by increases in the average prices of eggs, bacon, ham, butter and margarine. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell by between 1 and 1½ per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 103 at 12th June, compared with 104 at 15th May.

The principal changes during the period under review in the prices of the items included in the fuel and light group were rises in the average levels of retail prices of coal and coke. These rises followed an increase of about 8 per cent. in the pit-head prices of coal which came into operation on 1st June. There were also seasonal increases in the prices of coal in London and the south of England, and in some areas there were small increases in the charges for gas and electricity. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about 3 per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 101 at 12th June, compared with 98 at 15th May.

Miscellaneous Goods

Between 15th May and 12th June there were increases in the prices of some provincial evening newspapers and in the average prices of household soap and soap powder. The effect of these increases was to raise the average level of prices for the miscellaneous goods group as a whole by about one-half of 1 per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 102.

During the period under review there were increases in the poundage charged for money orders, in the average charges for hairdressing, laundering and shoe repairing, and in the average clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items.

hourly rate paid for domestic help. For the services group, taken 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 12th June, compared with 102 at 15th

Other Groups

In the six remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, housing, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, and transport and vehicles, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 101, 105, 103, 101, 101 and 102, respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY TO JUNE, 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.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY CALCULATION ON BASIS JUNE, 1947 = 100

Up to 17th January, 1956, the Interim Index of Retail Prices was in use and was published as an index figure with prices at 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The Index of Retail Prices now in use is calculated as an index figure with prices at 17th January, 1956, taken as 100. The "all items" index numbers in the two series can be linked together in order to permit of a continuous series of figures showing the average change in the level of prices compared with that at 17th June, 1947. Thus, at 12th June, 1956, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 17th January, 1956, taken as 100, was 102.4. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 17th January, 1956, in the old series, in order to produce an "all items" figure for 12th June, 1956, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1956, *i.e.*, on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows:—

All items index at 17th January, 1956 (17th	
June, 1947 = 100)	153.4
All items index at 12th June, 1956 (17th	
January, $1956 = 100$)	102.4
All items index at 12th June, 1956 (17th	102.4
June, 1947 = 100)	153·4×
	100
	57·1 taken as 157

The corresponding figure for 15th May was 157.2, taken as 157.

Retail Prices Overseas

The Table below gives the latest information received.

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with			
Works Total	is given	riguic	Month before	Year before		
European Countries France (Paris) All Items Food Germany (Federal Republic) All Items Food	1949 = 100 May, 1956 " " 1950 = 100 May, 1956 1938 = 1 Apr., 1956 1931 = 100 May, 1956	148·5 140·7 113 120 62·92 74·33 106 111	+ 1·0 + 2·4 Nil Nil + 0·38 + 0·58	+ 2.9 + 3.4 + 4 + 6 + 3.63 + 4.01 Nil + 2		
Other Countries Canada All Items	1949 = 100 May, 1956 1951 = 100 Mar., 1956 " 1938 = 100 Mar., 1956 1947-49 = 100 Apr., 1956	116·6 109·3 118·5 115·7 205·0 238·9 114·9 109·6	Nil - 0·4 + 1·1 + 2·5 + 0·6 + 1·5 + 0·2 + 0·6	+ 0·2 - 3·0 + 0·1 - 0·9 + 3·2 + 2·0 + 0·7 - 1·6		

[†] Less than 50 workers or 500 working days. ‡ Two stoppages of work in February involved workers in more than one industry group, but each has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in June was 97, compared with 116 (revised figure) in the previous month and 104 (revised figure) in June, 1955. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 4 fatal accidents were reported in June, compared with 8 in the previous month and 6 in June, 1955. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for June, 1956.

Mines and Quarries* Under Coal Mines Act:	Works and Places under ss. 105, 107, 108, Factories
Underground 18	Аст, 1937
Surface 2 Ouarries 4	
Metalliferous Mines	
Metalliferous Milles 2	Building Operations 20
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 26	
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 26	Construction 4
- William	Warehouses
Factories	Warehouses
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 58
tery and Glass 1	To many merenass ner 50
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc	A control of the cont
Metal Extracting and	TITLE STREET,
Refining	Railway Service
	Brakesmen, Goods Guards 1
Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube	Engine Drivers, Motor-
Making) 8	men
Making) 8 Engineering, Locomotive	Firemen 1
Building, Boilermaking,	Labourers
Railway and Tramway	Permanent Way Men 2
Carriages, Motor and	Porters 1
Other Vehicles and Air-	Shunters
craft Manufacture 3	Other Grades 6
Shipbuilding 6	Contractors' Servants 1
Other Metal Trades	。
Cotton	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 13
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	
Other Textile Manufacture	Total (excluding Seamen) 97
Textile Printing, Bleaching	一
and Dyeing Tanning, Currying, etc	
Tanning, Currying, etc	
Food and Drink	Seamen
General Woodwork and	Trading Vessels 4
Furniture 2	Fishing Vessels
Paper, Printing, etc 1	
Rubber Trades 1	TOTAL, SEAMEN 4
Gas Works 2	
Electrical Stations	Total (including Seamen) 101
Other Industries	

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units given below relate to the four weeks ended 28th May, 1956.

exital linested at these files	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period Persons in attendance at courses at end of	659	114	773
period	1,284	225	1.509
Persons who completed courses during period	1,284 533	92	1,509 625

^{*} For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 30th June. 1956.

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning Operatives engaged in:	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Plumbing and Soldering	Pitch and Tar 16
Other contact with Molten Lead 3	Mineral Oil 4
Electric Accumulator Works 2	TOTAL 20
Other Industries	and the carries sterre sade in
TOTAL 5	Chrome Ulceration
IN THE SECOND STREET, SECOND STREET, SECOND STREET, SECOND SECOND STREET, SECOND STREET, SECOND SECO	Manuf. of Bichromates 4
Phosphorus Poisoning	Chromium Plating 10
Toxic Anaemia	Other Industries
Anthrax	TOTAL 14
Wool	Total, Cases 42
Hides and Skins 3	- Anna Anna Canada Canada Canada - Cana
Other Industries	II. Deaths
TOTAL 3	Nil Nil

Business Training for Ex-Regulars

The figures below relate to applications for training under the Scheme of Business Training for Ex-Regulars since its inception in February, 1949. The figures show the position at the end of June, 1956, and are in continuation of those published in the issue of this

Number o	f application	ns received		2,369
onhoris.	,,	rejected or withdrawn	in.	1,574
,,	,,,	under consideration		27
goons have	applicants	who entered training	pd.	761
		awaiting training		7

Of the 761 applicants who entered training, 663 completed their course, 75 terminated their training prematurely (most of them to take employment) and 23 were still in training at the end of June. After completion of training, 573 applicants were placed in, or found employment, 83 ceased to register for employment, mainly because they had secured suitable posts, and seven were awaiting suitable employment. Of those awaiting suitable employment, three were in "stop-gap" employment pending satisfactory resettlement.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

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ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

bitration Awards:					Page	Notices and Orders						Page
Industrial Disputes and National	A SUPPLIED FOR STREET	Tribuna	ls	 	283	Wages Councils Acts					 	283
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Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, and Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration (Northern Ireland) Orders, 1940 to 1945

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During June the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued sixteen awards, Nos. 850 to 865.* Two of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 850 (4th June).—Parties: Members of the Scottish Lace Furnishing Manufacturers' Association, and members of trade unions federated with the British Lace Operatives' Federation in the employment of the said employers. Claim: That time and piece rates for weavers in Scotland be brought into line with the Nottingham time and piece rates for twisthands. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 857 (19th June).—Parties: Members of the National Federation of Master Painters and Decorators in Scotland, and members of the Scottish Painters' Society in their employment. Claim: For an alteration to the rules relating to time lost through inclement weather and notice of termination of employment contained in the National Working Rules of the Scottish Painting Council. Award: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim for an alteration to the two rules in question, as set out in Appendix B to the statement of case submitted by the Scottish Painters' Society and as contained in paragraph 3 of the award.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

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

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During June the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 313*, which is summarised below.

award, No. 313*, which is summarised below.

Award No. 313 (7th June).—Parties: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Air Ministry. Claim: For an increased allowance for Experimental Officers of the Meteorological Office engaged on television weather forecasts. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the allowance paid to the Experimental Officers of the Meteorological Office engaged on television weather forecasts shall be increased to £2 for each appearance.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During June the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 2612 and 2613, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2612 (27th June).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Road Passenger Transport Industry (Tramways, Trolleybuses and Motor Omnibuses). Claim: To determine whether or not, in the National Joint Industrial difficulties so that the National State of Intention to Submit a wages regulation. Motor Omnibuses). Claim: To determine whether or not, in the case of the Manchester Corporation, special difficulties exist which warrant a deviation from the national rates of pay for drivers and conductors under the provisions of the National Council's Resolution of 2nd December, 1955. Award: Without prejudice to the consideration by the two Sides of the National Joint Council for the Road Passenger Transport Industry of whether or not there exist such special difficulties in Manchester as to justify the introduction of any bonus for drivers and conductors, and, if so, the amount thereof and the conditions which should attach thereto, the Court found against the claim made for an alteration in the the Court found against the claim made for an alteration in the agreed national minimum basic rate.

agreed national minimum basic rate.

Award No. 2613 (27th June).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Nurses and Midwives' Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Service Employees (Great Britain). Claim: That there should be three categories with separate salary scales of Home Sisters employed in hospitals within the National Health Service. Award: The Court found and so awarded:—(i) The occupation of "Home Sister" shall consist of three grades, namely, a basic grade, the salary for which shall be that of a "Ward Sister" plus £30 per annum, and two higher grades. (ii) Specific definitions of the duties, the performance of which shall govern entry to each of the said two higher grades, and the salaries to be made applicable to each of the higher grades, shall be subject to joint negotiations between the two Sides of the Nurses and Midwives' Council of the

Whitley Councils for the Health Service Employees (Great Britain) and if agreement is not reached within two months from the date hereof it shall be open to either Side of the said Council to refer questions unresolved to the Industrial Court.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During June there were no appointments of Single Arbitrators or ad hoc Boards of Arbitration under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

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

Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal M.D. (85), dated 8th June, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956
No. 857 (Q.(84)), dated 4th June and effective from 20th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework hasis time rates for male and female workers—See piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.-See

The Button Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 883 (V.(55)), dated 7th June and effective from 22nd June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers (other than female homeworkers).—

for male and female workers (other than female homeworkers).—
See page 278.

The Fustian Cutting Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages
Regulation Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 884 (F.C. (34)), dated
7th June and effective from 22nd June. This Order prescribes
revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates
for female workers.—See page 277.

The Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation
(Amendment) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 954 (B. (62)), dated
21st June and effective from 9th July. This Order prescribes
revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates
for male and female workers. for male and female workers.

The Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 992 (Y. (55)), dated 28th June and effective from 16th July. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

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

Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B.

(N.62), dated 1st June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During June 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 Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (N.I.A. (N.48)), dated 1st June and effective on and from 13th June. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 277.

the trade.—See page 277.

The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (N.I.R. (N.68)), dated 1st June and effective on and from 13th June. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 276.

^{*} See footnote * in first column on page 287.

^{*} See footnote * in first column on page 287.

Catering Wages Act, 1943

Wages Regulation Orders

During June the Minister of Labour and National Service made

the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals submitted to him by the Wages Boards concerned:—

The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings) (Amendment) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 856 (I.S.C. (27)), dated 4th June and effective from 25th June. This Order prescribes revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers.—

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) (Managers and Club Stewards) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 953 (L.N.R. (40)), dated 21st June and effective from 15th July. This Order prescribes revised weekly minimum remuneration and amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration for managers, manageresses, relief managers, relief manager-esses, club stewards and club stewardesses and the wives of managers, relief managers and club stewards where such wives are required by the employer to assist in the work of the establishment.

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) 7/56 (23rd January)

Claimant was out of work when her factory closed down during a period of holiday as agreed between employers and workers. She did not qualify for holiday pay, having only recently begun employment there, and under the Holiday Agreement she was at liberty to take work, if available, throughout the holiday period. She sought work elsewhere, without success. Held that she was "on holiday" in common with the other workers at the factory.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that unemployment benefit was not payable to the claimant from 29th July, 1955, to 13th August, 1955, both dates

upholstery factory where there are about a thousand workpeople. It has been the practice for many years to close the factory for the last week in July and the first week in August, or for the first two weeks in August, for the annual holiday, the exact period of closure being agreed between the employers' and the workers'

closure being agreed between the employers' and the workers' representatives. In 1955 the factory was closed on and from 29th July to and including 13th August; since this period included the August Bank Holiday the closure lasted for two weeks and one day. "The employers and employees operate a written Agreement for Holidays with Pay, which I refer to as the Agreement. The claimant had entered employment at the upholstery factory only on 27th June, 1955, and when the annual holiday began on 29th July she did not qualify for any holiday with pay under the Agreement because she had not been employed at all in what is declared in the Agreement to be the qualifying period, that is the year ending in the Agreement to be the qualifying period, that is the year ending on the Saturday preceding the first Sunday in June. The claimant was therefore out of work and without pay for two weeks and one day owing to the closing of the factory. She was not given her insurance card when the factory closed but was told that she had to take the holiday and to report for work on 15th August. The claimant returned to work when the factory re-opened on 15th August. If work had been available for her at the factory the holiday she would have taken it. She called at the during the holiday she would have taken it. She called at the during the holiday she would have taken it. She called at the employment exchange to look for other work but found none. She claimed unemployment benefit for the period of closure, but her claim was disallowed by the insurance officer on the ground that she was 'on holiday'. The local tribunal, on appeal by the claimant, allowed her appeal holding that the period of closure was for her a period of unemployment. The insurance officer now for her a period of unemployment. The insurance officer now

"Regulation 6(1)(e)(i) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] provides that, for the purposes of unemployment benefit, 'a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day a person does no work, and . . . is on holiday.' It is clear from Decision R(U) 2/51 that a person who has not qualified for a holiday with pay and who is compelled, by the closing of her factory for the annual summer holiday to take the control of for the annual summer holiday, to take an enforced holiday without pay will nevertheless be 'on holiday' within the meaning of the regulation. The non-receipt of holiday pay is not in itself a criterion for determining whether a person is 'on holiday'; he may be 'on holiday' although he receives no holiday pay.

* See footnote * in first column on page 287.

† 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 287.

"The claimant relies, however, on clause 16 of the Agreement and on an unreported decision C.W.U. 1/55 in which the same Agreement had to be considered. In my judgment these matters do not assist the claimant in the present case.

'The Agreement contemplates (clauses 9 and 10) that the holiday may be taken during a Stop Week (which would now be a Stop Fortnight, for the original week's holiday was extended in 1952 to Fortnight, for the original week's holiday was extended in 1952 to a fortnight) or, where working is continuous throughout the year, in relays of a fortnight during a specified period. Clause 16 provides as follows:—'The fortnight's holiday being for the physical well-being of the Employees is to be considered as compulsory and it is a violation of this Agreement if any Employee accepts gainful employment during his holiday fortnight. By doing so, he would forfeit his right to the grant of pay. This clause will not operate in cases where the accrued credits at the end of a qualifying period are less than half a full week's pay as defined in Clause No. 2.' It was further agreed by representatives of the employers and of the employees on 21st July, 1952, that clause 16 of the Agreement 'is to be interpreted as follows:—1. An Employee whose Annual Holiday Pay Credits at the end of a qualifying period are equivalent to Two Weeks' Pay at timework rates must take Two Weeks' Holiday. 2. An Employee whose Annual Holiday Pay Credits at the end of a qualifying period are equivalent to more than 1½ week's the end of a qualifying period are equivalent to more than 1½ week's pay at timework rates must take a holiday corresponding to the period covered by his credits. 3. An Employee whose Annual Holiday Pay Credits at the end of a qualifying period are equivalent to less than 1½ week's pay at timework rates must take at least one week's Holiday, but he can be employed for the Second Week if he so desires, and if work is available for him.

4. An employee whose Annual Holiday Pay Credits at the end of a qualifying period are equivalent to less than 1 week but more than half a week's pay at timework rates must take a holiday corresponding to the period covered by his Credits. 5. An Employee whose Annual Holiday Pay Credits at the end of a qualifying period are equivalent to less than half a week's pay at time work rates can be employed throughout his holiday period if he so desires and if work is avail-

"The claimant contends that since her holiday pay credits were less than half a full week's pay (being in fact nil) her case falls within the last sentence of clause 16, or within paragraph 5 of the 'interpretation', and that in either event her holiday was not compulsory and she was at liberty during the holiday to accept gainful employment either in the upholstery factory if she could get it or elsewhere.

"The contention is no doubt true, but it does not follow, because The contention is no doubt true, but it does not follow, because the claimant was at liberty to seek employment during the period of closure, that she ceased to be 'on holiday'. As was pointed out in Decision R(U) 2/51, a person is at liberty (provided that there is no agreement to the contrary, such as clause 16) to seek other employment during his holiday, but he will nevertheless be 'on holiday' if he finds none and if he intends to resume, on conduction of the heliday the employment which it interrupted clusion of the holiday, the employment which it interrupted. In the present case, the only reason for the claimant's being out of work was that the factory was closed for the annual holiday. Of the thousand workpeople all, including the claimant, were on holiday, except the maintenance staff and a small number of production workers (not exceeding 16) in the mattress department who were engaged upon a special job.

The present case is different from that dealt with in Decision C.W.U. 1/55. In that case the claimant was employed in a foundry where work was continuous and holidays were taken in relays: the foundry was not closed down for an annual holiday. The claimant in that case was obliged to take one week's compulsory holiday with pay, and was entitled to a second week's holiday without pay but he was at liberty to return to work at the end of his week's compulsory holiday. He sought to return to work in the foundry after nine days of holiday, but owing to shortage of work he was told that his services were not required for the last three days of his fortnight of holiday nor for the next ensuing week. The view taken on the facts of that case was that the real reason for the claimant's lack of work on the last three days of his fortnight was not that he was on holiday, for he had brought his holiday to an end by seeking to return to work at the foundry as he was permitted to do, but that there was no employment for him at the foundry either for the residue of his fortnight or for the next ensuing week.

"Clause 16 as interpreted above, provides that in certain cases part of the holiday is compulsory and part optional. Where part of the holiday is optional, and a claimant decides to end his holiday by seeking to return to work at an establishment at which work is continuous, it seems impossible to hold that he is still on holiday, even though his services are not required for economic reason There is in my view a distinction between establishments at which work is continuous where holidays are taken in relays and those which close completely for an annual holiday of predetermined length where the holiday is a normal incident of their working.

In the latter case there is no opportunity for employment when the establishment is closed and a claimant's lack of employment during such a period must be held to be due to the holiday.

"The local tribunal took the view that the claimant's factory was not completely shut down as there were a limited number of maintenance and productive workers employed during the whole of the holiday. The number of productive workers so employed however was only ten in the first week and sixteen in the second week (who were engaged upon a special job in the mattress depart-ment) out of a total of about one thousand factory employees altogether. It appears to me that for normal productive purposes the factory must be regarded as closed. The fact that a small number of workers were kept at a special job does not seem to me to show that there was any reasonable prospect of the claimant being required to work during the holiday, and I hold that the real reason for her lack of employment during the period in question is that she, in common with the great majority of productive workers, was 'on holiday'. The insurance officer's appeal is allowed."

Decision No. R(U) 8/56 (6th March)

A bank guard, who was regularly employed on three days a week, secured temporary part-time work lasting 18 weeks as a gardener on the other three days. Held that he temporary part-time work did not remove him from the category of persons who not ordinarily work on every day of the week, and he was not entitled to unemployment benefit when the temporary work ceased as he was employed to the full extent

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is not entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of 1st November, 1955, or in respect of any Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday in any week when he is employed as a bank guard on Monday, Friday and Saturday.

"The question to be determined in this the appeal of the insurance officer can be brought within a parrow compass. It is this. The

"The question to be determined in this the appeal of the insurance officer can be brought within a narrow compass. It is this. The claimant's claim to unemployment benefit was disallowed in respect of 24th August, 1954, and in respect of any Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday in any week in which he was employed as a bank guard on Monday, Friday and Saturday, and the grounds of the decision were that employment on Monday, Friday and Saturday in every week was the full extent of employment normal in his case. (See Commissioner's File C.U. 408/54.) Since that decision was given the claimant in addition to his employment as a bank guard given the claimant, in addition to his employment as a bank guard on Monday, Friday and Saturday, secured temporary part-time work as a gardener on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 28th June, 1955, to 27th October, 1955, and when that employment terminated he made a claim to unemployment benefit on 1st November, 1955.

"The question at issue is whether that spell of employment which lasted for eighteen weeks, together with his employment as a bank guard which continued at the same time, precluded a finding that he still remained a person who does not *ordinarily* work on every day in a week but who had in the week in which the said day (Tuesday, 1st November, 1955) occurred been employed to the full

extent normal in his case.

"The local tribunal found that the periods of temporary employment (eighteen weeks with a county council and two odd days' employment as a private gardener) had made the claimant's normal working week a full week and that he was no longer a person who does not ordinarily work on every day of a week. I am unable to confirm the decision of the local tribunal.

"I agree with the insurance officer that the claimant's normal employment remained that of a bank guard which occupied him on three days in the week. The employment which the claimant had had with the county council was of a temporary nature only and the fact that such employment, together with his employment as a bank guard on the other three days of the week, for eighteen weeks from June to October in the aggregate provided him with full-time employment during that period does not enable it properly to be said that on 1st November, 1955, he was no longer a person who did not *ordinarily* work on every day in a week. The obviously temporary nature of the employment with the county council and the fact that it was of a kind different from that of a bank guard must be taken into account.

"In my view the claimant as at the date of his claim on 1st November, 1955, remained a person within the category of persons envisaged by regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948] No. 1277]. The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed.

Decision No. R(U) 9/56 (31st March)

A clerk, aged 62, had in only eight weeks in the last two years worked on days other than Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on which days he was employed regularly each week. Held that he was a person who did not ordinarily work more than three days a week and that he was not entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of other days in a week in which he worked three days. Length of time required to establish what is "normal" in a week discussed.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is not entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of the days on which he did not work during the week 30th May to 4th June, 1955, on the ground that he is a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week (exclusive of Sunday or the day substituted therefor) and in that week had been

Sunday or the day substituted therefor) and in that week had been employed to the full extent normal in his case.

"I have to consider the application to this case of regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] which provides that for the purpose of unemployment benefit a day shall not be treated as a 'day of unemployment' if on that day a person does not work and is a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week (exclusive of Sunday or a day substituted therefor) but who has, in the week in which the said day occurs, been employed to the full extent normal in his case. the full extent normal in his case.

"The claimant is a clerk. He was employed full-time as a clerical officer at a local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from 5th July, 1948, to 13th January, 1953, and was then retired at the age of 62. He claimed, and was paid, unemployment benefit from 16th March, 1953, to 13th June, 1953, except for three days from 6th to 8th April, 1953, when he was engaged as a conference delegate by the County Education Committee. On 15th June, 1953, he was placed in employment by the employment exchange as a part-time clerk with the County Council, at their children's home at L. From that date, he has worked regularly at the home for three days in each week, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. In addition, he worked for the following additional days:—

Week ending Saturday: Day worked: 20th June, 1953 Thursday, 18th June, 1953 Saturday, 12th September, 1953
Tuesday, 15th September, 1953, and
Thursday, 17th September, 1953
Tuesday, 18t December, 1953
Thursday, 22th September, 1953 19th September, 1953 5th December, 1953 Thursday, 1st December, 1953
Thursday, 23rd September, 1954
Thursday, 7th October, 1954
Tuesday, 5th April, 1955
Thursday, 26th May, 1955 25th September, 1954 9th October, 1954 9th April, 1955 28th May, 1955

The claimant has also been employed as a parish council delegate from 22nd to 29th September, 1954, and as a clerk by a rural district council from 5th to 8th October, 1954, though I am not told on

which days he worked in these capacities.
"At the beginning of June, 1955, the claimant's claim for unemployment benefit was referred to the local insurance officer. In the report to him, it was stated that the claimant was keen on employment of any kind, and was available for any clerical or similar vacancy, full-time or part-time, and that he wanted to get as much employment as he could get until he qualified for the retirement pension.

"On 6th June, 1955, the insurance officer decided that the period from 30th May to 4th June, 1955, could not be treated as a period of unemployment, and that unemployment benefit was not payable, on the ground that the claimant was a person who did not ordinarily work on every day of the week (excluding Sundays or a day substituted therefor) but who had in the week in which the days

occurred been employed to the full extent normal in his case.

"On 10th June, 1955, the claimant gave notice of appeal to the local tribunal. In his grounds of appeal he stated that, while the regulations relied on in the decision to disallow benefit may be so framed to prevent abuse, he felt that having been found this part-time employment by the local office of the Ministry, this regulation would cause hardship rather than prevent abuse in his case, and asked the tribunal to look at it from this angle. He said he was available, and also quite willing and able, to be employed to the full extent, rather than to be employed either part-time or not to

The insurance officer submitted that the claimant had been employed to the full extent normal in his case, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and that the other days of the week could not

be treated as days of unemployment.
"The appeal was heard by the local tribunal on 20th July, 1955. The tribunal found that the claimant was employed by the County Council part-time, and that in only 8 weeks out of 104 weeks had he worked some days other than Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The tribunal, having considered Decision C.U. 518/49 (reported) decided unanimously that unemployment benefit was not payable for the period 30th May to 4th June, 1955, as the claimant did not work on every day of the week and had been employed

to the full extent normal in his case.
"On 18th October, 1955, notice of appeal to the Commissioner was given by the claimant's association. The grounds of appeal acknowledged that the claimant had been generally employed for less than a full week, but pointed out that the claimant held himself available for work on every day of the week and could well be required to work on those other days. It had been established that on at least eight occasions in the period reviewed the claimant did in fact work for more than three days a week. It was stated that a check with the employing authority showed that the precise days of employment were not fixed, but subject to variation to suit the administration of the home, though for convenience the claimant had adopted, with the consent of the supervising officer, a method of working which might suggest that the employment was limited to specific days in each week. It was said that regard should be had to the possibility of fluctuation in the volume of work and to the employers' right to require the claimant to work on other days or to transfer his services according to their needs. It was recalled that this particular post, offering limited employment, was not sought by the claimant but provided by the employment exchange, and that the claimant was throughout his service also under a liability to take other part-time employment or full-time employmen if offered to him. Attention was drawn to the remarks of the insurance officer that the claimant was keen on employment of any kind and was available for any clerical or similar vacancy, full-time or part-time. In the light of the principles laid down in Commissioner's decisions, especially Decision R(U) 14/53, it was submitted that the claimant had not yet established a 'background of mitted that the claimant had not yet established a 'background of employment where he does not ordinarily work on every day in a week' in so far as he had only been occupied on such type of work for two years, during which time he wanted and had always held himself available for, employment on every day of the week if it were available to him. It was suggested that the effect of the decisions was that until a claimant had been employed for at least three years on a specific type of employment (unless he deliberately restricted his employment in this way) he could not be placed in a category of worker who is so employed 'normally'.

"By a letter dated 9th November, 1955, the association asked that consideration should be given to the additional fact that the

submitted that the claimant has by long and continued practice become 'a person who does not ordinarily work on every day of the week,' and that the facts that the claimant had a genuine desire for full employment and had obtained his present employment through the employment exchange did not assist him. It was contended that Decision R(U) 14/53 did not support the conclusions which the claimant's association had drawn from it, and reliance was placed on Decision C.U. 518/49 (reported). In that decision it was pointed out that both the question whether a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week. person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week,' and the question whether he 'has been employed to the full extent normal in his case 'in the relevant week are questions of fact to be normal in his case' in the relevant week are questions of fact to be decided in the circumstances of the case. It was also laid down that 'a claimant may be "a person who does not ordinarily work" every day, although he has no wish to be such a person,' and that 'the words of the regulations are "does not ordinarily work" and "normal in his case", that is to say, they are directed to what happens rather than to the claimant's wishes.' It was also laid down that 'a claimant who has in fact worked only on some days of the week for a period of a year or more is "a person who does

down that 'a claimant who has in fact worked only on some days of the week for a period of a year or more is "a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week," unless there are some exceptional industrial circumstances relevant to his case.

"Looking at the claimant's record of employment over the period down to 4th June, 1955, I have come to the conclusion that he was by that date a person who did not ordinarily work more than three days a week. It is true that in 8 weeks out of 104, he did work more than three days, but that is a very small proportion, and the number of weeks in which he worked only three days is so large as to make that the normal extent of his work. He had worked or to make that the normal extent of his work. He had worked, or been paid for, three days in the week in question, and he is not entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of the other days in that week on which he did not work. The fact that the claimant would like to work more days in a week does not alter what has in fact happened, and I must have regard to what has happened rather than what the claimant wishes had happened.

"The decision cited by the claimant's association, R(U)14/53, was a case in which a tribunal of Commissioners had to consider

whether the claimant was a seasonal worker, that is, a person whose normal employment was for a part or parts of a year. In general, it must take longer to establish that a worker is normally employed for only part of a year than to establish that he is normally employed for only part of a year than to establish that he is normally employed for only part of a week. If one is considering what normally happens in a year, the full cycle has only been completed once at the end of one year, and three years may be regarded as usually necessary to give a fair sample. On the other hand, if one is considering what normally happens in a week, the period in question has been completed fifty-two times in the space of one year, and may be quite long enough to show what is 'normal' in a week. For this reads of the period in the space of the period in the space of the period in the space of the stablish that a space of the stab observations as to the length of time required to establish that a worker is a seasonal worker cannot be regarded as applicable to a case where the question is what extent does the worker normally work in a week. The principles laid down in Decision R(U) 14/53 and similar cases relating to account worker to the contraction of the cont and similar cases relating to seasonal workers do not affect the principles laid down in Decision C.U. 518/49 (reported) for deciding whether a claimant is a person who does not ordinarily work every day in a week. I dismiss the appeal of the claimant's association."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-

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

The Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 857; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 4th June; The Button Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 883; price 3d. (5d.)), dated 7th June; The Fustian Cutting Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 984; price 3d. (5d.)), dated 7th June; The Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 954; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 21st June; The Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 992; price 3d. (5d.)), dated 28th June. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 283.

Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 283.

The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings) (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 856; price 3d. (5d.)), dated 4th June; The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) (Managers and Club Stewards) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 953; price 8d. (10d.)), dated 21st June. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page 284.

* See footnote * in first column on next page.



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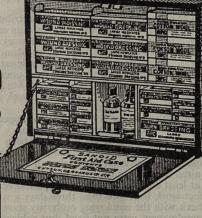
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Ministry of Labour Gazette. July, 1956 The Defence Regulations (No. 2) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 1005), made on 29th June by Her Majesty in Council under the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945, and subsequent

legislation.—See page 258.

The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (S.R.&O. of Northern Ireland) 1956 No. 82; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 4th May; The Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (S.R.&O. 1956 No. 89; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 17th May; The Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.R.&O. 1956 No. 90; price 3d. (5d.)), dated 17th May; The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.R.&O. 1956 No. 98; price 3d. (5d.)), dated 1st June. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 247 of last month's GAZETTE and page 283 of this issue.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary Pay Order, 1956 (S.R.&O. 1956

month's GAZETTE and page 283 of this issue.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary Pay Order, 1956 (S.R.&O. 1956 No. 86; price 3d. (5d.)); The Royal Ulster Constabulary (Women Members) Pay Order, 1956 (S.R.&O. 1956 No. 87; price 3d. (5d.)). These Orders were made on 28th May by the Minister of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland under the Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Act, 1919, and the Constabulary Act (Northern Ireland), 1922. They revoke the Royal Ulster Constabulary (Women Members) Pay Order, 1954, and certain parts of the Schedule to the Royal Ulster Constabulary Pay Order, 1954, and prescribe the rates of pay, effective from 1st January, 1956, of specified ranks of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Blind Persons.—Blindness in England 1951-54. Report by Professor Arnold Sorsby, M.D., F.R.C.S. Ministry of Health. Price 3s. (3s. 2d.).

Careers.—(1) Careers Guide. Opportunities in the Professions and in Business Management. 3rd Edition, April, 1956. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.).—See page 258. (2) Choice of Careers, New Series. (i) No. 44. Advertising. 2nd Edition, 1956. Price 9d. (11d.). (ii) No. 50. Her Majesty's Forces. Openings for Boys in the Ranks. 2nd Edition, 1956. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.). (iii) No. 64. Fitters, Turners, Machinists. 1956. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.). (iv) Orthoptist. 1956. Price 6d. (8d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service

Census of Production for 1951.—Reports. (i) Volume 4, Trade C, Machine Tools. (ii) Volume 4, Trade F, Constructional Engineering.

* 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 opposite or through any bookseller.

(iii) Volume 4, Trade K, Electrical Engineering (General). (iv) Volume 6, Trade F, Linen and Soft Hemp. Price 2s. each (2s. 2d.). Board of Trade.

Coal Mining.—Quarterly Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the first quarter of 1956. National Coal Board. Price 5d. (7d.).—See page 257.

Ministry of Labour and National Service.—Annual Report for the Year 1955. Cmd. 9791. Price 6s. (6s. 4d.).—See page 256.

National Assistance.—Report of the National Assistance Board for 1955. Cmd. 9781. Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.).—See page 258.

Scotland.—93rd Report of Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland for 1955. Cmd. 9771. Price 9d. (11d.).

NOTICE

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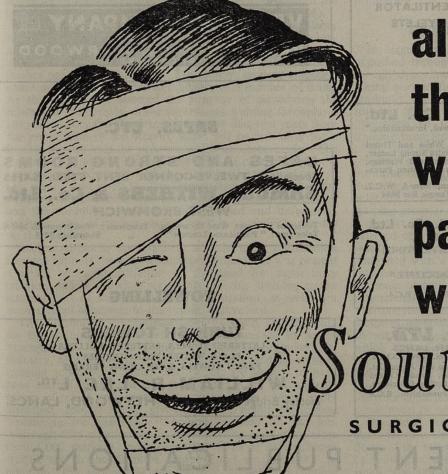
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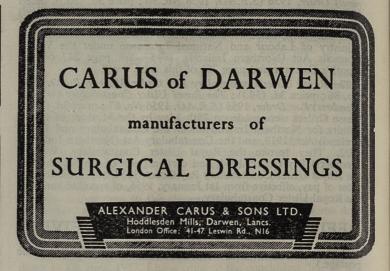
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