# Ministry of I Gazette 

APRIL, 1956
Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

PRICE 1 s .6 d . NET
Annual Subscription 19s. 6 d. including postage

## CONTENTS

Page

Special Articles :
Payment by Results
Summary of Monthly Statistics
Economic Survey, 1956
The Economic Implications of Full Employment
Agricultural Wages in Scotland
........ .. 129
The Fencing of Abrasive Wheels Special Regulations, 1956129
Report on Difficulties at Birkenhead Shipyard
129
National Insurance : National Insurance Funds, 1954-55 130
International Labour Organisation: Sixth Session of Coal Mines Committee

Special Articles-continued
Labour Overseas: France, Employed Population; Irish Republic, Earnings and Working Hours, September, 1955
Employment, Unemployment, etc
Wages, Disputes, Retail Prices

Arbitration Awards, Notices, Orders, etc.
Statutory Instruments ..... 163
Official Publications Received ..... 163

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

## Payment by Results

IN the enquiry into earnings and hours of wage-earners in manufacturing industries generally and in some of the principal non-manufacturing industries, undertaken in October, 1955, the results of which were summarised in the issue of this Gazette for March (pages 81 to 89), particulars were obtained of the numbers of wage-earners who were paid (a) at time rates and (b) under payment-by-results systems. Employers were asked to enter on their returns, separately, the number of wage-earners paid only at time rates or receiving a standing wage, and the number paid wholly or partly under any system of payment by results (e.g., by piecework arrangements, output bonus schemes and any schemes in which payments vary according to the output of individuals, groups or departments).

Of the total of approximately 65,500 establishments from which returns of earnings and hours were received, about 65,100 , or over 99 per cent., gave separate figures of the number of wage-earners in the categories mentioned. At just under 30 per cent. of these 65,100 establishments, some of the workers were paid under systems of payment by results. For manufacturing industries alone the percentage of establishments was 39. The total number of workers paid under systems of payment by results in all the industries was over $2 \frac{1}{4}$ millions, or nearly 34 per cent. of the total number of wage-earners at work in the last pay-week in October, 1955, in the 65,100 establishments.

It is not possible to state the total number of firms operating systems of payment by results because many firms have two or more separate establishments and separate returns are normally rendered in respect of each establishment. In some cases, however, where staff records for a number of establishments are kept at a central office, a combined return is accepted. Separate returns are required, however, in respect of different departments within the same establishment where the products or processes of those departments belong to different industrial classifications (e.g., the blast furnace and the rolling mills at an iron and steel works).
Employers were expressly asked to regard as payment-byresults systems only arrangements by which payment varied according to the output of individuals, groups or departments. Wage incentive schemes such as good time-keeping bonuses, merit payments, profit sharing and co-partnership, which are not directly related to output, were to be disregarded. The results of this enquiry are comparable with those obtained from similar enquiries in the past, for example, the enquiry conducted in October, 1953, and summarised on pages 113 to 117 of the issue of this Gazette for April, 1954.
The following Table summarises the movement since October, 1947, and also affords a comparison with October,
1938. The percentages in the Table are calculated by combining the percentages for the separate industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners in those industries.

Percentage of Wage-earners Paid under Systems of Payment by Results

| Date |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men | Youths | Women | Girls | All <br> Workers |  |
| 1955 October | . | 29 | 23 | 42 | 39 | 32 |
| 1953 October | . | 29 | 22 | 42 | 37 | 32 |
| 1951 October | . | 28 | 22 | 44 | 38 | 32 |
| 1949 October | . | 25 | 20 | 42 | 35 | 29 |
| 1947 October | . | 24 | 20 | 39 | 35 | 28 |
| 1938 October | .. | 18 | 21 | 46 | 27 | 25 |

1938 October

| All Manufacturing Industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1955 October | . | 38 | 28 | 45 | 40 | 40 |
| 193 October | . | 38 | 27 | 46 | 38 | 40 |
| 1951 October | . | 38 | 28 | 48 | 39 | 40 |
| 1949 October | . | 36 | 27 | 45 | 36 | 38 |
| 1947 October | . | 36 | 28 | 43 | 36 | 37 |
| 1938 October | . | 29 | 26 | 48 | 27 | 33 |

In October, 1955, the proportions of workers reported as being paid under systems of payment by results in all the industries covered and also in manufacturing industries alone were very similar to those in October, 1953, and October, 1951. Compared with October, 1938, there was a marked increase in the proportions for " all workers" due to the higher proportions reported for men and for girls ; for youths and boys there was only a small increase while for women the proportion was less than in 1938.
The next Table shows the proportions of time workers and workers on payment-by-results systems in each of 19 broad groups of industries, in the manufacturing industries as a whole and in all the industries combined, in October, 1955, and October, 1953. In each case these proportions have been calculated on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in the individual industries in October, 1955, and October, 1953, respectively.

The proportions of wage-earners on systems of payment by results varied widely in the different industries. In nearly all the industry groups, however, the percentage of workers so employed in October, 1955, was within two points of the corresponding figure for October, 1953. There were no very marked movements. At both dates, workers employed under payment-by-results systems accounted for 32 per cent. of the total in all the industries combined, and for 40 per cent.
in the manufacturing industries as a whole. In the productive
industrities (i.e., manufacuruing industries, mining and quarrying,

 all industries combin
Percentage of Wage-Earners Paid at Time Rates and under Systems








Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1956 Analysis by Size of Establishment : Manuaracturing Industries Only
For manuacturing industries the general resultso of the enuquiry For manufacturing industries the general results of the enquiry
have also been analysed according to the size of establishment
and to show the number of establishments and the number of have at show the number oco establishments and the number of
and to show then
wage-arners engaged on payment-by-results systems in each size
group. The Table which follows shows the general results group. The Table which follows shows the general results of
the October, 1955, enquiry for manufacturing industries as a whole.

Minstry of Labour Gazette. April, 1956
TABLE I.-PROPORTIONS OF WAGE-EARNERS PAID UNDER SYSTEMS OF PAYMENT BY RESULTS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1955
Note.-Wage-earners paid under systems of payment by results include those paid wholly or partly under any such system. The term "" "ayment-by-results" includes piecework arrangements,
according to the output of individuals, groups or departments.
 (4281) -BY-RESULTS SYSTEMS IN OPERATIO
THE EMPLOYEES IN OCTOBER, 1955

| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Note.-Payment-by-results systems include piecework arrangements, output bonus schemes or any other systems of payment } \\ \text { which vary according to the output of individuals, groups or departments. }\end{array}$ |
| :--- |



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Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1956
TABLE III--PROPORTION OF WAGE-EARNERS PAID UNDER SYSTEMS OF PAYMENT BY
TAS RESULTS IN OCTOBER, 1955, AS SHE OF ESTABLISHMENT
Note.-Wage-earners paid under systems of payment by results include those paid wholly or partly under any such system. The
"" ayment-by-results" includes piecework arrangements, output bonus schemes or any other schemes of payment which vary term "payment-by-results" includes piecework arrangements,
according to the output of individuals, groups or departments.


The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the
month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 133
to 157. month.
to 157.
Employmen
It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment
in Great Britain fell during February by 35,000 ( $-16,000$ males in Great Britain fell during February by 35,000 (he 16,00 males
and
$22,939,0000$. The beles), the number ind the end of trices (mining, gas, electricity being and $-1,000$ females), the number at he end of the month being
22, 953,000 . The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and wate
supply, transport, agriculture and fishing showed an increase o
 9,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 17,000 and other
industries and services a decrease of 2,700 . The total working
population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and
women on release eave who have not taken up employment, is
estimated to have decreased by 30,000 from $24,020,000$ to $23,990,000$ Unemployment
The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at
Local Offices of the Ministryof Labour and NNational Servie in
Great Britain fell from 247,303 to 238,077 between 13th February Great Britain fell from 247,303 to 238,077 between 13 ht February
and 12th March, 1956 and the numbers registered as temporarily
stopped fell from 28,325 to 27,445 . In the two classes combined stopped fell from 28,325 to 27,445 . In the two classes combined
there was a fall of 10,552 among males and a rise of 446 among
females. Rates of Wages
Rates of Wages
The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken
as 100 ), was 161 at the end of March. The corresponding figure
for the end of February, when account is taken of certain changes
having retrospective effect, was 158 . The changes in the rates of
wages reported to the Department during March resulted in an
 full-time wages of about $4,545,625$ workpeople. The princekip
incresses affected workpeope employed in enginering and ship
buildins building, coal mining, retaiil emploperyed retail fongneer tring and shomp. motor
vehicle repair, and manual workers employed by local authorities. Retail Prices
At 13th March, 1956 , the retail prices index was 101 (prices at
17th January, $1956=100$ ). compared with 100 at 1 thh
February. 17 th January, $1956=100$ ), compared with 100 at 14 th February.
The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher
price for bread, eggs, potatoes and other vegetables, fruit and
bacon. Industrial Dispute
The number of workers involved during March in stoppages o
work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown o of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurree
though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 52,000
The aggeg Though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 52,000
The aggerate time lost during the montt at the establishment
Where the stoppages occurred was about 384,000 workism days. where the stoppages occurred was about 384,000 working days.
The number of stoppages which began in the month was 280 , and
in adition, 19 stoppages which began before March were still in
progress at the beginning of the month.

## ECONOMIC SURVEY, 1956

The Economic Survey 1956, has been presented to Parliament
by the Chancellor of the Exhequer and published by H.M.
Stationery Office as on by the Chancecilor of the Exchequer and published by H.M.
Stationery OOffec as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9728), price 1s. 9 d .
net (1s.
 of economic developments at home and abroad during 1955 and
in a final chapter discusses the present outlook, though without
making any detailed forecasts. An Appendix. to the survey gives making any detailed forecasts. An Appendix to the survey gives
particulars about individual industries, including fuel and opore,
steel, the metal-using industries, building, textiles and clothing, stall, the meta
sand agriculture.
The Survey says that the outstanding feature of world economic
conditions in 1955 was the steady and powerful expansion in the conditions in 195 was the steady and powerful expansion in the
level of output of the major manufacturing ocuntrics, which was
accompanied by a sharp rise in the level accompanied by a sharp rise in the level of trade between them
The primary producing countries also remained good export
markets durig the var The primary producing countries also remained good expor
markets during the year although their own exports showed little
increase in 1955. In a general assessment of the year from the increase in 1955 . In a general assessment of the year from the
point of view of the United Kingdom, the Survey says that, although
the world economic situation the world economic situation was favourable, our balanice of
payments on current account was in deficit by over $£ 100$ millions
and the gold and dollar reserves fell by more than one-fifth, from £986 millions to to $£ 757$ millions. There was, moreover, a disquieting rise in the general price level in the United Kingdom. Final prices
of goods and sevrices of all kinds were 3 per cent. . $i$ hher on average
in 1955 than in on goda and services of all kinds were 3 per cent. higher on average
in 1955 than in 1954 and the retail prices index was $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
higher. The basic cause was excess demand, which to extent was concentrated on the metala-using industrise. This excess of demand led to an abnormally large increase in the volume of
imports during the year. There was an increase also in the volume imports during the year. There was an increase also in the volume
of exports in 1955, , but this fell short of the rate of increase both
of world trade and of the volume of imports. If home demand of world trade and of the volume of imports. If home demand
had been weaker, more goods could have been exported, and
Government policy during the year was increasingly directed to Government policy during the year was increasingly directed to
restraining home demand. Some of the main items of information restraining home demand. Some of the main items of information
given in more detail in other sections of the Survey are summarised given in.

## The United Kingdom Economy in 1955

In 1955 demand and incomes rose even more rapidly than in
1954, but production rose less rapidly. In consequence the economy was overristrained and less the bapidly. In consequence of payments suffered.
In real terms,
ie expenditure ons, i.e., altar allowing for changes in prices, total
expes, including those procuced for
export, is estimated to have increased between 1954 and export, is estimated to have increased between 1954 and 1955 by
E875 millions, which was slighty greater than the increase between
1953 and 1954 . Estimated 1953 and 1954. Estimated on the same basis, the gross value of
output at home rose by only 525 millions, or
was per cent. $£ 165$ this
millions less than the increase in 1954 , mainly because of
 the increase in total expenditure was met by an increase of $£ 350$
millions in imports of goods and services, compared with an
increase of $£ 150$ millions in 1954 . ncrease of $£ 150$ milli
The Survey gives details of fixed investment, investment in
stocks and work in progress, and expenditure by public authorities
in 1955 and shows how the stocks and work in progress, and expenditure by public authorities
in 1955 and show show thes items contributed to the incrase in
expenditure in 1955. It says that the most important difference expenditure in 1955. It says that the most important differencee
between 1954 and 1955 was the much greater increase in 1955 both
in investment between 1954 and 1955 was the much greater increase in 1955 both
in investment in stock and work in progress and in fixed investment
other than housing. Investment in stocks and work in progress, other than housing. Investment in stocks and work in progress,
atter showing litle change between 1953 and 1954 increased in
real terms by over $£ 200$ millions between 1954 and 1955 ; fixed rear terms by over $£ 200$ millions between 1954 and 1955 ; fixed
investment other than housin rose by about $£ 235$ millions or
half as much again as in 1954 ; expenditure on house-building,
owever, declined after rising slightly in 1954. Among the othe about two-thirds of that in 1954, while expenditure by public
authorities fell rather more than in 1954. The rise in persona consumption amounted in real terms to about rise in person
per cent millions o per cent. Nearly one-third of this total rise in consumers
expenditure was on private motoring, an increase even greater than
that between 1953 and 1954. expen
There was a general rise in prices in 1955 compared with 1954
Import prices rose by 3 per cent., export prices by per cent., and
the prices of goods and services sold on the home market by he prices of ooods and servicice sold on the home market by
$3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The index of retail prices, covering a narrower rang


The main cause, the Survey says, of the general rise in prices 1955 was that incomes rose on average arbeut twice as in past as the sation's total output of goods and services. Total wages an
rise of robe by 8 per cent., part of the increase being due to a
per cent. in employment and some increase in the ours worked but most of it to higher rates of pay. The incom dividends and interest by perrossn rose by bent. and cent. The of totan
personal incomes increased by 7 per ersonal incomes increased by $7 \frac{1}{1}$ per cent. in 1955 compared wit
an increase of 6 per cent. in 1954 . Tax payments and nationa insurance contributions were also higher and disposable income
was 7 per cent., or $£ 860$ millions, higher than in 1954 This figure
is compared in the Survey with the estimated increase of about was 7 per cent., or $£ 860$ millions, higher than in 1954 . This figure
is compared in the Survey with the estimated increase of about
E800 millions in consumers expenditure and the comparison
sugestith that pers cons $£ 800$ millions in consumers' expenditure and the comparion
suggests that personal savings equalled about 7 or 8 per cent. of
total personal incomes semaining after deduction of tax, national surance contribomemes remainining after deduction of tax, nemitional
remittaces abroad. This woul
The be about the same proportion as in each year since 1992, but the
Survey describes the figure for personal savings derived in this
way as being very uncertain. In manufacturing industry way as being very uncertain. In manderacturing industry, earnings
are estimated to have risen much faster than productivity and this
resulted in a considerable increase in labour costs per unit of output.

## Production and Employment in 1955

Industrial production rose by 5 per cent. in 1955, compared with per cent. in 1954. Most of the rise took place at the end of 195
and early in 195; there was a marked slackening in the rate o
expansion during 1955. The metals and meta expansion during, 1955. The metarked and mekening in the rate of
accounted industries
in the year two-thirds of the total increase in industrial output The Survey shows how different types of demand influenced the
output of different industries in 1955. Increased exports and fixed investment each accounted for about one-third of the increase in industrial output and increased consumers' expenditure for slightly
less than one-quarter. The total increase in expenditure in 1955 less than one-quarter. The total increase in expenditure in 1955
was concentrated much more heavily than in 1954 on the metals
and engineering industries as a a result of a and engineering industries as a result of a large expansion in
investment in these industries, increased private buying of cars and a higher level of exports. Rapidly growing activity in these
industries was also partly responsible for the large increase in
impo imports in 1955. One-third of the total increase in imports was
composed of metals and metal materials and nearly one-half o
this increase consisted this increase consisted of imports of steel to make good the differ-
ence between the rate of expansion of the metal-using industrie ence between the rate of expansion of the metal-using industrie
and the rate of increase of stsecl production at home. Domestic
nroduction of production of coal was insufficient to provide for increased con-
sumption and the rebuilding of stocks, and imports of coal and
oil also rose sharply. The concentration of demand on the metal-
using industries placed a heavy load on those industries. They oil aiso insustries placed a heavy load on those industries. They
using itracted two-thirds of the increase in civil employment in 1955
ath attracted two-thirds or
and yet vacancies rose in them.
The increase in industrial production in 1955, the Survey says,
is to be explained partly by increased employment and partly by higher output per martly Ay increaseded employment and partly by
production with corresponding figiures for empe indox of industrial
hind production with corresponding figures for employment indicates
that output per man-year in industry rose by about 2 per cent. which ip less than man-year in inder industry rose by about 2 per cent.,
a further large increase in civil employment years. a further large increase in civil employment during the year,
though it was no so great as in 1954 Figures for the end of
December, 1954, and the end of December, 1955 , show that between Dhese two dates there was an increase of 277,000 in the total numbers
in civil employment, brought about by an increase of 195,000 in in civil employment, brought about by an increase of 195,000 in
the working population, a reduction of 31,000 in the numbers of
the unemployed, and a reduction of 51,000 in the size of the Armed the working population, a reduction of 31,000 in the numbers of
the unemployede, and a reduction of 51,000 in the size of the Armed
Forces. As in previous years, the main increases in employment Forces. As in previous years, the main increases in employment
were in the manufacturing industries, in which the numbers
in
 trades, which showed an increase of 58,000 . Of the 17,000 inctease
in manufacturinemployment, 73,00 was in the metals, engineer-
ing and vehicles group, including 46,000 in vehicle manufacture ing and vehicles group, including 46,000 in vehicle manufacture
and 45,000 in the production of electrical gooods and equipment.
There were increases in employment also in all other sections of and 45,000 in the production of electrical goods and equipment.
There were increases in employment also in all other sections of
manufacturing except the clothing industry, in which there wa a decline of 10,000 and textiles, where there was a decline of 39,000
(including 30,000 in cotton). Outside manufacturing, the Survey says, many other industry) rgoups showed increacases in enploymment,
the notable exceptions being agriculture and coal mining and national Goverrment service. Unemployment in 1955 was lower
than in any year since the war. The average of 32,00 unemployed
was 53,000 fewer than in 1954 and represented 1 pe enter than in any year since the war. The average of 232,000 unemployed
was 5,3000 fewer than in 1954 and represent 1 per cent of
the civilian labour force. All parts of the country and nearly all industries shared in the improvement. The cotton industry was an
exception, but even in this industry, while employment fell by
30,000 , the numbers unemployed rose only by 2,000 . Short-time $3,0,00$, the numbers unemployed rose only by 2,000 . Short-time
working in the manufacturing industries, although it showed a working in the manufacturing industries, although it showed a
silitht increase compared with 194 did
1 per cent. af alfoct more than
dill operatives at any time in the year. The amount of 1 per cent. of all operatives at any time in the year. The amount of
overtime working, which changed little during the greater part of
the year, increased towards the end of 1955 , particularty in the the year, increased towards the end of 1955 , particularly in the
metals, engineering and vehicles group of industries. In the last
and week in November, 30 per cent. of the operatives in the manuactur-
ing industries were working overtime compared with $28 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
year earlier. Despite the large increase in the ne a year earlier. Despite the large increase in the numbers at work
in 1955 , the unsatisfied demand for labour continued to rise. By
By July there were 473,000 unfilled vacancies, 90,000 or 23 per cent.
more than in July 1954. In the second half of the year vaancies
fell by 91,000 compared with a fall of 44,000 in the second half of ell by 91,000 , compared with a fall of 44,000 in the second half of
1954. Nevertheless, at the end of 1955 the number of vacancies was hi.
year.

Oversea Trade and Payments in 1955
Balance of payments estimates published for the first time in
the Survey show that in the second half of 1955 the United Kingdom had a deficit on current account (including defence aid from the United States) of $x 118$ milinons, compared with a surplus of
milions in the first half-year.
The differerence between the two half-years, the Survey says, was, however, probably not a true
reffection of the trend of the balance of payments. Allowing for
export delays caused by the dock strike in October, 1954, seasonal export delays caused by the dock strike in October, 1954, seasonal
diferences in export earnings, and the incidence of payments of differences in export arraings, and the incidence of payments of
interest on the North American loans and other special items of
receipt and expenditure, the real position of the United Kingdom receipt and expenditure, the real position of the United Kingdom
was probably little if any, worse in the second half of 1955 than
in the first half of the year. The deficit on current account fincluding in the first hall of the year. The deficit on ocurrent account (including
defence aid) of 103 millions for 1955 as a whole compared with a defence aid of $£ 103$ millions for 1955 as a whole compared with a
surplus of $£ 205$ millions for 1054 . The edetrioration in 1955
was the resolt of a more rapid increase in expenditure on imports than
in earnings by exports, together with a reduction in net invisible
carnings.

The balance of payments figures show a rise of $£ 404$ millions in
expenditure on imports in 1955 and a rise of $£ 244$ millions in export earnings. In its examination or trends in United Kingdom oversea
trade the Survey uses also figures from the trade the Survey uses also figures from the trace accounts, which
differ from ralance of payments figures representing earnings and
expenditure in that they refer to departures and arivals and in expenditure in that they refer to departures and arrivals and in
some respects have a different coverage. On the basis of the trade
acce
 cent. in volume in 1955, reflecting the excesss of home demand. The
extra supplies were mainl industrial material and fuels, including
coal and iron and steel, , yon-ferrous metals, metal oures and scrap, coal and iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, metal ores, and scrap,
timber, pulp and paper and rubber, and for the most part they
came from non-sterling countries, particularly the dollar area. Exports, on a trade account basis, increased in volume by just over.
7 per cent. ; but, the Survey says, taking into account the effects 7 per cent. ; but, the Survey says, taking into account the effects
of the dock strike in October, 1994, which caused some shipments
to be carried over into the early months of 195, the increase in to be carried over into the early, months of 1955 , the increase in
volume was probably only about $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
The Survey comments that the rate at which imports increased
in 1955 was nearly three times the rate of increase in exports,
 expansion of oversea trade. Juded in rccation to the needs of the
situation and the opportunities available, the United Kindom's
export performance in 1955 was unstistactory. Our exports did export performance in 1955 was unsatisfactory. Our exports did
not expand as fast as those of our mais competitors. In the first
nine months of the year, United Kingdom exports of manufactures (4281)
(which account for over four-fifths of total United Kingdom
exports) were about 7 percent. higher in value than a year previously,





 incrase, Exporst tothe steringarea, which incersaded by thout





 abroad of interest, proits and divide
was some increase in travel expenditure.
The worsening of the United Kingdom's balance of payments
in 1955 was laragely with the non-sterling countries. There was
little chang in in 1955 was largely with the non-sterling countries. There was
little change in the balance of the oversea sterling countries with
the non-sterling countrices. The sterling area as a whole, which in the non-stering countries. The sterling area as a whole, which in
1954 had a surpus with the non-sterling world of fef millions, in
1955 had a deficit of f 181 millions and nearly all of this deterioration

The Present Outlook
In discussing the outlook abroad, the Survey says that, although
there are signs of weakness in the demand for the output of one or two industries (the most important being the motor car industry in the United States), there are few indications of any slackening fall in output appreciably below full employment levells. At the
same time the pressure of demand is not strong enough to cause same time the pressure of demand is not strong enough to cause
substantial hises in the prices of the output of the main manuactur-
ing countries of the world. It seems likely that trade between the ing countries of the world. It seems likely that trade between the
manufacturing countries will grow more slowly in 1956 than in manufacturing countries will grow more slowly in 1956 than in fairly favourable. The primary producing coundries exportuding appear
of the oversea sterling area, are also expected to provide less of the oversea sterling area, are also expected to provide less
rapidly growing markets for manulactured goods shan in 1955,
because the foreign exchang reserves of many of them have now
reached low levels and will probably not be allowed to fall much reached low levels and will probably not be allowed to fall much
further. The tentative conclusion of the Survey is that world markers. for exporttst of ocnclusion of the Survey is that world
but more slowly than in 1955. but more slowl The Survey notes briefly the indications that the economy of the
United Kingdom was still in an inflationary condition at the
beginning of 1956 and refers to the further measures designed to beginning of 1956 and refers to the further measures designed to
restrain demand which the Government announced in February
It says that the course of economic developments in 1956 will depend on the speed with which the disinflationary measures taken
by the $G$ by the yearnment overcome the existing moments the effects of these mearures will boom increasingly. If the measures
results they will be reinforced.
The main components of home demand, the Survey says, are consumers' expenditure, Government expenditure, and investment
Although consumers' expenditure constitutes by far the largest part of total demand, the main expansionary force in the cconomy
at the present time is the incease in fixed investment in industry which gathered speed in 1055. This growth of investment, added
to a rapid increase in stock-building, is imposing a strain on the
tconomy and is claiming too large share of those tres of ind economy and is claiming too large a share of those types of indus
trial production which are most in demand in foreign markets. Hrial production which are most in demand in foreign mankers
Hegher interest rates, a more restrictive credit policy and the
reduction of programmes of public investment will bring about a reduction of programmes of public investment will bring about
change in business expectations and a revision of plans. Nevertheless, ithe amount of work already put in hand if so lararge that the
rate of expenditure on fixed investment is likely to be appreciably rate of expenditure on fixed investment is
higher in 1956 as a whole than in 1955 .
The Survey says that a high rate of productive investment
remains an important national objective. Other demands on our resources must be restrained to make room for a higher rate of home investment and an improvement in the balance of payments.
Some fall is expected in 1956 in current demand upon resources
of goods and services by the central Government and local outhorities combined. There must also be a check on the growt of consumers expenditure, and this was the purpose of the
intensified restraints on hire purchase, of the reduction in food
subsidies, and of the higher rates of intensified restraints on hire purchase, of the
subsidies, and of the higher rates of purchase tax.
The aim of economic policy throughout 1956, the Survey says, be exported and so that the growth of imports is moderated. An
easing of the pressure of demand will also contriute ot the
stability of costs and prices. This programe of disinflation is stability of costs and prices. This programme of disinflation is
disageeaabe but neecssary; carried through with determination,
and with the understanding and with the understanding of the country, our economy will
emerge stronger and safer and we can look forward to a steady emerge stronger and safer and we can look
advance in the standard of living thereafter.

THE ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF FULL EMPLOYMENT

A Command Paper (Cmd. 9725) entitled "The Economi
Implications of Full Employment" has been presented to Parlia
ment by one Prime Minister and published by H.M. Stationery
Office price 9 . Office, price 9d. net (102d. including postage) The introduction refers to the Paper on Employment Policy
issued by the Coalition Goovernment in May, 1944 (see the issue of
this G
 set out in that Paper have been applied with considerable success,
but full employment has brought with it the problem of continually
rising prices rising prices. The purpose of the latest Paper is tom ofocus attention
on this problem, to analyse its causes and explain its dangers, and then to suggest what will have to be done by the Government and
people of this country if reasonable price stability is in future to be
maintained.
The Paper reviews the history of full employment since 1945 and
the associated rapid increase in production and draws attention to bhe associated rapid increase in production and draws attention to
big future oportunites of technical advance and consequen
improvement in living standards by the application of nuclea energy and electronics so it induartrial by processes.s. The course of proclea
in the past ten years is then summarised and the most important features briefly dears iscussed. Figures are siven, as absolute amounts
and and as percentage shares in total domestic incomes. of wages and
salaries, income from self-employment, and gross trading profits o somares, income from self-employment, and gross strading profits of
companies and public enterprises, for the years 1938,1948 and 1955
together with figures fo the together with figures for the same e ears showwing the a appropriation
of company income to dividends, interest payments, etc., in order
of show the role
 A section of the Paper devoted to the subject of price stability and
ecoonomic progress emphasises the basic importance of competitiveness in price in oversea marteskets and the ilior effacctse of oomperising prive
level on saving and investment and in other ways at home The fina section of the Command Paper sets out what what the Goovernmefnal's
view, are the contitions for maintaining stability of prices. These
include self incarins eli-restraint in making wage claims and fixing prof
margind
moder modern tecchninuues together with good io induductirial relations, means of the
passing on of the benefits of higher production in lower prices. In a statement made on 22nd March, when the Command Paper
was pubbished, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the
Paner wis the fout Paper was the fourth in a series of major documents s ealing with
full employment and related subjects, the first being the White
Paper of 1944 Paper of 1944. The recoated subuectect, the first being the White
1947, and the third was the White Papert on on Personal in in January

 The Government wished to get the
widely understood as possible and
publication of a Popular Version.*
The Chancellor went on to say :-
The substance of the White Paper may be stated in this way, Ihe substance of the White Paper may be stated in this way.
In the last tine years prices have risen by 50 per cent. This process
has never stopped-neither in the period of restraint between 1948 In he last nine years prices have risen by 50 per cent. This process
has never stopped -neither in the period of restraint between 1448
and 1900 , or in the priod of relative price staility in 1935 and
1954. In these periods the rise was slower, but it went on all the 1954. In these periods the rise was slower, but it went on all the
same. The total effect since the end of the war is a rise in British
prices greater than in any other decad of peace in the past hundred prices greater than in any other decade of peace in the past hundred
years. The main reason for this is not to be found in rises in world
prices or the price of our imports, nor changes in taxes or subsidies. Increased costs at home explain two-thirds of the whole rise. countryps outpot has gone up by 30 pests cent., the iscomes ones of those
who combine to produce it, workers, managers and shareholderswha combine to produce it, workers, managers and sharecolde
that is wages, salaries and profits-have risen by 90 per cent.
In our domestic affairs this constant eating away of the value of
money brings anxiety to everybody, injustice to those whose incomes money brings anxiety to everybody, injustice to those whose incomes
do ont kep pae with prices, and discouragement to all whose
savings should be piling pup to pay for a constant modernisation and Abroad, the rise in prices is becoming a threat to our exporters in
heir struggle to retain our share of world markets, and thus to pay Abroad, the rise in prices is becoming a hreat to our exporters in
their struggele to tetain our share of world markets, and thus to pay
for the imports on which our life depends. It it here that our
present circumstances may give such painful force, such convincing present circumstances may give such painuul force, such convincing
urgeny, to te message of this Paper. We have not yet seen in our
export prices the full effect of the most recent increases in costs.


But those who may have thought in recent years that the warning
of the danger of rising pricos to our exports were exaggerated can But those who may have thought in recent years that the warnings
of the danger of rising prices too our exports were exaggerated can
onet sea for themselves that the wolf whose existence they denied is
getting closer to the door.
In some of the years-and last year was one of them-we failed
to pay our way abroad by a considerable margin. Our carrent deficit was in fact $f 103$ millions. For the fifth year in succession ur share of world trade in manufactures continued to fall, and is
now lower than before the war. AA one time there were reasonable peciale explanations of the fall in our shere. We had the rearmamen programme on our hands s our favourable markets in the Sterling
Area were growing less tast than others. But for this last fall, from
But Area were growing less fast than others. But for this last tall, from and for different commodities shows that
competitive power is the real explanation.
Of course, price is not the only element in competitive power.
Delivery dates, quality and design, the energy with which business
is solicited all is solicited -all come into it. But price is always a basic factor
As the Government have said on so many occasions recently, the
xcess of home demand is pulling back the exports we excess of home demand is pulling back the exports we ought to
have been makig. But in the long rum, we cannot expect to sell
goods an all unless we can meet our competitors on price as well as gaveds been anaking. unlss
quality and delivery.
The deficit in our external balance of payments last year is more
serious than one might serious than one might suppose from its size, which was perhaps
less than some feared. For we have got to o omore than just pay und way on external current account ; we must thave a large surppus
And it issential for the country to understand that when Ministers say this they are not talking about something which it would be nice
to have but we can do without. It is absolutely essential to us. We have debbst to repay ; winh have. It corrrect the heeseny handicap of
our extremely low reserves, only 8 per cent. of the turnover of the ur eetremely low reserves, only 8 per cent of the turnover of the
Sterling Area, and we must fulfil our obligations to provide the capital for overseas development in the Commonwealth and
other parts of the world Phe Prime Minister told the country
last week that only a solvent and prosperous Britain can shoulder last week that only y solvent and prosperous Britain can shoulder
the burdens of a great power, and that we have no intention of
abdicating from our position in the world. In practical terms one of abdicating from our position in the world. In practical terms one of
the main things this refers to it the necesity to earra a auplus in the main things this reerers to is the necessity to earn a surplus in
our current transactions withother countries. If we fail, we abdicate,
whether we intend to or not. That is why we must c That is why we must concentrate now on building up our
competitive power. And that brings me back to thi main point of
the White Paper. The contents of the Paper itself and our present the White Paper. The contents of the Paper itself and our present pxofiess continues, these things alone are not enough. We mus
also have stable money, money in which we have confidence, both also have stable money, money in which we have confidence, bot
to ensure social justice ant home and as a firm basis for our trade
and abroad. We cannot have thisis if we go on undermisining its stabiility
by a contant infation of prices due so largely to our own lack of
restraint

The White Paper is one more evidence of our considered view that this urgent national problem can be solved ouly considered vartuership
of Government and people. This certainly does not mean that 1 am proposing to fall back on government by exhortation. It would be
a great mistake to think that when I point out that other people a great mistake to think that when I point out that other peopl
have their respossibilitises I am implying any retreat ty the Govern
ment from its have their responsibilities 1 am implying any retreat by the Govern
ment from its own. The mastery of inflation calls for deternined
action by the Government. We have already shown our readines action by the Government. We have already shown our readiness
to take action, and if we have to rreak some more eegs to make
our anti-infationary omelette, that will not deter us either. What I our anti-i-nflationary melette, that will not deter us either. What
am saying is that in our democratic system the problem cannot b
solved by any Government alone and it would be unrealistic, solved by any Government
indeed dangerous, to think so.
So far as political affairs are concerred we have learned this
truth after a pretty long experience. We know that a democracy truth after a pretty long experience. We know that a democrace
cannot be rum as a police state. Law order and social justice eres
upon a firm basis of public understanding responsibility cannot be run as a poice stati. Law, order and socian jusice rest
upon a firm basis of pubbic understanding, responsibility and
self-discipine. Any attempt by the State to maintain a particular
way of life against the tide of public sentiment would lead at once to self-discipine. Any attempt by the state to maintain a particulat
way of fife against the tide of public sentiment wooll lead at once to
confict. The same is ruue of our economic aftairs If the Goverment tried to maintain stability by economic force -by extrem
monetary and fisal measures taken in the teeth of the sentiment and ideas of a large number of citizens there would be a damaging
and disruptive clash of forces. There is no question of any such ating. The defeat of inflation. calls for compromenension, consent and
thind
co-operation from industy and the public. heoperation prom industry and
the object of this Whe way for
ther.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1956
AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SCOTLAND

The Scottish Agricultural Wages Board made Orders on 18th
February, with effect from 5 th March, 1956, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and
of all classes employed in agriculture in Scotland.
of all classes employed in agricutture in scot rand.
The Orders raise the minimum time rate for male general workers aged 20 years or over, from 124s. a week to 132s. a week in al
districts. For memp empoyed wholly or mainly sh shepherds the districts. For rat in raised from 138s. to 151 s .. for those employed
minimum rate
as grieves or stewards, or stockmen, from 135s. to 148 s ., and for as grieves or stewards, or stockmen, from 135 s . to 148 s ., and for
those employed as horomenen or tractormen from 135 . to 146 .
Men employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers are to
 receive entes of wages for overtime employment are increased by
1112d. an hour for ordinary work-day overtime, and by da. an hour for overtime employment on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday
to 4s. 3d. an hour in both cases. The corresponding rates for youth and boys are increased by amounts varying according to age.
For female general workers, 21 years or over, the Orders fix Feorly minimum of 1005 s. in all diststicts in place of the previous
minimum of 93 s . 6 F . For women employed wholly or mainly as minimum of 93s. 6d. For women employed wholly or mainly as
stockwomen, poutrywomen or dairymaids the previous minimum
rate of 104 s . Zd . is raised to 114 s . 3d. and for women employed as horsewomen or rractorwomen the .and for women employed
104s. 3d. to 113 s . The minimimum hourly rate at atase 21 from from who are employed by the day or hour or as part-time workerse is
increased from 2s. 1d. to 2 s . $3^{\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} \text {. For overtime employment }}$ necreased from diferential rates are advonced by 8d. anp houm for
the minimu
rdinary week-day overtime, and by 2 d an hour for overtion ordinary week-day overtime, and by 2d. an hour for overtime
employment on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday, to 3s. 2d. an employm ioth cases. The corresponding rates for female workers
hour in
under 21 years of age are increased by amounts varying according
to age.
The wages payable to milkers for the daily hand -milking of
one cow are raised from 10s. 9 d. a week to 11s. Id a week, the rate
for for each additional cow hand-milked daily remaining unchanged
at 15. 9d. a week. for 1 lach . ad. a week
When workers
When workers are required by the conditions of their employmen
to provide board and logging for other workers, allowances are
payable as additions to the the payable as additions to the minimum rate of wages. These
allowances are increased under the Orders by 2 s . 6 d a week allow warkers providing board, and by 2s. 9d. a week for workers
for work
providing board and lodging, or in the ease of a shepherd providing providing board and lodging, or in the case of a ahepherd providing
meals for men at handings, dippings and clipphings by 3d. for a
main meal and by 1d. for other meals. meals for men at handings, dippings
main meal and by 1d. for other meals.
The O Orders inct
The Orders incorporate revisions in the different districts of
the values assigned to many of the benefits and advantages which
 These revisions apply mainly
milk supplied by the emplor.
In the East, West and Midlan district the period during
mid which a 48-hour week is worked is now fixed from midnight o
the second Sunday in February to midnight on the second Sunda n November, with consequantial adjustments to the periods during
which winter hours are worked. In all other districts the houm which winter hours are worked. In all other districts the hour
of work in respect of which minimum rates are payable remai unchanged, except th. For case these workemens, in inservomene, iltricts, incturmen
and trattorwomen.
the Lothians, the addititonal hours for necessary stable work or and tractorwomen. For these workers in all districts, including
the Lothians, the additional hours for necessar stable work or
garage work are reduced from 7 hours to 5 hours a week and garage work are reduced from 7 hours to 5 hours a week and
from 5 hours to 4 hours a weed respectivel.
The provisions in previous orders for holidays with pay are unchanged except for
holiday remuneration.

## THE FENCING OF ABRASIVE

 WHEELSSPECIAL REGULATIONS, 1956
The Minister of Labour and National Service has announced
hat he proposes to make Special Regulations under the Factorie that he proposes to make Special Regulations under the Factories
Acts concerning the fencing of abrasive wheels in factories and The House of Lords, in John Summers and Sons Limited v. Frost
(see the issue of this GAzETre for May, 1955, page 190), held that, (see the issue of this GAZETIT for May, 1955, page 196, held that,
in the absence of regulation modifing the reauirements of Section
14 (1) of the Factories Act, 1937 , relatiting to the efencing of dangerous parts of machinery, the Act reequires that a grindstone shall be securely fenced notwithstanding that the grindstone may be rendered
nuusable. The proposed Regulations will modity the existing unusable. The proposed Regulations will modify the existing
provisios of Section 14 ( ) of the Factories Act, 1937, and Regu-
Iation 58 of the Building (Saety, Health and Welfare) Regulations,
1948 in of the 1948, in relation to all abrasive whells and impose requirements
as to the provision of guards and rests. Copies of the draft
Regulations which are entitled The Fencing of Abrasive Wheels Special Regulations. 1956 , can be obtained from H.M. Stationery
Office, price $2 d$. net 3 d. including postage).
Any objections to the draft Regulations by or on behalf of
 must be in writing and must state the specific grounds of objection,
and the omissions, additions or modifications asked for. They
The should be addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour a
National Service, 19 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1. (4281)

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REPORT ON DIFFICULTIES AT BIRKENHEAD SHIPYARD


 expompany and to the three trade unions concerned the Minister
assistance the hope the bringing the findings of the Commitee weould be of
settlement, coupled with a strong assistance in bringing about a settlememnt, couplede with a a strong
appeal to the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers for an early
 Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers, and the Shipconstructors' and
Shipwrights' Association, representing respectively, joiners, sheet metal workers, and drillers.
metal workers, and erriters.
The Report reviews the events and the negotiations between the
Company and the trade unions up to the time when the members of the joiners' union, the Anions up to the time when the members
went on strike on 11th November 1955. Society of Woodworkers, embodied in the General Demarcation Agreement, 1912, for the settlement of conflicting claims between trades and sets out the
submissions and contentions put hefore the Committee by the Company and by each of the three trade unions concerned.
In. their conclusions, which were reached with complete Inanimity, the Committee say that the joiners' strikes were whiote
unjustified and in clear breach of the first provision of the 1912 unjustified and in clear breach of the first provision of the 1912 evental of a demarcarcaion Agreemenent whicten provides that in trestented by the
Societies who are parties to this Agreement arising in the works of Societies who are parties to this Agreement arising in the works o
a Federated Employer, there shall be no stoppage of work, either a Federated Employer, here shall be no stoppage or work, either
of a partial or genera character, but such question shall be con-
sidered and dealt with in accordance with the provisions of this Agreed and dealt with in accordance with the provisions of this
Aumitted to them that a differencere in an atisfied from the eviden formex existed Agrement . The com difference ein an acaute form existed between
sumitted to the that
two trade unions and that the 1912 Demarcation Agreement provided suitable constititutional machinery, which has operated
successfully for more than 40 years, for dealing with the differences which have arisen. They also found that the understanding about
drilling between the Company and the Amalgamated Society or Woodworkers, which was the prime cause of the strike, was an
invalid understanding and that the Company acted rightly in invalid understanding and that the Company acted rightly in
informing the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers that it could
not be carried out
not be carried out
On the basis of their findings the Committee recommend in their
Report that there should be an immediate and complete resumption
of work and that the difference between the joiners and the drillers to do the punching and drilling which is now done in the sheet
should be resolved in accordance with the provisions of the 1912 metal workers' sho an arther adidication will become ne Agreement. The Committee add that, if the Amalgamated Society and this also could and should be arranged in accordance with the
metal workers' shop, a further adjudication will become necessary
and this also could and should be arranged in accordance with the 1912 Agreement.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

National Insurance Funds, 1954-55 The Accounts of the National Insurance Funds for the year
ended 31st March, 1955 , together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditior General, have been presented to Parliament
and published as a House of Commons Paper.* The Accounts were presented under the National Insurance Acts,
1946 to 1945 , the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries Acts,
1946 to 1944 to 1954, the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation)
Act, 1951 the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Ats, 1951 and 1954, and
the Superannuation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1948. They the Superannuation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1948. They
relate to the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance reate to the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance
(Reserve) Fund, the Industrial Injuries Fund, and the National
Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund.
National Insurance Fund and National Insurance (Reserve) Fund The Comptroller and Auditor General in his Report states that
the net surplus of receipts over payments during the f nanacial year
1954-55 amounted to $£ 44,921,773$. In comparison with 1953-54
 that the surpius of receipts over payments rose by $\pm 8,94,189$. The
increase in receipts was mainly from employers and insured
persons' contributions which rose by $£ 8,795,495$, and on the transfer


from the Reserve Fund of income from investments, etc., which
rose by $£ 7,650,256$. The increase in payments was mainly rose by $£ 7,65,256$. The increase in payments was mainly on
retirement pensions, the charge for the year $£ 438,12.013$ b being
$£ 14,029,370$ more than in $1953-54$. During $1954-55$ the number $£ 14,029,370$ more than in $1953-54$. During 1954.55 the number
of retirenent pensioners increased by about 125,000 to approxi-
mately $4,446,000$. The cost of unemployment benefit was $£ 6,45,911$ of retirement pensioners increased by about 125,000 to approxi-
matell $4,44,000$ The cost of unemployment benefit was $£ 6,495,911$
less than in the previous year. Total receipts in the year $1954-55$ amounted to $£ 612,010,036$.
Contributions received amounted to $£ 560,323,532$, of which £489,323,532 represented contributions from employers and insured
persons and $£ 71,000,000$ was from the Exchequer. Total incom persons and $£ 71,000,000$ was from the Exchequer. Total income
from investents anounted to $£ 51,595,044$, of which $£ 43,191,728$
was received in the first instance by the National Insurance (Res was received in the first instance by the National Insurance (Reserve)
Fund and transferred to the National Insurance Fund. Other items
of income amounted in all to £91,460 and included transfers from the Government of the Republic of Ireland under reciprocal
thrangent
and arrangements and repayment of benefit paid on behalf of foreign
countries under reciprocal agreements. Total payments from the National Insurance Fund in the year
amounted to $£ 567,088,263$, including $£ 496,603,140$ for benefits Paymunts on benefits included unemployment benefit $£ 15,662,233$;
Pickness sickness benefit $£ 84,456,089$; maternity benefit $£ 13,000,000$;
widow's benefit $£ 32,000,000$; guardian's allowance $£ 330,000$;
 unemployment and sickness bencofit and de death grant has been
estimated. Othere xpenditre included sums totaling $£ 40,289,000$
paid to the Ministry estimated. Other expendiure included sums totaling $\pm 40,289,000$
paid to tinisty of Heatht and the Department of Health for
Scotland as a contribution to the National Health Service, and

## MONTHLY DIGEST OF STATISTICS

The Digest, which is prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Government Departments, provides industrialists and business executives with invaluable statistics relating to the economic situation in the United Kingdom. Where available, pre-war figures are given. Monthly figures are given for the last two years.
Statistical information is at present arranged under the following headings and the scope is revised from time to time to include new statistical information as it becomes available.

| POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS | AGRICULTURE AND FOOD |
| :--- | :--- |
| LABOR | EETERNL TRADE |
| NATIONAL INSURANCE | MERCHANT SHIPPING |
| INDE OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION | CVVL AVIATION |
| FUEL AND POWER | INLAND TRANSPORT |
| RAW MATERILS | FINANEE |
| MANUFACTURED GOODS | WAGES AND PRICES |
| BULLDING | FINAL CONSUMPTION |

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Definitions of Items and Units employed in the Digest 2 s . (2s. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. including postage) Annual Subscription $£ 3$, post free (including a copy of the Definitions)
obtainable from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE
at the addresses shown on page 16
or through any bookseller

Ministry of Labour Gazette. Apri, 1956
$£ 26.59,676$ representing the whole cost of administration of the
National Insurance sheme including amounts paid to all the expenditure amounted tous, 626,447 . They included $£ 302,230$ paid
ext expen Ministry of Labour and National Service towards the cost
to the Mer
of authorised courses of rainining and travellig expensese of insured of authorised courses of training and travelling expenses of insured
contributors under the Employment and Training Act , 194, and

$$
25,000 \text { to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the }
$$ Department of Agriiculture for Accotland toward the cost of training

under the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949, and
 Ireland
ordinating the systems of insurance established in the two countries.
The balance in the National Insurance Fund at 3 sist March, The balance in the National Insurance Fund at 31 st March,
1955, was $£ 381,068,978$, compared with $£ 336,147,205$ at 31 st
March, 1954 .
 received $£ 180,004$ from sale of property, and a net amount from investments, etc., of $£ 43,191,728$ which was transerred to the
National Insurance Fund At 3 st March, 1955, the balance of
the Reserve Fund was $£ 1,068,639,651$.
Industrial Injuries Fund
The receipts of the Industrial Injuries Fund during the year
totalled $£ 44,275,201$, which included $£ 33,373,490$ as contributions from employers and insured persons, $\in 66,700,000$ from the


Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations, 1948, and 252 as repayment of benefit paid on behalf of foreign countries
under reciprocal argeements
Payments from the Fund during $1954-55$ amounted tome $30.006,823$. Of this total, $£ 25,538,100$


 Byssinosis Beneffit Scheme. Other payments included $£ 20,000$ to
the Ministry of Labour and National Service as grants towards the cost of industrial rehabilitation courses for disabled persons,
$£ 4,448,183$ administration expenses and $£ 538$ paid on behalf of loreign countries under receiprocal argeements. The balance of the
Fund at 3 st
March, 1955 , was $£ 123,102,317$, compared with $108,833,939$ at 1st April, 1954.
National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fun
The National Insurance (Existing Pensioners). Fund was set up
ocarry the assets transferred from Superannuation Funds in which former employees of Approved Societiera and kindred bodies had
pension rights, and to meet certain liabilities of funds wholly pension rights, and to meet certain liabilitities of funds wholly
transferrred. Recipts of the Fund during the year amounted to
 and $£ 127$ for other payments. Losses on realisation and redemption
amounted to to $£ 32$ 2, leaving a balance in the Fund of $\neq 335,064$ at
31st March, 1955, compared with $£ 344,423$ at 1st April, 1954.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

## Sixth Session of Coal Mines Committee

 The Coal Mines Committee, one of Ine Industrial Committees
set up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office
to deal to deal with conditions in certain major industries, will open its
Sixth Session in Itsanbul on 3oth Apri. The Session is expected
to continue until 12th May. The Fifth Session of the Committe 10 continue until 12th May. The Fifth Session of the Committee
was held in Disseldorf in December, 1953 (see the issue of this GAAETTR for February, 1954, page 44 ).
The agenda for the Sixth Session will
The agenda for the Sixth Session will include consideration of the
General Report dealing particularly vith (a) action taken in
various countries in the light of conclusions ado various countries in the light of conclusions a) atopted at previous
pessions of the Committee ; (b) steps taken by the Internation sessions of the Committee ; (b) steds taken by the International
Labour Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee, and (c) recent events and developments in the
toal mining industry. Other items for consideration will be safety coal mining industry. Otther items for consideration will be safety
in coal mines and recruitment and vocational training in coal mines.

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

The Employed Population in France The French National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies
carries out annually an enquiry into the employment and conditions

 Particulars obtained from the Census of Population of 1954 were
used as a basis for selection of the sample in the latest enquiry
ust
 in the final result it represented one in 2,000 of the total population
of 14 years of age and over enumerated in the Census, with the of 14 years of age and over enumerated in the census, with the
exception of persons livin in religious communities, barracks,
hospitals, prisons, ett. Statistics of the working population, hospitals, prisons, etc. Statistics of the working population,
including persons who were unemployed at the time of the enquiry are set out in the quarterly supplement, for October-December,
1955, to the Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique published by the 1955, to the Bulletin Mensuel de Statistsique pubished by the
Institute. The statistics derived from this houschold sample survey
re not strictly comparable with those obtained by the Ministry are not strictly comparabie with those obtained by the Ministry of
Labour and Social Security in their quarterly enquiry (from which
 1955, page 351 ), as the quarterly enquiry covers industrial workers
only and is based on returns from establishents employng more
than ten wage-earners. The sample survey has a wider scope and, than ten wage-earners. The sample survey has a wider scope and,
at the same time, the results obtained from it are subject to the
mareins of possible error which are inherent in all statistics based n sampling prococedures.
The total population of 14 years of age and over covered by the
enguiry
15.6 millounted to approximately 33 . 5 million persons, of whom enquiry amounted to approximately 33.5 million persons, of whom
15. millions were men. For the purose of clasification into
broad economic groups three mein definitions were adopted. Troad economic groups three main deinintions were adopted.
The actively occupied population""comprised all persons who
had worked at least one hour in the week preceding the enquiry, Whether the work was or for pay in the week preceding the enquiry, was work carried out by
bersons as family helpers ; this category also included persons who persons as family helpers ; this category also inclued persons who,
although they had not worked during the week preceding the holiday, siakness, work stoppage, etc. The "active population out of work and seeking employment", comprised the unemployed,
defined as persons who ad not worked for one hour during the week
befor the before the enquiry and being without employment were seeking a
job; this category was divided into two groups, firstly, persons who, job; this category was divided into two groupss firstly, persons who,
satisfyying the legislative conditions, were in receipt of unemployment relief, and secondly, porasons not tin receipt of onemplopympent relief.
The " non-active population " comprised all other persons within The "non-active population" comprised all other persons within
the scope of the enquiry. The enquiry showed that the actively
occupied population amounted to about 20 million persons, the occupied population amounted to about 20 million persons, the
unemployed numbered 400,000 and the non-active population about 13 millions.

The United Kingdom Government will be represented at the
mecting by Mr. J. Stevart, C.B.E., Undor Serretary, Ministry
net

 H. D. L. Minton, Deputy Director-Generala, Industrial Relations



 Mineworkers and Secretary, North Wales Area of the National

The Table below gives figures, extracted from the published
results, showing the distribution of the actively occupied population results, showing the distribution of the actively occupied population
12.7 million men and 7.5 million women) according to the main branches of economic activity in March, 1955 .

|  | Men <br> Pent. | Women <br> Per cent. | All <br> Workers <br> Per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fish- |  |  |  |


 and
 professions and administration. 41.1 hours, and in domestic
services and health 37.8 hours. For agriculture, figures covering
waze-arners only showed a working services and health 37.8 hours. For agriculture, figures
wage-earners only showed a working week of 52.3 hours.
From information obtained about unemployed persons the
Institute are able to classify the unemployed population according Institute are able to classify the unemployed population according
to duration and cause of unemployment, age, sex, and place of to duration and cause of unemployment, age, sex, and place of
residence (the Paris region or the provinces., The analysis
according to duration showed that a proportion of 141 in each according to duration showed that a proportion of 141 in each
1,000 had been unempoyed for one to thret months and 162 in
1,000 for three to six months. The corresponding figures for 1,000 had been unemployed for one to three months and 162 in
1,000 for three to six months. The corresponding figures for
 486 (Standard Outfit B) for concerns in which mechanical power is used, and in which the number
of persons employed exceeds ten but does
not exceed fifty. Price:
A182W -42 s . 6 d
and each, complete
carriage paid.

The Factories Act, 1937, stipulates that First Aid arrangements are required in ALL CONCERNS to whequiremets vary according to requirements vary according to the number or employees and As Pioneers of Industrial First Aid established in 1878, we shall be pleased to advise and supply you with the appropriate equipment.

## Gu*sore, gswhaid <br> OLDBURY <br> BIRMINGHAM


 persons unemployed the cause of unemployment was discharge by
aprivate emploert in 372 cases and from a pubbic enterprise in
in










 there wase correspondingly, arlatite increase in the proportion
aged between 20 and 0 .
The figures below show, separately for aged between 20 and 0 . The figures below show, separately
men and women, and or all works, the percentage distributio
hie men and women, and for ali workers, the percentage distrib


Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 195

## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Contents of this Section


Employment* in Great Britain in February

The Table below shows the percentage of the total The Table below shows the percentage of the total occupied
population represented by acch of the main branches of economi
activity at different dates in recent years.


The figures above show that during the period which they cove
there was a decline in the proportion of the occupied populatio there was a decine in the proportion of the occupied populatio
who were engaged in arriculture and an incraase in the proportio
engaged in the professions and administration.

Earnings and Working Hours in the Irish Republic, September, 1955
Statistics published by the Central Statistics Office of the Irish
Republic in the December, 1955, issue of the Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin show hourrly and weekly carrnings, average weekly hours worked and numbers of persons engaged in industries
producing transportable goods in the Republic. The statistics art in the quarterly series which commencepiobilic. The starc, 1950 (see the
issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1950, page 377) and relate Sertember, 1,155 T.Ther are evember, 1950, page 377) and relate to
from the 1,300 larger establishments on returns received
included in the Census Irom the 1,300 larger establishments included in the Census o
Industrial Production. These establishments cover at least 80
per cent., and in many industries 100 per cent., of all establishmet per cent., and in many industries 100 per cent., of all establishments
included in the Census. The Table below shows the average hourly and weekly earnings
of industrial workers in September, 1955, and the average number of hours worked weekly in the principal industries covered by the enquiry, and the total numbers of industrial workers engaged in
the industries. The figures for total umbers of persons engaged
include proprietors working in the business, managers and other include proprietors working in the business, managers and other
salaried emploeses, in addition to wagee-arners, but they exclude
outside piece-workers.
Figures for
for the outside piece-workers. Figures for the transportable goods
industris as a whole are also shown in the Talie. Owing to the
indroduction commencing with the June 1955, industries as a whole are also shown in the Table. Owing to the
introuduction, commencing with the June, 1955 , quarterly analysis,
of a revised method of compiling the figres of a revised method of compiling the efigures relating to the numbers of persons engaged in the industries, the relevant figures given
the Tabbe below are not trtictly comparable with those contained in the article published in the July, 1955, issue of this GAZETIE (page
244) and previous similar articles.


Index figures of earnings (base October, $1948=100$ ) compiled by the Central Statistics Office show that there were increases of
$43 \cdot 8$ per cent. in average hourly earnings and $43 \cdot 6$ per cent. in average weekly earnings between October, 1948 , and September,
1955. Average hours worked weekly showed litte change, the 1955. Average hours worked weekly show.
index figure for September, 1955, being 99-9.

GENERAL SUMMARY
The number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services
of al kinds at the end of February was $22,950,000$, a decrease of
35,000 since the end of January. of aik kinds at the end of Febry
35,000 since the end of January.
The principal decreases were in building and contracting,
distribution, and in printing and publishing, with smaller decreases in other manufacturing industries, partially offset by an increase in the numbers employed in agricultur
In the week ending 25 th February there were $1,560,000$ workers
on overtime in manufacturing establishments rendering returns ; on overtime in manufacturing establishments rendering returns;
this was 260,000 less than in November and 5,000 less than a year previously. The number working short-time was 65,000 ,
which was 11,000 more than in November, 1955 , and 25,000 more which was 31,000 more $t$
than a year previously.
The number registered as unemployed on 12th March was
266,000, of whom 27,000 were temporarily stopped. Between 13 th February and 12th March unempmloyment decrecessed by
10,000 and at the latter date was 4,000 less than a year previously. Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employeyes, unempeyment in Marrh was 1.2 per cent.. co
uner cent. in February, 1956 , and in March, 1955.
The number unemployed more than eight weeks was 102,000 ,
which was 43 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.
The strength of the Forces at the end of February was 776,000 . It is estimated that the total working populationt at the end of
February numbered $23,990,000$ a decrease of 30,000 during the

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-
January and end-February, 1956, are shown in the following Table, January and end-February, 1956 , are shown in the following Table,
together with the figures for recent months and end-February, 1955 .

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { Pot } \\ \hline 955 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { End. } \\ & \text { Doc. } \\ & \hline 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { Nan } \\ 19565 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { End. } \\ & \text { ded } \\ & 1956 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number in Civil Employment Men ${ }^{\text {Memen }}$ <br> Wholly Unemployeds .. |  | $\begin{gathered} 22,98 \\ 15,199 \\ 7,999 \\ 235 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 22,93 \\ 15,1,72 \\ 7,71 \\ 255 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -35 \\ & -16 \\ & -19 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 29 300 | 15 250 | ${ }_{270}^{22}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 285\end{array}$ | $\pm{ }_{+15}^{8}$ |
| H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men .. Women | $\begin{aligned} & 889 \\ & 8829 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 792 \\ 792 \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 778 \\ 781 \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7769 \\ 779 \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | $-\frac{2}{2}$ |
| Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 |  |
| Total Working Population $\dagger$ Men $\begin{aligned} & \text { Women }\end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{24,018}{\substack{26,18 \\ 1,7826 \\ \\ \hline, 896}}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 23,990 \\ 16,1,80 \\ 7,860 \end{gathered}\right.$ | - $\begin{aligned} & -30 \\ & -19 \\ & -19\end{aligned}$ |

[^1]* Including certain industries not shown separately above.

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL


NUMBERS EMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL

## ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for
which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed which comparable figures are availiable, the numbers employed
at the emd of February and December, 1955 and January and
February 1956. The figures relate to employees (includina rersons February 1956. The figures relate to employees (including persons
temporarily laid off but stil on the employers pay-rols, they
exclude employers and perrsons working on their own account, exclude employers and persons working on their own account,
and they are thus difierent in scope from thoses given in the preced-
ing paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the ing paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the
numbers within the later classes cannot be made at monthly
intervals for the individual industries. Thervals for the indiviiual industries.
The figures are base primarily on the estimates of the total
umbers of employeess and their ind ustrial distribution at the middl numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the midd
of each year which have been computed on the the count
of insurance cards. In the case of all industries other than co
 has allo been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers
under the Statiticice of Trade Act , A47. All employers with more
than ten emploees in manufacturing industries, and a sample of employers in the distributive tradures and ind mistreellaneous services, are
required to supply information every month ander the provisions
of the Act. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls 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
 or each industry, and the ratio between the two totals is the basis
or computing the chane in employment during the month;
Certain industries and services which are not covered by employers' Certain industries and services which are not covered by emp.en are not
returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are avainable in the
from the Table.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry | Males |  |  |  | Females |  |  |  | Total |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { End. } \\ \text { Hot } \\ \hline 1955 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End. } \\ \text { Dos } \\ 1955 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End. } \\ \text { Hand } \\ \hline 1956 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { cob } \\ \hline 0.956 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End, } \\ \text { Hef } 955 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { Boc } \\ 19555 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End. } \\ \text { } 19565 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { Enc } \\ 19555 \end{gathered}$ | End <br> Jan <br> las | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ender } \\ \text { Hebis } \end{gathered}$ |
| Mining, etc. Coal Mining <br> Non-Metalliferous Mining Products <br> Bricks and Fireclay Goods <br> China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers <br> Cement $\because \ddot{O}$ Other Non-Metaliif. Mining Manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 8 \\ & 84.1 \\ & 84.8 \\ & 4175 \\ & \hline 1.7 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 12.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades <br> Coke Ovens and By-Product Works <br> Chemicals and Dyes <br> Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc Paint and Varnish <br> Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc Mineral Oil Refining <br> , Glue, etc. |  |  |  |  |  | 150.5 0.5 37.7 35.3 19.8 12.4 20.4 8.4 8.3 | 150.7 0.6 48.2 35.1 19.8 12.4 20.4 $8: 4$ 8.1 8.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal Manufacture <br> Blast Furnaces <br> Iron and Steel Melting, $\dot{\text { Rolling, etc. }}$ <br> Tinplate Manufacture <br> Steel Sheet Manufacture <br> Iron and Steel Tubes $\ddot{\text { Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, }} \ddot{\text { Rolling, etc. }}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \\ & 08.5 \\ & 17.5 \\ & 17.5 \\ & 18.3 \\ & 21 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.6 .6 \\ 0.5 \\ 19.1 \\ 17.2 \\ 1.93 \\ 1.7 \\ 21.9 \end{array}$ | 70.9 0.5 17.5 17.1 1.9 18.3 22.8 22.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing <br>  Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant; Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and A Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus.: Wireless Appares and Electric Lamps .. Batteries and Accumulato Other Electrical Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vehicles <br> Manufacture of Motor $\ddot{\text { Vehicles }}$ and $\ddot{\text { Cycles }}$ Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manuf Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams | $\begin{array}{r} 1,008 \cdot 0 \\ 279 \cdot 1 \\ 240 \cdot 0 \\ 206 \cdot 6 \\ 123 \cdot 3 \\ 74 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,036 \cdot 0 \\ 289 \cdot 8 \\ 246 \cdot 5 \\ 213 \cdot 0 \\ 131 \cdot 0 \\ 71 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,039 \cdot 7 \\ 229.7 \\ 214 \cdot 4 \\ 214.3 \\ 71.7 \\ 71 \cdot 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,039 \cdot 3 \\ 289 \cdot 6 \\ 247 \cdot 0 \\ 215 \cdot 0 \\ 131 \cdot 9 \\ 71 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1777 \\ & 177 \\ & 37.0 \\ & 34 \cdot 3 \\ & 34 \cdot 5 \\ & 45 \cdot 5 \\ & 4: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 184: 3 \\ & 48: 2 \\ & 41: 2 \\ & 35: 4 \\ & 47: 8 \\ & 4: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 185 \cdot 2 \\ & 18: 4 \\ & 415 \\ & 35.5 \\ & 47 \cdot 9 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 184 \cdot 6 \\ & 4: 6 \\ & 41: 6 \\ & 33: 8 \\ & 447.5 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | (1,24.3 |  |
| Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware .. Metal Industries not elsewhere specified |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 190: 0 \\ 19: 0 \\ 18: 6 \\ 5.5 \\ 510.3 \\ 18: 7 \\ 84: 7 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. <br> Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks.. Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments ... | $88: 3$ 56 15.5 15.1 7.1 7 | $\begin{gathered} 90.2 \\ 57.7 \\ \hline 9.6 \\ 15.4 \\ 7.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 7 \\ & 58: 1 \\ & \hline 9.6 \\ & 15.5 \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90: 8 \\ & 58: 8 \\ & \text { is: } \\ & 15.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56.5 \\ & 32.5 \\ & \text { se. } \\ & 13 \\ & 23.8 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \cdot 8 \\ & 32.9 \\ & \hline 8.8 \\ & 13.9 \\ & 2 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \cdot 9 \\ & 33.0 \\ & 8,8 \\ & 13: 9 \\ & 2 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57.8 \\ & 37.7 \\ & 8: 8 \\ & 13: 1 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 144: 8 \\ & 88.8 \\ & \text { i8: } \\ & 28.9 \\ & 9.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 148: 0.0 \\ & 90.48: 4 \\ & 29: 3 \\ & 9.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 148 \cdot 6 \\ & 91: 4 \\ & \text { i8: } \\ & 29.4 \\ & 9.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Textiles <br> Cotton Spinning, Doubiling, etc. Woollen and Worsted <br> Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production <br> Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Jute ... <br> Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and <br> Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace <br> Carpets Narrow <br> Made-up Tabrics <br> Made-up Textiles <br> Other Textile Industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur <br> Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 28 \cdot 4 \\ 28: 4 \\ 9.2 \end{array} \\ 4: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41: 1 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 876 \\ 8.8 \\ 4.7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 41 \cdot 2 \\ 27: 6 \\ 88: 8 \\ 4: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 41 \cdot 0 \\ 27.5 \\ 8.7 \\ 4.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30.2 \\ 8.1 \\ 16.9 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29: 9 \\ 8.0 \\ 16.7 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29.9 \\ \hline 8.1 \\ 16.6 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29.5 \\ \hline \\ \hline .0 .4 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 72.6 \\ 36.5 \\ \hline 26.1 \\ 10.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71 \cdot 0 \\ & \hline 55 \\ & 25.5 \\ & 9.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71.1 \\ & 35.7 \\ & \hline 25.4 \\ & 10.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70.5 \\ & 355 \\ & 25: 15 \\ & 9.9 \end{aligned}$ |
| Clothing Tailoring.. Dressmaking Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc Repair of Boots and Shoes ... | 184.9 $18: 7$ 10.3 7.6 7.3 71.0 16.0 16.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 178.5 \\ 70.7 \\ 10: 2 \\ 8.6 \\ 6.6 \\ 97: 0 \\ 15: 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 179.4 \\ 171 \\ 10: 3 \\ 8: 6 \\ 8: 6 \\ 58.0 \\ 515: 4 \\ 15: 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 179 \cdot 1 \\ 171.2 \\ 10: 3 \\ 8: 6 \\ 6: 6 \\ 5: 0 \\ 71: 9 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Brain and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products . $\qquad$ Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Maltin Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco | 484.2 <br> 31 <br> 104.0 <br> $104:$ 20.4 20 <br>  <br> $\begin{array}{r}14 . \\ -42 \\ 20 \\ \hline\end{array}$ <br> 46.4 $\begin{gathered}46: 3 \\ 68: 3 \\ 18: 2\end{gathered}$ <br> 18.0 <br> an <br> 19.5 <br> 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 890.7 39.8 13 <br> 182.6 <br> $165: 4$ <br> 455 <br> 60.7 <br> ${ }^{22 \cdot} 117.3$ <br> 8 <br> $86: 2$ s3: 44.2 41.1 |  |  |


| Industry | Males |  |  |  | Females |  |  |  | $\checkmark^{\text {Total }}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \substack{195} \\ \hline 9.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Enco } \\ \text { Bos } \\ 1955 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { } 1956 \\ \hline 1956 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { iefob } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End- } \\ \text { Hef. } \\ \text { cob } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { } \\ \text { 1956 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End. } \\ \text { Heb. } \\ \text { cobs } \end{gathered}$ | $\substack{\text { End- } \\ \text { Heb } \\ \text { ebj }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End- } \\ \text { Doc. } \\ \text { Doc. } \\ \hline 955 \end{gathered}$ | $\substack{\text { End- } \\ \text { Sang } \\ 1955}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 63 \cdot 7 \\ \hline 12.7 \\ \text { 35: } \\ 3,7 \\ 7.1 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 357 \cdot 4.4 \\ \substack{0 \\ \hline 0 \\ \hline 1.7 \\ \text { an: } \\ \text { os } \\ 145 \cdot 2} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 546.6 88.9 51.1 Sil. 17 236.1 236 | $\begin{array}{r} 560 \cdot 7 \\ 90.7 \\ 90.7 \\ 54.5 \\ \hline 4.7 \\ \hline 19: 2 \\ 240.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 562 \cdot 9 \\ 97.4 \\ 93.5 \\ 59.4 \\ 19.0 \\ 19.6 \\ 242.6 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Other Manufacturing Industries . <br> Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. . Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries |  | 169.3 13.7 13.7 81.4 11.4 $4: 2$ 4.2 43.0 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 118.7 \\ 39.8 \\ 39: 8 \\ 8: 5 \\ 19: 6 \\ \hline 6: 5 \\ 2: 2 \\ 38: 8 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Total, All Manufacturing Industries | 5,995.5 | 6,099.5 | 6,111 4 | 6,109.0 | 3,004-4 | 3,037-5 | 3,038.8 | 3,024-2 | 8,999.9 | 9,137.0 | 9,150-2 | 9,133-2 |
| Building and Contracting Buid ing and Civil Engineering Contracting Building and Civil Engineering C Electric Wiring and Contracting | $\begin{aligned} & 1,248 \cdot 3 \\ & 1,181.7 \\ & 66.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,275 \cdot 5 \\ & 1,2050 \\ & 7,50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,270 \cdot 7 \\ & 1,2020.7 \\ & 68.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 50.5 \\ \begin{array}{c} 28 \\ 8.5 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51: 20 \\ & 48 \\ & \hline 8.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51: 2 \\ & 48: 2 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 51 \cdot: \\ 48 \\ 48 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,299 \cdot 8 \\ 1,294 \\ 1,8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,326 \cdot 9 \\ 1,288 \\ 78.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,321 \cdot 6 \\ & 1,245 \cdot 6 \\ & 7 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 1,303 \cdot 9 \\ 1,2578 \\ 78.8 \end{array}$ |
|  | 339.3 33: $175: 1$ $33: 1$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 338 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline 18: 8 \\ & 175 \cdot 5 \cdot 59 \\ & 32 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ \begin{array}{c} 14: 0 \\ 23: 2 \\ 2: 0 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \cdot 3 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 14: 4 \\ 23: 4 \\ 2: 0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.50 .5 \\ & \hline 045 \\ & 24.5 \\ & 2: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { in } 0.5 \\ \text { an: } \\ 2: 0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 378:5} 5: 1 \\ & 195: 3 \\ & 355: 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 378.7.7.7.7 } \\ & \text { ano } \\ & 344 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Transport and Communicatio Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Tramay and Omnibus Servicer | 18.7 | 199.2 | ${ }_{18}^{200}$ | 201.2 | S1.6 | ${ }^{53} 2$ | 3.5 | 23.29 | ${ }_{256}^{21.1}$ | 252:4 | 253.5 20.8 | 5.17 |
|  | 1,144.9 | 1,153.7 | 1,152-4 | 1,150.9 | 1,162.9 | 1,236.5 | 1,215-0 | 1,206.7 | 2,307.8 | 2,390-2 | 7.4 | 2,357.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 60 \cdot 0 \\ \text { c5: } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { io. } \\ \hline 10.1 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ti } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | +134:6 |  |

SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment pay weeks to which the quarterly returns relate.
return are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National
A summary of the information thus obtained in February, 1956 , Service from employers with more than ten workpeople in manu-
facturing industries, and once a quarter the the reablare below. The figures of shor-t-time and overtime
for all manufacturing industries, other than shipbuilding figures
relate only the thip those establishments which gave this information on
their returns, and for this reason, together with the qualifications facturing industries, and once a quarter the regular montthly figures
for all manufacturing industrics, other than shipbuilding and ship
repairing, are supplemented by particulars about short-time and repairing, are supplemented by particulars about short-time and
overtime. These additional particulars relate to operatives only overtime. These additional particulars relate to operatives only
(i.e., they exclude administrative, techical and clerical staffs and
the overtime figures also exclude maintenance workers) the overtime figures also exclude maintenance workers). Employers figures in the sect-nd column orertime in in the week in question. The the overtime figures also exclude maintenance workers). Employers
are asked to supply this additional information in respect of the 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 25th February, 1956 (at establishments which rendered returns)

| Industry | $\substack{\text { Estimated } \\ \text { totat number } \\ \text { of operatives } \\ \text { cover by } \\ \text { returns }}$ <br>  <br> $(000 s)$ | Operatives on Shor-time |  |  | Operatives (excluding maintenanceworkers) on Overtime |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000s) |  <br> (000s) |  | Number <br> (000s) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agregate } \\ & \text { number of } \\ & \text { ouvrtime } \\ & \text { overtion } \\ & \text { (00os) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles) Chemicals and Allied Trades <br> Metan and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. <br> Iron Foundries... <br> Iron and Steel Tubes, Non-Ferrous Metals, Smelting, Rolling, etc. <br> Engineering and Electrical Goods Non-Electrical Engineering <br> Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc. <br> Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles <br> Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Parts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. <br> Textiles $\ddot{\text { Cotton }} \dot{\text { Spinning, Doubling, etc. }}$ <br> Cotton Spinning, Dou Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted. <br> Hooilery and Other Knitted Goods <br> Carpets. Textile Finishing, etc. <br> Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear) <br> Tailoring $\quad . \quad$. <br> Hats, Caps, and Millinery Manufacture of Boots and Shoes <br> Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork <br> Furniture and Upholstery <br> Paper and Printing Paper and Board <br> Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc. Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Unemployment at 12th March, 1956

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

 It is estimated that the number of persons registered as un-
employed at 12th March represented 1.2 per cent. of the total
number of employes. The corresponding percentage at toth
February was 1.3 thee
An analysis of the figures for 12 th March according to duration
An analysis of the figures for 12 th March according to duration
of unemployment is given in the following Table :-

The total of 265,522 includes 44,010 married women.
The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at
12th March, 1956, analysed according to duration of unemployment, 12th March, 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 and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table
below. Separate figures are given for males and females, The
changes,
compenper with 13 Februar, 1 Fose in the total numbers changes, oompared with 13 th February, 1956 , in the total numbers
unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the
next page. unemployed
next page.

| Region | Wholly Unemployed(including Casuals) |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tempo } \\ & \text { Seripy } \\ & \text { stopped } \end{aligned}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unem- } \\ & \text { Ployed } \\ & \text { or ort } \\ & \text { onor } \\ & \text { than } \\ & \text { weeks } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Total |  |  |
|  | Males |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 45,142 | 41,666 | 72,159 | 118,967 | 16,936 | 175,903 |
|  | Females |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 27,181 | 21,644 | 30,285 | 79,110 | 10,509 | 89,619 |
|  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 72,323 | 63,310 | 102,44 | 238,077 | 27,445 | 265,522 |

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM : REGIONAL ANALYSIS The total number of unemployed persons on the registers o
Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 12th March, 1956, was 299,945 , of whom 29,005 were temporarily stopped. The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each
Region at 12th March, 1956, are shown below.

| Region | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men mear } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { Bny } \\ \text { Hef } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Women } \\ & \text { Ren } \\ & \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girds } \\ \text { H } 18 \text { yerr } \\ \text { yaers } \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Easter Southern <br> Midland North-Midiand E. and W. Ridings Northern Scotland Wales | Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain | 153,82 | 5,145 | 73,984 | 5,126 | 238 |
| Northern Ireland | 23,576 | 1,446 | 7,20 | 638 | 32,8 |
| United Kingdom | 177,398 | 6,591 | 81,187 | 5,76 | 270,940 |
| London and South- <br> Eastern <br> Southern <br> South-Western Midland <br> North-Midland <br> E. and W. Ridings <br> Northern <br> Wales | Total Registered as Unemployed (including WhollyUnemployed, Temporarily Stoped and Casuals) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain | 170 | 5,62 | 83,6 | 5,9 | 265,522 |
| Northern Ireland | 24,026 | 1,4 | 8,143 | 785 | 34,423 |
| United Kingdom | 194,309 | 7,089 | 91,785 | 6,762 | 299 |

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

| Duration ofUnemploymentin Weeks | Males |  |  | Females |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aged } \\ & \text { And } \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aged } \\ 18 \text { ond } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ | Total | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Aged } \\ \text { Ander } \\ 18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aged } \\ \text { oner } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,821 \\ & 1,899 \\ & 1892 \\ & 426 \\ & 284 \\ & 375 \\ & 240 \\ & 61 \\ & 28 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 1,674 \\ 794 \\ 794 \\ 482 \\ 303 \\ 435 \\ 375 \\ \hline 24 \\ 25 \\ \hline 25 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Total | 5,137 | 150,981 | 156,118 | 5,118 | 7,690 | 78,808 |

Wirtstry of Labour Gazette. April, 1958
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS
The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed
persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth
Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England,
and in Scotland, Wales and Northern reland at 12th March, 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 13th

February, 1956. | together |
| :--- |
| February, 1956. |

| Regions and Principal | ${ }_{\text {Registers }}^{\text {Numbers of Persons on }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { Men } \\ \text { onond } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boys } \\ & \text { und } \\ & 180 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { yomen } \\ \text { Hon } \\ \text { onone } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Girls } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ 15 \\ \text { Tond } \\ \text { vore } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 215 \\ & \frac{3}{18} \\ & 36 \\ & 16 \\ & 26 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 14 \\ & 14 \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \\ & 15 \\ & 48 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Eastern Bedford Cambridge Ipswich Luton Southend-on-Sea | $\begin{array}{r} 10,434 \\ 142 \\ 146 \\ 584 \\ 983 \\ 986 \\ 167 \\ 167 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 310 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 16 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 20 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,627 \\ 3,67 \\ 4104 \\ 53 \\ 193 \\ 204 \\ 84 \end{array}$ | 288 28 | $\begin{array}{r} 14,659 \\ 194 \\ 192 \\ 1,45 \\ 1,187 \\ 1,148 \\ 264 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 6,500 \\ & \hline, 838 \\ & 1,233 \\ & 1,2838 \\ & 1,168 \\ & 1,166 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}3,852 \\ 376 \\ 989 \\ 97 \\ 90 \\ 429 \\ 429 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\left[\begin{array}{l} 10,91 \\ 1,252 \\ 1,252 \\ 2,285 \\ 285 \\ 1,646 \\ 1,646 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{ll}  & 263 \\ \hline & 200 \\ \hline & 20 \\ \hline & 10 \\ \hline+44 \\ + & 281 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 9,622 \\ & 1,480 \\ & 1,355 \\ & 1,053 \\ & 1,073 \\ & \hline 94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 271 \\ & 37 \\ & 57 \\ & 10 \\ & 39 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,018 \\ \hline, 427 \\ \hline, 018 \\ \hline, 064 \\ \hline, 064 \\ \hline 144 \end{array}$ | 377 <br> 24 <br>  <br>  <br> 9 <br> 99 <br> 17 |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 183 \\ & 72 \\ & 7 \\ & 14 \\ & 14 \\ & 13 \\ & 18 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ |  | 257 <br> 30 <br> 12 <br> 12 <br> 9 <br> 35 <br> 9 |  | ¢ 875 <br> $\pm$ 466 <br> $\pm$  <br> $\pm$  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 169 \\ 4 \\ 25 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| East and West Ridings Barnsley <br> Dewsbury <br> Hairax Hull Rotherham Wheffield York |  | 228 10 21 12 12 14 32 15 12 10 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 361 \\ 15 \\ \frac{6}{6} \\ \hline 20 \\ 20 \\ 26 \\ 16 \\ 14 \\ 25 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Birkenhead Blackburn Bolton Burnley Bury Crewe Liverpool (inc. Böote) |  | 936 1 1 14 29 28 24 19 8 12 12 45 45 92 |  | $\begin{gathered} 670 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 24 \\ 24 \\ 18 \\ 16 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ \hline \\ \hline 17 \\ \hline 97 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Oldamam (inte. Frailsworth |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rochale |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pendlebury) .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 308 \\ & \text { 308 } \\ & 390 \\ & 398 \end{aligned}$ | 20 8 -8 |  | (1) $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ 8 \\ 8\end{array}$ |  |  |

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS
The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers
of persons suspended from work on the understanding that they
orese registered as unemployed in Great Britain
were shortly to return to their former employment).
 For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a Classification The figures for each industry
situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e.,
whose last employment was in that industry.

| Industry | Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | United Kingdom <br> (all classes) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholly } \\ \substack{\text { Wenmoly ed } \\ \text { (incluins } \\ \text { casuals) }} \end{gathered}$ |  | Temporarily |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Wales | Females | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticultur Fishing | $\begin{aligned} & 8.648 \\ & \hline, 550 \\ & \hline, 5152 \\ & 2,786 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.587 \\ 2.541 \\ \hline, 53 \\ 13 \\ 13 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,5164646 \\ & 2,2644 \\ & 2,24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 354 \\ { }_{352}^{35} \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$ | $\underset{\substack{11,1,14 \\ 5,84 \\ 5,50 \\ 5,030}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,941 \\ & 2,83 \\ & .833 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,105 \\ & 8,757 \\ & 5,045 \\ & 5,045 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16,465 \\ 10,98 \\ \text { and } \\ 5,124 \\ 5,124 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,091 \\ 3,094 \\ \hline, 04 \\ 16 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,566 \\ & 1,500 \\ & 5,140 \\ & 5,140 \end{aligned}$ |
| Mining and Quarrying Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying | $\begin{array}{r} 1,429 \\ 1,801 \\ 352 \\ 555 \\ 120 \\ 113 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119 \\ & -\frac{19}{9} \\ & -5 \\ & -50 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{26}{-2}$ | $\Xi_{1}^{\Xi_{1}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,459 \\ & \hline 189 \\ & 345 \\ & 315 \\ & 112 \\ & \hline 113 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & 79 \\ & -5 \\ & -6 \\ & \hline 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,579 \\ & \hline 882 \\ & \hline 185 \\ & 358 \\ & 115 \\ & 143 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,935 \\ & 1,814 \\ & 119 \\ & 115 \\ & 212 \\ & 119 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 126 \\ \begin{array}{l} 179 \\ -9 \\ -9 \\ \hline 32 \end{array} \end{array}$ |  |
| Treatment of Non-Metaliferous Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods <br> China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) lass Container <br> Other Non-Metaliferous Mining Manufactures |  | $\begin{aligned} & 880 \\ & \hline 185 \\ & \text { 280 } \\ & \text { 2190 } \\ & 137 \\ & 117 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 482 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 27 \\ 373 \\ 45 \\ 45 \\ 3 \\ \hline 34 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 958 \\ 942 \\ 948 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,891 \\ & \hline 822 \\ & 7201 \\ & 300 \\ & 357 \\ & 3724 \\ & 849 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,838 \\ 1,121 \\ 1,28 \\ 197 \\ 137 \\ 117 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,729 \\ & 1,9828 \\ & 1,594 \\ & 395 \\ & 966 \\ & 966 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,160 \\ 792 \\ 724 \\ 3,59 \\ 239 \\ 1,008 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,852 \\ & 1,266 \\ & 1,260 \\ & 136 \\ & 119 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades <br> Coke Ovens and By-Product Wörks Chemicals and Dyes <br> Perfumery Preparations, Toilet Preparations xplosives and Fireworkis Paint and Varnish <br> Soap, Candles, , Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Mätches Mineral Oil Refining <br> Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. | $\begin{gathered} 2,092 \\ 981 \\ 981 \\ 79 \\ 192 \\ 185 \\ 172 \\ 190 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,305 \\ & 340 \\ & 340 \\ & 217 \\ & 408 \\ & 408 \\ & 204 \\ & 204 \\ & \hline 24 \end{aligned}$ | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & -9 \\ & { }^{2} \\ & = \\ & = \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,098 \\ \hline 988 \\ 983 \\ 98 \\ \hline 292 \\ \hline 185 \\ 1124 \\ 1176 \\ 190 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,317 \\ 349 \\ 349 \\ 219 \\ 408 \\ \hline 50 \\ 205 \\ 24 \\ 53 \\ 53 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,415 \\ & 1,332 \\ & 1,32 \\ & 299 \\ & 200 \\ & 242 \\ & 209 \\ & 243 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,209 \\ 1,062 \\ 1,063 \\ 83 \\ \hline 93 \\ 1920 \\ 130 \\ 183 \\ 183 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Metal Manufacture . <br> Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified <br> Tinplate Manufacture <br> Steel Sheet Manufacture <br> Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and roiling in integrated works) Smelting, $\ddot{\text { Rolling, etc. }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,723 \\ 27 \\ 819 \\ 941 \\ 52 \\ 524 \\ 244 \\ 556 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 546 \\ & 5 \\ & 4 \\ & \hline 133 \\ & 235 \\ & 27 \\ & 7 \\ & 75 \\ & 105 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,425 \\ & 1,17 \\ & 1,173 \\ & 32 \\ & \hline 152 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 204 \\ \hline 16 \\ 161 \\ \hline 14 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 750 \\ & 49 \\ & 149 \\ & 196 \\ & 27 \\ & 21 \\ & 35 \\ & 118 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,898 \\ 71 \\ \begin{array}{l} 9.85 \\ 2.210 \\ 105 \\ 105 \\ 282 \\ 715 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,312 \\ & 84 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 9116 \\ 2.161 \\ \hline 103 \\ 85 \\ 853 \\ 253 \\ 650 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 753 \\ 4 \\ 149 \\ 398 \\ 27 \\ 22 \\ 35 \\ 118 \end{array}$ |  |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods <br> Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing <br> Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant <br> Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant, Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines <br> Oextile Machinery and Accessories <br> Construction Sall Arms <br> Other Non-Electrical Engineering <br> Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables <br> Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus <br> Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones <br> Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators <br> Batteries and Accumula Other Electrical Goods |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 456 \\ & 32 \\ & -1 \\ & -1 \\ & -2 \\ & -9 \\ & -9 \\ & \hline 24 \\ & \hline 1 \\ & \frac{1}{2} \\ & \hline 325 \\ & \hline= \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vehicles Manufacture of $\dot{\text { Motor }}$ Vehicles and $\dot{\text { Cycles }}$ Motor Repairers and Garages .. Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft .. Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Carts, Perambulators, etc. | $\begin{gathered} 4,30 \\ \substack{1,26 \\ 1,62 \\ 1,695 \\ 495 \\ 494 \\ 198 \\ 158 \\ 49 \\ 49} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}763 \\ 494 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \hline 263 \\ \hline-8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}373 \\ 3 \\ -\quad \\ -367 \\ \hline 36 \\ \hline\end{array}$ <br> 367 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,345 \\ & 2.221 \\ & 221 \\ & 1616 \\ & 616 \\ & 12 \\ & 88 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ |  | ( 5.528 | 1,431 | ( |
| Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified <br> Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. <br> Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures <br> Brass Manufactures <br> Metal Industries not elsewhere specified |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 206 \\ 7 \\ -7 \\ -7 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 148 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,765 \\ 1,74 \\ 190 \\ 199 \\ 244 \\ 1,98 \\ 1,638 \end{array}$ | 1,884 131 141 17 101 346 143 1,005 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,866 \\ 1,86 \\ 136 \\ 118 \\ 106 \\ 249 \\ 1,687 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,928 \\ 1144 \\ 117 \\ 101 \\ 159 \\ 1,43 \\ 1,033 \end{array}$ |  |
| Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Mantic, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments | $\begin{aligned} & 450 \\ & 234 \\ & 93 \\ & 93 \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 499 \\ & \hline 146 \\ & \hline 146 \\ & \hline 92 \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 1 \\ & 11 \\ & 14 \\ & \hline 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 31 \\ & 31 \\ & 31 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 513 \\ & \hline 235 \\ & \hline 100 \\ & 108 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 198 \\ & 1,14 \\ & 123 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 529 \\ & \hline 2429 \\ & 109 \\ & 108 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,055 456 210 130 130 |
| Textiles <br> Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. <br> Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted <br> Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production <br> Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp <br> Jute <br> Rope, Twine and $\ddot{\text { Net }}$ <br> Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Carpets <br> Carpets Narrow <br> Narrow Fabrics <br> Made-up Textiles <br> Other Textile Industries | 2,960 213 525 590 95 95 394 364 211 21 69 48 418 409 153 |  |  |  |  | 8,29 1,217 1,323 885 535 169 196 1,279 1,1125 1,129 1,35 375 456 128 |  | 7,081 7,091 459 848 138 141 996 395 88 764 28 1,042 56 169 1,103 163 | 10,176 1,135 1,934 974 546 1,203 1,27 1,40 1,20 1,54 1,381 117 643 521 128 | (1,257 |

Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 195
Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis-continued

| Industry | Grat Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { U }}}^{\substack{\text { United Kingsdom } \\ \text { (all classes) }}}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\pm \substack{\text { Temporarily } \\ \text { stopped }}$ |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fu <br> Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods <br> Fur | $\begin{aligned} & 355 \\ & 209 \\ & 296 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 307 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 177 \\ 174 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95 \\ -89 \\ -9 \end{array}$ | 300 25 211 14 14 | $\begin{gathered} 450 \\ 998 \\ 996 \\ 56 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 607 \\ & 1727 \\ & 387 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,057 \\ & \hline, 050 \\ & \hline 483 \\ & 104 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 460 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 405 \\ 309 \\ 56 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 615 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 174 \\ 393 \\ \hline 48 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,075 \\ & \text {, 479 } \\ & \hline 992 \\ & 104 \end{aligned}$ |
| Clothing <br> Tailoring <br> Overalls, Shirts, Ünderwear, etc. <br> Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified <br> Dress Industries not elsewhere slecifer and Clogs (exc. <br> $\underset{\text { rubber) }}{\text { ruair of Boots and Shoes }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,618 \\ 885 \\ \hline 65 \\ 35 \\ \hline 51 \\ 81 \\ \hline 259 \\ 306 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,844 \\ \hline, 492 \\ \hline, 495 \\ 360 \\ \hline 60 \\ 180 \\ 234 \\ 230 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 614 \\ & 156 \\ & 15 \\ & 102 \\ & 197 \\ & 61 \\ & 175 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 003 \\ & 32 \\ & 35 \\ & 115 \\ & 43 \\ & 83 \\ & 83 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,232 \\ 781 \\ 700 \\ 272 \\ 142 \\ 142 \\ 436 \\ 436 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,461 \\ 1,070 \\ 1,76 \\ 253 \\ 162 \\ \hline 483 \\ 380 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,258 \\ & \text { 3.058 } \\ & \hline .680 \\ & 909 \\ & \hline 429 \\ & 932 \\ & 889 \\ & 881 \end{aligned}$ |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco |  | $\begin{array}{r}5,738 \\ 1,088 \\ 1,066 \\ 240 \\ 209 \\ 298 \\ 1733 \\ 1,237 \\ 666 \\ 297 \\ 1907 \\ 107 \\ 105 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ 33 \\ 3 \\ \hline \\ -1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,605 \\ & \hline \end{aligned} 1,1531.19$ | $\begin{aligned} & 750 \\ & 166 \\ & 413 \\ & 46 \\ & 81 \\ & 64 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,596 \\ 2,535 \\ 2,53 \\ \hline 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 411 \\ \begin{array}{l} 11 \\ 390 \\ \hline 9 \\ 9 \end{array} \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,362 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 2475$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,191 \\ & \hline 182 \\ & 826 \\ & 827 \\ & 88 \\ & 74 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Paper and Printing <br> Paper and B Wallpaper. <br> Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases $\because \ddot{\text { Manufactures of Paper }} \boldsymbol{\sim}$ and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals ing, etc. ing, etc. | $\begin{gathered} 1,662 \\ 327 \\ 27 \\ 143 \\ 143 \\ 376 \\ 722 \\ 722 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,338 \\ & \text { ris } \\ & 51 \\ & 254 \\ & 254 \\ & 191 \\ & 56 \\ & 592 \\ & 592 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,643 \\ \hline 69 \\ \hline 204 \\ \hline 17 \\ 175 \\ 1,178 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,368 \\ 388 \\ 27 \\ 233 \\ 233 \\ 2,34 \\ 2,303 \\ 2,373 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,981 \\ \begin{array}{c} 263 \\ 51 \\ 458 \\ 458 \\ 208 \\ 231 \\ 1,770 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,349 \\ \hline, 31 \\ 78 \\ 691 \\ 692 \\ \hline 2.534 \\ \hline 2,54 \\ 4,143 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Other Manufacturing Industries <br> Rinoleum, $\ddot{\text { Leather }}$ Cloth, etc. <br> Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries iscellaneous Manufacturing Industries | 1,670 1621 168 162 146 462 462 | 1,371 375 355 382 380 388 441 48 | $\begin{array}{r}130 \\ 110 \\ -1 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 93 \\ -59 \\ -5 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,964 \\ \hline 904 \\ 700 \\ 708 \\ 388 \\ 79 \\ 461 \\ 461 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Building and Contracting Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting | $\begin{aligned} & 30,491 \\ & 20,506 \\ & 9,785 \\ & 9,185 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 248 \\ \begin{array}{c} 106 \\ 36 \\ 46 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 547 \\ & \hline 406 \\ & 106 \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{3}{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,038 \\ & 20,968 \\ & 0,57 \\ & 9,315 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 251 \\ \substack{106 \\ 37 \\ 48} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31,289 \\ 21,132 \\ 9,394 \\ 9,363 \end{gathered}$ | 37,654 25,885 10,897 1 | 284 <br> $\substack{40 \\ 53}$ <br> 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 37,983 \\ & 26,533 \\ & 10,535 \\ & 10,550 \end{aligned}$ |
| Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity <br> Water | $\begin{aligned} 1,988 \\ \hline \end{aligned} \mathbf{6 8 7} 974$ | $\begin{gathered} 83 \\ 30 \\ 50 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 7 \\ & 8 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 二 | $\begin{gathered} 1,805 \\ \hline \\ \hline 6745 \\ \hline 935 \\ 196 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 83 \\ 30 \\ 50 \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,888 \\ & 1,064 \\ & 1,085 \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,047 \\ & \substack{1,041 \\ \text { and } \\ 240} \end{aligned}$ | 94 38 38 4 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,141 \\ & 1,073 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 244 \\ & 244 \end{aligned}$ |
| Transport and Communication Railways <br> Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Trans Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport <br> Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Air Transport ${ }^{\text {Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication }}$ Other Transport and Communication Storage .. .. .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distributive Trades ${ }^{\text {Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and }}$ Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink .. Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering) Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods New Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and |  | $\begin{array}{r} 11,706 \\ 1945 \\ \begin{array}{c} 2051 \\ 3.600 \\ 3.674 \\ 6,114 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82 \\ & 15 \\ & 10 \\ & 17 \\ & 17 \\ & 19 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 199 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 75 \\ 7 \\ 96 \end{array}$ | 13,845 <br> 2,159 1,619 1,619 1,392 3,001 1,585 3,824 3,824 | $\begin{gathered} 11,905 \\ \begin{array}{c} 196 \\ 2105 \\ 3,655 \\ 3.675 \\ 6,211 \end{array} \\ \hline, 210 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Insurance, Banking and Finance | 1,245 | 487 | 5 | 3 | 1,250 | 490 | 1,740 | 1,343 | 521 | 1,864 |
| Public Administration <br> National Government Sërvice Local Government Service <br> Service | $\begin{gathered} 11,964 \\ \substack{1,535} \\ 7,535 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \\ & 97 \\ & 86 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 27_{1} \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,021 \\ & \hline 4.621 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,072 \\ & 1,0,01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ci,134 } \\ & 8,43242 \\ & 8,702 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,3,314 \\ 8,3074 \\ 8,304 \end{gathered}$ | ci, $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2, } 269 \\ & \text { i,162 } \\ & 1,167\end{aligned}$ | ¢ |
| Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Other Professional and Business Services |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,507 \\ \hline, 511 \\ \hline, 5127 \\ \hline, 046 \\ 3.546 \\ 314 \end{array}$ | $\frac{15}{8}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ \hline 12 \\ 12 \\ 1 \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,542 \\ \hline, 515 \\ \text { B.058 } \\ 3.050 \\ 331 \end{array}$ | 7,598 1,596 1,645 4.252 4.221 1,187 1,187 | 3,265 109 813 79 1,262 105 897 |  | 退, 8.119 |
| Miscellaneous Services <br> Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Catering, Hotels, etc. Dry Cleaning, Job̈ Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domest Other Services |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 87 \\ 16 \\ 10 \\ 27 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -18 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 366 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 173 \\ 11 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ \hline 97 \\ 9 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,8838 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Ex-Serrice Personnel not Classified by Industry | 2,641 | 269 |  |  | 2,641 | 269 | 2,910 | 2,843 | 284 | 3,127 |
| Other Persons not Classified by Industry | 6,825 | 7,196 |  | - | 6,825 | 7,196 | 14,021 | 7,854 | 7,883 | 15,737 |
| Grand Total* | 158,967 | 79,110 | 16,936 | 10,509 | 175,003 | 89,619 | 265,522 | 201,398 | 98,547 | 299,945 |
| (4281) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{A}^{* * *}{ }^{3}$ |

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges





The figures of vacancies filied relate only to those vacancies


 Table on the enext page, which
during the period in question.
-ing

| Industry Group | Placines ditirs forir verks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { nor } \\ 180 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Hond } \\ \text { oxper } \end{gathered}$ | $\substack{\text { cirist } \\ \text { int } \\ 18}$ | Toal | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { Mond } \\ \hline \text { ver } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underbrace{\text { cos }}_{\substack{\text { Women } \\ \text { 180ed } \\ \text { oued }}}$ |  | Total |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 187 \\ 1,3921012 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 276 \\ & \hline 806 \\ & \hline 47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 425 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\underset{\substack{18.130 \\ 5,4605}}{\substack{305}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,909 \\ & 1,9075 \\ & 1,35 \end{aligned}$ |  | cin |  |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{292 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ris } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { sid } \\ 142}}{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 5122 $\substack{126 \\ 2185 \\ \text { and } \\ 30 \\ 30}$ 5 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 197 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 180 \\ \text { sid } \\ 110 \\ 125 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Manufacturing Industries Bubdidin ind Bild ning Contracting | $\begin{gathered} 1,717 \\ \hline 2,1898 \end{gathered}$ | (1.183 | (isin |  |  | cois | cis | (1,553 | (1, 1.15 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 130 <br> $\substack{130 \\ 182 \\ 198 \\ 198}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total | 127,478 | 0,124 | 58,623 | , 58 | 205,683 | 155,660 | 53,158 | 101,815 | 6,773 | 380,412 |


.

| Region |  | ${ }_{18}^{\text {Men }}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Boys } \\ \text { under } 18}}$ |  | (18 and oner |  | ${ }_{\text {Girirs }}$ U 18 |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Placings |  | Placings | Vacancies | Placings | Vacancies | Placings | Vacancies | Placings | Vacancies |
| London and South-Eastern Eastern <br> South-Western North-Midland East and West Ridings Northern Scotiand Wales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain | .. .. | 127,478 | 155,666 | 10,124 | 53,158 | 58,623 | 101,815 | 9,458 | 6,773 | 205,683 | 380,412 |

## Labour Turnover


#### Abstract

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industrise during the four-week period ended 28th January, 1556 with separat figure for males and femas. The figures are based on information given by employers with more The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employes on reurns which they render every month to the than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministy of LLabour and National Service. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-rol at date of 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 additional item shows the numbers on the pay-roll at at he later of the two dates who were not on the pay-rol a the thatier 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 perio. .t must be borne in mind, however, hat the ent


include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or
otherwis left thiei employment tefore the end of the same period,
and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc. and the percentare empes bothen of engarenements and of didsisharages, etc.,
in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the tota
intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation,
however, the figures enable comparisons to be made betwent intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation,
however, the figures enable ocomparisons to obe made between the
turnover rates of difent ind
for consecutive turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures
for consecutive months for the samme industry, in the latter case after
allowance is made for any difference in the length of period cover 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 a represent the amporantant to note thate the the figures for any industry
charged by all firms rendering returns in the ene indusaged and dis
Some o charged by all firms rendering returns in the industry. Some o
the persons who were ischarged or left their employment during
the period were probably the period were prorababy engarged by orther theirir empinioyment same induristy,
and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry,
considered as one unit, ivill be eless in every case than the sum of
the figures for the individual firms.

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries : 4 weeks* ended 28th January, 1956


Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

## Unemployment Benefi

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 27 th March, 1956,
expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately $\begin{aligned} & \text { £5.0.050,000. } \\ & \text { During the thirteen weeks ended } 24 \text { th December, } 1955 \text {, the }\end{aligned}$


## National Assistance

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service
undertake the payment of national assistance to persons who are undurake the payment of national assistance to persons who are
required to register for employment and are entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during
the thirteen weeks ended 3 st March, 1956 , was $£ 2,100,000$. The
correspondine ande corresponding amount pais during the fourteen weeks ended 31st
December, 1955 , was $£ 1,844,000$, and during the thirteen weeks December, 1955, was $£ 1,844,000$, and durin
ended 26 th March, 1955 , it was $£ 2,340,000$.
Comparison of the figiures for the quarter ended 31st March, 1956 ,
with those for the earlier quarters is iffected by the increase in the
scale rates which came into force on 23 rd January 1956 under the scale rates which came into force on 23 rd January, 1956 , under the
NNational Assistance (Deterrmination of Need) Amendment RegulaNions, 1955 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 11).

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

\begin{abstract}
The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the
various Revions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great
Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or Britain as a hhoe, who were a assent from work owing to sickness or
industrial injury on 20th March, 1956, and the corresponding
figures figures for 21 st February, 1956, and 15 Mh March, 1955 . The
satistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and
National National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury
beneft under the National Insurance Acts, and the National
Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal Insurance (Industrial Injuriess) Acts, respectively. The principal
groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respectof
their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statitstics)
 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 certififed incapacity for work, such claims are included in the Table. Injury beneatitis payabole in
respect of both industrial accidents and prescribed industrial
diseases respect
diseases.

| Region |  |  |  |  | Tho | nds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Sickness |  |  | Industrial Injury |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2otr } \\ & \text { Har } \\ & 1956 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { istar, } \\ & \text { 1955 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \mathrm{ot} \\ & \text { N } \\ & 1956 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12 \text { set } \\ \text { 195 } \\ 1956 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Nsth } \\ \text { Nas. } \\ \text { 1955 } \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.6 \\ & .6 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 87.6 \\ & 78.6 \\ & 8.8 \\ & \hline .8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 7.7 \\ & 7.8 \\ & 7.8 \\ & 6.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Tota, Great Britain | $\longdiv { 1 , 0 1 9 \cdot 3 }$ | $\overline{1,195.8}$ | 1 1,062.6 | 61.8 | 65 | $62 \cdot 2$ |

The proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain)
figures of persons absent from work owing to sickness remains 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 tise to periods, when it may rise to about 69 per cent. In the totals fo
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 $5 \cdot 1$ per cent. of the toata number of owing to sickness represented 5.1 per cent. of the total number of
insured persons. The eorresponding figure for absences due to
industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

## Work of Appointments Services


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, $\mathrm{W} . \mathrm{W}$.
it (Telephone number, Whitenall 6200 , but it also has a representative at the Scotish Appointments office
450 Sauchiehall
Douglas 7161 ) Douglas 7161).
The Register, The Register, which is assisted by Advisory Committees composed
of members of the professions concerned, provides a placing and
advisory service for physicists, mathematicians che chemists a members of the professions concerned, provides a placing anc
advisory service for physicists, mathematicinde chemists (the
than pharmacists), metallurgists, atriculturists, other scientists, profersional engineers, architectct, surveyors, town
planners, estate agent and valuers. The normal qualification fo planners, estate agents and valuers, The normal qualification for
enrolment is anviversity degree in science or engineering or member-
ship of a recognised professional institution
 Certificate in engineering subjects, applied physics, chemistry or
metallury is also an acceptable qualifaction. A reister of
vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of overse vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of oversea
vacancies. The otat number of persons enrolled on the Technical and
Scientific Register at 12th March was $3,258^{*}$ : this figure include Scientific Register at 12 th March was $3,258 *$, this figure included
of registrants who were already in work but desired a change 2, 4 employstrants, whd 8 were regireaty in work but desired a change
of who were unemployed.
The numbers of vacancies notsified, filled, etc, between 14 th The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 14th
February and 12 h March ( 4 weeks) are shown below.
Vacancies outstanding at 14 th February

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { notified during perioc } \\
& \text { filled during period }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { filled during period } \\
& \text { cancelled or withdrawn } \\
& \text { unfiled at 12th March. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The Appointments Register is cogerned with the placing of The Appointments Register is concerred 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 eopisters are maintained at three offices : the London Appointment
Oouth, Which serves the South of England and the Midiands and
South South Wales ; the Northern Appointments Office in Manchester,
which serves the North of England broady as ar as the southern
borders of Yorkshire and Cheshire, and North Wales ;and the borders of Yorkshire and Cheshire, and North Wales ; and the
Scotith Appointments Ofice in Glasgow, which covers the whole
of Scotland. of Scotland.
The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments
Offices at 12th March was $13,263 \dagger$, consisting of 12,099 men and 1,164 women. The registrants included 4,862 men and 538 women
who were wholy unemployed. The remaining 7,237 men and 62 women were, at the time of their revistration, in employmen was of a temporary nature or was unsuitable having regard to their
qualifications and experience or the personal circumstances of the registrant.
The following Table shows the numberst of registrations at The following Table shows the numberst of registrations at each
of the Offices :-

During the period 14th February to 12th March, 1956, ther During the period 14 th February to 12 th March, 1956, ther
were new registrations by 1,149 men and 168 women, same period the registrations of 1,254 men and 221 women wer withdrawn.
The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than
those for nurses and midwives), notified, filled, etc., between hose for nurses and midwives),
14th February and 12 th March.
 cancelled or withdrawn during period filled during period

unfilled at 12th March | 2,256 | 29 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 719 | 9 |
| 513 | 38 |
| 259 | 39 |
| 2,203 | 25 | The Table on the next page sets out figures of vacancies and

Thistrants for selcected professions and occupations. registrants for selected professions and occupations.




Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1956
FIGURES FOR SELECTED PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS The Table below shows, in respect of selected professions and the same time of unfiled vacancies and available applicants in the
occupations, the number of vacancies outustanding and the number same occupational group is to be expected. Some of the vacancies occupations,
of person registered dat Appointments Offices on 12th March, 1956.
These figures do not indicate any material changes in the general have been notififed and some of the applicants will have become
available only

 number of registrants.
The existence on the Registers of the Appointments Offices at $\begin{aligned} & \text { Further, the vacancies and applicants are often in different par } \\ & \text { the country and a proportion of the registrants are immobile. }\end{aligned}$

Vacancies and Registrants at Appointments Offices : Position at 12th March, 1956

| Profession or Occupation | Vacancies | Registrants |  | Profession or Occupation | Vacancies | Registrants |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Employed | Unemployed |  |  | Employed | Unemployed |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 156 \\ & 23 \\ & { }^{23} \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 35 \\ & 2 \\ & 97 \\ & 23 \\ & 22 \\ & 18 \\ & 204 \\ & 27 \\ & 12 \\ & 14 \\ & 1 \\ & 11 \\ & 113 \\ & 11 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 8 <br> 13 <br> 13 <br> 165 <br> 31 <br> 79 <br> 79 <br> 30 <br> 106 <br> 18 <br> 6 <br> 15 <br> 20 <br> 20 <br> 18 <br> 34 <br> 2 <br> 12 <br> 213 |  |  |




SOUTHALLS (Birmingham) Ltd., CHARFORD MILLS, BIRMINGHAM 8

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in February


 yasions.

 weet.
The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earnors on the
colliery books in the various Divisions in Febrauary, together with
the increase or decreaset in each case compared with January, the increase or decreaset in each case compared, witith January,
1956, and February, 1955. The figures for the latest month are 1956, and February, 1955 . The figures for the latest month are
provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where
necessary.

| Division\# | Averagenumbers ofwage-earnerson collierybooks during4 weeks ended25 th February,1956 | Increase $(+)$ or decrease $(-)$ )compared with the average for |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4 weeks ended } \\ & \text { 28th January, } \\ & 1956 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Northern (Northumberland   <br> and Cumberland) .. .. <br> Durham .. .. <br> North Eastern . .. <br> North Western $\ldots$ .. <br> East Midlands $\ldots$ .. <br> West Midlands .. .. <br> South Western .. .. <br> South Eastern .. .. |  |  |  |
| England and Wales | 619,100 | + 1,000 | - 5,500 |
| Scotland .. | 84,400 | + 400 | + 600 |
| Great Britain | 703,500 | + 1,400 | - 4,900 |

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of
February, about 5,860 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons wens who lecruited the io to the indusustry, wast
4,620 ; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase 4,620 , the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase
of 1,20 . During the four weeks of January there was a net
increase of 2,510 . The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face
workers who were effectively employed was 4.92 in February, workers who were effectively employed was 4.92 in February,
$1956,4.80$ in January, and 4.99 in February, 1955 . The corre-
sponding figures for all workers who were efectively sponding figures for all w
$5 \cdot 44,5 \cdot 30$ and $5 \cdot 48$.
Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism
in the coal mining industry in February, and in January, 1956, in the coal mining industry in February and in Janaury, 1956,
and February, 1955. Separate fisures are compiled in respect
of (a) voluntary absentecism (absences for which no satisfactor of (a) voluntary absenteeiss (absences for which no satisfactory
reason is given and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences sue
mainly to sickness). The figures represent the 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 appearances, expresse
possible appearances.

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

| - | February, 1956 | January, 1956 | February, 1955 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal-face Workers Voluntary | 5.56 $\begin{array}{r}\text { 10.98 }\end{array}$ | - 5 5.39 10.05 | ${ }_{9} 5.52$ |
| All workers |  |  |  |
| Molutary | 4.39 10.60 | ${ }^{4.24}$ | ${ }_{8}^{4.99}$ |

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.34 tons
in February, compared with 3.37 tons in the previous month and 3.27 tons in February, 1955 .

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers
was 1.25 tons in February; for January, 1956 , and February, 1955,


## Employment Overseas

## AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimat The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statisics estimat
that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and
salary earners other than thos engaged in rura industries and private domestic service, was aboure, with in in November, 195 , of 2.8 per cent. compared with November, 1954 .

## CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statitstics from
mployers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employmen
at 1st December, 1955, in the establishments covered by the reter t 1 st December, 1955 , in the establishments covered by the returns
was 0.3 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month
but 5.1 per out 5.1 per cent. . .igher than at 1st December, 1954 . The numbe of persons employed in manuuacturing incustries at 1st December
was 0.4 per cent. lower than at the beginningof the previous month
but 6.5 per cent. higher than at 1 st December, 1954.

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 October, 1955 , were 0.8 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 1.6 per cent. . $i$ gher than in
October, 1954 . Figures compiled by the Department of Mines
showed that the showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding
quarries, were 544,07 in October, 1955 , compared with 52,950 quarries, were 524,076 in October, 1955 , compared with 522,950
in the previous month and 521,054 in Ctober, 1954. The numbers of persons (all occupations) registered at Government
Employment Exchanges as unemployed were 11,375 at the end of Employment Exchanges as unemployed were 11,35 at the end of
October, compare with 11,78 at the end of the previous month
and 12,817 at the end of October, 1954.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners
in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in January in insustries othe the Department of Labor to have been approx mately 49,541,000. This was 3.4 per cent. Iower than the figure
for the previous month, but 3.8 per cent. higher than or January,
1955. The index figure of wage-earners employment in manufacurring industries (base $1947-9$ - 100 shmoted a decrease of 1.7
per cent. in January compared with the previous month, but an ncrease of 5.7 per cent. compared with January, 1955 .
The Bureau of the Tene Bureau or the Census estimated that the total number of
unemployed persons at the middele of JJanuary was about $2,885,000$, compared with $2,472,000$ at the middle of the previous month and
$3,347,000$ at the middle of January, 1955.

FRANCE
The number of persons registered as applicants for employment
at the beginning of February was 161,364 , of whom 48,469 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding ingures were 144,982 and 44,017 at the beginning of the
previous mont and 202,803 and 64,179 at the beginning of
February, 1955 .

GERMANY
In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of
February was $1,827,241$ compared with $1,252,730$ at the end of the
previous month and $1,814,887$ at the end of February, 1955 . In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same
dates were $155,228,137,605$ and 185,215 .

IRISH REPUBLIC
The number of unemployed persons on the live register of The number of unemployed persons on the live register of
Employment Exchanges at 24 the March was 69,201 compared
with 70,366 at 18 th February, and 67,703 at 26 th March, 1955 .

ITALY
The number registered for employment at the end of November,
1955, was $2,134,199$, of whom $1,302,350$ were wholly unemployed 1955, was 2,133, ,999, of whom $1,32,350$ were whon of November,
with a previous history of employment and the remainder were with a previous history of employment and the remainder were
young person, etc., registering for first employment or employed
persons seekingother employment. At the end of the previous
month the number registered for employment was $2.059,891$, including $1,240,122$ wholly unemployed and at the end of November,
1954, it was $2,175,469$, including $1,298,176$ wholly unemployed.

## NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at 31 st January, of unemployment benefit, was 73,850 , compared with 67,142 at the end of the previous month and 98,052 at the end of January,
1955. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 19,971 at 31st January, compared
with 15,017 at 31st December, 1955, and 15,461 at the end of
Ianuary 1955.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES
Contents of this Sectio
Changes in Rates of W a
Indes orf
Industrial Dispof of Weage
Page
$\begin{gathered}145 \\ \text { 155 } \\ 156 \\ 156\end{gathered}$
$\begin{gathered}\text { U.K. Index of Retaial Pricess } \\ \text { Retail Prices of oversas }\end{gathered} .$.


Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES
Changes in March
In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the
changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation
in the United Kingom during March resulted in an aggreate
increase estimated at approximately $£ 2,407,000$ in the weekly fullin the United Kingdom during March resulted in an aggregate
increase estimated an appoximately 2 , 207,000 in the weely full
time wages of about $4,546,000$ workpeople, and in a decrease of time wages of about 4,546,000
\&5,000 for 119,000 workpoople.
The principal increases a affected workpeople employed in
engineering and shibuuliding, oral
fodtail drapery, retail engineering and shinbuilding, coal mining, retail drapery, retail
food trades, motor vhichicl repair, and manual workers empoloyed by
local authorities. Others receiving increases included dock labourers, and workers employed in irron and stel manufacture,
the gas industry, agriculture in Scotland and Northern Ireland, the gas industry, agriculture in Scotland and Northern Ireland,
retail bread and flour confectionery, baking, and in Government
Industrial Establishments. Industrial Establishments.
In the entineering and allied industries and in shipbuilding and
ship repairing there were increases of 12s. 6 d . a week for skilled ship repairing there were increases of 112s. 6d. a week for skilled
men. 11s. for intermediate grades and 9 s . d . for unskilled men.
In the coal mining industry increases were agreed of 2 ls . 4 d or . In the coal mining industry increases were agreed of 2 s . 4d. or
Is d . a . sift according to grade, for adutt day-wage workers.
The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Acts The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Acts
for workepople in retail drapery were incrased by 10s a week for
shop managers and manageresses and by 8s. 6d. to 17 s. 6 d . for




 venicle retail and repairing tract there were increases of 3 d . an
hour for skilled cratsmen 3 d . for semi-skilled men. 2 d. for orther male workers and 2 d. for women 21 and over. Manual workers
employed by local authorities received increases of 11 s a week for employed by local authorities
men and 8.
m.
The national minimum wage for dock labourers was increased by
2s. a day. Inceases in base rates. were agreed in iron and steel

 ma. an hour or 2 . . da. a shift for adult male workers. . The statutory
minime Agricultural Wages Acts for argi
cultural workers were increased by 8s. a week for men in Scotland cultural workers were increased by 8 s . a week for men in Sotland
and Northern rreland and by 6 . 6 for women in Sootland. The
and statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Acts for
workpeople employed in the rair bread and flour confectionery
trade were increased by 10s. 6d. a week for managers, 8s. 6d. a trade were increased by 10s. 6 d . a week for managers, 8s. 6 d . a
week for manageresses, and by 10. 6 d to 18 s . bd a week for
other male workers and by 8s. 6d. to 15 s . 6d. for other female workers, and for workpeople in the baking industry in England and
Wales by 3. an hour for men and 2t. for women. Men wemployed
on an engineering basis in Government Industrial Establishments on an engineering basis in Government Industrial Establishments
received increases of 12s. 6 d . week for skilled work, 11s. for semi-
skilled and 9s. ©d. for unskiled work. skiiled and 9 s . 6 d. for unskilled work. Of the total increase of $£ 2,407,000$, about $£ 1,325,000$ was the result
of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their
representatives ; about 5595,000 resulted from arrangements mad representatives, about $£ 595,000$ resulted from arrangements made
by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies estabby Joint Industrial Councils, or other joint standing bodies estab-
lished by voluntary agreement, and about $£ 487,000$ resulted from
Orders made under the Wa Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts, the Agriculture
Wages Acts or the Catering Wages Act. Changes in January-March, 1956
The following Ta
The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the
Unititd Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to
the D United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to
the Department during the thre completed months of 1956, and
the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

| Industry Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agriculture, Forestry } \\ & \text { Nining and Ouarri } \end{aligned}$ | 788,000 |  |
| ducts other than Coal Chemicals and Allied rades | $\begin{array}{r} 85,000 \\ 155,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34,900 \\ & 64,7200 \\ & 9,200 \end{aligned}$ |
| Ensineering, Shipbuilding and Ėiectrical Goods | 2,254,500 | 1,220,100 |
| Metal Goods not elsewhere specified | 166,000 | 31,600 |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur |  |  |
| Food Drinin and Tobacco |  | 26 |
| Paper and Printing |  |  |
| ding and contrating | (1,237,500 | 252,100 |
| (esmor and Communication | - |  |
| Public Administration Miscellaneous Services | $\begin{aligned} & 857,500 \\ & \hline 63,5000 \\ & \hline 20,5000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total | 8,594,500 | 3,852,300 |

In the corresponding months of 1955 there was a net increase of
$£ 2,469,000$ in the weekly full-time rates of wages of $7,718,000$ workpeople. HOURS OF LABOUR For workpeople employed in the bacon curing industry the
normal weekly hours were reduced from 46 to 45 .
PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MARCH (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, IST APRIL, 1955," on which details for that date are given.)


[^2]Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March-continued

| Industry |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { Ching } \\ \text { Chang } \\ \text { foffock } \\ \text { effect } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change $($ Decreases in italics) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {Agricuture }}^{\text {(contiuned) }}$ | Northern Ireland. | 5 Mar. | Male workers employed in agriculture (other than those employed at or in flax | Increases of 8 s a week in minimum rates for workers 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for workers 20 years and over 121 s. to $128 s$ a week, according to district. |
| Coal Mining | $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Britain } \\(6-7)}}$ |  |  | Increases of 2.4 . 4 or or 25.8 s. as ahif, according to grade, in standard grade rates <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mining and } \\ & \text { Quarrying (other } \\ & \text { than coal) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cleveland } \\ (8) \end{gathered}$ <br> North Lincolnshire | 4 Mar. | ronstone miners | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased $\$$ by $1.2 d$ a shift (8s. $9.6 d$. to $8 s .8 \cdot 4 d$.$) for men and you.$ $(4 s .4 .8 d$. to $4 s .4 \cdot 2 d$.$) for boys under 18.\|\|$ |
|  |  |  | Ironstone miners and quarrymen | Flat-rate additions to. wages, previously grated decreaseds by by 1.3 d a a shift <br>  yourhrs 18. under 18. |
|  | Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Banbury | do. | Ironstone miners and quarrymen | Flatrate additions to wages, previously granted decraseds by $1.36 d . a$ h hift <br>  |
|  |  | 5 Mar. | Limestone quarrymen. . | Flatr-ate additions to weges, previousty, granted, decreaseds by $1 d . a$. shift <br>  |
|  |  |  | Men, youths and boys employed in the roadstone quarrying industry ndustry | Increases of 2d. an hour in the minimum basic rate for men 21 years and over <br>  |
|  | Portland | 6 Feb . |  | Increase of 1 d . an hour. Rates after change: day workers (working individually) <br>  pieceworkers' minimum rate 4s. 1d., other day workers |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cornwall, Devon } \\ & \text { and Dorsetshire } \\ & \text { (13) } \end{aligned}$ | 16 Ja | Workpeople employed on day work in the ball clay industry | Increases of 2 d . an hour in the minimum rate for men 21 years and over, of 3 d . rate for regular underground miners, and of proportional anoumens for youths <br>  <br>  men 1d. to 5 d. an hour above the minimum day work rate 1 s . 6 d . at 15 years, rising to 3 s . 1 d d. at 20 and under 21 . |
| Building Brick and AlliedIndustries | Scotland | 24 Feb . | Workpeople employed in the building brick industry |  |
|  | Scotlan | do. | Workpeople employed in the refractory brick industry |  |
| Class Container | ${ }^{\text {Graat Britain }}$ (29) |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cast Stone and } \\ & \text { Cast Concrecte } \\ & \text { Manufucts } \\ & \text { Manfacture } \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { England and Wales }}$ |  | Men, women youths, boys and | Increases in minimum basic rates of 2d. an hour for men, and of proportiona amounts for youths, boys and women. Minimum rates after chan labourers: London 3s. 6d. an hour, Zone A 3s. 5d., Zone B 3s. $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Asbestos Cement } \\ \text { Manufacture }}}{\text { ctict }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Great Britain }}^{(34)}$ | 18 | Men, womeri and juven |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Monumental } \\ \text { Masonry }}}$ | Scotland | 15 Mar. | Workpeople employed in the monumental sece granite industry | Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: granite cutters, turners, scabblers <br> and tolsmiths 4 s . 2 dd . an hour, hand poishers, leading bedsetters and men having full control of a machine 4 s . 2 dd d (A berdeen 4 s . 12d.), leading sawmen <br> 3s. 11 ld d, labourers receive 80 per cent. of the craftsmen's rate of 4 s . $2 \downarrow \mathrm{~d}$. |
|  |  |  | ed under the Agricultural Wages in circumstances. s by way of bon king wet the seday week bonus, receive inereases so long as they ficiali index or retail prices addition and flat-rate addition con not subject to sliding-scale arrang | (Regulations) Act (Northern Ireland). <br>  sses, flat rates or allowances, whether national or local, temporary or permanent, nd rent allowances when made as an addition to wages. Workpeople receiving nem rent allowances when made as an a didition remain within the new "limits" "of the grades. <br> onsolidated, resulting in minimum basic rate of 18s. 2d. a shift for surface and gements) of 1 s . a shift for men, of 9 d . for youths 18 and under 21 years, and of |

Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1956
Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March-continued

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { (see aistrict } \\ \text { beemonion at } \\ \text { Tabie) of } \\ \text { Table } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { chich } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { forforecer } \\ \text { eff } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change <br> (Decreass in <br> italics) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\text { Manurecture }}{\text { Coke }}$ | Scotland, Cumber- land, South Dur- ham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lin- colnshire, North- ants. and South Wales (certain firms)* | 4 Mar. | Workpeople employed at coke furnaces |  |
|  | do.* | 18 Mar . | do. | Increases of 11.9.82d. a shift or 2.7 .7d. an hour for adult workers. of 1.4 .4 .36 d. a shift or 2.0 Sd an hour for workers 18 and or $1.36 d$. an hour for younger workers. |
| Seed Crushing, compound and ProvenderManufacture Pig IronManufacture Manufacture | $\underbrace{\text { Great Britain }}_{(41)}$ | 26 Mar . | Electricians | Increase of 14s. 8 d . a week, Rates after change: class A district (London, within 12 2miles from Charing crosss class C 189s. 8d, Scotland 19s. 8d. |
|  | England and Walesind dertain worksin Scotand(42) | 4 Mar . | Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose ments in other industries |  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
|  |  | 18 Mar . | - do. | Increases of $1 \mathrm{~s} .9 \cdot 82 \mathrm{~d}$. a shift or $2 \cdot 73 \mathrm{~d}$. an hour for adult workers, of $1 \mathrm{~s} .4 \cdot 36 \mathrm{~d}$. a shift or 2.05 d . an hour for workers 18 and un a shift or 1.36 d an hour for workers under 18 . |
|  | West of Scooland. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pay period } \\ \text { com- } \\ \text { mencing } \\ \text { nearest } \\ \text { 1 Mar. } \end{gathered}$ | Workpeople employed at certhose engaged on maintenance work | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased $\dagger$ by $1 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~d}$. a shift (6s. 1 Idi to 6s. 10d. proportions for youths. |
| ron and Steel | Great Britain $\ddagger$ $(43)$ | 5 Mar. | Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills |  <br>  0.65d. (3s. 5 . .6 .i.to to 3 . 4 -95d.) for those under 18 . |
|  | $\operatorname{Great}_{(43)}^{\text {Britains }}$ | 4 Mar. | Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producerand labourers, etc.) orkers | Flat-rate additions to wases, previousty yranted, decreasedt by 1.3 ad a . shift <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> do. <br> do. |
|  | Great ${ }_{(43)}^{\text {(4ita }}$ | do. | ${ }^{\text {Workpeople employed at steel }}$ (roling mills |  |
|  | North-East Coast | do. | Iron puddlers, millmen, semi- skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling | do. do. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ |
|  |  | 18 Mar . | Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producer- men, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.) | Increases of 12.47 d a a shift or 1.56 d . an hour for adult workers, of 9.35 d . a shift or 1.17 dd an hour for workers 18 and und a shift or 0.78 d . an hour for workers under 18.11 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britains } \\ & \text { Great Britains } \end{aligned}$ | do. 4 Mar. | Workpeople employed at steel rolling mill | do. do. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously vranted decreased $\dagger$ bo $0.18 d$. an hour <br>  |
|  | $\int_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{\text {South-West Wales }}$ (43) Water | do. | Workpeople employed $\begin{gathered}\text { in } \\ \text { Siecenens } \\ \text { secel } \\ \text { penters } \\ \text { pricklayers anfacture }\end{gathered}$ and | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased + by $1.3 d$. a shift (5s. 10. 2d. to 5 s. 8.9.) for men and for women employed on men's work. by <br>  (2s. 11. - Id. to 2s. 10.45 si .) for youths under 18 . |
|  |  | do. | Workpeople employed at iron and steel works | Cost-of-living bonus decreasedt by $1.2 d$ ad shift (ss. 1 I2d. to 5 s. for skilled <br>  years and uverer and for those $u$ under 18 . |
|  |  |  | Workpeople employed on the Sheffield shift system in steel ing departments |  <br>  (39s. to 425 . 6 d .) for boys under is. |
| ${ }_{\text {Manumacture }}^{\text {Tinlate }}$ | South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire (43) | 4 Mar. |  | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously pranted, decreasedt by 1.3 ad a shift <br> years and for women <br> for workers under 18. <br> . |
| Manube ${ }_{\text {T }}$ | Newport and Lan- <br> dore | do. | Men, youths and boys .. |  <br>  |
| Galvanising | England and Wales | 5 Mar . |  | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by $1.3 .2 . a$. Shid <br>  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Non-ferrous } \\ & \text { Metals } \\ & \text { Manufacture } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Birmingham, Wol- } \\ & \text { verhampton and } \\ & \text { Stafford } \\ & (45) \end{aligned}$ | 5 Mar. | Workpeople employed in strip and sheet rolling and tube mills in the brass and copper trade |  |

[^3]Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March-continued
and


Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March-continued

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { (see aistricict } \\ \text { beemonte at } \\ \text { Tabion of } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { ching } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { foforect } \\ \text { effer } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of Workpeople |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wool Textile | ${ }_{\text {Leicester }}^{\text {(80) }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { dyay } \\ \text { Mar. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Presed felt }}^{\text {Manurature }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Rossendale } \\ \text { (errain firms) }}}{\text { Valley }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ifsty pay } \\ & \text { dyay an. } \\ & \text { Mar. } \end{aligned}$ | Men, women and juveniles | Decrease** of od. a week for men, and of dd. for women and juveniles., Minimum <br>  cutting and stitching 905s. Iod. |
| $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Sack and Bag } \\ \text { Manufacture }}}$ | $\mathrm{S}_{\text {Grat Britain }}^{\text {(231) }}$ | 16 Mar . | Male worker |  |
|  |  |  | Female workers | Increases in general minimum time rates of 1 dd . an hour for women 18 years or over and of 1 dd or 1 td. according to age, for girls ; increase of 1 dd an hour over, and of 1 d. or 1 d.,., according to age, for girls ; increase of 11d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for workers of all ages. General minimum <br>  <br>  1s. 7id. at 17 and under 18 ; piecework basis time occupations 2 s . 3 dd., all other workers 2 s . 1 ld. $\dagger$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Siextile } \\ \text { Byeahing } \\ \text { Deinhind } \\ \text { Finshing } \end{gathered}$ |  | 5 Mar . | Millwrights | Increase of 12s. 6d. a week (167s. 4d. to 179s. 10d). . |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Hosiery Dyeing, } \\ \text { Finishing, etc., }}}{\text { det }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Midiands (yarious } \\ \text { districtif) } \\ (97) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Firsty pay } \\ \text { dyar } \\ \text { Mar. } \end{gathered}$ | Men, women and juveniles | Decrease* of 1 per cernt. (32] |
| Retail Bespoke Tailoring | $\underset{\text { England and Wales }}{(105)(230)}$ | 2 Mar. | Men, youths, boys, women and girls |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Hat and Cap } \\ \text { Making and } \\ \text { Millinery }}}{ }$ | Northern Ireland. | 28 Mar. | Men, youths and boys | New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, resulting in increases of varying amounts, according to age and occupation. Rates occupations 3 s . 0 s d . an hour, other workers 21 years or over $2 \mathrm{~s} .8 \frac{1}{\mathrm{~d}} \mathrm{~d} ., \S$ youths and boys 11 d . at under 15 , rising to $2 \mathrm{~s} .4 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. at 20 and under 21 , late youths and boys 11 d . at under 15 , rising to $2 \mathrm{~s} .4 \frac{4}{\mathrm{~d}} \mathrm{~d}$. during second 6 months ; entrants 1 s . $10 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. during first 6 months and 1 s . $1 \frac{\mathrm{~d}}{}$ dur piecework basis time rates-worker other workers (all ages) 2 s . $104 \mathrm{~d} . \S$ |
|  |  |  | Women and girls (except those employed in branch of the trade) | New general minimum time rate and piecework basis time rate fixed for workers other than learners, and new general minimum time rates, according to age of entry or period of learnership, for learners. Rates after change include: workers other than learners-general minimum time rate 1 s . 11 g d . an hour, piecework basis time rate $2 \mathrm{~s} .1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. ; learners (except those who enter the trade at or over the age of 18) 1 s . $0 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. during first year of learnership, rising to 1 s .8 d . during fourth year. $\S$ |
|  |  |  | Women and girls employed in the |  |
| $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{\text { Boot and Shoe } \\ \text { Repaiting }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Northern Ireland. } \\ & (232) \end{aligned}$ | 21 Mar. | Timeworkers | Increases in general minimum time rates of 10 , a week for male workers. other than lian then <br>  according to age, for female workerss under 21. General minimum ime rates of bespoke handsewn (includung surgrical) footwear 1335 s . bia week, operating <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |  | Pieceworkers | Increases in piecework basis time rates of $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour ( $2 \mathrm{~s} .9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to 3 s .) for male workers, and of 2 d . ( $1 \mathrm{~s} .11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to $2 \mathrm{~s} .1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.) for female workers ; percentage (or from 9 s . 3 d . to 10 s . in the $£$ ). \\| |
| Flour Milling | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great Britain } \\ \text { (114) } \\ \text { do. } \end{gathered}$ | 12 Mar. <br> 26 Mar. <br> 28 Mar. | Mechanics <br> Electricians <br> Men, youths, boys, women and girls |  Increase of 14 s . 8 d . a week. Rates after change : class A class B1 196s. 2 d ., class B2 192 s . 8d., class C 188 s .8 d . Increases of 3 d . an hour for male workers 19 years or over, of $2 \frac{1}{\mathrm{~d}} \mathrm{~d}$. for female ncreases of 3 d . an hour for male workers 19 years or over, of $2 \frac{1}{\mathrm{l}} \mathrm{d}$. for female Workers 19 or over, and of 2 d . for younger male and female workers. General minimum time rates after change include : men-foremen, London <br>  <br>  and despatch dept.) $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour above the appropriate age rate for other male workers ; women - forewomen 2 s . $7 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \mathrm{~s} .6 \frac{1}{\mathrm{~d}} \mathrm{~d} .2 \mathrm{~s}$. 5 t d., charge-hands (other than <br>  age rate for other female workers. IT |
| Baking | $\underset{\text { Enpland and Wales }}{(116)}$ |  |  |  |
| * Under sliding-s.sale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. <br>  <br>  |  |  |  |  |


| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \substack{\text { see alsisionte at } \\ \text { besenino or } \\ \text { Table) of }} \end{gathered}$ | Date from ching Change effectet | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Baking } \\ \text { (continued) }}}^{\text {a }}$ | Scotland $(19)$ |  | Workpeople employed by private traders and cobaking industry |  |
|  | $\underset{\text { Northern Ireland. }}{\text { (120) }}$ (23) | 28 Mar. | Transport workers .. .. | Increases in general minimum time rates of 11 s . a week for transport workers (except motor lorry boys), and of 3 s . to 11 s ., according to age, for motor lorry boys. General minimum time rates after change include: motor drivers-lorries with carrying capacity of over 2 tons, area A 153s. 6d. a week, area B 152 s ., area C $151 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} ., 2$ tons and under 145 s .6 d ., 144 s ., 144 s ., carters $144 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} ., 143 \mathrm{~s} ., 140 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$., motor lorry helpers $144 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} ., 143 \mathrm{~s}$., 140 s .6 d . 144s. $6 \mathrm{~d} .$, 143s., $140 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} .$, motor lorry helpers 144 s .6 d. , 143 s. , 140 s .6 d . motor lorry boys 21 years and over 135 s ., $130 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} ., 130 \mathrm{~s}$. 3 d ., stablemen 141 s . 136 s . 3d., 136 s . $3 \mathrm{~d} . \dagger$ |
|  | $\text { Scotaland }(229)$ | 23 Mar , | Men, youths, boys, women and girls |  |
| Sawmilling | England and Wales |  | Male sawmill labourers employed in handling timber sawmill yards | Increases in district minimum rates of 3 d . an hour for adult workers 21 years <br>  <br>  district, Cumberland, Devon Dorset, East Ansiaia, Gloucester and district, Ulampshire, Leicester and district, Northampton, Nottingham and district Sheefied, Somenerset texcluding the North-East of that County), South Coast, West Riding of Yorsshire and westmorland 35 . 4 ld . |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Preston }}^{\text {(132) }}$ | do |  | Increase of 3d. an hour (3s. 2dd. to 3s. 5 sdd.). |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Widnes }}^{\text {(132) }}$ | 12 Mar . | Sawmill labourers | Increase of 3d. an hour (3s. Odd. to 3s. 3zd.). |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bristol Channel } \\ \text { Ports } \\ (132) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First pay } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { fold } \\ & 12 \text { Mang } \end{aligned}$ | Timber yard labour | Increase of 3d. an hour (3s. 4dd. to 3s. 7 7d.). |
|  | $\underset{\text { Northern }}{(133)}$ Ireland.. | 6 Mar. | Storemen and labourers | Increase of 3d. an hour (3s. 1d. to 3s. 4d.). |
| Wood Box, Packing Case Packing Case Container Manufacture | ${ }_{\text {England and Wales }}^{(135)}$ | $\substack{\text { First } \\ \text { pirl } \\ \text { in Mart }}$ | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Increases in national minimum rates of 3d. an hour for skilled male workers 21 years and over, of 2 zt. for male labourers and for all female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. National minimum rates after change include e. men 21 yearas and over- sawyers and woodeuting machinisits ss. 111 ta an hour, box and packing case makers, printing, branding, <br>  women 21 and over-box and packing case makers, prinings, branding, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists 25.8 si , labourers 2s. 5 Fq . |
|  | England and Wales |  | Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc. etc. | Decrrasel of 1s.a week (28s. to 27s.) in the cost-ofliving bonus paid to all workers. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Brush and } \\ \text { Broforare } \\ \text { Manufacture } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Great }}^{\substack{\text { (29) } \\ \text { (2ain }}}$ | 9 Mar. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Men, youths, boys, women and } \\ \text { girls }}}{ }$ |  |
| CinematographFilmProduction | United Kingdom | $\substack{\text { First } \\ \text { pin day } \\ \text { in Mar. }}$ | Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers <br>  | Cost-of-living bonus decreased\|| by 1s. a week (46s. to 45s.) at 21 years and over, and by $8 d$. (30s. 8d. to 30s.) at under 21 . |
|  | Great Britain | do. | Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed f19 10s. a week, and learners, emplo reels | Cost-oflliving bonus decreased\\|\| by $6 d$. a week (51s. to 50 s. 6 d.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (34s. to 33s. 8d.) at under 21 . |
|  | Great Britain | 26 Mar. | Cine technicians (except those employed in the production of newsreels and shor films) employed in fim sudios employed in film studios |  |





These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 118 of the March issue of this $G$ GAzrrtre,



Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March-continued


| Industry |  |  | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {Distribution }}^{\text {Cal }}$ |  |  | A Ault transport and other | Increase of gs. a wekk in minimum rates for men engaged on bulk delifory, <br>  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Cenerat waste } \\ \text { Rectandion } \\ \text { Redrade } \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{Grat}_{\text {(18tiain }}^{\text {(229) }}$ | 28 Mar . |  | Increases in general minimum time rates of 3 d . an hour for men 21 years or over, 18 years or over, of 1 d . to 3 d . for girls, and of 2 d . for female late entrants ; General minimum time rates after change: male workers 1 s . an hour at under rising to 1 s . $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. or 2 s .1 d ., according to occupation, at 18 or over, late entrants $1 \mathrm{~s} .9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. or $1 \mathrm{~s} .11 \mathrm{~d} .$, according to occupation, during the first three months of employment, and 1 s . 10 d . or 1 s . $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. during the second three months ; piecework basis time rates for female workers $2 \mathrm{~s} .0 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. or 2 s . 2 d ., according to occupation.* |
|  | England and Wales | 26 Mar . | ${ }^{\text {ses }}$ managers and | Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10 s. a weok, Minimum rates <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |  | iss) ${ }^{\text {cexecept trans- }}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Transport workers .. .. | Increasess in statutory minimum remuneation of 8 sit .d. a week, Minimums <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
|  | Scotand ${ }_{\text {(191) }}{ }^{\text {(231) }}$ | ${ }^{31} \mathrm{Mar}$. | Shop managers and manageresses | Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of of 10 a. a week. Minimum rates <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> thereater appros. <br> or manazeress. weekly or manageress. |
|  |  |  | Transport and retail) workers (central | Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 8 s . 6 d . a week. Minimum rates after change : central transport workers-drivers of mechanically vehicles, area 179 s . 9 d . a week at under 18 years, rising to 131 s .6 d ., drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles over, area 277 s .9 d . to 1310 s . of over 1 and up to 5 tons, and of two-horse drawn vehicles, area 1138 s .6 d ., area 2134 s . 6 ., of over carrivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of over $1 \frac{1}{2}$ and up to 5 t tons 131 s . 6 d ., of of over 5 and of tons 139 s . 6 d ., 135 s . 6 d .* |
|  |  |  | Other workers |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| Distribution $_{\text {Mil }}$ | Scotand ${ }^{(193)}$ (230) | 19 Mar . | Men, youths, boys, women and girls |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Retail Bread } \\ \text { and Flour } \\ \text { Confectionery } \\ \text { Trade } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Englatd and Wales }}^{\text {(194) }}$ (230) | ${ }^{31} \mathrm{Mar}$. | Managers and manageresses .. <br> All other workers (other than transport workers) transport workers) | Incerases in statuory minimum remumeration of 10 .s. 6 .ater wean for managers. <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Transport workers | Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10 s .6 d , a week. Minimum rates after change : drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles with a carrying capacity of 1 ton or less and drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, London capacity of 1 ton or less 93 s . a week at under 18 years, rising to 147 s .6 d . at 21 or over. Pr A area 91s. to 143s. 6 d. . Provincial B area 87 s . to 137 s . 6 d . ; drivers, all ages, or m 5 tons and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 150 s .6 d to A 146s. 6 d ., B 140 s . 6 d ., of over 5 tons 154 s . $6 \mathrm{~d} ., 150 \mathrm{~s}$. 6 d. . 144 s . 6 d . |

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March-continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Industry \&  \&  \& Classes of Workpeople \& Particulars of Change \\
\hline \(\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Retail Bread } \\ \text { and Folour } \\ \text { Confretionery } \\ \text { (continued) }}]{\text { (c) }}\) \& Scotland (195) \({ }^{\text {(230) }}\) \& 28 Mar. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Managers and Manageresses.. \\
All other workers (except transport workers and van
salesmen) salesmen) \\
Transport workers and van salesmen
\end{tabular} \&  \\
\hline Retail Drapery Outfitting and
Footwear Trades Footwear Irades \& Great Br \& 12 Mar . \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
Shop managers and manager- \\
esses. \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{l}\text { Other workers } \\
\text { port workers) }\end{array}\) \\
except trans-
\end{tabular} \&  \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Retail } \\
\text { Bookselling and } \\
\text { Stationery } \\
\text { Trades }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \(\mathrm{Great}_{(203)}^{\text {(2itain }}\) (230) \& 28 Mar. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Shop managers and manager- \\
All other workers (except transport workers)
\end{tabular} \&  \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& Grat Britain \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Beginning } \\
\text { pay the week } \\
\text { poontaining } \\
\text { c. Mar. }
\end{gathered}
\] \& Semi-skilled and unskilled timeworkers employed in Miniswhere "X" wages apply \& \begin{tabular}{l}
 \\
 \\
 \\
 Provinces i20s. 2d, 121s. 7d.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \& \(\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Great Britain } \\(207)}}\) \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Local Authority
Services} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Scotland \((13)\)
London

Len} \& Beginings
filn rist
feriod
menting
moncing
onontar

1 Mart. \&  \& |  |
| :--- |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  | <br>

\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Workpeople employed by local authorities in the school and home helps |
| :--- |
| Manual workers employed by local authorities, except civic restaurants, and work- ers whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{|  |
| :--- |
| Increases of 3d. an hour (11s. a week) for adult male workers, of 2dd. an hour |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |} <br>

\hline \& England and Wales \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March-continued

| Industry |  |  | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Local Authority } \\ & \text { Services } \\ & \text { (continued) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Glamorganshire and } \\ \text { Monnouthbhire } \\ (212) \end{gathered}$ | 1 Jan. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Men, youths, boys, women } \\ & \text { and girls employed in non- } \end{aligned}$ trading departments | Increases of 3d. an hour in minimum basic rates for men, and of proportional amounts for women and younger for labourers 3 s . 7d. an hour. |
| Hospitals and Allied Institutions | Great Britain $(216-217)$ |  | Domestic and similar grades of staff and ancillary workers | Increases of 11 s . 6 d . a week in standard rates for men 21 years and over, and of s. 6 . for women 18 and over. Rates after change for adult workers in the basic. grade (group 1 occupations) 122s. 6 c. e elsewhere 154 s ., 115 ss . 6 d .* |
|  | $\underset{(224-225)(230)}{\text { Great Britain }_{(220)}}$ | 5 Mar. | Men, youths, boys, women and girls |  |

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING MARCH

| Bacon Curing | $\mathrm{Cran}_{\text {Grat Britain }}^{(122)}$ | Week | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Men, youths, boys, women and } \\ \text { girls }}}$ | Normal weekly working hours reduced from 46 to 45. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |





## Index of Rates of Wages

This index figuro of rates of wages measures hhe movernent from


 18. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by coliective agreements between organisations of employers and
workpeople, ,rtitration awards or statuory orders. The percentage
increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with ncreases in the various industries are combined in accordance with
he relative importance of the industries, as masured by the total
wages bill in 1946. The index does not reflect changes in earnigss wages bille in inportance of the inde industries, as measured by the totitact changes in earning
wue to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in piece ue to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in piece-
ork earnings due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc. As indicated on page 83 of the March issuue of this
GAZETTE, the index of actual weekly earnings in October, 1955, the latest availabele, was of 181 for thl workers combsined as compared with
155 for rates of wages in those industries covered by the earnings 55 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 arranged with retrospp
in the current figures.
In the first Table opposite are shown the separate index 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
 September and December, 1955 , and for each month of 1956 to date.
The seond 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, $1947=100$,


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## Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN MARCH Tite number of stopazaes of worke arising from industrial








| Industry Group | Number of sopagas in |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { satateded } \\ & \text { Monthe } \end{aligned}$ | Toat |  |  |
| Iming | 5 | ${ }^{220}$ | 225 | 23，000 | 48，000 |
| Sen | ${ }_{1}^{4}$ | 3 | $\cdots$ |  | ${ }_{285}^{15,000}$ |
| Alf remains iniuss： | ， | 57 | 66 | 11，400 | 34，000 |
| Total，Macc， 1956 ． | 19 | 280 | 299 | 52.200 | 384，000 |
| Total，Feocruary， 1985 |  | 264 | 27 | 97，800 | 188，000 |
| Toral，Macth， 1985. | ${ }^{28}$ | 206 | ${ }^{234}$ | 56，300 | 144，000 |
| Of the total of 384,000 days lost in March， 74,000 were lost by33,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month． 33,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month．Of these workers， 29,500 were directly involved and 4,400 indirectly involved（i．i．，．，thrown out of work at the establishments where thestoppages occurred，but not themselves parties to the disputes）． The number of days lost in March also included 310,000 days lostby 18,300 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Duration of Stoppages <br> Of 270 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during one day ； 68 ，directly involving 5,800 workers，lasted two days 37 ，directly involving 4,300 workers，lasted three days ；41，directly involving 7,900 workers，lasted four to six days involving 9,200 workers，lasted over six days． |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Causes of Stoppages
Of the 280 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began
in March， 42 ，directly involving 6,200 workers，arose out of demands in March，
for advances in wages，and 86 ，directly involving 11,200 workers，
on other wage questions ； 5 ，directly involving 800 workers，on questions as to working hours ；33，directly involving 3，800 questions an to working hours ；33，directly involving 3，800
Werkers，on questions respecting the employment of particular
classes or persons ： 109 ，directly involving 7,200 workers，on other
questions respecting working arrangements s．and 3，directly
involving 200 workers，on questions of trade union principle，
Two stoppages，diretly involvin 100 workers，were in support of
workers involved in other disputes． DISPUTES IN THE FIRST THREE 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 The following Table gives an analysis by groups of
Kingoppages of work through industrial disputes in the
King the first three months of 1956 and 1955 ：－

| Industry Group | January to March， 1956 |  |  | January to March， 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { Sopar } \\ & \text { Stopages } \\ & \text { begining } \\ & \text { period } \end{aligned}$ | Number workers noroved non pad toppagee progress |  |
|  |  | 54，700 <br> $\dagger$ <br> $\dagger$ <br> 700 3,200 <br> 23,600 26,900 <br> ${ }_{21,900}^{26}$ <br> 900 1,400 <br> － <br> － <br> 2,200 16,000 <br> 1，100 <br> 5，500 <br> 2,400 6,000 <br> 1,100 400 |  | 418 - 3 3 18 13 22 20 20 4 2 1 2 2 9 | $\begin{array}{r} 76,400 \\ - \\ + \\ 100 \\ 2,900 \\ 1,500 \\ 6,400 \\ 19,600 \\ 1,000 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 700 \\ 600 \\ + \\ \hline 3,200 \\ 100 \\ 26,500 \\ 200 \\ 700 \end{array}$ |  |
| Total |  |  |  | 596 |  |  |

The number of days lost in the period January to March， 1956
through stoppages which began in that period was 609,000 ，the umber of workers involved in such stoppages being 167,000 ．I
didition， 77,000 days were lost by 1,000 workers through stoppage addition， 47,000 days were lost by 1,000 workers through stoppages

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING MARCH

| Industry，Occupations and Locality | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Approximate } \\ & \text { Number of Workers } \\ & \text { involved } \end{aligned}$ |  | Date when Stoppage |  | Cause or Object | Result |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Directly | ${ }_{\text {dirctilys }}^{\text {In }}$ | Began | Ended |  |  |
| Coat Mining：－－Clydach Vale <br>  | 1，380 |  | 27 | 6 Apr． | ${ }_{\text {To }}^{\substack{\text { pupport } \\ \text { piecework rates } \\ \text { a claim for increased }}}$ | Work resum |
| Colliery workers－Whitburn，Bath－ | 1，170 |  | 19 Mar ． | 23 Mar． | Preparatory workers＇dissatisfaction with wages | Work resumed pending negotiations． |
| Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ：－ <br> Joiners and other workers employed in shipbuilding－Birkenhead（one firm） | 460 | 450 | 11 Nov． | 29 Mar． | Employer＇s termination of an under－ <br> ant demarcation |  |
| Compositors，machine minders， readers and other workers Greater London（various firms） | 8，000 | $8,000 \%$ | 15 Feb ． | 26 Mar． |  | Work resumed． |
| ＊The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour．They exclude stoppages involving fewe than 10 workers，and those whiich laster less than one day，except any in which the agregegate number of working days lost exceeded 100 ．The figures for the mont under review are provisional and subject to revision ；those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information． Less than 50 workers or 500 working days． <br> $\ddagger$ 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． <br> § The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved，i．e．，thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred，but no themselves parties to the disputes． <br> TI The majority of these workers did not become affected until the first week in March． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## U．K．Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 13th MARCH， 1956 ALL ITEMS（ 17 th JANUARY， $1956=100$ ） At 13th March，1956，the retail prices index was 101 （pict 17th January， $1956=100$ ），compared with 100 at 14 th February． The rise
prices
bacon．
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 majios ority 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 thi kind it is based on the price moverenents of a large and representative
selection of goods and services．The index is a measurement selection of goods and services．The index is a measurement of
price changes only and doos not reflect changes in expenditur resulting from variations in the nature and quantities of goods
purchased from time to time．Accordingly the price compariso purchase compiling the index figures relate in general to a fixed list
uspd is
of items in given quantities．In order to ensure that，so far a
possible the index figures reflect real changes in price levels
 account is taken of changes in the prices quoted which are
able 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 rices at the based etete being ferpesented by 100 ．Some goods and services are relatively much more
important than others and the percentage changes in the price ervors of the various items since the base date are combined by the
eve
use of＂weights＂．The weights now in use have been computed use of＂weights＂．The weights now in use have been computed
from information provide by a large－scale houschold expenditure
enquiry made in 1953－54，adjusted to correspond with the level of enquiry made in 1953－54，adjuu
prices ruling in January，1956．

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 13th MARCH， 1956 （Prices at 17th January， 1956 ＝100）

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

|  | Group | 13TH MARCH， 1956 $(17$ th January， $1956=100)$ | Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Food | 102.9 |  |
| III． | Alcoholic drink | 100.0 100.0 | 80 |
| IV． | Housing | $100 \cdot 5$ | 55 |
|  | Fuel and light ${ }^{\text {Durable househoid goods }}$ |  |  |
| vii． | Clothing and footwear | $100 \cdot 4$ | 106 |
| viII． | Transport and vehicles | 100.3 |  |
|  | Miscellaneous goods | 101.1 | 59 <br> 58 |
| X ． | Services | $101 \cdot 4$ | 58 |
|  | All items | $101 \cdot 3$ | 1，000 |

The＂all items＂index figure at 13 th March was therefore $\overline{101 \cdot 3}$ ，

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH
Food
Food Between 14th February and 13th March there were increases in
the average prices of bread，eggs，potatoes and other vegetables， the average prices of bread，eggs，potatoes and other vegestables，
fruit，bacon and fish．These increases were offset to a slight extent
by ，reductiond ine by reducon and in the the avereage increases were offsee to a slight extent
increase in the prices of bread beef．The
inced towe the raising of the maximum increase in the prices of bread followed the raising of the maximum
permited
the
 figure，expressed to the nearest whole numb
March compared with 100 at $14 t h$ February．

Services
During the period under review there were increases in the
average charges for laundering，hairdressing and shoe repairing avd in the average hourly rate paid for domestic help．There was
and
also a rise also a rise in the average level of charges for dry cleaning resulting from the re－introduction of normal prices after a period of two
months during which some reduced prices were charge．For the
services group，taken as a whole，the average level of prices tose services group，taken as a whole，the average level of prices rose
by between 1 and 1 in per cent．，and the group index figre，expressed
to the nearest whole number was 101 at 13 th March compred to the nearest whole numbe
with 100 at 14 th February．

Other Groups
In the eight remaining，groups there was little change in the
general level of prices during the month under review．The index general level of prices during the month under review．The index
figure for the housing group and for the miscellaneous goods group， figure for the housing group and for the miscellaneous goods group，
expressed to the nearest whole number，was 101 and that for each
of the other six groups was 100 ．

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 17 th June n use and was published as an index figure with prices at 17 th June，
1947，taken as 100 ．The Index of Retail Prices now in use is
 can be linked together in in order to permit of ars ontinuous series of
figures showing the average chane in the elevel of prices compared
with that at 17 th June，1947．Thus，at 13 th March 1956，the

 to produce an＂،＂ll items＂figure for 13 th March，1956，comparable
with all the indices published for dates up to and including January， 1956，i．e．，on the ba bas
tion is as follows ：

All items index at 17 th January， 1956 （ 17 th
June， $1047=100$
All items index at 13 h March， 1956 （ 17 tih
$\left.\begin{array}{lll}\text { Al items index at } \\ \text { January，} 1956 \text { th March，} \\ \text {＝100 }\end{array}\right) 1956(17 \mathrm{~h} \quad 153 \cdot 4$
All items index at 13 tht March， 1956 （ 17 th h
June， $1947=100$ ）
${ }_{153 \cdot 4 \times}^{101 \cdot 3}-\frac{101 \cdot 3}{}$
$=155.4$ taken as 155
The corresponding figure for 14th February was $153 \cdot 4$ ，taken The recent introduction of the Index of Retail Prices in replace－ ment of the former Interim Index of Retail Pices was in conformity
with recommendations made by the Cost of Living Advisory Committee in a report enatiled＂Report on Proposas／s for a New
Index of Retail Prices＂．An article summarising this report appeared on pages 90 and 91 of the March，1956，issue of this
GAZFTTE H．M．Stationery Office，price 1s．6d．net（1s．7td．including postage）．

## Retail Prices Overseas


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| ， | cins | ${ }_{\substack { 108 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{108{ 1 0 8 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 0 8 } } \\{108}\end{subarray}}$ | xi | $\pm$ |
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＊The items of expenditure on which the＂all items＂figures are based are




## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

## Contents of this Section



ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.
Contents of this Section

```
\begin{tabular}{l} 
Arbitration Awards: \\
Industrial Disputes \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
Industrial Disputes and National A
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal
Civil Service Arbitration
Industril Court
Single A Arbitrators, etci.
```

| Page |
| :---: |
| 159 |
| 159 |
| 159 |
| 159 | $\qquad$

Wages Councris Acts
Agricultural Wages (S

 | . |
| :---: |
| $\ddot{ }$ |



Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, and Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration (Northern Ireland) Orders, 1940 to 1945
Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards
During March the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued ten
awards, Nos. 810 to 819. . One of the awards is summarised below; awards, Nos. 810 to 819 .* One of the award
the otherr related to individual employers.
Award No. 818 (27th March).-Parties: Employers represented
by the Empoyers Side of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry, and members of the trade unions represented by
the Operatives Side of the Council in their mployment. Claim:
For For an increase of 6 d . an hour in the current rates of wages of
craftsmen and labourers. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the crartsmen and labourers. A Award: . The Tribunal awarded that the
current standard rates of wages of building craftsmen and the
corresponding rates of wages for building laburers should be corresponding rates of wages for building labourers should be
incrased by 2 tod an hour. The Tribuna referred back to the
parties for their decision the date from which the increase should parties fo
operate.

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

## Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

 During March no awards were issued by the Civil ServiceArbitration Tribunal.

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

## Industrial Court Awards

During March the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos.
2599 to 2601 , which are summarised below. Award No. 2599 (8th March)--Parties: Scottish Transport and
General Workers' Union and Glasgow Wholesale Meat Salesmen's Society. Claim. That the minimum weekly wage of workers empoyed as meat market porters by members of the Glasgow
Wholesale Meat Salesmen's Society shall be $£ 9$ s. s. wwek. Awrd:
The Court awarded that the minimum weekly wage of workers The Court awarded that the minimum weekly wage of workers
employed as mat market porters by members of the Glaskow
Wholesale Meat Salesmen's Society shall be $£ 8$ a week. Effect to employed as meat market porters by members of the Glasgow
Wholesale Meat Salesmen's Society shall be \&8 a wek. Effect to
be given to the award as from the beginning of the first full pay be given to the award as from the
period following 1st February, 1956 .
Award No. 2600 ( 15 th March).-Parties: Staff Side and Manage-
ment Side of the Administritivand Clerical Itafs Council of the ment Side of the Administrative and Clerical Staffis Council of the
Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim.
For increase in salary scales of Assistant Home Wardens employed Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim $:$.
For increase in sary ceales of Assistant Home Wardens employed
in the National Health Service. Award : The Court awarded :(a) that the salary scales or Assistant Home Wardens employed in
the NNational Health Service shall be. over 25 residents at atype
post $£ 415$ by $£ 15(5)$ to $£ 490$ by $£ 10$ to $£ 500$, over 250 residents (b)
 scales as from 1st Novememer 1.1955; (c) that tan officer in posove
1st November, 1955 , shall enter the salary scale appropriate to the 1st November, 1955, shall enter the salary scale appropriate to the
post she occupied at that date at her existing salary or, if more
favourable, the thoint she would have reached had she enterd
the new scale at the minimum at the date of her appointment to favourable, at the point she would have reached had she entered
the new scale at the minimum at the date of her appointment to
that post, provided that not more than three years of service shall that post, provided that not more than three years of service shall
be counted for this purpose and provided that, if during the three
years immediately preceding 1st November, 1955 , she transferred years immediately preceding 1st November, 1955, she transferred
without break of service from one post to another in the samee
salary group (the salary frous of both posts being those apliying
at 1st November 1955), she shall be deemed to have been in the salary group (the salary, groups of both posts being those applying
at 1st November, 1955), she shall be deemed to have been in the
same post for the purposes of this sub--paragraph; ; (d) that an same post for the purposes of this sub-paragraph; (d) that an
officer who has taken up a new post since 1 st November, 1955 ,
shall enter the salary scale for her new post at the minimum. If oficer who has taken up a new post since 1 st November,
shall enter the salary sale for her new post at the minimum. If
she has already been appointed to the post at a salary higher than






 Proprietors should be increased by $£ 2$ and (b) that the Royal,
Tottenham, and the Palais-de-Danse. Ifford, should be transferred
from Category (c) in the Agreement to Cotegory (b) from Category (c) in the Agreement on Category (b). Award: The
Court awarded (a) against the clait that dance-hals known as the
Royal, Tottenham, and the Palais-de-Danse, Ilford, should be be Rranserred from Category (c) in the Ae-Danse, Ilford, should be to Category (b)
and (b) that the minimum weekly salaries paid to musicians employed in dance-halls controlled by by the Proprietors referred to
in the Terms of Reference shall
from incrased by $\ddagger 1$ 10s. with effet
from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date in the Terms of Reference shall be increased by $£ 1110$. with effect
from the beeginning of the first full pay period following the date
of the award.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration During March there were no appointments of Single Arbitra-
tors or ad hoc Boards of Arbitration under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. tion Act, 1896 , to preside at meetings dealing with the following
differences (1) In accordance with the Constitution of the National Joint
Industrial Council for the Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Industry a special meeting was called to consider an application
made by the trade unions represented on the Council for an
increase of 4 d an hour in the basic rate of wages. The Council
and increase of 4 d . an hour in the basic rate of wages. The Counci-
failed to reach agreement and the independent Chaiman accor-
dingly exercised his authority to give a ruling decision and awarded failed to reach agreement and the independent Chairman accor-
dingly yxercicsed his authority to ovive a ruling decision and awarded
that the present minimum basic adutu rates should be inceased
the that the present minimum basic adult rates should be increased
by 2d. an our, with the customary proportionate advance to
women and juveniles, to operate from the first full pay week women and juveniles, to operate from the first full pay week
following 12th March, 1956. (2) Under the Constitution of the National Joint Industrial
Council for the Quarrying Industry a Court of Arbitration met to consider an application by the Workers' Side of the Roadstone
SSctional Join Industrial Council for an increase in wages of did.
an hour for adult workers an hour for adult workers. The Court failed to reach agreemen
and the Chairman, in exercise of his authority to act as umpire,
awarded an increase of 2d. an hour to adult workers in the Roadston awarcring Industry, with proportionate increases to youthstone to operate from the first full pay week following 19th March, 1956. (3) An independent Chairman was appointed to preside over a
special Conerence of the Leather Producers A Assciaition for
隹 England, Scotland and Wales and trade unions representing the
Workers alterations in their National Holiday Scheme. The Conference
reached agreement.

## Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

## Notices of Proposals

During March notices of intention to submit wages regulation
proposasis to the Minister of Labour and National Service were issued by the following
Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain).- Proposal H. (67)
 Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen
Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain).Proposal H.L. (47), dated 20th March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates
for male and female workers and piecework basis time rates for females.
D. Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain).-Proposal general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates
for male and ferale works. Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland).- Proposal
R.B.S. (40), dated 20th March, for fixing revised general minimum

160
time rates, piece rates and piecework basis time rates for male
and female workers. Further information concerning any of the above proposals may
be obtained from the Secretary of the Council in question, at
Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

Wages Regulation Orders
During March 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 Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery. Trade Wages Council
Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 309 Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 309
(B.F.C.S.(4), datect Sth March and effective from 28th March.
This Order This O.der prescribes revised statutory min
male and female workers. See page 154 .
male and female workers.-See page 154.
The Mill Distributive Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regu-
lation Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 110 (M.D.S.(67)), dated 5 th March and effective from 10th March. Mhis. Order prescribes
evised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.revised general
See page 153.
She Aerated Waters Wages Council (SCotland) Wages Regulation
Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 319 (Al.S. (44)), dated 6th March and Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 319 (A.S.(44)), dated 6th March and
effective from 23rd March. This Order presribes revised general
minimum time rates for male and female workers.. See page 151. minimum time rates for male and female workers.- See page 111.
The Retail Bookseling and Stationery Trades Wages Council
Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 : S.I. 1956 No. 320 (R.B.C.(18)), dated 6th March and effective from 28th March. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration
for male and female workers and amends the provisisons relating
to holidays and payment of holiday remuneration. See page 1 145.
The Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade Wages Council The Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade Wages Council
(Eng land and Wales Wages Regulation (Amendment Order, 1156:
S.I. 1956 No. 325 (B.F.C.(4), dated 7 th March and effective from
 The Retail Food Trades Wagases Council (Scotland) Wages Regu-
lation Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 326 (R.F.C.S. (19)), dated th
thes lation Order, 1956: S.I.I 1956 No. 326 (R.F.C.S. (19)), dated 7. th
March and efctive from 31 st March. This Order prescribes
revised statuory minimum remuneration for male and female revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female
workers and amends the provisions relating to holidays and payment
of holiday remuneration.-See page 153. The Baking Wages Council (England dand Wales) Wages Regulation
(Amendment) Order, 1956: SI. 1956 No. 344 (Bk (54)), dated (Amendment) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 344 (Bk ( 54 )), dated
8th March and effective from 28th March.
rhis Order prescribes
revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.. revised general
See page 150 .
See page 150 . Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great
The General War
Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956
 No. 345 (D.B.(.S0), dated 8 th March and efrective ermu trime
M March. Tris Order prescribe revised general minimum time
rates for male and female workers and piecework basis time rates
for female workers.for female workers.-See page 1lied. Trades. Wages Council (Great
The Retail Furrishing.and Alled
Britain) Wages Regulation Order , 1956 : S.I. 1956 No. 31 (R.F.A. (24)), dated 16 th March and effective from 9th April. This Order
prescribes revised statuory minimum remuneration for male and
female workers and re-defines the areas which govern the rates. prescribes revises ant re-defines the areas which govern the rates.
freale workers and ruber Manuacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages
Regulation Order, 1956 : S.I. 1956 No. 439 (R.U.(44)), dated 23rd Regulan and effective from 16th April. This Order prescribes
March
revised general minimum time rates, piecework rates and systems revised general minimum time rates, pieceework rates and systems
of payment by results for male and female workers and amends
the provisions relating to holidays and payment of holiday of payment by
the provisions
remuneration.
remuneration.
The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages
Regulation Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 440 (M.D. (84)), dated Regulution Order, 1956 : S.I. 1956 No. 440 (M.D. (84)), dated
23rd March and effective fom 15th Apri. This Order prescribes
revised general minimum time rates for roundswomen. Tevised general minimu Road Hauge Wages Council Wages Regulation (Amend-
ment) Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 461 (R.H.(50), dated 27th
 revised statutory minimum rem
to whom the Council operates.
The Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation
(Amendment Order 1956 : S.I. 1956 No 474 (P..(62)), , ated 2th
March and effective from 16th April


Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

During March notices of intention to submit wages regulation
proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance were
fisued proposals to the Ministry of La bour and
issued by the following Wages Councils :
Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).- Proposal N.I.Bk (N.20),
remuneration for male and female workers employed in the Count remuneration for male and
of the City of Belfast and
15 statue miles therefrom. 15 statute miles therefrom.

Minstry of Labour Gazette. April, 1956
 remmenation ior male and
of the city of Londoniery
Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland). -Proposal N.I.Bk.
(N.209), dated 2nd March, for fxing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in areas other
than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of
Londondery General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern
Ireland).-Proposal N.I.W.R. (N.54), dated 2nd March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the
trade.
Further information concerning any of the above proposals may Further information concerning any of the above proposals may
be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at
Tyrone House Ormeau Avenue, Belfast

## Wages Regulation Orders

During March the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance
made the following Waases Regulation Orders* giving effect to the
proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned proposals made by the wages Councils concol (Nere The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Irelard)
Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (NI.B.S. (N.F5),
dated 9 th March and effective on and from 21st March. This Order dated 9 th March and effective on and from 21 st March. This Order
prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and prescribes revised statutory minimum remun
female workers in the trade.- See page 150.
The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages
Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (N.1.B.B. (N.75), dated 9th March and effective on and from 21st March. This Order prescribes
revised statotry minimum remuneration for male and female
workers in the trade workers in the trade.
The Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages
Regulation (Amendment Order 1956 (N.IR.H. (N.14), dated Regulation (Amendment Order, 1056 (N.I.R.H. (N.14), dated
12th March a and effective on and from 2tth March. This Order
prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers prescribes revised statutory $m$
in the trade.-
See page 152 .
The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland)
Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order, 1956 (N.I.H.M. (N.23)), dated 16 th March and effective on and from 28 March. This Order
prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for workers prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for workers
other than female workers in the retail branch of the trade. See
page 150 . page 150.
The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland)
Wates Regulation (No 2) Order, 1956 (N.I.H.... N.24)) dated
16th March and effective on and from 28th March. This Order 16 th March and effiective on and from 28th March. This Order
prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for female
workers in the retail branch of the trade. See pase prescribes revised statatuory minimum remuneration for female
workes in the retail branch of the trade.- See page 150 . The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation
(Amentment (No. 1) Order, 1956 (N.1.Rk. (N.20). dated 1 thth
(Nmend revised statutory minimum remuneration for transport workers in the baking trade. - See page 15

Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949
Orders relating to Wages, etc., in Scotland Orders (Order No. 19 of Districts Nos. 1 to 9 and District
No. 11, and Order No. 20 of District No. 10) were made on 18th February, 1956, by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board under
the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act 1949. The Orders, which became effective on 5th March, 1956 , vary the statutory minimum
and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers of all and overtime rates of wages for male and emale workers of all
classes employed in agriculture in scotland, the additions to the classes employes which are payable to certain workers for the
minimum rates
provision of meals to other workers as a condition of employment, provision of meals to other workers as a condition of employment
the weekly working hours of horsemen, horsewomen, tractormen
and tractorwomen, and, in District No. 6 , the period of year and tractorwomen, and, in District No. 6 , the period of year
in which a 48 -hour week is worke. They also revise the values
assighed in which a 48 -hour week is worked. They also revise the values
assigined to certain of the beneefts or advantages which may be
reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash. (See reckoned as anayment of
pages 129 and 145.)

Catering Wages Act, 1943 Notices of Proposals
During March notice of intention to submit wages regulation
proposals to the Minister of Labour and National Service was proposals to the Minister of Labour
issued by the following Wages, Board :-
Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Board.-Proposal
L.N.R. (37), dated 13th March, for fixing revised weekly minimum L.N.R. 37 , dated 1 13th March, for fixing revised weekly minimum
remuneration for male and female workers and for amending the remuneration for male and female workers and for amen
provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration. * See footnote *in second column on page 163.

Vistry of Labour Gazette. April, 1956
161

## Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts



Decision of the Tribunal of Commissioners
"Our decision is that the claimant cannot be treated as unem-
ployed on any day in the period from 1st August, 1954, to 30th
April, 1957, both days included.
"By an agreement in writing dated 25 th June, 1952, a limited
company a greed to employ the claimant as chief chemist and works monang agreed to employ the claimant period of chief chemist years from 1s May, works 1 Ins. The
marregent provided that the claimant should receive a salary at the
art agreement provider that the claimant should receive a salary at the
rate of fi, ooo per annum, that the company should let a dwelling
house to him free of rent house to him free of rent, rates and income tax, and that this
tenancy hould terminate simultaneously with the termination of
the claimant's employment. the claimant's employment.
"On 15th July, 1954, the company purported to determine the
agreement and the claimant's employment. On 1st August, 1954 , agreement and the claimant's employment. On 1st August, 1954,
the company paid the claimants salary up to and includin 31st
July, 1954. The claimant made a claim for wnemployment benefit July, 1954. The claimant made a claim for unemployment benefit
in respect of st August, 1054 which was referte by the local
insurance officice to the local tribunal. On 4th in respect of 1st August, 1954, which was referred by the local
insurance office to the local tribunal. On tht August, 1954, the
company paid the claimant the sum of $£ 4,400$. "On 6th August, 1954, an agreement in writing was made
betwen the company and the claimant. In this agreement tit was
recited inter alia, that on 15th July, 1954, the company had deterbetween the company and the claimant. In this agreement it was
recited, interalia, that on 15th July,
mined the company had determined the claimant's employment in breach of the above-mentioned
agreement of 2 tht June, 1952. By clause 1 it was provided that, in
consideration of the payment of the above-mentioned sum of consideration of the payment of the above-mentioned sum, of
f44.40 and of the further sum to be eaid in accordanee with claus 5
of the agreement the elaimant released the company from all actions ta4 40 and of the further sum to be paid in accordance with clause
of the agreement, the claimant released the company from all actions,
claims and demands of any kind whatsoever arising out of or in claims and demands of any kind whatsoover arisisg out of or in in
connection with the deternmination of the agreement of 25 th June,
1952, and of his office and employment thereunder. By clause 2 it 1952, and of his office and employment thereunder. By clause 2 it
was provided that the company let to the claimant a dwelling
house from 15th July, 1954, until 13th April, 1957, or until the claimant should vacate the house, whichever date was earlier.
By clause 5 of the agrement it was provided that if the claimant
should sive vache and should have complies with certain other conditions the company
should pay him a further sum of $£ 450$ subject to a specified deduction. "The claimant made a claim for unemployment benefit on 1 st
August, 1954, on receipt of which the local insurance officer referred to the local tribunal the question - whether unemployment teenefit
is payable in respect of 1st Ausust, 1954, to 30th April, 1957 and in is payable in respect of 1 st August, 1954, to 30 th Apris, 1955 , and in
particullar whether such days may be treated as days of unemployment and whether the claimant, notwithstanding that his employment had terminated, continued to receive wages or received, by way of
compenation for the loss of the remunaration which he would have
received for those days if the employment had not been terminated, received for those days if the employment had not been terminated,
payment of an amount which exceeds the amount arrived at by
py payment of an amount which exceeds the amount arrived at by
deducting the standard daily rate of unemployment benefit from,
two-thirds of the remuneration lost in respect of each of those days.' "At the hearing before the local tribunal on 15 th October, 1954 ,
the claimant stated that he had lost a pension of about $£ 15$ a week
at the age of 65 and that he had nothing to add to what was in the




 was asreed be bitcer now insuranceocerned. At the hearing before us it
for the claimant thane that we should not tesit the and by counsel
tribe to the local for tue claimant that we should not remit the case to the local
tribunal to correct the form of their decision but should deal with
the appeal as though the local tribumal had allowed the clai the anpeal as though the local tribunal had allowed the claim and
the innuranee officer now concerned had appealed from a decision the insurance
in that form.
"The question for decision in this appeal is whether the claim for
unemployment benefit must be disallowed on the ground that the payments made to the claimant under the agreement of 6th August,
1954, constitute compensation for the loss of the remuneration which he would have received if his employment had not been
terminated.' If this question is to be answered in the affirmative the claimant is is isentited to unemployment benefit for any day from
1st August, 1954, to 30th April, 1957, both dates included, by
 (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations,
1954 [S.IITM55 No. 117$]$. We refer to regulation (1) (d) hereafter
as 'the paragraph;
"The insurance officer's submission is that the sum of $£ 4,400$ constitutes compensation for the losss of remuneration within the
meaning of the paragraph. It is conceded that the sum of $£ 4,400$ meaning of the paragraph. It is conceded that the sum of $£ 4,400$
represents a adiily payment which exceeds the amount specifed in
the paragraph. represents a daily payment whic exceeds the amount specined in
the parararah. The question is therefore whether the sum should
be rearded as compensation for the olos of remuneration which
would have been received in respect of the period from 1st August, be regarded as compensation for the loss of remuneration which
would have been received in respet of the period from 1st August,
1954, to 30th April, 1955 , both dates included. "Counsel for the claimant submitted that the sum was not
compensation within the meaning of the paragraph but damages for compensation whimman's contract of service. He pointed out that
breach of the claimater the agrecment itself specififed that the payment of $£ 4,400$ and the
further sums provided in the agreement should be paid and accepted
in full settlement of the claim to damages arising out of the further sums provided in the agreem don samage arising out of the
in full setlement of the claim to damage
determination of the claimant's previous agreement and his office and employment.
"It appears to us however that this fact does not in itself show which the claimant would have received within the meaning of the the
paragraph. paragrapi. Damages are in fact awarded as compensation for the
loss which the injured party has suffered by a breach of contract and One of the most familiar items of damages for breach of a contract
of employment is compensation for the loss of the salary or other emoluments which the injured party would have received from the
date of the wrongul been so terminated. $£ 44000$ is the sum which the claimant would
have received by way of further alarry under the agreement if the employment had not ot been determined before the stipulated date,
namely 30 th April, 1957. Prima facie therefore it seems plain that the paragraph applies to this payment. Counsel for the claimant
sought to evade this conclusion by pointing to the fact that the agreement also provided that the claimant should have possession
of a house and should be paid a further sum of $£ 450$ in the event of of a house and should be paid a further sum of £450 in the event of
his siving up possesion befor e st May, 195 and he also relied on
the fact that the claimant was repaid the contributions that he had the e act that the clasimant was repaid the contributions that he had had
made to a pension fund and also received the contributions that the emple toyers pension pan fund to that also ferceived the contributions that the
that the contribution on him. Counsel said
sere repaid by an insurance compan aid that the contributions were repaid by an insurance company but
gave no further information regarding this transaction; presumably gave no ururther information regarding this transaction, presumably
however the insurance company were responsible for providing the
funds for giving effect to the pension scheme. Counsel further funds for giving effect to the pension scheme. Counsel further pointed out that the agreement of thh August, 1954, did not
specifically allocate the sum of \&4,40 o ony particular head of
damage or compensation and contended that it was not justifiable to damage or compensation and contended than wwas not justifiable to salary the claimant would have received for the perior dimmediately succeeding the termination of the agreement. He contended that
this payment must be regarded as part of a general settlement of the
claimant's claim for damages for breach of his contract of employthis payment must be regarded as part of a general settement of the
claimant's claim for damages for breach of his ontract of employ-
ment and loss of pension rights and not as specifically attributed to ment and loss of pension rights and not as specifically attribu
his loss of salary for the unexpired period of his agreement.
"We cannot accept this submission. No evidence was given as entered into and in any case the parties intentions must be inferred from the language of the agreement and the surrounding circumstances. Since the agreement provides for payment of a sum
exacly equivalent to the full amount which the claimant would have received as salary if his employment had lasted for the full stipu-
lated term the in lated term the inference that it was paid as compensation or the
loss of salary could only be rejected if there were strong evidence to
the contrary. We can find no such evidence
"The claimant told the local tribunal that he would have been
entitled to a pension of $£ 15$ a week at the age of 65 which he would not have reached until after the expiry of his contract of employment with the company. Since the hearing of this appeal we have
been informed that at the age of 6 (which he would have reached
 65. In our opinion however these acts to no paid and accepted in
that any part of the sum of $£ 4,40$ was on be paid
respect of the loss of pension rights. There is no mention of the
subject of a separate arrangement. On the other hand the agree--
ment itself deals first with the most obvious head of damages for breach of a contract of employment, namely, loss of syary and and
provides for payment of the exact a mount of the salary which the
claimant would have received for the unexpired portion of his ontractual term of service. The agreement also deals with right which the claimant would have enjoyed under that contract,
namely, the occupation of a house, and gives the claimant the right to occupy the house for practically the full term of his contract.
In our opinion the proper inference from these provisions is that the In our opinion the proper inderence from these provisions is that the
loss of the occupation of the house was intended to be dealt with by
the express provisions of the contract and the loss of pension rights the express provisions of the contract and the loss of pension rights
by the separate arrangement for the refund of contributions and by the separate arrangement for the refunt oi contributions and
that the reason why it was not expresly stated in the arement that
the $£ 4,400$ was paid in respect of the loss of salary is that such a the $£ 4400$ was paid in respect of the loss of salary is that such a
statent seemed too obvious to need mention sine the sum in
question was in fact the amount of salary the claimant would have question was
received.
" We
"We may add that in our opinion, even if it could be shown that in agreecing to pay the full amount of the salary the employers were
influenced by the e act that the claimant was losig his pension rights,
it seems to us it seems to us clear that the payment of $£ 4,400$ was agreed upon as
Compenstation for the claimants loss of his contractual salary from
Ist Augut compensation tor the claiman thass our view this sum was compen-
1st August, 1954.
sation woill sation within the meaning o,
insurance officer's appeal."
Decision No. R(U) 30/55 (20th October)



Decision of the Commissioner
" My decision is that the claimant lost his employment on 20th
September, 1954, as a result of a stoppage of work due to a trade September, 1954, as a result of a stoppage of work due to a trade
dispute at his place of employment and he is disqualified for dispute at his place or employment and he is aisquained for
reciving unemployment benefit under section 13 of the National
Insurance Act, 1946, from 27th September, 1954, to 27 th November, Insurance Act, 1946, from 27 th September, 1954 , to 27 th November,
1954, inclusive, when the stoppage of work came to an end. "The claimant was employed as a boilermaker until 20th September, 1954 , when he voluntarily left his mployment, no reason
being given by him for oso doing The facts how that there was
a trade dispute in the industry in which the claimant was employed a trade dispute in the industry in which thects clainant that tas enployed and that by 24 the September, 1954 , the firm employing the cliaimant
became involved in it so that from and inding that day there
was no work for the claimant to do by reason of the stoppage of was no work for the claimant to do by reason of the stoppage of
work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment. work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment.
" The claimant made a claim to unemployment benefit on 27th
September, 1954, which the insurance officer disallowed. The September, officer disisualifede the claimant for receiving unemploy-
insurancen
ment benefit on the ground that the claimant had lost his employment ment beneniton the ground th w the claiman was due to to a trade dispute
by raeson of astoppage of work which was
at his place of employment. The claimant appealed from that
decision. He stated in his.
drounds of appeal that he had left at his place of employment. The claimant appealed from that
decision He stated in his.
work of hionds of a ppeal that he had left
tert accord on 20th September, 1954, and that he lodged his claim for unemployment benefit, on 27 trin September,
1954. He was aware, he said, that he had disquailifed himself
for six weeks as from 27th September 1954. He lodged the claim
 "The claimant did not attend the hearing of his appeal before the local tribunal but was represented thereat by a member of his
trade union. A member of the firm which had employed the
claimant and the local insurance officer also attended. No claimant and the local insurance officer also attended. No
explanation could be offered for the cllimants
haction in leaving explanation could be offered for the claimant's action in leaving
his emploment on 20th September, 1954. The employers
representative said that the employers had no idea why he left and representative said that the employers had no idea why he left and
that, had he not done so, he culd have been employed o the
next day, that is to say on 2st september 1954. On 24th Septem-
bere 1054 however,
 paid off, the employers' representative said. It was a fair assump-
tion, he said, that on 20 Sth September, 1954, the claimant knew
that the electicians at Res (the firm which employed the claimant)
were considerian withdrawing their labour. At that stage no one were considering withdrawing their rabour. At that stage no one
else had threatened to withraw his abour and the representative
did not think that anyone at that stage could have anticipated else had threatened to witharaw his labour anuld have anticipated
did not think that anyone at that stage could
that there was going to be a general unofficial strike in the docks. "That there was going to be a general unomcial stence available they
"The local tribunal found that on the evidence
were not prepared to hold that the claimant lost his employment were not prepared to hold that the claimant lost his employment
by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute
at his place of employment. The tribunal said that they had considered the case to which the local insurance officer had referred
them (Case No. $1767 / 26$ which was a decision of the Umpire them (Case No. 1767/26 which was a decision of the Umpire
under the UUnemploment Insurane Acts (now repealed) but that
in their view the facts of the present case were distinguishable. in their view the facts of the present case were distinguishable
They did not think on the evidence, that any reasonable person
could have foresen at midday on 20th September, 1954, that They did not think, on the evidence, that any reasonabe person
could have foreseen at midday on 20th September, 1954, that
there was going to be a stoppage of work the onseuquee which there was going to be a stoppage of work the consequence of which
the claimant ould avoid by leaving his employment. Accordingly,
the tribunal allowed the claimant's appeal. "The insurance officer has appealed to the Commissioner and
sumbits that the claimant lost his employment by reason of a
stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at his place of employment. "It is sufficient here to say that, as the claimant has offered no
explanation to show his reason for voluntarily leaving his employ-

Ment on 20th September, 1954, it is only of Labecessary to Gazette. April, 1956 ment on 20 th September, 1954 , it it in only necessary to disccuss the
question of his liability to tisqualificatiocson tor unemploment
benefit by reason of the provisions of subsection (1) of section 13 benefit by reason of the provisions of
of the National Insurance Act, 1946.
"I I am unable to agree with the conclusion of the local tribunal,
but if their conclusion was sound it it not understoo why the
tribunal did not timpose a priod t disqulifiction for tribunal did not impose a period or disqualification for unemploy-
ment benefit, on the ground that the claimant had not shown just ment benefit, on the ground that the claimant had
cause for leaving his employment when he did.
"The evidence shows that there was a stoppage of work due to a
trade dispute at the claimant's place of employment and that
members of the claimant's grade or class lost thei emplo members of the claimant's grade or class lost their employment
thereby on 24th September, 1954. The claimant anticieated what,
it must be it must be assumed, would have happened to him on 24 th Septem.
ber, 1944 , by voluntarily leaving his employment for days earlier
and, therefore, in the absence of any evildence to the contrays ber, 1 , herefore, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, the
inference to be drawn is that he was participating in the trade inference to be drawn is that he was participating in the trade
dispute and that he lost his employment breaso of a stoppage
of work due to a trade dispute at his place of employment. "With all respect to the local tribunal I can see no material
distinction between this case and Case No. $1767 / 26$ to which the local insurance officer referred. (That case is reported in Vol. V
of U.IT40 at page 154. It is suffien here to quote what the
Umpire said in that case, namely ' It seems to me that he left a Umpire said in that case, namely ' It seems to me that he left a
week before the stoppage of work in the coal trade began in order to
avoid the consequences of losing employment by reaso avoid the consequences of losing employment by reason of that
stoppage of work. When he left, notices had been given the dispute was in progress and in accordance witt previous decisions
oo such cases I must hold that althought he actavill yeft befor his
fellows, his loss of employment was by reason of the stoppage fellows, his loss of employment was by reason of the stoppage
of work .
"I respectfully agree with the above conclusion. When the "I respectully agree with the above conclusion. When the
claimant left his employment on 20th September, 1954, he well
knew that a stopage of work due to a trade disute at places
other than his place of employment was in progress and, as it knew that a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute an places
other than his space of employment was in progress and, st it
appears, he was not prepared to run the risk of being implicated in appears, he was not prepared to run the risk or being impicated in
a stoppage of work which might occurat his phace of employment
and result in his being disqualifed for benefit for so long as the
stoppage of work continued. f work continued.
"The onus is upon the claimant to prove the matters set out in
paragraphs (a) and $(b)$ of subsection (1) of section 13 of the Act
if he is to escape disqualification for benefit and he has if he is to escape disqualification for benenit and he has not discharged
that onus. He therefo incurs disualification for benefit for so that onus. He therefore incurs disqualification for benefit for so
long as the stoppage of work at his place of employment continued.
The appeal of the insurance officer is illowed.

Decision No. R(U) $31 / 55$ (3rd November)



Decision of the Tribunal of Commissioners
"Our decision is that unemployment benefit is not payable to
the claimant in respect of the period from 22nd August, 1954, the claimant in respet
to 21st February, 195.
"The claimant was employed by a limited company as chier on the terms of an agreement dated 1st June, , 1953. The agreemen
provided that the claimant should be paid a salary at the rate o £900 per annum paid monthhy and that the engagement should $b$
determinable at any time by eether party giving to the other a determinable at any time by either party g
least six months' previous notice in writing
"The claimant's employment was determined on 21 st August
1954, and on 28th August, 1954, the employers paid the claiman a sum equivalent to six months salary. He lost pension rights
as arsult of the determination of his contract and his contributions
to the pension fund were repaid.
"The claimant claimed unemployment benefit from 22 no
Agust, 1954. The employers stated in reply to an inquiry from the local insurance office that this sum was paid as compensation
for the loss of employment. The local insurance officer disallowed for the loss of employment. The local insurance officer disalawed
the claim for unemployment benefit on the ground that the payment
of six months' salary constituted compensation for the loss of of six morths' salary constituted compensation for the loss of
remuneration which the claimant would have received it the
employment had not been terminated and consequently fell within employment had not been terminated and consecuantly fell within
regulation $6(1)(d)$ of the National Insurance (Unemployment and
t. Ind
 Amendment Regulations, 1954,
referred to as "the paragraph " "At the hearing of his appeal to the local tribunal the claimant
said that originaly the employers wrote a letter purporting to to
terminate his employment on 3lst Jonuary 195 , and told him
to cease work forthwith. They later la tesked him to return that to cease work forthwith. They later asked him to return that
letter and thereafter sent him a letter awarding him six months
salary which they described as " compensation for loss of office " The tribunal recorded that the representative of the employe "The tribunal recorded that the representative of the employers coninned whal pai
of smployment.

Winstry of Uabour Gazette. April, 1956
"The claimant added that he lost certain pension rights as the
result of losing his job and that he received repayment of his result of osinin
contributions.
"The claimant's appeal to the local tribunal was heard by them
on the same day an appeal by a colleague of the claimant's whose claim for unemployment benefit on the termination of his
employment by the company had been referred to them by the empal insurance officer. The tribunal allowed
lappeal but dismissed the appeal of the claimant.
"At the hearing of his appeal before es the claimant indicated
that he thought he had suffered injustice the thands of the local
tribunal on the ground that there was no distinction between his tribunal on the ground that there was no distinction between his
case and that of his fellow employee whose claim the tribunal
 But theugh we came to the conclusion that the local tribuanal
were in error in allowing the claim of the clamants coleauu,
it is right to say that there are distinctions between the facts of his colleague's case and that of the claimant and that we regarded
the former case ansiderabe difficulty so that it is not
surprising that the tribunal should have taken different views in the former case as one of considerable difficulty do that it is no
surrpising that the tribunal should have taken differnt vies in
the tho cases. The most important distinition is that the claimant's
tolleague was employed for a specified period and that there was colleague was employed for a specified period and that there was
noprovision as to notice in his contract of service wheras the
claimant was not employed for any specified period and his contrac claimant was not employed for any specified period and his contract
of employment expressly provided that the emploment could
te of employment expressiy provided that the employment courd
be determined by six months notice. The inference therefore
that the payment of six months' salary to the claimant was in that the payment of six month's salary to the claimant was in
lieu of otice and consequently represented the salary which the
claimant would have received had his employment not been claimant would have received had his employment not been
terminated is much plainer than the corresponding inference in
the case of the claimant's colleague. "There is
hat the payment which the claimant received did not constitute compensation within the meaning of the paragraph. The decision
of the local tribunal is therefore correct and the claimant's appeal

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS Since last month's issue of this GAZEITE was prepared, the under-
mentioned Statutory Instruments. relating to matters with which
the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either entioned Statutory Instruments, relating to matters with whic
he Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either
directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statut) directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory
Instruments. The list also includes certan revulations etc.,
published in the series of Statuctory Rules and Orders of Northern published in the serises of Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern
reland, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in
 brackets include postage. Where no price
nstrument costs 2 d . net ( 3 td. including postage).
The Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade Wages Council
(Scotland) Wages Resulation Order, 1956 (S.I. 1565 No. 309 ;




 Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (S.L. 1956 No. 326 ; price 9d.
(102d.).), , ated Tth March. The Baking Wages Council (England
and Wales) Wages Resulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956






 under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.-See page 160 .
The Probation Rules, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 350 ; price 3d. (4) (4d.).),
made on 8th March by the Scerctary of State for the Home Department under the Criminal Justice Act, 1948. These Reules, which
came into operation on 15th March, increase the salaries of wholecame into operation on
time probation officers.
The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland)
Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.R. \& O. of Northern Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.R. \& O. of Northern
Ireland 1956 No. 45; price 3d. (4td.), dated 9th March ; The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regula-
tion (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.R. \& O. 1956 No. 46 ; price 4d.

 (S.R. \& O. 1956 No. 47 ; price 3d. (4t.d.), dated 12th March.
These Orders were made by the Ministro Iabour and National
Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945.Insurance unde

The National Insurance (Reciprocal Agreement with New Zealand
rder (Northern Ireland) ) $1956(S . R$. 0 .
 Northern Ireland in Council under the National Insurance Act
Northern Ireland), 1946. This Order gives effect in Northern Ireland to the Agreement (set out in the Schedule to the Order) New Zealwend, the Governments of the Unifies the National Insurance Kingots (Northern eland), 1944 to 1955 , in their application to persons affected by hat Aggeement. Thes scope of the Order is similar to that made in
Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 11). The National Insurance (Unemployment. and Sickness Benefit)
Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), , 1956 (S.R. \& 0 . 19556 No. 32), made on 1st March by the National Insurance Joint
Authority under the National Insurance Act (Norther Ireland),
1946. These Regulations came into operation on list March and are similias in scopene to the corresponding Regulations made in
Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAzETre, page 92).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

## (Note- postage.)


 (iv) Volume 12, Trade $F$
each. Board of Trade.

Economic Survey.-EConomic Survey, 1956. Cmd. 9728.
Treasury. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 102d.).
mic Implications of $F$ Il - See page 128 .

National Income and Expenditure--National Income and Ex-
enditure, 1950 to 1955 , Prefiminary Estimates. Cmd. 9729 . Price penditure, 19
9 d ( $10 \frac{\mathrm{~d}}{\mathrm{~d}} . \mathrm{S}$.
National Insurance,-Accounts 1954-55. Accounts of the
National Insurance Fund the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund,
he Industrial Iniuries Fund and the National Insuruance (Existing Pensioners) Fund, for the year ended Nalitonal March, 1955 ; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
(In continaation of House of Commons Paper No. 107 of 1954-5.)
H.C. 230. Price 1s. (1s. 1 td.).
Police.- Police, Counties and Boroughs, England and Wales.
Report of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary for the year ended 30th September, 1955. H.C. 203. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4ld.).).
 (ii) Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.)
Committee of Enquiry. Cmd. 9734. Price 4d. ( $5 \frac{1}{2}$ d.).


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[^2]:    

[^3]:    
    
    

