

#### VOLUME LXIV, No. 4

**APRIL**, 1956 Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office PRICE 1s. 6d. NET Annual Subscription 19s. 6d. including postage

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## **Payment by Results**

N 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

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 establish-ments 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. 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

and the rolling mills at an iron and steel works). Employers were expressly asked to regard as payment-by-results systems only arrangements by which payment varied according to the output of individuals, groups or depart-ments. 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 enquiring in the payer for example, the anguiry 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, (4281)

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 Workers						
All Industries Covered											
1955 October	1 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						
The excession of the	All Man	ufacturing	Industries	2 1 1000	or lorad						
1955 October	38	28	45	40	40						
1953 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 hows there was only a small increase while for women 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.

A

in the manufacturing industries as a whole. In the productive industries (*i.e.*, manufacturing industries, mining and quarrying, building and contracting) the percentages at both dates were considerably higher than in the service industries. Further, the proportion of women employed on payment-by-results schemes in all industries combined was substantially higher than the proportion of men so employed.

Percentage of Wage-Earners Paid at Time Rates and under Systems of Payment by Results Employed in October, 1955, and in October, 1953, Calculated on the Basis of the Estimated Total Numbers Employed in each Industry

Industry Group	(21 and	len years over)	ar Bo	iths id oys	(18 and	years over)	Perfore L	irls	Wo	All Workers		
	P	ercent				Payment-by-Results veek in October, 1955				<b></b>		
	Time	P. by R.	Time	P. by R.	Time	P. by R.	Time	P. by R.	Time	P. by R.		
Treatment of non-				COLORING .	a and the second		Section 2	- I want all man	- Constanting			
metalliferous mining products	6	26	70	20	56			26	62	27		
other than coal Chemicals and	64	36	72	28	56	44	64	36	63	37		
allied trades Metal manu- facture	83 40	17 60	95 59	5 41_	77 51	23 49	78	22 54	82 42	18 58		
Engineering, ship-		00	39	41	51	49	46	54	42	20		
electrical goods Vehicles	49 58	51 42	59 74	41 26	41 50	59 50	39 42	61 58	48 59	52 41		
Metal goods not elsewhere speci-	30	42	/4	20	30	50	42	30	39	41		
fied	60	40	69	31	54	46	54	46	58	42		
ments, jewellery, etc.	74	26	75	25	58	42	56	11	68	32		
Textiles	63	26 37	75 78	25 22	39	42 61	56 47	44 53	50	50		
Leather, leather goods and fur	64	36	78	22 20	73	27	71	29	69 50	31 41		
Clothing Food, drink and	69 90	31 10	80 92	20 8	55	45	61	39	59	41		
tobacco Manufactures of			and all		75	25	75	25	84	25		
wood and cork Paper and print-	75	25	84	16	70	30	77	23	75			
Other manufac-	88	12	94	6	78	22	80	20	85	15		
turing industries	53	47	73			49	59	41	53	47		
All manufactur- ing industries	62	38	72	28	55	45	60	40	60	40		
Mining and						Constant .		E.S. S				
quarrying (ex- cluding coal)	75	25	91	9	56	44	*	*	75	25		
Building and contracting	83	17	91	9	95	5	*	*	84	16		
Gas, electricity and water	98	2	100	0	100	0	*	*	98	2		
fransport and communication	THE N	No a Ver	10.1			ajat	- Con Se					
(excluding rail- ways)	95	5	96	4	98	2	*	*	96	4		
National and local govern-												
ment service	98	2	96	4	100	0	100	0	99	1		
All the abovet	71	29 (	77	23	58	42	61	39 1	68	32		
	P6						ctober,		Vorker	s		
SE	Time	P. by R.	Time	P. by R.	Time	P. by R.	Time	P. by R.	Time	P. by R.		
reatment of non-			100 M			1000						
metalliferous mining products		- 22				Ser.	e here	- 250				
other than coal Chemicals and	63	37	73	27	56	44	63	37	62	38		
allied trades	83	17	94	6	73	27	80	20	81	19		
facture	41	59	62	38	54•	46	54	46	43	57		
building and electrical goods	48	52	58	42	41	59	39	61	48	52		
Vehicles	56	44	71	29	48	52	37	63	57	43		
elsewhere speci-	59	41	70	30	54	46	60	40	58	42		
recision instru-	55		10	50		10						
ments, jewellery, etc	70 64	30 36	73 80	27 20	59 39	41 61	63 49	37 51	66 51	34 49		
extiles eather, leather	63	37	81	19	70	30	74	26	67	33		
goods and fur Clothing	63 69	31	81	18	54	46	63	37	59	41		
tobacco	91	9	94	6	75	25	74	26	85	15		
Manufactures of wood and cork	78	22	87	13	71	29	79	21	78	22		
aper and print- ing	92	8	95	5	78	22	82	18	87	13		
turing industries	52	48	71	29	46	54	53	47	51	49		
Il manufactur-		20	72	27	54	16	62	38	60	40		
ing industries	62	38	73	27	54	46	02	30	00	40		
lining and quarrying (ex-				10	EA	40	*	*	72	28		
cluding coal) building and	72	28	90	10	51	49		*	States 1			
contracting las, electricity	84	16	92	8	92	8		*	85	15		
and water	98	2	100	0	100	0	1-22		98	2		
communication (excluding rail-			an a	A Porte			*	*	0.7			
ways) .	97	3	99		99	1	*	Contraction of the	97	3		

All the abovet.. 71 29 78 22 58 42 63 37 68 32

ways) .. .. National and local govern-ment service ..

\* The numbers returned were insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages. † Including the laundry and dry-cleaning services which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 123, 124 and 125.

1 97

99

3 100

0 100

0 99

1

Analysis by Size of Establishment : Manufacturing Industries Only Analysis by Size of Establishment : Manufacturing industries Only 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 wage-earners engaged on payment-by-results systems in each size group. The Table which follows shows the general results of the October, 1955, enquiry for manufacturing industries as a whole.

Size of establishment (Number of wage-carners)	Number of establish- ments with systems of payment by results in operation for some or all workers	Total number of wage- earners at work at establish- ments included in Col. (2)	Total number of wage- earners included in Col. (3) paid wholly or partly under systems of payment by results	Number of establish- ments with no systems of payment by results in operation	Total number of wage- earners at work at establish- ments included in Col. (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1-10	832	(000's) 6	(000's) 3	7,032	(000's) 41
11-24	2,308	41	21	7,969	134
25-99	6,890	376	193	9,452	452
100-499	5,795	1,266	683	2,835	548
500-999	874	603	354	208	142
1,000 or more	660	1,479	943	78	177
All	17,359	3,771	2,197	27,574	1,494

The next Table shows the percentages of establishments in manufacturing industries where systems of payment by results were in operation and the percentages of wage-earners so employed in the last pay-week in October, 1955, compared with October, 1953.

Size of establishment (Number of	establishment of payment	e number of ts with systems by results in on in :—	Percentage number of wage-earners paid under systems of payment by results in :			
wage-earners)	October, 1955	October, 1953	October, 1955	October, 1953 (5)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			
1–10	Per cent. 11	Per cent. 12	Per cent. 7	Per cent. 7		
11-24	22	23	12	12		
25-99	42	44	23	, 24		
100-499	67	68	38	38		
500–999	81	84	47	47		
1,000 or more	89	89	57	57		
All	39	39	42	42		

The figures for establishments are based upon the number of returns received. In some industries returns were received from the great majority of firms known to be in existence while for other industries returns were not obtained from more than half the firms. In most industries only a small proportion of firms With less than 11 wage-earners were asked to render returns. It is estimated that the total number of wage-earners covered

It is estimated that the total humber of wage-earners covered represented nearly three-quarters of the total number of wage-earners employed in the industries concerned. In establishments employing between 25 and 99 wage-earners the proportion paid under systems of payment by results declined slightly from 24 per cent. in October, 1953, to 23 per cent. in October, 1955, but in each of the other size-groups, and for all wage-earners combined, the percentages remained unchanged. As the various industries were not equally represented it is probable that if returns had been obtained from all firms in each industry the percentages would have been slightly different in many cases from those quoted. It is estimated that the figure of 42 per cent. shown in both columns (4) and (5) of the Table above for all sizes of establishments combined would have been reduced in each case to 40 if all industries had been equally represented.

#### Information about Separate Industries

Particulars for separate industries are given in the Tables on pages 123 to 125.

Table I on page 123 shows industry by industry the proportions of workers paid under systems of payment by results in the last pay-week in October, 1955. The percentages for all workers ranged from less than 5 in 17 of the industries to more than 60 in 11 other industries

Table II on page 124 shows for each industry, (a) the number of establishments covered by the enquiry in which payment-by-results systems were in operation in the last pay-week of October, 1955, for all or some of the wage-earners at work in that week, (b) the number of establishments with no wage-earners employed on such systems, and (c) the percentage number of establishments with wage-earners employed on such systems. In three-fifths of the industries the percentage was within the range of 31 to 85 per cent. Table III on page 125 gives for each industry and for each of the size ranges of establishments the percentage number of wage-earners at establishments covered by the returns received who were employed on payment-by-results systems in October, 1955. For all establishments taken together the percentages of wage-earners on payment-by-results systems was less than 17 in a quarter of the industries, from 17 to 50 in half the industries and from 51 to 75 in the remaining quarter.

# Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1956

Note.—Wage-earners paid under systems of payment by results include those paid wholly or partly under any such system. The term "payment-by-results" includes piecework arrangements, output bonus schemes or any other systems of payment which vary aco

cording to the output of indiv	viduals,	group entages*	s or dep of wage of paym	-earners	paid		Perce	entages* systems	of wage- of payme	earners p ent by re	aid sults
Industry .	Men (21 and	Youths	Women (18 and over)	Girls	All Workers	Industry	Men (21 and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 and over)	Girls	All Work- ers
ining and Quarrying (except coal) Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	over)           Per           cent.           43           19           68           18           30	Boys Per cent. 16 6 20 9 7	Per cent. 	Per cent.	Per cent. 41 19 64 18 31	Textiles—continued Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc Other Textile Industries Leather, Leather Goods and Free Leather, Leather Goods and Dressing)	Per cent. 9 49 41	Per cent. 8 40 28	Per cent. 43 53 44	Per cent. 37 50 38	Per cent. 35 50 41
reatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	46 40	35 23	37 50	23 39	44 44	Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur Clothing	44 17 19	25 16 —	31 28 16	33 30 —	41 25 18
Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining	51 19 8	40 21 2	45 13 	38 6 —	48 18 7	Tailoring: Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Retail Bespoke :	17	11	45	36	38
Manufactures hemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	29 15	16 4 3	35	53	29 15	Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers	19 24 21		12 8 11	10 	13 13 <i>13</i>
Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks	23 5 25 17	2 11	10 19 69 16	5 15 81 19	20 13 38 17	All firms supplying returns Dressmaking: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10	11	19	43	36	40
Paint and Varnish	17 12 2 10	13 11 0 4	16 24 0 7	26 	17 17 2 9	Workers All firms supplying returns Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc Hats. Caps and Millinery	11 8 40 25	<i>19</i> 13 32 14	16 43 55 39 55	35 50 21 57	15 <i>39</i> 51 39 50
Tetal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	54 64	12 45	53 37		53 62	Other Dress Industries Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes : Firms employing 10 or more	51	41	53	48	51 23
Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	57 68 61 56	34 40 56 52	51 53 47 43	48	55 64 60 55	workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns	18 29		5		15 22
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc	56	35	55	60	55	Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery : Firms employing 10 or more	1	0	8	· 11 2	2
Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc.	60 59	46 51 9	19 30 30	in the second	58 57 26	workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Biscuits	3 8 14	10 1 10 11	1 2 37	 36	2 6 31
tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories	28 36 41 62 56	35 37 57 46	13 33 57 42	23 55	35 40 61 54	Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Coccoa, Chocolate and Sugar	5 3 6	2 1 1	10 4 15	5 5 17	738
Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery	53 48 49 58	20 50 42 42	52 28 58 64		51 48 50 58	Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries Brewing and Malting	47 13 11 3 3	37 8 3 4 7	50 25 19 4 5	41 25 19 4 6	48 21 14 3 4
Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	61 51 39 42	48 55 28 19	62 76 56 66	58 82 54 73	61 62 48 56	Wholesale Bottling	13 14	4 8	5 7 44	3 54	10 34
Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	77 49	33	73	53	75 53	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery : Firms employing 10 or more workers	44	8	14 39	7 26	12 41
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	52	50	58	80	53	Firms employing less than 10 workers	4 43 1	$\frac{-}{28}_{0}_{13}$	1 38 14 27	$\frac{\overline{25}}{\overline{33}}$	3 41 2 18
workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Manufacture and Repair of	26	1 2			25	Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures Paper and Printing	19	8	21	15 36	18
Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Acces- sories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	61 51	52 32	51 57	68 60	60 52	Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	20	18 1 10	37 1 32	31	27 2 27
Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Rail- way Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	55 59 38	70 59 26	35	ingenaats Decase CE Ing CE Ing	57 58 40	Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of News- papers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing Bookbinding, Engraving, etc	. 20	15	37 9	34	30 3 9
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery	40	31	36	33	38	Bookbinding, Engraving, etc Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber	57	3 39 51	13 57 74	10 49	56 67
etc. Iron and Steel Forgings, not else- where specified	51	45 43 33 22	66 48 34 26	58 34 30	57 50 46 26	Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisite: Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods. Miscellaneous Manufacturing	32 34 34 15 3	14 34 7	51 49 30	44 41 27	42 43 23
Motor Manufactures	40	36 26	54 54	61 54	45 42	Industries	. 33	14	1	37	36 17 1
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc Scientific, Surgical and Photo- graphic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watcher	28	32	42	41	33	Electric Wiring and Contracting . Civil Engineering Contracting . Gas, Electricity and Water Suppl	. 16	18 1, 2015) 01 0205	1		16
and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	f 20 23 24	14 9 13	61 31 24	64 27	40 26 23	Gas Electricity	. 0	06	000		0
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc Cotton Weaving, etc Total Cotton	29 26	9 29 16	76 63	40 72 53	60 50	Tramway and Omnibus Service . Goods Transport by Road . Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conserv ancy, etc., Service .	. 4	19	2 2		2 4 19 12
Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	26 65 1 . 40	17 31 21	63	49 65 50	64 52	Other Transport and Commun cation Storage			36		2
Linen and Soft Hemp Jute	. 33 . 20 s 58	13 25 25	57 44 74 38	37 48 45 72 40	46 35 69	Other Services	. 2	and filling algorithm		0	1
Lace	26	49	73	66	64	Laundries		5   1	9   36		rcentage.
(4281)											A
	Salar Salar			State State	A States	and the second se		R.F. Den Ja	and the second		

### TABLE I.-PROPORTIONS OF WAGE-EARNERS PAID UNDER SYSTEMS OF PAYMENT BY **RESULTS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1955**

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#### Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1956

#### TABLE II.-NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FROM WHICH RETURNS WERE RECEIVED, WITH PAYMENT-BY-RESULTS SYSTEMS IN OPERATION FOR SOME OR ALL OF THE EMPLOYEES IN OCTOBER, 1955

Note.—Payment-by-results systems include piecework arrangements, output bonus schemes or any other systems of payment which vary according to the output of individuals, groups or departments.

	Number of establish-	Number of establish- ments with	Percentage number of establish-	Land the land the land	Number of establish-	Number of establish- ments with	Percentage number of establish-
Industry	ments with payment- by-results systems in operation	no wage- earners paid under payment- by-results systems	ments with payment- by-results systems in operation	Industry	ments with payment- by-results systems in operation*	no wage- earners paid under payment- by-results systems*	ments with payment- by-results systems in operation*
Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining	 24 166	6 272	Per cent. 80 38	Textiles— <i>continued</i> . Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	205	49	Per cent. 81
Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying Group total	15 49 33 287	5 167 13 463	75 23 72 38	Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery, and other Knitted Goods	135 55 42 494	14 4 57 65	91 93 42 88
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed	561	195	74	Lace	105 78 120 214	43 12 47 194	71 87 72 52 59 42
tiles)	213 84 26 23	63 131 15 20	77 39 63 53	Textile Finishing, etc.          Other Textile Industries          Group total	417 89 3,796	285 123 1,244	59 42 75
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures Group total	275 1,182	626 1,050	31 53	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods	255 111	155 216	62 34
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet	14 149	53 539	21 22	Fur <th< td="" tr<=""><td>23 389</td><td>119 <i>490</i></td><td>16 44</td></th<>	23 389	119 <i>490</i>	16 44
Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes,	32 32 25	175 28 282	15 53 8	Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries	829 547 479 126	792 438 148 114	51 56 76 53
Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc Group total	28 3 24 307	165 34 162 1,438	15 8 13 18	Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes	307 330 201	141 85 * 321	69 80 39
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces† Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	33	11	75	Group total Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery	2,819 22 146	2,039 424 1,678	58 5 8
Iron Foundries	234 425 28 25	49 202 1 0	83 68 97 100	Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose	30 25 20 21	46 349 379 28	39 7 5 43
and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	61 199	30 146	67 58	Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries	73 62 68	168 217 620	30 22
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	1,005	<i>439</i> 216	70 42	Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	41 14 174 33	412 307 561 29	10 9 4 24 53
Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	63 51 27	50 412 58	56 11 32	Group total Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	729 249	5,218 1,141	12 18
Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms	165 21 136 33	414 8 185 9	28 72 42 79 46	Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets. Miscellaneous Wood and Cork	505 11 147	972 205 311	34 5 32
Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables	143 1,030 127 35	167 1,619 121 32	46 39 51 52	Manufactures Group total Paper and Printing	80 992	408 3,037	16 25
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	19 77 41	9 122 25	68 39 62	Paper and Board	110 2 201	108 16 207	50 11 49
Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods Group total	23 193 2,343	25 302 3,774	48 39 <i>38</i>	Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of News- papers and Periodicals	89 36	182 431	33 8
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages	193 90	398 2,379	33 4	Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc Group total	145 583	1,853 2,797	7 17
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Acces- sories for Motor Vehicles and	75	49	60	Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	137 11 110 86	137 7 63 113	50 61 64 43
Aircraft Locomotive Manufacturet Manufacture and Repair of Rail- way Carriages and Wagons and	192 22	170 5	53 81	Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	32 217 593	25 386 731	45 56 36 45
Tramst Carts, Perambulators, etc. Group total Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	108 24 704	56 81 3,138	66 23 18	Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting	616 19	7,247	45 8 2
Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings, not else-	158 95	115 34	58 74	Civil Engineering Contracting Group total Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas	95 730	457 8,706	17 8
where specified	136 108 130 211	109 76 108 180	56 59 55 54	Electricity	3 4 —	734 555	0 1
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	798 1,636	993 1,615	45 50	Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Goods Transport by Road Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conserv-	14 208	269 2,103	5 9
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photo- graphic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches	125	214	37	ancy, etc., Service§ Air Transport Other Transport and Communi- cation	10 2 26	68 6 14	13 25 65
and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	21 114 21	79 187 84	21 38 20	Storage Group total Public Administration	40 300	287 2,747	65 12 10
Group total Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc Cotton Weaving, etc	281 449 577	564 57 74	33 89 89	National Government Service¶ Local Government Service** Group total	25 87 112 ·	369 1,939 2,308	6 4 5
Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	774 42	210 10	79 81	Laundries	326 59	989 121	25 33

Where no figure is given, the information available was not sufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for calculation.
Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.
Excluding railway workshops.
The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities ; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.
Mainly postal, telegraph and wireless communication, but including also some returns for port, river and canal transport.
These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services, such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication.
\*\* Excluding police and fire service.

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Note.—Wage-earners paid under systems of payment by results include those paid wholly or partly under any such system. The term "payment-by-results" includes piecework arrangements, output bonus schemes or any other schemes of payment which vary according to the output of individuals, groups or departments.

Mining and Quarrying (except c Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Other Mining and Quarrying Group total ..... Treatment of Non-Metallifer Mining Products other than C Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. gla

Industry

tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass containers .. Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mir Manufactures Group total

Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Wo Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, To Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polisi Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. Group total Group total ..

Metal Manufacture Metal Manufacture Blast Furnacest ... Iron and Steel Melting, Rolli etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries ... Tinplate Manufacture ... Steel Sheet Manufacture ... Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melt and rolling in integrated woi Non-Ferrous Metals Smelt Rolling, etc. ... Group total ...

Engineering, Shipbuilding Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairin Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery ( tractors) Agricultural Machinery ( tractors) ..... Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools .... Stationary Engines ... Textile Machinery and Accesso Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Enginee Electrical Machinery ... Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Appar Wireless Apparatus (exc. val and Gramophones ... Wireless Valves and Electric La Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods ... Group total ...

Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicle

Trams‡ ... Carts, Perambulators, etc. Group total ..

Metal Goods not Elsewhere Spe Tools and Cutlery ...... Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Iron and Steel Forgings, not where specified ...... Wire and Wire Manufactures 

Precision Instruments, Jewellery Scientific, Surgical and P graphic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of W and Clocks . . . . Jewellery, Plate and Refinit Precious Metals . . . . Musical Instruments .. *Group total* . . ..

Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, e Cotton Weaving, etc. . . . Woollen and Worsted . . Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production

\*†‡§||¶ \*\* See footnotes on opposite page. (4281)

#### TABLE III.-PROPORTION OF WAGE-EARNERS PAID UNDER SYSTEMS OF PAYMENT BY RESULTS IN OCTOBER, 1955, AS SHOWN BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT

of inc	lividual	ls, grou	ips or	departn	nents.	The Malace seas that was accessed		TE DOL		Sales Eve	9/2021
entrale anna	Per unde	centage er payme	of wage-e	earners p ults syste	aid ms*	And the second sec			of wage-e nt-by-resu		
	E Under 25 wage- earners	25-99 wage-	100-499 wage- earners	h 500 or more wage- earners	All Estab- lish- ments	Industry	E Under 25 wage- earners	25-99 wage-	nents wit 100-499 wage- earners	h 500 or more wage- earners	All Estab- lish- ments
	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per cent.	Textiles—continued	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
coal)	cent.	cent. 56 23	cent. 38 14	cent. 40	41 19	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	33	42	52	67	52
Pits		54 23	79 23	61 18	64 18	Linen and Soft Hemp	—	47 36	42 43	35 51	40 46
	12	37 27	33 31	26 32	31 27	Rope, Twine and Net	23 39 28	24 60 36	26 69 41	56 74 56	35 69 40
erous		and and	and or mi	daysa	al and	Lace Carpets	55 19	38	53 47	73 41	64 43
Coal	30	38	43	60	44	Narrow Fabrics	19 26	36 38	40 54	71	35 50
	24 10	30 22	45 45	48 58	44 48	Other Textile Industries	16 27	29 43	27 50	64 57	41 50
	_	38 5	15 5	19 19	18 7	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing)			1	10 North	
ining 	13 <i>18</i>	19 29	31 36	66 49	29 38	and Fellmongery	16 11	37 18	46 37	63	41 25
	10	N Section	a mostricit a		120100	Fur	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\11 \end{vmatrix}$	14 27	38 43	63	18 33
Vorks Toilet	5	69	16 17	0 25	15 20	Clothing Tailoring	16	31	39	43	37
	5	7 35	15 35	14 38	13 38	Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc	26 37	38 51	43 55 47	92 40 37	39 51 39
ishes,	3	6	13	71	17	Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries	28 31	33 44	47 53	66	50
	$\frac{2}{3}$	16 0 2	10 2 8	24 2 16	17 2 9	Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes	18 17	34 33	51 24	60 0	51 22
2 	4	9	16	26	20	Group total	24	38	45	50	43
	1.1.1	13	58	52	53	Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling	1 2	17	29	11 1	2 6
olling,	31 21	45 38	55 55	64 66	62 55	Biscuits	$\frac{-}{2}$	65	23	33 17	$\begin{vmatrix} 31\\7\\3 \end{vmatrix}$
	Ē	51 61	52 61	87 60	64 60	Milk Products	2	2 10	3 10	11 5	8
elting (orks)	23	37	48	59	55	Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	9	11 10	28 17	58 30	48 21
elting,	20 22	29 37	42 52	65 63	55 58	Other Food Industries Brewing and Malting	3	4	15 2	30	14
and		And Heat			100 15	Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries	07	6 10 7	4 12 36	2 8 34	4 10 34
ing	5 12	11 14	29 50	67 59	58 57	Tobacco Group total	3	6	11	32	18
(exc.	2	7	30	42	26	Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	5	9	18	7	12 41
t	12 5	16 16	58 39	31 58	35 40 61	Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting	1 2	25 2 15	48 1 25	82	18 41 2 18
sories	7	17 28	56 43 51	62 76 52	54	Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	7	13	43	0	- 18
eering	4 9	28 21	42 42	65 63	48 50	Group total	7	15	34	63	25
	15	20 9 21	39 47 28	65 66 64	58 61 62	Paper and Printing Paper and Board	_	15	22	32	27 2
valves)		10	39	54	48	Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	1 1/	18	33	28	27
Lamps	8	31 28	53 47	59 89	56 75	Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	9	15	32	38	30
	9	21 19	44 41	67 63	53 52	Printing and Publishing of News- papers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing	0	3	3	4	3
les and		1 3055	e ain	e estilion	a anara	Bookbinding, Engraving, etc Group total	1 3	37	7 16	27 24	9 16
	6	18 2	51 18	55 5	53 5	Other Manufacturing Industries	13	24	39	66	56
r of	1 -	33	26	64	60	Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms	$\frac{13}{29}$	0 30	56 51	74 51	67 42
Acces- s and	10	34	44	56	52	Toys, Games and Sports Requisite Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	s 12 21	27 28	45 29	56 15	43 23
Rail-	-	State -	56	57	57	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.	14	21	33	63 63	36 47
ns and	28	38	37	77	58 40	Group total Building and Contracting		C DIRECT	2 (10) (P)		F 1.083
	4	13	39	57	48	Building		6 1 7	1	34 0 23	17 1 16
Decified	15	· 28	48	36	38	Civil Engineering Contracting . Group total	$\begin{array}{c c} & 10\\ 2 \\ \end{array}$	5		31	16
Nails ot else	25	29	61	60	57	Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas					4
s	16	33	44	65 58	50 46	Electricity				03	
ewhere	16			15 63	26 45	Group total		100	C BOAND	regiliets	angtor
ewner	. 16			60 50	42 42	Goods Transport by Road	. 4		Contraction of the second s		24
ry, etc	10 10. 19 • 10 10 10		and the second	120 15	and the second second	Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service§	7	4	4	22 12	19 12
Photo Watche	. 8	24	34	. 37	33	Air Transport Other Transport and Commun cation	. 41			0	29
ing o	. 3 f	a francis	and solution	1.11 500	40	Storage	: 4	and the second se	12		4
	. 6	17	34	-	23	Public Administration National Government Service .	. 1		5	1	
	er 1 30		01	A Mi	fermore in	Local Government Service** .					11
etc	10	55	62	57	60	Other Services Laundries		3 17	32		
tion :		. 35	38		44 64	Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, etc.		3   19	34	43	32
						and the second					

125

A\* 2

### SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 133 to 157.

#### Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during February by 35,000 (--16,000 males and --19,000 females), the number at the end of the month being and -19,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,953,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 9,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 17,000 and other industries and services a decrease of 27,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have decreased by 30,000 from 24,020,000 to 23,990,000.

#### Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 247,303 to 238,077 between 13th February and 12th March, 1956, and the numbers registered as temporarily 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

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 increase estimated at approximately £2,406,500 in the weekly full-time wages of about 4,545,625 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in engineering and ship-building, coal mining, retail drapery, retail food trades, motor vehicle repair, and manual workers employed by local authorities

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#### **Retail Prices**

At 13th March, 1956, the retail prices index was 101 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 100 at 14th February. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher prices for bread, eggs, potatoes and other vegetables, fruit and

#### **Industrial Disputes**

The number of workers involved during March in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 52,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 384,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 280, and, in addition, 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 Exchequer and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9728), price 1s. 9d. net (1s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. including postage). The Survey contains a review 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 particulars about individual industries, including fuel and power, steel, the metal-using industries, building, textiles and clothing, and agriculture.

The Survey says that the outstanding feature of world economic conditions in 1955 was the steady and powerful expansion in the level of output of the major manufacturing countries, which was accompanied by a sharp rise in the level of trade between them. accompanied by a sharp rise in the level of trade between them. The primary producing countries also remained good export markets during the year although their own exports showed little 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 was favourable, our balance 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 f986 millions to f257 millions. and the gold and donar reserves feit by more than one-firth, from 1986 millions to 1757 millions. There was, moreover, a disquieting rise in the general price level in the United Kingdom. Final prices of goods 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 a growing extent was concentrated on the metal-using industries. 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 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 had been weaker, more goods could have been exported, and Government policy during the year was increasingly directed to restraining home demand. Some of the main items of information given in more detail in other sections of the Survey are summarised

#### 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 overstrained and the balance of payments suffered. In real terms, *i.e.*, after allowing for changes in prices, total expenditure on goods and services, including those produced for export, is estimated to have increased between 1954 and 1955 by f875 millions, which was slightly greater than the increase between export, is estimated to have increased between 1954 and 1955 by £875 millions, which was slightly greater than the increase between 1953 and 1954. Estimated on the same basis, the gross value of output at home rose by only £525 millions, or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; this was £165 millions less than the increase in 1954, mainly because of a less rapid growth of industrial production. The remainder 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.

The Survey gives details of fixed investment, investment in stocks and work in progress, and expenditure by public authorities in 1955, and shows how these items contributed to the increase in expenditure in 1955. It says that the most important difference between 1954 and 1955 was the much greater increase in 1955 both other than housing. Investment in stocks and work in progress, after showing little change between 1953 and 1954, increased in real terms by over £200 millions between 1954 and 1955; fixed investment other than housing rose by about £235 millions, or half as much again as in 1954; expenditure on house-building,

however, declined after rising slightly in 1954. Among the other nowever, declined after rising slightly in 1954. Among the other main items of expenditure, the rise in consumers' expenditure was about two-thirds of that in 1954, while expenditure by public authorities fell rather more than in 1954. The rise in personal consumption amounted in real terms to about £300 millions or 3 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 that between 1953 and 1954

There was a general rise in prices in 1955 compared with 1954. Import prices rose by 3 per cent., export prices by 2 per cent., and the prices of goods and services sold on the home market by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The index of retail prices, covering a narrower range of expenditure, rose between 1954 and 1955 by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., the principal causes of the rise being higher costs of food, rent, fuel and services and services.

The main cause, the Survey says, of the general rise in prices in 1955 was that incomes rose on average about twice as fast as the 1955 was that incomes rose on average about twice as fast as the nation's total output of goods and services. Total wages and salaries rose by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., part of the increase being due to a rise of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in employment and some increase in the hours worked but most of it to higher rates of pay. The income of self-employed persons rose by 2 per cent. and receipts of rent, dividends and interest by persons rose by 8 per cent. The total of personal incomes increased by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1955 compared with an increase of 6 per cent. in 1954. Tax payments and national 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 £800 millions in consumers' expenditure and the comparison £800 millions in consumers' expenditure and the comparison suggests that personal savings equalled about 7 or 8 per cent. of total personal incomes remaining after deduction of tax, national ance contributions, and net remittances abroad. . This would be about the same proportion as in each year since 1952, but the Survey describes the figure for personal savings derived in this way as being very uncertain. In manufacturing 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 7 per cent. in 1954. Most of the rise took place at the end of 1954 and early in 1955; there was a marked slackening in the rate of expansion during 1955. The metals and metal-using industries accounted for two-thirds of the total increase in industrial output in the year.

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 was concentrated much more heavily than in 1954 on the metals 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 imports in 1955. One-third of the total increase in imports was composed of metals and metal materials and nearly one-half of this increase consisted of imports of steel to make good the differ-ence between the rate of expansion of the metal-using industries and the rate of increase of steel production at home. Domestic production of coal was insufficient to provide for increased con-sumption and the rebuilding of stocks, and imports of coal and

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oil also rose sharply. The concentration of demand on the metal-using industries placed a heavy load on those industries. They attracted two-thirds of the increase in civil employment in 1955 (which account for over four-fifths of total United Kingdom exports) were about 7 per cent, higher in value than a year previously, while the corresponding percentages for the United States of America, Western Germany and Japan were about 9, 18 and 27 and yet vacancies rose in them. per cent., respectively. There was again a slight decline in 1955 in the United Kingdom's share of world trade in manufactures; The increase in industrial production in 1955, the Survey says, is to be explained partly by increased employment and partly by higher output per man. A comparison of the index of industrial the Survey says that complete figures are not yet available, but the fall appears to have been from  $20\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1954 to about 20 per cent. in 1955. The biggest increases in demand in 1955 were in higher output per man. A comparison of the index of industrial production with corresponding figures for employment indicates that output per man-year in industry rose by about 2 per cent., which is less than in either of the two previous years. There was a further large increase in civil employment during the year, though it was not so great as in 1954. Figures for the end of December, 1954, and the end of December, 1955, show that between these two dates there was an increase of 277,000 in the total numbers with approximate brought about by an increase of 195 000 in per cent. in 1955. The biggest increases in demand in 1955 were in North America and Western Europe. United Kingdom exports to the United States increased by nearly one-quarter, but exports to Canada showed little expansion and failed to regain their 1953 level. Exports to Western Europe showed only a low rate of increase. Exports to the sterling area, which increased by about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., continued to account for nearly one-half of all our exports but did not keep pace either with the expansion of sterling area imports or with the rates of increase achieved in sterling markets by our main competitors. There was a fall of £142 millions from £347 millions in 1954 to £205 millions in 1955 in net invisible earnings. Income from shipping fell, partly on account of the employment of extra foreign tonnage to carry our increased imports and to higher freight rates. Net earnings from oil operations also declined, largely because of a sharp rise in oil companies' expendiin 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 declined, largely because of a sharp rise in oil companies' expendi-ture following the resumption of operations in Iran and an increase in royalties and tax payments to Middle East countries. Payments abroad of interest, profits and dividends were higher and there was some increase in travel expenditure.

the unemployed, and a reduction of 51,000 in the size of the Armed Forces. As in previous years, the main increases in employment were in the manufacturing industries, in which the numbers employed rose by 178,000 during the year, and in the distributive trades, which showed an increase of 58,000. Of the 178,000 increase in manufacturing employment, 173,000 was in the metals, engineer-ing and vehicles group, including 46,000 in vehicle manufacture 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 was 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 groups showed increases in employment. says, many other industry groups showed increases in employmen the notable exceptions being agriculture and coal mining and national Government service. Unemployment in 1955 was lower than in any year since the war. The average of 232,000 unemployed was 53,000 fewer than in 1954 and represented 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 working in the manufacturing industries, although it showed a slight increase compared with 1954, did not affect more than overtime working, which changed little during the greater part of the year, increased towards the end of 1955, particularly in the metals, engineering and vehicles group of industries. In the last week in November, 30 per cent. of the operatives in the manufacturing industries were working overtime compared with  $28\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ing industries were working overtime compared with  $28\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. a year earlier. Despite the large increase in the numbers at work in 1955, the unsatisfied demand for labour continued to rise. 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 vacancies fell 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 higher in all groups of industries than at the beginning of the

#### **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 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 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 Government overcome the existing momentum of the boom. United States) of £118 millions, compared with a surplus of £15 millions in the first half-year. The difference between the two half-years, the Survey says, was, however, probably not a true reflection of the trend of the balance of payments. Allowing for export delays caused by the dock strike in October, 1954, seasonal differences in export earnings, and the incidence of payments of As the year proceeds the effects of these measures will be felt increasingly. If the measures so far taken are slow in producing results they will be reinforced. interest on the North American loans and other special items of 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 (including defence aid) of £103 millions for 1955 as a whole compared with a The main components of home demand, the Survey says, are 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 economy at the present time is the increase in fixed investment in industry which gathered speed in 1955. This growth of investment, added to a rapid increase in stock-building, is imposing a strain on the economy and is claiming too large a share of those types of indus-trial production which are most in demand in foreign markets surplus of  $\pm 205$  millions for 1954. The deterioration in 1955 was the result of a more rapid increase in expenditure on imports than in earnings by exports, together with a reduction in net invisible earnings. trial production which are most in demand in foreign markets. Higher interest rates, a more restrictive credit policy and the 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 of trends in United Kingdom oversea

reduction of programmes of public investment will bring about a change in business expectations and a revision of plans. Never-theless, the amount of work already put in hand is so large that the rate of expenditure on fixed investment is likely to be appreciably higher in 1956 as a whole than in 1955. trade the Survey uses also figures from the trade accounts, which differ from balance of payments figures representing earnings and expenditure in that they refer to departures and arrivals and in some respects have a different coverage. On the basis of the trade account figures imports are shown to have increased by  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in volume in 1955, reflecting the excess of home demand. The 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 extra supplies were mainly industrial materials and fuels, including coal and iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, metal ores and scrap, timber, pulp and paper and rubber, and for the most part they home investment and an improvement in the balance of payments Some fall is expected in 1956 in current demand upon recame from non-sterling countries, particularly the dollar area. of goods and services by the central Government and local authorities combined. There must also be a check on the growth Exports, on a trade account basis, increased in volume by just over 7 per cent.; but, the Survey says, taking into account the effects of the dock strike in October, 1954, which caused some shipments of consumers' expenditure, and this was the purpose of the intensified restraints on hire purchase, of the reduction in food to be carried over into the early months of 1955, the increase in volume was probably only about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. subsidies, and of the higher rates of purchase tax.

The aim of economic policy throughout 1956, the Survey says, The Survey comments that the rate at which imports increased will be to limit home demand, so that more of our production can in 1955 was nearly three times the rate of increase in exports, although world conditions were generally favourable to an expansion of oversea trade. Judged in relation to the needs of the be exported and so that the growth of imports is moderated. An easing of the pressure of demand will also contribute to the stability of costs and prices. This programme of disinflation is disagreeable but necessary; carried through with determination, and with the understanding of the country, our economy will emerge stronger and safer and we can look forward to a steady situation and the opportunities available, the United Kingdom's export performance in 1955 was unsatisfactory. Our exports did not expand as fast as those of our main competitors. In the first nine months of the year, United Kingdom exports of manufactures advance in the standard of living thereafter.

The worsening of the United Kingdom's balance of payments 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 countries. The sterling area as a whole, which in 1955 had a surplus with the non-sterling world of £97 millions, in 1955 had a deficit of £181 millions and nearly all of this deterioration occurred in the current balance of the United Kingdom occurred in the current balance of the United Kingdom.

#### 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 in world demand for manufactured goods which would lead to a fall in output appreciably below full employment levels. At the same time the pressure of demand is not strong enough to cause substantial rises in the prices of the output of the main manufactur-ing countries of the world. It seems likely that trade between the manufacturing countries will grow more slowly in 1956 than in 1955, but the opportunities for United Kingdom exports appear fairly favourable. The primary producing countries, including those of the oversea sterling area, are also expected to provide less rapidly growing markets for manufactured goods than in 1955. rapidly growing markets for manufactured goods than in 1955, because the foreign exchange reserves of many of them have now reached low levels and will probably not be allowed to fall much further. The tentative conclusion of the Survey is that world markets for exports of manufactured goods will expand in 1956 but more slowly than in 1955.

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### THE ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF FULL EMPLOYMENT

A Command Paper (Cmd. 9725) entitled "The Economic Implications of Full Employment" has been presented to Parliament by the Prime Minister and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. net ( $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. including postage).

The introduction refers to the Paper on Employment Policy issued by the Coalition Government in May, 1944 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1944, page 90) and says that the policies set out in that Paper have been applied with considerable success, but full employment has brought with it the problem of continually rising prices. The purpose of the latest Paper is to focus 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 big future opportunities of technical advance and consequent improvement in living standards by the application of nuclear energy and electronics to industrial processes. The course of prices energy and electronics to industrial processes. The course of prices in the past ten years is then summarised and the most important features briefly discussed. Figures are given, as absolute amounts and as percentage shares in total domestic incomes, of wages and salaries, income from self-employment, and gross trading profits of companies and public enterprises, for the years 1938, 1948 and 1955, together with figures for the same years showing the appropriation of company income to dividends, interest payments, etc., in order to show the relative movements of the different categories of income. A section of the Paper devoted to the subject of price stability and economic progress emphasises the basic importance of competitive-ness in price in oversea markets and the ill effects of a rising price level on saving and investment and in other ways at home. The final hess in price in oversea markets and the ill effects of a rising price level on saving and investment and in other ways at home. The final section of the Command Paper sets out what, in the Government's view, are the conditions for maintaining stability of prices. These include self-restraint in making wage claims and fixing profit margins and prices, the expansion of production by means of modern techniques together with good industrial relations, and the passing on of the benefits of higher production in lower prices.

In a statement made on 22nd March, when the Command Paper In a statement made on 22nd March, when the Command Paper was published, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Paper was the fourth in a series of major documents dealing with full employment and related subjects, the first being the White Paper of 1944. The second document was published in January, 1947, and the third was the White Paper on Personal Incomes, Costs and Prices of February, 1948 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for February, 1947, page 40, and February, 1948, page 40, respectively). The Government wished to get the contents of the White Paper as widely understood as possible and the next step would be the publication of a Popular Version.\*

The Chancellor went on to say :---

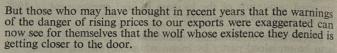
The substance of the White Paper may be stated in this way. In the last nine years prices have risen by 50 per cent. This process has never stopped—neither in the period of restraint between 1948 and 1950, nor in the period of relative price stability in 1953 and 1954. In these periods the rise was slower, 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 decade of perces in the part bundred prices greater than in any other decade of peace in the past hundred

The main reason for this is not to be found in rises in world Increased costs at home explain two-thirds of the whole rise. The simple reason why these home costs have risen is that while the country's output has gone up by 30 per cent., the incomes of those who combine to produce it, workers, managers and shareholdersthat 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 do not keep pace with prices, and discouragement to all whose savings should be piling up to pay for a constant modernisation and improvement of our economy

Abroad, the rise in prices is becoming a threat to our exporters in their struggle to retain our share of world markets, and thus to pay for the imports on which our life depends. It is here that our present circumstances may give such painful force, such convincing urgency, to the message of this Paper. We have not yet seen in our export prices the full effect of the most recent increases in costs.

\* This has now been published. It is entitled "Must Full Employment Mean Ever-Rising Prices?" and is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 6d. net (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. including postage).



In some of the years—and last year was one of them—we failed to pay our way abroad by a considerable margin. Our current deficit was in fact  $\pm 103$  millions. For the fifth year in succession our share of world trade in manufactures continued to fall, and is our share of world trade in manufactures continued to fall, and is now lower than before the war. At one time there were reasonable special explanations of the fall in our share. We had the rearmament programme on our hands; our favourable markets in the Sterling Area were growing less fast than others. But for this last fall, from 1954 to 1955, a careful analysis of our results in different markets and for different commodities shows that some falling off in our 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 come into it. But price is always a basic factor. As the Government have said on so many occasions recently, the excess of home demand is pulling back the exports we ought to have been making. But in the long run, we cannot expect to sell goods at all unless we can meet our competitors on price as well as goods at all unless we can meet our competitors on price as well as quality and delivery.

The deficit in our external balance of payments last year is more serious than one might suppose from its size, which was perhaps less than some feared. For we have got to do more than just pay our way on external current account ; we must have a large surplus. And it is essential 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 debts to repay; we have to correct the heavy handicap of our extremely low reserves, only 8 per cent. of the turnover of the Sterling Area; and we must fulfil our obligations to provide the stering Area; and we must tunn our obligations to provide the capital for overseas development in the Commonwealth and other parts of the world. The Prime Minister told the country last week that only a 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 the main things this refers to is the necessity to earn a surplus in our current terms of the solution. our current transactions with other countries. If we fail, we abdicate whether we intend to or not.

That is why we must concentrate now on building up our competitive power. And that brings me back to the main point of the White Paper. The contents of the Paper itself and our present the White Paper. The contents of the Paper fisch and our present experiences show that while our production is rising and our technical progress continues, these things alone are not enough. We must also have stable money, money in which we have confidence, both to ensure social justice at home and as a firm basis for our trade abroad. We cannot have this if we go on undermining its stability by a constant inflation of prices due so largely to our own lack of restraint.

restraint. The White Paper is one more evidence of our considered view that this urgent national problem can be solved only by a partnership of Government and people. This certainly does not mean that I 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 have their responsibilities I am implying any retreat by the Govern-ment from its own. The mastery of inflation calls for determined action by the Government. We have already shown our readiness to take action, and if we have to break some more eggs to make our anti-inflationary omelette, that will not deter us either. What I am saying is that in our democratic system the problem cannot be solved by any Government alone and it would be unrealistic. solved by any Government alone and it would be unrealistic, indeed dangerous, to think so.

indeed dangerous, to think so. So far as political affairs are concerned we have learned this truth after a pretty long experience. We know that a democracy cannot be run as a police state. Law, order and social justice rest upon a firm basis of public understanding, responsibility and self-discipline. Any attempt by the State to maintain a particular way of life against the tide of public sentiment would lead at once to conflict. The same is true of our economic affairs. If the Govern-ment tried to maintain stability by economic force—by extreme monetary and fiscal measures taken in the teeth of the sentiments and discuptive clash of forces. There is no question of any such thing. The defeat of inflation calls for comprehension, consent and co-operation from industry and the public. To achieve that compre-hension, to pave the way for that consent and co-operation, is the object of this White Paper.



### AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SCOTLAND

Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1956

The Scottish Agricultural Wages Board made Orders on 18th February, with effect from 5th March, 1956, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers of all classes employed in agriculture in Scotland. 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 all districts. For men employed wholly or mainly as shepherds the minimum rate is raised from 138s. to 151s., for those employed as grieves or stewards, or stockmen, from 135s. to 148s., and for those employed as horsemen or tractormen from 135s. to 146s. Men employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers are to receive 2s. 11½d. an hour, an increase of 3d. an hour. The differ-ential rates of wages for overtime employment are increased by 11¼d. an hour for ordinary work-day overtime, and by 4d. an hour for overtime employment on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday, to 4s. 3d. an hour in both cases. The corresponding rates for youths and boys are increased by amounts varying according to age.

to 4s. 3d, an hour in both cases. The corresponding rates for youths and boys are increased by amounts varying according rates for youths For female general workers, 21 years or over, the Orders fix a weekly minimum of 100s. in all districts in place of the previous minimum of 93s. 6d. For women employed wholly or mainly as stockwomen, poultrywomen or dairymaids the previous minimum rate of 104s. 3d. is raised to 114s. 3d. and for women employed as horsewomen or tractorwomen the minimum rate is raised from 104s. 3d. to 113s. The minimum hourly rate at age 21 for women 104s. 3d. to 113s. The minimum hourly rate at age 21 for women who are employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers is increased from 2s. 1d. to 2s.  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . For overtime employment the minimum differential rates are advanced by 8d. an hour for ordinary week-day overtime, and by 2d. an hour for overtime employment on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday, to 3s. 2d. an hour in both cases. The corresponding rates for female workers under 21 years of age are increased by amounts varying according to adve

The wages payable to milkers for the daily hand-milking of one cow are raised from 10s. 9d. a week to 11s. 9d. a week, the rate for each additional cow hand-milked daily remaining unchanged at 1s. 9d. a week.

at 1s. 9d. a week. When workers are required by the conditions of their employment to provide board and lodging for other workers, allowances are payable as additions to the minimum rate of wages. These allowances are increased under the Orders by 2s. 6d. a week, for workers providing board, and by 2s. 9d. a week for workers providing board and lodging, or in the case of a shepherd providing meals for men at handlings, dippings and clippings by 3d. for a main meal and by 1d. for other meals.

main meal and by 1d. for other meals. The Orders incorporate revisions in the different districts of the values assigned to many of the benefits and advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash. These revisions apply mainly to the value of potatoes, board and milk supplied by the employer. In the East, West and Midlothian district the period during which a 48-hour week is worked is now fixed from midnight on the second Sunday in February to midnight on the second Sunday in November, with consequential adjustments to the periods during which winter hours are worked. In all other districts the hours which winter hours are worked. In all other districts the hours of work in respect of which minimum rates are payable remain of work in respect of which minimum rates are payable remain unchanged, except in the case of horsemen, horsewomen, tractormen and tractorwomen. For these workers in all districts, including the Lothians, the additional hours for necessary stable work or garage work are reduced from 7 hours to 5 hours a week and from 5 hours to 4 hours a week respectively. The provisions in previous Orders for holidays with pay are unchanged except for consequential increases in the rates of holiday remuneration

holiday remuneration.

### THE FENCING OF ABRASIVE WHEELS **SPECIAL REGULATIONS, 1956**

The Minister of Labour and National Service has announced that he proposes to make Special Regulations under the Factories Acts concerning the fencing of abrasive wheels in factories and

other workplac The House of Lords, in John Summers and Sons Limited v. Frost (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1955, page 196), held that, in the absence of regulations modifying the requirements of Section 14 (1) of the Factories Act, 1937, relating to the fencing of dangerous unjustified and in clear breach of the first provision of the 1912 General Demarcation Agreement which provides that "in the event of a demarcation question between trades represented by the Societies who are parties to this Agreement arising in the works of a Federated Employer, there shall be no stoppage of work, either of a partial or general character, but such question shall be con-sidered and dealt with in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement". The Committee were satisfied from the evidence submitted to them that a difference in an acute form existed between two trade unions and that the 1912 Demarcation Agreement provided suitable constitutional machinery, which has operated parts of machinery, the Act requires that a grindstone shall be securely fenced notwithstanding that the grindstone may be rendered unusable. The proposed Regulations will modify the existing provisions of Section 14 (1) of the Factories Act, 1937, and Regu-lation 85 of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, in relation to all abrasive wheels and impose requirements 1948, in relation to all abrasive wheels 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 2d. net (3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. including postage). Any objections to the draft Regulations by or on behalf of persons affected must be sent to the Minister on or before 7th May. As provided in the Second Schedule to the Act, objections must be is must increase the specific grounds of objections two trade unions and that the 1912 Demarcation Agreement provided suitable constitutional 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 of Woodworkers, which was the prime cause of the strike, was an invalid understanding and that the Company acted rightly in informing the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers that it could not be carried out.

must be in writing and must state the specific grounds of objections and the omissions, additions or modifications asked for. They should be addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 19 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1. (4281)

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### **REPORT ON DIFFICULTIES AT BIRKENHEAD SHIPYARD**

The Committee of Inquiry set up by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into difficulties which had arisen at the Birkenhead shipyard of Messrs. Cammell Laird and Company Limited (*see* last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 92) have made their Report to the Minister. In sending copies of the Report to the Company and to the three trade unions concerned the Minister expressed the hope that the findings of the Committee would be of assistance in bringing about a settlement counled with a strong assistance in bringing about a settlement, coupled with a strong appeal to the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers for an early resumption of work. The trade unions concerned are the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, the National Union of Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers, and the Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association, representing, respectively, joiners, sheet metal workers, and drillers metal workers, and drillers.

metal workers, and drillers. 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 Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, went on strike on 11th November, 1955. It outlines the procedure embodied in the General Demarcation Agreement, 1912, for the settlement of conflicting claims between trades and sets out the submissions and contentions put before the Committee by the Company and by each of the three trade unions concerned. In their conclusions, which were reached with complete unanimity, the Committee say that the joiners' strikes were wholly unjustified and in clear breach of the first provision of the 1912 General Demarcation Agreement which provides that " in the

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 should be resolved in accordance with the provisions of the 1912 Agreement. The Committee add that, if the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers should persist in its claim that joiners are entitled

Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1956

to do the punching and drilling which is now done in the sheet 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 Comp-troller and Auditor 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 1954, the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 to 1954, the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act, 1951, the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts, 1951 and 1954, and the Superannuation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1948. They relate 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 financial year 1954–55 amounted to £44,921,773. In comparison with 1953–54, receipts increased by £17,171,535 and payments by £8,377,346, so that the surplus of receipts over payments rose by £8,794,189. The increase in receipts was mainly from employers' and insured persons' contributions which rose by £8,795,495, and on the transfer

\* Accounts 1954-55. Accounts of the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, the Industrial Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund, for the year ended 31st March, 1955; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (In continuation of House of Commons Paper No. 107 of 1954-55). House of Commons Paper No. 230. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. including postage).

from the Reserve Fund of income from investments, etc., which rose by £7,650,256. The increase in payments was mainly on retirement pensions, the charge for the year (£348,112,013) being £14,029,370 more than in 1953–54. During 1954–55 the number of retirement pensioners increased by about 125,000 to approxi-mately 4,446,000. The cost of unemployment benefit was £6,495,911 less than in the previous year 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 income from investments amounted to £51,595,044, of which £43,191,728 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 arrangements and repayment of benefit paid on behalf of foreign countries under reciprocal agreements.

Total payments from the National Insurance Fund in the year Total payments from the National Insurance Fund in the year amounted to £567,088,263, including £496,603,140 for benefits. Payments on benefits included unemployment benefit £15,662,233 ; sickness benefit £84,456,089 ; maternity benefit £13,000,000 ; widow's benefit £32,000,000 ; guardian's allowance £330,000 ; retirement pension £348,112,013 ; and death grant £3,042,805. The division of the total payments among the benefits other than unemployment and sickness benefit and death grant has been estimated. Other expenditure included sums totalling £40,289,000 paid to the Ministry of Health 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.

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£26,569,676 representing the whole cost of administration of the National Insurance scheme including amounts paid to all the Government Departments concerned. The smaller items of expenditure amounted to £3,626,447. They included £302,230 paid expenditure amounted to £3,626,447. They included £302,230 paid to the Ministry of Labour and National Service towards the cost of authorised courses of training and travelling expenses of insured contributors under the Employment and Training Act, 1948, and £25,000 to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland towards the cost of training under the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949, and the sum of £3,000,000 which was transferred to the Northern Ireland National Insurance Fund under arrangements for co-ordinating the systems of insurance established in the two countries. The balance in the National Insurance Fund at 31st March, 1955, was £381,068,978, compared with £336,147,205 at 31st March, 1954.

March, 1954. March, 1954. The National Insurance (Reserve) Fund had a balance of £1,068,459,647 at 1st April, 1954, and during the year 1954–55 received £180,004 from sale of property, and a net amount from investments, etc., of £43,191,728 which was transferred to the National Insurance Fund. At 31st 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, £6,700,000 from the Exchequer, £4,198,292 from investments, £3,167 in respect of fees for medical examinations carried out under the National Insurance

### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### Sixth Session of Coal Mines Committee

The United Kingdom Government will be represented at the meeting by Mr. J. G. Stewart, C.B.E., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. T. A. Rogers, H.M. Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines, Ministry of Fuel and Power. The Employers' representatives will be Mr. W. H. Sales, Board Member for Industrial Relations, National Coal Board, and Mr. H. D. L. Minton, Deputy Director-General, Industrial Relations Department, National Coal Board. They will have as an adviser Mr. J. H. Murt, Industrial Relations Department, National Coal Board. The Workers' representatives will be Mr. W. E. Jones, O.B.E., Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and President of the National Union of Mineworkers, and Mr. A. L. Horner, Secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers and National Executive Committee Member of the National Union of Mineworkers and Secretary, North Wales Area of the National Union of Mineworkers. The Coal Mines Committee, one of the Industrial Committees set up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to deal with conditions in certain major industries, will open its Sixth Session in Istanbul on 30th April. The Session is expected to continue until 12th May. The Fifth Session of the Committee was held in Düsseldorf in December, 1953 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1954, page 44). The agenda for the Sixth Session will include consideration of the General Report dealing particularly with : (a) action taken in various countries in the light of conclusions adopted at previous cessions of the Committee : (b) steps taken by the International various countries in the light of conclusions adopted at pictular sessions of the Committee; (b) steps 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 coal mining industry. Other items for consideration will be safety Union of Mineworkers. 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 of work of the population of France. For the purposes of the enquiry replies to a questionnaire are obtained from a representative enquiry replies to a questionnaire are obtained from a representative sample of all households in metropolitan France, excluding Corsica. Particulars obtained from the Census of Population of 1954 were used as a basis for selection of the sample in the latest enquiry, relating to March, 1955, the sample being chosen in such a way that 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 exception of persons living in religious communities, barracks, 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 Institute. The statistics derived from this household sample survey are not strictly comparable with those obtained by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security in their quarterly enquiry (from which wages data are obtained, *see* the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1955, page 351), as the quarterly enquiry covers industrial workers 1955, page 351), as the quarterly enquiry covers industrial workers only and is based on returns from establishments employing more 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 margins of possible error which are inherent in all statistics based

margins of possible error which are inherent in all statistics based on sampling procedures. The total population of 14 years of age and over covered by the enquiry amounted to approximately 33.5 million persons, of whom 15.6 millions were men. For the purpose of classification into broad economic groups three main definitions were adopted. The "actively occupied population" comprised all persons who had worked at least one hour in the week preceding the enquiry, whether the week were for pay or gain or was work carried out by had worked at least one hour in the week preceding the enquiry, whether the work was for pay or gain or was work carried out by persons as family helpers; this category also included persons who, although they had not worked during the week preceding the enquiry, had an employment to which they would return after holiday, sickness, work stoppage, etc. The "active population out of work and seeking employment" comprised the unemployed, defined as persons who had not worked for one hour during the week before the enquiry and being without employment were seeking a defined as persons who had not worked for one hour during the week before the enquiry and being without employment were seeking a job; this category was divided into two groups, firstly, persons who, satisfying the legislative conditions, were in receipt of unemployment relief, and, secondly, persons not in receipt of unemployment relief. 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 unemployed numbered 400,000 and the non-active population about 13 millions.

(4281)

(Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations, 1948, and (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations, 1948, and £252 as repayment of benefit paid on behalf of foreign countries under reciprocal agreements. Payments from the Fund during 1954-55 amounted to £30,006,823. Of this total, £25,538,100 represented benefit payments, including £10,551,189 injury benefit, £13,174,516 disablement benefit, £1,180,000 death benefit, £170,000 allowances under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act, 1951, and £462,395 allowances and death benefits under the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts, 1951 and 1954. The figure of £462,395 includes £461,645 paid under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit 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. cost of industrial rehabilitation courses for disabled persons,  $\pounds4,448,183$  administration expenses and  $\pounds538$  paid on behalf of foreign countries under reciprocal agreements. The balance of the Fund at 31st March, 1955, was  $\pounds123,102,317$ , compared with  $\pounds108,833,939$  at 1st April, 1954.

#### National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund

The National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund to carry the assets transferred from Superannuation Funds in which former employees of Approved Societies and kindred bodies had pension rights, and to meet certain liabilities of funds wholly transferred. Receipts of the Fund during the year amounted to 69 353 which represented income from investments. Payments from the Fund amounted to £18,380, including the year amounted to £9,353, which represented income from investments. Payments from the Fund amounted to £18,380, including £18,253 for pensions and £127 for other payments. Losses on realisation and redemption amounted to £332, leaving a balance in the Fund of £335,064 at 31st March, 1955, compared with £344,423 at 1st April, 1954.

The Table below gives figures, extracted from the published 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.

and from a pravic orrange of	Men	Women	All Workers
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Agriculture, Forestry, Fish-			Manualar
ing	29.0	28.8	28.9
Industry	41.4	23.9	34.9
of which :			
Fuel and Power (includ-			
ing Coal Mining)	2.9	0.4	2.0
Iron and Steel and		CORD PLANTER	asset 1201
Metal Working	12.8	4.3	9.7
Building and Construc-	the particular was	top next lind	0 00 19261
tion	11.2	1.4	7.5
Textiles and Clothing	4.5	11.4	7.0
Other Industries	10.0	6.4	8.7
Transport	6.0	2.3	4.7
Trade and Commerce	11.5	18.0	13.9
Professions and Admini-			
stration	10.5	13.9	11.8
Domestic Services, Health	1.0	11.9	5.0
Activities not adequately			
described	0.6	1.2	0.8
And a second sec		and the second s	100
Totals	100	100	100
	and the state of the	ha	100-00-001

For wage and salary earners, particulars were obtained of the number of hours worked in a week. The combined average for men and women in all branches of economic activity, excluding agriculture, was 42.3 hours. The figure for industry in general, excluding fuel and power, was 41.7; for fuel and power it was 44.0. In the transport group of industries the working week averaged 45.1 hours, in trade and commerce 43.6 hours, in the professions and administration 41.1 hours, and in domestic services and health 37.8 hours. For agriculture, figures covering 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 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 1,000 had been unemployed for one to three months and 162 in 1,000 for three to six months. The corresponding figures for

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### INDUSTRIAL FIRST AID

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

#### A PRODUCT OF Cuxson, Gerrard E Co. Ltd. OLDBURY BIRMINGHAM

<text><text>

Age	-group			Men	Women	All Worker
Under 20	areas forth	2		7.8	10.5	8.8
20-24	5		10 . The	7.3	12.1	9.1
25-29			00.00	10.6	9.5	10.2
30-39	2592. 27	to ent	1.13	19.7	15.9	18.3
40-49	i		a start	24.1	21.6	23.2
50-54	8.173	es. In.		11.4	11.4	11.5
55-59				8.1	8.0	8.0
60-64	an a	in the second	Hodas	4.8	5.7	5.1
65-69	puniod.	65265	de come	3.5	3.2	3.4
70 and ove	er	a trac	ac yold	2.5	1.8	2.2
Unclassifie	d	NOIG.	010	0.2	0.4	0.2
Tre and 162	otals		1 6009	100	100	100

#### Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1956

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

Branch of Economic Activity	Dec- ember, 1951	October, 1952	June, 1953	October, 1954	March, 1955
and the second se	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	31.8	31.6	31.5	29.5	28.9
Industry	35.1	34.7	34.9	37.0	34.9
Transport	4.8	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.7
Trade and Commerce	12.8	13.0	13.4	12.9	13.9
Professions and Administration	9.4	10.1	9.8	11.1	11.8
Domestic Services, Health Activities not adequately	4.7	4.5	4 · 1	3.9	5.0
described	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.8
Totals	100	100	100	100	100

The figures above show that during the period which they cover there was a decline in the proportion of the occupied population who were engaged in agriculture and an increase in the proportion 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 hourly and weekly earnings, average weekly hours worked and numbers of persons engaged in industries producing transportable goods in the Republic. The statistics are in the quarterly series which commenced in March, 1950 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1950, page 377) and relate to September, 1955. They are estimates based on returns received from the 1,300 larger establishments included in the Census of Industrial Production. These establishments cover at least 80 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 numbers 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 numbers of persons engaged the industries. The figures for total numbers of persons engaged include proprietors working in the business, managers and other salaried employees, in addition to wage-earners, but they exclude outside piece-workers. Figures for the transportable goods industries as a whole are also shown in the Table. Owing to the introduction, commencing with the June, 1955, quarterly analysis, of a revised method of compiling the figures relating to the numbers of persons engaged in the industries, the relevant figures given in the Table below are not strictly comparable with those contained in the article published in the July, 1955, issue of this GAZETTE (page 244) and previous similar articles.

Industry	Number of Persons	Average of Inc Wo	Average Hours Worked		
	Engaged	Hourly	Weekly	a Week	
Mines and Quarries Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement and	3,439	s. d. 3 3·7	s. d. 148 7	45.4	
Monumental Masonry Metal	6,022 5,963	$   \begin{array}{ccc}     2 & 9 \cdot 7 \\     2 & 10 \cdot 2 \\     2 & 7 \cdot 4   \end{array} $	132 9 129 10	47·3 45·5	
Engineering and Implements Assembly, Construction and Repair of Vehicles	7,267 6,893	ATT ALL ALL ALL	119 7 157 9	45·7 45·6	
Linen, Cotton, Jute and Canvas Woollen and Worsted	5,737 5,887	$\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 5 \cdot 5 \\ 2 & 1 \cdot 8 \\ 2 & 1 \cdot 0 \\ 2 & 0 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	90 10 95 3 89 3	42·2 45·7 43·9	
Hosiery Clothing (Wholesale Factories) Men's and Boys'	5,928 5,150	1 11.8	85 2	43.0	
Women's and Girls'	7,182 6,007 3,567	$   \begin{array}{cccc}     1 & 9 \cdot 8 \\     2 & 8 \cdot 1 \\     2 & 5 \cdot 6   \end{array} $	75 9 112 11 114 6	$ \begin{array}{c} 41.7 \\ 42.2 \\ 46.4 \end{array} $	
Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk and Margarine	3,719	2 3.2	109 1	48.1	
Grain Milling	5,097 11,382	$   \begin{array}{ccc}     2 & 9 \cdot 3 \\     2 & 6 \cdot 3   \end{array} $	131 10 116 7	47.5 46.2	
etc Brewing	10,645 4,804	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	108 11 167 3	45.5 46.2	
Tobacco	2,677 5,186 4,066	$   \begin{array}{cccc}     2 & 10 \cdot 2 \\     2 & 7 \cdot 3 \\     2 & 9 \cdot 3   \end{array} $	125 8 122 7 122 6	$ \begin{array}{c c} 44 \cdot 1 \\ 47 \cdot 0 \\ 44 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	
Paper Making and Manufactured Sta-	4,625	2 7.2	124 7	47.8	
Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding and Engraving	9,100	3 5.7	139 6	40.2	
Total Transportable Goods* (September, 1955)	151,579	2 7.5	117 2	44.7	

Index figures of earnings (base October, 1948 = 100) compiled by the Central Statistics Office show that there were increases of  $43\cdot8$  per cent. in average hourly earnings and  $43\cdot6$  per cent. in average weekly earnings between October, 1948, and September, 1955. Average hours worked weekly showed little change, the index figure for September, 1955, being 99.9.

\* Including certain industries not shown separately above.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1956

## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

### Contents of this Section Employment in Great Britain in February, 1956 : ... ndustrial Analysis Short-time and Overtime in Manufacturing Industries Unemployment at 12th March, 1956 : Summary for Great Britain

## Employment\* in Great Britain in February GENERAL SUMMARY

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The number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) at the end of February was 22,950,000, a decrease of 35,000 since the end of January.

The principal decreases were in building and contractin distribution, and in printing and publishing, with smaller decreas in other manufacturing industries, partially offset by an increa in the numbers employed in agricult

In the week ending 25th February there were 1,560,000 works on overtime in manufacturing establishments rendering return this was 260,000 less than in November and 50,000 less than year previously. The number working short-time was 65,000 which was 31,000 more than in November, 1955, and 25,000 more than a year previously.

The number registered as unemployed on 12th March w 266,000, of whom 27,000 were temporarily stopped. Betwee 13th February and 12th March unemployment decreased 10,000 and at the latter date was 4,000 less than a year previous Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employe unemployment in March was 1.2 per cent., compared with 1 per cent. in February, 1956, and in March, 1955.

The number unemployed more than eight weeks was 102,0 which was 43 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

The strength of the Forces at the end of February was 776,0

It is estimated that the total working population<sup>†</sup> at the end February numbered 23,990,000, a decrease of 30,000 during t month.

#### 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, together with the figures for recent months and end-February, 1955.

			and the	The	ousan
10000000000000000000000000000000000000	End- Feb., 1955	End- Dec., 1955	End- Jan., 1956	End- Feb., 1956	Cha dur Fei 19.
Number in Civil Employment Men Women	22,746 15,090 7,656	22,998 15,199 7,799	22,988‡ 15,208‡ 7,780	22,953 15,192 7,761	
Wholly Unemployed§	271	235	248	255	+
Temporarily Stopped§ Total Registered Unemployed§	29 300	15 250	22 270	30 285	+++
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men Women	829 808 21	779 762 17	778 761 17	776 759 17	
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment	7	6	6	6	With the second
Total Working Population†MenWomen	23,853 16,080 7,773	24,018 16,122 7,896	24,020‡ 16,141‡ 7,879	23,990 16,130 7,860	1 L1

\* The figures of employment for all dates after June, 1955, are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1956. † The total working population represents the estimated total number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. The total comprises the Forces, men and women on release leave not yet in employment, all persons—employers and workers on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls) and wholly unemployed persons registered for employment. Part-time workers are counted as full units. ‡ Revised figure. § End of month estimates. Persons classed as temporarily stopped are included in the totals of persons in civil employment. (See footnote † above.)

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#### ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

	and Ball and the	and a state of		Inc	Jusanus
Industry or Service	End- Feb., 1955	End- Dec., 1955	End- Jan., 1956	End- Feb., 1956	Change during Feb., 1956
Basic Industries Mining and Quarrying (Wage-earners on Colliery Books) Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Agriculture and Fishing	867 (708) 378 1,696 1,028	858 (700) 378 1,699 1,012	861 (703) 378 1,698 1,007	862 (704) 379 1,700 1,012	+ 1 (+ 1) + 1 + 2 + 5
Number in Basic Industries	3,969	3,947	3,944	3,953	+ 9
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Vehicles Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments Textiles Clothing (inc. footweat) Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures	516 570 1,219 2,737 987 687 886 1,598	526 583 1,254 2,818 952 674 915 1,615	527 585 1,258 2,825 958 681 902 1,614	528 586 1,258 2,823 956* 680 899 1,603	+ 1 + 1 + 1  - 2 - 2 - 2 - 1 - 3 - 11
Number in Manufacturing Industries	9,200	9,337	9,350	9,333	-17
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades Professional, Financial and	1,432 2,785	1,463 2,869	1,458† 2,846	1,440 2,837	-18 - 9
Miscellaneous Services	4,067	4,098	4,106	4,106	andrets Letters
Public Administration— National Government Service Local Government Service	571 722	560 724	560 724	560 724	President
Total in Civil Employment	22,746	22,998	22,988†	22,953	-35

#### NUMBERS EMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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

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

A\*\* 4

\* Cotton-259,000. Wool-212,000. Other textiles-485,000. † Revised figure.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

		М	ales	6 20	000380	Fer	nales	-		Total		
Industry	End- Feb., 1955	End- Dec., 1955	End- Jan., 1956	End- Feb., 1956	End- Feb., 1955	End- Dec., 1955	End- Jan., 1956	End- Feb., 1956	End- Feb., 1955	End- Dec., 1955	End Jan., 1956	End- Feb., 1956
Mining, etc.         Coal Mining         Bricks and Fireclay Goods         Bricks and Earthenware         China and Earthenware         Glass (other than containers)         Glass Containers         Cement         Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	771 · 2 256 · 8 75 · 6 33 · 9 32 · 9 20 · 5 14 · 5 79 · 4	762 · 9 261 · 2 75 · 3 33 · 6 34 · 9 21 · 2 14 · 5 81 · 7	765.5 261.3 75.3 33.5 35.1 21.2 14.5 81.7	766.9 260.3 75.0 33.3 35.2 21.3 14.5 81.0	15.7 84.9 8.6 44.0 12.9 6.0 1.3 12.1	15.8 85.3 8.8 42.7 13.6 6.2 1.3 12.7	15.8 84.8 8.8 42.2 13.6 6.1 1.3 12.8	15.8 84.1 8.8 41.7 13.5 6.1 1.3 12.7	786.9 341.7 84.2 77.9 45.8 26.5 15.8 91.5	778.7 346.5 84.1 76.3 48.5 27.4 15.8 94.4	781-3 346-1 84-1 75-7 48-7 27-3 15-8 94-5	782.7 344.4 83.8 75.0 48.7 27.4 15.8 93.7
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	$\begin{array}{r} 365 \cdot 3 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ 171 \cdot 9 \\ 26 \cdot 1 \\ 33 \cdot 5 \\ 28 \cdot 6 \\ 29 \cdot 8 \\ 30 \cdot 7 \\ 25 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 373 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 178 \cdot 6 \\ 26 \cdot 1 \\ 32 \cdot 8 \\ 29 \cdot 2 \\ 29 \cdot 7 \\ 31 \cdot 4 \\ 25 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 373 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 3 \\ 179 \cdot 6 \\ 26 \cdot 1 \\ 32 \cdot 0 \\ 29 \cdot 3 \\ 29 \cdot 7 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 25 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	374.6 20.5 180.2 26.1 31.9 29.6 29.6 31.5 25.2	$ \begin{array}{c} 148 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot 7 \\ 35 \cdot 3 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	150.5 0.6 47.7 35.3 19.8 12.4 20.0 6.4 8.3	$\begin{array}{c} 150 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 48 \cdot 2 \\ 35 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	150.6 0.6 48.5 35.0 19.8 12.5 19.8 6.3 8.1	513.6 20.1 217.6 61.4 53.5 40.7 49.9 37.2 33.2	523.6 20.7 226.3 61.4 52.6 41.6 49.7 37.8 33.5	524·4 20·9 227·8 61·2 51·8 41·7 49·8 37·9 33·3	$\begin{array}{c} 525 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 228 \cdot 7 \\ 61 \cdot 1 \\ 51 \cdot 7 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ 49 \cdot 4 \\ 37 \cdot 8 \\ 33 \cdot 3 \end{array}$
Metal Manufacture	500.0 20.9 202.9 110.7 12.0 19.8 39.6 94.1	510.5 21.1 207.0 110.8 12.0 20.6 42.3 96.7	$\begin{array}{c} 513 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 208 \cdot 0 \\ 111 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \\ 96 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$514 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \\ 208 \cdot 9 \\ 110 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 8 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 97 \cdot 0$	69·3 0·5 18·8 17·5 1·9 1·3 8·2 21·1	70.60.519.117.21.91.38.721.9	70.9 0.5 19.3 17.1 1.9 1.3 8.8 22.0	70.6 0.5 19.2 16.9 1.9 1.3 8.8 22.0	569·3 21·4 221·7 128·2 13·9 21·1 47·8 115·2	581 · 1 21 · 6 226 · 1 128 · 0 13 · 9 21 · 9 51 · 0 118 · 6	584.0 21.8 227.3 128.2 14.0 22.0 51.8 118.9	584.8 21.9 228.1 127.6 14.1 22.1 52.0 119.0
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods. Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant. Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools. Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus. Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators	$\begin{array}{c} 1,575\cdot 8\\ 196\cdot 2\\ 77\cdot 3\\ 34\cdot 9\\ 28\cdot 1\\ -90\cdot 1\\ 23\cdot 7\\ 56\cdot 1\\ 49\cdot 6\\ 75\cdot 7\\ 529\cdot 1\\ 136\cdot 6\\ 40\cdot 4\\ 32\cdot 8\\ 70\cdot 9\\ 23\cdot 2\\ 11\cdot 5\\ 99\cdot 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,621} \cdot 6\\ 202 \cdot 2\\ 76 \cdot 8\\ 36 \cdot 2\\ 28 \cdot 8\\ 94 \cdot 2\\ 24 \cdot 3\\ 54 \cdot 1\\ 50 \cdot 1\\ 77 \cdot 1\\ 543 \cdot 4\\ 141 \cdot 8\\ 41 \cdot 9\\ 34 \cdot 4\\ 75 \cdot 4\\ 25 \cdot 9\\ 11 \cdot 6\\ 103 \cdot 4\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,627\cdot 5\\ 203\cdot 2\\ 76\cdot 8\\ 36\cdot 3\\ 28\cdot 7\\ 94\cdot 0\\ 24\cdot 4\\ 54\cdot 1\\ 50\cdot 2\\ 77\cdot 2\\ 546\cdot 9\\ 142\cdot 9\\ 41\cdot 8\\ 34\cdot 6\\ 74\cdot 9\\ 26\cdot 0\\ 11\cdot 7\\ 103\cdot 8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,629\cdot3}\\ \textbf{203\cdot5}\\ \textbf{76\cdot8}\\ \textbf{36\cdot4}\\ \textbf{28\cdot7}\\ \textbf{94\cdot4}\\ \textbf{28\cdot7}\\ \textbf{94\cdot4}\\ \textbf{24\cdot4}\\ \textbf{53\cdot9}\\ \textbf{50\cdot2}\\ \textbf{77\cdot0}\\ \textbf{548\cdot7}\\ \textbf{143\cdot2}\\ \textbf{41\cdot9}\\ \textbf{34\cdot8}\\ \textbf{74\cdot2}\\ \textbf{25\cdot9}\\ \textbf{11\cdot7}\\ \textbf{103\cdot6} \end{array}$	464.6 8.8 4.4 5.2 3.0 20.6 3.7 9.7 14.9 6.7 123.0 47.6 22.7 21.7 66.6 26.7 8.3 71.0	$\begin{array}{c} 484 \cdot 7\\ 8 \cdot 8\\ 4 \cdot 5\\ 5 \cdot 8\\ 3 \cdot 0\\ 22 \cdot 1\\ 3 \cdot 8\\ 9 \cdot 4\\ 14 \cdot 7\\ 7 \cdot 0\\ 128 \cdot 0\\ 50 \cdot 2\\ 23 \cdot 5\\ 23 \cdot 0\\ 69 \cdot 0\\ 29 \cdot 4\\ 9 \cdot 0\\ 73 \cdot 5\end{array}$	483.9 8.8 4.5 5.8 3.0 22.3 3.8 9.4 14.7 7.0 129.0 129.0 50.5 23.6 23.3 66.2 29.3 9.1 73.6	480.3 8.9 4.5 5.8 3.0 22.3 3.8 9.4 14.7 7.0 129.2 50.6 23.7 23.5 63.0 28.7 9.1 73.1	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,040} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{205} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{81} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{40} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{31} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{110} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{27} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{65} \\ \textbf{82} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{652} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{184} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{63} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{54} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{137} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{137} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{137} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{137} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{170} \cdot \textbf{6} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,106} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{211} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{81} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{42} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{31} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{116} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{28} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{63} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{64} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{84} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{671} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{192} \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{65} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{57} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{144} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{55} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{20} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{176} \cdot \textbf{9} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,111\cdot 4\\ 212\cdot 0\\ 81\cdot 3\\ 42\cdot 1\\ 31\cdot 7\\ 116\cdot 3\\ 28\cdot 2\\ 63\cdot 5\\ 64\cdot 9\\ 84\cdot 2\\ 675\cdot 9\\ 193\cdot 4\\ 65\cdot 4\\ 57\cdot 9\\ 141\cdot 1\\ 55\cdot 3\\ 20\cdot 8\\ 177\cdot 4\end{array}$	2,109.6 212.4 81.3 42.2 31.7 116.7 28.2 63.3 64.9 84.0 677.9 193.8 65.6 58.3 137.2 54.6 20.8 176.7
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	1,008.0 279.1 240.0 206.6 123.3 74.2 79.9 4.9	1,036.0 289.8 246.5 213.0 131.0 71.2 79.7 4.8	1,039 · 1 289 · 7 247 · 4 214 · 3 131 · 7 71 · 3 79 · 9 4 · 8	1,039·3 289·6 247·0 215·0 131·9 71·2 79·8 4·8	$   \begin{array}{r}     177 \cdot 4 \\     47 \cdot 8 \\     38 \cdot 0 \\     34 \cdot 3 \\     45 \cdot 5 \\     4 \cdot 8 \\     4 \cdot 1 \\     2 \cdot 9 \\   \end{array} $	184·3 48·2 41·2 35·4 47·8 4·8 4·1 2·8	185 · 2 48 · 4 41 · 5 35 · 7 47 · 9 4 · 8 4 · 1 2 · 8	184.6 48.0 41.6 35.8 47.5 4.8 4.8 4.1 2.8	1,185.4 326.9 278.0 240.9 168.8 79.0 84.0 7.8	1,220·3 338·0 287·7 248·4 178·8 76·0 83·8 7·6	1,224 · 3 338 · 1 288 · 9 250 · 0 179 · 6 76 · 1 84 · 0 7 · 6	1,223.9 337.6 288.6 250.8 179.4 76.0 83.9 7.6
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	322.6 26.8 23.3 33.8 28.6 27.3 31.8 151.0	$\begin{array}{r} 331 \cdot 0 \\ 27 \cdot 1 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \\ 34 \cdot 8 \\ 30 \cdot 1 \\ 27 \cdot 9 \\ 32 \cdot 3 \\ 154 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 332 \cdot 2 \\ 27 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 7 \\ 35 \cdot 0 \\ 30 \cdot 3 \\ 27 \cdot 9 \\ 32 \cdot 5 \\ 154 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	332 · 8 27 · 3 24 · 8 35 · 2 30 · 4 27 · 8 32 · 6 154 · 7	$   \begin{array}{r}     190 \cdot 0 \\     19 \cdot 0 \\     18 \cdot 6 \\     5 \cdot 5 \\     10 \cdot 3 \\     33 \cdot 2 \\     18 \cdot 7 \\     84 \cdot 7 \\   \end{array} $	<b>194 · 2</b> 19 · 2 19 · 4 5 · 8 10 · 8 33 · 3 18 · 7 87 · 0	193.7 19.1 19.2 5.8 10.9 33.0 18.9 86.8	$\begin{array}{c} 192 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 32 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 86 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$512.6 \\ 45.8 \\ 41.9 \\ 39.3 \\ 38.9 \\ 60.5 \\ 50.5 \\ 235.7 \\$	$525 \cdot 2 \\ 46 \cdot 3 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \\ 40 \cdot 6 \\ 40 \cdot 9 \\ 61 \cdot 2 \\ 51 \cdot 0 \\ 241 \cdot 2$	525.9 46.3 43.9 40.8 41.2 60.9 51.4 241.4	$525 \cdot 5 46 \cdot 4 44 \cdot 1 41 \cdot 0 41 \cdot 2 60 \cdot 3 51 \cdot 6 240 \cdot 9$
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	88.3 56.6 9.5 15.1 7.1	90·2 57·7 9·6 15·4 7·5	90.7 58.1 9.6 15.5 7.5	90.8 58.3 9.6 15.5 7.4	56.5 32.2 8.5 13.8 2.0	57 · 8 32 · 9 8 · 8 13 · 9 2 · 2	57·9 33·0 8·8 13·9 2·2	57.8 33.2 8.7 13.8 2.1	144 · 8 88 · 8 18 · 0 28 · 9 9 · 1	148 · 0 90 · 6 18 · 4 29 · 3 9 · 7	148 · 6 91 · 1 18 · 4 29 · 4 9 · 7	148.6 91.5 18.3 29.3 9.5
Cextiles       Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.         Cotton Weaving, etc.       Cotton Weaving, etc.         Woollen and Worsted       Cotton         Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production       Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk         Linen and Soft Hemp       Cotton         Jute       Cotton         Hosiery and other Knitted Goods       Carpets         Narrow Fabrics       Carpets         Made-up Textiles       Cotton         Textile Finishing, etc.       Cotton         Other Textile Industries       Cotton	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{411} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ 56 \cdot \textbf{9} \\ 40 \cdot 7 \\ 92 \cdot 7 \\ 28 \cdot 8 \\ 21 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \\ 35 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot \textbf{9} \\ 14 \cdot \textbf{9} \\ 14 \cdot \textbf{9} \\ 6 \cdot \textbf{9} \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 60 \cdot \textbf{9} \\ 19 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{399} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{50} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{91} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{29} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{21} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{4} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{8} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{5} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{35} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{4} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{14} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{7} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{9} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{59} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{20} \cdot \textbf{0} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 402 \cdot 0 \\ 50 \cdot 9 \\ 37 \cdot 5 \\ 92 \cdot 1 \\ 29 \cdot 4 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 35 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 59 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 401 \cdot 7 \\ 50 \cdot 9 \\ 37 \cdot 3 \\ 92 \cdot 2 \\ 29 \cdot 7 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 35 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 59 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 566 \cdot 0\\ 106 \cdot 8\\ 81 \cdot 2\\ 117 \cdot 3\\ 9 \cdot 6\\ 31 \cdot 5\\ 7 \cdot 0\\ 11 \cdot 2\\ 9 \cdot 8\\ 89 \cdot 1\\ 5 \cdot 9\\ 16 \cdot 3\\ 15 \cdot 6\\ 21 \cdot 4\\ 30 \cdot 9\\ 12 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$543 \cdot 3 \\ 95 \cdot 6 \\ 73 \cdot 8 \\ 116 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 30 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 89 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 9 \\ 29 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 12$	$547 \cdot 2 \\96 \cdot 5 \\74 \cdot 1 \\116 \cdot 6 \\10 \cdot 4 \\31 \cdot 1 \\6 \cdot 6 \\11 \cdot 2 \\9 \cdot 2 \\90 \cdot 8 \\5 \cdot 8 \\15 \cdot 2 \\15 \cdot 7 \\21 \cdot 1 \\29 \cdot 9 \\13 \cdot 0$	$545 \cdot 9 \\96 \cdot 9 \\73 \cdot 4 \\116 \cdot 6 \\10 \cdot 6 \\31 \cdot 0 \\6 \cdot 6 \\11 \cdot 1 \\9 \cdot 1 \\90 \cdot 6 \\5 \cdot 8 \\15 \cdot 0 \\15 \cdot 7 \\20 \cdot 8 \\29 \cdot 8 \\12 \cdot 9 \\12 \cdot 9$	$\begin{array}{c} 977 \cdot 9\\ 163 \cdot 7\\ 121 \cdot 9\\ 210 \cdot 0\\ 38 \cdot 4\\ 53 \cdot 2\\ 11 \cdot 4\\ 20 \cdot 2\\ 15 \cdot 6\\ 124 \cdot 5\\ 10 \cdot 8\\ 31 \cdot 2\\ 22 \cdot 5\\ 30 \cdot 7\\ 91 \cdot 8\\ 32 \cdot 0\\ \end{array}$	943 · 2 146 · 3 111 · 2 207 · 6 39 · 3 52 · 8 10 · 7 20 · 0 14 · 8 125 · 3 10 · 5 29 · 9 22 · 7 30 · 0 89 · 2 32 · 9	949.2 147.4 111.6 208.7 39.8 53.2 10.7 20.2 14.9 126.4 10.5 30.1 22.8 30.4 89.4 33.1	947.6 147.8 110.7 208.8 40.3 53.1 10.6 20.0 14.8 126.2 10.5 29.8 22.8 30.0 89.3 32.9
eather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods	42·4 28·4 9·2 4·8	41 · 1 27 · 6 8 · 8 4 · 7	41 · 2 27 · 6 8 · 8 4 · 8	41.0 27.5 8.7 4.8	30·2 8·1 16·9 5·2	29 · 9 8 · 0 16 · 7 5 · 2	29.9 8.1 16.6 5.2	29.5 8.0 16.4 5.1	72.636.526.110.0	71.0 35.6 25.5 9.9	$71 \cdot 1 \\ 35 \cdot 7 \\ 25 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 0$	70.535.525.19.9
lothing Tailoring. Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc Repair of Boots and Shoes	$     \begin{array}{r}       184 \cdot 9 \\       72 \cdot 7 \\       10 \cdot 3 \\       8 \cdot 6 \\       7 \cdot 3 \\       9 \cdot 0 \\       61 \cdot 0 \\       16 \cdot 0 \\       16 \cdot 0     \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     178 \cdot 5 \\     70 \cdot 7 \\     10 \cdot 2 \\     8 \cdot 6 \\     6 \cdot 9 \\     9 \cdot 0 \\     57 \cdot 8 \\     15 \cdot 3   \end{array} $	179 · 4 71 · 1 10 · 3 8 · 6 6 · 9 9 · 0 58 · 1 15 · 4	$   \begin{array}{r}     179 \cdot 1 \\     71 \cdot 2 \\     10 \cdot 3 \\     8 \cdot 6 \\     6 \cdot 9 \\     9 \cdot 0 \\     57 \cdot 9 \\     15 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{454} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{199} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ 79 \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{63} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{13} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{33} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{61} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{3} \cdot \textbf{6} \end{array}$	447 · 8 193 · 4 78 · 0 65 · 9 12 · 5 33 · 1 61 · 2 3 · 7	453.4 195.1 79.6 67.0 12.5 33.6 61.9 3.7	452.5 194.5 79.7 66.9 12.4 33.6 61.8 3.6	638 · 9 271 · 9 89 · 9 72 · 5 20 · 5 42 · 0 122 · 5 19 · 6	626·3 264·1 88·2 74·5 19·4 42·1 119·0 19·0	632.8 266.2 89.9 75.6 19.4 42.6 120.0 19.1	631.6 265.7 90.0 75.5 19.3 42.6 119.7 18.8
ood, Drink and Tobacco         Grain Milling         Bread and Flour Confectionery         Biscuits         Meat and Meat Products         Milk Products         Sugar and Glucose         Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery         Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables         Food Industries not elsewhere specified         Brewing and Malting         Wholesale Bottling         Other Drink Industries         Tobacco	484.2 31.9 104.0 20.4 26.5 42.4 14.4 41.5 22.7 46.4 68.3 18.0 28.2 19.5	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{491} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{31} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{103} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{21} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{26} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{43} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{17} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{42} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{24} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{46} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{68} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{19} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{29} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{18} \cdot \textbf{9} \end{array}$	486.9 31.3 102.7 21.1 26.6 43.2 14.5 42.4 23.8 46.9 67.9 18.8 28.8 18.9	$\begin{array}{c} 486 \cdot 9 \\ 31 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \\ 26 \cdot 4 \\ 43 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ 23 \cdot 8 \\ 46 \cdot 8 \\ 68 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 28 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 377 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 76 \cdot 4 \\ 40 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 70 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot 9 \\ 32 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 8 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{398} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{8} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{79} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{44} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{18} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{17} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{5} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{74} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{48} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{33} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{17} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{14} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{15} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{22} \cdot \textbf{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{391.4} \\ \textbf{8.0} \\ \textbf{78.2} \\ \textbf{42.4} \\ \textbf{18.8} \\ \textbf{17.6} \\ \textbf{4.9} \\ \textbf{73.0} \\ \textbf{47.2} \\ \textbf{33.8} \\ \textbf{16.8} \\ \textbf{16.8} \\ \textbf{13.5} \\ \textbf{14.9} \\ \textbf{22.3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{388} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ 8 \cdot \textbf{0} \\ 78 \cdot \textbf{4} \\ 42 \cdot \textbf{5} \\ 18 \cdot \textbf{7} \\ 17 \cdot \textbf{7} \\ 4 \cdot \textbf{8} \\ 73 \cdot \textbf{0} \\ 45 \cdot \textbf{4} \\ 33 \cdot \textbf{6} \\ 16 \cdot \textbf{6} \\ 13 \cdot \textbf{2} \\ 14 \cdot \textbf{8} \\ 22 \cdot \textbf{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 862 \cdot 1 \\ 40 \cdot 0 \\ 180 \cdot 4 \\ 60 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 6 \\ 60 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 112 \cdot 1 \\ 68 \cdot 6 \\ 78 \cdot 4 \\ 84 \cdot 6 \\ 30 \cdot 8 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \\ 41 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 890 \cdot 7 \\ 39 \cdot 8 \\ 182 \cdot 6 \\ 65 \cdot 4 \\ 45 \cdot 1 \\ 60 \cdot 7 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 117 \cdot 3 \\ 72 \cdot 2 \\ 80 \cdot 3 \\ 86 \cdot 2 \\ 33 \cdot 6 \\ 44 \cdot 2 \\ 41 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 878\cdot 3\\ 39\cdot 3\\ 180\cdot 9\\ 63\cdot 5\\ 45\cdot 4\\ 60\cdot 8\\ 19\cdot 4\\ 115\cdot 4\\ 71\cdot 0\\ 80\cdot 7\\ 84\cdot 7\\ 32\cdot 3\\ 43\cdot 7\\ 41\cdot 2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 875\cdot8\\ 39\cdot2\\ 181\cdot3\\ 63\cdot7\\ 45\cdot1\\ 61\cdot3\\ 19\cdot1\\ 115\cdot4\\ 69\cdot2\\ 80\cdot4\\ 84\cdot6\\ 31\cdot8\\ 43\cdot6\\ 41\cdot1 \end{array}$

Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1956 Industry

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

Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper an Printing and Publishing of News Other Printing, Publishing, Bool Other Manufacturing Industries

Total, All Manufacturing Industri

Building and Contracting ...... Building and Civil Engineering Electric Wiring and Contracting

Gas, Electricity and Water Gas .. .. .. Electricity .. .. Water .. .. ..

Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transpor

Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Sport, Other Recreations and B Catering, Hotels, etc. . . . . . Laundries Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carp

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from employers with more than ten workpeople in manufacturing industries, and once a quarter the regular monthly figures for all manufacturing industries, other than shipbuilding and ship repairing, are supplemented by particulars about short-time and overtime. These additional particulars relate to operatives only (i.e., they exclude administrative, technical and clerical staffs and the overtime figures also exclude maintenance workers). Employers are asked to supply this additional information in respect of the including those which reported no short-time or overtime working. **Operatives** on Short-time

### Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis-continued

			(	Thousands	)							
adanu sis en http://www.en		Ma	ales			Fem	ales	OKE	9.0H	To	tal	
	End- Feb., 1955	End- Dec., 1955	End- Jan., 1956	End- Feb., 1956	End- Feb., 1955	End- Dec., 1955	End- Jan., 1956	End- Feb., 1956	End- Feb., 1955	End- Dec., 1955	End- Jan., 1956	End- Feb., 1956
ts	243 · 8 83 · 8 104 · 8 18 · 6 20 · 9 15 · 7	239·4 82·6 101·1 19·0 21·2 15·5	$\begin{array}{r} 238 \cdot 1 \\ 82 \cdot 2 \\ 99 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 236 \cdot 5 \\ 81 \cdot 7 \\ 98 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$     \begin{array}{r}       65 \cdot 1 \\       12 \cdot 3 \\       37 \cdot 0 \\       3 \cdot 3 \\       6 \cdot 9 \\       5 \cdot 6     \end{array} $	65·3 12·6 36·5 3·3 7·2 5·7	64.5 12.5 35.9 3.3 7.1 5.7	63·7 12·3 35·4 3·3 7·1 5·6	308 · 9 96 · 1 141 · 8 21 · 9 27 · 8 21 · 3	$\begin{array}{r} 304 \cdot 7 \\ 95 \cdot 2 \\ 137 \cdot 6 \\ 22 \cdot 3 \\ 28 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	302.6 94.7 135.6 22.7 28.3 21.3	$   \begin{array}{r}     300 \cdot 2 \\     94 \cdot 0 \\     133 \cdot 9 \\     23 \cdot 1 \\     28 \cdot 1 \\     21 \cdot 1   \end{array} $
and Board	346.8 68.8 4.2 20.0 18.8 92.2 142.8	$\begin{array}{r} 355 \cdot 9 \\ 70 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ 95 \cdot 5 \\ 144 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 357 \cdot 4 \\ 70 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 6 \\ 95 \cdot 9 \\ 145 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	<b>353 · 9</b> 71 · 1 4 · 7 21 · 0 19 · 6 94 · 0 143 · 5	<b>199 · 8</b> 20 · 1 1 · 9 31 · 9 28 · 9 22 · 9 94 · 1	204·8 20·4 3·0 32·5 29·2 23·7 96·0	205.5 20.5 2.8 32.3 29.4 23.7 96.8	$204 \cdot 3 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 32 \cdot 1 \\ 29 \cdot 3 \\ 23 \cdot 5 \\ 96 \cdot 4$	546.6 88.9 6.1 51.9 47.7 115.1 236.9	$560 \cdot 7 \\90 \cdot 9 \\7 \cdot 7 \\53 \cdot 5 \\48 \cdot 7 \\119 \cdot 2 \\240 \cdot 7$	$562 \cdot 9 \\91 \cdot 4 \\7 \cdot 5 \\53 \cdot 4 \\49 \cdot 0 \\119 \cdot 6 \\242 \cdot 0$	$558 \cdot 2 \\91 \cdot 5 \\7 \cdot 3 \\53 \cdot 1 \\48 \cdot 9 \\117 \cdot 5 \\239 \cdot 9$
	164.7 79.0 13.5 8.5 11.3 4.4 6.9 41.1	169·3 81·7 13·7 8·1 11·4 4·2 7·2 43·0	168.8 81.5 13.6 8.1 11.4 4.2 7.0 43.0	168.6 81.4 13.5 8.1 11.4 4.2 7.0 43.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 120 \cdot 4 \\ 41 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 38 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	120 · 1 40 · 0 3 · 9 8 · 5 19 · 6 6 · 5 2 · 2 39 · 4	119.8 39.7 3.9 8.5 19.6 6.6 2.2 39.3	118.7 39.3 3.8 8.5 19.6 6.5 2.2 38.8	285 · 1 120 · 2 17 · 2 17 · 5 30 · 8 10 · 6 9 · 1 79 · 7	289·4 121·7 17·6 16·6 31·0 10·7 9·4 82·4	288.6 121.2 17.5 16.6 31.0 10.8 9.2 82.3	$\begin{array}{c} 287 \cdot 3 \\ 120 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 81 \cdot 8 \end{array}$
es	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
Contracting.	1,248·3 1,181·7 66·6	1,275 · 7 1,205 · 5 70 · 2	1,270 · 7 1,202 · 7 68 · 0	1,252.7 1,182.2 70.5	50·5 42·3 8·2	51·2 42·9 8·3	51.2 42.9 8.3	51 · 2 42 · 9 8 · 3	<b>1,298 · 8</b> 1,224 · 0 74 · 8	1,326·9 1,248·4 78·5	1,321 · 9 1,245 · 6 76 · 3	1,303 · 9 1,225 · 1 78 · 8
: :: :: : :: ::	339·3 131·1 175·1 33·1	337·9 128·5 176·6 32·8	338·2 128·8 176·5 32·9	338 · 7 129 · 3 176 · 5 32 · 9	39·2 14·0 23·2 2·0	40·3 14·4 23·9 2·0	40.5 14.5 24.0 2.0	$\begin{array}{c} 40 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \\ 24 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	<b>378 · 5</b> 145 · 1 198 · 3 35 · 1	378·2 142·9 200·5 34·8	378 · 7 143 · 3 200 · 5 34 · 9	379 · 2 143 · 8 200 · 5 34 · 9
e	204·5 18·7	199 · 2 18 · 7	200·0 18·6	201 · 2 18 · 5	51·6 2·4	53·2 2·2	53·5 2·2	53·9 2·2	256·1 21·1	252·4 20·9	253·5 20·8	255·1 20·7
Frain, Agricul-	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	2,367 . 4	2,357.6
Retail) Machinery ), Retail Iewspapers	120·4 72·5 124·4 297·9 167·5 343·0 19·2	121 · 2 73 · 9 128 · 0 294 · 5 165 · 9 349 · 9 20 · 3	122·4 73·2 127·2 295·2 166·4 347·7 20·3	$\begin{array}{c} 123 \cdot 2 \\ 73 \cdot 8 \\ 127 \cdot 0 \\ 295 \cdot 0 \\ 166 \cdot 1 \\ 345 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	34.0 28.3 58.3 299.4 105.6 601.0 36.3	35.8 28.7 60.1 313.2 107.8 652.5 38.4	$\begin{array}{r} 36 \cdot 2 \\ 29 \cdot 0 \\ 59 \cdot 9 \\ 312 \cdot 5 \\ 108 \cdot 0 \\ 630 \cdot 5 \\ 38 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 36\cdot 5\\ 29\cdot 1\\ 59\cdot 9\\ 311\cdot 4\\ 108\cdot 3\\ 623\cdot 3\\ 38\cdot 2\end{array}$	154·4 100·8 182·7 597·3 273·1 944·0 55·5	157.0 102.6 188.1 607.7 273.7 1,002.4 58.7	158.6 102.2 187.1 607.7 274.4 978.2 59.2	159·7 102·9 186·9 606·4 274·4 969·0 58·3
s, Concerts, etc. Betting	59.6 36.7 169.3 30.0 10.7	60.0 35.8 171.7 29.5 10.1	60 · 2 35 · 7 170 · 9 29 · 8 10 · 2	59.5 36.2 171.5 29.8 10.3	75.4 40.3 480.0 104.8 31.5	73 · 7 41 · 9 489 · 6 102 · 7 30 · 8	74·4 41·7 486·0 104·1 31·3	74·3 41·4 484·4 104·3 31·6	$ \begin{array}{r}     135 \cdot 0 \\     77 \cdot 0 \\     649 \cdot 3 \\     134 \cdot 8 \\     42 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	133 · 7 77 · 7 661 · 3 132 · 2 40 · 9	134.6 77.4 656.9 133.9 41.5	133·8 77·6 655·9 134·1 41·9

#### SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

pay weeks to which the quarterly returns relate. A summary of the information thus obtained in February, 1956, is given in the Table below. The figures of short-time and overtime relate only to those establishments which gave this information on their returns, and for this reason, together with the qualifications referred to above, the figures do not purport to show the *total* numbers on short-time or overtime in the week in question. The figures in the second column are estimates of the total numbers of

ne or (	Overtime in week	ended 25th February	v, 1956 (at establishments	which rendered returns)
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	Estimated	Op	eratives on Shor	t-time		ves (excluding m vorkers) on Over	
Industry	total number of operatives covered by returns (000s)	Number (000s)	Aggregate number of hours lost owing to short-time (000s)	Average number of hours lost	Number (000s)	Aggregate number of hours of overtime (000s)	Average number of hours of overtime worked
China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles) Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries. Iron Foundries. Iron and Steel Tubes. Non-Ferrous Metals, Smelting, Rolling, etc. Engineering and Electrical Goods Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc. Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Parts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted. Woollen and Worsted. Textile Finishing, etc. Carpets. Textile Finishing, etc. Carpets. Textile Finishing, etc. Carpets. Textile Finishing, etc. Carpets. Textile Finishing, etc. Cotton Meaving, etc. Cotton Meaving, etc. Textile Finishing, etc. Carpets. Textile Finishing, etc. Carpets. Cother Manufactures of Wood and Cork Furniture and Upholstery Paper and Printing Paper and Board Cher Manufacturing Industries Cother Manufacturing Industries Cother Manufacturing Lindustries Cother Manufacturing Lindustries Cother Manufacturing Lindustries Cother Manufacturing Lindustries Cother Manufacturing Lindustries Cother Manufacturing Lindustries Carpets. C	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$5 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 9$ $0 \cdot 3$ $2 \cdot 8$ $0 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 3$ $-$ $0 \cdot 3$ $2 \cdot 6$ $0 \cdot 9$ $1 \cdot 7$ $9 \cdot 1$ $8 \cdot 0$ $-$ $0 \cdot 9$ $1 \cdot 7$ $0 \cdot 2$ $21 \cdot 8$ $7 \cdot 5$ $2 \cdot 6$ $1 \cdot 0$ $4 \cdot 8$ $2 \cdot 7$ $1 \cdot 5$ $2 \cdot 8$ $2 \cdot 4$ $7 \cdot 6$ $7 \cdot 3$ $1 \cdot 2$ $0 \cdot 7$ $1 \cdot 7$	$\begin{array}{c} 76 \cdot 2 \\ 37 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 26 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \\ \hline \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 34 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 78 \cdot 3 \\ 69 \cdot 1 \\ \hline \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 78 \cdot 3 \\ 69 \cdot 1 \\ \hline \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 78 \cdot 3 \\ 69 \cdot 1 \\ \hline \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 78 \cdot 3 \\ 69 \cdot 1 \\ \hline \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 78 \cdot 3 \\ 69 \cdot 1 \\ \hline \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 78 \cdot 3 \\ 69 \cdot 1 \\ \hline \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 24 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 80 \cdot 9 \\ 24 \cdot 9 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 24 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 9 \\ 94 \cdot 6 \\ 88 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 15\frac{1}{2}\\ 13\\ 11\frac{1}{2}\\ 9\frac{1}{3}\\ 10\\ 9\frac{1}{3}\\ 9\frac{1}{3}\\ 10\\ 9\frac{1}{3}\\ -\frac{1}{3}\\ 16\\ 12\\ 8\frac{1}{3}\\ 16\\ 12\\ 8\frac{1}{3}\\ 8\frac{1}{3}\\ 16\\ 12\\ 8\frac{1}{3}\\ 8\frac{1}{3}\\ 13\\ 13\\ 13\\ 13\\ 13\\ 13\\ 13\\ 13\\ 13\\ 13$	$\begin{array}{c} 65\cdot 3\\ 7\cdot 6\\ 63\cdot 3\\ 119\cdot 8\\ 32\cdot 0\\ 35\cdot 9\\ 14\cdot 3\\ 32\cdot 6\\ 487\cdot 9\\ 352\cdot 8\\ 135\cdot 1\\ 239\cdot 9\\ 70\cdot 3\\ 67\cdot 8\\ 46\cdot 7\\ 114\cdot 3\\ 24\cdot 5\\ 102\cdot 3\\ 5\cdot 1\\ 3\cdot 7\\ 40\cdot 0\\ 7\cdot 1\\ 2\cdot 0\\ 21\cdot 7\\ 8\cdot 1\\ 28\cdot 7\\ 13\cdot 1\\ 0\cdot 6\\ 7\cdot 5\\ 126\cdot 8\\ 42\cdot 3\\ 13\cdot 7\\ 87\cdot 2\\ 23\cdot 2\\ 30\cdot 4\\ 50\cdot 5\\ 27\cdot 4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 548 \cdot 4 \\ 52 \cdot 4 \\ 603 \cdot 7 \\ 1,075 \cdot 3 \\ 3224 \cdot 9 \\ 302 \cdot 1 \\ 134 \cdot 9 \\ 264 \cdot 7 \\ 3,984 \cdot 6 \\ 2,899 \cdot 6 \\ 1,085 \cdot 0 \\ 1,889 \cdot 7 \\ 512 \cdot 6 \\ 604 \cdot 6 \\ 346 \cdot 4 \\ 905 \cdot 4 \\ 148 \cdot 3 \\ 793 \cdot 1 \\ 314 \cdot 9 \\ 224 \cdot 4 \\ 331 \cdot 9 \\ 24 \cdot 4 \\ 331 \cdot 9 \\ 36 \cdot 0 \\ 114 \cdot 7 \\ 182 \cdot 9 \\ 55 \cdot 5 \\ 133 \cdot 3 \\ 59 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 29 \cdot 9 \\ 9999 \cdot 7 \\ 295 \cdot 4 \\ 77 \cdot 2 \\ 635 \cdot 5 \\ 222 \cdot 4 \\ 189 \cdot 2 \\ 405 \cdot 0 \\ 220 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array}$	81 7 1 9 9 10 1 2 1 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Rubber        Total, All Manufacturing Industries	··· 86·5 ··· 5,968·1	<u>1 · 4</u> <u>65 · 5</u>	11·2 748·6	8	1,560.9	12,472.9	8

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# Unemployment at 12th March, 1956

### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 13th February and 12th March, 1956, were as follows :---

1976 1955	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
13th February	179,960	6,495	82,887	6,286	275,628
12th March	170,283	5,620	83,642	5,977	265,522
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	- 9,677	- 875	+ 755	- 309	- 10,106

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 employees. The corresponding percentage at 13th February was 1.3.

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

	Wholly U	Jnemployed	l (including	Casuals)		
	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempor- arily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and over Girls under 18	42,304 2,838 24,565 2,616	40,105 1,561 20,065 1,579	71,413 746 29,354 931	153,822 5,145 73,984 5,126	16,461 475 9,658 851	170,283 5,620 83,642 5,977
Total	72,323	63,310	102,444	238,077	27,445	265,522

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, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 13th February, 1956, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

		Wholly Un (including		aber 1. bor 1.			
Region	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total	
ni albuterte in A analasia albuterte es	1000 PS	n sate o 13 mi șm Unaites	Ma	les		1000 100 100 10120 1020 10120 1020	
ndon and South- Eastern	10,753 2,315 1,927 2,372 4,559 1,558 2,580 7,182 2,540 7,145	8,736 3,295 1,885 2,380 1,331 1,328 2,347 6,300 3,399 7,858	10,316 4,443 2,770 5,015 1,498 1,925 3,850 9,819 7,333 18,454	29,805 10,053 6,582 9,767 7,388 4,811 8,777 23,301 13,272 33,457 11,754	5,286 691 138 126 1,362 864 1,630 2,066 716 3,457 600	35,091 10,744 6,720 9,893 8,750 5,675 10,407 25,367 13,988 36,914	
tland les	2,211	2,807	6,736	11,734	000	12,354	

				A COMPANY OF THE OWNER	a second and a s	A State of the second s			
	Females								
Condon and South- Eastern	6,976 1,265 1,303 1,460 2,311 1,332 1,357 4,136 1,740 3,840 1,461 27,181	3,147 1,116 1,261 1,415 841 885 925 3,208 1,988 4,984 1,874 21,644	2,610 1,326 1,593 2,382 603 1,011 918 4,263 3,319 9,112 3,148 30,285	12,733 3,707 4,157 5,257 3,755 3,228 3,200 11,607 7,047 17,936 6,483 79,110	1,754 208 74 138 1,692 714 1,252 2,677 342 1,359 299 10,509	14,487 3,915 4,231 5,395 5,447 3,942 4,452 14,284 7,389 19,295 6,782 89,619			
			Tot	tal					
condon and South- Eastern astern outhern outh-Western	17,729 3,580 3,230 3,832 6,870	11,883 4,411 3,146 3,795 2,172	12,926 5,769 4,363 7,397 2,101	42,538 13,760 10,739 15,024 11,143	7,040 899 212 264 3.054	49,578 14,659 10,951 15,288 14 197			

North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland 2,890 3,937 11,318 4,280 10,985 3,672 2,213 3,272 9,508 5,387 12,842 4,681 1,578 9,617 2,882 14,859 4,743 39,651 1,058 21,377 4,816 56,209 899 19,136 2,936 8,039 4,768 11,977 14,082 34,908 10,652 20,319 27,566 51,393 9,884 18,237 Vales 72,323 63,310 102,444 238,077 27,445 265,522 Great Britain ..

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

Region	register	bers of pe ed as uner 2th March	mployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
London and South-	6.65.4	1.1.1.1.1.1.		rel have hi	STREET OF	Carlo Carlo	
Eastern	35,091	14,487	49,578	1.1	0.7	0.9	
Eastern	10,744	3,915	14,659	1.3	1.0	1.2	
Southern	6,720	4,231	10,951	1.0	1.2	1.0	
South-Western	9,893	5,395	15,288	1.3	1.5	1.4	
Midland	8,750	5,447	14,197	0.6	0.7	0.7	
North-Midland	5,675	3,942	9,617	0.6	0.8	0.7	
East and West Ridings	10,407	4,452	14,859	0.9	0.7	0.8	
North-Western	25,367	14,284	39,651	1.4	1.3	1.3	
Northern	13,988	7,389	21,377	1.6	2.0	1.7	
Scotland	36,914	19,295	56,209	2.6	2.5	2.6	
Wales	12,354	6,782	19,136	1.8	2.5	2.0	
Great Britain	175,903	89,619	265,522	1.3	1.2	1.2	
	the set of the of the	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1920 - 2019 - 2019		The second second		

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

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 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	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
	N	holly Unen	nployed (incl	uding Casua	uls)
London and South- Eastern	28,809 9,766 6,365 9,497 7,223 4,665 8,572 22,394 12,871 32,294 11,366	996 287 217 270 165 146 205 907 401 1,163 388	11,931 3,432 3,782 4,882 3,616 3,017 2,963 11,019 6,629 16,669 5,844	802 275 375 375 139 211 237 588 418 1,067 639	42,538 13,760 10,739 15,024 11,143 8,039 11,977 34,908 20,319 51,393 18,237
Great Britain	153,822	5,145	73,984	5,126	238,077
Northern Ireland	23,576	1,446	7,203	638	32,863
United Kingdom	177,398	6,591	81,187	5,764	270,940
gills had southing			Unemployed porarily Stop		
London and South- Eastern	33,971 10,434 6,500 9,622 8,567 5,506 10,179 24,431 13,5561 33,576 11,936 170,283	1,120 310 220 271 183 169 228 936 427 1,338 418 5,620	13,610 3,627 3,852 5,018 5,190 3,612 4,091 13,614 6,959 6,079 83,642	877 288 379 377 257 330 361 670 439 1,296 703 5,977	49,578 14,659 10,951 15,288 14,197 9,617 9,617 14,859 39,651 21,377 26,209 19,136 265,522
Northern Ireland	24,026	1,469	8,143	785	34,423
	194,309	7,089	91,785	6,762	299,945

#### DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table<sup>†</sup> gives an analysis, according to the length of the last spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain at 12th March, 1956 :---

Duration of		Males		Females			
Unemployment in Weeks	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Total	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Total	
One or less            Over         1 and up to         2           "         2         "         "           "         4         "         "         4           "         4         "         "         4           "         6         "         "         8           "         8         "         "         13           "         3         "         "         26           "         39         "         "         52           Over 52	1,821            1,009            851            426            284            375            240            61            28            42	24,937 14,526 17,545 12,516 10,044 20,058 21,813 7,615 4,146 17,781	26,758 15,535 18,396 12,942 10,328 20,433 22,053 7,676 4,174 17,823	1,674 934 794 482 303 435 375 72 24 25	15,252 9,019 8,640 6,285 5,140 9,583 11,290 3,658 1,465 3,358	16,926 9,953 9,434 6,767 5,443 10,018 11,665 3,730 1,489 3,383	
Total	5,137	150,981	156,118	5,118	73,690	78,808	

\* Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of employees. † The figures exclude unemployed casual workers and persons temporarily stopped.

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NUMBERS PR The Table below sl	INCI	PAL 7	NWO	IS		mloved	ANTERNATION OF	R	Numbe egisters a	rs of Pers t 12th M	ons on arch, 1	956	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
The Table below S persons on the registers Employment Offices in and in Scotland, Wales and the numbers of per Offices situated in som	of the each and No sons of	Emplo admini orthern	yment strative Ireland gisters	Exchan Regio l at 12th of the	ges and n of E h Marc Exchan	d Youth England, h, 1956, ages and	Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	as com- pared with 13th Feb., 1956
together with the inc February, 1956.	prease	or dec	rease	compai	ed wi	$\frac{13\text{th}}{1\text{nc.}(+)}$	Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools	13,561 210 205 657 522	427 9 15 20 7	6,950 118 183 273 489	<b>439</b> 7 9 17 22 8	21,377 344 412 967 1,040 655	$ \begin{array}{r} -3,037 \\ -10 \\ -83 \\ -87 \\ +6 \\ -151 \\ \end{array} $
Regions and Principal Towns	R		rs of Per at 12th M	sons on Iarch, 19	56	or Dec. (-) in Totals as com- pared	Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields	486 2,092 1,015	16 53 25 17	367 270 915 305	30 39 20	802 3,099 1,365	- 19 - 595 - 290
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	with 13th Feb., 1956	Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	268 1,413 141	32 7	195 736 66	21 21 3		$\begin{vmatrix} - & 33 \\ - & 354 \end{vmatrix}$ - & 54
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County)	<b>33,971</b> 13,906	<b>1,120</b> 314	13,610 5,399	877 215	<b>49,578</b> 19,834	+ 1,025	Scotland Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh	35,576 1,940 198 1,657 2,831	1,338 25 5 60 75 354	17,999 602 101 558 724	1,296 13 7 39 37	2,580 311 2,314 3,667	$ \begin{array}{r} -3,015 \\ -554 \\ -81 \\ -110 \\ -371 \\ \end{array} $
Acton Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove Chatham Crovdon	121 112 1,807 423 620	8 37 23 8	50 68 572 383 201	$     \frac{3}{18}     \frac{36}{16}   $	182 183 2,434 865 845	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 24 \\ + & 3 \\ - & 374 \\ - & 336 \\ - & 51 \end{array} $	Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	10,691 686 734 621	354 75 33 56	3,386 878 791 642	180 30 30 52	1,669 1,588 1,371	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 225 \\ - & 89 \\ - & 30 \\ + & 78 \end{array} $
Dagenham          Ealing          East Ham          Enfield          Harrow and Wembley	325 251 275 238 522	19 11 22 14 31	162 110 128 102 172	22 6 18 8 14	528 378 443 362 739	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 74 \\ + & 48 \\ + & 103 \\ - & 127 \\ + & 156 \\ \end{array} $	Wales           Cardiff           Merthyr Tydfil           Newport           Rhondda	11,936 1,309 707 316 930	418 25 25 7 17	6,079 300 160 111 441	703 29 26 11 17	1,663 918 445 1,405	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 92 \\ + & 22 \\ + & 45 \\ + & 28 \\ - & 23 \\ + & 34 \\ \end{array} $
Harlow and Harlington Hendon Ilford Leyton and Walthamstow Tottenham	225 317 552 908 713	30 10 9 40 30	43 84 149 158 229	11 6 16 16 15	309 417 726 1,122 987	$ \begin{array}{r} + 156 \\ + 210 \\ - 14 \\ + 114 \\ + 184 \\ + 49 \\ + 253 \\ + 93 \end{array} $	Swansea	743 24,026 6,441 2,463	13 1,469 269 250	477 <b>8,143</b> 3,136 422	16 785 73 52	1,249 34,423 9,919	$ \begin{array}{r} + 34 \\ -2,345 \\ - 344 \\ - 309 \\ \end{array} $
West Ham           Willesden           Eastern           Bedford	636 492 10,434 72	52 21 310 2 3	332 139 3,627 67	48 17 288 3 3	1,068 669 14,659 144	- <b>4,434</b> - 21	NUMBERS U						
Cambridge Ipswich Luton Norwich Southend-on-Sea Watford	146 506 84 983 916 167	3 16 5 7 20 5	40 124 53 193 204 84	3 18 3 4 8 8	192 664 145 1,187 1,148 264	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 11 \\ - & 61 \\ - & 39 \\ - & 789 \\ - & 195 \\ + & 43 \\ \end{array} $	The Table below sh as unemployed from 19 March, June, Septemi February and March,	39 to 19 ber and 1956.	955. and	d the nu nber, 1	imber	s so regi	istered in
Southern Bournemouth Oxford Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) Reading Slough	6,500 833 78 1,223 183 168	220 7 3 30 6 3	3,852 371 66 949 87 90	379 19 5 32 9 3	10,951 1,230 152 2,234 285 264	$ \begin{array}{r} - 263 \\ - 20 \\ - 10 \\ - 20 \\ - 14 \\ + 44 \\ \end{array} $		employed Casuals)	d Te	mporaril Stopped	Colors I:	Total	United Kingdom: Total
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter	1,166 9,622 1,480 365	23 271 37 5	429 5,018 427 201	28 377 24 7	1,646 15,288 1,968 578	$\begin{array}{r} + 281 \\ - 730 \\ - 119 \\ - 102 \end{array}$	Males           1939          982,900           1940          507,700           1941          153,200	Females 315,000 295,200 139,200	137,2 100,6 29,3	00 78 00 59 00 28	,200	,513,600 962,700 349,800	1,589,800 1,034,700 391,500 139,300
Gloucester Plymouth Swindon Midland	136 1,073 94 8,567	10 39 5 183	96 1,064 144 5,190	9 69 17 257	251 2,245 260 14,197	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 1 \\ + & 35 \\ \dots \\ + & 875 \end{vmatrix}$	1942          74,000           1943          53,100           1944          50,700           1945          83,700           1946          257,500	43,200 26,900 22,900 52,100 113,500	8 4 6 2,1	00 00 00 00 1	,800 800 500 700 ,200	123,200 81,600 74,500 137,100 374,300	99,100 89,600 157,000 405,900
Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury Smethwick	2,725 77 473 52 104	70 2 14 	878 61 247 30 54	$\begin{array}{c c} 30\\1\\12\\-\\9\end{array}$	3,703 141 746 82 170	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 875 \\ + & 466 \\ + & 7 \\ + & 52 \\ - & 10 \\ - & 4 \end{vmatrix}$	1947          239,000           1948          227,500           1949          223,200           1950          215,000           1951          153,400	86,500 75,000 76,900 90,600 83,600	4,3 4,8 5,1 8,1	00 3 00 3 00 3 00 7	,000 ,200 ,100 ,500 ,800	480,200 310,000 308,000 314,200 252,900	510,600 338,000 338,000 341,100 281,400
Stoke-on-Trent	1,209 213 68 341 121	18 12 2 11	1,172 141 48 181 49	35 9 2 7 1	2,434 375 120 540 171	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 264 \\ - & 66 \\ + & 7 \\ + & 84 \\ - & 23 \end{array} $	1952          196,100           1953          204,300           1954          176,500           1955          137,400	132,600 115,600 95,100 75,700	13,9 7,9 9,3	00 8 00 5 00 9	,800 ,200 ,300 ,800	414,300 342,000 284,800 232,200	462,500 380,000 317,800 264,500
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby	5,506 124 277 703	169 3 4 25	3,612 41 145 108	330 2 8 15	9,617 170 434 851	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 17 \\ - & 40 \\ + & 48 \\ - & 127 \end{array} $	14th Mar         162,999           13th June         116,113           12th Sept         117,197           12th Dec         134,812           1956 :         134,812	88,298 64,404 66,005 71,095	14,2 7,1 4,1	21 15 22 11 94 5	,998 ,805 ,897 ,549	269,911 210,543 202,221 215,650	307,009 242,920 230,006 247,292
Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton	307 169 184 151 886	25 5 8 8 1 8	211 88 105 71 225	22 14 7 1 11	545 279 304 224 1,130	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 44 \\ + & 9 \\ - & 1 \\ - & 20 \\ - & 69 \end{vmatrix}$	16th Jan.         164,555           13th Feb.         167,073           12th Mar.         158,967	83,581 80,230 79,110	19,3 16,9	82 8 36 10	,153 ,943 ,509	263,910 275,628 265,522	302,355 312,396 299,945
Peterborough Scunthorpe East and West Ridings	92 34 10,179 222	5 6 228	152 461 4,091 80	30 361 15	1,130 257 531 14,859 327	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 13 \\ + & 218 \\ + & 484 \end{array}$	DISABLED PE The number of per (Employment) Act, 19 which a count was tak	sons re 44, at	gistered 16th Ja	under nuary,	the I 1956	Disabled (the last	l Persons t date on
Barnsley Bradford	516 144 406 209 501	10 21 2 12 12 14	152 43 285 147 103		695 189 709 390 606	+ 22 + 70 - 15 - 9 + 131 + 319 + 22	17th October, 1955. The number of dis unemployed at 19th	abled March,	persons 1956,	on th was 41,	e Re ,590,	gister w of who	who were m 35,657
Hull Leeds Rotherham Sheffield	2,181 1,631 149 804	32 15 2 10	548 439 129 225	26 7 14 25	2,787 2,092 294 1,064 206	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 148 \\ - & 65 \\ + & 6 \end{vmatrix}$	were males and 5,933 persons who had serve served. An analysis o	ed in H	.M. Fo	rces, an	d 22,2	201 who	had not
Wakefield          York          North-Western          Accrington	117 330 24,431 127	4 7 936 1	80 54 13,614 273	5 5 670 10	396 39,651 411	-26 -1,120 + 140		ovment :		Male	s F	emales	Total
Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn	260 292 650 197 980	1 14 29 8	158 544 504 190 702	8 24 21 8 16	427 874 1,204 403 1,722	$ \begin{array}{r} + 50 \\ - 50 \\ - 145 \\ - 70 \\ - 44 \end{array} $	Ex-Service Others Total		· ··	17,95 14,24 32,20	2	132 5,367 5,499	18,091 19,609 37,700
Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Crewe	338 446 156 145 9,478	24 19 8 2 12 452	132 456 140 105		493 911 298 265 12,402	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 132 \\ - & 94 \\ + & 60 \\ - & 13 \\ - & 19 \\ - & 77 \\ \end{array} $	Severely disabled person unlikely to obtain emplo under special conditions Ex-Service	yment otl	her than	1,29		8	1,298
Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton)	2,651	432 96 25 12	2,298 733 374	97	3,577	- 511	Others Total		· ··	2,16	6	426	2,592
Preston	217 156 356	1 19	323 171 581	5 18 8	557 328 974 877	1 4 1 QZA	Grand Total The numbers of un	 employ	· · · ·	stered	disable	5,933 ed perso	41,590 ons given
Pendlebury) Stockport Wallasey Warrington Wigan	613 308 481 391 398	12 7 20 8 —	244 274 468 216 327	8 11 20 8 9	877 600 989 623 734	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 21 \\ + & 67 \\ - & 113 \\ + & 118 \\ - & 62 \end{array} $	above include 161 me. Offices.	n and 3	6 wom	en regis	unemp	at Appo	ointments
	1	1	1	1	1	1	registers of Employment E	changes	given in	the prece	ding Ta	ables.	

(4281)

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#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain were shortly to return to their former employment).

and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 12th March, 1956. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (*i.e.*,

Industry	unem (incl	iolly ployed uding uals)	Temp	Great Britai orarily oped		Total	4 10 cl	U	nited Kingd (all classes)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	8,648 5,550 312 2,786	<b>2,587</b> 2,541 33 13	<b>2,516</b> 264 8 2,244	354 352 	<b>11,164</b> 5,814 320 5,030	2,941 2,893 33 15	14,105 8,707 353 5,045	16,465 10,968 373 5,124	3,091 3,041 34 16	<b>19,556</b> 14,009 407 5,140
Mining and Quarrying	1,429 801 18 322 55 120 113	119 79  5  5 30	$30 \\ 2 \\ -26 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -2$	1   1 	1,459 803 18 348 55 122 113	120 79 5  6 30	1,579 882 18 353 55 128 143	1,935 814 19 714 57 212 119	126 79  9  6 32	<b>2,061</b> 893 19 723 57 218 151
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2,409 695 328 285 257 29 815	880 153 280 190 137 3 117	482 27 373 45 	958 8 942 8 — —	2,891 722 701 330 257 32 849	1,838 161 1,222 198 137 3 117	4,729 883 1,923 528 394 35 966	3,160 792 724 338 259 39 1,008	1,852 161 1,226 206 137 3 119	5,012 953 1,950 544 396 42 1,127
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	2,092 68 981 79 292 185 122 175 190	1,305 2 340 217 408 57 204 24 53		12 -9 2  1 	2,098 68 983 80 292 185 124 176 190	1,317 2 349 219 408 57 205 24 53	3,415 70 1,332 299 700 242 329 200 243	2,209 69 1,062 83 293 192 130 187 193	1,342 2 353 224 411 58 215 26 53	3,551 71 1,415 307 704 250 345 213 246
Metal Manufacture	2,723 67 819 941 44 52 244 556	546 4 133 235 27 7 7 35 105	1,425 	204 16 161 14 	4,148 67 836 2,114 203 84 247 597	750 4 149 396 27 21 35 118	4,898 71 985 2,510 230 105 282 715	4,312 84 916 2,161 203 85 253 610	753 4 149 398 27 22 35 118	5,065 88 1,065 2,559 230 107 288 728
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Machinery Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Alves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators	13,364 4,652 344 199 115 254 52 223 224 843 3,899 432 227 143 875 120 85 677	4,856 177 46 42 5 70 111 135 49 1,218 354 143 212 1,340 238 105 660	$ \begin{array}{r} 456 \\ 32 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ -9 \\ -24 \\ 53 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ -325 \\ -7 \\ 7 \end{array} $	144 11 -2  40  17 1 4 1 59  9	13,820 4,684 344 200 115 256 52 232 224 867 3,952 433 229 143 1,200 120 85 684	5,000 188 46 44 5 70 11 91 135 49 1,235 355 355 147 213 1,399 238 105 669	18,820 4,872 390 244 120 326 63 323 359 916 5,187 788 376 356 2,599 358 190 1,353	14,881 5,160 357 205 143 266 66 338 230 886 4,224 461 237 146 1,246 1,246 123 94 699	5,147 194 46 44 5 71 12 119 137 49 1,261 356 150 214 1,450 240 109 690	20,028 5,354 403 249 148 337 78 457 935 5,485 817 387 360 2,696 363 203 1,389
Vehicles	4,340 1,284 1,662 495 494 198 158 49	972 289 219 166 249 12 8 29	763 494 5 1 263 —	373 3 2 - 367 - 1	5,103 1,778 1,667 496 757 198 158 49	1,345 292 221 166 616 12 8 30	6,448 2,070 1,888 662 1,373 210 166 79	5,528 1,874 1,902 561 772 198 158 63	1,431 298 237 194 618 12 8 64	6,959 2,172 2,139 755 1,390 210 166 127
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	2,512 155 131 177 191 211 135 1,512	1,678 124 140 17 94 324 122 857	<b>253</b> 9 	206 7 1  7 22 21 148	2,765 164 131 199 194 241 198 1,638	1,884 131 141 17 101 346 143 1,005	<b>4,649</b> 295 272 216 295 587 341 2,643	<b>2,866</b> 169 136 218 196 249 211 1,687	1,928 134 141 17 101 359 143 1,033	4,794 303 277 235 297 608 354 2,720
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	450 234 93 67 56	449 196 146 92 15	63 1 7 11 44	51 2 3 31 15	513 235 100 78 100	500 198 149 123 30	1,013 433 249 201 130	529 242 109 78 100	526 214 150 132 30	1,055 456 259 210 130
Textiles	2,960 413 276 525 90 91 85 394 64 211 21 69 48 111 409 153	4,021 539 564 521 196 160 193 251 500 32 207 85 315 302 101	2,673 231 167 290 24 26  3 496 1 959 8 2 459 7	4,198 678 759 364  339 9 3 28 612 13 1,122 30 60 154 27	5,633 644 443 815 114 117 85 394 67 707 22 1,028 56 113 868 160	8,219 1,217 1,323 885 55 535 169 196 279 1,112 45 1,329 115 375 456 128	13,852 1,861 1,766 1,700 169 652 254 590 346 1,819 67 2,357 171 488 1,324 288	7,081 691 459 848 138 141 996 395 88 764 28 1,042 56 169 1,103 163	10,176 1,335 1,413 924 74 546 1,203 197 430 1,210 54 1,381 117 643 521 128	17,257 2,026 1,872 1,772 212 687 2,199 592 518 1,974 82 2,423 173 812 1,624 291

\* The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page. The total of 803 males unemployed includes 356 men registered for underground work.

Leather, Leather Goods and Fur . Leather (Tanning and Dressing) Leather Goods ..... Fur .. .. ... Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere s Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Shi rubber) rubber) ... Repair of Boots and Shoes Food, Drink and Tobacco ...... Grain Milling ....... Bread and Flour Confectionery Bread and Products Meat and Meat Products Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Cor Preserving of Fruit and Vegetabl Food Industries not elsewhere sp Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries ... Tobacco ... Tobacco .. .. .. Manufactures of Wood and Cork . Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) . Furniture and Upholstery . Shop and Office Fitting . . Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork I Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper... Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Cases ... Manufactures of Paper and specified Printing and Publishing of News Other Printing and Publishing, ing, etc. .. .. Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requis Miscellaneous Stationers' Good Production and Printing of Cine Miscellaneous Manufacturing In Building and Contracting ... Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas .... Electricity ... Water .... 

Transport and Communication Railways ... Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport ... Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conserva Air Transport ... Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Co Other Transport and Communican Storage ... Storage .. .. ..

Newspapers .. ..

Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration

National Government Service Local Government Service Professional Services 23.90.00 Accountancy .. .. Education .. ..

Law Medical and Dental Services Religion ... Other Professional and Busine

**Ex-Service** Personnel not Classifi Other Persons not Classified by GRAND TOTAL\* ..

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Industry

#### Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis—continued

IN LAURA	Who			reat Britain	1	A State	BIL		ited Kingdo	m
and a second s	unemp (inclu casu	ding	Tempo stopp			Total			(all classes)	AL TON
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
and Fellmongery	355 209 96 50	307 97 176 34	95 89 6	<b>300</b> 75 211 14	<b>450</b> 298 96 56	607 172 387 48	1,057 470 483 104	460 305 99 56	615 174 393 48	1,075 479 492 104
 c	1,618 825 67 35 45 81	2,844 1,492 485 360 63 180	614 156 3 2 197 61	506 203 32 35 110 43	2,232 981 70 37 242 142	3,350 1,695 517 395 173 223	5,582 2,676 587 432 415 365	2,461 1,070 76 57 253 162	4,797 1,939 604 852 176 770	7,258 3,009 680 909 429 932
Slippers and Clogs (exc.	259 306	234 30	175 20	83	434 326	317 30	751 356	463 380	426 30	889 410
onfectionery	<b>5,915</b> 1,535 288 248 358 429 364 442 747 527 170 385 223	5,738 83 1,008 566 240 98 733 1,237 666 229 197 307 165	53 2 4 2 3 1 - 2 33 3 2 - 1	405 	5,968 201 1,539 290 251 359 429 366 475 750 529 170 386 223	6,143 83 1,015 568 243 218 98 770 1,453 769 237 203 319 167	12,111 284 2,554 858 494 577 527 1,136 1,928 1,519 766 373 705 390	6,808 252 1,714 305 363 467 430 393 664 794 541 197 430 258	7,126 86 1,115 601 257 269 99 800 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 773 242 212 343 369	13,934 338 2,829 906 620 736 529 1,193 2,624 1,567 783 409 773 627
ts	<b>3,605</b> 1,153 1,911 107 277 157	750 166 413 26 81 64	<b>2,596</b> 35 2,533 6 18 4	411 11 390 — 1 9	6,201 1,188 4,444 113 295 161	1,161 177 803 26 82 73	7,362 1,365 5,247 139 377 234	6,530 1,268 4,641 117 333 171	1,191 182 826 27 82 74	7,721 1,450 5,467 144 415 245
	1,662 320	1,338 194	3,706 28	1,643 69	<b>5,368</b> 348	2,981 263	8,349 611	<b>5,424</b> 355	<b>3,099</b> 266	<b>8,523</b> 621
d Fibre-board Packing Board not elsewhere	27 143	51 254	 90	 204	27 233	51 458	78 691	27 246	51 527	78 773
spapers and Periodicals Bookbinding, Engrav-	76 374	191 56	8 1,929	17 175	84 2,303	208 231	292 2,534	84 2,330	215 240	299 2,570
isites	722 1,670 662 121 68 162 46 149 462	592 <b>1,371</b> 335 70 55 382 70 18 441	1,651 130 110 	1,178 93 59 5 5 6 2 1 20	2,373 1,800 772 121 69 168 47 152 471	1,770 1,464 394 70 60 388 72 19 461	4,143 3,264 1,166 191 129 556 119 171 932	2,382 1,996 834 126 86 173 47 154 576	1,800 1,491 403 70 67 393 72 19 467	4,182 3,487 1,237 196 153 566 119 173 1,043
	<b>30,491</b> 20,560 746 9,185	248 166 36 46	547 406 11 130	1 2	31,038 20,966 757 9,315	251 166 37 48	31,289 21,132 794 9,363	37,654 25,862 895 10,897	284 191 40 53	37,938 26,053 935 10,950
y 	1,788 967 627 194	83 30 50 3	17 7 8 2	1111	1,805 974 635 196	83 30 50 3	1,888 1,004 685 199	2,047 1,041 766 240	94 32 58 4	2,141 1,073 824 244
e	16,694 2,171 1,136 370 1,976 5,669 1,575 603 64 2,239 308 583	$1,772 \\ 160 \\ 772 \\ 13 \\ 85 \\ 87 \\ 8 \\ 13 \\ 31 \\ 515 \\ 26 \\ 62 \\ 100 \\$	229 5 6 2 2 22 164 7 5 	$ \begin{array}{c} 18\\2\\3\\-\\-\\4\\-\\-\\5\\-\\4\end{array} $	16,923 2,176 1,142 372 1,998 5,833 1,582 608 64 2,248 315 585	1,790 162 775 13 85 91 8 13 31 520 26 66	18,713 2,338 1,917 385 2,083 5,924 1,590 621 95 2,768 341 651	18,809 2,444 1,434 433 2,201 6,180 2,026 631 69 2,484 315 592	<b>1,854</b> 176 785 14 86 93 9 13 32 553 27 66	20,663 2,620 2,219 447 2,287 6,273 2,035 644 101 3,037 342 658
Materials, Grain and lesale or Retail) terials and Machinery od and Drink ad Drink (exc. catering) a-Food Goods od Goods	13,763 2,144 1,609 1,385 2,984 1,571 3,805	11,706 194 205 441 3,600 674 6,114	82 15 10 7 17 14 19	199 2 5 4 75 7 96	13,845 2,159 1,619 1,392 3,001 1,585 3,824	11,905 196 210 445 3,675 681 6,210	25,750 2,355 1,829 1,837 6,676 2,266 10,034	15,674 2,401 1,861 1,708 3,581 1,700 4,134	12,923 218 230 514 3,963 729 6,730	28,597 2,619 2,091 2,222 7,544 2,429 10,864
ctionery, Tobacco and	265 1,245	478 487	- 5	10 3	265 1,250	488 490	753 1,740	289 1,343	539 521	828 1,864
	1,245 11,969 4,434 7,535	487 2,045 989 1,056	93 7 86	27 2 25	1,250 12,062 4,441 7,621	2,072 991 1,081	14,134 5,432 8,702	13,381 5,074 8,307	2,269 1,102 1,167	15,650 6,176 9,474
ss Services	3,041 105 762 70 1,161 90 853	4,507 91 872 155 3,046 29 314	15 	35 1 4 	3,056 105 770 70 1,164 91 856	4,542 92 876 155 3,058 30 331	<b>7,598</b> 197 1,646 225 4,222 121 1,187	3,265 109 813 79 1,262 105 897	<b>4,854</b> 99 943 170 3,263 35 344	8,119 208 1,756 249 4,525 140 1,241
lls, Concerts, etc Betting	$\begin{array}{c} 14,758\\ 2,586\\ 1,841\\ 7,573\\ 479\\ 128\\ 153\\ 177\\ 756\\ 1,065 \end{array}$	21,036 1,656 514 12,566 1,212 346 219 1,536 2,555 432	87 16 20 27  1 1 1  8 4	365 56 16 173 11 2 10 1 87 9	14,845 2,602 1,861 7,600 479 129 154 177 774 1,069	21,401 1,712 530 12,739 1,223 348 229 1,537 2,642 441	36,246 4,314 2,391 20,339 1,702 477 383 1,714 3,416 1,510	15,883 2,688 2,009 8,138 522 145 176 195 867 1,143	22,890 1,765 546 13,327 1,346 392 253 1,775 2,991 495	38,773 4,453 2,555 21,465 1,868 537 429 1,970 3,858 1,638
ied by Industry	2,641 6,825	269 7,196	111		2,641 6,825	269 7,196	2,910 14,021	2,843 7,854	284 7,883	3,127 15,737
	158,967	79,110	16,936	10,509	175,903	89,619	265,522	201,398	98,547	299,945

\* The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,849 males and 302 females in Great Britain and 3,489 males and 331 females in the United Kingdom).

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## Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the four-week periods ended 8th February and 7th March, 1956, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remain-ing unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

174 479 390 692 60 104	8th Fe	eks ended bruary, 56	Four wee 7th M 19	Total Number of Placings, 15th Dec.,	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1955, to 7th Mar., 1956 (12 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	138,343 15,735	154,003 50,198	127,478 10,124	155,666 53,158	369,186 52,779
over	66,516 14,539	97,932 66,283	58,623 9,458	101,815 69,773	173,433 51,886
Total	235,133	368,416	205,683	380,412	647,284

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

The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled, and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons. In the first place, vacancies in employments which are excepted from the provisions of the Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952, from the provisions of the Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952, may be filled by direct engagement of workpeople without notifying the Employment Exchanges. Secondly, employers who do use the Employment Exchange system may, in certain circumstances (*e.g.*, when they require large numbers of additional workpeople, or where labour of the kind they require is scarce), have a "Standing Order" with the Employment Exchange to submit all suitable applicants to them without "notifying" any specific number of vacancies, and the vacancies remaining unfilled in such cases will not be included in the figures. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour. the demand for labour.

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 7th March, 1956, in each of the industry Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 7th March, 1956.

Of the total of 241,708 men placed in employment during the eight weeks ended 8th February, 1956, 52,430 (21.7 per cent.) were aged 40 and over, of whom 3,898 were aged 65 and over. Among the 114,810 women placed in employment during the same period 26,996 (23.5 per cent.) were aged 40 and over, of whom 1,388 were aged 60 and over.

Industry Group	2,98%		s during fou d 7th March		1 550.J	Numbe		Vacancies ro h March, 19		filled at
industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	867	276	425	56	1,624	18,130	1,907	365	327	20,729
Mining and Quarrying	1,811	467	34	16	2,328	5,744	1,443	57	37	7,281
Coal Mining	1,342	447	14	8	1,811	4,605	1,345	18	15	5,983
Treatment       of       Non-Metalliferous       Mining         Products other than Coal           Chemicals and Allied Trades           Metal Manufacture           Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods       Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing          Engineering            Electrical Goods	3,247	292	<b>937</b>	114	4,590	2,199	1,483	1,350	1,216	6,248
	3,611	141	<b>1,257</b>	203	5,212	3,570	638	1,770	1,310	7,288
	6,300	335	<b>460</b>	81	7,176	4,808	1, <b>34</b> 5	517	402	7,072
	18,358	1,161	<b>5,258</b>	601	25,378	20,883	5,752	5,498	3,386	35,519
	5,400	131	87	11	5,629	2,509	238	32	27	2,806
	10,465	888	2,615	359	14,327	15,300	4,720	2,885	2,307	25,212
	2,493	142	2,556	231	5,422	3,074	794	2,581	1,052	7,501
Vehicles          Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified          Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.          Textiles          Cotton          Wool	8,266	572	1,433	197	10,468	15,217	2,722	2,033	1,077	21,049
	3,837	426	2,122	258	6,643	3,359	2,222	2,529	1,965	10,075
	638	115	552	86	1,391	1,126	810	690	849	3,475
	3,598	287	3,343	640	7,868	2,009	2,883	9,428	7,870	22,190
	708	86	1,043	113	1,950	573	1,039	3,608	2,428	7,648
	979	50	681	121	1,831	516	807	2,376	1,769	5,468
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	319	42	226	56	643	246	441	597	764	2,048
Clothing (including Footwear)	744	189	2,939	895	4,767	1,198	2,280	14,647 •	10,567	28,692
Food, Drink and Tobacco	4,606	621	5,406	830	11,463	2,331	1,596	3,773	3,087	10,787
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	1,952	548	533	101	3,134	1,446	1,659	766	904	4,775
Paper and Printing	1,180	171	990	399	2,740	1,200	1,201	1,592	3,306	7,299
Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods	881	69	628	209	1,787	507	340	993	1,218	3,058
Printing	299	102	362	190	953	693	861	599	2,088	4,241
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,718	183	<b>1,511</b>	270	3,682	961	579	1,553	1,105	4,198
Building and Contracting	31,510	1,114	244	67	32,935	20,631	4,018	355	599	25,603
Building	21,853	833	134	53	22,873	15,109	3,113	229	375	18,826
Gas, Electricity and Water	3,117	39	101	24	3,281	1,850	336	147	151	2,484
	9,960	547	1,678	254	12,439	25,425	3,562	2,568	1,108	32,663
	7,950	1,728	7,219	2,560	19,457	6,434	10,993	11,144	16,598	45,169
	413	57	398	151	1,019	923	770	990	1,835	4,518
	7,229	173	2,034	183	9,619	9,444	683	3,753	935	14,815
	1,935	66	1,518	114	3,633	5,271	196	2,651	537	8,655
	5,294	107	516	69	5,986	4,173	487	1,102	398	6,160
Professional Services	1,754	130	3,876	373	6,133	2,336	2,011	7,614	3,747	15,708
	4,493	510	15,647	1,043	21,693	4,196	1,824	28,079	6,628	40,727
	421	83	551	48	1,103	385	434	761	323	1,903
	3,080	128	10,487	322	14,017	2,312	553	14,764	1,647	19,276
	476	198	1,529	316	2,519	320	292	2,290	1,609	4,511
Grand Total	127,478	10,124	58,623	9,458	205,683	155,666	53,158	101,815	69,773	380,412

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 7th March, 1956, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period :-

Region		Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
Kegion		Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern Eastern South-Western North-Midland North-Midland North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		29,129 6,264 5,950 6,749 13,297 8,659 11,300 20,317 7,227 12,881 5,705	32,212 12,012 12,252 11,942 20,991 15,213 12,276 16,110 7,088 8,205 7,365	2,846 509 428 430 758 456 526 1,497 686 1,499 539	13,753 3,328 2,352 2,285 8,109 5,606 6,467 5,897 1,551 2,541 1,269	16,293 3,070 2,763 2,691 4,864 4,2,883 4,515 9,383 3,141 6,853 2,167	36,623 6,791 4,774 4,185 8,948 6,949 8,219 15,337 2,966 5,027 1,996	1,954 471 525 517 727 448 542 1,224 870 1,515 665	21,937 3,993 2,596 2,731 7,229 6,913 7,992 8,509 2,159 4,538 1,176	50,222 10,314 9,666 10,387 19,646 12,446 16,883 32,421 11,924 22,698 9,076	104,525 26,124 21,974 21,143 45,277 34,681 34,954 45,853 13,764 20,311 11,806
Great Britain	······································	127,478	155,666	10,124	53,158	58,623	101,815	9,458	69,773	205,683	380,412

#### Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1956

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 28th January, 1956, with separate figures for males and females. and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures the return and also at the date of the previous return, and an for consecutive months for the same industry, in the latter case after additional item shows the numbers on the pay-roll at the later allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered. of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. It is also important to note that the figures for any industry The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and disduring the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are charged by all firms rendering returns in the industry. Some of obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the the persons who were discharged or left their employment during the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry, numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not the figures for the individual firms.

Industry	men	er of En its per 1 ployed ing of p	100 at	charg Loss em	aber of l es and o ses per ployed ing of p	other 100 at	Industry	men	er of Er nts per ployed ing of j	100 at	charge Loss em	ber of I es and o ses per 1 ployed a ing of p	other 100 at
work but desiration during	М.	F.	Т.	M.	F.	<b>T.</b>	THE star manner with Arts	м.	F.	т.	М.	F.	T.
reatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.3	4.2	3.5	Textiles	3.2	4.2	3.8	2.7	3·5 3·5	3.2
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.9	4.3	3.0	3.0	4.3	3.1	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc Woollen and Worsted	3.6 2.9 3.9	4·3 3·1	4·1 3·0	3·2 2·6 3·4	2.8	3·4 2·7 4·0
China and Earthenware (includ- ing Glazed Tiles)	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.8	4.2	3.6	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production.	2.3	$5 \cdot 0$ $5 \cdot 3$	4·5 3·0	1.8	4·5 2·7	2.0
Glass (other than Containers) Glass Containers	3.5 4.2	3.7	3.6 4.2 1.4	2·9 4·0	4·1 5·1	3·2 4·2	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.2	2.7	2.4
Cement	1.4	1.1		1.1	1.0	1.1	Linen and Soft Hemp	2.5	3.9	3.4	2·3 4·1	4·3 4·6 4·7	3.4
Manufactures	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.3	3.8	4·2 2·5	Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery	$4.5 \\ 2.2 \\ 1.6$	$5 \cdot 2$ $4 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 8$	5.0	3.3	2.9	4.2
emicals and Allied Trades	2.3	3.5	2.6	2.2	3.3	2.3	Lace	2·4 2·7	3.7	2·3 3·0 3·3	2·6 1·7	3·2 3·2	2.4
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2·3 2·5	4.5	2·3 2·7	1·7 2·0	0·3 2·5	1.7 2.1	Narrow Fabrics	3.7	5.9	5.3	2.6 3.3 2.5	5.3	4.
Pharmaceutical Prenarations, etc.	2.5	3.6	3.1	2.3	4·1 2·3	3.3 3.6	Other Textile Industries	3.9	5.2	4.4	3.4	4.3	3.7
Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish	3.7	2·7 4·1	$     \begin{array}{r}       1.7 \\       3.5 \\       2.9     \end{array} $	4·3 2·9 1·9	3.9	3.2	Anne work owing to sickness or	2.6	3.4	2.9	2.5	3.5	2.9
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc Mineral Oil Refining	2·0 1·7	4·4 2·0	1.8	1.3	3.8	1.3	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2·6 2·6	3.4	wicks 3	21 428	3.0	2.9
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.2	4.8	2.7	Leather Tanning and Dressing	2.4	3.3	2.8	2.5	3.7	3.
tal Manufacture	2.9	3.4	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.5	Fur the bas add to the	3.3	3.7	3.2	2.2	3.9	lono
Blast Furnaces	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.5	Clothing	2.7	4.6	4.1	2.3	3.3	3.
etc	2·4 3·5	2.8 3.7	2.5	1.9	1.9 4.3	1.9 3.4	Tailoring	3.1	4.5	4.2	2.6	3.6	3.
Steel Sheet Manufacture	2·1 1·8	3·1 3·1	2·2 1·9	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix}$	2·8 1·7	1.4	Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery	3.2	5.1	4.9	2·4 3·1	3.0	3.
ron and Steel Tubes	3.8 3.2	3.3 3.9	3.7 3.3	2·7 3·0	2·2 3·3	2.6 3.0	Other Dress Industries	1·9 2·0	3.4	2.9	2.0	3.4	2.3.
gineering and Electrical Goods	2.8	4.1	3.1	2.3	4.3	2.8	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	2·5 2·7	3.8 2.6	3·2 2·7	1·9 2·1	2.6 3.4	2· 2·
Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	2.5 2.4 2.4	$     \begin{array}{r}       1.7 \\       3.4 \\       2.4     \end{array} $	2.5 2.5 2.4	$\begin{array}{ c c } 2 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array}$	$     \begin{array}{c}       1 \cdot 4 \\       3 \cdot 0 \\       1 \cdot 6     \end{array} $	$2 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 0$	Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.1	4.5	3.7	4.1	6.6	5.
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	3.0	4.2	3.2	2.1	3.4	2.3	Grain Milling	2.6 3.7	3.9	2.8	3·1 4·0	7·0 5·3	3.
Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories	2.4	3.7	2.6 2.3	2·0 2·2	2·8 3·0	$2 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 3$	Biscuits	2·8 4·7	3.4	3.2 5.5	3·3 4·0	7.5	6.
Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering	1.4	2·0 2·7	1·5 3·3	1.2	2·3 2·5	1·4 3·2	Milk Products Sugar and Glucose	3·7 1·9	3.8 5.8	3.7 2.7	3.4	4·0 8·5	3.
Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery	3.0	4·3 4·3	3·2 3·1	2.3	3.5 3.8	2.5 2.4	Cocoa, Chocolate, etc Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	3.8 3.6	5.2	4.7	3.8 4.3	7·8 9·2	6.7.
Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Appar-	2.3	4.0	2.9	2.6	3.6	2.9	Other Food Industries Brewing and Malting	3.0	6.7	4.4	2·9 3·3	5.5	3.
atus	2·4 2·8	4·2 3·5	3.1	1.7 3.4	2.8	2·1 5·4	Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries	2.9	2.6	2.8	5.7	7.9	6.4.
Wireless Valves and Electric	2.6	3.8	3.3	2.3	4.1	3.3	Tobacco	1.4	3.1	2.3	1.1	2.8	2.
Batteries and Accumulators	3.0	6·9 4·7	4.7	2.2	5.8 4.5	3.7 3.6	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.5	4.7	3.
hicles	2.5	3.9	2.7	2.2	3.4	2.4	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	3.2	4.2	3.3	3.6	4.8	3.
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles,			TRACES	a sit	portoq	strine	Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting	2.2 4.2	2.8	2.4	3.6	4.5	3.
etc	2·4 2·7	3.7	2.5	2.4	3.3	2.5	Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork	4.2	5.0	4.4	4.1	6.5	4.
Manufacture and Repair of Air-	2.3	3.6	2.5	1.7	2.9	1.8	Manufactures	3.4	3.6	3.4	2.7	4.5	3.
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories	3.6	4.5	3.9	3.1	4.4	3.4	Paper and Printing	1.9	3.7	2.6	1.5	3.4	2.
Locomotive Manufacture Railway Carriages and Wagons	1.6	3.2	1.7	1.4	2.9	1.5	Paper and Board	2.1	3.0	2.3	1.5	2.3	1
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.8	2·3 3·0	3.5	Wallpaper	3.8	5.0	4.3	3.6	10.1	6.4.
etal Goods not elsewhere specified	3.7	4.8	4.1	3.3	5.1	3.9	Other Manufactures of Paper Printing of Newspapers, etc	2.9	4.5	3.9	2.3	3.8	3.
Tools and Cutlery	3.0	4.1	3.4	2.7	4.6	3.5	Other Printing, etc	1.7	3.3	2.3	1.3	2.5	1
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings	3.7	4.7	4.1	3.1	5.5	4.2	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.1	4.5	3.6	3.3	4.7	3.
Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures	3.3	4·2 4·7 5·7	3.5	3.7	3.6	2.8	Stratefind town N Latra & di at 1	2.7	4.0	3.1	3.0	4.6	3
Brass Manufactures Other Metal Industries	4·3 3·9	5.7	4·8 4·3	3.6 3.6	4·5 5·2	3.9 4.2	Rubber	2.5	3·2 3·8	2.6	3.4	2·2 4·3	3.
recision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.6	3.9	3.1	· 2·2	3.8	2.8	Toys, Games and Sports Re- ouisites	3.6	5.3	4.7	3.7	5.4	4 5
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instru-	billing kit		a la sego	en alleran	e bna	Constant	Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production of Cinematograph	4.1	7.0	5.9	4.3	6.1	E RES
ments	2.7 2.2 2.7 2.4	4·3 2·9	3.3	2.3	4·0 3·3	2·7 2·8	Films	3.9					
Jewellery, Plate, etc	2.7	3.5	3.1 2.7	2.3	3.5	2.8 2.9 3.3	All the above Industries	2.8	-	_	_	4.1	3

(4281)

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## Labour Turnover

include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period,

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

A\*\*\*4

## Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

#### **Unemployment Benefit**

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 27th March, 1956, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately  $\pounds 5,005,000$ . During the thirteen weeks ended 24th December, 1955, the corresponding figure was  $\pounds 3,753,000$ , and during the thirteen weeks ended 26th March 1955 it was  $\pounds 4.425,000$ ended 26th March, 1955, it was £4,425,000.

#### National Assistance

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service undertake the payment of national assistance to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 31st March, 1956, was £2,100,000. The corresponding amount paid during the fourteen weeks ended 31st December, 1955, was £1,844,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 26th March, 1955, it was £2,340,000.

Comparison of the figures for the quarter ended 31st March, 1956, with those for the earlier quarters is affected by the increase in the scale rates which came into force on 23rd January, 1956, under the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regula-tions, 1955 (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 11).

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

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 20th March, 1956, and the corresponding figures for 21st February, 1956, and 15th March, 1955. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

8-34-1 8-8 1 8-11 L	2.2	P. L.	13 334	1091 1	Thou	isands					
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to										
	8.S. 1	Sickne	SS	Indu	strial Inj	ury					
Region	20th Mar., 1956	21st Feb., 1956	15th Mar., 1955	20th Mar., 1956	21st Feb., 1956	15th Mar., 1955					
London and S. Eastern : London and Middlesex Remainder Southern Southern Midland North-Midland Reast and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	103 · 8 85 · 7 49 · 6 41 · 7 59 · 0 86 · 9 61 · 2 91 · 1 174 · 9 72 · 9 120 · 3 72 · 2	120.2 99.9 60.8 49.0 70.3 100.0 73.8 116.8 189.4 91.3 147.3 77.1	$\begin{array}{c} 112 \cdot 9 \\ 90 \cdot 6 \\ 51 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 59 \cdot 0 \\ 96 \cdot 8 \\ 67 \cdot 6 \\ 93 \cdot 5 \\ 174 \cdot 1 \\ 72 \cdot 4 \\ 127 \cdot 7 \\ 73 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	3.9 3.6 2.1 1.7 2.3 4.6 5.2 8.0 7.8 7.6 8.2 6.8	4.2 4.0 2.4 1.7 2.4 4.9 5.5 8.7 8.0 8.1 8.4 7.4	3.9 3.6 2.2 1.6 2.4 4.9 5.2 8.2 7.7 7.8 6.8					
Total, Great Britain	1,019 · 3	1,195.8	1,062.6	61.8	65.8	62.2					

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

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness represented  $5 \cdot 1$  per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1956

## Work of Appointments Services

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

#### **Technical and Scientific Register**

The Technical and Scientific Register operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, 26–28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number, Whitehall 6200), but it also has a representative at the Scottish Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow Development 21(2)) Douglas 7161).

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 12th March was 3,258\*; this figure included 2,454 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 804 registrants who were unemployed. The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 14th February and 12th March (4 weeks) are shown below.

acalicies	outstanding at 14th rebruary				5,201
,,	notified during period		CID TRID		548
	filled during period	REIRIN	Contraction of the second		120
	cancelled or withdrawn	"lansen	tiens of all	120 162 1	428
	unfilled at 12th March	Conductoria (		Bibring	5,261
"	unined at fight material	St. with	A CONTRACTO	Anton a Sta	100,000

#### **Appointments Register**

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 12th March was 13,263<sup>+</sup>, consisting of 12,099 men and 1,164 women. The registrants included 4,862 men and 538 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 7,237 men and 626 women were, at the time of their registration, in employment but requiring other posts ; in the majority of cases the employment was of a temporary nature or was unsuitable having regard to their qualifications and experience or the personal circumstances of the

registrant. The following Table shows the numbers<sup>†</sup> of registrations at each of the Offices

Appointments Office	Wholly U	nemployed	In Emp	Total		
	Men	Women	Men	Women		
London Northern Scottish	3,622 846 394	404 77 57	4,451 1,973 813	454 99 73	8,931 2,995 1,337	
Total	4,862	538	7,237	626	13,263	

During the period 14th February to 12th March, 1956, there were new registrations by 1,149 men and 168 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,254 men and 221 women were withdrawa withdrawn

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives), notified, filled, etc., between 14th February and 12th March.

		Men‡	Women
Vacancies	outstanding at 14th February	2,256	246
,,	notified during period	719	90
	cancelled or withdrawn during period	513	38
	filled during period	259	39
.,,	unfilled at 12th March	2,203	259
The Ta	ble on the next page sets out figures	of vacan	ncies and

registrants for selected professions and occupations.

\* This figure includes 304 registrants who were also registered at Appointme fices and 96 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employm

changes. These figures include 1,645 persons who were also registered at Employment changes for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit but exclude 94 rsons registered for overseas employment only. Registrations of nurses and dwives are also excluded. This column includes vacancies for which employers were willing to accept

r men or women

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#### FIGURES FOR SELECTED PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The Table below shows, in respect of selected professions and occupations, the number of vacancies outstanding and the number of persons registered at Appointments Offices on 12th March, 1956. These figures do not indicate any material changes in the general employment position since the publication of comparable statistics in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1955 (page 365). In each occupation the number of vacancies available is smaller than the number of registrants. the same time of unfilled vacancies and available applicants in the same occupational group is to be expected. Some of the vacancies will have been notified and some of the applicants will have become available only a few days before the date to which the figures relate ; also, within most of the occupational groups there is room for some difference between the qualifications and experience an employer is looking for and those possessed by the applicants. Further, the vacancies and applicants are often in different parts of the country and a proportion of the registrants are immobile. number of registrants. The existence on the Registers of the Appointments Offices at

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

and a state of the specific state	na chu c	Regi	strants			Registrants	
Profession or Occupation	Vacancies	Employed	Unemployed	Profession or Occupation	Vacancies	Employed	Unemployed
Accountants (including Cost and Works	an a to do solo Charles an	and the second		Librarians, Archivists, etc	8	17	8 12
Accountants) Aeronautical and Automobile Engin-	156	530	138	Local Government	13	80	53
eering* Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry*	23 12	176 36	66 53	Mechanical and Locomotive Engineering and Metal Goods Manufacture*	166	707	215
Artists (including Commercial Artists)	20	43	14	Medical Practitioners	5	22	72
Banks, Trust Companies, Insurance		10001258	and treated	Metal Manufacturing Executives	31	92	25
Offices, Building Societies, Commercial	35	450	252	Personnel Managers, Industrial Welfare Officers	79	199	81
Offices	2	54	33	Private Secretaries (with university degree or language qualifications)	30	52	31
Business Consultants, and Time and	97	82	17	Professional Bodies, Societies, Institutions,	50	and the second second	A CARLENDER
Motion Study Experts	23	199	58	etc.*	106 18	212	116 114
Catering and Institutional Domestic	COIL STON	2101 Call 12	CLEAR TENESIT	Quasi-Government, Regional and County	18	120	114
Administration	22	33	25 39	Statutory Bodies, Administrative and	NY ST	ichierpen 1.	A substantial state
Chemical Manufacture and Analysis* Civil and Structural Engineering and	18	78	39	Retail Distribution (Senior Executives)	6 15	33	21 58
Building*	204	373	276	Road Transport and Haulage Executives	15	34	33
Civil Service	27	221	333 42	Rubber, Plastics, Glass Manufacture	All Martin Providence	IN ALL	
Clothing Manufacture Executives	12 14	232	42	Sales and Commercial Managers in	20	22	11
Economists, Trade Intelligence Officers,	and the second			Industry	18	123	92
Economic Research Workers	1	28	20	Shipping Executives	2	13	18
Editorial Staff, Authors, etc.	11	99 113	78 52	Social Workers	34	77	49 21
Electrical Engineering Executives* Estate Agents*	3	24	18	Statisticians	2	17	6
Food and Drink Manufacture Executives	11	52	37	Textile Manufacturing Executives	19	91 693	57 435
Import, Export and Colonial Merchants	12	128	100	Wholesale Distribution (Senior Executives)	213	693	435

\* These vacancies do not cover vacancies for persons with the professional qualifications dealt with by the Technical and Scientific Register—viz., university graduat science and engineering or members of the appropriate professional bodies such as the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Royal Institute of Chemistry and the Royat titution of Chartered Surveyors.



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

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in February

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 25th February was 703,500, compared with 702,100 for the four weeks ended 28th January, 1956, and 708,400 for the four weeks ended 26th February, 1955. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed\* were 624,100 in February, 629,100 in January, 1956, and 637,700 in February, 1955 ; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week

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

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

	Average numbers of wage-earners	Increase (+) c compared with	or decrease $(-)$ the average for		
Division‡	on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 25th February, 1956	4 weeks ended 28th January, 1956	4 weeks ended 26th February, 1955		
Northern (Northumberland	47.500		100		
and Cumberland)	47,500	+ 200 + 300	+ 400		
Durham North Eastern	102,400 138,800	+ 300 + 100	+ 100 - 1,800		
NT of TTrates	59,000	+ 200	-300		
Fast Midlands	102,000	T 200	+ 100		
West Midlands	56,700	+ 100	-1,500		
South Western	105,700	+ 100	- 2,900		
South Eastern	7,000		+ 400		
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 who left the industry was about 4,620; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 1,240. 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, 1956, 4.80 in January, and 4.99 in February, 1955. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.44, 5.30 and 5.48.

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

#### Absence Percentage (five-day week)

forther the	February, 1956	January, 1956	February, 1955
Coal-face Workers :	I III	ST Sant	TET ITS
Voluntary	5.56	5.39	5.21
Involuntary All workers :	10.98	10.05	9.52
Voluntary	4.39	4.21	4.06
Involuntary	10.60	9.44	8.99

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, the figures were 1.26 tons and 1.24 tons, respectively.

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## **Employment** Overseas

#### AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,768,200 in November, 1955, an increase of 0.7 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 2.8 per cent. compared with November, 1954.

#### CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st December, 1955, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.3 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month but  $5 \cdot 1$  per cent. higher than at 1st December, 1954. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st December was 0.4 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month but  $6 \cdot 5$  per cent. higher than at 1st 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. higher than in October, 1954. Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 524,076 in October, 1955, compared with 522,950 in the previous month and 521,054 in October, 1954. The numbers of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed were 11,375 at the end of October, compared with 11,781 at the end of the previous month and 12,817 at the end of October, 1954. The interim index of employment, published by the Bureau of

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in January is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approxi-mately 49,541,000. This was  $3 \cdot 4$  per cent, lower than the figure for the previous month, but  $3 \cdot 8$  per cent, higher than for January, 1955. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufac-turing industries (base 1947–9 = 100) showed a decrease of  $1 \cdot 7$ per cent. in January, compared with the previous month, but an increase of  $5 \cdot 7$  per cent, compared with January, 1955. The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of January was about 2,885,000, compared with 2,427,000 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 corre-sponding figures were 144,982 and 44,017 at the beginning of the previous month 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 Employment Exchanges at 24th March was 69,201, compared with 70,366 at 18th February, and 67,703 at 26th 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 with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 2,059,891, 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 31st January, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt 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 January 1955. January, 1955.

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## 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 In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during March resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £2,407,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 4,546,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £5,000 for 179,000 workpeople.

£5,000 for 179,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in engineering and shipbuilding, coal mining, retail drapery, retail food trades, motor vehicle repair, and manual workers employed by local authorities. Others receiving increases included dock labourers, and workers employed in iron and steel manufacture, the gas industry, agriculture in Scotland and Northern Ireland, retail bread and flour confectionery, baking, and in Government Industrial Establishments. Industrial Establishments. In the engineering and allied industries and in shipbuilding and

Industrial Establishments. In the engineering and allied industries and in shipbuilding and ship repairing there were increases of 12s. 6d. a week for skilled men, 11s. for intermediate grades and 9s. 6d. for unskilled men. In the coal mining industry increases were agreed of 2s. 4d. or 2s. 8d. a shift according to grade, for adult day-wage workers. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Acts for workpeople in retail drapery were increased by 10s. a week for shop managers and manageresses and by 8s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. for other adult male workers and by 6s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. a week for other adult female workers. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Acts for workpeople in retail food trades were increased by 10s. a week for shop managers and manageresses and by 8s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. a week for other adult male workers and 6s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. for other adult female workers in England and Wales and by 8s. 6d. or 24s. 6d. for other adult males and 6s. 6d. or 16s. 6d. for other adult female workers in Scotland. In the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade there were increases of  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for skilled craftsmen, 3d. for semi-skilled men,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for other male workers and 2d. for women 21 and over. Manual workers employed by local authorities received increases of 11s. a week for men and 8s. 3d. for women.

The national minimum wage for dock labourers was increased by 2s. a day. Increases in base rates were agreed in iron and steel manufacture of 12.47d. a shift or 1.56d. an hour for adult workers. In the gas industry standard scheduled rates were increased by 4d. an hour or 2s. 8d. a shift for adult male workers. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages Acts for agricultural workers were increased by 8s. a week for men in Scotland and Northern Ireland and by 6s. 6d. for women in Scotland. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Acts for workpeople employed in the retail bread and flour confectionery trade were increased by 10s. 6d. a week for managers, 8s. 6d. a week for managersses, and by 10s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. a week for other female The national minimum wage for dock labourers was increased In the corresponding months of 1955 there was a net increase of  $\pounds 2,469,000$  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, 1ST APRIL, 1955," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Agriculture	Scotland	5 Mar.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as shepherds	Increases of 13s. a week in minimum rates for men 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : men 20 years and over 151s. a week, youths and boys 64s. 3d. at 15, rising to 128s. 6d. at 19 and under 20.‡
nitro de sente-alles initropie de set re-destated bes	o de la constance de la constance o de la constante de la constante o de la constante de la constante estate de la constante de la constante de la constante estate de la constante de la constante de la constante estate de la constante de la constante de la constante estate de la constante de la constante de la constante estate de la constante de la constante de la constante estate de la constante de la constante de la constante estate de la constante de la constante de la constante estate de la constante de la constante de la constante estate de la constante de la constante de la constante estate de la constante de la constante de la constante estate de la constante de la constante de la constante estate de la constante	Los arrive 10 Los arrivers resummer 1 resummer 1	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as grieves or stewards and stockmen	Increases of 13s. a week in minimum rates for men 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : men 20 years and over 148s. a week, youths and boys 63s. 3d. at 15, rising to 126s. 3d. at 19 and under 20.1
	rea da, Jid. at 15 years adarda, Sid. at \$5, years anan	toning and b	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as horsemen and tractormen	Increases of 11s. a week in minimum rates for men 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : men 20 years and over 146s. a week, youths and boys 62s. 6d. at 15, rising to 124s. 9d. at 19 and under 20.1
	ld an hour for men, i men, "Munning rate (, Zour A 3s. 5d., Zou	the sector all an statisments read rus sho	Female workers employed wholly or mainly as stock- women, poultrywomen and dairymaids Female workers employed	Increases of 10s. a week in minimum rates for women 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : women 21 years and over 114s. 3d. a week, girls 63s. 3d. at 15, rising to 103s. at 18 and under 21. <sup>‡</sup> Increases of 8s. 9d. a week in minimum rates for women 21 years and over.
	ta, of the for women, thic rank after en	n futor for pr Monthan grade 0 oct	wholly or mainly as horse- women and tractorwomen Other whole time workers	and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : women 21 years and over 113s. a week, girls 62s. 6d. at 15, rising to 102s. at 18 and under 21.‡
		1.200 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -	employed by the week or longer : Males	Increases of 8s. a week in minimum rates for men 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change
	ange : granito cutter nd polishers, leading 24d, (Abertheor de, 19	Ruice officer of an Shour, but maning da	Females	men 20 years and over 132s. a week, youths and boys 57s. at 15, rising to 112s. at 19 and under 20.‡ Increases of 6s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for women 21 years and over, and
	cont. of the craftsme	disalett at	Vages (Regulations) Act (Northe	of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : women 21 years and over 100s. a week, girls 57s. at 15, rising to 91s. 6d. at 18 and under 21.‡
	a dog in so the or dogs	workers, co	Workers employed as milkers	Increase of 1s. a week (10s. 9d. to 11s. 9d.) in the allowance for the daily hand milking of one cow.‡
	openat a local so tempo distant to states. W	whethor na take as an ar the "of the	Male and female workers employed by the day or hour, or as part-time workers	Increases of 3d. an hour for male workers 20 years and over, of $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : male workers 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour at 15, rising to 2s. $11\frac{1}{2}d$ . at 20 and over; female workers 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . at 15, rising to 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$ .

changes allecting clerical workers, for whom the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. The estimates of the weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect either of short-time or of overtime. <sup>†</sup> Workpeople who received two or more increases of wages during the period are counted only once in this column. <sup>‡</sup> These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act. See pages 129 and 160 of this GAZETTE.

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## ES. RETAIL PRICES

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U.K. Index of Retail Prices Retail Prices Overseas

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workers, and for workpeople in the baking industry in England and Wales by 3d. an hour for men and 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. for women. Men employed on an engineering basis in Government Industrial Establishments received increases of 12s. 6d. a week for skilled work, 11s. for semi-skilled and 9s. 6d. for unskilled work.

Of the total increase of  $\pounds 2,407,000$ , about  $\pounds 1,325,000$  was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives ; about  $\pounds 595,000$  resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies estab-lished by voluntary agreement; and about £487,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts, the Agriculture Wages Acts or the Catering Wages Act.

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

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Ne Amount of Increase in Weekly Rate of Wages
Automatical and a second se		£
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	782,000	296,200
Mining and Quarrying	409,000	273,700
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Pro-	95.000	24.000
ducts other than Coal	85,000	34,900
Chemicals and Allied Trades	155,000	64,700
Metal Manufacture	220,000	79,200
Engineering, Snipbunding and Electrical Goods	2,254,500	1,220,100
Vehicles	1 2,234,300	1,220,100
	166,000	31,600
Y day I will be Could and Eur	100,000	51,000
Clothing	224,000	73,600
Food, Drink and Tobacco	212,000	95,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	155,000	26,500
Paper and Printing	146,000	116,800
Other Manufacturing Industries	23,500	11,500
Building and Contracting	1,237,500	252,100
Gas, Electricity and Water	240,000	172,400
Transport and Communication	561,000	280,800
Distributive Trades	823,500	388,500
Public Administration	697,500	367,400
Miscellaneous Services	203,000	67,300
Total	8,594,500	3,852,300

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March-continued

	Princip	oal Chan	ges in Rates of Wages l	Reported during March—continued	Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March—continued					
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)	Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)	
Agriculture (continued) Coal Mining	Northern Ireland (4) (232) Great Britain (6-7)	5 Mar. Beginning of first full pay week	Male workers employed in agriculture (other than those employed at or in flax mills) Underground and surface workers and craftsmen <sup>†</sup>	Increases of 8s. a week in minimum rates for workers 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for workers 20 years and over 121s. to 128s. a week, according to district.* Increases of 2s. 4d. or 2s. 8d. a shift, according to grade, in standard grade rates for adult day-wage workers, and of amounts ranging from 1s. 7d. to 2s. 4d. for juveniles. Standard grade rates after change : underground workers— grade 1 34s. 1d. a shift, grade 2 33s. 1d., grade 4 31s. 1d.	Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumber- land, South Dur- ham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lin- colnshire, North- ants. and South Wales (certain firms)*	4 Mar.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast- furnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by $1 \cdot 3d$ . a shift (6s. $11 \cdot 2d$ . to 6s. $9 \cdot 9d$ . for shift rated workers), or by $0 \cdot 18d$ . an hour ( $11 \cdot 35d$ . to $11 \cdot 17d$ . for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by $0 \cdot 98d$ . a shift (5s. $2 \cdot 4d$ . to 5s. $1 \cdot 42d$ .) or by $0 \cdot 13d$ . an hour ( $8 \cdot 51d$ . to $8 \cdot 38d$ .) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by $0 \cdot 65d$ . a shift ( $3s. 5 \cdot 6d$ . to $3s. 4 \cdot 95d$ .) or by $0 \cdot 09d$ . an hour ( $5 \cdot 67d$ . to $5 \cdot 58d$ .) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.	
		including 13 Feb.†	CITAD TO AN ADVISOR OF A DATA	Increases of 2s. 4d. or 2s. 8d. a shift, according to grade, in standard grade rates for adult day-wage workers, and of amounts ranging from 1s. 7d. to 2s. 4d. for juveniles. Standard grade rates after change : underground workers— grade 1 34s. 1d. a shift, grade 2 33s. 1d., grade 3 32s. 1d., grade 4 31s. 1d., grade 5 30s. 1d.; surface workers—males, grade 1a 33s. 9d. a shift, grade 1 29s. 9d., grade 2 28s. 9d., grade 3 27s. 9d., grade 4 26s. 9d.; females, grade 1 24s. 10d., grade 2 23s. 10d., grade 3 32s. 10d., grade 4 21s. 10d.; craftsmen, underground—grade 1 plus 38s. 1d., grade 1 35s. 7d., grade 2 33s. 1d., surface —34s. 9d., 32s. 3d., 29s. 9d.; juveniles, underground—16s. 10d. a shift at age 15, rising to 25s. 10d. at 20, surface—males 14s. 7d. to 22s. 10d., females 14s. 3d. to 21s.‡	Test written min alter and and alter and alter alt	do.*	18 Mar.	do.	Increases of 1s. $9.82d$ . a shift or $2.73d$ . an hour for adult workers, of 1s. $4.36d$ . a shift or $2.05d$ . an hour for workers 18 and under 21, and of $10.91d$ . a shift or $1.36d$ . an hour for younger workers.	
Mining and Quarrying (other	Cleveland	5 Mar.	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1.2d. a shift (8s, 9.6d. to 8s, 8.4d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 0.6d.	Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture	Great Britain (41)	26 Mar.	Electricians	Increase of 14s. 8d. a week. Rates after change : class A district (London, within 12 miles from Charing Cross) 204s. 8d. a week, class B 195s. 8d., class C 189s. 8d., Scotland 195s. 8d.	
than coal)	North Lincolnshire	4 Mar.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men	(4s. $4 \cdot 8d.$ to 4s. $4 \cdot 2d.$ ) for boys under [8.]] Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased§ by $1 \cdot 3d.$ a shift (6s. $11 \cdot 2d.$ to 6s. $9 \cdot 9d.$ ) for men, by $0 \cdot 975d.$ (5s. $2 \cdot 395d.$ to 5s. $1 \cdot 42d.$ ) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by $0 \cdot 65d.$ (3s. $5 \cdot 6d.$ to 3s. $4 \cdot 95d.$ ) for boys under 18.	Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (42)		Workpeople employed at blast- furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by $1 \cdot 3d$ . a shift (6s. 11 \cdot 2d. to 6s. $9 \cdot 9d$ . for shift-rated workers) or by $0 \cdot 18d$ . an hour (11 \cdot 35d. to 11 \cdot 17d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by $0 \cdot 98d$ . a shift (5s. $2 \cdot 4d$ . to 5s. $1 \cdot 42d$ .) or by $0 \cdot 13d$ . an hour (8 · 51d. to 8 · 38d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by $0 \cdot 65d$ . a shift (3s. $5 \cdot 6d$ . to 3s. $4 \cdot 95d$ .) or by $0 \cdot 09d$ . an hour (5 · 67d. to 5 · 58d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.	
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by $1.36d$ . a shift (6s. $8.24d$ . to 6s. $6.88d$ .) for men, by $1.02d$ . (5s. $0.18d$ . to 4s. $11.16d$ .) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by $0.68d$ . (3s. $4.12d$ . to 3s. $3.44d$ .) for boys under 18.	dentation to service services of the service services of the service of the service of the	A construction of the second s	18 Mar.	do.	Increases of 1s. 9.82d. a shift or 2.73d. an hour for adult workers, of 1s. 4.36d. a shift or 2.05d. an hour for workers 18 and under 21 years, and of 10.91d. a shift or 1.36d. an hour for workers under 18.	
" 1581 constituit 1 No tractoria Ai decession	South and West Durham Great Britain	5 Mar. First full	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1d. a shift (7s. to 6s. 11d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by $\frac{1}{2}d$ . (3s. 6d. to 3s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$ .) for boys under 18.	arth (A) 603 han a bh (naw wor d. (ropais work) d. (ropais work) hi (romati arth)	West of Scotland (42)	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 Mar.	Workpeople employed at cer- tain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on main- tenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1.3d. a shift (6s. 11d. to 6s. 10d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.	
	(10)	pay period following 19 Mar.	Men, youths and boys employed in the roadstone quarrying industry	Increases of 2d. an hour in the minimum basic rate for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum basic rates after change : adult unskilled workers 3s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour, youths and boys 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$ . at 15 years, rising to 3s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$ . at 20.	Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain‡ (43)	5 Mar.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by $1 \cdot 3d$ . a shift (6s. $11 \cdot 2d$ . to 6s. $9 \cdot 9d$ .) for men and women 21 years and over, by $0 \cdot 98d$ . (5s. $2 \cdot 4d$ . to 5s. $1 \cdot 42d$ .) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by $0 \cdot 65d$ . (3s. $5 \cdot 6d$ . to 3s. $4 \cdot 95d$ .) for those under 18.	
34 960 64,790 79,300	Portland (9) Cornwall, Devon and Dorsetshire	6 Feb. 16 Jan.	Workpeople employed in lime- stone quarries Workpeople employed on day work in the ball clay industry	<ul> <li>Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change : day workers (working individually) 4s. an hour, day workers (working collectively in piecework quarry) 4s. 1d., pieceworkers' minimum rate 4s. 1d., other day workers and labourers 3s. 6d.</li> <li>Increases of 2d. an hour in the minimum rate for men 21 years and over, of 3d. in the fall back rate for regular surface clay getters, of 4d. in the fall back</li> </ul>	to search at the second s	Great Britain§ (43)	4 Mar.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, fur- nace helpers, gas producer- men, semi-skilled workers	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased <sup>†</sup> by 1.3d. a shift (6s. 11.2d. to 6s. 9.9d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.18d. an hour (11.35d. to 11.17d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0.98d. a shift (5s. 2.4d. to 5s. 1.42d.) or by 0.13d. an hour (8.51d. to 8.38d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. a shift (3s. 5.6d. to 3s. 4.95d.)	
	(13)	797	<ul> <li>Instates</li> <li>Instates&lt;</li></ul>	rate for regular underground miners, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Rates after change, inclusive of a bonus of 2s. 6d. a week : minimum daywork rate for men 21 years and over 3s. 3d. an hour ; fall back rates for pieceworkers—regular underground miners 3s. 7d., regular surface clay getters 3s. 5d. ; minimum rate for semi-skilled and maintenance men 1d. to 5d. an hour above the minimum day work rate ; youths and boys 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 15 years, rising to 3s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 20 and under 21.	and the Station of the	Great Britain§ (43) North-East Coast	do. do.	and labourers, etc.) Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills Iron puddlers, millmen, semi- skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron pudd- ling furnaces and rolling	or by 0.09d. an hour (5.67d. to 5.58d.) for those under 18. do. do. do. do.	
Building Brick and Allied Industries	Scotland (19)	24 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the building brick industry	workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include : men 21 years and over—bogie runners (day-shift) and all unspecified occupations 3s. 4d. an hour, mixers, setters, pan mill men (shovel fed) 3s. 4 <sup>‡</sup> d., bing men and clay hole facemen (hand shovel) 3s. 5 <sup>‡</sup> d., loco drivers (for standard gauge locomotives or any other locomotive running on or crossing over a public highway) dumper	man of the second secon	Great Britain§ (43)	18 Mar.	mills Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, fur- nace helpers, gas producer- men, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	a shift or 1.17d. an hour for workers 18 and under 21 years, and of 6.24d. a shift or 0.78d. an hour for workers under 18.	
	in 1975 there was a	and a second	nabro control b	drivers and mechanical shovel operators 3s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., boilermen (power purposes only) 3s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., burners (inclusive of 3-shift allowance of 2d. an hour) 3s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; women 18 years and over—setters 2s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., others 2s. 5d.; pieceworkers and taskworkers to receive similar increases for hours worked in factory.	ernerselet wit hit partner chinen i	Great Britain§ (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.	
	Scotland (25)	do.	Workpeople employed in the refractory brick industry	Increases of 3d. an hour for male workers 21 years and over, of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include : men 21 years and over—kiln stockers, packer loaders and all unspecified occupations 3s. 4d. an hour, dry pan mill men, drawers and wheelers and brickmakers (dressers) 3s. 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d.,	terre and med-in-	Great Britain§	4 Mar.	Maintenance craftsmen em- ployed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	$(11 \cdot 35d, to 11 \cdot 17d)$ for craftsmen, by $0 \cdot 13d$ , $(8 \cdot 51d, to 8 \cdot 38d)$ for apprentices	
	al from 45 to 45.	राजि द	e vormali arreli isoner i	pan mill men, drawers and wheelers and brickmakers (dressers) 3s, 44d., dry pan mill men (leading hands) 3s. 5d., setters 3s. 5td., wet pan mill men, odd-stuff dressers, brickmachinemen (charge hands), mixers and steam press operators 3s. 5td., setters (leading hands) 3s. 6td., boiler firemen (continuous shift workers), kiln burners and gas producer operators (including 3-shift allowance of 2d. an hour) 3s. 7td., boiler firemen—day workers not on	ader in anen ada entre tigu ar, ekise en in	South-West Wales (43)	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture except bricklayers and car- penters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by $1 \cdot 3d$ . a shift (5s. $10 \cdot 2d$ . to 5s. $8 \cdot 9d$ .) for men and for women employed on men's work, by $0 \cdot 98d$ . (4s. $4 \cdot 65d$ . to 4s. $3 \cdot 67d$ .) for youths 18 and under 21, and by $0 \cdot 65d$ . (2s. $11 \cdot 1d$ . to 2s. $10 \cdot 45d$ .) for youths under 18.	
		And tail	and all have all have a set of	anowance of 2d. an nour) 5s. $r_{3}d.$ , boner memen—day workers not on rotating shifts 3s. $6\frac{1}{3}d.$ , brickmakers (hand), dumper drivers, mechanical shovel operators and excavators 3s. $6\frac{3}{4}d.$ , odd-stuff makers 3s. $7\frac{1}{4}d.$ ; women 18 years and over—stockers, setters, drawers, loaders, carriers, brickmachine- men and mixers and all unspecified occupations 2s. $6\frac{3}{4}d.$ , setters (leading hands), odd-stuff dressers and brickmakers (dressers) 2s. $7\frac{1}{4}d.$ , odd-stuff	and the child	South Wales and Monmouthshire¶ (43)		Workpeople employed at iron and steel works	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by $1 \cdot 2d$ . a shift (5s. $1 \cdot 2d$ . to 5s. for skilled craftsmen, and 6s. $4 \cdot 2d$ . to 6s. 3d. for other men) for men and women 18 years and over, and by $0 \cdot 6d$ . (2s. $6 \cdot 6d$ . to 2s. 6d. or 3s. $2 \cdot 1d$ . to 3s. $1 \cdot 5d$ .) for those under 18.	
Glass Container Manufacture	Great Britain (29)	pay period following	wages are regulated by	<ul> <li>makers and brickmakers (hand) 2s. 8<sup>4</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.; pieceworkers and taskworkers to receive similar increases for hours worked in the factory.</li> <li>Increases in minimum day-time rates of 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. to 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. for women 21 years and over, and of 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. to 2d. for girls. Minimum hourly rates after</li> </ul>	niantos fontos Ministra min el Conterna mana el Managamento conterna manan	Sheffield	Beginning of week com- mencing on either 4 or 5 Mar	Sheffield shift system in steel melting and steel manipulat- ing departments	Increases in existing shift bonus of 1s. 10d. a shift (17s. 3d. to 19s. 1d. for datal workers, and 14s. 11d. to 16s. 9d. for tonnage workers) for men 21 years and over, of 7s. a week (70s. to 77s.) for youths 18 to 20, and of 3s. 6d. (39s. to 42s. 6d.) for boys under 18.	
	and the second s	15 Mar.	movements in other in- dustries	change for dayworkers : London district—the rates paid in other districts, plus 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour for male workers 18 years and over, 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. for female workers 18 and over, and 1d. for workers under 18 ; other districts—men 21 years and over, founders, gasmakers and furnacemen 3s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. or 3s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., according to melting capacity of furnace, boilermen or stokers and batchmixers 3s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., sorters 3s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., Lister or similar truck drivers 3s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., general	Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire (43)		Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)		
b lots , sous loss a teners after compete ed. at 15, reality to	and the rear to aster a manufactor as aster a association and the solution of association and the solution of the	in constance far yeningen \$440, a wor far 2012	nerve n sold to se entralis entralis come ma interestingen; tare familierary of this my one of the direction	labourers 3s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; youths and boys 1s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. at 15 years, rising to 2s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. at 20 and under 21; women and girls 1s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. at 15, rising to 2s. 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. at 21 and over.	Tube Manufacture	Newport and Lan- dore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by 1.16d. a shift (6s. 10.94d. to 6s. 9.78d.) for men, by 0.773d. (4s. 7.269d. to 4s. 6.496d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.58d. (3s. 5.47d. to 3s. 4.89d.) for boys.	
Cast Concrete Products Manufacture	England and Wales (32)	of first full pay week after 12 Mar.	Men, youths, boys and women	Increases in minimum basic rates of 2d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for youths, boys and women. Minimum rates after change for labourers : London 3s. 6d. an hour, Zone A 3s. 5d., Zone B 3s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.	Galvanising	England and Wales	5 Mar.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by $1 \cdot 3d$ . a shift (6s. 11 \cdot 2d. to 6s. 9 · 9d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by $0 \cdot 98d$ . (5s. 2 · 4d. to 5s. 1 · 42d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by $0 \cdot 65d$ . (3s. 5 · 6d. to 3s. 4 · 95d.) for those under 18.	
Asbestos Cement Manufacture Monumental	Great Britain (34) Scotland	n 21.1 n curinum	Men, women and juveniles	<ul> <li>Flat-rate increases of 2d. an hour for men, of 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for women, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change : able-bodied men 21 years and over, grade 0 occupations—group 1 areas 3s. 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., an hour, group 2 3s. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., group 3 3s. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., grade 1 occupations 3s. 8d., 3s. 7d., 3s. 6d., grade 2 3s. 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., 3s. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., 3s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., grade 3 3s. 11d., 3s. 10d., 3s. 9d.; women 18 years and over 2s. 6d., 2s. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., 2s. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub>d.</li> <li>Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change : granite cutters, turners, scabblers</li> </ul>	Non-ferrous Metals Manufacture	Birmingham, Wol- verhampton and Stafford (45)		Workpeople employed in strip and sheet rolling and tube mills in the brass and copper trade	workers, of 11s. for intermediate grades, and of 9s. 6d. for unskilled workers; for payment-by-results workers increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existing piecework supplements. Consolidated minimum time rates after change : casting departments—crucible and electric furnace pourers 168s. 10d. a week, underhands ( <i>i.e.</i> , furnacemen, ingotmen and mouldmen on billet casting) 160s. 10d.; strip and sheet rolling mills—	
Masonry * These increa † A joint agree wage waiting	ses took effect under a ed note was issued in M payments, and to mak	n Order issu Iarch. Vari e-un in certa	monumental section of the granite industry ed under the Agricultural Wages intions in existing wages do not ap	and toolsmiths 4s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, hand polishers, leading bedsetters and men having full control of a machine 4s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. (Aberdeen 4s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.), leading sawmen 3s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., labourers receive 80 per cent. of the craftsmen's rate of 4s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. (Regulations) Act (Northern Ireland). uply to pieceworkers or taskworkers, except in so far as they relate to guaranteed	broath anosen iteration directo under 1916, 'Inc. meth and sheare moust fields ford terms 1768, 184	A state and a state of		Constant of section of the section o	rollers (all grades) 158s. 10d., annealers, finished shearers (guillotine) 154s. 10d., electric annealers, finished shearers (rotary), roller improvers 152s. 10d., picklers 151s. 10d., shearers (cutting to length) 150s. 10d., rough shearers, rollers' assistants (behinders) 148s. 10d., annealers 142s. 10d.; tube mills—tool-finders (fully skilled) 168s. 10d., annealers 154s. 10d., electric annealers, drawers (plain round tubes), taggers, swagers, shoulderers, sawyers, straighteners (hand) 152s. 10d., labourers 142s. 10d., straighteners (machine), doggers-up 148s. 10d., labourers 142s. 10d.	
except for tempora	ry allowances in respec	t of men wo	rking wet, the 5-day week bonus, a	uses, flat rates or allowances, whether national or local, temporary or permanent, and rent allowances when made as an addition to wages. Workpeople receiving	* These char	nges affected employees	s of firms wh	ich are members of the Iron and	Steel Trades Employers' Association.	

Ine above rates are all inclusive and are not subject to any additions by way of bonuses, flat rates or allowances, whether national or local, temporary or permanent, except for temporary allowances in respect of men working wet, the 5-day week bonus, and rent allowances when made as an addition to wages. Workpeople receiving personal rates higher than the relevant grade rates may receive increases so long as they remain within the new "limits" of the grades.
§ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
I Existing minimum basic rates plus percentage addition and flat-rate addition consolidated, resulting in minimum basic rate of 18s. 2d. a shift for surface and underground workers 21 years and over.
¶ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and of 6d. for boy3.

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

\* These changes affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association.
 \* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 \* These changes affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district.
 § These changes affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland.
 I These increases are also subject to the percentage addition of 75 per cent.
 § These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.

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Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change	Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	All federated ship- building and ship repairing centres in the United Kingdom (50)	Beginning	Workpeople employed in the shipbuilding and ship re- pairing industry, except skilled engineers and others whose wages are regulated by movements in other		Brassworking and Founding	Great Britain (ex- cept Yorkshire) (64)
	en have fire adult ver be and explore 21, rep berg dere of the domain of the second of		industries : Male workers 21 years and over	Increases of 12s. 6d. a week to all fully skilled workers 21 years and over who have completed their apprenticeship, of 11s. to all semi-skilled workers, and of 9s. 6d. to all unskilled workers. Inclusive national uniform plain time rates after change on new work, include : fully skilled classes 170s. 6d. a week, cranemen operating tower, gantry or floating cranes 159s. 6d., operating electric overhead travelling cranes 154s. 6d., operating all other cranes 157s., spare or emergency cranemen when not operating cranes 154s. 6d., plate furnace helpers, frame furnace helpers, shell screw-up helpers and shell tackle helpers 154s. 6d., stagers erecting and dismantling staging 152s. 6d., redleaders 150s. 6d., blacksmiths' strikers 149s. 6d., unskilled classes (including ordinary platers' helpers other than those above) 142s. 6d. For repair work, except in the case of certain classes including cranemen, the national rates are 3s. higher, and in the River Thames ship repairing district the existing general		Yorkshire (65)
	A start before under som A start (10 a start at a start (10 a start at 10 a 0 start at 10 a 0 start at 10 a 10 a start at 10 a start at	AND	Female workers brought into the industry under relaxation or dilution arrangements, french polishers and uphol- stresses	differential applies.* Increases of 8s. 4d. to 12s. 6d. a week, according to occupation and length of service, for women 21 years and over, and of 4s. 2d. to 8s. 4d. for girls. Inclusive national uniform plain time rates after change : shipbuilding and ship repairing classes 21 years and over—during first eight months of service 117s. 10d. a week (new work), 119s. 4d. (repair work); thereafter—skilled classes (a) not in receipt of full time rate of displaced male worker 136s. 5d. (new work), 138s. 10d. (repair work), (b) in receipt of full time rate of dis- placed male worker 170s. 6d. (new work), 173s. 6d. (repair work); semi-	Spring Manufacture	Sheffield
	Antonio de la companya de la company	CT BUTTER	are to some additions events the finance of the color ation properties the tandets. And the tandets and the tandets.	skilled classes (a) 128s. 3d. (new work), 130s. 11d. (repair work), (b) full time rate of displaced male worker; unskilled classes (a) 128s. 3d. (new work), 130s. 11d. (repair work), (b) 142s. 6d. (new work), 145s. 6d. (repair work); french polishers and upholstresses who have served an apprenticeship for five years, 21 years and over 136s. 5d. (new work), 138s. 10d. (repair work); girls 57s. at 16, rising to 117s. 10d. (new work), and 58s. 6d. to 119s. 4d. (repair work).*		Birmingham, Wol- verhampton and Stafford
	nd actives 21 versus of area area in a and media have meter 18. In general dimension is non-constant of the 18.	and a second and a s	Male apprentices under 21 years and other youths and boys	Increases of 3s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 8s. 4d. a week, according to age or year of apprenticeship. Inclusive national uniform plain time rates after change : apprentices 57s. a week on new work during first year of apprenticeship, rising to 117s. 10d. in fifth year ; boys and youths 47s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. at 15 years, rising to 117s. 10d. at 20. For repair work the national rates are 1s. 6d. higher.*		(60)
Engineering and Allied Industries	United Kingdom (46–49)	5 Mar.	Adult male manual workers, apprentices, youths and boys employed in the engineering and allied in- dustries,† except those whose rates of wages are regulated by wage move- ments in other industries, <i>e.g.</i> , building and electrical	Increases for adult male timeworkers of 12s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, of 11s. for intermediate grades, and of 9s. 6d. for unskilled workers, with propor- tional increases for apprentices, youths and boys; for payment-by-results workers increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existing piecework supplements. Consolidated minimum time rates after change include : skilled fitters 168s. 4d. a week, unskilled men 142s. 4d.	Surgical Instrument and Equipment Manufacture	England and Wales (excluding Shef- field) (70)
Engineering	Swansea, Llanelly, Port Talbot and Neath <sup>‡</sup> (48)	Beginning of pay week which includes 12 Mar.	contracting Workpeople employed in engineering works and foundries :	Increases of 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour for adult male craftsmen, of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for labourers and those based on labourers' rates, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and juveniles. Increases of 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour for adult male craftsmen and of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for labourers and	Gold, Silver and Allied Trades	London (73)
and the set of the	go.	-	workers Taskworkers	<ul> <li>those based on labourers' rate, in respect of the actual clock hours worked, with appropriate overtime gains.</li> <li>Increases of 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. an hour for adult male craftsmen and of 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for labourers and those based on labourers' rate for the standard normal weekly working hours of the factory on fulfilment of a completed task.</li> </ul>		Sheffield
Constructional Engineering	Great Britain (52)	5 Mar.	Workpeople, other than labourers,§ employed on steelwork erection	Increases in minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for rivet heaters and erectors' helpers, and of 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for other workers. Rates after change : sheeters— London area (within a radius of 16 miles from Charing Cross) 4s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., riveters, crane drivers, welders, burners (new work) 4s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 4s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., erectors, riveters' holders-up, sheeters' holders-up, stagers or riggers, burners (demolition or scrap work) 4s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 4s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., erectors' helpers 4s. 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 3s. 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., rivet heaters (adults) 4s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., 3s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.	Flax Processing	Great Britain
Agricultural Machinery and Implements Manufacture, Maintenance and Repair	Great Britain (49)	First full pay period following 15 Mar.	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increases of 12s. 6d. a week for skilled men 21 years and over, of 9s. 6d. for unskilled men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Minimum time rates after change include : skilled men 168s. 4d. a week, unskilled 144s. 11d.		(a) (b) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c
Electrical Cable Manufacture	Great Britain (53)	Beginning of first full pay period following 12 Mar.	Plumber jointers and plumber jointers' mates, youths and boys employed in laying cables (including telecom- munication cables) and accessories	Increases of 4d. an hour for plumber jointers, of $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . for plumber jointers' mates, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change : plumber jointers fully qualified—London area (within a radius of 18 miles from Charing Cross) 4s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour, Provinces 4s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$ ., plumber jointers' mates 4s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$ .; youths and boys 30 per cent. of plumber jointers' rates at 16 years, rising to 85 per cent. at 21.	Flax and Linen Industry	Northern Ireland (87)
Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing	United Kingdom (56)	First pay week com- mencing after 19 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls (excluding clerical workers, night watchmen, night attendants, salesmen, etc.)	Increases for men 21 years and over of 3½d. an hour for skilled craftsmen, of 3d. for semi-skilled workers, of 2½d. for other workers, of 2d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change : inside the workshop—skilled men, London area (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) 4s. an hour or 176s. a week, Provinces 3s. 11d. or 172s. 4d., semi-skilled men 3s. 7½d. or 159s. 6d., 3s. 6½d. or 155s. 10d., other adult male workers 3s. 3½d. or 145s. 9d., 3s. 2½d. or 142s. 1d. ; outside the workshop—men, London area 3s. 3½d. or 143s. 11d., Provinces 3s. 2¼d. or 140s. 3d. ; (Northern Ireland, outside the city of Belfast—other adult male workers inside the workshop 3s. 0¼d. an hour, outside the workshop 3s. 0¼d.) ; youths and boys—London area 44s. a week at 15 years, rising to 132s. at 20, Provinces 43s. 1d. to 129s. 3d. ; women 21 years and over— London area 2s. 7d an hour or 113s. 8d a week Provinces 2s. 6d. or 110s. ;	Jute	Great Britain (88) (230)
Railway Wagon Repairing	Great Britain (57)	5 Mar.	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	<ul> <li>girls—London area 45s. 10d. at 15, rising to 108s. 2d. at 20, Provinces 44s. to 104s. 6d.</li> <li>Increases for men 21 years and over of 12s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, of 11s. for intermediate grades, of 9s. 6d. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers outside the London area include : wagon repairers, grade 1 168s. 10d. a week, grade 2 157s. 10d., grade 3 147s. 10d., letterers, blacksmiths, riveters and/or erectors 168s. 10d., electric welders 159s. 4d., wheelturners 156s. 10d., holders-up, cold saw operators, profile cutters, lifters (fitting brasses) 156s. 4d., loco., crane, tractor or traverse drivers 154s. 4d., painters, lifters, burner operators 152s. 4d., shunters 151s. 10d., blacksmiths' strikers 149s. 10d., back sawyers 149s. 4d., punch and shearer assistants 147s. 10d., iron carriers 143s. 10d., sawyers and machinists, grade 1 161s. 10d.,</li> </ul>		A. N. Said, Frenning an example in Mith. an Mith. An Mith. Mith. Mith. An Mith.
* These increa	ises apply also to a nu	mber of wor	kpeople employed on boat building	grade 2 153s. 10d., outstation chargehands without assistants 170s. 10d., with one assistant 173s. 4d., with two assistants 175s. 10d., with three or four assistants 177s. 10d., with five or six assistants 180s. 4d., labourers 142s. 4d. In the London area rates are 5s. higher in each case.	* There increase	es were agreed in Mar

\* These increases apply also to a number of workpeople employed on boar building and boar tenaming. † Workpeople in the allied industries include those employed in non-ferrous metal manufacture and rolling, drop forging, and the hollow-ware, spring, tube and wire trades. In addition, the increases applied to workpeople employed by federated firms in railway carriage and wagon building, lift erection and lift maintenance and typewriter servicing and repairing, sheet metal working, gas meter making, scale, beam and weighing machine making (including service adjusters in the scale repairing trade), the manufacture of plastic material and finished articles. ‡ These increases applied to workpeople employed by firms which are members of the Welsh Engineers' and Founders' Conciliation Board. § Movements in the rates of wages of labourers are governed by movements in the rates of workpeople in the civil engineering construction industry.

Date from which Change

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March-continued

Classes of Workpeople

took Increases of 12s. 6d. a week for skilled workers 21 years and over, of 11s. for intermediate grades, of 9s. 6d. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys; additional payment for pieceworkers, other than casters, increased by 3.41d. an hour (1s. 7.32d. to 1s. 10.73d.) for each ritain (ex orkshire) 5 Mar. Men, youths and boys than casters, increased by 3.41d. an hour (1s. 7.32d. to 1s. 10.73d.) for each hour worked; the bonus for casters on piecework increased by 12s. 6d. a week (90s. 10d. to 103s. 4d.). Minimum time rates after change include : grade C—all workers 21 years and over not qualified for grades D and E 151s. 4d. a week; grade D—workers 21 years and over with six years' qualification in the trade 158s. 10d., grade E 168s. 4d.; casters—fine casters 181s. 10d., common casters 176s. 4d., moulders 159s. 10d., getters-down 148s. 4d.; machine moulders—casters 170s. 4d., moulders 157s. 10d., labourers 148s. 4d.; stump moulders—caster moulders 170s. 4d., labourers 148s. 4d. Men, apprentices, youths and boys
Increases for adult timeworkers of 12s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, of 11s. for intermediate grades, and of 9s. 6d. for unskilled workers, with proportional increases for apprentices, youths and boys; for payment-by-results workers increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existing piecework supplements. Consolidated minimum time rates after change include: moulders 175s. a week, coremakers (male), brass finishers (all classes), buffers and polishers 168s. 4d., turret and capstan lathe operators (setting up own work and engaged upon short runs, etc.) 163s. 8d. to 168s. 4d., machine moulders (operating machines) 163s. 11d. or 160s. 11d., assemblers 159s. 8d., furnacemen (responsible) 161s. 6d., fettlers and dressers 156s. 2d., shapers, millers and machinists, turret and capstan lathe operators (not setting up own work) 154s. 9d., foundry labourers 147s. 1d., packers, despatchers and testers 149s. 2d., labourers (other than foundry) and warehouse labourers 142s. 10d. do. Increases of 9s. 6d., 11s. or 12s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for male workers 21 years and over. Consolidated minimum time rates after change : men 21 years and over—setters-up and enders 171s. 1<sup>a</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. a week, scraggers and finishers 168s. 4d., casters and hammerers 164s. 4d., rollers 161s. 4d., testers, temperers in lead 155s. 8<sup>b</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., grinders 153s. 10<sup>b</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d., strikers, mates to setters-up 151s. 0<sup>b</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., general hands 149s. 7<sup>b</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., labourers 142s. 9<sup>a</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. Workpeople employed in heavy coil spring manufacture 5 Mar. Men, apprentices, youths and Increases for adult timeworkers of 12s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, of 11s. for intermediate grades, of 9s. 6d. for unskilled workers, and of proportional nam, Wol-npton and do. Increases for adult timeworkers of 12s. 6d. a week for skiled workers, of 11s. for intermediate grades, of 9s. 6d. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; for payment-by-results workers increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existing piecework supplements. Consolidated minimum time rates after change include: fully skilled engineering toolmakers 170s. 2d. a week, skilled grade 168s. 10d., intermediate grade, group C workers 159s., group B 155s. 3d., group A (general hands) 150s. 7d., labourers 142s. 10d. Men, apprentices, youths and boys Increases in basic minimum time rates of  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour for skilled workers 23 years and over, of 3d. for semi-skilled workers, of  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and learners, increase of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in current piecework prices for pieceworkers in lieu of existing bonuses, with a minimum guaranteed rate of 4s.  $9\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour for the job. Basic minimum time rates after change : adult skilled workers 4s.  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour, semi-skilled 4s., unskilled 3s.  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . ; apprentices and learners 1s. 5d. at 15 years, rising to 3s.  $11\frac{3}{2}d$ . at 22. and Wales ling Shef-26 Mar. Men, male apprentices and women (except silver spin-ners) Increases of 6d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change : men 21 years and over 4s. 3d. an hour, skilled women employed on burnishing, sawpiercing and hand colouring 2s. 4d. at 21 and over, 2s. 2d. at 20 and under 21, and 2s. at 19 and under 20, other women, after 5 years' training (4 years for polishers) or at the age of 21, whichever is later 4s. 3d. First pay day in Jan. Men, youths, boys, women and girls Increases in minimum datal rates of 3d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change include : men 21 years and over, class A 3s. 8d. an hour, class B 3s. 2d., class C 3s. 1d.; women 21 and over employed on production 2s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., or warehouse work 1s. 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. 9 Feb. Increases of 8s. a week in standard minimum time rates for male workers 21 years and over and of 19s. for those age 20 and under 21, of 6s. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male and female workers. Rates after change : male general labourers 73s. a week at under 17, rising to 135s. at 20 and over,† weighbridge attendants and stokers (hot water plant) 139s., fibre dressers, tractor drivers and drivers of self-propelled machines 141s., hand scutchers, storemen and stokers (steam plant) 143s., storekeepers and lorry drivers 147s., leading hands 4s. or 8s. a week above the highest rate paid in group led, subject to abatement on account of age, overlookers 8s. to 28s. above the highest rate paid, etc. ; female general labourers 68s. at under 17, rising to 102s. at 18 and over, fibre dressers 108s., storewomen 110s., leading hands and overlookers the same plussages as for men. Beginnin of pay week Men, women and juveniles ... tain 23 Jan.\*

# Increases of 12s. 6d. a week (172s. 4d. to 184s. 10d.) for fitters, turners, mill-wrights, blacksmiths, hackle setters and machinists, and of 11s. (147s. 10d. to 158s. 10d.) for semi-skilled men. Maintenance workers Workpeople employed in the jute industry, except those whose wages are regulated 9 Mar. ) (230) by movements in other industries :--dustries :---Male workers Barrow - in - Furness, Dundee, Kirkcaldy and

7 Feb.

Increases in general minimum time rates of 7s. 6d. a week for loom tenters 21 years or over, of 6s. 5d. for loom under-tenters 21 or over, of 6s. 5d. in general minimum time rates and guaranteed time rates for hessian weavers and in general minimum time rates for other workers 21 or over, and of varying amounts for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change for workers 21 years or over : loom tenters 158s. 2d. a week, loom under-tenters 134s. 1d., other workers 133s. 11d., guaranteed time rates for hessian weavers 133s. 11d.‡

Female workers (except hessian weavers speci-fied below) Increases in general minimum time rates of 5s. 1d. a week for spinning shifting mistresses, of 4s. 5d. for orra (or spare) spinners 18 years or over, of 4s. 5d. to 6s. 3d., according to size of bobbins and number of spindles attended, for single spinners, of 4s. 5d. to 6s. for double spinners, of 4s. 5d. for weaving learners and other workers 18 years or over, and of varying amounts for younger workers ; increase of 4s. 5d. (89s. 1d. to 93s. 6d. a week) in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change include : spinning shifting mistresses 106s. 11d. a week, orra (or spare) spinners 18 or over 92s., single spinners 92s. to 130s. 6d., double spinners 92s. 8d. to 125s. 10d., other workers 18 or over 92s.;

Male pieceworkers (all districts) and female pieceworkers (Aberdeen, supplemental payments increased by 1s. 1d. a week (21s. 6d. to 22s. 7d.) for for single loom weavers, with appropriate adjustments for other workers; supplemental payments increased by 1s. 1d. a week (21s. 6d. to 22s. 7d.) for male workers, and by 1s. (20s. 4d. to 21s. 4d.) for female workers, irrespective of age; guaranteed time rates for female pieceworkers increased by 2s. 5d. to 4s. 5d. a week, according to age (from 87s. 7d. to 92s. at 18 or over).‡ Tayport) employed in hessian weaving

\* These increases were agreed in March with retrospective effect to the date shown.
† Previously the adult male rate was payable at 21 years and over.
‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 118 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

Particulars of Change

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

	Principa	es in Rates of Wages Re	eported during March—continued	Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March-continued						
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)	Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)	
Wool Textile	Leicester (80)	First pay day in Mar.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry, ex- cept those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by ½d. in the shilling (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2d.) on basic wages. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good timekeeping bonus, include : men 21 years and over—skilled 138s. 5d. a week, unskilled 132s. 4d. ; women 18 and over—skilled 87s. 10d., learners 84s. 11d. ; piecework minimum rates, men 144s. 6d., women 100s.	Baking (continued)	Scotland	First pay day following 4 Mar.	Workpeople employed by private traders and co- operative societies in the baking industry	Increases in minimum rates of 10s., 15s. or 17s. 6d. a week, according to shift, commencing time of work or working week on which engaged, for male workers 21 years and over, of 3s. to 14s. 6d., according to age, year of apprenticeship, etc., for apprentices, and according to age, etc., for other male bakery workers under 21, of 7s. for female workers 18 and over, and of 3s., 4s. or 5s., according to age, for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change include : men—journeymen bakers 172s. to 196s. a week,	
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	day in Mar.	and the same sources	<ul> <li>Decrease* of 6d. a week for men, and of 4d. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 years and over 142s. 2d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 106s. 4d., cutting and stitching 96s. 10d.</li> <li>Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 years or</li> </ul>	Electronics in new managements in a larger of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second rest second results of the second rest second results of the second rest second results of the second results of the second rest second results of the second results of the second rest second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the results of the second results of the results of the second results of the results of the second results of the results of the second results of the second rescend results of th			Annone state of the second sec	according to shift or commencing time of work, doughmakers and ovensmen 179s. to 203s., bread runners 176s. to 200s., storemen 155s. 6d. to 177s., ingredient storekeeper chargehands 153s. to 174s. 6d., ingredient storekeeper assistants and bakery workers 21 years and over 145s. 6d. to 167s.; women- ingredient storekeeper chargehands 126s., assistant bakers 21 and over and ingredient storekeeper assistants 118s. 6d., bakery workers 21 and over	
Sack and Bag Manufacture	Great Britain (231)	16 Mar.	Male workers	over, and of 1d. to 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., according to age, for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change : men 21 years or over employed in certain specified occupations 3s. 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour (2s. 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. during first six months for new entrants), all other workers 21 or over 2s. 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d., youths and boys 1s. 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 7d. at 20 and under 21. <sup>†</sup>	Loninson Para	Northern Ireland (120) (232)	28 Mar.	Transport workers	103s. 6d.* Increases in general minimum time rates of 11s. a week for transport workers (except motor lorry boys), and of 3s. to 11s., according to age, for motor lorry boys. General minimum time rates after change include: motor	
	And the second s	All Constant Car Shain A Car Constant Car Constant Car	Female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. an hour for women 18 years or over, and of 1d. or 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., according to age, for girls ; increase of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for workers of all ages. General minimum time rates after change : women 18 years or over employed in certain specified occupations 2s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. an hour (2s. 1d. during first six months for new entrants), all other workers 18 or over 2s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., girls 1s. 4d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. at 17 and under 18 ; piecework basis time rates—workers in specified occupations 2s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., all other workers 2s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. <sup>†</sup>	Aerated Waters	Scotland	23 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and	drivers—lorries with carrying capacity of over 2 tons, area A 153s. 6d. a week, area B 152s., area C 151s. 6d., 2 tons and under 145s. 6d., 144s., 144s., carters 144s. 6d., 143s., 140s. 6d., motor lorry helpers 144s. 6d., 143s., 140s. 6d. ; motor lorry boys 21 years and over 135s., 130s. 6d., 130s. 3d., stablemen 141s., 136s. 3d., 136s. 3d.† Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 years or over,	
Textile	Northern Ireland	5 Mar.	Millwrights	<ul> <li>1s. 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. at 17 and under 18 ; piecework basis time rates—workers in specified occupations 2s. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d., all other workers 2s. 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.<sup>†</sup></li> <li>Increase of 12s. 6d. a week (167s. 4d. to 179s. 10d.).</li> </ul>	Manufacture	(229)	Vorcali av atta bolate offerwikety i desidere di	girls	of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. for women 19 or over, and of <sup>4</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., 1d. or 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., according to age, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change include : men 21 years or over 2s. 8 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. an hour, women 19 or over 1s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. ; Orkney and Shetland Islands—1d. an hour less in each case. <sup>‡</sup>	
Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing Hosiery Dyeing,	(97) Midlands (various	First pay	Men, women and juveniles	Decrease* of 1 per cent. $(32\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 31\frac{1}{2} \text{ per cent.})$ in the percentage addition paid	Sawmilling	England and Wales (132)	First full pay period following 10 Mar.	Male sawmill labourers em- ployed in handling timber after its initial piling in the sawmill yards	Increases in district minimum rates of 3d. an hour for adult workers 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. District minimum rates after change for adult male labourers : grade 1—Blyth, Hartlepools, Humber district, Liverpool and district, London district, Tees, Tyne and	
Finishing, etc. Retail Bespoke	districts)‡ (97) England and Wales	day in Mar. 2 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and	on all time and piece rates. Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers with 5 years' employment or more in	trant, Recomputed A er to obscupations- de Dight to der Age.	tun area da 66d. an abut-atribut, accor bu an hour, Provincial a	A del an an	invers, matcheronce conference and at 160, Provincial 3 voltes information and 60, a fine- provincial 35 21 (1961	and over, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. District minimum rates after change for adult male labourers : grade 1—Blyth, Hartlepools, Humber district, Liverpool and district, London district, Tees, Tyne and Wear 3s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, grade 2—Barrow-in-Furness, Berwick, Coventry and district, Cumberland, Devon, Dorset, East Anglia, Gloucester and district, Hampshire, Leicester and district, Northampton, Nottingham and district, Sheffield, Somerset (excluding the North-East of that County), South Coast, West Riding of Yorkshire and Westmorland 3s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.	
Tailoring	(105) (230)		giris	the trade, and of varying amounts for apprentices, learners and other workers with less than 5 years' employment; increase of 11d. an hour in time rates per log hour. Rates after change for workers with 5 years' employment in	statisti egante enangen mennen de	Preston	do.	do.	Increase of 3d. an hour (3s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.).	
	aunt in 152 10-4	a a fortage	tonini a serie series per la series	the trade : general minimum time rates—male workers area A 3s. 24d. an hour, area B 3s. 0 <sup>4</sup> d.; female workers 2s. 3d., 2s. 2 <sup>4</sup> d.; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3s. 5d., 3s. 3d., female workers 2s. 5 <sup>4</sup> d., 2s. 5d.;	anima 'amanan' ada	Widnes	12 Mar.	Sawmill labourers	Increase of 3d. an hour (3s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.).	
	ente oriente estas estas estas terra estas estas estas estas terra estas estas estas estas estas estas estas estas estas			time rates for male and female workers with 5 years' employment of more in the trade, and of varying amounts for apprentices, learners and other workers with less than 5 years' employment; increase of 1 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour in time rates per log hour. Rates after change for workers with 5 years' employment in the trade : general minimum time rates—male workers area A 3s. 2 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, area B 3s. 0 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; female workers 2s. 3d., 2s. 2 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3s. 5d., 3s. 3d., female workers 2s. 5 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 2s. 5d.; time rates per log hour for male workers 2s. 2 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 2s. 1 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; a male worker employed on special classes of work (dress uniform, hunt coats and hunt riding breeches, etc.) is to receive 2d. an hour above the appropriate general minimum time rate or piecework basis time rate, or <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. above the time rate per log hour. <sup>+</sup>	and industry of	Bristol Channel Ports§ (132)	First pay day following 12 Mar.	Timber yard labourers	Increase of 3d. an hour (3s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.).	
Hat and Cap Making and	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 after change include : general minimum time rates—workers in specified		Northern Ireland (133)		Storemen and labourers	Increase of 3d. an hour (3s. 1d. to 3s. 4d.).	
Millinery	adaron and an		Antonio de la constanta de la constant performante de la constante la constante de la constante della constante de la constante della constante de la constante de la constante de la constante la constante de la constante de la constante la constante de la constante de la constante la constante de la constante de la constante la const	occupations 3s. 0 <sup>4</sup> d. an hour, other workers 21 years or over 2s. 8 <sup>4</sup> d., <sup>8</sup> youths and boys 11d. at under 15, rising to 2s. 4 <sup>4</sup> d. at 20 and under 21, late entrants 1s. 10 <sup>4</sup> d. during first 6 months and 1s. 11 <sup>4</sup> d. during second 6 months; piecework basis time rates—workers in specified occupations 3s. 2 <sup>4</sup> d. an hour, other workers (all ages) 2s. 10 <sup>4</sup> d. <sup>8</sup>	Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Manufacture	England and Wales (135)	First pay day in Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in national minimum rates of 3d. an hour for skilled male workers 21 years and over, of $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . for male labourers and for all female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. National minimum rates after change include : men 21 years and over—sawyers and woodcutting machinists 3s. $11\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour, box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists 3s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$ ., labourers 3s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$ .;	
	to be the set of the s		Women and girls (except those employed in the retail 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 1s. 11 <sup>4</sup> d. an hour, piecework basis time rate 2s. 1 <sup>4</sup> d.; learners (except those who enter the trade at or over the age of 18) 1s. 0 <sup>4</sup> d. during first year of learnership, rising to	Sign Production and Display	England and Wales	First full pay week com-	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers,	women 21 and over—box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists 2s. 8d., labourers 2s. 5 <sup>a</sup> d. Decrease of 1s. a week (28s. to 27s.) in the cost-of-living bonus paid to all workers.	
	in a second seco	in al anna Na ordi acta Trace 30 Jan Encore 1970a Auro 1970a	Women and girls employed in the retail branch of the trade	<ul> <li>1s. 8d. during fourth year.§</li> <li>New general minimum time rates fixed, resulting in increases of 1s. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. an hour for workers other than learners, and of varying amounts, according to period of learnership, for learners. General minimum time rates after change include : workers 2l years and over with not less than 2 years' experience in the trade—area A 1s. 11<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. an hour, area B 1s. 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d., outworkers 1s. 10<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d., 1s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d., learners 1s. 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. or 1s. 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. during first year, rising to 1s. 8d. or 1s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. during fourth year.§</li> </ul>	Brush and Broom Manufacture	Great Britain (229)	mencing on or after 1 Mar. 9 Mar.	etc.	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, resulting in increases of varying amounts, according to age and occupation ; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from $67\frac{1}{2}$ to $77\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; adjustments made and additional extras fixed to minimum piece rates for male workers on pan work. Rates after change include : general minimum	
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Northern Ireland (232)	21 Mar.	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 10s. a week for male workers other than learners, of 4s. or 6s., according to period of learnership, for male learners, of 7s. 6d. for female workers 21 years and over, and of 3s. or 5s., according to age, for female workers under 21. General minimum time rates after change include : male workers 21 years and over employed as makers of bespoke handsewn (including surgical) footwear 153s. 6d. a week, operating power sole stitchers or both power sole stitchers and Blake or other power sole sewing machines on the Blake principle 147s., operating Blake or other power sole sewing machines on the Blake principle 142s., other male workers except learners 135s. ; female workers 21 years and over 95s.	and and the constant of a state of any white	Succession of Long States	ALL CALL	nuture protect science autoric relation officer obligge out a list affact obligge out a list affact obligge out a list	male workers on pan work. Rates after change include : general minimum time rates, males—workers of any age who have completed an apprenticeship of not less than 3 years and workers 19 years or over with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 3s. 3d. an hour, other workers 21 or over 3s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. (with additions of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, according to length of experience exceeding 6 months but not exceeding 3 years in specified branches of work); females, other than apprentices to pan-setting— pan-hands of any age 2s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 3s. 3d., according to class of work, drawing hands (wire brushes) 2s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 2s. 8d., workers with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 2s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d., other workers 19 years or over 1s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. (with additions of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. an hour, according to length of experience exceeding 6 months but not exceeding 3 years in certain specified branches of work 2s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d.	
			Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of $2\frac{1}{4}d$ . an hour (2s. $9\frac{1}{4}d$ . to 3s.) for male workers, and of 2d. (1s. $11\frac{1}{4}d$ . to 2s. $1\frac{1}{4}d$ .) for female workers; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from $46\frac{1}{4}$ to 50 per cent. (or from 9s. 3d. to 10s. in the £).	Cinematograph Film Production	United Kingdom	First pay day in Mar.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers		
Flour Milling	Great Britain (114)	12 Mar.	Mechanics	Increase of 12s. 6d. a week. Rates after change : class A mills 194s. a week, class B 186s., class C 181s. 4d.	Production	Environd and MC	in Mar.	and certain other workers** employed in film printing and processing laboratories	The second secon	
Baking	do. England and Wales	26 Mar. 28 Mar.	Electricians Men, youths, boys, women and	Increase of 14s. 8d. a week. Rates after change : class A mills 204s. 8d. a week, class B1 196s. 2d., class B2 192s. 8d., class C 188s. 8d. Increases of 3d. an hour for male workers 19 years or over, of 21d. for female	about a section of a	Great Britain	do.	Technical workers whose nor- mal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing news-	Cost-of-living bonus decreased   by 6d. a week (51s. to 50s. 6d.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (34s. to 33s. 8d.) at under 21.	
A second approximation of the	(116) (229)		girls	workers 19 or over, and of 2d. for younger male and female workers. General minimum time rates after change include : men—foremen, London area 3s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, Provincial area A 3s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., Provincial area B 3s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., first hands and single hands 3s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., 3s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., Provincial area B 3s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., first hands and single hands 3s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., 3s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., 3s. 3d., 3s. 2d., confectioners or table hands 3s. 2d., 3s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 3s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. or 2s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., 2s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., 2s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., according to conditions of service, stokers 3s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d., 3s., 2s. 11d., other male workers 21 or over 3s., 2s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d., 2s. 51 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., charge-hands (packing and despatch dept.) 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. an hour above the appropriate age rate for other male workers ; women—forewomen 2s. 7d., 2s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d., 2s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d., 2s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d., 2s. 2d., 20 and under 21 1s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., 1s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d., 1s. 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d., 19 and under 20 1s. 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d., 1s. 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d., 1s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d., other female workers 21 or over 2s. 2d., 2s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d., 2s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d., charge-hands (packing and despatch dept.) 1d. an hour above the appropriate age rate for other female workers.¶	wavelormann i tie dd., begen d counnaith. So men clasars and and counnaith. and soundhus and s	Great Britain	26 Mar.	reels Cine technicians (except those employed in the production of newsreels and short films) employed in film studios	cameramen, of 60s. for exterior cameramen, of 20s. for other technicians	
		T -	A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR O		Territoria and and and and and and and and and an	A second second second	A STO DE LA STOR	ATTACK STATE AND A STATE		

\* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
\* These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 118 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.
\* Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district, Nuneaton and Nottingham district and Derby.
\* These changes took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 160 of this GAZETTE.
\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 160 of this GAZETTE.
\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 160 of this GAZETTE.
\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 160 of this GAZETTE.

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### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March continued

\* These increases took effect under an agreement made by the National Joint Committee for the Scottish Baking Industry.
† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 160 of this GAZETTE; Area A consists of the County of the City of Belfast and districts within 15 statute miles therefrom, area B the County of the City of Londonderry, and area C all other districts.
‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 160 of this GAZETTE; Area A consists of the State page 160 of this GAZETTE.
§ These ports are Cardiff, Newport, Swansea, Barry, Gloucester and Bristol.
Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
¶ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 118 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.
\*\* Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters' mates, carpenters' mates and general labourers.

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

	Гішсіра	I Change	es in Rates of wages	Reported during March—continued		Principal	Change	s in Rates of wages i	Reported during March—continued
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change	Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Hair, Bass and ibre Processing	Great Britain (230)	7 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	occupation, for men 21 years or over, of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for women 18 or over, of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. to 2d., according to age and occupation, for youths and boys, and of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. to 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. for girls; increase of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for men, and of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for women. General minimum time rates after change include : men 21 years or over with not less than 3 years' experience in hair dressing, hair curling or hair weaving 3s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, with not less than 3 years' experience in bass dressing or fibre dressing 3s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., other men 21 or over	Coal Distribution	Great Britain (ex- cept London) (186) (187)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 5 Mar.	ice and the state of the state	Increase of 9s. a week in minimum rates for men engaged on bulk delivery with an additional 12s. 6d. to workers loading and/or delivering coal (o fuel of similar bulk) in sacks or bags for the time so spent.
Building	Isle of Man	First full working week following 6 Mar.	apprentices	25. 114d.; women 18 or over with not less than 3 years experience in hair dressing, hair curling, hair weaving, bass dressing or fibre dressing 2s. 1d., other women 18 or over 1s. 114d.; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3s. 84d. or 3s. 64d., according to occupation, female workers 2s. 24d.* Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include : craftsmen 4s. 1d. an hour, labourers 3s. 64d.	General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade	Great Britain (188) (229)	28 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for men 21 years or over of 1d. to 3d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 2d. or 3d. for wome 18 years or over, of 1d. to 3d. for girls, and of 2d. for female late entrants increase of 2d. or 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for female worker General minimum time rates after change : male workers 1s. an hour at und 16 years, rising to 2s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. at 21 or over ; female workers 1s. at under 1 rising to 1s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. or 2s. 1d., according to occupation, at 18 or over, 1a entrants 1s. 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. or 1s. 11d., according to occupation, during the first thre months of employment, and 1s. 10d. or 1s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. during the second thr months ; piecework basis time rates for female workers 2s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. or 2s. 2d
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering	Great Britain (162)	5 Mar.	Craftsmen, adult mates and apprentices	Increases of 2d. an hour for craftsmen and adult mates, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include : craftsmen—London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 4s. 5d. an hour, all other districts 4s. 3 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.; adult mates—20 years and over 3s. 10d., 3s. 9d., 18 and under 20	talent is some to a some ha, storent talent is anne sta	A Lucre recipions and by ACS Contra Ensate and I made	26.24-5	Branch shop managers and	according to occupation.*
Electrical Contracting	England and Wales and Northern Ire- land (161)	26 Mar.	Men, youths and boys	3s. 7d., 3s. 6d. Increases of 4d. an hour in basic rates for journeymen electricians, of 3td. for adult mates in Bristol and London and 3d. for those in all other areas, and of varying amounts for youths and boys. Standard inclusive rates after change include : journeymen electricians—grade A (London) area 4s. 9td. an hour,	Retail Food Distribution	England and Wales (190) (231)	20 Mar.	manageresses	after change : branch shop managers—London area 1498. a week whe weekly trade is under £50, to 210s. where weekly trade is £730 or ov Provincial A area 145s. to 206s., Provincial B area 139s. to 200s. ; bran shop manageresses—London 130s. to 191s., A 126s. to 187s., B 119s. to 180s
Gas Supply	Great Britain (164–165)	29 Jan.†	Workpeople other than main- tenance craftsmen Works maintenance craftsmen, including skilled plasterers, slaters and paviors, and	<ul> <li>varying antoinis and objs. Standard measure nears a transferre include i journeymen electricians—grade A (London) area 4s. 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. an hour, Mersey district 4s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., grade B (other) areas 4s. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; adult mates—London 3s. 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., Bristol 3s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., Mersey districts 3s. 8d., all other areas 3s. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.</li> <li>Increases in standard scheduled rates of 4d. an hour or 2s. 8d. a shift for adult male day workers and shiftworkers, with appropriate adjustments in rates for pieceworkers, female workers and juveniles. Standard scheduled rates after change include : gas fitters, 1st class—Metropolitan area 4s. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. an hour, Metropolitan fringe 4s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., Provincial A 4s. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., Provincial B 4s. 4d.; 2nd class 4s. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., 4s. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., 4s. 1d.; labourers 3s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., 3s. 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., 3s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., 3s. 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.</li> <li>Increase of 4d. an hour in standard rates. Rates after change include : skilled maintenance craftsmen—Metropolitan area 4s. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. an hour, Provincial A 4s. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., Provincial B 4s. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.</li> <li>Mertopolitan area 4s. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. comments. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. an hour, Provincial A 4s. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. an hour,</li></ul>		And the months and is area to be the amount of Re. and the amount		Other workers (except transport workers)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 8s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. a wee according to occupation and area, for male workers, and of 6s. 6d. to 13s. 6 for female workers. Minimum rates after change : grade I clerks 23 years over (previously the rate was payable at age 24)—London area, males 146s. week, females 108s. 6d., Provincial A area 142s., 104s. 6d., Provincial B ar 136s., 97s. 6d. ; grade I clerks under 23 years, grade II clerks, shop assistan stockmen or ordermen, canvassers, van salesmen, cashiers or central was house workers—male workers, London 60s. at under 16 rising to 140s. 22 or over, A 55s. to 136s., B 52s. to 130s., female workers, London 49s. 104s., A 44s. 6d. to 100s., B 41s. to 93s. ; all other workers—male worker London 59s. to 134s., A 54s. to 129s. 6d., B 51s. to 128s., female worker
Electricity Supply	Northern Ireland	Beginning of first full pay period com- mencing on or after 29 Jan. <sup>+</sup>	in the same	<ul> <li>Metropontan area 48. 32d. 1048. 72d. an hour, Flownicha A 48. 02d. 1048. 42d., Provincial B 3s. 112d. to 4s. 32d.</li> <li>Increase of 4d. an hour in Schedule A rates. Rates after change include : armature winders, blacksmiths, jointers (extra high tension), meter repairers, meter testers, electricians or wiremen, fitters (electrical and mechanical) 4s. 42d. an hour, jointers 4s. 22d., fitters', electricians' and jointers' mates 3s. 82d., labourers 3s. 72d.</li> </ul>		A 16 Constant of the second se		Transport workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 8s. 6d. a week. Minimurates after change : drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or locarrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 82s. 6d week at under 18 years, rising to 140s. at 21 or over. Provincial A as 80s. 6d. to 136s., Provincial B area 76s. 6d. to 130s., drivers, all ages, mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons and drivers two-horse drawn vehicles 146s., 142s., 136s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 150 146s., 140s., of over 5 tons 154s., 150s., 144s.†
Waterworks Indertakings	England and Wales (163)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 4 Mar.	men, other than those in the Metropolitan Water Board	Increase of 4d. an hour. Rates after change : blacksmiths, brassfinishers, coppersmiths, electricians, engine-fitters and turners, motor mechanics, moulders, patternmakers, sheet metal workers and welders 4s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour.	da John Strang Colo Color Strang Color Color Strang Color Strang Color	Scotland (191) (231)	31 Mar.	Shop managers and mana- geresses	after change : shop managers 1448. a week where weekly trade is 2166s. where weekly trade is £200, shop manageresses 111s. where weekly trais under £50 to 147s., plus in each case 1s. a week for each additional compl £10 of weekly trade above £200 and up to £350, and a further 1s. for ev additional £20 of weekly trade ; temporary shop managers and manageres continuously employed—managers during first two weeks of employm 147s. during third and fourth weeks 157s., manageresses 107s., 11
oad Passenger Transport Services	London (170–171)	7 Mar.	Maintenance staff employed in garages and depots by the London Transport Exe- cutive	hands. Standard weekly rates after change: central buses—assistant craftsmen 157s. 8d. a week, general hands 147s. 7d.; trolley buses—assistant craftsmen (group 1) 157s. 8d., (group 2) 153s. 8d., general hands (group 3) 147s. 7d.; country buses—assistant craftsmen 153s. 8d., general hands	Summer, London 21a, 65, a week, 5, 65, 188, 60, for tes fiber Stemmer	neration of the back manage neration of backs, and warkent, and of 63, 6 classes : workers of	a and a second a se	Transport workers (centra	manageresses in shops normally in the charge of a manager 112s., 12 thereafter appropriate weekly minimum remuneration for a shop man or manageress.* Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 8s. 6d. a week. Minim
Goods Transport by Road	Great Britain (175)	5 Mar. 26 Mar.	Maintenance and repair staff employed by British Road Services Drivers and assistants on	143s. 7d. Increases of 12s. 10d. a week for skilled, of 11s. for semi-skilled and of 9s. 2d. for unskilled workers. Rates after change for a 44-hour week include: London-skilled workers 183s. 4d., semi-skilled workers, class 1 168s. 8d., class 2 161s. 4d., unskilled workers 152s. 2d.; Provinces 177s. 10d., 163s. 2d., 155s. 10d., 146s. 8d. Increases of 8s. a week for drivers and assistants 21 years and over, and of		A Contraction of the second se		and retail)	rates after change : central transport workers—drivers of mechanic propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse dra vehicles, area 1 79s. 9d. a week at under 18 years, rising to 135s. 6d. at 22 over, area 2 77s. 9d. to 131s. 6d., drivers of mechanically propelled vehi of over 1 and up to 5 tons, and of two-horse drawn vehicles, area 1 138s. area 2 134s. 6d., of over 5 tons 142s. 6d., 138s. 6d. ; retail transport worl drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 14 and up to 5 tons
Dock, Wharf	(179) (232) Great Britain	19 Mar.	mechanically or electrically propelled vehicles	amounts ranging from 2s. at under 15 years to 6s. at 20 for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: drivers—vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 1 ton, area A 132s. 6d. a week, area B 131s., area C 127s., 1 ton and under 2 tons 140s., 138s. 6d., 134s. 6d., 2 tons and over 148s., 146s. 6d., 142s.; assistants—vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 1 ton, area A 50s. at under 15 years, rising to 123s. 6d. at 21 and over, area B 48s. to 122s., area C 47s. to 118s., 1 ton and under 2 tons 50s. to 131s., 48s. to 129s. 6d., 47s. to 125s. 6d., 2 tons and over 50s. to 139s., 48s. to 137s. 6d., 47s. to 133s.‡				Other workers	<ul> <li>carrying capacity and of two-horse drawn vehicles, area 1 135s. 6d., area 131s. 6d., of over 5 tons 139s. 6d., 135s. 6d.*</li> <li>Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 8s. 6d. or 24s. 6d. a weap according to age and occupation, for male workers, and of 6s. 6d. or 16s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change : grade I clerks 23 year over (previously the highest rate was payable at age 24)—male work area 1 139s. 6d. a week, area 2 135s. 6d., female workers 101s. 6d., 97s. 6d. grade I clerks under 23 years, grade II clerks, shop assistants, central we house workers, other transport workers, and all other workers—male work</li> </ul>
nd Riverside Labour	(181)		workers (except coal tippers and trimmers at principal coal exporting centres) em- ployed in the actual hand- ling of cargoes in or on ship, quay, warehouse or craft : Timeworkers Pieceworkers	<ul> <li>Increase in the national minimum wage of 2s. a day. Minimum daily rate after change on a half-daily basis 28s.</li> <li>Minimum guarantee on half-daily basis increased from 26s. to 28s. a day with consequential increases during overtime periods; existing gross piecework rates (<i>i.e.</i>, basic piecework rates plus the appropriate percentage addition operating immediately prior to the date of this agreement) increased by 7.5 per cent.</li> </ul>	Milk Distribution	Scotland (193) (230)	. 19 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women an girls	<ul> <li>area 1 54s. 6d. at 15, rising to 135s. 6d. at 22 or over, area 2 52s. 6d. to 131s. female workers 46s. 6d. to 98s. 6d., 44s. 6d. to 94s. 6d.*</li> <li>Increases of 9s. a week in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 y or over and for certain female workers 21 or over, of 6s. 6d. for other fem workers 21 or over, and of 3s. to 5s. 6d., according to age, for younger work General minimum time rates after change : foremen and forewor 149s. 6d. a week, chargehands 116s., male clerks and male or female workers, in an employed in collection or delivery work by horse or mechanically drivehicle, in garaging, in horse or motor keeping, in cleaning vehicles or stable work 50s. 6d. at under 16 years, rising to 138s. at 21 or over, an 141s. for male clerks 22 years or over ; all other male workers and rou women (not working with horse or mechanically driven vehicles) 50s. 50s. under 16, rising to 133s. at 21 or over ; female clerks and all other female workers 10 ove</li></ul>
	Alter avenue altro galant altro galant altro altro altro		Permanent men whose wage rates are directly governed by agree- ments of the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Indus- try	Increase of 11s. a week. Minimum rate after change 154s. a week.	Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade	England and Wald (194) (230)	es 31 Mar.	. Managers and manageresses .	<ul> <li>workers (including shop assistants) 46s. 6d. to 100s.*</li> <li>Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. 6d. a week for mana and of 8s. 6d. for manageresses. Minimum rates after change : manageresses and the state of th</li></ul>
Civil Air Transport	United Kingdom (182–183)	8 Jan. 4 Mar.	Transport drivers          Goods handling staff          Adult male and female hourly rated engineering and maintenance staff and weekly	<ul> <li>Increase of 7s. 4d. a week for adult workers. Basic rate after change 173s. 2d. a week.</li> <li>Increase of 7s. 4d. a week for men. Rates after change : warehousemen 197s. 4d. a week, head loaders and chargehand stevedores 186s. 8d., baggage masters 177s. 8d., loaders, porters and stevedores 170s. 8d.</li> <li>Increases of 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., 3d. or 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. an hour, according to grade and occupation, for hourly rated male workers, of 12s. 10d. a week for progress chasers and assistants, and of 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. or 3d. an hour, according to grade and occupation.</li> </ul>	and a second sec	A Constant of the second secon		All other workers (other that transport workers)	<ul> <li>202s., A 118s. to 198s., B 111s. to 191s.*</li> <li>Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. a vaccording to age and area, for male workers, and of 8s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. female workers. Minimum rates after change : indoor workers—workers, London area 59s. a week at under 16 years, rising to 136s. at over (previously the highest rate was payable at age 23), Provincial A 5ds to 12s. Provincial B area 51s. to 126s. female workers. London</li> </ul>
			rated non-supervisory staff	for female workers. Minimum rates after change include : adult male workers—non-tradesmen, grade A 3s. 6 <sup>§</sup> d. an hour, grade B 3s. 7 <sup>§</sup> d., grade C 3s. 8 <sup>°</sup> d.; semi-skilled, grade A 3s. 9 <sup>§</sup> d., grade B 3s. 10 <sup>§</sup> d., grade C 3s. 11 <sup>§</sup> d., grade D 3s. 11 <sup>§</sup> d., grade E 4s. 0 <sup>§</sup> d.; Tradesmen—skilled 4s. 2 <sup>°</sup> gd., leading hands 4s. 6 <sup>§</sup> d.; stores workers—stores assistants 3s. 9 <sup>§</sup> d., increasing by <sup>§</sup> d. an hour for each completed six months' satisfactory service to a maximum of 4s. 0 <sup>§</sup> d.; storekeepers 4s. 2 <sup>°</sup> gd., increasing by	riejes 20 mid.	an of porta 22 and porta		bet radits In Star Inform 1	to 101s. 6d., A 44s. 6d. to 97s. 6d., B 41s. to 90s. 6d. (first assistants to re 5s. above these rates); roundsworkers, London 65s. 6d. at under 142s. 6d. at 21 or over, A 62s. 6d. to 138s. 6d., B 59s. 6d. to 132s. assistant roundsworkers—male workers, London 59s. 6d. at under 136s. at 21 or over, A 56s. 6d. to 132s., B 53s. 6d. to 126s., female wor London 48s. 6d. to 109s. 6d., A 45s. 6d. to 105s. 6d., B 42s. 6d. to 99s.
ntu e service		bon y bon		chasers 1 and assistants 1 218s. 11d. a week, rising to 228s. 11d. after 2 years' service, progress chasers II and assistants II 196s. 1d., rising to 211s. 1d. after 3 years' service ; adult female workers—grade A 2s. 10 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d. an hour, grade B 2s. 10 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d., rising to 2s. 11 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d. after six months' satisfactory service, grade C 2s. 10 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d., increasing by <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d. an hour at the end of each completed six months satisfactory service at the job, to a maximum of 3s. 0 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d., grade D— adult female workers employed in trade capacities 3s. 1 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d. at the end of one month's service, rising to 3s. 6 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d. at the end of 24 months' service.				Transport workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. 6d. a week. Mini rates after change : drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles with a car capacity of 1 ton or less and drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, Lo area 93s. a week at under 18 years, rising to 147s. 6d. at 21 or over. Prov A area 91s. to 143s. 6d., Provincial B area 87s. to 137s. 6d. ; drivers, all of mechanically propelled vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 1 ar to 5 tons and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 150s. A 146s. 6d., B 140s. 6d., of over 5 tons 154s. 6d., 150s. 6d., 144s. 6d.*

\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 118 of the March issue of this GAZETTE. † These increases were agreed in March and had retrospective effect to the dates shown. ‡ These rates took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 160 of this GAZETTE. The Order does not apply to workpeople employed on vehicles operated by the Ulster Transport Authority, nor to certain other specified groups of workers. Area A comprises the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles from the Belfast City Hall, Area B the County of the City of Londonderry, and Area C all other areas. The general minimum time rates are based on a working week of 44 hours for all workers under 16 years of age and for other workers whose home depots are situated in Areas A and B, and of 46 hours for other workers whose home depots are situated in Area C.

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

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

	FInicip	ai Chang	ges in Rates of wages r	Reported during March—continuea		Imcip	ai Chang	es in Raies of Wages R	eponed during March—continued
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change	Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade (continued)	Scotland (195) (230)	28 Mar.	Managers and Manageresses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 12s. a week for managers, and of 10s. for manageresses. Minimum rates after change : managers, area 1 140s. a week where weekly trade is less than £100, to 157s. where weekly trade is £200, area 2 137s. to 154s., manageresses, area 1 106s. where weekly trade is less than £50, to 137s. where weekly trade is £200, area 2 103s. to 134s.; with the addition in each case of 1s. for each additional complete £10 of weekly trade above £200 up to £350 a week, and thereafter a further 1s. for every additional complete £20 of weekly trade. (Minimum rates are also fixed for temporary managers and manageresses.)* Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 8s. 6d. to 18s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change : male workers, area 1 49s. 6d. a week at 15 years.	Local Authority Services (continued) Hospitals and Allied Institutions	Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire (212) Great Britain (216-217)	Beginning of first full pay period	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in non- trading departments Domestic and similar grades of staff and ancillary work- ers	<ul> <li>Increases of 3d. an hour in minimum basic rates for men, and of proportional amounts for women and younger workers. Minimum basic rate after change for labourers 3s. 7d. an hour.</li> <li>Increases of 11s. 6d. a week in standard rates for men 21 years and over, and of 8s. 6d. for women 18 and over. Rates after change for adult workers in the basic grade (group 1 occupations): London, men 160s. a week, women 122s. 6d., elsewhere 154s., 115s. 6d.*</li> </ul>
	A Constant of the second	157 Aug	territoria de la compañía de la comp	rising to 130s. at 22 or over (previously the highest rate was payable at age 23), area 2 47s. 6d. to 126s., female workers, area 1 42s. 6d. to 94s., area 2 40s. 6d. to 90s.*	Licensed Residential Establishments	Great Britain (224–225) (230)	following 17 Feb. 5 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s. a week for non-resident male staff and of 5s. 6d. for non-resident female staff 21 years or over receiving no meals, of 6s. and 4s. 6d. respectively, for male and female non-resident
	An and an		Transport workers and van salesmen	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 8s. 6d. to 13s. a week, according to age and occupation. Minimum rates after change : drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of 1 ton or less, area 1 85s. a week at under 18 years, rising to 138s. at 21 or over, area 2 85s. to 134s. ; drivers, all ages, of vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 1 ton, area 1 141s., area 2 137s. ; female van salesmen, all ages, on vehicles with a carrying capacity of 10 cwt. or less—area 1 110s., area 2 106s. ; all other van salesmen, all ages—area 1 147s., area 2 143s.*	and Licensed Restaurants	Address of the second s			Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s, a week for hon-resident male staff and of 5s, 6d, for non-resident female staff 21 years or over receiving no meals, of 6s, and 4s, 6d, respectively, for male and female non-resident staff receiving meals while on duty and for male and female resident staff, and of proportional amounts for apprentice cooks and other young workers. Minimum rates of remuneration after change for workers other than service workers† include : where no lodging or meals are supplied—men 21 years and over, chef de cuisine, area "A" 269s. a week, area "B" 267s., area "C" 264s., chefs or head cooks 189s., 187s., 184s., cooks 159s., 157s., 154s., clerks or receptionists 149s., 147s., 144s., assistant cooks 139s., 137s., 134s., public barmen, porters (house, basement, cellar, kitchen or store) 129s., 127s., 124s., porters (hall or floor) or boots 119s., 117s., 114s., waiters 129s.,
Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades	Great Britain (200) (231)	12 Mar.	Shop managers and manager- esses. Other workers (except trans-	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. a week. Minimum rates after change : shop managers—London area 160s. 6d. a week where the number of staff is one, to 180s. 6d. where the number of staff is five, Provincial A area 156s, 6d. to 176s. 6d., Provincial B area 151s. 6d. to 171s. 6d. ; shop manageresses—London 137s. to 157s., A 133s. to 153s., B 128s. to 148s.† Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 8s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. a week,			2010 2010 2010 2010 157	A microsofter of the second se	clerks or receptionists 149s., 147s., 144s., assistant cooks 139s., 137s., 134s., public barmen, porters (house, basement, cellar, kitchen or store) 129s., 127s., 124s., porters (hall or floor) or boots 119s., 117s., 114s., waiters 129s., 127s., 124s., apprentice cooks "A" 58s. during 1st year of apprenticeship, rising to 131s. in 5th year, "B" 56s. to 129s., "C" 53s. to 126s., youths and boys other than waiters "A" 74s. at 15 years, rising to 121s. 6d. at 20 and under 21, "B" 72s. to 119s. 6d., "C" 69s. to 116s. 6d.; women 21 years and over—cooks 128s. 6d., 126s. 6d., 123s. 6d., clerks or receptionists 121s., 119s., 116s., barmaids 108s., 106s., 103s., cashiers (dining room and restaurant), maids (linen and sewing) 106s., 104s., 101s., maids (stillroom) 103s. 6d., 101s. 6d., 98s. 6d., waitresses 103s., 101s., 98s., cleaners, housemaids, lift- attendants, kitchenmaids 98s. 6d., 96s. 6d., 93s. 6d., girls "A" 60s. 6d. at 15, rising to 94s. 6d. at 20 and under 21, "B" 58s. 6d. to 92s. 6d., "C" 55s. 6d.
	the address of the second interactions of the second contract of the second second of the second second second contract of the second second contract of the second	Fi 100	port workers)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 8s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. a week, according to occupation and area, for male workers, and of 6s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. for female workers. Minimum rates after change : grade I clerks 23 years or over (previously the highest rate was payable at age 24)—London area, males 149s. a week, females 112s., Provincial A area 145s., 107s. 6d., Pro- vincial B area 139s. 6d., 101s. 6d. ; grade I clerks under 23 years, grade II clerks, sales assistants, cashiers, central warehouse workers, credit travellers,		And the set		Chine Private and Constant Statistics in the second	maids (inien and sewing) 106s., 104s., 101s., maids (stillfoom) 103s. 6d., 101s. 6d., 98s. 6d., waitresses 103s., 101s., 98s., cleaners, housemaids, lift- attendants, kitchenmaids 98s. 6d., 96s. 6d., 93s. 6d., girls "A" 60s. 6d. at 15, rising to 94s. 6d. at 20 and under 21, "B" 58s. 6d. to 92s. 6d., "C" 55s. 6d. to 89s. 6d. <sup>‡</sup>
, formin wonters,	se 66. 2 512 en 170 12 66., B 46. 10 NG merston of 85. 66. 5		and the second sec	vincial B area 139s. 6d., 101s. 6d.; grade I clerks under 23 years, grade II clerks, sales assistants, cashiers, central warehouse workers, credit travellers, stock hands—male workers, London 59s. 6d. at under 16 years, rising to 143s. at 22 or over, A 54s. 6d. to 139s., B 51s. 6d. to 133s. 6d., female workers, London 49s. 6d. to 107s. 6d., A 45s. to 103s., B 41s. 6d. to 97s. ; all other workers,male workers, London 58s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 135s. at 22 or	100149 - 10011 1101 - 1101	PRINCIPAL C	CHANG	ES IN HOURS OF L	ABOUR REPORTED DURING MARCH
	antesta resembled actual version cella est (GB of 21 or 1995) (GB of 21 or 1995) (GB of 21 or 1995) (GB of 2001) (GB of 2001) (GB of 2001)		Transport workers	workers—male workers, London 58s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 135s. at 22 or over, A 53s. 6d. to 131s., B 50s. 6d. to 129s., female workers, London 48s. 6d. to 102s. 6d., A 44s. to 98s., B 40s. 6d. to 92s. (The minimum remuneration for sales assistants entering the trade for the first time at or over the age of 20 is the appropriate age rate reduced by 10s. a week during the first 3 months of employment and by 5s. during the second 3 months.)† Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 8s. 6d. a week. Minimum rates after change : drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 82s.	Bacon Curing	Great Britain (122)	Week com- mencing 5 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 46 to 45.
			The same to the second se	less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 82s. a week at under 18 years, rising to 143s. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 80s. to 139s., Provincial B area 76s. to 133s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and of two- horse drawn vehicles 147s., 143s., 137s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 151s., 147s., 141s., of over 5 tons 155s., 151s., 145s. <sup>†</sup>	<i>† See</i> page 3 ‡ These incre where workers ar on seven days a w County Borough,	29 of the September, 1 ases took effect under e supplied with such m eek. Area "A" is defi Municipal Borough of	954, issue of an Order iss leals as are n ned as the Ci r Urban Dist	this GAZETTE. ued under the Catering Wages Ac ormally available in an establishm ty of London and the Metropolita rict Councils and burghs in Scotla.	ed from 42s. to 46s. 3d. a week for men, and from 41s. 3d. to 45s. 3d. for women. t. See page 118 of the March issue of this GAZETTE. Lower rates are prescribed ent during the time they are on duty, or where full board and lodging is supplied in Police District, Area "B" is other areas in England and Wales administered by nd, which in 1941 and 1943, respectively, had a population of 250,000 inhabitants
Retail Bookselling and Stationery	Great Britain (203) (230)	28 Mar.	Shop managers and manager- esses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. a week. Minimum rates after change : shop managers, London area 166s. 6d. a week, Provincial A area 162s. 6d., Provincial B area 156s. 6d. ; shop manageresses, London 144s., A 140s., B 134s.*	or more, and are	a "C" is all areas oth	er than those	in areas "A" or "B".	
Trades	the second secon		All other workers (except transport workers)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 8s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. a week, according to age and area, for male workers, and of 6s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: workers other than cleaners, messengers, deliverers or porters—males, London area 56s. a week at under 16 years, rising to 145s. at 22 or over (previously the highest rate was payable at 23), Provincial A area 50s. 6d. to 141s., Provincial B area 46s. to 135s., females, London 47s. 6d. to 110s. 6d., A 42s. to 106s. 6d., B 37s. 6d. to 100s. 6d.; cleaners, messengers, deliverers or porters—males, London 52s. 6d. to 135s., A 47s. 6d. to 131s., B 43s. 6d. to 125s., females, London 44s. 6d. to 100s. 6d., A 39s. 6d. to 96s. 6d., B 35s. 6d. to 90s. 6d. (The	month to mo	nth, in the level of	ages meas		The second seco
An and a set of a set	15% 66. autobilita of Ba. (d) o autobilita of Ba. (d) o autobilita of Ba. (d) o autobilitate of autobilitate bill, bill autobilitate (d), bill a		Transport workers	minimum remuneration for workers entering the trade for the first time at 18 years or over is to be 15 per cent. less than the above rates during the first twelve months' employment.)* Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 8s. 6d. a week. Minimum rates after change : drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 78s. a week at under 18 years, rising to 139s. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 76s. to 135s., Provincial B area 72s. to 129s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and drivers of over 2 and up to 5 tons 147s., 143s., 137s., of over 5 tons 151s., 147s., 141s.*	pared with the and services were describe 1948. The in collective ag workpeople, a increases in th	e level at 30th June covered by the ind d on page 41 of the dex is based on the reements between urbitration awards on the various industria	<ul> <li>1947, tak</li> <li>dex and the issue of the erecognise</li> <li>organisation statutor</li> <li>es are commendation statutor</li> </ul>	ions of employers and y orders. The percentage bined in accordance with	$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain	Beginning of the pay week containing 5 Mar.	Semi-skilled and unskilled time- workers employed in Minis- try of Supply establishments where "X" wages apply	Increases of 4s. 9d. or 5s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 years and over, and of 3s. 10d, or 4s. 5d. for female workers 18 years and over. Weekly rates after change include : male timeworkers 21 years and over—London " M " rate (for unskilled labourers) 153s. 11d. a week, " B " rate (basic rate for semi-skilled workers paid a grade lead) 155s. 11d., Provinces 149s. 11d., 151s. 11d.; female timeworkers 21 and over—London 123s. 5d., 124s. 10d., Provinces 120s. 2d., 121s. 7d.	wages bill in due to such work earning machinery, et GAZETTE, the	1946. The index of factors as alterations of due to variations c. As indicated on index of actual we	does not re ons in wor in output on page 83 of cekly <i>earni</i>	as measured by the total effect changes in earnings king hours, or in piece- or the introduction of new of the March issue of this ngs in October, 1955, the	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
	Great Britain (207)	Beginning of pay week con- taining 5 Mar.	Male workers paid on an engi- neering basis (other than skilled timeworkers in the South Wales area whose wages follow other agree- ments)	Increases for men 21 years and over of 12s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, of 11s, for semi-skilled workers, of 9s. 6d. for unskilled workers and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Minimum rates	155 for rates enquiries (and Where nece arranged with	of wages in those 1 153 in all the pri essary, the figures la retrospective effe	industries ncipal indu	nbined as compared with covered by the earnings astries and services). revised to include changes red too late for inclusion	All Workers         Year       Jan.       Feb.       Mar.       Apr.       May       June       July       Aug.       Sept.       Oct.       Nov.       Dec.         1947       104       100       100       101       102       102       102       103
Local Authority Services	Scotland	Beginning of first full pay period com- mencing on or after 1 Mar.	Manual workers employed in non-trading services of local authorities, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	workers 20 years and over include : men in the basic grade, including	for men, wo each of the September an	Table opposite a men, juveniles and years 1947 to d December, 1955, Fable shows the f	d "all wo 1954, inclu- and for ea	he separate index figures rkers " for December in isive, for March, June, ch month of 1956 to date. " all workers " for each	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	London (210–211)	Pay day in week com- mencing 12 Mar.	Workpeople employed by local authorities in the school meals service, staff canteens, and home helps	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change : cooks 2s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. an hour, assistant cooks 2s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., helpers or general assistants 2s. 6 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d., home helps 2s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d.		Antonio antonio antonio Elaborario da Mariano Mare 7. 200 antonio Mare 7. 200 antonio Maria antonio	and the second	and a self to the self of the	
<ul> <li>A. Bernik M. Officer, S. S. Bernikova, S. S.</li></ul>	England and Wales (210–211)	do.	Manual workers employed by local authorities, except female workers employed in civic restaurants, and work- ers whose wages are regu- lated by movements in other industries	occupations 164s. a week, group II 167s. 8d., group III 171s. 4d., group IV 175s., group V 178s. 8d., group VI 182s. 4d., zone A 153s., 156s. 8d., 160s. 4d.,	requi	red by cus	tomers	in Northern Ir	<b>PUBLICATIONS</b> eland may be obtained quickly from CHICHESTER STREET, BELFAST

\* These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 160 of this GAZETTE. † These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 118 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

## Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1956

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

## **Industrial Disputes**

#### DISPUTES IN MARCH

The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in March, was 280. In addition, 19 stoppages which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during March in these 299 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 52,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during March at the establishments concerned was about 384,000. The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in March due to industrial disputes, together with the totals for a month earlier and a year earlier :---

		r of Stoppa ress in Mo	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	before Started begin- in T ning of Month			
Coal Mining	5	220	225	23,000	48,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	4	3	7	1,800	15,000
Paper and Printing All remaining indus-	1	a state of	1.	16,000	287,000
tries and services	9	57	66	11,400	34,000
Total, March, 1956	19	280	299	52,200	384,000
Total, February, 1956	13	264	277	97,800	189,000
Total, March, 1955	28	206	234	56,300	144,000

Of the total of 384,000 days lost in March, 74,000 were lost by of the total of 34,000 days lost in March, 74,000 were lost by 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.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in March also included 310,000 days lost by 18,300 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month. by 18,300 work. the previous month.

#### **Duration of Stoppages**

Of 270 stoppages of work owing to disputes which *ended* during March, 115, directly involving 9,100 workers, lasted not more than 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; and 9, directly 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 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 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 109, directly involving 7,200 workers, on other

questions respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly
involving 200 workers, on questions of trade union principle.
Two stoppages, directly involving 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 Kingdom in the first three months of 1956 and 1955 :---

is the other states of the	Januar	y to March	n, 1956	Januar	y to Marcl	h, 1955
Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stopp <del>ages</del> beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
		West Total		The Spectrum of S	and a start of the	THE REPORT
Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing Coal Mining Other Mining and	558	54,700	108,000	418	76,400	193,000
Quarrying Treatment of	1	†	†	-		
Non-Metalli- ferous Mining	and a second			A. Start		
Products Chemicals and	1	†	†	3	†	†
Allied Trades Metal Manufac-	3	700	3,000	2	100	†
ture	16	3,200	7,000	13	2,900	8,000
Ship Repairing Engineering Vehicles	21 30 14	23,600 26,900 21,900	60,000 34,000 16,000	22 20 20	1,500 6,400 19,600	6,000 25,000 31,000
Other Metal In- dustries	3	900	1,000	4	1,000	3,000
Textiles Leather, etc Clothing	12	1,400	12,000	2 1 2	100 100 100	† † 1,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	and the second	12 - C	_	2	100	+
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing	2 1	2,200 16,000	2,000 370,000	9 1	700 600	9,000 3,000
Other Manufac- turing Industries	3	1,100	2,000	1	<b>†</b>	+
Building and Contracting	35	5,500	22,000	29	3,200	34,000
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport, etc.	2 25	2,400 6,000	3,000 13,000	1 42	100 26,500	<sup>†</sup> 69,000
Distributive Trades Other Services	6 3	1,100 400	2,000 1,000	3 1	200 700	5,000 2,000
Total	729‡	168,000	656,000	596	140,300	389,000

The number of days lost in the period January to March, 1956, through stoppages which *began* in that period was 609,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 167,000. In addition, 47,000 days were lost by 1,000 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

#### PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING MARCH

Industry, Occupations§ and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result	
	Directly In- directly		Began Ended				
Coal MINING : Colliery workers-Clydach Vale (Rhondda), Glam. (one colliery)	1,380		27 Mar.	6 Apr.	To support a claim for increased piecework rates	Work resumed.	
Colliery workers—Whitburn, Bath- gate, W. Lothian (one colliery)	1,170	-	19 Mar.	23 Mar.	Preparatory workers' dissatisfaction with wages	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING : Joinets and other workers employed in shipbuildingBirkenhead (one firm)	460	450	11 Nov.	29 Mar.	Employer's termination of an under- standing about demarcation	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials following publication of the report of the committee of inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service (see	
PRINTING :— Compositors, machine minders, readers and other workers— Greater London (various firms)	8,000	8,000¶	15 Feb.	26 Mar.	Dismissal of workers who refused to undertake to observe normal conditions of working following working to rule and limitation of overtime in support of a wages claim	page 129 of this GAZETTE). Work resumed.	

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# U.K. Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 13th MARCH, 1956

### ALL ITEMS (17th JANUARY, 1956 = 100) ... 101

At 13th March, 1956, the retail prices index was 101 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 100 at 14th February. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher the for bread area prototors and other month was for bread. prices for bread, eggs, potatoes and other vegetables, fruit and

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, *i.e.*, by practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. As with most indices of this kind it is based on the price movements of a large and representative lection of modes and services. The index is a measurement of kind it is based on the price movements of a large and representative selection of goods and services. The index is a measurement of price changes only and does not reflect changes in expenditure resulting from variations in the nature and quantities of goods purchased from time to time. Accordingly the price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate in general to a fixed list of items in given quantities. In order to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels, no account is taken of changes in the prices quoted which are attribut-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 prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The weights now in use have been computed from information provided by a large-scale household expenditure enquiry made in 1953–54, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January, 1956.

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

#### (Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 13th March, on the basis of prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the

separate group figures into a single GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 13TH MARCH, 1956 (17th January,	Water	e conse politicativat fice ster, sités ro p Filippenes	Base of Index* and Month for which	Index	of Index (in Index	or Fall(-) x Figure x Points) red with
I. Food	1956 = 100) $102 \cdot 9$	Weigнт 350 71	Country	Index Figure is given	Figure	Month before	Year before
II. Alcoholic drink III. Tobacco	<ul> <li>100.0</li> <li>100.0</li> <li>100.5</li> <li>100.0</li> <li>100.3</li> <li>100.4</li> <li>100.3</li> <li>101.4</li> <li>101.4</li> <li>101.3</li> <li>101.3</li> <li>13th March was therefore</li> </ul> A DURING MON h March there were in the second se	71 80 87 55 66 106 68 59 58 <u>1,000</u> ore 101 · 3, <b>NTH</b> wegetables, ight extent beef. The maximum as a whole 1 the index 03 at 13th sees in the repairing There was g resulting od of two b. For the prices rose	European Countries         Austria (Vienna)         All Items*         Food         Belgium         All Items*         All Items*         Food         Food         Food         Finland         All Items         Food         Finland         All Items         Food         France (Paris)         All Items         Germany (Federal         Republic)         All Items         All Items         Food         Trish Republic         All Items         All Items         Food         Sweden         All Items         All Items         All Items         Food         Sweden         All Items         All Items         Food         Teood         All Items         All Items </th <th><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} Mar., 1938 = 100 \\ Feb., 1956 \\ 1953 = 100 \\ Jan., 1956 \\ 0ct., 1951 = 100 \\ Feb., 1956 \\ 1949 = 100 \\ Feb., 1956 \\</math></th> <th>710 708 102 103 107 112 147.9 139.6 112 118 132 61.09 71.56 137 151 172.6 189.4 116.4 109.9 97 95 115.7 110.8 1,434 1,625 105 105 203.6 235.1 114.6</th> <th><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} -2\\ -5\\ \text{Nil}\\ +3^{\dagger}\\ +7^{\dagger}\\ +1^{\cdot 1}\\ +1^{\cdot 8}\\ \text{Nil}\\ +1\\ +1^{\circ 8}\\ +0^{\cdot 18}\\ \text{Nil}\\ +1\\ +1^{\circ 8}\\ +0^{\cdot 18}\\ \text{Nil}\\ -1\\ -1\\ -1^{\circ 2}\\ -2^{\circ 5}\\ -0^{\cdot 4}\\ -1^{\circ 6}\\ -1\\ -1\\ -1\\ -0^{\cdot 2}\\ -3\\ -0^{\cdot 8}\\ -7^{\circ 8}\\ -2\\ -3\\ -0^{\circ 8}\\ -2^{\cdot 4}\\ -0^{\circ 1}\\ \end{array}</math></th> <th>before +21 +11 +1 +1 +1 +2.9 +3.4 +3 +3 +3 +6 +2.29 +1.90 +8 +14 +0.2 -1.0 +0.1 -1.6 Nill +1 -1.9 -4.2 +32 +32 +32 +32 +32 +32 +32 +32 +32 +3</th>	$\begin{array}{c} Mar., 1938 = 100 \\ Feb., 1956 \\ 1953 = 100 \\ Jan., 1956 \\ 0ct., 1951 = 100 \\ Feb., 1956 \\ 1949 = 100 \\ Feb., 1956 \\$	710 708 102 103 107 112 147.9 139.6 112 118 132 61.09 71.56 137 151 172.6 189.4 116.4 109.9 97 95 115.7 110.8 1,434 1,625 105 105 203.6 235.1 114.6	$\begin{array}{c} -2\\ -5\\ \text{Nil}\\ +3^{\dagger}\\ +7^{\dagger}\\ +1^{\cdot 1}\\ +1^{\cdot 8}\\ \text{Nil}\\ +1\\ +1^{\circ 8}\\ +0^{\cdot 18}\\ \text{Nil}\\ +1\\ +1^{\circ 8}\\ +0^{\cdot 18}\\ \text{Nil}\\ -1\\ -1\\ -1^{\circ 2}\\ -2^{\circ 5}\\ -0^{\cdot 4}\\ -1^{\circ 6}\\ -1\\ -1\\ -1\\ -0^{\cdot 2}\\ -3\\ -0^{\cdot 8}\\ -7^{\circ 8}\\ -2\\ -3\\ -0^{\circ 8}\\ -2^{\cdot 4}\\ -0^{\circ 1}\\ \end{array}$	before +21 +11 +1 +1 +1 +2.9 +3.4 +3 +3 +3 +6 +2.29 +1.90 +8 +14 +0.2 -1.0 +0.1 -1.6 Nill +1 -1.9 -4.2 +32 +32 +32 +32 +32 +32 +32 +32 +32 +3
to the nearest whole number, wa with 100 at 14th February.	s 101 at 13th March	compared	All Items Food	Jan., 1956 """	109.2	- 0.3	- 1.4

#### Other Groups

In the eight remaining groups there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index 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

JUNE, 1947 = 100Up to 17th January, 1956, the Interim Index of Retail Prices was in use and was published as an index figure with prices at 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The Index of Retail Prices now in use is calculated as an index figure with prices at 17th January, 1956, taken as 100. The "all items" index numbers in the two series can be linked together in order to permit of a continuous series of figures showing the average change in the level of prices compared with that at 17th June, 1947. Thus, at 13th March, 1956, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 17th January, 1956, taken as 100, was 101·3. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 17th January, 1956, in the old series, in order to produce an "all items" figure for 13th March, 1956, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1956, *i.e.*, on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The calcula-tion is as follows :—

153.4
a have the contraction
101.3
101.3
153·4×
100

 $= 155 \cdot 4$  taken as 155

The corresponding figure for 14th February was 153.4, taken as 153.

as 155. The recent introduction of the Index of Retail Prices in replace-ment of the former Interim Index of Retail Prices was in conformity with recommendations made by the Cost of Living Advisory Committee in a report entitled "Report on Proposals 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 GAZETTE. Copies of the report (Cmd. 9710) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. including postage).

## **Retail Prices Overseas**

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

\* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Austria (food, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) and Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, services, and household, etc., items). The index for India is an All-India average of the indices for a number of areas. † Figure supplied by Labour Attaché. ‡ A figure for "Food " is not available on this base. On base August, 1953=100 it was 105-6 at February, 1956. § The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter. || Figures for the two latest months are provisional.

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Mines and Quarries\* Under Coal Mines Act :

Underground ..

TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 45

Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-

tery and Glass ..... Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.

Metal Extracting and

Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube

Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking,

Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air-

Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 9 Textile Printing, Bleaching

Paper, Printing, etc. Rubber Trades ...

Gas Works ... Electrical Stations

Other Industries ...

craft Manufacture

Surface ..

Factories

Making)

Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades

Furniture

Cotton

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**MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS** 

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Fatal Industrial Accidents

Works and Places under ss. 105, 107, 108, Factories Act, 1937

Docks, Wharves, Quays

and Ships ..... Building Operations ... Works of Engineering

Brakesmen, Goods Guards

Engine Drivers, Motor-

Permanent Way Men

Contractors' Servants

TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 19

Total (excluding Seamen) 120

Vorks of Eng. Construction ...

Warehouses

**Railway Service** 

men

Firemen

Porters Shunters

Seamen

Other Grades

Labourers Mechanics

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 Business Training for Ex-Regulars

# Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases		I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	600	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in :	271 85 Physics	Pitch and Tar
Smelting of Metals	1	Mineral Oil
Plumbing and Soldering	1	add the apprends to applained at
Other contact with Molten Lead	1	TOTAL
White and Red Lead	21111	Chrome Ulceration
Works	2	Manuf. of Bichromates .
Electric Accumulator	and the second	Chromium Plating
Works	3	Dyeing and Finishing
	1000	Other Industries
TOTAL	8	TOTAL
Phosphorus Poisoning	1	Total, Cases
Aniline Poisoning	3	II. Deaths
		Lead Poisoning
Anthrax		Painting of Buildings
		Aniline Poisoning
Hides and Skins	1	Anthrax
Other Industries	and w	Hides and Skins
TOTAL	1	TOTAL
TANK THE STATE AND		

## Business Training for **Ex-Regulars**

The figures below relate to applications for training under the Scheme of Business Training for Ex-Regulars since its inception in February, 1949. The figures show the position at the end of February, 1956, and are in continuation of those published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1955 (page 413).

mbe	r of	application	ns received		2,314
,,	,,	,,	rejected or withdrawn		1,533
"	,,	,,	under consideration	01.714	27
"	,,	applicants	who entered training		738
,,	,,	,,	awaiting training		16

Of the 738 applicants who entered training, 649 completed their Of the 738 applicants who entered training, 649 completed their course, 72 terminated their training prematurely (most of them to take employment) and 17 were still in training at the end of February. After completion of training, 555 applicants were placed in, or found employment, 82 lapsed their registration for employment and 12 were awaiting suitable employment. Of those awaiting suitable employment, three were in "stop-gap" employ-ment pending satisfactory resettlement. The reason usually given for lapsed registration for employment was that the applicants had either found employment themselves or had rejoined H.M. Forces.

\* Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

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## Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1956 ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

**Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards** During March the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued ten awards, *Nos.* 810 to 819.\* One of the awards is summarised below; the others related to individual employers. of the award.

Whitley Council, for Assistant Home Wardens. Award No. 2601 (31st March).—Parties : The Musicians' Union and Hammersmith Palais Limited, Mecca Dancing Limited, and Circuits Management Association Limited. Claim : That (a) mini-mum weekly salaries stated in the Agreement (dated 18th November, 1952) paid to musicians employed in dance-halls controlled by the Proprietors should be increased by £2, and (b) that the Royal, Tottenham, and the Palais-de-Danse, Ilford, should be transferred from Category (c) in the Agreement to Category (b). Award : The Court awarded (a) against the claim that dance-halls known as the Royal, Tottenham, and the Palais-de-Danse, Ilford, should be transferred from Category (c) in the Agreement to Category (b) ; and (b) that the minimum weekly salaries paid to musicians employed in dance-halls controlled by the Proprietors referred to in the Terms of Reference shall be increased by £1 10s. with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award. Award No. 818 (27th March).—Parties : Employers represented by the Employers' 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 employment. Claim : For an increase of 6d. an hour in the current rates of wages of craftsmen and labourers. Award : The Tribunal awarded that the current standard rates of wages of building craftsmen and the corresponding rates of wages for building labourers should be increased by 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. an hour. The Tribunal referred back to the parties for their decision the date from which the increase should operate. operate.

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

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

### **Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal**

During March no awards were issued by the Civil Service Arbitration 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 employed as meat market porters by members of the Glasgow Wholesale Meat Salesmen's Society shall be £9 5s. a week. Award : The Court awarded that the minimum weekly wage of workers employed as meat market porters by members of the Glasgow Wholesale Meat Salesmen's Society shall be £8 a week. Effect to be given to the award as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 1st February. 1956. period following 1st February, 1956.

Award No. 2600 (15th March).—Parties : Staff Side and Manage-ment Side of the Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim : ment Side of the Administrative and Clerical Statis Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim : For increase in salary scales of Assistant Home Wardens employed in the National Health Service. Award : The Court awarded :— (a) that the salary scales of Assistant Home Wardens employed in the National Health Service shall be : over 250 residents (a) type post £415 by £15(5) to £490 by £10 to £500, over 250 residents (b) type post and 151–250 residents (a) type post £380 by £15(5) to £460 ; (b) that effect shall be given to the above scales as from 1st November, 1955 ; (c) that an officer in post on 1st November, 1955 ; (c) that an officer in post on 1st November, 1955 ; (c) that the eached 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 be counted for this purpose and provided that, if during the three years immediately preceding 1st November, 1955, she transferred without break of service from one post to another in the same 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 officer who has taken up a new post since 1st November, 1955, shall enter the salary scale to the minimum. If she has already been appointed to the post at a salary higher than

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 163.

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in March was 120, compared with 106 in the previous month and 113 (revised figure) in March, 1955. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 18 fatal accidents were reported in March, compared with 9 in the previous month and 20 in March, 1955. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for March, 1956. 14 TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. 56

## Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics of training at Industrial Rehabilitation Units given below relate to the four weeks ended 5th March, 1956.

Contract a prophetical	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period Persons in attendance at courses at end of	699	105	804
period Persons who completed courses during period	1,282 452	195 77	1,477 529

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 31st March, 1956.

Trading Vessels ... .. 15 Fishing Vessels ... .. 18 TOTAL. SEAMEN ... Total (including Seamen) 138

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the minimum, she shall enter the new scale at the salary on which she was appointed and shall at her next incremental date move to the incremental point next above it on the new scale; (e) that officers in post at the date of the award shall have the option to retain the salary scale and conditions of service on which they were temployed at that date or to enter the new scale in accordance with (c) and (d) above, with other conditions of service as agreed, by the Whitley Council, for Assistant Home Wardens.

#### 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.

Three independent Chairmen were appointed under the Concilia-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 4d, an hour in the basic rate of wages. The Council failed to reach agreement and the independent Chairman accordingly exercised his authority to give a ruling decision and awarded that the present minimum basic adult rates should be increased by 2d. an hour, with the customary proportionate advance to 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 Sectional Joint Industrial Council for an increase in wages of 4d. an hour for adult workers. The Court failed to reach agreement or d the Chairman in currarise of his cuthority to act as unprice and the Chairman, in exercise of his authority to act as umpire, awarded an increase of 2d. an hour to adult workers in the Roadstone Quarrying Industry, with proportionate increases to youths, to operate from the first full pay week following 19th March, 1956.

(3) An independent Chairman was appointed to preside over a special Conference of the Leather Producers' Association for England, Scotland and Wales and trade unions representing the Workers' Side of the industry to consider a claim for certain 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 proposals to the Minister of Labour and National Service were issued by the following Wages Councils :---

Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H. (67), dated 2nd March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

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

Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal D. (114), dated 20th March, for fixing revised guaranteed and general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland).-Proposal R.B.S. (46), dated 20th March, for fixing revised general minimum

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

The Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 309 (B.F.C.S.(4)), dated 5th March and effective from 28th March. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.—See page 154.

The Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regu-lation Order, 1956 : S.I. 1956 No. 310 (M.D.S.(67)), dated 5th March and effective from 19th March. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.— See page 153.

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 : S.I. 1956 No. 319 (A.S.(44)), dated 6th March and effective from 23rd March. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.—See page 151.

The Retail Bookselling 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 provisions relating to holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.—See page 154.

The Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 : S.I. 1956 No. 325 (B.F.C.(4)), dated 7th March and effective from 31st March. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.—See page 153.

The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regu-tion Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 326 (R.F.C.S.(19)), dated 7th March and effective from 31st March. This Order prescribes 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 and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 : S.I. 1956 No. 344 (Bk (54)), dated 8th March and effective from 28th March. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers .--See page 150.

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 : S.I. 1956 No. 345 (D.B.(50)), dated 8th March and effective from 28th March. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piecework basis time rates for female workers.-See page 153.

The Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 : S.I. 1956 No. 381 (R.F.A. (24)), dated 16th March and effective from 9th April. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and re-defines the areas which govern the rates.

The Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 : S.I. 1956 No. 439 (R.U.(44)), dated 23rd March and effective from 16th April. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates, piecework rates and systems of payment by results for male and female workers and amends the provisions relating to holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1956: S.I. 1956 No. 440 (M.D.(84)), dated 23rd March and effective from 15th April. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for roundswomen.

The Road Haulage Wages Council Wages Regulation (Amend-ment) Order, 1956 : S.I. 1956 No. 461 (R.H.(56)), dated 27th March and effective from 16th April. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

The Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 : S.I. 1956 No. 474 (P.(62)), dated 28th March and effective from 16th April. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piecework basis time rates for female workers.

### 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 issued by the following Wages Councils :---

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.207), dated 2nd March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 163.

#### Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1956

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk, (N.208), dated 2nd March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Londonderry.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.209), dated 2nd March, for fixing 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 Londonderry.

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 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 Wages Regulation Orders\* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned :—

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (N.I.B.S. (N.75)), dated 9th March and effective on and from 21st March. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 150.

The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (N.I.B.B. (N.75)), dated 9th March and effective on and from 21st March. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

The Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (N.I.R.H. (N.14)), dated 12th March and effective on and from 26th March. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers 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 16th March and effective on and from 28th March. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for workers other than female workers in the retail branch of the trade.—See page 150.

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1956 (N.I.H.M. (N.24)), dated 16th March and effective on and from 28th March. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers in the retail branch of the trade.—See page 150.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (*Amendment*) (*No.* 1) *Order*, 1956 (N.I.Bk. (N.210)), dated 16th March and effective on and from 28th March. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for transport workers in the baking trade.-See page 151.

### 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. 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 classes employed in agriculture in Scotland, the additions to the minimum rates which are navable to certain workers for the classes employed in agriculture in Scotland, the additions to the minimum rates which are payable to certain workers for the 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 in which a 48-hour week is worked. They also revise the values assigned to certain of the benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash. (See 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 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 remuneration for male and female workers and for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 163.

#### Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1956

#### **Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts**

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

#### Decision No. R(U) 29/55 (3rd November)

Claimant was employed under an agreement for a period of five years from Ist May, 1952, at a salary of  $\pounds1,600$  per annum. His employment was terminated in 1954 in breach of the agreement. He received his salary to 31st July, 1954, and was paid the sum of  $\pounds4,400$  under a further agreement which released his employers from all claims in connection with the determination of the earlier agreement. Claimant's contributions to a pension fund were repaid to him, and he received the sum of  $\pounds4,400$ , which represented the amount of salary lost upon breach of the original contract, was compensation for claimant's loss of his contractual salary, and he could not be treated as unemployed on any day between 1st August, 1954, and 30th April, 1957.

#### **Decision of the Tribunal of Commissioners**

Our decision is that the claimant cannot be treated as unemployed on any day in the period from 1st August, 1954, to 30th April, 1957, both days included.

By an agreement in writing dated 25th June, 1952, a limited company agreed to employ the claimant as chief chemist and works manager for the period of five years from 1st May, 1952. The agreement provided that the claimant should receive a salary at the

" It appears to us however that this fact does not in itself show that the payment was not compensation for the loss of remuneration which the claimant would have received within the meaning of the which the claimant would have received within the meaning of the paragraph. 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 wrongful determination of the employment if it had not been so terminated. £4,400 is the sum which the claimant would have received by way of further salary under the agreement if the employment had not been determined before the stipulated date, namely 30th 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 house to him free of rent, rates and income tax, and that this tenancy should terminate simultaneously with the termination of the claimant's employment. "On 15th July, 1954, the company purported to determine the agreement and the claimant's employment. On 1st August, 1954, the company paid the claimant's salary up to and including 31st July, 1954. The claimant made a claim for unemployment benefit in respect of 1st August, 1954, which was referred by the local insurance officer to the local tribunal. On 4th August, 1954, the company paid the claimant the sum of £4,400. "On 6th August, 1954, an agreement in writing was made between the company and the claimant. In this agreement it was recited, *inter alia*, that on 15th July, 1954, the company had deter-mined the claimant's employment in breach of the above-mentioned agreement of 25th June, 1952. By clause 1 it was provided that, in consideration of the payment of the above-mentioned sum of £4,400 and of the further sum to be paid in accordance with clause 5 of the agreement, the claimant released the company from all actions, claims and demands of any kind whatsoever arising out of or in of a house and should be paid a further sum of £450 in the event of his giving up possession before 1st May, 1957, and he also relied on the fact that the claimant was repaid the contributions that he had made to a pension fund and also received the contributions that the employers had paid to that fund in respect of him. Counsel said that the contributions were repaid by an insurance company but gave no further information regarding this transaction; presumably claims and demands of any kind whatsoever arising out of or in connection with the determination of the agreement of 25th June, however the insurance company were responsible for providing the funds for giving effect to the pension scheme. Counsel further connection with the determination of the agreement of 25th June, 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 agreement it was provided that if the claimant should give vacant possession of the house before 1st May, 1957, and should have complied with certain other conditions the company should pay him a further sum of £450 subject to a specified deduction. pointed out that the agreement of 6th August, 1954, did not specifically allocate the sum of £4,400 to any particular head of specifically allocate the sum of £4,400 to any particular head of damage or compensation and contended that it was not justifiable to infer that the £4,400 represented compensation for loss of the salary the claimant would have received for the period immediately 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 employ-ment and loss of pension rights and not as specifically attributed to his loss of salary for the unexpired period of his agreement. The claimant made a claim for unemployment benefit on 1st

August, 1954, on receipt of which the local insurance officer referred to the local tribunal the question—' whether unemployment benefit is payable in respect of 1st August, 1954, to 30th April, 1957, and in particular 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 compensation for the loss of the remuneration which he would have received for those days if the employment had not been terminated, 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 15th October, 1954, the claimant stated that he had lost a pension of about  $\pounds 15$  a week at the age of 65 and that he had nothing to add to what was in the

agreement. The local tribunal overlooked the fact that the local insurance officer had given no decision on the claim but had referred it to the local tribunal for decision. They recorded as their decision 'appeal allowed'. From this decision this appeal was brought by the insurance officer now concerned. At the hearing before us it was agreed by the insurance officer's representative and by counsel for the 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 tribunal had allowed the claim and the insurance officer now concerned had appealed from a decision urance officer now concerned had appealed from a decision the in 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 disentitled to unemployment benefit for any day from 1st August, 1954, to 30th April, 1957, both dates included, by reason of the provisions of regulation 6(1)(d) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I.1948 No. 1277] as amended by the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1954 [S.I.1954 No. 117]. We refer to regulation 6(1)(d) hereafter as ' the paragraph.'

"The insurance officer's submission is that the sum of £4,400 constitutes compensation for the loss of remuneration within the meaning of the paragraph. It is conceded that the sum of £4,400 represents a daily payment which exceeds the amount specified in the paragraph. The question is therefore whether the sum should be regarded as compensation for the loss of remuneration which would have been received in respect of the period from 1st August, 1954, to 30th April, 1957, both dates included.

"Counsel for the claimant submitted that the sum was not compensation within the meaning of the paragraph but damages for breach of the claimant's contract of service. He pointed out that the agreement itself specified 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 determination of the claimant's previous agreement and his office determination of the claimant's previous agreement and his office and employment.

"We cannot accept this submission. No evidence was given as to what passed between the parties before the agreement was entered into and in any case the parties' intentions must be inferred from the language of the agreement and the surrounding circum-stances. Since the agreement provides for payment of a sum exactly equivalent to the full amount which the claimant would have exactly equivalent to the full and the channel would have received as salary if his employment had lasted for the full stipu-lated term the inference that it was paid as compensation for the loss of salary could only be rejected if there were strong evidence to the contrary. We can find no such evidence.

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 employ-ment with the company. Since the hearing of this appeal we have been informed that at the age of 60 (which he would have reached during the currency of the agreement) the claimant would have been entitled to a pension at a lower rate than that payable at the age of 65. In our opinion however these facts do not justify the inference that any part of the sum of £4,400 was to be paid and accepted in respect of the loss of pension rights. There is no mention of the claimant's pension rights in the agreement; these formed the

<sup>\*</sup> Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series :--Series "R(U) "-decisions on unemployment benefit ; Series "R(P) "-decisions on retirement pensions ; Series "R(S) "-decisions on sickness benefit ; Series "R(G) "-decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit ; Series "R(I) "-decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 163.

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 salary, and provides for payment of the exact amount of the salary which the claimant would have received for the unexpired portion of his contractual term of service. The agreement also deals with another 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 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 by the separate arrangement for the refund of contributions a that the reason why it was not expressly stated in the agreement that the £4,400 was paid in respect of the loss of salary is that such a statement seemed too obvious to need mention since the sum in question was in fact the amount of salary the claimant would have received.

We may add that in our opinion, even if it could be shown that in agreeing to pay the full amount of the salary the employers were influenced by the fact that the claimant was losing his pension rights, it seems to us clear that the payment of £4,400 was agreed upon as compensation for the claimant's loss of his contractual salary from 1st August, 1954. It follows that in our view this sum was compen-sation within the meaning of the paragraph. We must allow the insurance officer's appeal.

#### Decision No. R(U) 30/55 (20th October)

Claimant voluntarily left his employment on 20th September, no reason being given by him for so doing. A trade dispute was then in progress in the industry in which he was employed, and by 24th September his firm became involved in it and members of his grade or class lost their employment. Held that claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for so long as the stoppage of work continued ; it must be inferred that by leaving his employment when he did he anticipated the stoppage of work and lost his employment by reason of it.

#### **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 dispute at his place of employment and he is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit under section 13 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, from 27th September, 1954, to 27th November, 1954, inclusive, when the stoppage of work came to an end.

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 employment, no reason being given by him for so doing. The facts show that there was a trade dispute in the industry in which the claimant was employed and that by 24th September, 1954, the firm employing the claimant became involved in it, so that from and including that day there 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.

"The claimant made a claim to unemployment benefit on 27th September, 1954, which the insurance officer disallowed. The insurance officer disqualified the claimant for receiving unemploy-ment benefit on the ground that the claimant had lost his employment ment benefit on the ground that the claimant had lost his employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment. The claimant appealed from that decision. He stated in his grounds of appeal that he had left work of his own accord on 20th September, 1954, and that he lodged his claim for unemployment benefit on 27th September, 1954. He was aware, he said, that he had disqualified himself for six weeks as from 27th September, 1954. He lodged the claim before the dispute took the turn it did. He said he 'thought it would be settled before now, or would have appealed earlier.'

"The claimant did not attend the hearing of his appeal before the local tribunal but was represented the nearing of this appear 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 explanation could be offered for the claimant's action in leaving his employment on 20th September, 1954. The employers' representative said that the employers had no idea why he left and that, had he not done so, he could have been employed on the next day, that is to say on 21st September, 1954. On 24th Septem-ber, 1954, however, all boilermakers became redundant and were ber, 1954, however, all boilermakers became redundant and were paid off, the employers' representative said. It was a fair assump-tion, he said, that on 20th September, 1954, the claimant knew that the electricians at R.'s (the firm which employed the claimant) were considering withdrawing their labour. At that stage no one else had threatened to withdraw his labour and the representative did not think that anyone at that stage could have anticipated that there was going to be a general unofficial strike in the docks.

"The local tribunal found that on the evidence available they 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 Unemployment Insurance Acts (now repealed)) but that in their view the facts of the present case were distinguishable. They did not think, on the evidence, that any reasonable person could have foreseen at midday on 20th September, 1954, that there was going to be a stoppage of work the consequence of which the claimant could avoid by leaving his employment. Accordingly, the tribunal allowed the claimant's appeal.

"The insurance officer has appealed to the Commissioner and submits 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 necessary to discuss the question of his liability to disqualification for unemployment benefit by reason of the provisions of subsection (1) of section 13 of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

'I am unable to agree with the conclusion of the local tribunal. but if their conclusion was sound it is not understood why the tribunal did not impose a period of disqualification for unemploy-ment benefit, on the ground that the claimant had not shown just 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 their employment thereby on 24th September, 1954. The claimant anticipated what, it must be assumed, would have happened to him on 24th Septem-ber, 1954, by voluntarily leaving his employment four days earlier and, therefore, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, the informate 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 by reason 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.I.440 at page 154.) It is sufficient here to quote what the 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 reason of that stoppage of work. When he left, notices had been given the dispute was in progress and in accordance with previous decisions dispute was in progress and in accordance with previous decisions on such cases I must hold that although he actually left before his fellows, his loss of employment was by reason of the stoppage of work '.

"I respectfully agree with the above conclusion. When the claimant left his employment on 20th September, 1954, he well knew that a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at places other than his place of employment was in progress and, as it appears, he was not prepared to run the risk of being implicated in a stoppage of work which might occur at his place of employment and result in his being disqualified for benefit for so long as the stoppage of 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 not discharged 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 allowed."

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

Claimant was employed under an agreement which provided for a salary of £900 per annum paid monthly, and that the engagement should be determinable at any time by either party on at least six months' notice in writing. On the determination of the claimant's employment the employers paid him a sum equivalent to six months' salary as " compensation for loss of office". Held that unemployment benefit was not payable to the claimant in respect of the period of six months following the termination of the employment—the inference was that the payment was in lieu of notice and there was no ground for suggesting that the payment to the claimant did not constitute compensation for loss of remuneration.

#### 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, to 21st February, 1955.

"The claimant was employed by a limited company as chief engineer or in such other capacity as the company might require on the terms of an agreement dated 1st June, 1953. The agreement provided that the claimant should be paid a salary at the rate of £900 per annum paid monthly and that the engagement should be determinable at any time by either party giving to the other at least six months' previous notice in writing.

"The claimant's employment was determined on 21st August, 1954, and on 28th August, 1954, the employers paid the claimant a sum equivalent to six months' salary. He lost pension rights as a result of the determination of his contract and his contributions to the pension fund were repaid.

to the pension fund were repaid. "The claimant claimed unemployment benefit from 22nd August, 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 the claim for unemployment benefit on the ground that the payment of six months' salary constituted compensation for the loss of remuneration which the claimant would have received if the employment had not been terminated and consequently fell within regulation 6(1)(d) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] as amended by the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1954 [S.I. 1954 No. 117] hereafter referred to as ' the paragraph'. "At the hearing of his appeal to the local tribunal the claimant

"At the hearing of his appeal to the local tribunal the claimant said that originally the employers wrote a letter purporting to terminate his employment on 31st January, 1955, and told him 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 employers confirmed what the claimant had said and stated that it was agreed he should be paid six months' salary as compensation for loss of employment

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"The claimant added that he lost certain pension rights as the result of losing his job and that he received repayment of his contributions.

"The claimant's appeal to the local tribunal was heard by them on the same day as 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 local insurance officer. The tribunal allowed this colleague's appeal but dismissed the appeal of the claimant.

appeal but dismissed the appeal of the claimant. "At the hearing of his appeal before us the claimant indicated that he thought he had suffered injustice at the hands of the local tribunal on the ground that there was no distinction between his case and that of his fellow employee whose claim the tribunal allowed. The insurance officer had also appealed to us from that decision of the local tribunal and we have allowed his appeal. But though we came to the conclusion that the local tribunal were in error in allowing the claim of the claimant's colleague, 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 as one of considerable difficulty so that it is not the former case as one of considerable difficulty so that it is not surprising that the tribunal should have taken different views in the two cases. The most important distinction is that the claimant's colleague was employed for a specified period and that there was no provision as to notice in his contract of service whereas the no provision as to notice in his contract of service whereas the claimant was not employed for any specified period and his contract of employment expressly provided that the employment could be determined by six months' notice. The inference therefore that the payment of six months' salary to the claimant was in lieu of notice and consequently represented the salary which the 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 no ground in this case on which it could be suggested that 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 GAZETTE was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments, \* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland*, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the Instrument costs 2d. net  $(3\frac{1}{2}d.$  including postage). The Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade Wages Council in brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the Instrument costs 2d. net (3½d. including postage). The Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 309; price 6d. (7½d.)), dated 5th March; The Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 310; price 4d. (5½d.)), dated 5th March; The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 319; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 6th March; The Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 320; price 9d. (10½d.)), dated 6th March; The Retail Bread and Flour Confec-tionery Trade Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 325; price 4d. (5¼d.)), dated 7th March; The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 326; price 9d. (10½d.)), dated 7th March; The Baking Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 326; price 9d. (10½d.)), dated 7th March; The Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 344; price 3d. (4¼d.)), dated 8th March; The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 345; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 8th March; The Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 341; price 9d. (10½d.)), dated 16th March; The Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 349; price 4d. (5½d.)), dated 23rd March; The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 440; price 6d. (7½d.)), dated 23rd March; The Road Haulage Wages Council Wages Regulation Order, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 461; price 4d. (5½d.)), dated 27th March; The Road Haulage Wages Council Wages Regulation (Amendme

The Probation Rules, 1956 (S.I. 1945.—See page 100. The Probation Rules, 1956 (S.I. 1956 No. 350; price 3d.  $(4\frac{1}{2}d.)$ ), made on 8th March by the Secretary of State for the Home Depart-ment under the Criminal Justice Act, 1948. These Rules, which came into operation on 15th March, increase the salaries of whole-time probation effects

time probation officers. The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1956 No. 45; price 3d. (4½d.)), 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. (5½d.)), dated 9th March; The Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1956 (S.R. & O. 1956 No. 47; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 12th March. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945.— See page 160 See page 160.

\* See footnote\* in next column.

The National Insurance (Reciprocal Agreement with New Zealand) Order (Northern Ireland), 1956 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1956 No. 28; price 6d. (7½d.)), made on 13th February by the Governor of 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) made between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of New Zealand, and modifies the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946. This order gives effect of Northern Iteland), 1946 to 1955, in their application to persons affected by that Agreement. The 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. & O. 1956 No. 32), made on 1st March by the National Insurance Joint Authority under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations came into operation on 1st March and are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 92).

### **OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\***

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

Census of Production for 1951.—Reports. (i) Volume 1, Trade A, Coal Mines. Price 1s. 6d. (1s.  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ .). (ii) Volume 1, Trade B, Non-metalliferous Mines and Quarries (other than Coal, Salt and Slate). (iii) Volume 6, Trade D, Rayon, Nylon etc., and Silk. (iv) Volume 12, Trade F, Gas Supply Industry. Price 2s. (2s.  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ .) each. Board of Trade.

Economic Survey.—Economic Survey, 1956. Cmd. 9728. Treasury. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.).—See page 126.

Employment.—The Economic Implications of Full Employment. Cmd. 9725. Price 9d. (10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.).—See page 128.

National Income and Expenditure.—National Income and Expenditure, 1950 to 1955, Preliminary Estimates. Cmd. 9729. Price 9d.  $(10\frac{1}{2}d.)$ .

National Insurance.—Accounts 1954–55. Accounts of the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, the Industrial Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund, for the year ended 31st March, 1955; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (In continuation of House of Commons Paper No. 107 of 1954–55.) H.C. 230. Price 1s. (1s.  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ .).—See page 130.

**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.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.).

Scientific Research.—(i) Report of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for 1954–55. Cmd, 9690. Price 7s. 6d. (8s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.). (ii) Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Report of a Committee of Enquiry. Cmd. 9734. Price 4d. ( $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.).

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

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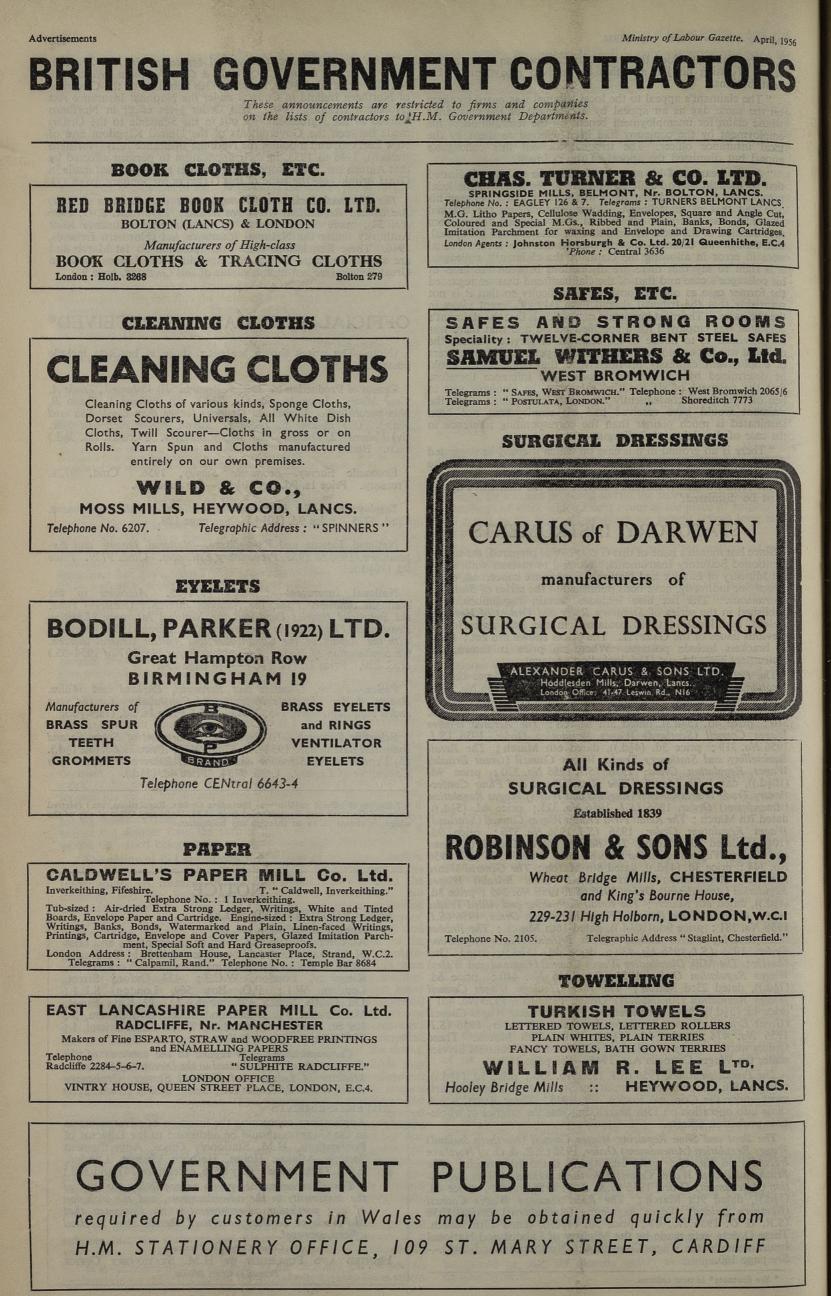
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