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CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Special Articles:	Listra L	Special Articles—continued:	
Local Variations in Wage Rates Summary of Monthly Statistics	377 383	in Northern Ireland during 1954; Accidents to Railway Servants during 1954	389
Paking Industry National Agreements	383	National Insurance: Membership of National Insurance	
National Service: Call-up and Deferment of 1929–1937	206	Advisory Committee; Liability for Contributions of Persons with Small Incomes	390
Classes; Changes in Call-up Arrangements	386	International Labour Organisation: Technical Conference	
Effects of National Service on Education and Employment of Young Men	387	on Vocational Training for Industry in Asian Countries	
Equal Pay for Men and Women Teachers in Northern	200	Western European Union: First Session of Social Committee	391
Ireland Membership, Income, Expenditure and Funds of Registered	388	Labour Overseas: United States, Earnings in Machinery	
Trade Unions	388	Industries, 1954–55	
The Nursing Appointments Service	388	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC	
Government Action in Wales and Monmouthshire	388 389		404
Digest of Welsh Statistics	389	MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS	412
Annual Abstract of Statistics	389	Arbitration Awards, Notices, Orders, etc	414
Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare: The Indiarubber		STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS	419
Regulations, 1955: Administration of Factories Acts		OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	419

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

Local Variations in Wage Rates

N the issues of this GAZETTE for May, 1949 (pages 157 to 161) and December, 1951 (pages 461 to 466), particulars were given of the extent of the differentiation in time rates of wages in a number of industries and services in Great Britain in which rates, as determined by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders, varied according to the locality or area in which the work is carried on. Since these articles were published, there have been a number of changes both in the amount of the variations and in the manner in which the grading of localities is effected.

Most of the agreements may be regarded as falling within two main divisions, viz., (a) local or district agreements applying, in the main, to particular towns or to areas comapplying, in the main, to particular towns or to areas comprising a group of towns or counties, and (b) national or general agreements applying to the whole (or nearly the whole) of an industry wherever it may be located. These two types of agreement are, however, not mutually exclusive, and it frequently happens that national agreements exist side by side with district or local agreements in the same industry. with district or local agreements in the same industry. A national agreement may relate to Great Britain as a whole, but in some industries, e.g., building, independent arrangements are made in respect of that part of the industry located in Scotland. National agreements may cover industries, like building and printing, which are carried on to some extent in a very large number of localities, or they may deal with industries which are confined to limited numbers of localities scattered throughout the country. There are also some industries, such as cotton and pottery, which are carried on almost exclusively in one area. In such cases the agreement made in the local area represents practically the whole of the industry and has some claim to be regarded as a national agreement.

Wages Councils and other statutory wage fixing bodies usually cover Great Britain; in some cases, however, there are separate Wages Councils for England and Wales and for Scotland.

Extent and Method of Wage Differentiation

The principal industries in which there is an absence of local wage differentiation are (a) most of the manufacturing industries covered by the Wages Councils Acts, (b) agriculture, in which wages are determined under the Agricultural Wages Acts, and (c) the following industries in which collective agreements are operative: forestry; coal mining; roadstone

quarrying; silica and moulding sands quarrying; general stoneware manufacture; coke ovens and by-product works associated with coal mining; light castings manufacture; manufacture and repair of agricultural machinery; wire and wire rope industry; artificial limb and orthopaedic appliance manufacture; surgical instrument manufacture; ophthalmic manufacture; surgical instrument manufacture; opininalme optical industry; pianoforte manufacture; rayon yarn production; carpet manufacture; narrow fabrics industry; surgical dressings industry; glove manufacture; boot and shoe manufacture; biscuit manufacture; slaughtering; bacon curing; cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufactures; because manufactures and sugar confectionery manufactures because manufactures because manufactures and sugar confectionery manufactures because manufactures and sugar confectionery manufactures and s

curing; cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture; tobacco manufacture; basket making; paper manufacture; process engraving; rubber manufacture; municipal transport undertakings (workers other than skilled maintenance craftsmen); dock labour; and cold storage.

In most industries there is some local wage differentiation and this may be the result of (a) national agreements which define local or district rates, or (b) district or regional agreements which provide for differentiation within the area covered by the agreement, or (c) a series of district or local agreements with no differentiation of rates within each district agreements with no differentiation of rates within each district but with disparity in rates between each district. In the case of (b) and (c) there may also be national agreements whose function, as regards wage rates, is confined to decisions made from time to time as to general increases or decreases in the

wage level of the industry.

As regards national agreements, the form which grading on the basis of locality takes shows some differences in respect of the basis of locality taxes shows some differences in respect of the number of separate grades, the amounts of the wages differential, and the nature of the local units which are allocated to each grade. Many of these differences are indicated in the Table on pages 380 to 382. In the majority of cases the grading is confined to two grades, London and the rest of the country. In numerous other cases the grading is more extensive and there may be as many as ten grades, as in the case of transport workers employed outside London in

the flour milling industry.

In the majority of cases the higher or highest grade covers London only, but the definition of London varies widely. In general, London means either the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District or the area within a radius of 15 or 16 miles from Charing Cross, but it may be an area as small as that within a radius of 10 miles from Charing Cross, as in the case of the railways, or as large as that within a radius of 30 miles, as in the case of the manufacture of cane, willow and woven fibre furniture. In some agreements, such as ballast and sand production; seedcrushing, compound and provender manufacture; sawmilling (labourers in England and Wales); bookbinding and daily newspaper printing in Scotland; lithographic printing; building in England and Wales; and local authorities' services in Scotland, the areas included in each grade are separately enumerated, whilst in others, such as printing in the provinces in England and Wales and the retail distributive trades provinces in England and Wales and the retail distributive trades, only the areas in the higher or highest grades are specified, all other areas being included in the lower or lowest grades. In some industries, such as gypsum mining and plaster board manufacture; cement manufacture; asbestos cement manufacture; soap, candle and edible fat manufacture; company-owned omnibus undertakings; and retail co operative societies all the firms or undertakings; and retail co-operative societies, all the firms or undertakings covered are specified. In the retail distributive and catering trades the criterion upon which the Joint Industrial Councils or statutory, bedies have determined and income of leasilities and income of leasilities. statutory bodies have determined gradings of localities outside London is the size of the resident population, the dividing line between the two provincial grades being usually a population figure of 10,000, although in the case of the Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Board the figure is as high as 250,000 and for wholesale newspaper distribution (except London) 150,000. In many other grading schemes population is doubtless an important factor underlying the allocation of towns to a particular grade. The principles upon which grading proceeds are, in fact, not clearly enumerated in the agreements, but some of the matters taken into consideration are indicated in the descriptions of the schemes for the huilding industry and for retail and constitutions. the schemes for the building industry and for retail co-operative societies given below. Such factors include the size, nature and position of the town proposed to be graded, the local living conditions, such as rents, rates, prices, etc., transport facilities and rates of wages in the chief local industries.

In the cases of yeast manufacture and skilled craftsmen in the sawmilling industry in England and Wales there are virtually grading-by-locality schemes although they are not described as such. The national agreements specify the rates which are to be paid in particular towns, localities or works, but without arrangement in definite grades or groups. In the case of trolley bus and omnibus drivers and conductors and maintenance staff employed by London Transport Executive, the rates for workers employed in the Central Area are higher than those in the Country Area.

There are other industries, e.g., cast stone and cast concrete products manufacture; flour milling; the corn trade; gas supply; local authorities' services and county council roadmen in England and Wales, in which the graded wage rates for certain or all classes of workers are fixed by the agreements of National Councils, but the grading of localities and the rates paid to other classes of workers are determined by agreements of regional or provincial councils. In the case of cinema theatres, however, the rates of wages and grading of cinemas are fixed by district agreements but general variations in these rates are governed by national agreement.

On the other hand, there are a number of industries covered by local or district agreements in which there is no definite relationship between the rates paid in the different localities although general variations in the rates may be on parallel lines. The principal variations in the rates may be on parallel lines. The principal industries which fall into this category are ironstone and iron ore mining; freestone quarrying; building brick and fireclay goods manufacture in England and Wales; pig iron and iron and steel manufacture; engineering; woollen and worsted manufacture; brewing; and coal and coke distribution. In the engineering industry there is no definite grading scheme and rates which have been agreed upon or become recognised vary from area to area. In addition, the rates for engineering shop labourers may even differ in areas where the rates for fitters are the same. General changes in the rates are decided on a national basis. Apart from London (within a radius of 18 miles from Charing Cross, including all towns intersected by the periphery of that area), St. Albans and Slough, Coventry and South Wales where exceptionally higher rates are recognised, the variations in rates are comparatively small, being not more than 3s. a week for fitters and 2s. for labourers.

During recent years there have been tendencies towards simpler grading schemes and the replacement of district agreements by national agreements. In the retail bespoke tailoring trade in England and Wales; sawmilling (labourers in England and Wales); general printing and bookbinding in Scotland; and for river authorities' staff and for domestic staff in hospitals and allied institutions, there have been reductions in the number of area grades from three to two, this generally having been effected by the upgrading of the lowest paid areas. For coke ovens and by-product works associated with coal mining a recent agreement introduced national rates whereas the previous agreement made provision for

In the following cases the amount of the differential between the higher or highest and the lower or lowest paid areas has recently been increased: soap, candle and edible fat manufacture; match manufacture; flour milling; retail meat trade; retail co-operative societies; the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited; wholesale newspaper distribution in England and Wales (except London); the police service: co-operative laundries; and unlicensed places the police service; co-operative laundries; and unlicensed places of refreshment. In petroleum distribution, workers employed at London Airport now receive 5s. a week more than workers employed elsewhere in the London area, whilst the allowance of 10s. a week payable to members of fire brigades whose usual place of duty is at a station within the City of London and Metropolitan Police Areas has been increased to 17s. 6d. at stations within the Administrative County of London.

Examples of National Grading Schemes

A few of the grading schemes in the more important industries are described in the following paragraphs.

Building Industry

There has been a national grading scheme in this industry in England and Wales since 1921. Since that date the number of grades of locality has gradually been reduced and the standard

Le	ites for craftsmen in the	gradi	23 HOW	Teman	mig are	as Tone	JWS :-
						Hourly	v Rate
						S.	d.
	London (within 12 mile	es radi	us fron	n Chari	ng Cros	s) 4	11/2
	London (within 12 to	15 mil	es radi	us fron	Charin	ng	
	Cross)						1
	Liverpool and district.					4	11/2
	Grade A districts .					4	0
	Grade A1 "				•••	3	111
	Grade A2 ,, .					3	11

A full list of the various places (towns, villages, districts and in a few cases, counties) in each of the grades is set out in a booklet issued by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry. Grade A districts include nearly all the large towns and also many smaller towns. The rules of the Council provide that any district smaller towns. The rules of the Council provide that any district may show cause why its grade classification should be varied. After applications have been dealt with regionally, any consequent recommendations and appeals are dealt with by the Grading Commission, whose reports and recommendations are considered at a meeting of the Council each July, but no variation may take place in the grading of a district unless a period of three years has elapsed from the date when the last variation of any previous grading for that district came into operation. Application for grading of towns or districts not previously classified may be dealt with at any time, the recommendation of the Grading Commission being accepted as a provisional decision to be confirmed or rejected, being accepted as a provisional decision to be confirmed or rejected, as the case may be, by the Council at its next meeting. In connection with a proposal for grading or regrading the Council requires, from the local parties, answers to a schedule of questions. These questions are concerned with such matters as the size, nature and position of the town, the local living conditions (rent, rates, prices, etc.), transport facilities, the rates of wages in the chief local industries and the extent of the building industry in the locality.

industries and the extent of the building industry in the locality. The rules also make provision for departures from the current standard rates of wages by way of "exceptional rates of wages" or "exceptional margins", which apply to all occupations in the particular locality and operate only for a prescribed period, and of "differential rates of wages" or "differential margins", which apply to a section of the industry only, e.g., a single occupation in the particular locality, but continue for an indefinite period. Exceptional margins are only granted if regrading is considered inappropriate, and applications for differential margins are only considered if they do not amount to an alternative method of securing a regrading of a locality. The number of exceptional margins granted was considerable during and immediately after the war-time period, but the numbers of either exceptional or differential margins have become very small.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring

The Wages Council for England and Wales now recognises only two grades of area, the minimum rates for male workers (other than cutters, trimmers or packers) after five years' employment Hourly Rates

s. d. 2 11¹/₄ Area A.. 2 93 Area B ..

The localities (towns, villages and parishes), over 100 in number, which are included in area A are specified in the Orders.

The Wages Council for Scotland at present makes provision for three grades of area although a proposal reducing the number to two has been issued by the Council.

The agreement of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry covering productive workers provides for the mills to be divided into five classes:—

Classes A and AA Mills situated in the big milling centres or in large towns or in principal ports.

Classes B and BB Mills other than those which it may be decided to include in Classes A or AA situated in towns or industrial areas.

.. Mills situated in small country towns or in

The classification of an individual mill is settled in the first instance by mutual agreement in the respective districts by the Joint District Council or Joint Conference. If, however, either party is dissatisfied with a decision of the Joint District Council, an appeal, which must be supported by a majority of at least one side of the Joint District Council, may be made to the Executive Committee of the National Joint Industrial Council. The revision of an existing classification may be considered only on the production of fresh facts or by reason of new circumstances which have arisen since the existing classification was decided.

The agreement for road transport workers in this industry (except London) makes provision for the same classification of mills, and also for the grading of towns in accordance with that of the Road Haulage Wages Council. The classification of an individual mill is settled in the first

of the Road Haulage Wages Council.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. November, 1955

The following examples show the differences in weekly wages paid to certain grades of workers in the different classes

	A		A	4	В		BI	B	C	
	S.	d.								
First rollermen on shift work	199	6	193	6	187	0	182	0	176	0
Minimum shift rate	155	6	152	0	150	0	148	0	145	6
General labourers on daywork Drivers of vehicles of over 16 tons carry- ing capacity—	146	0	143	6	140	6	140	0	139	6
Grade 1 towns	179	0	178	0	177	0	176	0	174	6
Grade 2 towns	175	0	174	0	173	0	172	0	170	6

For maintenance mechanics mills are divided into classes A, B and C—the agreement specifying the localities in each class—whilst for electricians there are now four classes, A, B1, B2 and C.

Printing and Bookbinding

All the agreements covering the different categories of workers in the printing and bookbinding trades in the Provinces in England and Wales make provision for wages to vary according to locality. The main grading schemes are those contained in the agreements relating to workpeople who are members of the Typographical Association (Letterpress), the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paperworkers, the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers, and the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, which provide for towns to be divided into grades. Since these agreements were made in 1919 the number of grades and Assistants, which provide for towns to be divided into grades. Since these agreements were made in 1919 the number of grades has been reduced first in 1943 from six to four, by combining the four lowest grades in pairs, and latterly from four to two following an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal. According to this an award of the National Arbitation Tribulat. According to this award the basis of grading is as follows—an index figure is calculated for each town by adding to the population of the town in thousands the number of journeymen members of the Typographical Association in the town; Grade 1 comprises all towns with an index figure of over 450 and Grade 2 towns with an index figure of up to and including 450, any town in a grade higher than that appropriate under this formula remaining in the higher grade. Any branch of the trade unions or local employers' organisation desiring a reclassification of grade of any town in accordance with this award may make application to their respective executives and shall supply the necessary information regarding population and journeymen strength on which the application is based. If the application is endorsed, it is referred for decision to a Joint Negotiating Committee on which members of the executive of the Negotiating Committee on which members of the executive of the union and the national bodies of employers concerned are equally represented. The agreement for lithographers makes provision for a similar grading scheme—the number of journeymen members of the Typographical Association being replaced by the number of skilled members of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers multiplied by ten, with a proviso that no town shall be in a lower grade than that in respect of the letterpress and bookbinding section. The differences in the minimum weekly wage rates for day workers as between the two grades vary between 3s for printers' workers as between the two grades vary between 3s. for printers' assistants (class IV) in jobbing offices and 5s. 6d. a week for journeymen. The current agreements terminated on 15 November, 1955, and negotiations are at present proceeding for their revision. The national agreements for Scotland also provide for grading,

but the grading of towns for the letterpress, case and machine departments differs from that for the bookbinding and machine ruling departments.

The 1920 Agreement, covering staff employed in the conciliation grades on the railways, made provision for the agreed division of the country into three areas—(a) London (within 10 miles of Charing Cross), (b) Industrial Areas including mining areas and large towns and important ports and health resorts, and (c) Rural Areas. Rural rates were abolished by agreement in September, 1950, and for the majority of grades there are now only two rates depending on whether the worker is employed in London or the Provinces. Permanent way staff employed at London termini are paid 2s. a week in excess of the rates for the remainder of the London area, whilst for engine drivers and motormen, firemen and assistant motormen, guards and train ticket collectors, there are no differentials but workers stationed in the London area receive a rent allowance of 3s. a week. For signalmen different wage rates are fixed for seven classes of signal boxes based upon an agreed system of assessment of the work done by the signalmen. The following rates give some idea of the extent of the wages differentials according to locality:—

				И	eek	ly Rates	5
				Lone	don	Provi	nces
				S.	d.	S.	d.
Porters, after 2 years				138	0	135	0
Signalmen, Class I	0 10000			172	0	169	0
Capstanmen				149	0	146	0
Motor drivers, 1 ton or	less			145	0	142	0
Subgangers (permanent	way)			148	0	145	0
				150	0	London	ľ
Steam raisers				146	0	143	0
Drivers, 3rd year				198	0	198	0
Firemen, 3rd year		2 334		164	0	164	0
Agreements covering	works	hop sta	aff ma	ke sim	ilar	provision	ons.

Goods Transport by Road

In this industry the Road Haulage Wages Council now provides for three grades of area, as compared with four in 1940. The range of rates given below for drivers of vehicles (other than steam wagons or tractors) of carrying capacity of 1 ton or less is a typical example of the wage differentials:—

			И	Veekly 8.	Rates
London area				143	0
Grade 1 areas	1000 110	bno.l		138	0
Grade 2 areas				134	0

The Orders of the Council specify the localities, towns, rural districts, etc., which are included either in the London area or in Grade 1 areas. Upon the necessary notice being given by the Council, these may be amended. This grading system has also been adopted by agreement as the basis upon which the wages of many drivers of "C" licence vehicles in different industries are

The agreements covering employees of British Road Services, however, make provision for only two grades, namely, London and the Provinces, the definition of London for operating and ancillary des differing from that for engineering, maintenance and repair

Retail Distributive Trades

The Wages Regulation Orders of the Wages Councils and the agreements of the National Joint Industrial Councils for the various retail distributive trades provide for three grades of area if the area covered is Great Britain or England and Wales and, in general, for two if the area covered is restricted to Scotland. The London area is defined as the City of London and the Metro-Provincial "B" area and Area 2 comprise all other area from 10,000. Provincial "B" area and Area 2 comprise all 0,000. Provincial "B" area and Area 2 comprise all 0,000. Provincial "B" area and Area 2 comprise all other area. The variations in the minimum weekly rates for male shop assistants, 23 years of age and over (24 for newsagency, tobacco

and confectionery and pharm	macy)	, are	as follow	s:-		
Trade	Lone s.		Weekly R Provin "A" A or Are or "Tow s.	cial Area ea 1	Provin "B" A or Are or "Coun s.	Area ea 2 try"
Food:	5.	u.	5.	u.	٥.	u,
England and Wales Scotland	131	6	127 127	6	121 123	6
Bread and flour confec-						
tionery:— England and Wales Scotland	125	6	121 120	6	115 116	6
Meat :—						
England and Wales Scotland	138	6	133 135	6	125 129	
Drapery, outfitting and footwear (Great Britain)	134	6	130	6	125	0
Furnishing and allied trades (Great Britain)	135	0	130	6	123	6
Bookselling and stationery (Great Britain)	136	6	132	6	126	6
Newsagency, tobacco and confectionery:—						
England and Wales	125	6	121 117	6	115 113	6
Pharmacy (England and						
Wales)	135	0	130	6	123	6

Retail Co-operative Societies

Retail Co-operative Societies

There are three groups of societies, i.e., Metropolitan, Provincial "A" and Provincial "B". In the assignment of individual societies to these groups by the Sectional Wages Boards of the Co-operative Union in conjunction with the trade unions, the following factors are taken into consideration: population of town or area covered by Society, nature and position of town or area, industrial conditions, including the general rates of wages prevailing in the area, local living conditions including such items as rents, rates, prices, travel costs, etc., membership and financial position of the Society, and rates of wages being paid by the Society prior to groupings. In the event of failure to agree by the local parties the matter is referred to the National Wages Board of the Co-operative Union Ltd. and the Joint Trade Union Negotiating Committee for the Retail Co-operative Movement, who endeavour to recommend mutually the terms of settlement. o endeavour to recommend mutually the terms of settlement If the recommendation is not accepted by the local parties, or if no recommendation is made, the difference is referred to the National Conciliation Board for the Co-operative Service for settlement. The great majority of workers are employed in Provincial "A" Societies. The weekly rates for male shop assistants, 23 years of age and over, in all departments except hairdressing and cafes are: Metropolitan 153s., Provincial "A" 144s. and Provincial "B" 140s.

Table of National Grading Schemes

The following Table gives a list of the principal industries in which national collective agreements or statutory orders provide for differential time rates of wages of manual workers according to locality. The Table shows the description of the higher or highest grade, the number of grades, and the difference between the rates paid in the higher or highest rated grade and the lower or lowest rated grade.

Industry	Number of grades of local- ities	Description of highest grade	Difference between highest-rated grade and the lowest-rated grade in the time rates of adult male workers	Industry	Number of grades of local- ities	Description of highest grade	Difference between highest-rated grade and the lowest-rated grade in the time rates of adult male workers
Mining and Quarrying— Chalk Quarrying	2	London (within 12 miles of Charing	2d. an hour	Vehicles (continued)— Railway Workshops (British Railways)	2	London (within 10 miles of Charing Cross)	3s. a week
Ballast and Sand Production	2	Cross) Class 1 districts (678 specified districts)	1d. an hour	Railway Wagon Repairing (Private firms)	2	London (area not defined)	5s. a week
Treatment of Non- Metalliferous Mining Products— Glass Processing	eserve There	v 1 (-in): 25	2d. an hour	Other Metal Goods— Farriery and Black- smith Trade	4	London (within 12 miles of Charing Cross)	3d. an hour
Glass Processing Glass Container	2	London (within 25 miles of Charing Cross) London (area not	1½d. an hour	Lock, Latch and Key Manufacture (England)	2	London (area not defined)	15 per cent. of pro- vincial rates
Manufacture Cement Manufacture	2	defined) Group 1 works (North and South Thames, Devon- shire, South Wales,	0.8d. an hour (productive workers) d. an hour (maintenance craftsmen)	Iron, Steel and Non- Ferrous Scrap In- dustry Metal Finishing (Eng- land and Wales)	2	London (Metropolitan Police District) London (within 18 miles of Charing Cross)	5s. a week (motor drivers) 1½d. an hour (others) 1½d. an hour (skilled workers) 2½d. an hour (week)
Cast Stone and Cast	3	Flints., Warwick- shire (part), Lan- cashire, North Humber, Scotland) London (within 15 miles of Charing	$1\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour	Organ Building	2	London (area not defined), Liverpool and Manchester	21d. an hour (un- skilled workers) 1d. an hour
Concrete Products Manufacture (England and Wales) Asbestos Cement	3	Cross) Group 1 works (Erith,	2d. an hour	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur— Leather Producing Industry (Tanning,	2	London (within 17 miles of Charing	2d. an hour
Manufacture Roofing Felt Manufacture	2	Watford, West Thurrock) London (within 15 miles of Charing	1½d. an hour	currying and dress- ing) Leather Belting and	2	Cross) London (area not	1d. an hour
Monumental Masonry (England and Wales)	2	Cross) London and Mersey- side (areas not	1½d. an hour (skilled workers)	Strap Butt Currying Mechanical and Hy- draulic Leathers Manufacture	2	defined) London (area not defined)	1d. an hour
Gypsum Mining and Plaster Board Manu-	2	defined) Group 1 works	2d. an hour (labourers) 1d. an hour	Leather Goods, Sadd- lery and Harness Manufacture	2	London (Metropolitan Police District)	1d. an hour
facture Mastic Asphalt Manufacture	2	London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	1¼d. an hour	Clothing— Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great	2	London (City of London and Metro- politan Police Dis- trict)	1¾d. an hour (measure cutters, cutters, trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen
Chemicals and Allied Trades— Heavy Chemicals Manufacture (Association of Chemical	Aberts	and the San Control	draw (Tall Lands	Britain) Retail Bespoke Tailor- ing Wages Councils: England and Wales	2	Area A (over 100 specified localities	only)
and Allied Employers): Productive workers	2	London (within 15 miles of Charing	1d. an hour	Scotland	3	including London Postal Districts E.C.1-4, W.1, W.C. 1 and 2, S.W.1) Area A (45 specified	3½d. an hour
Skilled fitters, electricians, pipe fitters, boilermakers, coppersmiths, etc.	2	Cross) London (within 12 miles of Charing Cross), Bexley Heath, Crayford, Dartford, Enfield,	1½d. an hour	Food, Drink and To- bacco— Flour Milling:		places)	
Building trade craftsmen	3	Erith, Hayes, Rom- ford, Thames Ditton and Waltham London (within 12 miles of Charing	1½d. an hour	Mill workers	5	Class A mills (big milling centres, larger towns or principal ports)	23s. 6d. a week (first rollermen on shift work) 10s. a week (shift workers' minimum rate)
Fertiliser Manufac- ture	3	Cross) London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	1 ² d. an hour (productive workers)	Transport Workers	Signatura Chipper E	t in respect of the sessifications	6s. 6d. a week (labour ers)
Plastics Manufacture (Chemical side)	2	London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	1d. an hour	Transport workers (except London): Drivers of mechanically driven vehicles	10	Class A mills in Grade 1 (Road Haulage) areas	6s. or 8s. 6d. a week (according to carry ing capacity)
Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacture Paint, Varnish and	2	London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) London (Metropoli-	4s. a week 5s. a week	Statutory attend- ants and mates Horse carmen	5 2	Class A mills Grade 1 (Road Haul-	12s. a week 3s. a week (one-horse
Lacquer Manufac- ture Soap, Candle and	2	tan Police District) Class A firms (in	7s. a week	Electricians	4	age Wages Council) areas Class A mills (Lon-	drivers) 4s. a week (two-hors drivers) 16s. a week
Edible Fat Manu- facture Printing Ink and Roller Manufacture	2	London (within 20 miles of Charing Cross)	8s. to 10s. a week (according to occupation)	Electricians		don—within 12 miles of Charing Cross, including Crayford and Dart-	Codes and
Match Manufacture	2	London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	1d. an hour	Mechanics	3	ford) Class A mills (London and 79 other areas)	12s. 8d. a week
Glue and Gelatine Manufacture Seed Crushing, Com-		London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	1d. an hour	Corn Trade: Mill and other man- ual workers, and	4	London (Metropolitan Police District), Dartford and	8s. a week
pound and Provender Manufacture (England and Wales only):	the gent the gent throne is	genbalan, kacaba genbalan, kacab acaban kacaba	essa introductor cons constitui di constitui di constitui di constitui di	horse drivers Transport workers	3	Gravesend London (mainly Metropolitan Police	9s. a week (drivers) 7s. a week (statutor attendants an
Productive workers Electricians	3	London and 30 speci- fied places Class A district (London — within 12 miles of Charing	SALES BUILDING CONTROLS	Baking Wages Council (England and Wales)	3	District) London Area (City of London and Metropolitan Police	mates) 13d. an hour (stokers
Engineering, Ship-	1 50 6	Cross)	2010-13 201 To	Milk Marketing Board (Creameries)	2	District) Area B (areas with population of 10,000	2s. 6d. a week
building and Electrical Goods— Constructional Engi-	2	London (within 16	2d. an hour (sheeters)	Food Manufacturing, Preserving and Pre- paring	2	or over) London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	4s. a week
neering (Outside steelwork erection) Electrical Cable Mak- ing	2	miles of Charing Cross) Berkshire, Bucking- hamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey	1d. an hour (others) 2s. 9d. a week	Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland) Manufactures of Wood	2	All areas other than Orkney and Shet- lands	1d. an hour
Vehicles— Vehicle Building:	121, 151	and Sussex	de la	and Cork— Home Grown Timber Trade (England and Wales—sawmills)	2	Class A mills (port—city)	½d. an hour (labourers) 1½d. an hour (other
England and Wales Scotland	2	London (within 20 miles of Charing Cross) East and West of	½d. an hour (certain	Sawmilling (England and Wales) Fence Manufacture	2 2	Grade 1 (7 specified areas) London area (within 20 miles of Charing	ers only) 2d. an hour (craft)
Motor Vehicle Retail	2	Scotland areas (as defined) London (within 15	craftsmen) 1d. an hour	o cell policie	3	Cross) London district (with in 25 miles of Char-	13d. an hour (labou ers)

Ministry of Labour Gazette. November, 1955

Particulars of the Provisions of National Agreements or Statutory Orders which provide for the Grading of Localities in the matter of Wage Rates—continued.

Industry	Number of grades of local- ities	Description of highest grade	Difference between highest-rated grade and the lowest-rated grade in the time rates of adult male workers	Industry	Number of grades of local- ities	Description of highest grade	Difference between highest-rated grade and the lowest-rate grade in the time rat of adult male worke
Sanufactures of Wood	1000			Building and Contract-			
and Cork (continued)— Furniture Manufac-	2	London district (with-		ing (continued)— Electrical Installation	3	Grade A (London-	5d. an hour (journe
ture		in 20 miles of Char- ing Cross including	men) 1½d. an hour (quali-	(England and Wales)		within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	men)*
		any town or village intersected by the perimeter but ex- cluding High Wy-	fied packers, hand sandpaperers, lab- ourers and others)	Mastic Asphalt Lay- ing	2	London area (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Mersey- side	1½d. an hour (char hands and spreade 1½d. an hour (labo ers)
Educational and Allied Woodwork Manu- facture	2	combe area) London district (within 20 miles of Charing Cross excluding	men) 1½d. an hour (labour-	Gas, Electricity and			1d. an hour (mixe and potmen)
Bedding and Mattress Manufacture	2	High Wycombe area) London district (with- in 20 miles of Char- ing Cross excluding	ers and others) 2d. an hour (journeymen) 1½d. an hour (labour-	Gas Supply: Gas fitters and labourers Maintenance crafts-	4 3	Metropolitan area (as defined) ditto	4½d. an hour
Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings	2	High Wycombe area) London district (within 20 miles of Char-	ers and others) 2d. an hour (journey- men)	men Bricklayers and masons	3	ditto	4d. an hour (on n mal work)
Manufacture Cane, Willow and	2	ing Cross excluding High Wycombe area) London district (with- in 30 miles of Char-	1½d. an hour (labourers and others) 2d. an hour (journeymen)	Electricity Supply	2	Greater London (County of London and parts of Essex, Kent, Middlesex	4d. an hour
Woven Fibre Furni- ture Manufacture		ing Cross)	1½d. an hour (hand sandpaperers, labourers and porters)	Transport and Communi- cation—	a	and Surrey)	
Window Blind Manufacture	2	London district (with- in 20 miles of Char- ing Cross excluding	2d. an hour (bench hands, fixers and fixers' mates)	Railway Service (British Railways) Road Passenger	2	London (within 10 miles of Charing Cross and certain other stations)	Usually 3s. a week
Coopering	2	High Wycombe area) London (area not defined)	1½d. an hour (labourers and porters) 1d. an hour	Transport: Municipal Under- takings	3	Special group (9 specified undertakings)	2d. to 5d. an ho
Sign Production and Display Industry	2	London area (within 15 miles of Charing	1½d. an hour (crafts- men)	Company-owned	2	Group 1 (70 specified	craftsmen only) 2s. a week (driv
aner and Printing—		Cross)		Omnibus Under- takings Goods Transport by		companies)	and conductors or
Paper Making, Paper Coating, Paper Board and Building	2	Group I mills (London—within 12 miles of Charing	d. an hour (skilled craftsmen on maintenance work)	Road : Road Haulage Wages Council (Great Britain)	3	London (mainly City of London and Metropolitan Police	9s. a week (driven 7s. a week (ot road haulage wo
Board Making Wallpaper Manufacture	2	Cross and 60 speci- fied mills) London (area not defined)	7s. 11d. to 9s. 1d. a week (according to	(Great Britain)	32(3)	District)	ers) 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d week (furniture
General Printing, in- cluding Jobbing and Newspapers (Eng- land and Wales—	2	Grade 1 towns (22 specified areas)	occupation) 5s. 6d. a week (jour- neymen on day work and printers' assist-	Joint Industrial Council British Road Ser-	3	As for Road Haulage Wages Council	moval workers) 7s. to 9s. a w (according to 6-a
land and Wales— Provinces)		A Property Land	ants (Class I) in jobbing offices) 4s. 6d. a week (print-	vices : Operating and ancillary grades	2	London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross), Dartford,	4s., 5s., or 6s. a w (drivers)
		Mary and the second sec	ers' assistants in weekly newspaper offices) 3s. a week (printers'	State State State of the state	100 miles 100 miles	Cross), Dartford, Gravesend, Grays, Purfleet, Stanford- le-Hope and Tilbury	2s. a week (he drivers) 2s. to 5s. (oth according to occur
			assistants (Classes II, III and IV) in jobbing offices)	Engineering, maintenance	2	London (within 18 miles of Charing	tion) 5s. 6d. a week
General, Jobbing and Weekly Newspaper Printing (Scotland)	2	Grade 1 (35 specified towns)	3s. a week (skilled workers) 2s. a week (auxiliary	and repair grades Furniture Warehouse-	3	Cross including all towns intersected by the perimeter) As for Road Haulage	4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d
Morning, Evening and Sunday Newspaper Printing (Scotland)	2	Grade 1 (Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow)	workers) 3s. 6d. a week (2s. 6d. for linotype operators on day work)	ing and Removing Industry Inland Waterways	2	Wages Council London area (area	week (according occupation) 5s. a week (main
Lithographic Printing: England and Wales	3	Grade 1A (London—within 15 miles of	15s. a week (lithographers, litho-	THE PARTY OF THE P		not defined)	ance men, was housemen and of shore workers)
	en la Sala 10 solici	the General Post Office)	graphic artists, de- signers and engrav- ers)	Post Office: Manipulative grades	3	London (within 12 miles of Charing	4s. to 12s. a w
		A STATE OF S	16s. 6d. a week (stone and plate preparers and qualified mind-	Engineering and motor transport	2	Cross) ditto	pation) 4s. to 9s. a w (according to oc
Scotland	2	Grade I (Aberdeen,	ers in office printing machine section) 3s. a week (journey-	grades Supplies grades	2	ditto	pation) 3s. 6d. to 7s. 3d week (according occupation)
Bookbinding and		Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth)	men) 1s. 6d. a week (stone and plate preparers)	Factory grades	2	ditto	3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d week (according occupation)
Machine Ruling: England and Wales	3	Grade IA (London— within 15 miles of the General Post	17s. a week	Buffer Food Depots	2	London (within 18 miles of Charing Cross)	2s. a week
Scotland	2	Office) Grade A (21 specified towns)	3s. a week (skilled workers) 2s. a week (porters,	Distributive Trades— Hide and Skin Market Trade (England and Wales)	2	London (within 20 miles of Charing Cross)	1d. an hour
Envelope Making and	2	Grade 1 towns (22	packers and general assistants) 5s. 6d. a week (envel-	Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade (England and Wales):			Papiliow Steam
Stationery Manufac- ture (England and Wales—Provinces)	an Pro-	specified areas as for general printing —England and	ope machine adjust- ers, guillotine and envelope cutters, head stock-keepers	Drivers	3	London (within 16 miles of Charing Cross)	8s. or 10s. a w (according to call ing capacity)
Anna (M)	pleyess gold, ba	Wales)	head stock-keepers and relief stampers) 3s. a week (others)	Others Wholesale Meat Dis- tribution (except London)	2 2	ditto 30 specified towns	6s. a week 5s. a week
nilding and Contract-	FLE STATE OF		the feet that the justi	Co-operative Whole- sale Society Ltd. Wholesale Newspaper	2 2	London (area not defined) Grade 1 (towns with	10s. a week 6s. 6d. a week
ng— Building (England and Wales)	5	London (within 12 miles radius of Char- ing Cross) and	2½d. an hour	Distribution (except London) Petroleum Distribu-	2	a population of 150,000 or more) London (Metropoli- tan Police District	5s. a week (airf
Demolition Contract-	5	Liverpool and district As for building	2½d. an hour	tion Retail Bread and Flour		tan Police District and 12 specified neighbouring areas)	operatives) (10s. London Airport) 4s. 9d. a week (other
ing (England and Wales) Civil Engineering	2	London Super Grade	1½d. an hour	Confectionery Trade Wages Councils:			
Civil Engineering Construction	2	(mainly Metropoli- tan Police District) and also Liverpool	an nout	England and Wales	3	London (City of London and Metro- politan Police Dis-	10s. a week
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engi- neering—Installation and Maintenance	2	for craftsmen London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	11d. an hour (craftsmen) 1d. an hour (mates)	Scotland	2	frict) Area 1 (towns with a population of 5,000 or more and other specified areas)	4s. a week

* The London rate includes a travelling time allowance whereas the Grade B rate (excluding Merseyside) does not.
† Engine drivers and motormen, firemen and assistant motormen, guards and train ticket collectors, stationed in the London area, receive a rent allowance of 3s.

a week.

Particulars of the Provisions of National Agreements or Statutory Orders which provide for the Grading of Localities in the matter of Wage Rates—continued.

Industry	Number of grades of local- ities	Description of highest grade	Difference between highest-rated grade and the lowest-rated grade in the time rates of adult male workers	Industry	Number of grades of local- ities	Description of highest grade	Difference between highest-rated grade and the lowest-rated grade in the time rates of adult male workers
Distributive Trades		The second second	prince for solution	Public Administration and Defence—		Andre Aliden 11 K	Section of the Section
(continued)— Retail Food Trades Wages Councils:		London (City of	10s. a week (shop	Government Indus- trial Establishments: Workers paid at	2	London (within 18	7s. or 10s. a week
England and Wales	3	London and Metro- politan Police Dis-	assistants, stockmen, ordermen, canvas- sers, van salesmen,	"M" rates	(d) (d)	London (within 18 miles of Charing Cross including any town intersected by	TO SEE TOOL WILLIAM
		trict)	cashiers, central warehouse and	Admiralty dock-	2	the periphery of that area) ditto	2s. 6d. a week (crafts.
Scotland	2	Area 1 (towns with	transport workers) 6s. a week (others) 4s. a week (shop	yards and estab- lishments	2	ditto	men) 5s. a week (other
	abaanii	a population of 10,000 or more and other specified	assistants, central warehouse workers, transport workers	Workers paid on an	2	ditto	workers not paid at "M" rates) 2s. 6d. a week (crafts-
Milk Distributive Wages Council (Eng-	3	areas) Area C (City of London and Metro-	transport workers and others) 12s. a week (foremen) 7s. a week (sterilisers)	engineering basis Civil Service (Messen-	3	London (within 12	men) 5s. a week (others) 4s. to 12s. a week
land and Wales) Retail Meat Trade:	0mm2 0mp3 10	politan Police District)	bs. bd. a week (others)	gers, paperkeepers, non-industrial car drivers and cleaners)		miles of Charing Cross)	(according to occu- pation)
England and Wales	3	London (City of London and Metro- politan Police Dis-	13s. a week (shop assistants and cashiers in general	Fire Services	3 2	Administrative County of London City of London and	£20 per annum
plant a strength to	10(0,00)	trict)	butchers, cutters, salesmen and makers-up in pork	Local Authorities'	ing David	Metropolitan Police Forces	Market Street
Wanter Steen	erres ba	Statistically and the second	butchers) 11s. a week (machinemen in pork	Services: England and Wales: Manual workers	3	London (Metropoli-	9s. a week.
Scotland	2	"Town" (places with a population of 10,000 or more)	butchers) 6s. a week	Road workers Semi-skilled engin-	3 3	tan Police District) ditto ditto	2½d. an hour 3d. an hour
Retail Drapery, Out- fitting and Footwear	3	10,000 or more) London (City of London and Metro-	9s. 6d. a week (shop	eering workers Engineering crafts-	3	ditto	5d. an hour
Trades Wages Council (Great Britain)		politan Police District)	assistants, cashiers, central warehouse workers, credit	men Building and civil engineering crafts-	5	London (within 12 miles of Charing Cross) and Liver-	2½d. an hour
Carried County of the	(dera) (a nobice:		travellers and stock- hands) 10s. a week (transport	men Scotland	2	pool and district Group 1 (47 specified cities and burghs	3s. a week
Retail Furnishing and	3	London (City of	workers) 6s. a week (others) 11s. 6d. a week (shop	1 Sept 1 21 1991	a soul	and 12 specified counties)	
Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain)	cloud! to	London and Metro- politan Police Dis- trict)	assistants, cashiers, central warehouse workers, stockhands	County Council Road- men (England and Wales)	3 garros	London (Metropolitan Police District)	9s. a week
			and van salesmen) 11s. or 11s. 6d. a week (transport workers)	River Authorities	2	Greater London area (within 12 miles of Charing Cross and	2d. an hour
Retail Bookselling and	3	London (City of London and Metro-	6s. (others) 10s. a week	to sidespetate can a		Thames estuary as far as Tilbury and Gravesend)	27-5 20 75-20
Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Retail Newsagency,	COLLEGE COLLEGE COLLEGE	politan Police Dis- trict)	tes in house	Miscellaneous Services—		1	
Tobacco and Con- fectionery Trades	(stible) Charle	Herman Carrier	inglaccing, malgrenance	Domestic Staff of Hospitals and Allied Institutions	2	London (City of London, Metropoli- tan Police District	6s. a week
Wages Councils: England and Wales	3	London (City of London and Metro-	10s. a week	Cinematograph Film	2	and other neigh- bouring areas)	10s. a week
Scotland	2	politan Police District) Area 1 (towns with	4s. a week (shop	Distribution	2	London (within 25 miles of Cambridge Circus) London (City of	2s. 6d. a week if no
distanti distanti satti g	No.	10,000 or more and other specified	warehouse workers and others)	Industrial and Staff Canteen Under- takings Wages Board	2	London and Metro- politan Police Dis-	provided with meal or full board and lodging
Retail Pharmacy	3	London (City of London and Metro-	6s. a week (transport workers) 10s. a week (pharma-	Licensed Non-Residential Establish-	2	trict) Area A (City of London and Metro-	3s. a week
(England and Wales)	Cases	London and Metro- politan Police Dis- trict)	cists) 12s. a week (unqualified assistants)	ment Wages Board Licensed Residential	3	politan Police Dis- trict) Area A (City of	5s. a week if no
Secretary Section 1997		Table (to best)	11s. 6d. a week (shop assistants) 6s. a week (other workers)	Establishment and Licensed Restaur- ant Wages Board		London and Metro- politan Police Dis- trict)	provided with ful board and lodging 3s. a week if provided
Retail Co-operative		Maria Santa	workers)	Unlicensed Place of	3	London (City of	with full board and lodging 2s. a week if provided with full board and
Societies: General distributive workers	3	Metropolitan (Societies with central	13s. a week (shop assistants except hairdressers)	Refreshment Wages Board	CONTRACT.	London and Metro- politan Police Dis- trict)	with full board and lodging 10s. a week (5s. fo
Maria Maria da	within I	premises situated within 17 miles of Charing Cross and trading wholly or mainly within this	11s. a week (ware- housemen) 10s. a week (packers,	Manager a 471	molpodi molecu	ATTENDED TO THE TOTAL OF STREET	for drivers of vehicle
Translation to be	aldia)	area, together with	porters, cleaners, lift attendants and cellar men)	solicen Table in at 1	dings if	Conto	of 1 ton or les carrying capacity) not provided wit full board and lodg
Pharmaceutical workers	3	Grays) ditto	10s. a week (qualified assistants) 12s. a week (unquali-	British Transport Hotels and Catering	2	London (within 10 miles of Charing	ing 3s. a week (restauran car depot staff an
Milk workers	3	ditto	fied assistants) 13s. a week (fore-	Services	C) rayrox	Cross)	maintenance crafts men)*
t equipment and the Start I have been a considerable of the consid	Singal D	Control of Second	men, rotary rounds- men, head sterilisers, head pasteurisers	N.A.A.F.I. : Transport workers	2	London	7s. a week (drivers) 5s. a week (loader and statutory attended)
Kyow n 200	SEWOLD		and roundsmen) 10s. 6d. a week (assistant roundsmen,	Warehouse workers	3	London and Metro-	ants) 10s. a week
days a sol :	Garça an	Backs 1	assistant pasteuris- ers, assistant steri- lisers and others)	Co-operative Laun-	2	politan Police Dis- trict London (Home	9s. a week (insid
Transport workers	to mouse.	ditto	10s. 6d. a week (one- horse carters) 10s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.	dries	I MARINE I	Counties Laundries Association and Royal Arsenal Co-	workers)
THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF	Metropol of Histor Specific	Market Translation	a week (drivers— according to carry-	Hairdressing Under- takings Wages Coun-	ib lina i	operative Society)	
Control Control Control	STIP BREE		ing capacity) 11s. 6d. a week (others) 13s. a week (bakery	cil (Great Britain): Hairdressers	2	London (City of London and Metro-	5s. a week
Cafe and restaurant	3	ditto	roundsmen) 13s. 6d. a week (waiters, refreshment	Other workers	3	politan Police District) ditto	9s. 6d. a week (clerk
workers	the amore	Constant Control	ants, cooks (all cate-	Other workers	Liverpool	CATAGORIA	receptionists, man
ACCOUNT OF THE	a decide	1000 TO 1000 T	gories), floor super- visors) 10s. a week (others)	(totale) and falled (states)	Class	Second County	ants, cashiers an clerical assistants 6s. a week (others)

^{*} Restaurant car travelling staff stationed in the London area receive a rent allowance of 3s. a week.

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 393 to 411.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during September by 1,000 (-8,000 males and +9,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,026,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 18,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 49,000 and other interest and services a decrease of 30,000. The total working industries and services a decrease of 30,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 8,000 from 24,006,000 to 24,014,000.

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 183,202 to 202,062 between 12th September and 10th October, 1955, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 19,019 to 13,093. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 8,729 among males and 4,205 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100) remained unchanged in October at 153. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during October resulted

in an increase estimated at £127,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 353,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workers employed in furniture manufacture and in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, warehouse and transport workers employed in the wholesale grocery and provision trade, and workpeople employed in paper box manufacture.

At 18th October, 1955, the retail prices index was 152 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 150 at 13th September, and with 144 at 12th October, 1954. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of many items of food, including tomatoes, butter, cheese, eggs, pork and bacon. There were also some increases in the prices of furniture and newspapers, and in some areas there were increases in rents and rates and in the charges for gas.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during October 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 68,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was nearly 186,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 268, and, in addition, 23 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

BAKING INDUSTRY NATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Under a National Agreement, signed on 21st September, 1955, between the Federation of Wholesale and Multiple Bakers of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers, agreement was made (a) to establish a National Joint Committee for the Proof Cake and Flour Confectionery Industry in England and Bread, Cake and Flour Confectionery Industry in England and Wales, (b) to establish procedure for the avoidance and/or settlement of disputes between employers and workpeople and (c) to regulate wages and working conditions throughout the industry in England and Wales as represented by the parties to the agreement.

As a result the National Joint Committee of the Baking Industry in England and Wales has been established. The Committee consists of 14 members of whom seven are appointed by the Federation and seven by the Union. The objects of the Committee are stated to be as follows :-

1. To promote the maximum degree of co-operation and sense of responsibility between Employers and Employees in studying the problems, present and future, of the Baking Industry in England and Wales and to provide facilities for a fair exchange of views on the course of action most likely to contribute to their

2. To enhance the standard of the Baking Industry in England and Wales in the estimation of the public and the Government and to influence its development along lines best calculated to serve the

3. To improve the nutritional value, attractiveness and general appeal of the products of the Baking Industry by encouragement of research, study of practice in other countries, training of apprentices to the highest possible standard of craftsmanship, and

in every other way open to the Committee.

4. To recruit the most promising type of youth into the service of the Industry by encouragement of: (a) Improvement of Working Conditions; (b) Enhancement of the Industry's attractiveness as compared with other fields of employment; (c) Improvement of exportunities for advancement.

opportunities for advancement.

5. To promote especially maximum efficiency on the part of Employer and Employee alike and to protect the economic position of the Baking Industry to ensure that the foregoing objects will be 6. To take joint action, as deemed advisable, in protecting the

of take joint action, as deemed advisable, in protecting the interests of the Baking Industry, as a whole, in matters of legislation, public and Press announcements and otherwise.

7. To consider jointly and take appropriate action in any matter whatsoever that shall tend to further the common interests of Employers and Employees in the Baking Industry.

A National Conciliation Agreement has been negotiated by the National Joint Committee, under which it is provided that no party to any dispute shall have resort to a lock-out, strike or any other form of direct or conveye action whatevever, but shall adopt the form of direct or coercive action whatsoever, but shall adopt the whole procedure for settlement of dispute laid down in the Agreement. Under the Agreement provision is made for disputes at individual establishments which cannot be settled by discussion between the parties to be referred to local Conciliation Committees, and in the event of failure to arrive at a settlement or if there is and, in the event of failure to arrive at a settlement, or if there is no local Committee, to a National Conciliation Committee. Disputes involving more than one establishment are to be referred to the National Conciliation Committee. All settlements arrived at by this Committee are to be ratified by the National Joint Committee. In the event of the National Conciliation Committee failing to agree the matter in dispute is to be reviewed by the failing to agree, the matter in dispute is to be reviewed by the National Joint Committee with an independent Chairman; this Chairman is to be appointed by the National Joint Committee, but if that Committee fails to agree upon the person to be nominated the choice of such a person is to be referred to the Industrial

Relations Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The independent Chairman will have no vote in the determination of any issue before the Committee, but if the Committee cannot reach agreement, the Chairman shall be requested to act as Arbiter on the issue under dispute and his findings shall be binding on the parties. The Conciliation Agreement specifies the time limits within which these various stages of the procedure must be concluded.

The National Joint Committee has also negotiated a National Working Agreement. This Agreement was signed on 21st September, 1955, and is in the following terms:—

Definitions are given of the various classes of workers falling within the scope of the agreement.

2. Guaranteed Weekly Wage

2. Guaranteed Weekly Wage

In any week in which a worker, who ordinarily works in an establishment for at least 36 hours in each week, is capable of and available for work, and is willing to perform such duties outside his normal occupation as the Employer may reasonably require, but in which his normal work is not available by reason of some cause other than a strike, or failure of supplies, or other than a cause beyond the Employer's control, that worker shall be regarded as having worked a complete working week as laid down herein at his normal occupation and the wages due shall be calculated accordingly notwithstanding the actual number of hours worked by him in that week. In determining the number of hours worked for the purposes of this Clause, any day or days of holiday granted a worker in any week within the terms of Clause 8 hereof shall be regarded as a Working Day or Working Days as defined in Clause 3A hereof, provided that all payments made under the said Clause 8 shall be regarded as payments to account of the worker's shall be regarded as payments to account of the worker's guaranteed weekly wage in that week.

3A. Duration of Working Week

The basic number of hours worked by any worker in a normal week shall be forty-five (45) but it is agreed that this provision does not apply to young persons of less than 16 years of age, whose working week shall not exceed 44 hours.

For the purpose of this Agreement, it shall be understood that a shift commencing one day and finishing the following day shall be regarded as a working day.

3B. Duration of a Working Day

The basic number of hours worked in each day by a worker (not being a part-time worker or a young person under 16 years of age) shall be in accordance with the following scale:

In the case of a Bakery operating in the course		The duration f each working	The duration of each half working
of one week for		day shall be	day shall be
6 days		7½ hours	Nil
5 days and 1 half-day	No consti	8 hours	5 hours
5 days	100	9 hours	Nil
4 days and 2 half-days		9 hours	4½ hours

4. Arrangement of Starting Times

The following regulations shall be observed in arranging the normal starting times of any worker:

(a) In any establishment employing a group of workers on one shift only, the normal working day shall be recognised as starting at or after 6 a.m. on days other than Saturday and 5 a.m. on Saturday, provided that a part not being more than 50 per cent. of the total number in the group may be employed during a period not exceeding

three hours on days other than Saturday or five hours on a Saturday

before the recognised starting time.

It is further agreed that the number of workers employed on a

Saturday earlier than 5 a.m. may exceed the 50 per cent. proportion specified above, provided that the additional workers called upon to do so may not start earlier than 12 midnight on Friday.

Each individual worker who starts earlier than the normal starting time of 6 a.m. on the days of the week other than Saturday shall be called upon to do so for a period not exceeding two consecutive weeks and for the immediately following period of two consecutive weeks shall be called upon to start not earlier than 6 a.m. on days other than Saturday.

Where no arrangement for alternating periods of work is made, the starting time for all workers shall be not earlier than 6 a.m. on each day of the week other than Saturday, but on Saturday in any week these workers may be employed up to five hours earlier than

In an establishment or department of an establishment on single shift working, all the workers so engaged must comply with the hours stated in this paragraph.

(b) Two Shifts. In any establishment where two groups of workers are employed, the normal starting time of one group shall not be earlier than 6 a.m. while the starting time of the other group shall be (1) not earlier than 10 a.m. and not later than 3 p.m. in any day (other than Friday or a day or days preceding a general holiday or holidays), or (2) at or after 6 p.m. on any day, but these restrictions shall not apply to preparatory workers.

Further, it shall be arranged that the workers comprising the first group shall start work as laid down above for a period of weeks and shall then be transferred to the second group, while the workers comprising the second group shall start work at the times laid down above for an equal period and shall then be transferred to the first group and so on in alternate periods.

first group and so on in alternate periods.

(c) Three Shifts. In any establishment where three groups of workers are employed, the normal time of starting work of the first group shall be not earlier than 6 a.m. or later than 11 a.m. on any day in a week (other than Friday or a day or days preceding a general holiday or holidays) which shall be termed the First Shift; the normal time of starting work of the second group shall not be earlier than 10 a.m. and not later than 3 p.m. in any day in a week (other than Friday or a day or days preceding a general holiday or holidays) which shall be termed the Second Shift; and the normal time of starting work of the third group shall be at or after 6 p.m. on any day in a week which shall be termed the Third Shift; but these restrictions shall not apply to preparatory workers.

An individual worker shall not be employed for more than four

An individual worker shall not be employed for more than four consecutive weeks on one shift. In each period of twelve consecutive weeks such worker shall be employed for one period of four or less weeks on the first shift, one period of four or less weeks on the second shift and one period of four or less weeks on the third shift, and so on in rotation.

(d) Starting Times on Fridays, etc. There shall be no restriction on the times at which a worker may be required to start work on Friday or other selected day in any week or on a working day or days immediately before a general holiday or holidays, National or Local, observed by the district in which the establishment is located provided that such worker has a rest period of not less than eight hours between the finishing time of his one shift and the commencement of his payt shift

(e) Starting Times of Preparatory Workers. Workers engaged on work that is entirely preparatory (such as the heating of ovens, preparation of doughs, etc.) shall be employed in accordance with the regulation laid down herein but such workers may be required to start work at times not more than 4 hours earlier than the earliest starting times laid down in Sections (a), (b) and (c) of this Clause.

(f) Operation of Different Shifts in an Establishment. It is accepted that nothing in the Clause shall be interpreted as restricting the right of an Employer to decide on the operating of a Single Shift, of Two Shifts or of Three Shifts, as laid down herein either for the whole of an establishment or for departments of an establishment or for department or for department of an establishment or for department or for depa establishment, provided reasonable notice is given to workers of any proposed change of shifts or starting times.

any proposed change of shifts or starting times.

(g) Suspension in Emergency. Any shift arrangements made in terms of this Clause shall be subject to suspension should an emergency of any kind arise and such suspension shall continue during the period of that emergency, provided that while any such suspension of the arrangements may operate immediately in any establishment, it shall be incumbent on the Employer concerned to notify the facts necessitating the suspension without delay to the Joint Secretaries of the National Joint Committee who shall, if necessary, before concurring in the opinion that a state of emergency justifying such suspension does in fact exist, consult with the National Conciliation Committee. It is agreed that the word "emergency" is used in this paragraph to denote Fire or Storm Damage, Breakdown of Plant, or other circumstances beyond the control of the Employer concerned. control of the Employer concerned.

Where the working day of a male worker exceeds five hours, it shall be arranged that an interval of not less than 30 minutes duration shall be granted without pay to that worker, but such interval shall not occur earlier than three hours, nor later than five hours from the worker's time of starting work, unless otherwise arranged by mutual agreement.

6A. Hourly Wages

The rates of hourly wages payable at ordinary time to each worker shall be as set forth in the appendix hereof.

6B. Equalisation of Shift Rates

Where a worker is engaged for equal periods of time on different shifts alternately or in rotation the rate of wages payable each week

may by mutual arrangement with the Union be equalised by summation of the amounts that would have been due had a whole period of alternation, or of rotation as the case may be been occupied on each shift and division of the total amount thus calculated by the number of working weeks so resulting.

The rates of wages as set out in the appendix hereto shall be payable as from 25th September, 1955, by all members of the Federation assenting to this Agreement before 30th November, 1955, and any other employers becoming a party to this Agreement before 30th November, 1955, provided that:

(i) any assenting member of the Federation or any employer becoming a party to this Agreement may pay such rates of wages earlier than 25th September, but not before 7th August, 1955; and

(ii) any member of the Federation or any employer becoming a party to this Agreement subsequent to 30th November, 1955, shall pay the rate of wages ruling at the date of signing, as from such date only.

(a) Calculation of Overtime. Any time worked by a worker over and above his working day as laid down in Clause 3B hereof, shall be regarded as overtime.

be regarded as overtime.

(b) Payment of Overtime on Days Other Than a Sunday or Customary Holiday. The amount payable to a worker for each hour of overtime worked shall be at the rate of time-and-a-half.

(c) Payment for Sunday Work. The amounts payable to a worker for each hour employed on Sunday shall be at the rate of

(1) Customary Holidays

(a) Every worker covered by this Agreement shall be allowed six customary holidays in each year as follows: Good Friday; Easter Monday; Whit Monday; August Bank Holiday Monday; Christmas Day (or, if Christmas Day falls on a Sunday such weekday as may be appointed by proclamation or, if none so appointed, the next following Tuesday); Boxing Day; and in addition any nationally proclaimed holiday.

(b) Where by local custom another day is substituted for any of the above holidays, the date of such other day or days shall be agreed locally by the Federation and the Union not later than 28th February in each year and the date or dates so agreed shall be submitted for record purposes to the Joint Secretaries of the

(c) An Employer may require a worker to work on a customary holiday and in such case the said worker may be allowed one normal working day's holiday in lieu of such customary holiday, reasonable notice of such requirement being given.

(d) The giving of the above customary holiday by the Employer is subject to the worker being in his employment for the week preceding the holiday and (unless excused or absent by reason of proved illness) working for the employer throughout the last working day prior to the holiday.

(e) Payment for the customary holidays is subject to the worker presenting himself for employment at the usual starting hour on the first working day following the holiday (unless excused or absent by reason of proved illness).

(f) The amount payable to a worker for work on a customary holiday shall be double time where a day in lieu is given, and treble time where a day in lieu is not allowed.

(2) Annual Holidays

(a) An Employer shall, between the Monday falling on or nearest to 14th April and 30th November in each year (hereinafter called the Holiday Season) or at such other period that may be mutually agreed, allow an Annual Holiday to every worker in his employment who was employed by him for any of the periods of employment specified below during the twelve months immediately preceding the holiday season, and the duration of a worker's annual holiday shall be related to the period of his employment

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(b) Where a customary holiday arises during a worker's annual holiday one day may be added to the duration of such holiday or shall be subsequently allowed.

(c) The Employer shall give the worker reasonable notice of commencing date and duration of his annual holiday.

(d) The rate of wages payable to a worker in respect of each day of his annual holiday shall be one-sixth of his normal week's wages excluding overtime but including night work payment and Sunday payment where applicable.

(e) When a worker leaves his employment he shall receive holiday remuneration accrued to him during the period from 14th April to the date of cessation of employment plus holiday remuneration in respect of the twelve months' employment prior

to 14th April if he has not received his Annual Holiday in respect of that period of employment.

of that period of employment.

(f) For the purpose of calculating any period of employment entitling a worker to any annual holiday or to any accrued holiday remuneration, the worker shall be treated as having been employed for a week in respect of any week in which: (1) He has worked for the employer for not less than twelve hours; or (2) He has been absent throughout the week by reason of proved illness or accident but not exceeding twelve weeks in the aggregate in any period of twelve months immediately preceding the commencement of the holiday season; or (3) He has been suspended throughout the week owing to shortage of work but not exceeding twelve weeks in the aggregate in the said period of twelve months.

(a) No worker shall be entitled to payment by his employer of

(g) No worker shall be entitled to payment by his employer of accrued holiday remuneration if he is dismissed on the grounds of serious misconduct and is so informed by the employer at the

(h) Where a worker terminates his employment by giving less notice than required by Clause 11 he shall forfeit all accrued holiday remuneration subject to a maximum of six days.

Nothing in this Agreement shall be taken to prejudice any higher rates of wages including special bonuses which a worker may receive at the date when this Agreement becomes operative.

However, it is understood that in the event of this Agreement being amended and wage rates being raised to a point equal to rin excess of the rates applicable at the date when this Agreement became operative an employer shall not be obliged to continue to pay wages or wages and bonuses in excess of the rates applicable in this amended Agreement.

10. Trade Union Facilities and Membership

(a) Union members may nominate a spokesman to be known as a and the members may nonlinear a spokesman to be known as a shop steward but the employer may object to any particular nomination. Such nomination and the facilities which may be granted to such shop steward during working hours shall be decided in consultation between the employer and Union members concerned. In the event of disagreement the matter shall be treated as a dispute.

(b) It is recommended that permission be given to the Union Officials for reasonable access to Bakeries.

11. Termination of Employment

Irrespective of when the pay week ends, one week's notice shall be given or taken by either party on a Saturday.

12. Seasonal Adjustments

Where in the opinion of either party it is expedient to vary the terms of this Agreement by reason of holiday or seasonal circumstances, either party may apply to the National Conciliation Committee, who shall be empowered where thought fit to vary the terms of this Agreement.

13. Interpretation of Agreement

Any question whether of interpretation or otherwise arising out of this Agreement shall be settled as though it were a dispute in terms of the National Conciliation Agreement.

14. Date of Application of Shift Working

Notwithstanding the date of the signing of these presents, it is hereby understood and agreed by the parties hereto that the conditions as set out in Clause 4 hereof "Arrangements of Starting Times" shall come into operation not later than the 1st October, 1956, if the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act comes into operation on 1st January, 1957, or not later than 1st January, 1957, if the said Act does not come into operation at that date.

15. Amendment and Termination of Agreement

This Agreement shall be subject to amendment or termination in the same terms as laid down in Clauses 7 and 8 of the National Agreement of the Baking Industry in England and Wales.

16. Title of Agreement

This Agreement shall be known as the National Working Agreement of the Baking Industry in England and Wales.

The appendix to the Agreement, relating to rates of wages, is not reproduced for reasons of space, but see page 407 of this GAZETTE.

Notes on Wages Payable

Night Work Payment

The wages payable to a worker in respect of each hour worked after six o'clock in the evening or before six o'clock in the morning shall be his appropriate hourly rate increased by fifteen per cent.

Where a worker in the course of his normal turn of duty is employed on a shift for three or more hours after six o'clock in the evening or two or more hours before six o'clock in the morning, he shall be paid his appropriate hourly rate increased by fifteen per cent, for all hours worked during that shift.

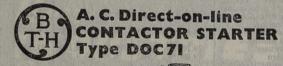
Where a worker is employed on a three-shift system, he shall be paid the appropriate hourly rate increased by fifteen per cent. when working on the second and third shifts.

Apprentices

A registered apprentice upon completion of his indenture of apprenticeship and being under 21 years of age shall be paid the appropriate adult wage rate.

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NATIONAL SERVICE

Call-up and Deferment of 1929-1937

An article is published in this GAZETTE at six-monthly intervals giving information about the age-classes which have been required to register under the National Service Acts (see, for example, page 164 of the May, 1955, issue). Similar information is now available for 3rd October, 1955, in respect of men born between 1st January, 1929, and 30th June, 1937, and a summary of that information is given below.

Men in the classes in question were registered under the National Service Acts at various dates between 7th December 1946, and

Men in the classes in question were registered under the National Service Acts at various dates between 7th December, 1946, and 26th March, 1955. Each man was informed by means of a leaflet issued to him when he registered of the conditions which govern the grant of deferment of call-up to apprentices, learners, articled pupils, etc., to enable them to complete their industrial training or their training for professional qualifications before call-up. He was also informed that there are arrangements under which deferment may be granted to enable a student to remain in full-time attendance at school to sit external examinations, such as the General Certificate of Education, or to undertake a University course of study. Arrangements for deferment of call-up on the ground of industrial need continued to operate in regard to men employed in coal mining and agriculture.

ground of industrial need continued to operate in regard to men employed in coal mining and agriculture.

The total numbers of men included in the analysis of 3rd October, 1955, were 299,000 of the 1929 class, 303,000 of the 1930 class, 301,000 of the 1931 class, 304,000 of the 1932 class, 282,000 of the 1933 class, 287,000 of the 1934 class, 285,000 of the 1935 class, 289,000 of the 1936 class, and 148,000 of the first half of the 1937 class. Large numbers of these classes have already been posted to the Forces, and the remainder had either been medically rejected for service, or were awaiting posting to the Forces, or had had their call-up deferred. The numbers in the various classes were as call-up deferred. The numbers in the various classes were as follows:—

A Teacher and	1929- 1932 Classes	1933 Class	1934 Class	1935 Class	1936 Class	1937 Class First Half
Posted to H.M. Forces or entered as volun- teers	889,700	198,800	187,000	149,800	136,000	38,900
Found unfit for service in H.M. Forces Available for H.M. Forces or awaiting	184,700	47,500	41,500	38,100	36,900	14,600
medical examina- tion	2,600	1,900	9,900	3,600	3,900	25,800
tion:— Agricultural cases Others Call-up deferred:—	200	400 300	600 700	800 600	800 700	700 900
Apprentices	300	1,100	9,000	50,600	65,400	37,300
Post - Apprentice- ship Deferments Articled pupils and	800	800	700	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	The section of	10 m
others training for professional qualifications Agricultural	3,000	3,700	5,200	6,600	7,400	3,900
workers	56,800*	4,300	5,100	6,100	6,600	5,200
Coal mining workers Seamen Scientific Research	29,100* 19,800*	9,200 5,900	10,400 6,300	11,100 4,800	11,500 4,900	6,400 2,500
workers on high priority work Boys at school granted defer- ment to 31st July, 1956 (to take General Certifi-	2,400	300	100	81-	the care	
cate of Education, etc.)	-	_	<u>-</u>	-	1,400	4,100
etc Emigrants and others gone abroad, in-	6,300	5,300	8,200	11,000	11,200	4,800
cluding seamen who left ship abroad All others (including hardship postpone- ments, "approved school" cases, con-	8,600	1,500	1,100	700	400	100
scientious object- ors, etc.)	2,700	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,900	2,800

It should be noted that the men whose call-up for the Forces has been deferred have not yet been medically examined, and consequently it is not known how many of them are in fact unfit for service. The figures on the second line of the Table represent the "unfits" among those who have already been medically examined, and for all age-classes taken together they represent approximately 18 per

cent. of the total number in that category.

In view of the shortage of labour in the coal mining industry, men employed in certain occupations in that industry will continue to have their call-up suspended. Men born in 1932 or earlier whose call-up has been suspended because of employment in agriculture are, in present circumstances, not normally regarded as available for call-up while they remain in that employment. Agricultural workers born after 1932 will be regarded as available for call-up except that deferment may be allowed in individual cases subject to the satisfaction of certain specific conditions.

*Included in these figures are 9,800 agricultural workers, 4,500 coal mining workers and 2,400 seamen of the 1929 class who had reached the age of 26 years on or before 3rd October, 1955, and have passed out of liability for call-up.

Details of the agricultural deferment arrangements can be obtained from any Local Office of the Ministry. Agricultural workers who are not granted deferment but who have been placed in medical grade III will not be called up, although fit for call-up, while they remain in agricultural employment.

The men included in the Table who are shown as having been granted deferment to 31st July, 1956, to take the General Certificate of Education or an examination of similar or higher standard, will normally become available for call-up after termination of their deferment on 31st July, unless granted further deferment to continue their full-time studies or to enter into an apprenticeship or to train for a professional qualification.

The figures relating to the deferment of University students, etc. The figures relating to the deferment of University students, etc., include men pursuing, or under consideration for, full-time courses for University degrees and qualifications of a similar standard, courses at Teachers' Training Colleges in Scotland, and also medical, dental, etc., and theological and missionary training. The deferment position of students taking full-time courses for University degrees or qualifications of similar standard and medical, dental, etc., or full-time higher technical courses is determined by Joint Recruiting Boards which have been established at all University Centres, and the majority (about 43,000) of the men in the above categories were students dealt with by these Boards. Applications categories were students dealt with by these Boards. Applications for the deferment of students in full-time attendance at technical classes (other than those whose cases are considered by Joint Recruiting Boards) are dealt with by National Service Deferment

The statistics for 4th April which were published in the May issue of this GAZETTE included an occupational analysis of the apprentices who had been granted deferment, but an analysis on those lines was not obtained on this occasion.

Changes in Call-up Arrangements

A statement on the Government's new plans for call-up has been presented to Parliament by the Minister of Defence and the Minister of Labour and National Service and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9608), price 6d. net (7½d. including postage).

The Command Paper states that it has been decided to reduce the size of H.M. Forces from about 800,000 men and women, including 280,000 National Service men, to about 700,000 by 31st March, 1958. The reduction will be spread as evenly as possible over the period and will be achieved in the main by restricting the intake of National Service men, while maintaining the principle of universal liability for National Service.

It has already been announced that the date of the first registra-tion for National Service in 1956 will be 3rd March (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 349); the second registration will be in July and the third in November, 1956. Men required to register in March will be those born in January, February, and March, 1938. The oldest of these men will be medically examined two months later, in May, and normally they will be called up in July at the age of 18 years six months. The youngest will be medically examined in August and called up in October at the age of 18 years seven months. These dates may be varied in some cases, for example, in order to give effect to a market expressed preference for a particular Service. give effect to a man's expressed preference for a particular Service or unit of H.M. Forces. In the case of the men covered by the two following registrations there will be similar intervals between registration, medical examination, and call-up. Each age-group called up will still cover those born within a given three months, but their actual call-up will be spread over four months. By this method of reducing the size of H.M. Forces, the age of call-up will become approximately 19 years at March, 1958.

The reduction in the numbers of National Service men in H.M. Forces will increase the man-power available to industry by 20,000 by March, 1956, and an additional 80,000 by March, 1958. It is expected also that, in the majority of cases, a higher age of call-up will bring some advantages from the point of view both of the

The Command Paper refers to the unsettling effect which uncertainty as to the date of call-up has on young men liable for National Service. Whilst this uncertainty cannot be entirely eliminated, consideration has been given to further steps which can be taken to reduce this uncertainty to a minimum and the Ministry of Labour and National Service are introducing the following safeguards: (1) When a man is called for medical examination he will be invited to state in writing whether or not he would be inconvenienced should his call-up be delayed because there was no immediate vacancy in the Service or unit of his choice. Where inconvenience arises, every effort will be made to arrange where inconvenience arises, every effort will be made to all any speedy call-up, even though this may involve a change in allocation and a breach of the normal rule of "oldest first". (2) Each man who has been found fit for service will receive, on completion of his medical examination, a leaflet explaining that from four to six weeks later he may expect to receive his enlistment notice which will allow him a further minimum statutory period of fourteen days before reporting. Emphasis will be laid on the advice that a man should not give final notice to his employer until he receives his enlistment notice. (3) The leaflet will also advise the man that, if at any time he wishes to make any enquiry about the date or any if at any time he wishes to make any enquiry about the date or any other matter connected with his call-up, he may obtain from any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service a new and simple form which will enable him to put his enquiry readily

into writing and assure him of an early reply. To this end the form will be franked for official postage and appropriately addressed.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. November, 1955

The Government have also decided to reduce the burden of part-time National Service. As from the end of 1955 it will not in general be necessary to require National Service reservists, who now have a maximum liability for 60 days' training spread over 3½ years, to do more than 20 days in all, including one continuous period of training. It will, however, be necessary to require training up to the maximum of 60 days in the case of a limited number of green who have special experience or are needed to meet special up to the maximum of 60 days in the case of a limited number of men who have special experience or are needed to meet special requirements. So far as can at present be foreseen, the categories of National Service reservists who will be required to perform more than 20 days' part-time training, up to the maximum of 60 days, are Naval National Service reservists who served as signalmen, telegraphists and coders (educational); technical and operating members of the reserve flights supporting the control and reporting system and certain other units of the Royal Air Force; and members of all three Services who have been given specialised system and certain other units of the Royal Air Force; and members of all three Services who have been given specialised training in languages during their active service. It is estimated that not more than about 8,000 of the National Service men transferred each year to the reserve will be called up for more than 20 days' training within the maximum liability of 60 days. Special arrangements are being made for the advanced instruction over a period of fifteen days during part-time service of Royal Air Force Class "H" reservists allotted to fire-fighting duties.

The Appendix to the Report contains a Table showing, on the basis of present estimates, how the age of call-up will rise in the normal case as a result of registering only three quarterly age-

A motion approving the policy on National Service set out in Command Paper No. 9608 has been introduced into Parliament and was agreed to by the House of Commons on 2nd November.

EFFECTS OF NATIONAL SERVICE ON EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG MEN

A Report has been issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service on the enquiry into the effects of National Service on the education and employment of young men (see the issues of this GAZETTE for June, 1954, page 192, and April, 1955, page 128). The Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. net (10½d. including postage).

9d. net (10½d. including postage).

The enquiry was undertaken by the Ministry of Labour and National Service at the request of the Advisory Council on the Relationship between Employment in the Services and Civilian Life. Its purpose was to find out whether National Service gives rise to problems bearing upon the employment, vocational guidance and resettlement of young men on which some action should be taken, either by the Government or industry, so as to avoid waste of man-power or of ability. The men chosen to take part in this enquiry were those who had completed their two years' National Service in September, 1953. This sample included university students and those still in course of completing their education, apprentices and other trainees, as well as men already in employment. The enquiry was carried out by interviews conducted by officers of the Ministry at Local Employment Exchanges during June and July, 1954, nine months after the men had returned to civilian life.

Of the 13,436 National Service men who were discharged in September, 1953, 10,708, or 80 per cent., took part voluntarily in the enquiry. An analysis of the results of the enquiry shows that, of the 10,708 men interviewed, 9,697 (90.6 per cent.) were settled, 8,598 (80.3 per cent.) in employment and 1,099 (10.3 per cent.) in further education. A total of 2,831 men had completed their apprenticeship or other systematic training with an employer before call-up, and, of these, 2,668 or 94.2 per cent. were included in the group of men who had settled in employment. About 34.5 per cent. of all those who had completed their apprenticeship or training before call-up served during their period of National Service in a trade related to their pre-Service training. It was noted that the number of men who had returned to their pre-Service employment was higher where employers had kept in touch with them during their time in the Services. The number of men who continued further education after performing their National Service suggests, the Report says, that National Service does not create any very serious disruption in the attitude of young men towards further academic training. Of the 13,436 National Service men who were discharged in men towards further academic training.

men towards further academic training.

The enquiry showed that the men who were most settled in civilian employment before National Service, for example, those who had been apprentices or had had other systematic training and those who had had only one or two jobs before enlistment, had the least difficulty in settling down afterwards. This seems to indicate that vocational guidance is most effective when given some time before a boy is called up, as he can then settle in his job or training and will regard the interruption caused by National Service as a temporary break in his career which can be resumed again without difficulty afterwards. A number of men who at first sight appeared to have been unsettled by National Service had had poor employment records before they were called up, so that their problems may be not so much resettlement problems caused by National Service as continuing employment problems that already existed before they were called up. before they were called up.

The general conclusion to be drawn from the results of this enquiry is that, although National Service must inevitably cause some disturbance in civilian careers, it does not create any major problems of employment or resettlement.

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A PRODUCT OF Cuxson, Gerrard BIRMINGHAM



LOCATION OF NEW INDUSTRY-RAW MATERIAL.—Direct services with all world ports . . .

LOCAL INDUSTRIES SUPPLY.—Solvents and plasticisers, oils (mineral and vegetable), pigments, adhesives, leather, coal tar products, chalk, cement, engineering and millwright services, fish meal and fertilizers, grain products, woodware, packing materials.

LABOUR.—Immediately available. Examination of the vital statistics reveals reasonable prospects for future labour supply for several large new industries. (Ask for details.)

MARKETS.—Hull serves an inland area with 14,000,000 population, and exports to all parts of the world.

FOR DETAILS OF SITES & FACILITIES - APPLY-DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE . GUILDHALL . KINGSTON UPON HULL

EOUAL PAY FOR MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Regulations* have been made by the Ministry of Education for

Regulations* have been made by the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland prescribing the seven increases in salary to be paid to women teachers in pursuance of the policy to introduce equal pay for men and women teachers by 1st April, 1961.

The scales for women teachers contained in the principal Regulations are to be augmented for the period beginning on the day upon which these Regulations came into operation, 1st October, 1955, and ending on 31st March, 1956, by one-seventh of the difference between the sums shown opposite to each service year of the said 1955, and ending on 31st March, 1956, by one-seventh of the difference between the sums shown opposite to each service year of the said women's scale and the sums shown opposite to the same service year of the corresponding men's scale. From 1st April, 1956, the proportion will be two-sevenths, increasing each succeeding 1st April until, from 1st April, 1961, the salaries for men will apply equally to women. For certain classes of unqualified women teachers (primary schools) for whom there are no corresponding male classes new increased scales have been prescribed.

male classes new increased scales have been prescribed.

The Regulations apply to teachers in primary, intermediate and grammar schools, in institutions of further education and in training colleges.

MEMBERSHIP, INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND FUNDS OF REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has issued a Report† relating to the membership and finances of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, 1871–1940. The Report includes a summary which covers the period 1944–1954 and for the years 1953 and 1954 shows an analysis of unions of employees by industry

groups.

In the Table below, a summary of the figures relating to unions of employees is given for the year 1954, together with comparative figures for the years 1953 and 1944. It should be noted that the figures given in this Table relate only to registered trade unions in Great Britain, whereas the figures given in the article on Trade Union membership in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 345) relate to the United Kingdom and include both registered and prescriptored trade unions.

The Control of the Co	1954	1953	1944
Number of Unions on Register	0 256 617	410 8,322,706	421 6,756,406
Income— From Members From other sources	2 519 000	£ 17,917,000 2,437,000	£ 11,277,000 1,271,000
Expenditure— Unemployment, etc., Benefit Dispute Benefit Sick and Accident Benefit Funeral Benefit Superannuation Benefit Other Benefits From Political Fund Working Expenses Other Outgoings	483,000 1,169,000 686,000 2,189,000 1,035,000 394,000 10,540,000	172,000 258,000 1,231,000 676,000 2,166,000 973,000 10,338,000 1,111,000	59,000‡ 29,000 960,000 440,000 1,356,000 327,000 137,000 4,805,000 638,000
	. 73,887,000	70,709,000	38,950,000

In addition to the above, there were 104 registered associations f employers in 1954, with an aggregate membership of 111,192.

THE NURSING APPOINTMENTS SERVICE

The Nursing Appointments Service, which is advised by the National Advisory Council on Recruitment of Nurses and Midwives, operates through its Nursing Appointments Offices which are situated in all parts of Great Britain. The Service is responsible for stimulating recruitment of student nurses, pupil midwives and pupil assistant nurses. It also assists and advises qualified nurses and midwives to secure suitable posts both at home and abroad and midwives to secure suitable posts both at home and abroad, and places persons seeking non-training posts such as nursing assistants and auxiliaries. Similar placing and advisory services are provided for the medical auxiliary and allied occupations. A provided for the medical auxiliary and amed occupations. A placing service is provided for employers needing nursing staff, and for this purpose close contact is maintained with hospitals and other employing authorities. In its advisory capacity the Nursing Appointments Service covers all aspects of the nursing and midwifery professions and there is close co-operation with the Youth

* S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1955, Nos. 151, 152, 153, 154 and 155. H.M. Stationery Office, Belfast; prices Nos. 152, 153 and 155 2d. net each and Nos. 151 and 154 3d. net each (3\frac{1}{2}d. or 4\frac{1}{2}d. including postage).

† Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1954, Part 4, Trade Unions. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 7\frac{1}{2}d. including

postage).

‡ Excluding £55,256 State unemployment benefit paid by the Unions and recovered from the Unemployment Fund.

Employment Service in giving advice to young persons seeking

information about these professions as a career.

The Service, which was set up early in 1943, originally operated through 33 Nursing Appointments Offices in different centres throughout the country, but, following reorganisation of the Service in 1950, the number of offices was extended to 140. A Service in 1950, the number of offices was extended to 140. A further review of these offices was recently undertaken to ensure that they are located in areas where there is a clear need for them, and also to explore the possibility of opening additional offices in localities which appeared inadequately served. As a result of this review 27 new offices have been opened, one has been closed, and another office will be opened when suitable premises are available. There will thus be a total of 167 Nursing Appointments Offices to serve the needs of the country. The addition of these new offices will provide a satisfactory coverage over the whole country and the Service is freely available to all who care to use it.

Statistics of placings by the Nursing Appointments Service in the period from 1st July to 30th September, and of vacancies outstanding on 30th September, are given on page 402.

GOVERNMENT ACTION IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

The annual Report of the Conference of Heads of Government Offices in Wales has been presented to Parliament and published as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9592), price 2s. net (2s. 1½d. including postage). The present Report is the tenth in a series of annual papers on Government action in Wales and Monmouthshire and relates to the twelve months ended 30th June, 1955.

In the introduction to the Report reference is made to the work of the Council for Wales and Monmouthshire, which held four meetings during the year under review. The Council considered the problem of administrative devolution and appointed a new panel, the Government Administration Panel, to examine the machinery of Government administration in Wales. During the machinery of Government administration in Wales. During the year a Welsh Office of the Welsh Department of the Ministry of Education was established in Cardiff. The new Office is responsible for building programmes for both primary and secondary schools and for the day-to-day administration of youth and adult welfare matters. The Report refers also to the dissolution of the Lloyd Committee, which was appointed early in 1953 to advise the Government on measures necessary to modernise the tinplate industry in west South Wales and to consider methods of attracting new industries to the area. The Committee had completed its task and was dissolved on the understanding that the Government would be able to rely on the assistance of individual members or of the whole Committee if it should prove necessary to reconstitute it. (See the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1955, page 128.)

The Report states that industrial employment increased during the year ended 30th June, 1955, mainly because of increased activity in manufacturing industries. Manufacturing industries now provide about one-third of all employment in Wales. The now provide about one-third of all employment in Wales. The most marked increases in employment were in the metal and electrical industries. The level of employment remained high in the basic industries, but man-power for coal mining in South Wales continued to cause some concern, the numbers employed falling by nearly 1,900 to a total of 101,500. There was, however, an increase in the labour force in the steel industry. The decline in the numbers employed in shipbuilding and ship repairing, to which reference was made in last year's Report (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1954, page 374), was halted and towards the end of the period there was more work in the shipyards. The average monthly total of unemployed persons during the year was 19,660, compared with 25,235 during the previous year. By June, 1955, the number of persons unemployed had fallen to 14,942, the lowest figure recorded in Wales in peace-time. The percentage figure of unemployment in Wales, reflecting the continued improvement in employment, moved steadily nearer to that for ingure of unemployment in Wales, reflecting the continued improvement in employment, moved steadily nearer to that for Great Britain as a whole and at June, 1955, the figure for Wales was 1·6 per cent. (1·4 for men and 2·1 for women), compared with 1·0 per cent. for Great Britain. Industrial Development Certificates, the Report says, were issued during the period reviewed for 104 schemes, including 82 in the Development Areas, to provide new factories or extensions of existing premises.

reviewed for 104 schemes, including 82 in the Development Actas, to provide new factories or extensions of existing premises.

In a survey of the basic heavy industries and services, including coal, iron and steel, power supply and trade at the South Wales ports, information is given regarding production, exports, manpower, training, etc. Output of saleable coal from the South Wales coalfield for the 52 weeks ended 25th June, 1955, was 23,543,100 tons, which was 0.7 per cent. less than in the previous year. Average output per man-shift worked showed little change, but output at the coal face showed a slight improvement. In the North Wales coalfield output during the same period was 2,201,500 tons, compared with 2,145,200 tons in the previous year. There was extensive reorganisation in the North Wales coalfield and a marked advance in mechanisation at the coal face. Production of crude steel, steel sheet and tinplate continued to rise steadily during the period under review. In 1954 crude steel production in Wales was about 8½ per cent. above the total for 1953 and, as a percentage of United Kingdom output, it rose from 27.11 per cent. in 1954 to 27.95 per cent. in 1954. Difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient labour to increase production of tinplate in the hand mills and a number of Italian workers were recruited. At the end of June, 1955, about 600 Italians were employed and more are being recruited. The gas and electricity industries, the Report says, continued during the year to build up resources and to extend supplies.

Other sections of the Report review progress during the year in agriculture, the building and civil engineering and ancillary industries, the non-ferrous metal, general engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing industries, and in forestry and the fisheries. The Report also contains a brief review of research in industry, agriculture and forestry, the work of Government and other training schemes, the services specially provided for the contains agriculture and folestry, the work of Government and other training schemes, the services specially provided for the resettlement of disabled persons, and the Youth Employment Service. Other sections deal with housing, planning, health and other local government services, education, the social services, and public utilities and other services.

DIGEST OF WELSH STATISTICS

The second annual Digest of Welsh Statistics, No. 2, 1955, has been published at the same time as the annual Report of Government action in Wales and Monmouthshire for the year ended 30th June, 1955 (see above). In general the statistical Tables where appropriate for the which the Digest contains give figures, where appropriate, for the calendar years 1938 and 1946 to 1954 and for the first six months Some of the statistics are provisional and may be revised

The Digest contains statistics for Wales and Monmouthshire grouped in ten main sections relating to: Population and vital statistics; justice and crime; social services; education; labour; building and civil engineering; production and trade; transport; national savings; and local government finance. The section on labour statistics contains Tables furnished by the Ministry of Labour and National Service giving analyses by industry of the estimated total numbers of employees at the end of May in 1948 and in each of the years 1950 to 1954; for 1953 and 1954 separate figures are also given for males and females. The total numbers registered as unemployed in July, 1948, are also given, together with the totals for June in each of the years 1950 to 1955 and separate figures for males and females for each of the three years 1953 to 1955. Other Tables show the ages of unemployed persons and duration of unemployment at 14th June, 1954, 6th December, 1954, and 13th June, 1955. The section of the Digest relating to production and trade includes a summary of the results of the Census of Production for 1951. The Digest contains statistics for Wales and Monmouthshire

of the Census of Production and trade includes a summary of the results of the Census of Production for 1951.

Copies of the Digest, which has been issued by the Home Office, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6s. net (6s. 3d. including postage).

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1955

On 17th October the Board of Trade made the Census of Production (1956) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1955, under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947.

Statistics of Trade Act, 1947.

The Order, which comes into operation on 31st December, 1955, prescribes the matters about which persons may be required to furnish returns for the purposes of the Census of Production to be taken in 1956 in respect of the year 1955. It exempts from the obligation to furnish such returns any persons carrying on undertakings producing coal, gas, electricity, oil shale, crude or refined petroleum, or shale-oil products, to the extent to which they supply the necessary information to the Minister of Fuel and Power, or, in certain cases, to the Secretary of State for Scotland

the necessary information to the Minister of Fuel and Power, or, in certain cases, to the Secretary of State for Scotland.

It was announced in November, 1954, that the Census of Production to be taken in 1956 in respect of the year 1955 will be a simplified census on a sample basis, similar to the censuses for 1952 and 1953. In making the Order, the Board of Trade state that, since the original announcement, the sampling scheme has been modified and firms engaged in mining and manufacturing that employed ten or fewer persons will not now be required to make returns.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1955 No. 1592) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. including postage).

ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF **STATISTICS**

The Annual Abstract of Statistics, No. 92, 1955, has been prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Government Departments and has been Statistics Divisions of Government Departments and has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price £1 1s. (£1 1s. 7d. including postage). The volume brings together the principal statistics relating to the social and economic affairs of the United Kingdom and prices are all for the social and economic affairs of the United

statistics relating to the social and economic affairs of the United Kingdom, and gives annual figures, so far as they are available, for the year 1938 and for each of the years 1945 to 1954. Some of the Tables include figures for the early months of 1955. Current data for many of the series appearing in the Abstract are contained in the Monthly Digest of Statistics, which is also prepared by the Central Statistical Office and published by H.M. Stationery Office.

The statistics presented in the Abstract for 1955 are grouped in 14 sections under the following main headings: Area and Climate; Population, Vital Statistics and Public Health; Social Conditions; Education; Labour; Production; Distribution; Transport and Communications; External Trade; Balance of Payments; National Income and Expenditure; Public Finance; Banking, Insurance, etc.; and Prices. Statistics supplied wholly or partly by the Ministry of Labour and National Service relate to industrial diseases and employees killed in industrial accidents, in Great

Britain (under "Public Health"); distribution of total manpower, estimated numbers of employees, numbers registered as unemployed, employment vacancies in Great Britain, average weekly earnings and average hours worked weekly, index of

unemployed, employment vacancies in Great Britain, average weekly earnings and average hours worked weekly, index of weekly wage rates, trade unions, industrial stoppages, and the size of manufacturing establishments (under "Labour"); the working-class cost-of-living index, to June, 1947, and the interim index of retail prices, from 1948 onwards (under "Prices").

The statistical Tables contained in the Abstract are supplemented by an Index of Sources, which sets out the official publications or other sources from which the statistics are taken or to which further reference can be made. The Abstract contains also a general index, a Table of units of measurement and a note of the principal changes in the contents of the Abstract compared with the previous issue.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Indiarubber Regulations, 1955

On 25th October the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Indiarubber Regulations, 1955, under Section 60 of the Factories Act, 1937. These Special Regulations, which came into operation on 8th November, 1955, prohibit the use of carbon bisulphide in the cold-cure process of vulcanising when cloth is proofed with rubber.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1955 No. 1626) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. including postage).

Administration of the Factories Acts in Northern Ireland during 1954

The Annual Report for 1954 on the administration of the Factories Acts in Northern Ireland has been presented by the Chief Inspector and published as a Command Paper*. The Report refers, in connection with legislation during the year, to the Defence Regulations (No. 2) Order, 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1954, page 228). Under the Order, which came into operation on 30th June, 1954, the powers of the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland to grant exemptions from the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, were limited to the granting of exemptions from those sections of the Act dealing with hours of employment in factories of women and young persons and the periodical examination of steam boilers.

Numbers of Factories and Inspections

The number of factories and other places registered under the provisions of the Factories Acts (Northern Ireland), 1938 and 1949, with the Factory Branch of the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance on 31st December, 1954, was 8,515, including 5,633 factories with power and 1,125 factories without power. Other places within the scope of the Acts included 606 building operations and 96 works of engineering construction. In addition, 182 works places within the scope of the Acts included 606 building operations and 96 works of engineering construction. In addition, 182 workplaces were registered under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act (Northern Ireland), 1927. These figures showed, in comparison with those for 1953, a slight reduction in the number of factories registered but an appreciable increase in the numbers of building operations and works of engineering construction. During 1954, Factory Inspectors made 7,067 visits to factories and other places for all purposes, including 5,820 visits for the purpose of inspection under the provisions of the Acts.

The estimated total number of persons employed in factories at the beginning of June, 1954, was 186,018, including 101,217 males and 84,801 females. In addition, 30,179 persons (males only) were employed on building operations and works of engineering construction. There were increases, compared with a year earlier, in the numbers employed in the engineering industries, including the building and engineering construction industry, in the production of in the numbers employed in the engineering industries, including the building and engineering construction industry, in the production of gas and electricity, and in textiles; the other industries showed little change in numbers employed. In some industries weekly working hours varied considerably, and, while some firms were working fewer than normal hours, others were working a considerable amount of overtime, often to fulfil short-term orders. During 1954, 103 authorisations were given to permit working beyond the normal statutary limits of working bours. normal statutory limits of working hours.

The Report states that during 1954 there was evidence of increasing interest among employers, workers, and others concerned, in the prevention of accidents. Figures are given in the Report of the numbers of reported accidents during 1954. (Accidents which are required to be reported are those which disable persons employed within the scope of the Factories Acts for more than three day from earning full wages at the work at which they were employed.) from earning full wages at the work at which they were employed.) Of a total of 3,258 persons injured in reported accidents in 1954, the number killed was only six, a lower figure than in any previous year. The accident rate per 1,000 persons employed declined also from 15·7 in 1953 to 15·1 in 1954. Separate figures for factories only, i.e., excluding warehouses, docks, and building operations, show a total of 2,633 persons injured and an accident rate of 14·1 compared with 14·5 in 1953. The figures for factories only are

^{*} Factories Acts (Northern Ireland), 1938 and 1949. Report of the Chief Inspector for the year 1954. Cmd. 337. H.M. Stationery Office, Belfast; price 1s. net

affected by the low accident rate for female workers. For men over 18 years of age the accident rate per 1,000 employed in factories was 18·1 and for boys under 18 it was 20·7, compared with 9·1 for women over 18 and 8·9 for girls under 18. For the building and engineering construction industry, an exclusively male industry, the accident rate in 1954 was 15·2, which compared favourably with the rate of 18·4 for all males in factories. An analysis of the causes of accidents shows, among the principal causes of the 2,633 reported injuries to persons in factories, 590 accidents which occurred in handling goods or materials, 546 connected with power-driven machinery (other than lifting machinery), 450 accidents caused by persons falling, 285 by blows from falling bodies and 251 by persons stepping on, or striking, objects. The proportion of accidents caused by machinery compared with the proportion due to non-machinery causes was appreciably greater for females than for males. The ratio of machinery causes to non-machinery causes of accidents was also greater for boys than for men, and, the Report says, emphasises the need for careful instruction of the young worker in the dangers and precautions to be observed in connection with machines, as well as for training and adequate supervision in the working of them.

nection with machines, as well as for training and adequate supervision in the working of them.

The number of persons injured in 1954 in building and construction was 459, which was 54 fewer than in 1953 and represented an accident rate per 1,000 employed of 15·2 in 1954 compared with 17·8 in 1953. More injuries (124) occurred in the handling of goods or materials than in any other way. There were 117 accidents caused by persons falling, 65 by blows from falling bodies, and 43 by persons stepping on or striking objects.

caused by persons falling, 65 by blows from falling bodies, and 43 by persons stepping on, or striking, objects.

The Report contains, for the textile industry, an analysis of the incidence of accidents by the hour of the day, and, for all industries, an analysis of accident incidence by the day of the week, with separate figures for the engineering and textile industries. Brief descriptions are also given of the fatal accidents and of a number of the non-fatal accidents which occurred during the year.

Health and Welfare

Improvements were reported during the year in the cleanliness, heating and ventilation, and lighting of premises within the scope of the Acts. In some cases, however, there was need for more frequent washing and cleaning of the interior of factories, and, to improve lighting, more frequent cleaning of windows and changing of electric bulbs. Reports of Inspectors showed wide variations in the provision and standard of maintenance of washing facilities and clothing accommodation. On the whole, cleanliness seemed to be showing an improvement and abuse of washing facilities to be on the decline, but the provision of clothing accommodation lagged behind other facilities. In the smaller factories the usual difficulty was lack of space, but, on the other hand, it was noted that even in the larger factories many workers still preferred to keep their belongings close beside their place of work. The provision of ambulance rooms, the Report says, has become a more common feature, especially of the larger factories. Where only first-aid boxes are provided, it was frequently found that the supply of first-aid materials was inadequate and the persons in charge were not always fully trained. The need for proper first-aid treatment even in the case of minor accidents is illustrated by the figures for sepsis. There were 238 reported cases of sepsis in 1954, most of which were associated with lacerations and open wounds. Of all the accidents resulting in lacerations, over one-fifth were reported as septic. The first-aid box, the Report comments, provides a ready means of treating minor injuries, with the chance of preventing further complications. further complications.

Medical Supervision

In 1954 the number of young persons between 14 and 18 years of age who were examined for certificates of fitness for employment in factories under the Factories Acts was 22,272, including 7,968 boys and 14,304 girls. Of those examined, 96 per cent. of the boys and 95 per cent. of the girls were certified unconditionally as fit for their

employment. The number of conditional and provisional certificates granted was 419, and there were 563 rejections (103 boys and 460 girls). Diseases or defects of the throat and skin and refractive

girls). Diseases or defects of the throat and skin and refractive errors of the eyes were the principal causes of rejection among both boys and girls and, among the girls, anaemia was also responsible for many rejections.

Appendices to the Report contain a list of current Regulations and Orders under the Factories Acts and certain other Acts, a statistical analysis of accidents reported during 1954 and their causes in the various industries, and statistics of the results of inspections of factories during 1954 by Health Authorities.

Accidents to Railway Servants during 1954

Accidents to Railway Servants during 1954

The Report of the Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways upon the accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1954 has been presented to the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 7½d. including postage).

The statistics given in the Report are based on returns made by the British Transport Commission, the London Transport Executive, and certain minor railway companies which were not taken over by the British Transport Commission on 1st January, 1948, and also on reports upon certain accidents made after Inquiries by the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. There has been no change in recent years, before and after the nationalisation of the railways, in the basis for the reporting of accidents, and all the statistics for 1954 and for earlier years contained in the Report are comparable, except those for the years 1940–1945, when a modified form of reporting, covering fatalities and serious injuries only, was in force. All accidents to passengers or other persons, excluding railway servants, are required to be reported, however slight the injuries may be. For railway servants, only those accidents which cause absence from ordinary work for more than three days are required to be reported. Personal injuries are classified as "serious" or minor". Serious injuries are defined as "amputations of limbs, a fracture or dislocation, internal injuries, loss of an eye, burns or scalds, and any other injury of similar serious character likely to cause protracted disablement". Any person so severely injured as to die after an accident, but before the date of the Report, is included as a fatality.

The number of railway servants killed during 1954 was 164, compared with 203 in 1953, 200 in 1952, and an annual average of 20,569 in the years 1946–1950. Of the railway servants injured in 1954, 1,648 were seriously, and 14,548 were slightly, injured.

Reported accidents are classified in

Reported accidents are classified in three main groups: (1) train accidents (i.e., to trains and rolling stock on or affecting a passenger railway, and failures of rolling stock, track and structures); (2) movement accidents (i.e., those connected with the movement of (2) movement accidents (i.e., those connected with the movement of railway vehicles, exclusive of train accidents); and (3) non-movement accidents (i.e., those on railway premises not connected with the movement of any railway vehicles). The total of 164 railway servants who were killed in accidents in 1954 included one killed in a train accident, 138 in movement accidents (the lowest recorded figure in this category), and 25 in non-movement accidents. Of those seriously injured, ten sustained their injuries in train accidents, 494 in movement accidents and 1,144 in non-movement accidents. The corresponding figures for minor injuries were 75, 1,650 and 12,823 respectively.

Detailed analyses of the figures relating to all railway accidents which occurred in 1954 are given in the Report, which also contains brief summaries of the eight train accidents which so contains brief summaries of the eight train accidents which also contains brief formal Inquiry, notes on other accidents, and a review of the year. Appendices to the Report contain detailed statistical and other information.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Membership of National Insurance **Advisory Committee**

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has appointed Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., to be a member of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in place of Sir John S. Boyd, LL.B. Professor J. K. Charlesworth, Ph.D., D.Sc., Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., J.P., and Mr. H. W. Townley, O.B.E., have been reappointed to the Committee for a further term.

The National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1947, page 373) was set up under the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1946. The Minister is required under the Act to submit preliminary drafts of proposed Regulations to the Committee for consideration and report before the Regulations are made.

Liability for Contributions of Persons with Small Incomes

On 18th October the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance acting in conjunction with the Treasury, and the National Insurance Joint Authority, made the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1955. The preliminary draft of the

Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page 208) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published as House of Commons Paper No. 96 (Session 1955–56).

The Regulations now made came into operation on 26th October and, apart from a provision revoking the Provisional Regulations made on 25th May, reproduce the terms of the preliminary draft. The Regulations contain a number of amendments to the National Insurance Contributions Regulations, principally those made in consequence of the National Insurance Act, 1955. They amend the provisions relating to the grant of certificates of exception from liability to pay contributions so as to take account of the increase to £156 a year of the limit of income under which such certificates may be granted; provide that certificates may be made retrospective for a period not exceeding 13 weeks; and amend the provisions under which certificates cease to be in force. They enable family allowances, allowances for orphans and fatherless children under the War Pensions scheme and certain other items to be disregarded in assessing income under the Act. The Regulations also provide for the manner in which the weekly rate of remuneration is to be calculated in the case of part-time workers, for the purpose of the division of the contribution between employer and employee.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1955 No. 1602) and of the

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1955 No. 1602) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net each (5½d. including postage).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Technical Conference on Vocational Training for Industry in Asian Countries

An Asian Technical Conference on Vocational Training for Industry will open in Rangoon, Burma, on 28th November and is expected to continue until 10th December.

The primary purpose of the Conference is to examine the present state of development of vocational training in the Asian countries and to determine what further assistance in vocational training might be rendered to those countries by the International Labour Organisation through its Expanded Technical Assistance

The agenda of the Conference is as follows: (1) Exchange of views on the present state of development of vocational training for industry in Asian countries; (2) problems of organisation and administration of vocational training for industry in the light of the needs of industry and national industrial development plans; (3) organisation and administration of apprenticeship and other

in-plant training as an integral part of the arrangements for training for industry; (4) recruitment and training of teachers and instructors for vocational training for industry; (5) training of supervisors for industry.

supervisors for industry.

The United Kingdom will be represented by a tripartite delegation. The Government delegates will be Mr. P. Goldberg, C.B.E., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Dr. F. J. Harlow, M.B.E., Assistant Educational Adviser, Colonial Office. They will have as adviser Mr. T. M. Cowan, O.B.E., Labour Adviser, Office of the Commissioner-General for South-East Asia, Singapore. The Employers' delegate will be Mr. C. E. Terry, Chairman, Hong Kong Home Building and Investment Company, Limited, who will have as his adviser Mr. A. G. T. Carver, Chief Inspector, Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, Australia and Fiji. The Workers' delegate will be Mr. F. Hayday, National Officer of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress. Tripartite delegations from Hong Kong, Malaya and Singapore will also attend the Conference.

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

First Session of Social Committee

The first Session of the Western European Union Social Committee was held in London from 25th to 28th October. Western European Union is the successor organisation to the Brussels Treaty Organisation—set up in 1948 to promote collaboration between Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, the original signatories of the Brussels Treaty—with a membership enlarged by the inclusion of the German Federal Republic and Italy, who recently acceded to the Brussels Treaty as modified by Protocols signed last year (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 350). The Social Committee is the principal organ of Western European Union for the achievement of the social objectives of the Treaty. f the social objectives of the Treaty.

The Session, which was opened by the Minister of Labour and National Service, was presided over by Mr. G. C. Veysey, C.B., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Head of the United Kingdom Delegation. Its main purpose was to plan the association of the two new Members with the work already done by the Brussels Treaty Organisation over the past seven years and to consider the new tasks that would result from this extension of the framework of social co-operation. of the framework of social co-operation.

The Committee recommended to the Council of Western European Union that the new Members should be invited to adhere to the Conventions on Social and Medical Assistance, on Frontier Workers, and on Student Employees, already concluded between the original signatories of the Treaty. The new Members also announced their desire to participate in the scheme for the interchange of workers, to which reference is made below. Again, in application of Article II of the Brussels Treaty which inter alia binds the signatories to "consult together with the object of achieving the earliest possible application of recommendations of immediate practical interest, relating to social matters, adopted with their approval in the specialised agencies" it was decided to undertake a new systematic study of the International Labour Conventions. Like the corresponding study which was among the first tasks Like the corresponding study which was among the first tasks undertaken by the Brussels Treaty Social Committee, this will furnish a basis for much of the subsequent work of the Committee directed to consideration of the progressive harmonisation of social policies and services, providing comparative information on the social legislation and services of the seven countries.

It was further agreed that the study of certain specific questions, including the settlement of disputes in industrial relations and the social welfare of apprentices, already being carried out by the five Powers, should be extended to cover all seven Member countries.

Finally, the Committee gave a number of directives to its Sub-Committees on Social Security and on Industrial Safety and Health and to its Statistical Working Party which are all to meet for the first time with a seven-Power membership early next year.

The enlarged Committee's activities will represent a renewal and extension of the efforts made by the Brussels Treaty Powers over the last seven years to promote the social objectives of the Treaty. These efforts have included the establishment of Conventions on Social Security, on Social and Medical Assistance, on Student Employees and on Frontier Workers (see the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1949, page 414, and April, 1950, page 126). A principal objective of these Conventions was to facilitate the movement of workers between Member countries. This was further served by the introduction, in 1951, of a scheme of co-operation between the employment services of the five countries whereby particulars of vacancies which cannot be filled nationally may be circulated to the other Member countries and brought to the attention of suitable applicants there; a means was thus provided of helping workers who want to obtain employment abroad to do so more easily through the national employment services than by their own efforts, and a small but continual interchange of workers has taken place. Moreover, agreement was reached on the reduction of certain official charges on workers' establishment visas where these applied in the Member countries. Arrangements were also initiated to put firms in the five countries in touch with each other with a view to encouraging the exchange of apprentices and other young workers. The Committee, in addition to a comprehensive review of the attitude of the Member countries to all International Labour Conventions, has also carried out a series of comparative studies of particular aspects of labour administration and current social problems, with a view to furthering the development on corresponding lines of the social and related services of the Member countries which is one of the social objectives of the Brussels Treaty. These particular aspects of labour administration and current social problems, with a view to furthering the development on corresponding lines of the social and related services of the Member countries which is one of the social objectives of the Brussels Treaty. These studies have included, for example, the administration of labour inspection, the organisation of youth employment services, welfare services for women and young workers, the employment of older workers, and the part-time employment of women. An expert Sub-Committee on Social Security, in addition to preparing the Conventions already mentioned in that field, has dealt with the many problems arising in the application of reciprocal social security arrangements and other questions of mutual interest. A Sub-Committee on Industrial Safety and Health has enabled the factory inspectorates of the five countries to exchange information on a wide range of common problems; it has made a number of recommendations for safety in the use of particular types of machinery and apparatus and, by the preparation of a draft international scheme for the classification and labelling of certain dangerous chemicals used in agriculture and industry, has contributed to the wider international consideration of that problem. The harmonisation of statistical methods in relation to employment and unemployment has been studied by a Statistical Working Party which has also carried out a number of comparative studies on such subjects as earnings in certain industries, the evaluation of family budgets, and the international classification of items of expenditure.

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Earnings in the United States Machinery Industries, 1954-55

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor have published, in the July issue of Monthly Labor Review, a summary of the results of a survey of earnings of production workers in selected occupations in machinery industries in the United States of America. The survey was carried out by the Bureau between September, 1954, and February, 1955, in 21 leading machinery production areas and covered establishments manufacturing machine-tool accessories and employing eight or more workers and establishments producing other non-electrical machinery and employing 21 or more workers. Of a total of about 1,110,000 production workers employed in the United States non-electrical machinery industries about 40 per cent, were located in the 21 areas surveyed by the Bureau. 21 areas surveyed by the Bureau.

The summary shows that the average straight-time hourly earnings of production workers in the non-electrical machinery manufacturing industries increased by three per cent. during 1954. (Straight-time earnings are earnings during normal working hours and exclude additional payments for overtime, etc.) Since the first annual survey of the machinery industries in January, 1945, average straight-time hourly earnings are shown to have risen by 88 per cent. at an average annual rate of increase of 6·5 per cent. The increase was not uniform for all the areas surveyed, but ranged from an annual average of 5·4 per cent. to one of 7·6 per cent. Similarly, the rate of increase during the ten-year period varied according to occupation. For labourers handling materials there was an average annual increase of 7·5 per cent., but for the highest-paid occupation covered by the survey, tool and die makers, the average increase annually was only 5·8 per cent.

The Table in the next column shows, for the period September, 1954, to February, 1955, the average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles and New York City, and the range of the averages for the 21 areas included in the survey.

About one-quarter of the production workers in non-electrical machinery industries were paid under incentive systems of wage payment. Where comparison was possible it was found in nearly all cases that workers paid on an incentive scheme basis earned more than those employed on time rates in the same jobs.

	20000	Averag	e Hourly	Earnings	
Occupation	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York City	21 Centres (Range)
Assemblers, Class A B	\$ 2.28 2.03 1.73	\$ 2·48 2·08	\$ 2.09 1.88 1.53	\$ 2·24 1·85 1·45	\$ 1.73-2.4 1.53-2.1 1.34-1.9
Electricians, Maintenance Inspectors, Class A B C	2·37 2·26 2·01 1·74	2·57 2·55 2·11 1·98	2·42 2·19 1·96 1·76	2·27 2·27 1·92	1.85-2.5 1.91-2.5 1.61-2.1 1.47-1.9
Machine Tool Operators, Production, Class A B C	2·34 2·05 1·79	2·74 2·08 1·94	2·21 1·94 1·72	2·24 1·83 1·59	1.82-2.7 1.59-2.1 1.39-1.9
Machine Tool Operators, Toolroom	2.28	2.50	2·29 2·25	2.23	1.76-2.5
Tool and Die Makers— Jobbing Shops Others Welders, Hand, Class A	2·87 2·59 2·34	3·01 2·63 2·33	2·54 2·44 2·19	2·44 2·47 2·08	2·16-3·0 2·02-2·6 1·77-2·4
Janitors, Porters, Cleaners Labourers, Materials Hand-	2.02	2·17 1·85	1.94	1.47	1.53-2.1

Other information obtained in the survey related to working Other information obtained in the survey related to working hours and supplementary benefits. There was a slight reduction during 1954 in the length of the scheduled working week, and in January, 1955, about three-quarters of the production workers covered by the survey were employed in establishments with a scheduled working week of 40 hours or less. Nearly all the production workers in the machinery industries were in establishments which paid for at least six public holidays during the year and for annual vacations of at least one week after one year's service and two weeks after five years' service. A large proportion of workers received three weeks of vacation pay after 15 years' service. Health, insurance, or pension plans were provided for nearly all the workers and many establishments also provided life insurance, hospitalisation, medical and surgical insurance, sickness and accident insurance, and retirement pensions. insurance, and retirement pensions.

An article giving particulars of earnings in the machinery industries in 1953-54 was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1954 (page 313).

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

STUDIES ON MEDICAL AND POPULATION SUBJECTS

A series of occasional publications designed to provide in convenient form a more extensive treatment of important subjects than is practicable within the limits of the Annual Statistical Review.

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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Contents of this Section

Employment in Great Britain in September, 1955 : General Summary		Page	Unemployment at 10th October, 1955—continued	Page
Garand Mon nowar Position		393	Disabled Persons (Employment) Act	397
		393	Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis	398
		393		370
Industrial Analysis	. 1521. 1511.	393	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges	400
Unemployment at 10th October, 1955:			Labour Turnover	401
Summary for Great Britain		396	Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury	402
Numbers Unemployed in United Kingdom: Re	egional Analysis	396	Work of Appointments Services	402
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns		397	Coal Mining Employment in Soutember	
Numbers Unemployed, 1939-1955		397		403
1,422.000		371	Employment Overseas	403

Employment* in Great Britain in September

GENERAL SUMMARY

Ministry of Labour Gazette. November, 1955

The number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) at the end of September was 23,030,000, the same as at the end of August and 270,000 more than a year

An increase of 50,000 in the manufacturing industries, including 35,000 in metals, engineering and vehicles, was offset by decreases elsewhere, mainly seasonal in character, the largest of which were in miscellaneous services (hotels, catering, etc.) and agriculture.

The number registered as unemployed on 10th October was 215,000, of whom 13,000 were temporarily stopped. Unemployment increased by 13,000 between 15th September and 10th October; at the latter date it was 39,000 less than a year previously.

Unemployment, expressed as a proportion of the estimated total number of employees, was $1\cdot 0$ per cent., compared with $0\cdot 9$ per cent. in September and $1\cdot 2$ per cent. a year previously.

The number unemployed more than eight weeks was 71,000, this being 35 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

The strength of the Forces at the end of September was 790,000.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of September numbered 24,010,000, almost the same as at the end of August.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-August and end-September, 1955, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-September, 1954.

	End- Sept., 1954	End- July, 1955	End- August, 1955	End- Sept., 1955	Change during Sept., 1955
Number in Civil Employment Men Women	22,753	22,938	23,025‡	23,026	+ 1
	15,066	15,178	15,229‡	15,221	- 8
	7,687	7,760	7,796	7,805	+ 9
Wholly Unemployed§	240	174	182	192	+ 10
Temporarily Stopped§ Total Registered Unemployed§	10	18	18	16	- 2
	250	192	200	208	+ 8
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men	836	798	793	790	- 3
	814	779	774	772	- 2
	22	19	19	18	- 7
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment	10 7	6	6	6	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Total Working Population†	23,836	23,916	24,006‡	24,014	+ 8
	16,039	16,077	16,127‡	16,121	- 6
	7,797	7,839	7,879	7,893	+ 14

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.

1 200 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	, 2800 D	d filectrica	ne picilia	lette Bell	Thousands
Industry or Service	End- Sept., 1954	End- July, 1955	End- August, 1955	End- Sept., 1955	Change during Sept., 1955
Basic Industries Mining and Quarrying (Wage-earners on Colliery	865	862	862	860	- 2
Books) Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communica-	(705) 375	(702) 378	(702) 379	(700) 379	(- 2)
Agriculture and Fishing	1,710 1,079	1,719 1,062	1,719 1,067	1,713 1,057	- 6 - 10
Number in Basic Industries	4,029	4,021	4,027	4,009	- 18
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Vehicles Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments	509 557 1,192 2,672	516 569 1,234 2,760	520 571 1,242 2,779	523 574 1,250	+ 3 + 3 + 8
Textiles Clothing (inc. footwear) Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures	994 690 908 1,583	956 672 934 1,587	954 674 934 1,599	2,803 954* 675 934 1,609	+ 24 + 1 + 10
Number in Manufacturing Industries	9,105	9,228	9,273	9,322	+ 49
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades Professional, Financial and	1,456 2,765	1,468 2,802	1,479† 2,819	1,474 2,816	- 5 - 3
Miscellaneous Services Public Administration—	4,078	4,104	4,112	4,090	- 22
National Government Service Local Government Service	588 732	580 735	580 735	578 737	- 2 + 2
Total in Civil Employment	22,753	22,938	23,025†	23,026	+ 1

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at end-September, 1954, and July, August and September, 1955. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

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

* Cotton—262,000. Wool—211,000. Other textiles—481,000. † Revised figure.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS*

		М	ales	it in a	en yana C	Ferr	nales			То	tal	
Industry	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-
	Sept.,	July,	August,	Sept.,	Sept	July,	August,	Sept.,	Sept.,	July,	August,	Sept.
	1954	1955	1955	1955	1954	1955	1955	1955	1954	1955	1955	1955
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	768 · 8	765.6	765.3	763 · 4	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	784.0	780 · 8	780 · 5	778
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif, Mining Manufactures	258·0	257·8	259·0	259·7	83·6	83·9	84·1	84·8	341·6	341·7	343·1	344
	77·1	75·5	75·7	75·6	8·6	8·5	8·5	8·5	85·7	84·0	84·2	84
	34·0	34·1	34·0	34·0	44·3	43·4	43·2	43·4	78·3	77·5	77·2	77
	32·1	33·8	34·1	34·3	11·8	12·5	12·6	12·8	43·9	46·3	46·7	47
	20·8	21·1	21·3	21·4	5·9	6·0	6·0	6·2	26·7	27·1	27·3	27
	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	1·3	1·3	1·3	1·3	16·0	16·0	16·0	16
	79·3	78·6	79·2	79·7	11·7	12·2	12·5	12·6	91·0	90·8	91·7	92
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.	357·9	364·8	366·8	367·9	149·0	149·6	151·2	152·6	506·9	514·4	518·0	520
	18·2	18·2	18·2	18·2	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	18·6	18·6	18·6	18
	166·2	171·8	173·0	174·1	44·9	45·5	46·1	46·7	211·1	217·3	219·1	220
	26·4	27·1	27·4	27·4	36·2	36·4	36·9	37·2	62·6	63·5	64·3	64
	32·3	32·1	32·0	31·9	19·3	19·8	19·9	19·9	51·6	51·9	51·9	51
	28·0	28·6	28·7	28·6	12·2	12·7	12·8	12·7	40·2	41·3	41·5	41
	30·0	29·9	30·1	30·1	20·9	20·0	20·3	20·6	50·9	49·9	50·4	50
	32·0	32·5	32·7	32·9	6·8	6·9	6·9	7·0	38·8	39·4	39·6	39
	24·8	24·6	24·7	24·7	8·3	7·9	7·9	8·1	33·1	32·5	32·6	32
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	488 · 8	498·2	499·8	502·3	67.6	70·1	70·3	70·5	556·4	568·3	570·1	572
	20 · 9	20·7	20·7	20·8	0.5	0·5	0·5	0·5	21·4	21·2	21·2	21
	202 · 1	205·7	206·4	207·2	19.0	19·6	19·5	19·5	221·1	225·3	225·9	226
	107 · 1	108·7	108·7	109·2	16.8	17·0	17·1	17·1	123·9	125·7	125·8	126
	12 · 1	12·2	12·2	12·2	1.9	2·0	2·0	2·0	14·0	14·2	14·2	14
	18 · 4	18·9	18·9	18·9	1.2	1·2	1·2	1·2	19·6	20·1	20·1	20
	37 · 2	38·1	38·5	38·8	7.6	8·1	8·1	8·1	44·8	46·2	46·6	46
	91 · 0	93·9	94·4	95·2	20.6	21·7	21·9	22·1	111·6	115·6	116·3	117
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 Other Electrical Goods	1,549·0 193·8 75·9 34·3 27·8 88·2 23·4 56·6 50·2 75·5 520·8 134·3 39·0 66·8 22·0 497·0	1,592·3 197·9 75·1 37·3 28·2 91·0 23·8 56·5 48·9 77·3 534·5 137·9 40·8 33·3 72·6 24·8 11·2 101·2	1,603 · 8 200 · 1 75 · 1 37 · 6 28 · 5 92 · 0 23 · 9 56 · 5 49 · 1 78 · 1 78 · 1 138 · 0 41 · 2 33 · 6 73 · 3 25 · 0 11 · 4 102 · 0	1,614·0 200·7 75·0 37·7 28·6 92·7 24·1 55·9 49·5 78·3 542·0 140·1 41·5 34·0 74·4 25·4 11·6 102·5	442.7 8.6 4.1 4.8 2.8 18.9 3.6 9.7 14.6 6.6 117.7 45.1 21.1 60.9 24.1 9.8 69.2	471 · 5 8 · 7 4 · 2 5 · 6 2 · 8 20 · 1 3 · 7 9 · 9 13 · 4 7 · 9 123 · 1 49 · 3 22 · 7 22 · 8 68 · 1 27 · 9 8 · 7 73 · 5	475.9 8.6 4.2 5.7 2.8 20.3 3.8 9.9 13.2 49.4 22.9 22.8 69.5 28.3 3.8 49.4	483·3 8·7 4·2 5·7 2·8 20·6 3·8 9·7 13·4 50·1 23·0 23·1 72·0 29·0 9·4 75·4	1,991·7 202·4 80·0 39·1 30·6 107·1 27·0 66·3 64·8 82·1 638·5 179·4 60·1 127·7 46·1 21·2 166·2	2,063·8 206·6 79·3 42·9 31·0 111·1 27·5 66·4 62·3 84·3 657·6 187·2 63·5 56·1 140·7 52·7 19·9 174·7	2,079 · 7 208 · 7 79 · 3 43 · 3 31 · 3 112 · 3 27 · 7 66 · 4 62 · 6 187 · 4 64 · 1 56 · 4 142 · 8 53 · 3 20 · 3 176 · 4	2,097 209 79 43 31 113 27 65 62 85 667 190 64 57 146 54 21
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	987·5 269·5 238·1 200·5 117·6 77·0	1,020 · 6 284 · 3 242 · 5 209 · 8 124 · 6 76 · 0 78 · 3	1,027·1 287·5 245·2 209·8 125·6 75·6	1,033·9 290·3 246·0 211·8 127·0 75·2 78·5	170·6 46·2 37·0 33·2 42·2 4·9	179·2 47·6 38·5 34·8 46·1 4·9	180·6 47·9 39·2 34·9 46·4 4·9	181·9 48·2 39·6 35·1 46·8 4·9 4·3 3·0	1,158·1 315·7 275·1 233·7 159·8 81·9 83·7 8·2	1,199 · 8 331 · 9 281 · 0 244 · 6 170 · 7 80 · 9 82 · 6 8 · 1	1,207·7 335·4 284·4 244·7 172·0 80·5 82·6 8·1	1,215 338 285 246 173 80 82 8
Carts, Perambulators, etc. 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	5·3 317·0 27·8 22·8 33·8 27·5 27·5 31·4 146·2	5·1 323·5 28·5 23·9 34·4 28·7 27·3 32·2 148·5	5·1 325·3 28·6 24·2 34·6 28·9 27·6 32·3 149·1	5·1 327·6 28·9 24·4 34·8 29·1 27·6 32·6 150·2	2·9 184·5 19·1 18·4 5·2 9·9 32·8 17·7 81·4	3·0 191·5 20·0 19·9 5·6 10·0 32·9 18·7 84·4	3·0 192·3 20·0 20·0 5·7 10·2 33·1 18·6 84·7	194·9 20·1 20·3 5·7 10·2 33·8 18·7 86·1	501·5 46·9 41·2 39·0 37·4 60·3 49·1 227·6	515·0 48·5 43·8 40·0 38·7 60·2 50·9 232·9	517·6 48·6 44·2 40·3 39·1 60·7 50·9 233·8	522 49 44 40 39 61 51 236
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	85·7	87·1	87·9	88·2	53·9	54·6	55·1	55·9	139·6	141·7	143·0	144
	55·5	56·5	57·0	57·2	31·4	31·8	32·0	32·4	86·9	88·3	89·0	89
	8·9	9·1	9·2	9·2	7·6	8·1	8·2	8·3	16·5	17·2	17·4	17
	14·7	14·7	14·8	14·8	13·1	12·8	13·0	13·2	27·8	27·5	27·8	28
	6·6	6·8	6·9	7·0	1·8	1·9	1·9	2·0	8·4	8·7	8·8	9
Musical Instruments Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	413·4 58·3 40·8 93·4 28·2 21·4 4·3 9·4 5·6 35·3 4·8 14·4 7·3 9·4 61·5 19·3	403·2 53·0 38·6 92·0 29·1 21·6 4·0 9·3 5·6 35·1 4·6 14·4 7·3 9·7 59·0 19·9	402·1 52·1 38·3 92·2 29·1 21·7 4·0 9·3 5·5 35·2 4·5 14·4 7·3 9·6 58·9 20·0	401·9 51·9 37·8 92·4 29·0 21·8 4·0 9·4 5·5 35·3 4·5 58·9 20·1	572.0 109.2 81.6 119.3 9.4 31.5 7.2 11.5 9.5 91.5 5.9 16.0 15.9 20.1 31.6	543.4 98.2 75.8 115.3 9.8 30.3 6.6 11.1 9.2 89.5 5.5 15.1 15.2 19.5 30.3	543·2 97·1 75·2 115·5 10·0 30·6 6·6 11·2 9·2 90·2 5·5 15·1 15·2 19·5 30·3 30·3	543.8 96.8 74.6 115.9 9.9 30.7 6.6 11.3 90.6 5.5 15.0 19.8 30.4 12.1	985 · 4 167 · 5 122 · 4 212 · 7 37 · 6 52 · 9 11 · 5 20 · 9 15 · 1 126 · 8 10 · 7 30 · 4 23 · 2 29 · 5 93 · 1 31 · 1	946·6 151·2 114·4 207·3 38·9 51·9 10·6 20·4 14·8 124·6 10·1 129·5 22·5 29·2 89·3 31·9	945·3 149·2 113·5 207·7 39·1 52·3 10·6 20·5 14·7 125·4 10·0 29·5 22·5 22·5 29·1 89·2 32·0	945 148 112 208 38 52 10 20 14 125 10 22 29 22 29 89
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods	42·3	41·3	41·2	41·1	30·4	30·7	30·5	30·8	72·7	72·0	71·7	71
	28·2	27·2	27·1	27·1	8·1	8·3	8·2	8·3	36·3	35·5	35·3	35
	9·2	9·0	9·1	9·0	17·2	17·2	17·2	17·4	26·4	26·2	26·3	26
	4·9	5·1	5·0	5·0	5·1	5·2	5·1	5·1	10·0	10·3	10·1	10
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc Repair of Boots and Shoes	184·2	176·7	176·4	175·9	457·5	447·3	449.6	451·4	641·7	624·0	626·0	627
	73·3	72·4	72·2	72·1	197·8	195·6	195.8	196·0	271·1	268·0	268·0	268
	9·9	9·4	9·3	9·2	83·8	80·7	81.4	82·1	93·7	90·1	90·7	91
	8·8	8·7	8·8	8·8	63·7	61·9	62.9	63·4	72·5	70·6	71·7	72
	7·2	7·0	6·9	6·9	13·1	12·6	12.5	12·5	20·3	19·6	19·4	19
	9·0	8·8	8·8	8·8	33·3	32·7	33.0	33·2	42·3	41·5	41·8	42
	59·8	54·7	54·7	54·6	62·3	60·3	60.5	60·8	122·1	115·0	115·2	115
	16·2	15·7	15·7	15·5	3·5	3·5	3.5	3·4	19·7	19·2	19·2	18
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	489·7 31·7 107·9 20·6 26·8 42·2 15·2 40·0 23·5 44·8 70·4 17·5 28·7 20·4	502·8 31·3 109·6 21·5 28·0 46·2 14·9 40·5 27·2 45·1 69·8 18·1 31·0 19·6	502·1 31·4 109·8 21·5	497·5 31·4 109·0 21·8 27·9 44·5 15·2 40·3 24·6 45·3 69·8 18·3 30·0 19·4	393·9 8·1 78·2 44·2 16·6 18·1 4·8 73·7 48·9 33·6 17·9 13·0 14·6 22·2	407·6 8·1 81·8 44·2 17·9 19·6 4·9 70·6 56·1 33·5 18·5 17·2 21·7	407·6 8·1 82·5 45·5 18·1 19·4 4·9 72·7 50·5 33·7 18·6 13·9 17·7 22·0	412·7 8·1 82·0 48·5 18·3 18·6 4·8 76·1 50·8 33·8 18·5 14·1 17·1 22·0	883·6 39·8 186·1 64·8 43·4 60·3 20·0 113·7 72·4 78·4 88·3 30·5 43·3 42·6	910·4 39·4 191·4 65·7 45·9 65·8 19·8 111·1 83·3 78·6 88·3 31·6 48·2 41·3	65·4 20·0 112·9 76·1 79·0 88·6 32·3 48·8	910 39 191 70 46 63 20 116 75 79 88 32 47

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

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

Ministry of Labour Gazette. November, 1955

to some construction of the construction		N	Tales		Alle Sange	Fe	males		3107	T	otal	
Industry	End- Sept., 1954	End- July, 1955	End- August 1955	End- Sept., 1955	End- Sept., 1954	End- July, 1955	End- August 1955	End- Sept., 1955	End- Sept., 1954	End- July, 1955	End- August, 1955	End- Sept.,
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	239·7 84·0 101·6 18·0 20·6 15·5	83·1 97·1 18·5	83·6 98·4 18·7	83·6 99·3 18·9 20·4	63·5 12·0 36·3 2·9 6·7 5·6	62·6 12·4 34·9 2·9 6·7 5·7	63·4 12·6 35·5	64·3 12·8 36·0	303·2 96·0 137·9 20·9 27·3 21·1	296·9 95·5 132·0 21·4	299·7 96·2	301 · 3 96 · 2 135 · 3 21 · 8 27 · 2 21 · 0
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	341·2 67·7 3·9 19·6 18·4 90·0 141·6	348·7 69·8 3·9 20·8 18·7 92·5 143·0	351·3 70·4 4·0 21·0 18·9 93·1 143·9	352·5 70·7 4·1 21·2 19·0 93·2 144·3	199·4 20·3 1·7 32·1 29·2 22·6 93·5	201·1 20·7 2·0 31·9 28·8 23·4 94·3	204·2 21·0 2·1 32·1 29·3 23·8 95·9	205·9 21·0 2·3 32·5 29·7 23·8 96·6	540·6 88·0 5·6 51·7 47·6 112·6 235·1		555·5 91·4 6·1 53·1 48·2 116·9 239·8	558 · 4 91 · 7 6 · 4 53 · 7 48 · 7 117 · 0 240 · 9
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	159·8 76·4 13·1 8·4 11·5 4·9 6·7 38·8	163·0 79·3 12·7 8·2 11·4 4·8 6·9 39·7	164·5 79·9 12·8 8·1 11·7 4·8 7·0 40·2	166·1 80·8 12·9 8·2 11·8 4·8 7·0 40·6	122·3 40·0 3·8 9·1 22·0 7·2 2·0 38·2	120·9 40·6 4·1 8·9 19·9 7·0 2·0 38·4	122·1 40·3 4·2 8·8 20·8 7·1 2·0 38·9	123·6 40·5 4·2 9·0 21·5 7·2 2·0 39·2	282·1 116·4 16·9 17·5 33·5 12·1 8·7 77·0	283·9 119·9 16·8 17·1 31·3 11·8 8·9	286·6 120·2 17·0 16·9 32·5 11·9 9·0	289·7 121·3 17·1 17·2 33·3 12·0 9·0
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,914.2	6,014-3	6,043 · 6	6,066.0	2,990 · 9	3,014.0	3,030 · 1	3,056.4	8,905 · 1	78·1 9,028·3	79·1 9,073·7	79·8 9,122·4
Building and Contracting Building and Civil Engineering Contracting Electric Wiring and Contracting	1,276·1 1,209·4 66·7	1,287·0 1,219·4 67·6	1,298·0 1,227·9 70·1	1,293·0 1,223·7 69·3	49·1 41·0 8·1	49·7 41·0 8·7	49·7 41·0 8·7	49·7 41·0 8·7	1,325·2 1,250·4 74·8	1,336·7 1,260·4 76·3	1,347·7 1,268·9 78·8	1,342·7 1,264·7
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity Water	335·7 129·9 172·9 32·9	337·7 128·7 176·3 32·7	337·8 128·4 176·7 32·7	338·0 128·3 177·2 32·5	39·2 14·0 23·2 2·0	40·3 14·4 23·9 2·0	40·7 14·5 24·2 2·0	40·8 14·6 24·2 2·0	374·9 143·9 196·1 34·9	378·0 143·1 200·2 34·7	378·5 142·9 200·9 34·7	78·0 378·8 142·9 201·4 34·5
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport	207·8 21·6	202·2 23·1	201·0 23·0	198·6 22·1	51·6 2·7	54·9 2·8	54·7 2·7	54·7 2·6	259·4 24·3	257·1 25·9	255·7 25·7	253.3
Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricul-	1,128 · 7	1,134.0	1,140 · 2	1,137 · 3	1,163 · 2	1,195 · 2	1,205 · 7	1,205 · 3	2,291.9	2,329 · 2	2,345.9	24.7
tural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	115·1 72·3 120·1 301·5 167·1 332·6 20·0	116·7 72·3 121·0 302·1 167·5 334·0 20·4	117·1 73·1 122·3 302·6 168·4 336·0 20·7	118·1 73·4 122·3 301·2 167·7 333·9 20·7	32·7 28·6 57·8 303·3 105·4 597·3 38·1	34·0 28·7 57·7 313·1 106·0 617·0 38·7	34·5 28·5 59·1 316·8 107·5 620·7 38·6	34·4 28·5 60·0 316·1 107·9 619·5 38·9	147·8 100·9 177·9 604·8 272·5 929·9 58·1	150·7 101·0 178·7 615·2 273·5 951·0 59·1	151·6 101·6 181·4 619·4 275·9 956·7 59·3	152·5 101·9 182·3 617·3 275·6 953·4 59·6
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	58·8 38·6 176·4 30·3 11·3	58·2 41·3 178·4 30·2 11·0	58·7 41·6 180·8 30·3 10·8	58·5 39·1 173·2 29·9 10·6	76·3 · 44·3 506·6 104·8 32·2	76·1 37·9 525·3 105·3 31·7	76·6 38·5 526·0 104·8 31·4	76·2 40·8 504·5 104·4 30·9	135·1 82·9 683·0 135·1 43·5	134·3 79·2 703·7 135·5 42·7	135·3 80·1 706·8 135·1 42·2	134·7 79·9 677·7 134·3 41·5

Medical Research Council

Employment Problems of Disabled Youth in Glasgow, by T. Ferguson, A. N. Macphail and M. I. McVean. (Memorandum No. 28.) 3s. (by post 3s. 2d.)

Indices of Heat Stress, by F. E. Smith. (Memorandum No. 29).

2s. (by post 2s. 1½d.)

Infection and Sepsis in Industrial Wounds of the Hand, by R. E. O. Williams and A. A. Miles, assisted by Barbara Clayton-Cooper and Brenda Moss. (Special Report Series No. 266.)

1s. 6d. (by post 1s. 8d.)

Occupational Factors in the Aetiology of Gastric and Duodenal Ulcers, with an estimate of their incidence in the general population, by R. Doll and F. Avery-Jones, with the assistance of M. M. Buckatzch. (Special Report Series No. 276.) 2s. 6d. (by post 2s. 8d.)

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Unemployment at 10th October, 1955

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th September and 10th October, 1955, were as follows:—

18881 18881	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
12th September	116,274	8,045	70,687	7,215	202,221
10th October	127,346	5,702	76,574	5,533	215,155
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	+ 11,072	- 2,343	+ 5,887	- 1,682	+ 12,934

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 10th October represented 1·0 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 12th September

An analysis of the figures for 10th October according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

	Wholly U	Jnemployed	l (including	Casuals)	11.50	
LIZE A LA	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks		Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over Boys under 18	41,881 3,157	30,317 1,769	50,013 647	122,211 5,573	5,135 129	127,346 5,702
Women 18 and over Girls under 18	28,183 3,000	20,891 1,606	20,015 583	69,089 5,189	7,485 344	76,574 5,533
Total	76,221	54,583	71,258	202,062	13,093	215,155

The total of 215,155 includes 41,885 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 10th October, 1955, 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 12th September, 1955, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the part page.

THE LIBERT		Wholly Un (including	nemployed (Casuals)			
Region	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
		ER	Ma	les		
London and South- Eastern Eastern Southern Southern Midland North-Midland North-Western North-vestern North-vestern Scotland	9,692 2,088 1,849 2,813 4,462 1,524 2,631 7,360 3,079 7,103 2,437	5,989 1,670 1,260 1,954 908 780 1,909 5,184 2,826 7,100 2,506	6,400 1,873 1,728 2,851 1,266 1,389 2,959 7,463 5,349 14,221 5,161	22,081 5,631 4,837 7,618 6,636 3,693 7,499 20,007 11,254 28,424 10,104	295 27 12 46 98 148 674 2,200 185 1,343 236	22,376 5,658 4,849 7,664 6,734 3,841 8,173 22,207 11,439 29,767 10,340
Great Britain	45,038	32,086	50,660	127,784	5,264	133,048
	seole-vé	d)-sbè .	Fema	ales		
London and South- Eastern	7,857 1,498 1,739 2,064 2,536 1,241 1,625 4,611 2,166 4,036 1,810	3,130 892 1,228 1,593 775 737 1,331 3,536 2,626 4,662 1,987	1,621 651 606 1,007 441 489 832 3,239 2,562 6,974 2,176	12,608 3,041 3,573 4,664 3,752 2,467 3,788 11,386 7,354 15,672 5,973	109 21 22 69 136 218 725 5,950 170 340 69	12,717 3,062 3,595 4,733 3,888 2,685 4,513 17,336 7,524 16,012 6,042
Great Britain	31,183	22,497	20,598	74,278	7,829	82,107
	POR V	Series	To	tal	(a)	dsW.
London and South-Eastern		2,562 2,488 3,547 1,683 1,517	2,524 2,334 3,858 1,707 1,878 3,791 10,702 7,911 21,195	34,689 8,672 8,410 12,282 10,388 6,160 11,287 31,393 18,608 44,096 16,077	48 34 115 234 366 1,399 8,150 355 1,683	35,093 8,720 8,444 12,397 10,622 6,526 12,686 39,543 18,963 45,779 16,382
Great Britain	76,221	54,583		202,062	13,093	215,155

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 10th October, 1955, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	register	bers of per ed as unen h October	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
London and South- Eastern	22,376	12,717	35,093	0.7	0.6	0.6	
Eastern	5,658 4,849	3,062 3,595	8,720 8,444	0.7	0.8	0.8	
Southern	7,664	4,733	12,397	1.0	1.3	1.1	
Midland	6,734	3,888	10,622	0.5	0.5	0.5	
North-Midland	3,841	2,685	6,526	0.4	0.6	0.4	
East and West Ridings	8,173	4,513	12,686	0.7	1.5	0.7	
North-Western	22,207	17,336	39,543	1.2	2.0	1.3	
Northern	11,439	7,524	18,963 45,779	2.1	2.1	2.1	
Scotland Wales	29,767 10,340	6,042	16,382	1.5	2.3	1.7	
Great Britain	133,048	82,107	215,155	0.9	1.1	1.0	

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 10th October, 1955, was 241,208, including 144,118 men, 6,776 boys, 84,048 women and 6,266 girls. Of the total, 227,292 (including 3,301 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 13,916 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment. former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 10th October, 1955, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total				
	W	holly Unem	ployed (incl	uding Casual	s)				
London and South- Eastern	20,884 5,425 4,598 7,373 6,470 3,533 7,221 19,056 10,741 27,233 9,677	1,197 206 239 245 166 160 278 951 513 1,191 427	11,731 2,794 3,275 4,311 3,580 2,246 3,492 10,730 6,829 14,734 5,367	877 247 298 353 172 221 296 656 525 938 606	34,689 8,672 8,410 12,282 10,388 6,160 11,287 31,393 18,608 44,096 16,077				
Great Britain	122,211	5,573	69,089	5,189	202,062				
Northern Ireland	16,439	1,049	7,075	667	25,230				
United Kingdom	138,650	6,622	76,164	5,856	227,292				
	Temporarily Stopped								
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Great Britain	289 27 12 46 97 147 668 2,143 1,288 235 5,135	6 - 1 1 6 57 2 55 1	102 21 20 65 133 213 693 5,689 168 315 66	7 -2 4 3 5 32 261 2 25 3 344	404 48 34 115 234 366 1,399 8,150 355 1,683 305 13,093				
Northern Ireland	333	25	399	66					
United Kingdom	5,468	154	7,884	410 nemployed	13,916				
	3210.05 HE	Total Reg	Istered as O	l	122				
London and South-Eastern	21,173 5,452 4,610 7,419 6,567 3,680 7,889 21,199 10,924 28,521 9,912 127,346	1,203 206 239 245 167 161 284 1,008 515 1,246 428 5,702	11,833 2,815 3,295 4,376 3,713 2,459 4,185 16,419 6,997 15,049 5,433 76,574	884 247 300 357 175 226 328 917 527 963 609 5,533	35,093 8,720 8,444 12,397 10,622 6,526 12,686 39,543 18,963 45,779 16,382 215,155 26,053				
Northern Ireland	16,772			6,266	241,208				
United Kingdom	144,118	6,776	84,048	0,200	-				

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 10th October, 1955, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 12th September, 1955. September, 1955.

Numbers of Persons on Registers at 10th October, 1955

Regions and Prin	cipal		167	Seminary .	T policity.	- Charles	as com-
Towns		Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	pared with 12th Sept., 1955
London and South-E	astern	21,173	1,203	11,833	884	35,093	+ 5,586
London (Administ County)	rative	9,022	255	5,023	179	14,479	
Anton		102	7	65	6	180	+ 2,228 + 17
Brentford and Chi Brighton and Hove	SWICK	1.337	27	74 485	31	198	+ 5 + 391
Chatham	1.	1,337 252 384	34	284	42	612	- 19
Croydon Dagenham		168	12	261 130	15 21	668	+ 79 + 27
East Ham	1.13	158 158	30	72 59	10 10	249 257	+ 49
Enfield	200	97	15	75	10	197	+ 13
Harrow and Wemb Hayes and Harlingt	on	285	52 11	251	28	616	+ 102 + 1
Hendon	15	224	15 16	104 87	13	356 395	+ 34
Leyton and Walthan	nstow	418	20	137	15	590	+ 9 + 61
Tottenham	::	333	20 35	187	16 17	556 614	- 16 + 112
Willesden	***	269	17	102	16	404	+ 64
Eastern Bedford		5,452	206	2,815	247	8,720 128	+ 950
Cambridge		97	11	58	13	179	- 92
Ipswich		195	16	99 50	14 5	324 149	- 28 - 7
Norwich		734	8	262	12	1,016	+ 162
Southend-on-Sea Watford		453 113	6 9	188 96	6 4	653 222	+ 139 - 35
Southern		4,610	239	3,295	300	8,444	+ 1,648
Bournemouth	820	525	22 5	250	8 7	805 135	+ 289 - 33
Portsmouth (inc. Go	Contract of the second		20	909	43	1,864	+ 407
Reading Slough	00	99	15	104 64	11 4	296 171	+ 14 + 13
Southampton	200	737	21	337	19	1,114	- 87
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingsv	(boov	7,419 1,392 295	245	4,376 485	357 32	12,397 1,950	+ 2,803 + 57
Exeter	**	295	3 3	201	5	504	+ 40
Plymouth	***	136 798	14	124 812	12 33	1,657	+ 36 + 171
Swindon	C	111	4	120	7	242	+ 23
Midland Birmingham	201	6,567 2,371	167 54	3,713 995	175 33	10,622	+ 346 + 260
Burton-on-Trent .	22	66	-	71	2	3,453 139	+ 19
Coventry	***	442 92	19	203	19	683 121	+ 41
Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent		92 789	3 9	59 304	5 11	159	+ 11
Walsall		230	12	128	15	1,113	+ 4 - 92 - 4
West Bromwich Wolverhampton	**	262	1 3	203	4 8	119 476	- 4 + 17
Worcester	••	110	1	41		152	+ 21
North-Midland Chesterfield		3,680	161	2,459	226	6,526	+ 457 - 35
Derby		186	6	148	6	346	+ 3
Grimsby Leicester		433 207	21 7	105 203	22 17	581 434	+ 21 + 23
Lincoln Mansfield	***	133	8	57 72	10 11	208 233	+ 55
Northampton	***	125	1	98	4	228	+ 53
Peterborough	111	800	9	261 123	16	1,086	+ 111 + 15
Scunthorpe		34	11	87	19	151	- 29
East and West Ridings Barnsley		7,889	284	4,185 65	328 11	12,686 298	+ 923
Bradford		467	19	228	26	740	- 2 - 2
Doncaster	101	78 305	11	299	2 9	137 624	+ 6 + 94
Halifax Huddersfield	100	146 179	5	74 128	7	232 307	+ 94 + 91 + 2
Hull	200	1,772 1,347	28	425	25	2,250	+ 284
Rotherham	**	192	21 2	670 167	26	2,064	+ 154 + 79
Sheffield Wakefield		617	11 6	248 110	30 5	906 246	- 88
York	506	254	20	57	3	334	+ 2 17
North-Western		21,199	1,008	16,419	917	39,543	- 3,365
Ashton-under-Lyne	1:	112 220	10	120 235	-8	232 473	- 86 - 62
Birkonhan !		253	10	508	31	802	- 24
Blackburn	100	186	24	597 288	13 9	1,341	+ 144
Blackpool Bolton	277	393 499	28 27	155 246	18 16	594 788	+ 226 - 300
Burnley	(00)	415	2	772	13	1,202	- 153 - 157
Case	200	176	2 7	138	1 5	182 326	+ 52
Crewe	10)	7,983 2,166	407	2,247 792	193	10,830 3,117	+ 1,501 - 332
Liverpool (inc. Boot	tford)	4-100		2000	00	3,111	332
Manchester (inc. Street Oldham (inc. Failsv	tford)		0	1 070		4041	1 122
Liverpool (inc. Boot Manchester(inc. Stree Oldham (inc. Failsv and Royton) Preston	tford)	769 220	56 17	1,072 413	77 43	1,974 693	- 1,132 + 172
Liverpool (inc. Boot Manchester(inc. Stree Oldham (inc. Failsv and Royton) Preston Rochdale St. Helens	tford) vorth	769 220 183	17 2	413 751	43 8	693 944	+ 172 - 405
Manchester (inc. Broot Manchester (inc. Stree Oldham (inc. Failsv and Royton) Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford (inc. Eccles	worth	769 220 183 362	17 2 10	413 751 515	43 8 7	693 944 894	+ 172 - 405 + 53
Liverpool (inc. Boot Manchester(inc.Stree Oldham (inc. Failsv and Royton)	worth and	769 220 183 362 431	17 2 10 8	413 751 515 266	43 8 7	693 944 894 717	+ 172 - 405 + 53 - 76
Liverpool (inc. Boot Manchester(inc. Strev Oldham (inc. Failsv and Royton) reston Rochdale St. Helens Salford (inc. Eccles Pendlebury)	worth	769 220 183 362	17 2 10	413 751 515	43 8 7	693 944 894	+ 172 - 405 + 53

Regions and Principal	Reg		ers of Pers		1955	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as com-
Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	pared with 12th Sept., 1955
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	10,924 175 197 567 315 274 403	515 8 14 12 11 6 27	6,997 136 161 281 480 438 329	527 9 12 9 18 12 54	18,963 328 384 869 824 730 813	+ 856 + 39 - 22 + 72 - 195 - 12 - 51
Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	1,647 871 255 1,244	64 60 19 48	876 314 249 980	47 19 14 26	2,634 1,264 537 2,298	+ 91 + 71 - 65 + 34 + 27
cotland Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	28,521 1,440 206 1,398 2,329 9,794 722 778 496	1,246 27 14 35 110 345 96 56	15,049 573 141 466 599 2,863 854 804 424	963 19 4 22 26 136 42 31 18	45,779 2,059 365 1,921 3,064 13,138 1,714 1,669 944	+ 1,403 + 70 + 33 + 79 + 213 + 343 + 34 + 21 + 2
Vales Cardiff Merthyr Tydfil Newport Rhondda Swansea	9,912 1,019 465 243 738 731	428 35 14 17 32 12	5,433 281 86 148 457 427	609 38 15 5 34 13	16,382 1,373 580 413 1,261 1,183	+ 1,327 - 95 + 73 + 24 - 37 + 90
orthern Ireland	16,772 5,589 2,152	1,074 315 207	7,474 3,218 488	733 148 80	26,053 9,270 2,927	- 1,732 - 726 - 140

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1955

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1954, and monthly figures for 1955.

0.5		C	reat Britai	in		100 June 29
144	Wholly Unique (including	nemployed g Casuals)	Tempo Stop	orarily oped	Total	United Kingdom Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	A TO ESTURBISH	and self
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800
1940	507,700	295,200	100,600	59,200	962,700	1,034,700
1941	153,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800	391,500
1942	74,000	43,200	3,200	2,800	123,200	139,300
1943	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600	99,100
1944	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500	89,600
1945	83,700	52,100 113,500	2,100	700	137,100	157,000
1047	257,500 239,000	86,500	102,700	1,200 52,000	374,300 480,200	405,900
1040	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	510,600 338,000
1949	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000
1950	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100
1951	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400
1952	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500
1953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000
1954	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800
1955 :		Annual State of		IS A SHOW	PET HOLY	BENEFIT .
10th Jan	185,376	95,503	9,321	7,647	297,847	335,653
14th Feb	170,494	95,657	8,483	6,998	281,632	318,235
14th March	162,999	88,298	10,616	7,998	269,911	307,009
18th April	144,654	81,674	22,930	10,871	260,129	296,370
16th May 13th June	125,104	73,703 64,404	11,122 14,221	13,714 15,805	223,643	255,987
11th July	108,982	56,721	7,708	11,518	210,543	242,920
15th August	118,261	63,665	6,574	11,193	199,693	215,813 228,427
12th Sept	117,197	66,005	7,122	11,897	202,221	230,006
10th Oct	127,784	74,278	5,264	7,829	215,155	241,208

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 17th October, 1955, was 818,587, compared with 825,359 at 18th July, 1955.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 17th October, 1955, was 38,317, of whom 32,827 were males and 5,490 were females. The total included 17,842 persons who had served in H.M. Forces, and 20,475 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below. served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

00 00 -		SID L	FIE 831	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary emp Ex-Service Others	ployme	nt :		16,332 13,010	148 4,951	16,480 17,961
Total				29,342	5,099	34,441
Severely disabled persons of to obtain employment special conditions:*				inchedition	pearow bar	ACTION A
Ex-Service Others				1,354 2,131	383	1,362 2,514
Total			1000	3,485	391	3,876

The numbers of unemployed registered disabled persons given above include 148 men and 34 women registered at Appointments

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 10th October, 1955. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e.,

		pro-tion	C	Great Britain	1	CORRECT SERV	164	United Kingdom		
Industry	unemi	iding	Tempo			Total			(all classes)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing	5,955 4,061 207 1,687	985 946 35 4	1,113 11 1,102	62 62 —	7,068 4,072 207 2,789	1,047 1,008 35 4	8,115 5,080 242 2,793	9,806 6,577 255 2,974	1,129 1,088 37 4	10,935 7,665 292 2,978
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining* Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	1,208 775 15 216 40 98 64	223 180 — 7 — 4 32	17 16 - 1 - -	2 1 - - - 1	1,225 791 15 217 40 98 64	225 181 — 7 — 4 33	1,450 972 15 224 40 102 97	1,449 799 20 377 40 147 66	228 181 — 9 — 5 33	1,677 980 20 386 40 152 99
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	1,870 543 280 210 219 21 597	693 128 200 161 104 2 98	34 11 17 — — — 6	58 2 54 2 — —	1,904 554 297 210 219 21 603	751 130 254 163 104 2 98	2,655 684 551 373 323 23 701	2,084 613 308 215 220 28 700	765 130 257 166 105 3 104	2,849 743 565 381 325 31 804
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes	1,930 92 861	1,374 1 364	-4 ₂	21 ————————————————————————————————————	1,934 92 863	1,395 1 380 186	3,329 93 1,243	2,033 92 933 71	1,415 1 385	3,448 93 1,318 262
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Tollet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	67 306 159 110 146 189	184 407 75 280 23 40		2 - 2 - 1	67 306 159 110 146 191	407 75 282 23 41	713 234 392 169 232	306 163 119 157 192	407 75 291 24 41	713 233 410 18 233
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere	2,370 60	483	198	23	2,568 61	506 6	3,074 67	2,669 70	507 6	3,170
Iron Foundries	755 684 51	119 192 30 8	12 39 38 46	14 4 5	767 723 89 87	133 196 35 8	900 919 124 95	820 742 92 89	133 197 35 8	95 93 12 9
Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	228 551	28 100	61		289 552	28 100	317 652	295 561	28 100	3:
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 (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	10,791 4,079 353 130 98 186 44 246 215 708 3,291 334 182 91 281 96 65 392	3,621 174 38 34 5 57 15 65 147 34 1,089 276 147 207 478 198 104 553	266 188 2 3 40 32 1 	46 8 23 5 2 6 2	11,057 4,267 355 133 98 186 44 286 215 708 3,323 335 182 91 281 96 65 392	3,667 182 38 34 5 57 15 88 152 36 1,095 278 147 207 478 198 104 553	14,724 4,449 393 167 103 243 59 374 367 744 4,418 613 329 298 759 294 169 945	12,028 4,621 373 138 105 192 53 426 219 722 3,574 353 188 92 399 98 70 405	3,779 190 38 34 5 57 18 114 156 36 1,113 280 152 207 505 199 107 568	15,8 4,8 4,1 11 2,2 5,3 7,7 4,66 6,3 2,9 9,2 1,9
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	3,551 1,088 1,299 430	878 209 218 187	17 3 3 1	- 3 - 1 	3,568 1,091 1,302 431	881 209 219 187	4,449 1,300 1,521 618	3,986 1,145 1,469 596	951 223 235 208	4,9: 1,3 1,7 8
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.	365 178 159 32	222 14 7 21	_ 		365 178 169 32	224 14 7 21	589 192 176 53	382 181 169 44	226 14 7 38	1
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	1,923 128 99 140 166 162 127 1,101	1,288 89 136 18 84 249 70 642	18 9 -4 2 1 -2	48 1 2 - 1 3 1 40	1,941 137 99 144 168 163 127 1,103	1,336 90 138 18 85 252 71 682	3,277 227 237 162 253 415 198 1,785	2,023 142 101 164 170 165 131 1,150	1,352 93 138 18 86 253 71 693	3,3 2 2 1 1 2 4 4 2 1,8
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	341 175 60 57 49	358 191 100 58 9	-1 -1 -		342 175 61 57 49	358 191 100 58 9	700 366 161 115 58	362 185 69 57 51	388 211 105 63 9	
Cextiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc.	2,380 387 266 381 87 89 63 318 67 100 17 78 30 82 312	3,849 667 640 493 53 188 158 164 217 393 40 154 62 255 276	2,185 1,063 505 56 37 93 — 1 1 27 5 126 — 266	6,287 3,282 2,221 266 — 176 9 2 31 153 5 41 — 6 83	4,565 1,450 771 437 124 182 63 319 68 127 22 204 30 82 578	10,136 3,949 2,861 759 53 364 167 166 248 546 45 195 62 261 359	14,701 5,399 3,632 1,196 230 485 316 673 67 399 92 343 937	5,494 1,461 779 474 152 206 656 320 91 151 24 215 32 97 728	12,249 3,953 2,871 828 86 382 1,761 166 380 591 52 232 62 366 418	17,7 5,6 3,0 1,7

^{*} 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, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

ZOCHSHOKE IN	PREIN	okin	Alexander Se	Great Brita	lys1s—c	ig W	40	POLICE		
Industry	unem (incl	nolly ployed uding uals)		orarily oped		Total		U	nited Kingo (all classes	
and the second s	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	236 152 61 23	225 86 112 27	80 74 4 2	17 14 3	316 226 65 25	242 86 126 30	558 312 191 55	332 234 73 25	248 88 130 30	580 322 203 55
Clothing	1,451 825 60 30	2,616 1,438 448 279	397 191 2 1	538 290 32 29	1,848 1,016 62 31	3,154 1,728 480 308	5,002 2,744 542 339	2,083 1,104 69 47	4,128 1,901 569 827	6,211 3,005 638 874
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	29 52 190 265	197 23	123 — 70 10	127 7 53	152 52 260 275	178 187 250 23	330 239 510 298	176 67 299 321	185 345 274	361 412 573
Food, Drink and Tobacco	4,895 184 1,348	4,841 77 856	18 2 5	107 	4,913 186 1,353	4,948 77 866	9,861 263 2,219	5,439 234 1,518	5,631 81 961	348 11,070 315 2,479
Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Super and Glucose	211 188 439 152 260	455 252 242 78 593	- ₇ - ₁	14 15 	211 195 439 152 261	469 252 257 78 618	680 447 696 230	216 251 505 155	486 261 300 83	2,479 702 512 805 238
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	370 473 445 162 382 281	884 510 217 169 321 187	-1 -2 1 -	11 26 2 3 1	370 475 446 162 382 281	895 536 219 172 322 187	879 1,265 1,011 665 334 704 468	282 414 495 461 182 432 294	629 1,156 544 226 174 347 383	911 1,570 1,039 687 356 779 677
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	1,925 738 820 77 178 112	531 134 278 16 54 49	258 5 249 — 4	29 5 21 — 3	2,183 743 1,069 77 182 112	560 139 299 16 57 49	2,743 882 1,368 93 239 161	2,429 833 1,191 84 200 121	578 141 313 16 57 51	3,007 974 1,504 100 257 172
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper. Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing	1,118 242 21	977 175 12	17 6 —	8 3	1,135 248 21	985 178 12	2,120 426 33	1,195 252 21	1,047 181 13	2,242 433 34
Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engrav-	106 71 269	212 149 57	1 - ₇	=	107 71 276	213 149 57	320 220 333	121 71 294	237 154 66	358 225 360
ing, etc. Other Manufacturing Industries	409 1,233 477	372 1,078 316	3 42 11	61	412 1,275 488	376 1,139 317	788 2,414 805	436 1,372 513	396 1,167 325	832 2,539 838
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	89 52 115 36 88 376	20 51 268 49 7 367		27 2 — — 28	89 54 115 36 89 404	23 78 270 49 7 395	112 132 385 85 96 799	92 67 115 36 90 459	23 89 274 49 7 400	115 156 389 85 97 859
Building and Contracting	20,164 12,961 492 6,711	237 160 42 35	60 26 5 29	8 1 7 —	20,224 12,987 497 6,740	245 161 49 35	20,469 13,148 546 6,775	24,569 16,155 624 7,790	274 186 51 37	24,843 16,341 675 7,827
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	1,388 696 513 179	106 45 56 5	16 8 6 2		1,404 704 519 181	106 45 56 5	1,510 749 575 186	1,572 763 610 199	114 47 61 6	1,686 810 671 205
Transport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport	15,000 2,019 1,017 356 1,625 5,245	1,592 144 702 13 78 96	253 21 6 — 7 181	16 1 1 - - 4	15,253 2,040 1,023 356 1,632 5,426	1,608 145 703 13 78 100	16,861 2,185 1,726 369 1,710 5,526	16,803 2,195 1,228 411 1,808 5,719	1,656 152 711 13 80 102	18,459 2,347 1,939 424 1,888 5,821
Harbour, Dock, Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage	1,559 493 84 1,849 278 475	17 7 37 398 59 41	15 3 - 7 9 4	$-\frac{1}{7}$	1,574 496 84 1,856 287 479	18 8 37 405 60 41	1,592 504 121 2,261 347 520	2,017 514 88 2,039 288 496	19 8 38 431 61 41	2,036 522 126 2,470 349 537
Distributive Trades Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering) Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	1,355 1,096 1,150 2,495 1,276	10,327 170 168 368 3,393 564	71 29 4 3 16 6	161 3 1 8 65 7	10,565 1,384 1,100 1,153 2,511 1,282	10,488 173 169 376 3,458 571	21,053 1,557 1,269 1,529 5,969 1,853	11,986 1,587 1,295 1,336 2,963 1,372	11,392 188 190 447 3,704 617	23,378 1,775 1,485 1,783 6,667 1,989
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers Insurance, Banking and Finance	2,839	5,209	13 —	5	2,852	5,281	8,133 743	3,125	5,738	8,863 816
Public Administration National Government Service	1,062 10,982 4,075 6,907	591 2,215 1,153 1,062	100 7 93	7 28 2 26	1,069 11,082 4,082 7,000	598 2,243 1,155 1,088	1,667 13,325 5,237 8,088	1,149 12,133 4,620 7,513	635 2,448 1,277 1,171	1,784 14,581 5,897 8,684
Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Religion	2,589 112 658 61 976 80	4,523 65 940 171 2,962 39	14 -6 -4	41 19 18	2,603 112 664 61 980	4,564 65 959 171 2,980	7,167 177 1,623 232 3,960	2,798 120 713 65 1,068	4,904 72 1,042 185 3,205	7,702 192 1,755 250 4,273
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	702 13,490 2,449 1,786	346 21,188 1,639	78 25	258 45	81 705 13,568 2,474	39 350 21,446 1,684	120 1,055 35,014 4,158 2,326	92 740 14,539 2,565	23,068 1,733	133 1,099 37,607 4,298
Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident)	1,786 6,992 398 113 107 138	513 13,143 1,074 322 184	16 21 — 2 1	11 107 4 1 5 2	1,802 7,013 398 115 108	524 13,250 1,078 323 189	20,263 1,476 438 297	1,949 7,510 442 138 125	539 13,962 1,206 363 214	2,488 21,472 1,648 501 339
Private Domestic Service (Resident) Other Services Ox-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	597 910 2,239	1,440 2,419 454 268	9 4	80 3	138 606 914 2,239	1,442 2,499 457 268	1,580 3,105 1,371 2,507	152 671 987	1,740 2,812 499	1,892 3,483 1,486
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	7,199	9,211	L		7,199	9,211	16,410	2,374 8,187	9,982	2,653 18,169

The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,390 males and 215 females in Great Britain and 3,064 males and 237 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 24th August and 21st September, 1955, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

115.2 15.51 15.	24th	eks ended August, 955	21st Se	eks ended ptember, 955	Total Number of Placings, 16th Dec.
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1954, to 21st Sept., 1955 (40 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18	132,235 32,826	191,459 60,053	147,468 21,637	181,272 56,447	1,394,023 184,528
Women aged 18 and over	61,942 33,367	122,771 73,704	76,253 19,041	116,218 70,288	654,088 186,563
Total	260,370	447,987	264,399	424,225	2,419,202

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, 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 next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 21st September, 1955, 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 21st September, 1955.

Of the total of 132,235 men placed in employment during the four weeks ended 24th August, 1955, 24,673 (18.7 per cent.) were aged 40 and over, of whom 1,360 were aged 65 and over. Among the 61,942 women placed in employment during the same period 12,860 (20.8 per cent.) were aged 40 and over, of whom 730 were aged 60 and over.

带 计数 计图 十號 计		Placing ended 2	s during four 1st September	weeks er, 1955	12	Number		Vacancies re September, 1		illed 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	2,193	582	3,294	90	6,159	16,808	2,016	1,088	281	20,193
	1,277	1,148	21	24	2,470	5,905	1,121	22	45	7,093
	715	1,106	7	11	1,839	5,004	1,009	5	13	6,031
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	4,264	544	1,071	196	6,075	2,881	1,596	1,667	1,496	7,640
	4,164	415	1,921	493	6,993	3,815	722	1,769	1,370	7,676
	8,054	687	676	129	9,546	6,459	1,430	666	298	8,853
	19,636	3,253	7,940	1,380	32,209	23,958	5,176	8,483	3,115	40,732
	4,261	311	86	29	4,687	2,597	240	43	21	2,901
	11,483	2,409	2,998	727	17,617	16,797	4,170	3,106	1,995	26,068
	3,892	533	4,856	624	9,905	4,564	766	5,334	1,099	11,763
Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Textiles Cotton Wool	10,527	1,734	1,945	404	14,610	15,620	2,432	2,400	978	21,430
	5,264	708	3,174	507	9,653	4,509	2,365	3,729	2,083	12,686
	684	187	672	161	1,704	1,354	812	1,033	873	4,072
	3,906	537	3,645	1,220	9,308	2,882	2,724	8,384	6,489	20,479
	678	93	973	234	1,978	841	831	2,356	1,769	5,797
	988	96	669	183	1,936	706	810	2,381	1,555	5,452
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear) Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing	359	92	364	114	929	418	529	853	795	2,595
	922	319	3,382	1,785	6,408	1,479	2,267	15,443	9,613	28,802
	7,122	1,037	8,980	1,456	18,595	3,826	1,795	5,647	3,228	14,496
	3,153	889	770	205	5,017	3,025	2,290	1,071	1,040	7,426
	1,588	516	1,692	813	4,609	1,615	1,324	2,230	3,514	8,683
	1,249	224	1,092	416	2,981	735	410	1,330	1,270	3,745
	339	292	600	397	1,628	880	914	900	2,244	4,938
Other Manufacturing Industries	3,589	316	2,558	451	6,914	1,725	697	2,313	1,255	5,990
	38,599	2,446	260	156	41,461	28,429	4,160	357	570	33,516
	26,021	1,854	156	105	28,136	21,754	3,348	185	353	25,640
Gas, Electricity and Water	2,424	319	95	68	2,906	2,345	404	154	106	3,009
	7,867	1,031	1,553	583	11,034	26,552	3,281	2,750	943	33,526
	8,750	2,822	9,175	4,916	25,663	9,229	13,198	13,797	19,004	55,228
	351	237	428	548	1,564	1,005	952	1,044	1,705	4,706
	5,524	564	1,871	704	8,663	9,726	770	2,631	864	13,991
	1,809	186	1,300	358	3,653	5,499	203	1,644	490	7,836
	3,715	378	571	346	5,010	4,227	567	987	374	6,155
Professional Services	1,322	521	3,807	1,061	6,711	2,544	2,135	8,481	3,412	16,572
	5,929	733	16,959	1,577	25,198	5,163	2,251	30,206	7,211	44,831
	584	132	769	105	1,590	515	466	995	345	2,321
	4,282	217	11,249	441	16,189	2,793	666	16,287	1,882	21,628
	542	242	1,711	446	2,941	513	442	3,040	1,844	5,839
Grand Total	147,468	21,637	76,253	19,041	264,399	181,272	56,447	116,218	70,288	424,225

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 21st September, 1955, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

100,1 101 102	(50.1		Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		omen ad over	Girls under 18 Total		otal	
Region		Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		35,168 8,207 7,288 7,356 16,556 9,634 12,156 22,139 8,752 13,583 6,629	43,125 13,437 14,147 13,128 25,497 17,027 13,139 18,304 7,171 8,678 7,619	5,527 1,131 994 1,101 1,539 1,443 1,523 3,140 1,842 2,116 1,281	17,071 3,527 2,676 2,360 8,283 5,507 5,764 5,732 1,845 2,425 1,257	21,507 4,216 3,508 3,537 6,357 3,954 5,553 12,241 4,261 7,802 3,317	47,239 8,131 5,405 4,599 11,467 7,003 7,845 14,042 3,138 5,285 2,064	4,074 1,080 1,034 1,183 1,474 1,189 1,331 2,685 1,705 2,129 1,157	23,361 4,114 2,953 3,112 7,562 6,259 7,115 7,591 2,541 4,377 1,303	66,276 14,634 12,824 13,177 25,926 16,220 20,563 40,205 16,560 25,630 12,384	130,796 29,209 25,181 23,199 52,809 35,796 33,863 45,669 14,695 20,765 12,243
Great Britain		147,468	181,272	21,637	56,447	76,253	116,218	19,041	70,288	264,399	424,225

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the five-week period ended 27th August, 1955, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

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

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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 5 weeks* ended 27th August, 1955

Industry	me	per of Ents per aployed aing of	100 at	Los en	nber of ges and ses per aployed aing of	other 100 at	Industry	me	per of Ents per apployed aing of	100 at	Los:	aber of less and esses per aployed ung of p	other 100 at
dies to entitlestimes to *reside	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Committee of the Commit	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.5	Textiles	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.8	3.5
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	3.5	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.9	3.2	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc	3.0	3.5	3.4	4.8	4.7	4.7
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2·9 4·0	3·1 5·1	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.4	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.0	3.8	3.5
Glass (other than Containers) Glass Containers	5.6	5.2	4·3 5·5 2·2	3·2 4·5 2·0	4·1 4·4 2·0	3·5 4·5 2·0	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp	2.9	3.6	3.3	2.6	2.7	2.7
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	4.8	5.7	4.9	4.1	3.6	4.0	Jute	5.4	5.2	4·2 5·3 5·6	5.5	4·3 4·5 5·5	4·1 5·0 6·0
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2.8	4.7	3.3	2.3	3.6	2.6	Lace	2.4	3.7	3.4	1.0	3.0	2.7
Coke Ovens and By-Product	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.1	1.3	2.0	Carpets Narrow Fabrics	2·0 2·8 3·8	2.8	3.3	2·5 2·2 2·9 5·1	3.1	2.6
Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2.9	4·1 5·8	3.1	2·1 2·3 2·7	2.8	2.4	Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	2.4	5·5 3·3 4·7	5·0 2·7 4·6	2.6	5·6 3·2 4·9	5·4 2·8 4·4
Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish	1·2 3·5	3.0	1.8	1.8	2.3	2·0 3·6		are.	2000	70		4	
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc	2·7 1·8 3·4	5·9 2·9 4·2	4·0 1·9 3·6	1·9 1·1 3·0	2.4	2.9	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.7	4.1	3.2	3.0	4.5	3.6
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	3.4	3.5	3.0	2.7	3.1	3·3 2·7	Leather Goods	2·5 3·5 3·0	3·7 4·3 3·7	2·7 4·1 3·3	2.8	4.4	3.1
Blast Furnaces	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1		3.0	3.7	3.3	4.2	4.9	4.5
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling,	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.2	3.0	2.2	Clothing	2.5	4.3	3.8	2.6	3.8	3.5
Iron Foundries	3·6 2·1 1·7	3·5 2·1 6·1	3·6 2·1 1·9	1.7	3.1	3.5	Tailoring	3.0	4.4	4.6	3.3	4·2 3·8	4·0 3·8
Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	3.7	3.9	3.8	1·4 2·8 3·1	2·0 3·4 3·2	1·5 2·9 3·1	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries	3·4 1·9 2·3	5·1 3·0 4·5	4·9 2·6 4·0	2·5 2·9 2·5	3.5	3.4
Engineering and Electrical Goods	3.2	4.9	3.6	2.5	3.9	2.8	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes Repair of Boots and Shoes	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.0	3·6 2·7 5·0	3·3 2·3 3·2
Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	2·6 3·5 3·6	2·2 5·0 4·0	2·6 3·7 3·7	2·7 2·7 2·5	1·8 3·4 3·1	2·6 2·8 2·6	Food, Drink and Tobacco	5.2	8.3	6.5	5.2	8.1	6.4
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	3.1	4.5	3.3	2.1	3.6	2.4	Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery	3.3	4.5	3.5	3.1	4·8 6·4	3·4 6·1
Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms	2.6	3.3	2.7	2.6	2·2 3·3 2·7	2.7	Biscuits	5·7 5·1 5·6	9·8 7·7 6·4	8·4 6·1 5·8	5·5 4·7 6·0	6·9 6·6 7·2	5.5
Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering	3.8	2.8	3.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	Milk Products	5.1	6.7	5.5	3.6	6.4	6·4 4·2 6·1
Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables	2.9	3.9	3.1	2.8	3.7	3.0	Cocoa, Chocolate, etc Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries	4.4	8.7	8.7	14.6	18.6	17.3
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus Wireless Valves and Electric	2.4	3·5 6·7	2·9 5·5	1.5	3·6 4·7	2·4 4·0	Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries	6.6	6·4 7·8 12·2 5·2	4·4 7·1 9·0 3·9	3·5 5·0 7·0 2·1	5·8 5·0 9·1 3·8	3·9 5·0 7·7 3·0
Lamps	3.1	5·4 9·4 5·6	4·6 6·2 4·5	2·7 2·3 2·9	3·9 6·6 4·4	3·4 4·1 3·6	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	4.4	5.4	4.6		4.2	
Vehicles	2.9	4.3	3.1	2.3	3.5	2.4		4.5	5.9	4.7	3.6	4.4	3.7
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles,	3.3	us so	2.4			State	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting	4.3	5·4 3·8	4·6 4·1 5·3	3·0 2·8 5·1	3.8	3.2
Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Air-	3.4	5.1	3.4	2.1	3.4	2.3	Shop and Office Fitting	5.3	5.4	500 SE	CHOICE	5.7	5.3
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle	2.3	3.2	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.4	Wogania and Calair	3.9	0826	4.4	3.6	4.8	3.9
Locomotive Manufacture	3.9	5.1	4.2	3.1	4.4	3.4	Paper and Printing	2.4	4.9	3.3	1.7	3.3	2.3
Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc.	1.7	3.0	1:4 1:7 4:7	1.7	3.1	1.7	Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, etc	2·7 4·2 4·6	3.8	3·0 5·8	1·9 2·8 3·5 2·7	2.3	2·0 3·1 4·7
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	4.1	5.2	4.5	3.5	4.9	4.0	Other Manufactures of Dones	4·6 3·5 1·6	6·2 5·8 3·9	5·6 4·9 2·0	3·5 2·7 1·0	5·4 4·2 2·0	3.6
Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.3	Printing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, etc	2.3	4.4	3.1	1.6	2.7	2.1
Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures	3.4	3.7	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.7	Other Manufacturing Industries	4.2	5.6	4.8	3.3	4.6	3.8
Brass Manufactures	4.6	6.3	5.5	3.6	5.7	4.8	Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.2	4.3	3.5
Other Metal Industries	4.3	5.5	4.8	3.9	5.2	4.4	Britishes and Brooms	3.4	5·4 3·2	3.8	3.0	3.2	3·0 3·7
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	3.2	4.5	3.7	2.4	3.5	2.8	Toys, Games and Sports Requisites. Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	5.6	9.6	8.2	3·2 4·0	5.3	4.6
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments Watches and Clocks	3.3	4.5	3.7	2.4	3.8	2.9	Films	5.4	4.9	5.3	4.4	4.2	4.4
ments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, etc. Musical Instruments	2.9	4·5 4·2 4·4 4·7	3·5 3·4 4·1	2.2 2.0 3.3	3·8 2·9 3·1 5·1	2·9 2·6 2·5 3·7	Other Manufacturing Industries All the above Industries	3.3	6.1	3.8	3.6	4.8	3.3

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

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 18th October, 1955, and the corresponding figures for 20th September, 1955, and 19th October, 1954. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

A relatively small number of claims do not result in the payment

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

	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to								
Region		Sickness		Industrial Injury					
	18th Oct., 1955	20th Sept., 1955	19th Oct., 1954	18th Oct., 1955	20th Sept., 1955	19th Oct., 1954			
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex. Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Southern Southand	91·4 73·6 42·7 34·3 48·4 77·3 53·3 83·2 150·5 65·2 113·1 63·5	82·0 67·9 39·9 32·1 45·4 72·3 49·5 77·4 142·9 62·0 108·2 60·2	94·6 75·2 42·9 34·1 49·3 78·4 54·1 81·7·5 66·6 110·2 63·5	3·8 3·5 2·0 1·7 2·2 4·7 5·3 8·1 7·4 7·6 7·8 7·1	3·8 3·3 1·9 1·5 2·2 4·6 5·1 7·7 7·3 7·7 7·8 6·9	3·8 3·5 2·0 1·7 2·2 4·6 5·2 8·0 7·2 7·7 7·4 6·5			
Total, Great Britain	896-5	839 · 8	898 · 1	61 · 1	59.9	59 - 7			

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

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness represented 4.5 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

Work of Appointments Services

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

Technical and Scientific Register

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

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 qualification for enrolment is in general a university degree or membership of the appropriate professional institution. A register of vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of overseas vacancies.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 10th October was 3,680*; this figure included 2,699 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 981 registrants who were unemployed.

Insured Persons Absent from The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 13th September and 10th October (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies	outstanding at 13th Septemb	ber			5,55
,,	notified during period	ioi, par	wie wol	nd plate	522
,,	filled during period	1352130454	100		164
,,	cancelled or withdrawn	320.		934 953	703
,,	unfilled at 10th October	er venta	177.150	*****	5,212

Appointments Register

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 10th October was 13,175*, consisting of 12,012 men and 1,163 women. The registrants included 4,860 men and 541 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 7,152 men and 622 women were, at the time of their registration, in employment but requiring other posts; in the majority of cases the employment was of a temporary nature or was unsuitable having regard to their qualifications and experience or the personal circumstances of the

The following Table shows the numbers* of registrations at each

Appointments Office	Wholly U	Inemployed	In Em	Total	
FERTER DES	Men	Women	Men	Women	
London Northern Scottish	3,657 848 355	419 84 38	4,389 1,926 837	454 96 72	8,919 2,954 1,302
Total	4,860	541	7,152	622	13,175

The registrants included 1,702 ex-Regular personnel of H.M. Forces, of whom 1,019 were wholly unemployed and 683 were in

During the period 13th September to 10th October, 1955, there were new registrations by 1,176 men and 238 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,128 men and 185 women were

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives), notified, filled, etc., between 13th September and 10th October.

15th Septe	moer and rom occord.		Ment	Women
Vacancies	outstanding at 13th September	-	2,360	276
,,	notified during period	ABUSONE N	676	118
,,	cancelled or withdrawn during	period	463	67
,,	filled during period		237	49
	unfilled at 10th October	7.0	2,336	278

Nursing Appointments Service

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

Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives, and medical auxiliary and allied occupations, in respect of the period from 1st July to 30th September, 1955, are given below.

Vacancies	outstanding at 1st July	Z NOTODY ZOROZODO	Men Women 3,941 20,974
,,	filled during period	Wine !	206‡ 2,468‡
,,	outstanding at 30th September	200.400	4,072 20,807

The total of 24,879 vacancies outstanding at 30th September included 3,318 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing auxiliaries and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the ning 21,561 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below

Trained Nurses	6,013	Pupil Midwives	881
Student Nurses	9,711	Assistant Nurses	2,840
Midwives	665	Pupil Assistant Nurses	1,451

^{*} These figures include 1,551 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit but exclude 94 persons registered for overseas employment only. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

† This column includes vacancies for which employers were willing to accept

Ministry of Labour Gazette. November, 1955

Employment Overseas in the Coal Mining Industry in September

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 1st October was 700,800, compared with 702,200 for the four weeks ended 27th August, and 705,800 for the five weeks ended 2nd October, 1954. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed* were 610,400 in September, 532,500 in August, and 608,200 in September, 1954; 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 September, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with August, 1955, and September, 1954. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where

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

	Average numbers of wage-earners	Increase (+) or decrease (- compared with the average for		
Division‡	on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 1st October, 1955	4 weeks ended 27th August, 1955	5 weeks ended 2nd October, 1954	
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)	47,000 102,000 138,500 58,500 101,800 56,900 105,900	- 200 - 200 + 100 - 300 - 800	+ 100 - 1,300 - 600 + 700 - 1,600 - 2,700	
South Eastern England and Wales	6,700	+ 100 - 1,300	+ 100 - 5,300	
Scotland	83,500	- 100	+ 300	
Great Britain	700,800	- 1,400	- 5,000	

It is provisionally estimated that, during the five weeks of September, about 6,700 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 8,990; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,290. During the four weeks of August there was a net decrease of 60.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.94 in September, 4.77 in August, and 5.00 in September, 1954. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.44, 5.29 and 5.45

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in September and in August, 1955, and September, 1954. 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)

The same of the same	September,	August,	September,
	1955	1955	1954
Coal-face Workers: Voluntary Involuntary All Workers:	5·60	6·07	5·48
	9·49	8·76	8·85
Voluntary	4·31	4·67	4·20
Involuntary	8·45	7·80	7·87

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.26 tons in September, compared with 3.14 tons in the previous month and 3.24 tons in September, 1954.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1·22 tons in September; for August, 1955, and September, 1954, the figures were 1·16 tons and 1·23 tons respectively.

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 2,739,000 in June, an increase of $0 \cdot 2$ per cent. compared with the previous month and of $3 \cdot 1$ per cent. compared with June, 1954.

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 July, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 3·0 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 3·0 per cent. higher than at 1st July, 1954. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st July was 1·9 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 2·4 per cent. higher than at 1st July, 1954.

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 August is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 49,864,000. This was 0.9 per cent. higher than the (revised) figure for the previous month, and 3.6 per cent. higher than for August, 1954. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed an increase of 2.6 per cent. in August, compared with the previous month, and an increase of 7.0 per cent. compared with August 1954

of 7·0 per cent. compared with August, 1954.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of August was about 2,237,000, compared with 2,471,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,245,000 at the middle of August, 1954.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during August was 82,815, compared with 90,285 in the previous month and 140,310 in August, 1954. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 28,096 working days. The total number of working days lost in August by persons wholly unemployed was 1,904,739, while 646,208 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment. as a result of partial unemployment.

DENMARK

At the end of September returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 39,237, or 5·8 per cent. of a total membership of about 679,000, were unemployed, compared with 4·6 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 3·7 per cent. at the end of September, 1954. Of the total, 18,112 had been unemployed for seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or were not considered as ordinary unemployed (Secures of adversed). were not considered as ordinary unemployed (because of advanced

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of September was 125,392, of whom 43,171 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 128,068 and 44,839 at the beginning of the previous month and 148,783 and 54,583 at the beginning of September 1954

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of September was 494,994, compared with 512,353 at the end of the previous month and 822,500 at the end of September, 1954. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 115,861, 117,735 and 159,684.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of May was 2,124,305, of whom 1,266,272 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 2,194,533, including 1,319,258 wholly unemployed and at the end of May, 1954, it was 2,176,184, including 1,272,111 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at 31st August, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 35,258, compared with 39,690 at the end of the previous month and 51,777 at the end of August, 1954. The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

The number of persons wholly unemployed at 31st August, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 35,258, compared with 39,690 at the end of the previous month and 51,777 at the end of August, 1954. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 7,104 at 31st August, compared with 9,581 at 31st July, 1955, and 9,597 at the end of August, 1954.

^{*} This figure includes 320 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 115 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges

ther men or women.

† These figures include 383 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

Contents of this Section

		Page					Page
Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour	Local co	404	Industrial Disputes	 1700	1777	 	410
Index of Rates of Wages		409	U.K. Index of Retail Prices	 	 	 	411

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in October

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during October resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £127,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 353,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £4,800 for 177,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in furniture manufacture and in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, warehouse and transport workers employed in the wholesale grocery and provision trade, and workpeople employed in paper box manufacture. Others receiving increases included workpeople employed in the manufacture of stamped or pressed metal wares and in the silk industry. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affected mainly workers in the iron and steel industry.

For workpeople employed in furniture manufacture there were increases in the additional payments and in the supplementary cost-of-living allowances for men; women to receive 75 per cent, of the rates for men (previously 663 per cent.). In textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing there was an increase in the cost-of-living addition of 2s. 9d. a week for men and 2s. for women. Warehouse and transport workers in the wholesale grocery and provision trade received increases of 10s. a week for men and 7s. 6d. for women. For workpeople employed in paper box manufacture in Great Britain the general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Acts were increased by 6s. 6d. a week for men and by 4s. 6d. for women; piecework basis time rates were increased by 7s. a week for men and 5s. for women.

The general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Acts for workpeople employed in the manufacture of stamped or pressed metal wares were increased by 21d. to 3d. an hour, according to occupation, for men and by 2d. for women; piecework basis time rates were increased by similar amounts. Workpeople employed in silk manufacture received increases of 6s. a week for men and 5s. for women.

Of the total increase of £127,000, about £66,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £25,000 was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices; about £19,000 resulted from

Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; about £14,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople and their representatives; and the remainder resulted from arbitration awards.

Changes in January—October, 1955

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 ten completed months of 1955. and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
TO STATE OF THE ST		£
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	818,000	265,600
Mining and Quarrying	476,000	299,100
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Pro-	OTSOMMAT 33	
ducts other than Coal	232,500	79,300
Chemicals and Allied Trades	201,500	77,900
Metal Manufacture	211,000	107,700
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1	
Vehicles	2,495,500	1,119,700
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified		
Textiles	468,000	127,800
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	50,500	19,500
Clothing	387,500	127,100
Food, Drink and Tobacco	359,000	131,500
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	185,000	93,900
Paper and Printing	290,500	96,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	112,500	40,900
Building and Contracting	1,217,000	616,000
Gas, Electricity and Water	246,500	136,200
Transport and Communication	1,134,000	496,500
Distributive Trades	1,123,500	312,600
Public Administration	853,500	392,900
Miscellaneous Services	629,500	162,700
Total	11,491,500	4,702,900

In the corresponding months of 1954 there was a net increase of £3,033,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 9,265,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

The normal weekly working hours of workpeople employed in tobacco manufacture were reduced from 45 to 44.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER

(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 (Decreases in Italics)
Mining and Quarrying	Cumberland (8)	24 Oct.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1d. a shift (7s. 5d. to 7s. 6d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (3s. 8½d. to 3s. 9d.) for boys.§
	West Cumberland (9)	do.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1d. a shift (7s. 6d. to 7s. 7d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (3s. 9d. to 3s. 91d.) for boys.
	Cleveland	3 Oct.	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased‡ by 1·2d. a shift (8s. 4·8d. to 8s. 3·6d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 0·6d. (4s. 2·4d. to 4s. 1·8d.) for boys under 18.¶
	North Lincolnshire	2 Oct.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1.3d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 4.7d.) for men, by 0.975d. (4s. 10.495d. to 4s. 9.52d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (3s. 3d. to 3s. 2.35d.) for boys under 18.
	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. 2·8d. to 6s. 1·44d.) for men, by 1·02d. (4s. 8·1d. to 4s. 7·08d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0·68d. (3s. 1·4d. to 3s. 0·72d.) for boys under 18.**
	South and West Durham	3 Oct.	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by Id. a shift (6s. 8d. to 6s. 7d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. (3s. 4d. to 3s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.) for boys under 18.
Flint Glass Manufacture	Great Britain (various districts)	First pay day in Oct.	Glassmakers, glass cutters and decorators and ancillary workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 4s. a week (18s. to 22s.).

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

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

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

§ Wages are subject to further ad hoc additions of amounts ranging from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d. a shift for men, with half the appropriate amounts for youths.

¶ Wages are subject to a war bonus of 8s. 4d. a shift for men and youths 18 and over, and of 4s. 2d. for boys.

¶ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) totalling 7s. 10d. a shift for underground workers 18 or over and surface workers 21 or over, plus 9d to datal workers whose base rate is less than 8s. 1½d. a shift, with proportional additions for younger workers, or additions varying at different mines on tonnage rates.

***Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for man of 2d. for workers, or additions varying at the period are counted only once in this column.

**Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) totalling 7s. 10d. a shift for underground workers 18 or over and surface workers 21 or over, plus 9d to datal workers whose base rate is less than 8s. 1½d. a shift, with proportional additions for younger workers, or additions of the proportional additions for younger workers, or additions of the proportional additions for younger workers, or additions of the proportional additions for younger workers, and of the proportional additions for

terent mines on tonnage rates.

** 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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October—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)
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumber- land, South Dur- ham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lin- colnshire, North- ants, and South Wales (certain firms)*	2 Oct.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1·3d. a shif (6s. 6d. to 6s. 4·7d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hour (10·64d. to 10·46d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youth employed on men's work, by 0·98d. a shift (4s. 10·5d. to 4s. 9·52d.) or b 0·14d. an hour (7·98d. to 7·84d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for wome employed on youths' work, and by 0·65d. a shift (3s. 3d. to 3s. 2·35d.) or b 0·09d. an hour (5·32d. to 5·23d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work
Printing Ink and Roller Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in Oct.	Men, women and juveniles	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 3s. a week for adult male workers, b 2s. 3d. for adult female workers, and by 1s. 6d. for juveniles. Minimum rate after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: adult male workers-grade 1 occupations, London (within a radius of 20 miles from Charing Cross 184s. a week, Provinces 174s., grade 2 174s., 165s., grade 3 169s., 160s. 6d grade 4 166s. 6d., 158s. 3d., grade 5 164s., 156s.; women 21 and ove 106s. 6d., (qualified) 115s. 6d.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (42)	2 Oct.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1·3d. a shi (6s. 6d. to 6s. 4·7d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hour (10·64 to 10·46d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youth employed on men's work, by 0·98d. a shift (4s. 10·5d. to 4s. 9·52d.) or to 0·14d. an hour (7·98d. to 7·84d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and f women employed on youths' work, and by 0·65d. a shift (3s. 3d. to 3s. 2·35d or by 0·09d. an hour (5·32d. to 5·23d.) for boys and for girls doing boy work.
	West of Scotland (42)	Pay period commenc- ing nearest 1 Oct.	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, ex- cluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1.3d. a shi (6s. 6d. to 6s. 5d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportion for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain‡ (43)	3 Oct.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1·3d. a shi (6s. 6d. to 6s. 4·7d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0·975c (4s. 10·5d. to 4s. 9·525d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and b 0·65d. (3s. 3d. to 3s. 2·35d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain§ (43) Great Britain§	2 Oct.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas pro- ducermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.) Workpeople employed at steel	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 1·3d. a shi (6s. 6d. to 6s. 4·7d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hour (10·64d. t 10·46d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0·98d. a shi (4s. 10·5d. to 4s. 9·52d.) or by 0·14d. an hour (7·98d. to 7·84d.) for youth and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0·65d. a shift (3s. 3d. to 3s. 2·35d or by 0·09d. an hour (5·32d. to 5·23d.) for those under 18.
	(43) North-East Coast	do.	rolling mills Iron puddlers, millmen, semi- skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron pudd- ling furnaces and rolling	do. do.
	Great Britain§	do.	mills Maintenance craftsmen em- ployed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 0·18d. an ho (10·64d. to 10·46d.) for craftsmen, by 0·14d. (7·98d. to 7·84d.) for apprentic 18 to 21 years, and by 0·09d. (5·32d. to 5·23d.) for apprentices under 18.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks, and South Lancs. (43)	30 Oct.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1·3d. a shi (6s. 4·7d. to 6s. 6d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0·975 (4s. 9·525d. to 4s. 10·5d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0·65 (3s. 2·35d. to 3s. 3d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland (43)	Pay period beginning 31 Oct.	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.4 a shift (6s. 9.2d. to 6s. 10.6d.) for men, by 1.05d. (5s. 0.9d. to 5s. 1.95d for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.7d. (3s. 4.6d. to 3s. 5.3d.) for boys under 18.
ston valle me 1 94s, 1 thrown 134s, 64, made	grade 1 92s, grade LA 132s, bd., grades	eliked women Os., women Dos., strade	6-shift workers	The existing cost-of-living payment increased by 0.19d. an hour for men, 0.15d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.09d. for boys under 1
obes no de est	South-West Wales (43)	2 Oct.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and car- penters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 1·3d. a sh (5s. 5d. to 5s. 3·7d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, 0·975d. (4s. 0·75d. to 3s. 11·775d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and 0·65d. (2s. 8·5d. to 2s. 7·85d.) for youths under 18.
years and decreased of the control o	South Wales and Monmouthshire (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at iron and steel works	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by 1·2d. a shift (4s. 8·4d. to 4s. 7·2d. f skilled craftsmen, and 5s. 11·4d. to 5s. 10·2d. for other men) for men a women 18 years and over, and by 0·6d. (2s. 4·2d. to 2s. 3·6d. or 2s. 11·7 to 2s. 11·1d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire (43)	do,	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 1·3d. a sh (12s. 6·8d. to 12s. 5·5d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to repla male labour, by 0·975d. (9s. 5·1d. to 9s. 4·125d.) for youths 18 and under years and for women 18 years and over, and by 0·65d. (6s. 3·4d. to 6s. 2·75d for workers under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by 1·16d. a shift (6s. 6·3d. to 6s. 5·14d.) f men, by 0·773d. (4s. 4·177d. to 4s. 3·404d.) for youths 18 and under 2 and by 0·58d. (3s. 3·15d. to 3s. 2·57d.) for boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	3 Oct.	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 1·3d. a sh (6s. 6d. to 6s. 4·7d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0·975 (4s. 10·5d. to 4s. 9·525d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and 0·65d. (3s. 3d. to 3s. 2·35d.) for those under 18.
Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Manufacture	Great Britain (68) (231)	7 Oct.	Polishers, braziers, burnishers, drop stampers, dippers who are also bronzers, dippers or annealers (men, youths and boys)	Increases of 9s. 6d. or 11s. a week, according to occupation, in general minimu time rates and piecework basis time rates for men 21 years or over, and 3s. to 7s. 6d., according to age, for youths and boys. General minimu time rates after change range from 104s. 4d. a week to 157s. 10d. for men 2 years or over, and from 133s. 1d. to 157s. 10d. for those 21 and under 21 according to grade and occupation.
or 2) sents of 21 or 20	evol'ad, au hour lot n. 4d. 13d. In other room 4d. 13d. In other room 5 val., seconding to a 2d., seconding to a 2d., seconding to a 2d. seconding	time time rut comparisons a construction of 15d, is construction to a construction t	Women and girls	Increases of 2½d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework bas time rates for men 21 years or over and of ½d, to 2d, according to age, f youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change for men 2 years or over 2s. 11½d. an hour.¶ Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework bas time rates for women 18 years or over, and of ½d., ¾d. or 1d., according to ag for girls. General minimum time rates after change for women 18 years over range from 2s. 2½d. an hour (2s. 1¾d. during first two months for la entrants in certain occupations) to 2s. 5d., according to occupation ar period of employment.¶
Bobbin Making	England and Wales (51)	Third pay day in Oct.	Men, apprentices, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases† of 1s. a week for adult workers, and of 6d. for apprentices, youth boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 150s. 2 a week, lesser skilled 141s. 8d., labourers 134s. 8d.; apprentices, youths ar boys 54s. 4d. at 15 years, rising to 110s. 2d. at 20; women 18 years and ov 108s. 2d.; girls 54s. 4d. at 15, 62s. 4d. at 16, and 78s. 2d. at 17.

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

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

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

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

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

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 372 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October-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)
Pianoforte Manufacture	Great Britain (74)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Timeworkers:— Men, youths and boys	Additional payments,* previously granted, increased by 2d. an hour (2d. to 4d.) for journeymen and packers, by 1d. (2d. to 3d.) for labourers and porters, and by proportional amounts for youths and boys; increases† in the supplementary cost-of-living allowances of 1d. an hour (11d. to 1s.) for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rates, supplementary cost-of-living allowance and additional payment include: men 21 years and over—journeymen 4s. 3d. an hour, packers 3s. 10½d., labourers and porters 3s. 8½d.
			Women and girls	Minimum time rates, cost-of-living allowance and additional payment for women to be 75 per cent. (previously 66% per cent.) of the rates for men, with proportional increases for girls. Minimum hourly payments after change: women 19 years and over employed as polishers and on key and action production (butt centring, butt covering, screwing down, bushing, etc.) 3s. 2½d., on other production processes 3s. 0¾d., as labourers and porters 2s. 9½d.
			Payment-by-results workers	Times fixed for jobs to be such as may be reasonably expected to enable the average productive worker by appropriate effort to earn at least 35 per cent. (previously 30 per cent.) (individual schemes) or 25 per cent. (previously 20 per cent.) (collective schemes) more than the appropriate current minimum time rate.
Cotton	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire (77)	First full pay period following 20 Oct.	Skilled maintenance mechanics, skilled blacksmiths, turners, welders, electricians, loom fitters and apprentice maintenance workers employed on maintenance work in cotton spinning and weaving establishments	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for men 21 years and over 181s. 11d. a week.
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire (80)	Pay day in week ending 25 June‡	Mechanics	Increase of 6 per cent. Rate after change 177s. 3d. a week.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Oct.	Men, women and juveniles	Decreases 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 137s. 8d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 103s. 1d., cutting and stitching 93s. 10d.
Silk Manufacture	United Kingdom (84)	Pay day in week commenc- ing 10 Oct.	Workpeople employed in silk spinning, throwing and weaving, etc., except main- tenance workers and certain workers in the West Riding of Yorkshire whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries:—	Culting and stricting 955. 10a.
	Greensta Delicery	Control of the second	Timeworkers	Increases of 6s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 5s. for women 18 and over, and of varying amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum basic rates after change: male workers 51s. a week at 15, rising to 130s. at 21 and over; female workers 51s. at 15, rising to 92s. at 18 and over; existing differentials continue to be maintained. Increases of 6s. a week for men, and of 5s. for women, subject to earnings of adult pieceworkers being such that the minimum average wage of a section is 15 per cent. above the appropriate minimum time rate for male and female adult workers. The increases are to be arranged either by a flat-rate payment
The board of the control of the cont	Macclesfield (85)	do.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	adult workers. The increases are to be alranged either by a harvace payment or by an adjustment of the piece rates. Increases in minimum rates of 6s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 5s. for women 18 and over, and of varying amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: manufacturing section—men 21 years and over, all workers except grade 4 130s. a week, women 18 and over, grade 1 92s., grade 2 94s., grade 3 100s., men and women grade 4 123s. 6d. to 142s. 6d., according to number of looms; making-up section—unskilled women 92s., skilled women 94s.; embroidery section—skilled men 142s. 6d., unskilled 130s., women grade I 92s., grade 2 94s.; throwing section—men grade I 130s., grade 1 132s. 6d., grade 2 134s. 6d., grade 3 135s. 6d., night workers 152s. 5d., women grade I 92s., grade 2 94s., grade 3 95s.; small-ware section—men grade I 130s., grade 2 133s. 6d., grade 3 137s. 6d., women grade I 92s., grade 2 94s., grade 3 95s.; hand-loom weaving section, time rates—men 3s. Id. an hour.
Silk Manufacture and Dyeing	Leek (84)	do.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum time rates of 6s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 5s. for women 18 and over, and of varying amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over, grade I 130s. a week, grade 1A 132s. 6d., grade 2 134s. 6d., grade 138s. 6d., keymen 154s., screen printers 141s. 6d., printers' mates, dyeworkers oilers and greasers on shafting 136s. 6d., dyers' mixers 136s. 6d. in first year rising to 144s. 6d. in fourth year, boilermen (day shift) 150s., (night shift) 157s. 6d., night workers—screen printers 193s. 8d., printers' mates and dye workers 186s. 2d., others 184s. 2d., narrow fabric night workers 187s. 4d. women 18 years and over, grade I 92s., grade IA 94s., grade 2 95s., grade 3 97s
Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands§ (90)	First pay day in Oct.	Men, women and juveniles	1s. of cost-of-living bonus consolidated into basic rates and new sliding scale adopted. Guaranteed minimum rates after change for experienced production workers: males 2s. 1d. an hour, females 1s. 3\darkoveneque d., plus cost-of-living bonus of 5\darkoveneqve d. in the shilling in each case.
Lace Furnishings Manufacture	Ayrshire and Glasgow	First full pay period following 29 Aug.	Auxiliary time workers	Increases of 2s. 6d. a week in basic rates for adult male workers, of 2s. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Basic rates afte change include: adult male workers 103s. 9d. a week, adult female worker 69s.
	Nottingham, Ayr- shire and Glasgow	End of first complete pay week in Oct.	Twisthands and weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase† of 2 per cent. in cost-of-living bonus (38 to 40 per cent. on basi rates).
Made-up Textiles Manufacture	Great Britain (230)	14 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4d. an hour for men 21 years or over employed in specified occupations and 3½d. for other men 21 or over, of 2½d for women 18 years or over employed in specified occupations and 2½d. for other women 18 or over, of 1½d. to 2½d., according to age, for youths an boys, and of 1½d., 1½d. or 2d. for girls; increases in piecework basis tim rates of 4d. or 3½d., according to occupation, for male workers, and of 2½d or 2½d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change men 21 years or over employed in specified occupations 3s. 1½d. an hour other men 21 years or over 2s. 9½d., youths and boys 1s. 2d. at under 10 rising to 2s. 3½d. at 20; women 18 or over employed in specified occupation 2s. 2d., other women 18 or over 2s., girls 1s. 1½d. at under 16, rising the second occupation 3s. 4½d., other male workers 3s. 0½d.; female workers in specified occupations 2s. 4½d., other female workers 2s. 2d.¶

^{*} The additional payment is due only to timeworkers paid at the minimum rates. A male timeworker 21 years and over who is receiving less than 4d. or 3d., according to occupation, in excess of the appropriate current minimum time rate by way of enhanced rate, lieu bonus or otherwise (excluding supplementary cost-of-living allowance) is to be paid an additional amount of 4d. or 3d. an hour, or such less sum as will secure for him an hourly remuneration (excluding supplementary cost-of-living allowance) of not less than the appropriate current minimum time rate plus 4d. or 3d. The rates for women are 75 per cent. of those for men.

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

‡ This increase was the result of an Industrial Disputes Tribunal award dated 27th October, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

§ Including Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and district.

|| The new sliding scale provides an increase or decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}\text{d} \), in each 1s. of basic wages for each step in the scale. The bonus of 5\(\frac{1}{2}\text{d} \), shown above corresponds with an official index figure of retail prices of 147-150.

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 372 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. November, 1955 Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October-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)
Textile Making-up and Packing	Manchester (98)	Pay day in week ending 8 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 2s. a week (47s. to 49s.) in cost-of-living addition for men 21 yearnd over, of 1s. 4d. (31s. 4d. to 32s. 8d.) for women 18 and over, and proportional amounts for younger workers.
Textile Bleaching, Oyeing, Printing and Finishing	Yorkshire, Lanca- shire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (96)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 2s. 9d. a week (29s. 4d. to 32s. 1d.) in cost-of-living addition f adult male workers, of 2s. (21s. 4d. to 23s. 4d.) for adult female workers, a of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after chan inclusive of cost-of-living additions and special payments to timeworkers percentage additions to pieceworkers, include: timeworkers—adult ma 132s. 1d. a week, adult females 91s. 10d.; pieceworkers—adult ma 144s. 7d., adult females 99s. 7d.
	Scotland	do.	do.	do. do.
	Macclesfield	do.	Workpeople employed in silk dyeing, printing and finishing	do. do.
the of LE book of the last of the last of LE book of the last of t	Yorkshire, Lanca- shire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (96)	Working week for which wages are paid in period 31 Oct.	Pieceworkers	Percentage additions to basic rates for pieceworkers increased by 5 per cer (25 to 30 per cent.). Minimum piecework rates after change, inclusive cost-of-living addition and percentage addition: adult male worked 149s. 1d. a week, adult females 102s. 8d.
of full of Jack merchani : 2008 et or 5151 augus	Scotland	5 Nov. do.	do.	do. do.
opa less automos aratina, grande	Macclesfield	do.	Pieceworkers employed in silk dyeing, printing and finishing	do. do.
Hosiery Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Midlands (various districts)† (97)	First pay day in Oct.	Men, women and juveniles	Decrease* of 1 per cent. (28½ to 27½ per cent.) in the percentage addition p on all time and piece rates.
Ready-made and Wholesale espoke Tailoring	Great Britain (104)(230)	26 Oct.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers of than learners, and of 1½d., 2d. or 2½d., according to age, for learner increase of 2½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates.
o sing so exab		med Spino	Women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other the learners, and of 1½d. or 2d., according to period of employment, for learner increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates.
Felt Hat Manufacture	Atherstone	First pay day in Oct.	Men, women and juveniles	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on basic rates for male pi workers (77 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 80 per cent., female pieceworkers on hand trimming, form and hardening (70 to $72\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) and other female pieceworkers (66 $62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.).
Corset Making	Great Britain	24 Oct. or beginning of first pay period following that date	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 21 your over, and of 1½d., 2d. or 2½d., according to age, for younger worker increase of 2½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minim time rates after change: workers employed in cutting, marking-out (of than process workers), hand pressing, matching-up or shading (with not than 5 years' experience after 18) 3s. 4½d. an hour, less than 5 but not than 3 years' experience after 18 3s. 2½d.; workers employed in fold hand-fitting, parting, separating or making-up (with not less than 3 ye experience after 18) 3s. 2d.; warehousemen or packers 21 or over (with less than 2 years' experience) 3s. 1½d.; other workers 21 or over 3s.; you and boys 1s. 3d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 5½d. at 20; piecework basis trates for workers employed on specified occupations 2d. an hour hig than the adult general minimum time rate, other workers 3s. 1½d.§
The State of the S		latoron ni s nome inte store inte si nome inte	Women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other tearners, and of 1½d. or 2d., according to period of employment, for learner increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: workers other than learners 2s. 2d. an hour, learners. 1½d. during first six months, rising to 1s. 9d. during 3rd year; piecew basis time rate for workers of any age 2s. 3½d.§
Glove Manufacture	England and Wales (112)	Beginning of first full pay period following	Workpeople employed in leather and fabric dress glove and industrial glove section of the glove manufacturing industry	Minimum time and piece rates increased by 5 per cent.
Baking	England and Wales	14 Oct. 25 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Minimum hourly rates agreed as follows:—male workers 21 years and overbakery dept., foremen 3s. 9\frac{1}{2}d., first hands 3s. 7\frac{1}{2}d., doughmakers, of fectionery mixers and ovenmen 3s. 6\frac{1}{2}d., confectioners, table hands and properatives 3s. 5d. (guaranteed minimum for a week of 45 hours 157s. 6 packing and despatch dept., charge-hands 3s. 5d., slicing and wrapp machine operators 3s. 5d., bakery workers 3s. 4d., other workers 3s. 3youths and boys 1s. 4d. at under 15\frac{1}{2}, rising to 3s. 3d. at 20\frac{1}{2}; female work 21 years and over—bakery dept., forewomen 2s. 8d., first hands 2s. ovenwomen 2s. 5d., confectioners 2s. 4d., packing and despatch decharge-hands 2s. 3\frac{1}{2}d., bakery workers 2s. 2\frac{1}{2}d., other workers 2s. 1\frac{1}{2}girls 1s. 3d. at under 15\frac{1}{2}, rising to 2s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. at 20\frac{1}{2}.
Furniture Manufacture	Great Britain (136)	Beginning of first full pay week in October	Timeworkers:— Men, youths and boys	Additional payments, previously granted, increased by 2d. an hour (2d. to for journeymen, hand sandpaperers and packers, by 1d. (2d. to 3d.) labourers, and by proportional amounts for youths and boys; increa in the supplementary cost-of-living allowances of 1d. an hour (11d. to for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for youths and be Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minim time rates, supplementary cost-of-living allowance and additional payments include: journeymen 21 years and over—London district 4s. 3d., Provi 4s. 1d., qualified packers and hand sandpaperers 3s. 10½d., 3s. 9d., labour porters and others 21 and over 3s. 8½d., 3s. 7d.
		Total Comments of the Comments	Women and girls	Minimum time rates, cost-of-living allowance, and additional payment women to be 75 per cent. (previously 66\frac{2}{3} per cent.) of the rates for men, proportional increases for girls. Minimum hourly payments after char journeywomen 19 years and over—London district 3s. 2\frac{1}{2}d., Proviously 60\frac{2}{3}. 0\frac{3}{4}d., labourers, porters and other women 19 and over on non-production work 2s. 9\frac{1}{2}d., 2s. 8\frac{1}{4}d.; women employed on men's work to be paid appropriate minimum hourly payment for adult male workers on a sin class of work.
Tour IS more to		Levolend et o	Payment-by-results workers	Times fixed for jobs to be such as may be reasonably expected to enable average productive worker by appropriate effort to earn at least 35 per (previously 30 per cent.) (individual schemes) or 25 per cent. (previo 20 per cent.) (collective schemes) more than the appropriate current minimals.

^{*} Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

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

† These increases took statutory effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 415 of this GAZETTE. The new rates have by agreement been in operation since 1st September or the beginning of the first pay period following that date, and were published on page 367 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases were agreed by the Corsetry Manufacturers' Association and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

[Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 415 of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases were agreed by the Corsetry Manufacturers' Association and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

[Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and Order Issued Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

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[Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and Order Issued Union of Tailors and Wales consisting of the Federation of Tailors and Garment Workers.

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Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October-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)
	Great Britain		Timeworkers:— Men, youths and boys	Additional payments,* previously granted, increased by 2d. an hour (2d. to 4d. for journeymen, hand sandpaperers and packers, by 1d. (2d. to 3d.) fo labourers, and by proportional amounts for youths and boys; increases in the supplementary cost-of-living allowances of 1d. an hour (11d. to 1s. for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rates, supplementary cost-of-living allowance and additional payments
	of the control of the	ancielling	Women and girls	include: journeymen 21 years and over—London district 48. 3d., Province 48. 1d., qualified packers and hand sandpaperers 3s. 10½d., 3s. 9d., labourers porters and others 21 and over 3s. 8½d., 3s. 7d. Minimum time rates, cost-of-living allowance, and additional payment for women to be 75 per cent. (previously 66½ per cent.) of the rates for men, with proportional increases for girls. Minimum hourly payments after change journeywomen 19 years and over—London district 3s. 2½d., Province 3s. 0½d., labourers, porters and other women 19 and over on non-productive work 2s. 9½d., 2s. 8½d.; women employed on men's work to be paid the
	n philoswerkers acrous seewerk sates wher th sage addition; adu ta. 54.	diennan br	Payment-by-results workers	appropriate minimum hourly payment for adult male workers on a similar class of work. Times fixed for jobs to be such as may be reasonably expected to enable the average productive worker by appropriate effort to earn at least 35 per cent (previously 30 per cent.) (individual schemes) or 25 per cent. (previously 20 per cent.) (collective schemes) more than the appropriate current minimum time rate.
Bedding and Mattress Manufacture	do.	do.	Timeworkers:— Men, youths and boys	Additional payments,* previously granted, increased by 2d. an hour (2d. to 4d. for journeymen, hand sandpaperers and packers, by 1d. (2d. to 3d.) fo labourers, and by proportional amounts for youths and boys; increases in the supplementary cost-of-living allowances of 1d. an hour (11d. to 1s. for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rates, supplementary cost-of-living allowance and additional payments include: journeymen 21 years and over—London district 4s. 3d., Province 14d. 15d. 2d. 2d. 2d. 2d. 2d. 2d. 2d. 2d. 2d. 2
ego, for learners corners office than	maining the retes 244, exceeding to the hardeness takes to mount free rates for a	to Ad., De t r in gineswo included ini	Women and girls	4s. 1d., qualified packers and hand sandpaperers 3s. 10½d., 3s. 9d., labourers porters and others 21 and over 3s. 8½d., 3s. 7d. Minimum time rates, cost-of-living allowance, and additional payment for women to be 75 per cent. (previously 66½ per cent.) of the rates for men, wit proportional increases for girls. Minimum hourly payments after change journeywomen 19 years and over—London district 3s. 2½d., Province 3s. 0½d., labourers, porters and other women 19 and over on non-productive work 2s. 9½d., 2s. 8½d.; women employed on men's work to be paid the appropriate minimum hourly payment for adult male workers on a similar porters.
	nass incorrect rail per cent, on Their rail secessories on hand and other female of	C of The	Payment-by-results workers	class of work. Times fixed for jobs to be such as may be reasonably expected to enable the average productive worker by appropriate effort to earn at least 35 per cen (previously 30 per cent.) (individual schemes) or 25 per cent. (previously 20 per cent.) (collective schemes) more than the appropriate current minimum time rate.
Stone Carving, Wood Carving and Modelling	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	First full pay week in Oct.	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases† in cost-of-living bonus of 1d. an hour (11d. to 1s.) for adult worker and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Ladders, Trucks, etc., Manufacture	England and Wales	Last full pay period in Oct.	Adult male craftsmen and labourers	Increase† of ½d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years are over—woodworkers, wood machinists and painters (coach), London are Liverpool 3s. 11d. an hour, Provincial districts 3s. 10d., labourers 3s. 5d. 3s. 4d.
Sign Production and Display	England and Wales	First complete pay week in Oct.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	Decrease† of 1s. a week (24s. to 23s.) in the cost-of-living bonus paid to all worker
Paper Box Manufacture	id., confectioners, tail une for a week of 45 chands 3s, 5d., sitce	14 Oct.	Male workers	creasing machines with fully automatic feeders, or as forme setters or or makers in the manufacture of cartons or rigid boxes 165s. 9d. a week will the property of carton cutting or creasing machine minders of carton cutting or creasing machine.
	ed, incressed by 20, an	egy even. f egy even. f meet opera bracery work rising to 2s	Female workers	workers of any age 150s.‡
CAL TO SHA ROW LOOK INCREMENT AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY	Northern Ireland., (232)	Briss Files Books bins a.e. Toyo bi Briss files a.e. al res briss state a fro briss se	Male and female timeworkers	Increases of 6s. 6d. a week in general minimum time rates for adult male worker other than learners, of 4s. to 6s., according to period of employment and a of entering the trade, for male learners and other young male workers, 4s. 6d. for female workers other than learners, and of 4s. for female learner General minimum time rates after change, inclusive of supplemental paymen include: male workers (with 2 years' experience in the trade after serving period of learnership) employed on carton forme making or in charge of automatic carton glueing machine, or a carton cutting and creasing machifitted with fully automatic feeder 155s. 3d. a week, employed as diemake forme setters, shear cutters, guillotine cutters, or as workers on (a) rota cutting, (b) scoring, when combined with rotary cutting, or (c) slitting a re-winding machine minders, head stock keepers 152s. 9d., other male worke except learners 118s. during first year of employment after attaining age of 134s. 9d. thereafter: female workers other than learners 93s.8
Paper Bag	Great Britain		Female pieceworkers	Increase of 1½d. an hour (1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.) in piecework basis time rat addition to general minimum piece rates raised from 187½ to 200 per cent.
Manufacture	(143) (230)	aublythmis ((pravionaly 30 per cital 20 per cam,) codecrive una rate	over and for late entrants 20 years or over, and of proportional amounts youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change include: m 21 years or over and late entrants after 2 years' employment (2½ years' machine tacklers)—machine tacklers 170s. a week, paper bag cutters slitters 153s. 6d., hydraulic pressers, stock keepers, packers or despatch
		or call Garage	Female workers	Increases of 3s, 9d, a week in general minimum time rates for women 18 years or over, and of 1s, 3d, for girls; increase of 4s, in piecework basis time rates for women 18 years or over a second seco

* The additional payment is due only to timeworkers paid at the minimum rates. A male timeworker 21 years and over who is receiving less than 4d. or 3d., according to occupation, in excess of the appropriate current minimum time rate by way of enhanced rate, lieu bonus or otherwise (excluding supplementary cost-of-living allowance) is to be paid an additional amount of 4d. or 3d. an hour, or such less sum as will secure for him an hourly remuneration (excluding supplementary cost-of-living allowance) of not less than the appropriate current minimum time rate plus 4d. or 3d. The rates for women are 75 per cent. of those for men.

† 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 372 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 415 of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October-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)
Newspaper Printing	London and Man- chester (148)	15 June*	Workpeople (other than com- positors and machine managers in London) engaged in the production of national morning, evening and Sun- day newspapers	Adoption of new minimum weekly rates equivalent to the rates in operation at 31st October, 1954 (including cost-of-living bonus of 21s.) plus 12½ per cent. of that total with special adjustment in some cases. All cost-of-living and fixed bonuses are discontinued.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First pay day in Oct.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical work- ers and certain other work- ers†, employed in film print- ing and processing labora- tories	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by Is. a week (42s. to 41s.) at 21 years and over, and by 8d. (28s. to 27s. 4d.) at under 21.
	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing newsreels	Cost-of-living bonus decreased; by 6d. a week (49s. to 48s. 6d.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (32s. 8d. to 32s. 4d.) at under 21.
Building	England and Wales (certain districts)§ (156-157)	3 Oct.	Building operatives	Increase of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers as the result of the upgrading of certain districts for wages purposes.
	Scotland (156–157)	31 Oct.	Operators of certain mechanical plant employed in the building industry	New allowances, paid as an addition to labourers' rates, fixed as follows:—when operating compressed air or percussive drills 1d., compressing machines 2d., power-driven cranes, hoists and derricks 2d. to 5d., dumpers 1d. to 5d., excavators 5d. or 6d., mixers and pan mills 1d. or 2d., piling ½d. to 3d. mechanical shovels, tractors and trenching machines 2d. or 5d.
Civil Air Transport	Great Britain (182–183)	29 May¶	General Service workers	Increase of 2d. an hour. Rates after change include: men—labourers 3s. 75d an hour, leading hand labourers 3s. 85d.; women cleaners 2s. 103d. an hour leading hand cleaners 2s. 113d.
	The DOOLE	Mark C	Goods handling staff	Increase of 7s. 4d. a week for men. Rates after change: head loaders and chargehand stevedores 179s. 4d. a week, baggage masters 170s. 4d., loaders porters and stevedores 163s. 4d.
	1 200 - 0 1000 2000	21 Aug.	Female groupleaders under Grade D in engineering and maintenance grades	Increase of 3\frac{3}{4}d. an hour (3s. 3\frac{3}{6}d. to 3s. 7\frac{1}{6}d.).
Cold Storage	Great Britain (181)	3 Oct.	Male workers 19 years and over, other than clerical and supervisory grades and en- gineering operating staff**	Increase in the national minimum wage of 10s. 6d. a week (136s. 6d. to 147s.).
Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade	England and Wales (188)	First pay day following 3 Oct.	Warehouse and transport workers.	Increases of 10s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 7s. 6d. for women 21 and over, of 5s. to 9s., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 5s., 6s. or 7s. for girls. Minimum rates after change include: warehouse workers, vanguards and mates—London area, men 154s. a week, women 112s. 6d., elsewhere 148s., 109s. 6d.; motor vehicles drivers (men)—London, from 156s. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 30 cwt. to 168s. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 5 tons, elsewhere, grade 1 areas from 149s. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 30 cwt. to 159s. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 3½ tons and up to and including 5 tons, grade 2 areas 148s. to 155s. (Outside the London area the rates for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 5 tons are subject to local negotiation.)

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1955

Tobacco Manufacture	Great Britain (131)	121	3 Oct.	Male and female workers		Normal weekly working hours reduced from 45 to 44.	
------------------------	------------------------	-----	--------	-------------------------	--	--	--

Ministry of Labour Gazette. November, 1955

* The agreements relating to this change were completed at various dates with retrospective effect to the date shown, and represent final agreements between the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the trade unions concerned to replace the interim agreements which were operative from 1st November, 1954.

† 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.

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

§ The districts upgraded are too numerous to specify.

| In some cases the allowances are payable only when the workers are actually engaged on the operation of the plant mentioned and are not taken into account when reckoning payment for overtime, guaranteed time or travelling time; in other cases the allowances are added to the labourers' rates and are to be included when reckoning such payments. Workers in this category may be required to pass a satisfactory test to prove competency, and may also be required to perform other building work when employment in their own category is temporarily not available.

¶ These increases were agreed in July and had retrospective effect to the date shown (5th June in the case of head loaders and chargehand stevedores).

** This increase does not apply to port cold stores which are covered by agreements relating to the docks industry.

Index of Rates of Wages

The index figure of rates of wages measures the movement, from month to month, in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 30th June, 1947, taken as 100. The industries and services covered by the index and the method of calculation were described on page 41 of the index of this Grant for Echange. were described on page 41 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1948. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or statutory orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by the total wages bill in 1946. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in piecework earnings due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc. As indicated on page 307 of the September issue of this GAZETTE, the index of actual weekly earnings in April, 1955, the latest available, was 176 for all workers combined as compared with 152 for rates of wages in those industries covered by the earnings enquiries (and 152 also in all the principal industries and services).

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

In the first Table opposite are shown the separate index figures for men, women, juveniles and "all workers" for December in each of the years 1947 to 1953, inclusive, for March, June, September and December, 1954, and for each month of 1955 to date. The second Table shows the figure for "all workers" for each month since June, 1947.

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

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947, December	103	103	106	103
1948, December.	107	109	110	107
1949, December	109	112	113	109
1950, December	113	116	118	114
1951, December	125	130	133	126
1952, December.	132	138	143	
1953, December	136	143		134
1954, March	 138		149	138
June		144	150	139
	141	146	154	142
September	 141	147	154	143
December	142	148	156	144
1955, January	 144	151	158	146
February	 145	151	158	147
March	 147	153	160	149
April	 150	154	162	152
May	 151	154	163	152
June	 151	155	163	152
July	 151	155	163	153
August	 151	155	164	153
September	 152	156	164	153
October	152	156	165	153

All Workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955	104 108 110 115 127 134 139 146	104 108 110 116 128 135 139 147	105 108 110 117 128 135 139 149	105 108 110 118 129 135 141 152	105 108 110 118 129 135 142 152	100 106 109 110 119 129 135 142 152	100 106 109 110 120 130 136 142 153	101 106 109 110 120 130 136 143 153	101 106 109 110 122 131 137 143 153	102 107 109 111 122 131 137 144 153	103 107 109 113 126 134 137 144	103 107 109 114 126 134 138 144

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN OCTOBER

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in October, was 268. In addition, 23 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during October in these 291 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 68,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during October at the establishments concerned was nearly 186,000. ents concerned was nearly 186,000.

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

		r of Stoppa ress in Mo		Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of Working
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	Number of Working Days lost in all Stop pages in progress in Month 63,000 20,000 29,000 186,000 223,000
Coal Mining	6	193	199	30,000	63,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	6 3	11 9	17 12	3,700 19,900	
All remaining indus- tries and services	8	55	63	14,600	29,000
Total, October, 1955	23	268	291	68,200	186,000
Total, September, 1955	28	251	279	69,600	223,000
Total, October, 1954	21	206	227	111,800	1,112,000

Of the total of 186,000 days lost in October, 109,000 were lost by 57,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 52,400 were directly involved and 5,500 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in October also included 77,000 days lost by 10,300 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 263 stoppages of work owing to disputes which *ended* during October, 100, directly involving 12,500 workers, lasted not more than one day; 70, directly involving 9,400 workers, lasted two days; 33, directly involving 5,000 workers, lasted three days; 42, directly involving 12,900 workers, lasted four to six days; and 18, directly involving 7,400 workers, lasted over six days.

Of the 268 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in October, 34, directly involving 10,100 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 99, directly involving 10,800 workers, on other wage questions; 8, directly involving 1,300 workers, on questions as to working hours; 32, directly involving 17,900 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 94, directly involving 12,000 workers, on other

questions respecting working arrangements. One stoppage, directly involving 300 workers, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1955 AND 1954

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 ten months of 1955 and 1954:—

adal secondary he	January	to Octobe	er, 1955	January	to Octobe	er, 1954
Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period Stoppages beginning in progress 175,000‡ 2 175,000‡ 2 100 11 1,200 5 200 31 8,000 52 15,500 41 120,400 10 1,900 14 1,300 7 400 12 3,100 7 400 12 1,200 3 800 9 5,200 65 31,700 5 500 97,300 88 11 1,000	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	
Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing Coal Mining	2 1,510	2,200 322,900‡	37,000 1,064,000		† 175,000‡	† 401,000
Other Mining and Quarrying Treatment of Non-Metalli-	1	t	†	2	100	†
ferous Mining Products Chemicals and	13	1,300	47,000	11	1,200	3,000
Allied Trades Metal Manufac-	8	2,600	14,000	5	200	1,000
ture Shipbuilding and	41	7,400	23,000	31	8,000	43,000
Ship Repairing Engineering Vehicles Other Metal In-	76 57 68	12,100 12,400 59,700	62,000 54,000 184,000	45	11,200	308,000 40,000 65,000
dustries Textiles Leather, etc	8 12 1	3,800 2,400 100	16,000 13,000			27,000 3,000
Clothing Food, Drink and	10	900	6,000	15	3,100	9,000
Tobacco	10	600	2,000	7	400	3,000
Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Other Manufac-	19	1,300 17,900	16,000 73,000	12 3	1,200 800	9,000 19,000
turing Industries Building and	7	2,400	3,000	9	5,200	26,000
Contracting Gas, Electricity	83	11,400	67,000	65	31,700	208,000
and Water Transport, etc Distributive	100	100 151,100	1,686,000			3,000 899,000
Trades Other Services	7 13	800 1,700	7,000 8,000		2,600 1,000	2,000 5,000
Total	2,047§	615,100‡	3,382,000	1,687	378,600‡	2,074,000

The number of days lost in the period January to October, 1955, through stoppages which *began* in that period was 3,342,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 602,700. In addition, 40,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 12,400 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING OCTOBER

Industry, Occupations¶ and Locality	Approx Number o invo	f Workers	Date when	Stoppage	Cause or Object	Result
Woman Brosley All Worker	Directly	In- directly¶	Began	Ended	Ti allow ADIAIN Ti all	A 1d 25fet to store the best of the
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—Birdwell, Barnsley, Yorks. (one colliery)	980	170	28 Sept.	7 Oct.	Dissatisfaction with the revised price list for backshift work	Work resumed pending negotiations.
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING: Joiners, joiners' labourers, french polishers and woodcutting machi- nists—Birkenhead (one firm)	410	70	12 Sept.	21 Oct.	Employment of sheet metal workers on work claimed by joiners	Work resumed.
AIRCRAFT:— Workers employed on aircraft construction—Blackpool (one firm)	2,450	-	12 Sept.	2001 - 560 2001 - 880 -400	Rejection of a claim for a bonus of 5d, an hour for night-shift workers	No settlement reported.
Workers employed on aero-engine manufacture—Glasgow Area (one firm)	7,350	Tanah Tanah	26 Oct.	_ 10	Rejection of a demand for the dismissal of a worker deprived of his trade union card for alleged failure to comply with a workshop decision.	No settlement reported.
VEHICLES:— Toolmakers, pattern makers, vehicle builders and production workers employed on motor body manufacture—Cowley, Oxford (one	1,050	1,500	24 Oct.	26 Oct.	To support a claim for an increase in wages of 6d. an hour	Work resumed and increase concede

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

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

‡ Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1955 was approximately 216,000, and in the corresponding period in 1954 was approximately 126,000.

§ A sympathetic stoppage in September involved workers in more than one industry but has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

ther.

A stoppage of electricians which began in April, 1954, involved workers in more than one industry group, but was counted as only one stoppage in the total for adustries taken together.

The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not tries taken together.
ne occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not es parties to the disputes.

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 18th OCTOBER, 1955

ALL ITEMS (17th June, 1947 = 100) .. 152

ALL ITEMS (17th June, 1947 = 100) .. 152

At 18th October, 1955, the retail prices index was 152 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 150 at 13th September and with 144 at 12th October, 1954. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of many items of food, including tomatoes, butter, cheese, eggs, pork and bacon. There were also some increases in the prices of furniture and newspapers, and in some areas there were increases in rents and rates and in the charges for gas.

The interim index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services entering into the expenditure of the great majority of households in the United Kingdom. As with most indices of this kind it is based on the price movements of a large and representative selection of goods and services. The index is a measurement of price changes only and does not reflect changes in expenditure resulting from variations in the nature and quantities of goods purchased from time to time. Accordingly the price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate in general to a fixed list of items in given quantities, although certain changes in the list of items were made at the beginning of 1952. In order to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels, no account is taken of changes in the prices quoted which are attributable solely to variations in the quality of the items on sale.

The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage

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 evarious items since the base date are combined by the use of weights". The index figures for each month are first calculated as index numbers with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, and the weights used are in proportion to the estimated average household consumption of the various items in a recent period (1950) valued at the prices ruling in January, 1952.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 18th OCTOBER, 1955

INDEX FIGURE FOR

(15th January, 1952 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 18th October, 1955, on the basis 15th January, 1952 = 100, together with the relative weights which have been used in combining the group indices into a single "all items"

GROUP AND 18	тн Ос	CTOBER, 19	55
SUB-GROUP	(15th	Tannary	GROUD
I. Food:	1952	k = 100	WEIGHT
Bread, flour, biscuits, cakes, etc. Meat, bacon and ham, and fish		121	
Milk, cheese and eggs		134	
Butter, margarine and cooking far		119 135	
Vegetables and fruit	TOX ISSUE	123	
Tea and sugar, etc.	VII II	159	
Miscellaneous manufactured food	s	109	
		PERSONAL PROPERTY.	
Total—Food		125.9 .	. 399
u p ommor!			
II. Rent and rates		116.4 .	. 72
III. Clothing:			
Men's outer clothing	7 500	106	
Men's underclothing	200.00	90	
Women's outer clothing	PHORE	97	
Women's underclothing	9	90	
Children's clothing	men 3	99	
Clothing materials Footwear		92	m.ani 10
Pootweat			
Total—Clothing		96.5	
	*	90.3 .	. 98
IV. Fuel and light: Coal and coke		104	
Other fuel and light		124 120	
other fuel and light	1) 03	120	
Total—Fuel and light		121.6	. 66
V. Household durable goods:			
Furniture		102	
Furniture Appliances, etc.		103	
Floor coverings, drapery and	soft	100	
furnishings	BOIL	. 89	
Hardware, pottery, glass, etc.	Action	107	
		Ble boldu	
Total—Household durable good	s	97.6 .	62
VI. Miscellaneous goods:		bolds.	
Soap and other miscellaneous hor	use-		
hold goods medicines and to	rilet		
requisites Newspapers, books, stationery	OT . TE IN	102	
Newspapers, books, stationery	and		
toys		106	
Total Missells annub Income		The Book	Trainer
Total—Miscellaneous goods	E Charles	103.7	. 44
VII. Services:		walco buling	
Travel		124	
Entertainment Other services	100	116	
	Coine	112	FACINE
Total—Services	81.0	116.8	91
VIII. Alcoholic drink	19950	103.1	78
IX. Tobacco	colonia	100.7	90
ALL ITEMS		114.4	1,000
			-3000

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Between 13th September and 18th October there were rises in the average price levels of tomatoes, butter, cheese, eggs, pork and bacon, and some vegetables. The effect of these and other increases on the food group as a whole was that the average price level rose by almost 2 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 126 at 18th October, compared with 124 at 12th September.

Rent and Rates

During the month under review there were increases in local rates in some areas in Scotland. There were also some increases in net rents of both local authority and privately-owned dwellings during the month; in addition, the rent index is affected each month by the inclusion of rents of newly-erected local authority dwellings. As a result the index for rent and rates rose by nearly 1 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 116 at 18th October compared with 115 at 13th September.

During the period under review there were increases in the charges for gas in many districts. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices and charges rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 122 at 18th October, compared with 121 at 13th

Household Durable Goods

Increases in the prices of some articles of furniture, appliances, floor coverings and hardware had the effect of raising the average level of prices for the group by a little over 1 per cent. The group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 98 at 18th October, compared with 96 at 13th September.

During the month under review there were increases in the prices of some daily newspapers. For the miscellaneous goods group, taken as a whole, the average level of prices rose by a little over 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 104 at 18th October, compared with 102 at 13th September.

All

Other Groups
In the four remaining groups, covering clothing, services, alcoholic drink and tobacco, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 97, 117, 103

ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-55

(17th June, 1947 = 100)

(17th June, 1947 = 100)

The index numbers quoted in the two preceding sections are index numbers showing changes in the level of prices compared with the level at 15th January, 1952, these latter being taken as = 100. Before January, 1952, the index figures were calculated on a different weighting basis and they showed the changes in the level of prices compared with a level of 100 at 17th June, 1947, the date when the Interim Index of Retail Prices was started. The "all items" index numbers in the two series can be linked together, however, in order to produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in the level of prices compared with the level at the starting date of the index, viz., 17th June, 1947.

Thus, at 18th October, 1955, the "all items" figure in the current series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 114.4. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 15th January, 1952, in the old series, in order to produce an "all items" figure for 18th October, 1955, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1952, i.e., on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows:

All items index at 15th January, 1952 (17th

June, 1947 = 100)	17th	132.5
items index at 18th October,	1955	don't amount
(15th January, 1952 = 100)	A MARKET STORY	114.4
l items index at 18th October,	1955	114.4
(17th June, 1947 = 100)	discussion.	132·5×——
		100
	= 101.	6 taken as 152.

The Table below shows the figures for "all items" from June, 1947, onwards with prices at 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The figures normally relate to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of each

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1947		100	UAL A	BULBI	7415-7	100	101	100	101	101	103	104
1948 1949	104	106	106	108	108	110	108	108	108	108 112	109	109
1950 1951	113	113 118	113 119	114	114	114	114	113	114	115	116	116
1952	132	133	133	121 135	124 135	125 138	126 138	127	128 136	129	129	130
1953 1954	138 140	139 140	140 141	141	140	141	141	140	140	140	140	140
1955	146	146	141	142	141	142 150	145 150	144	143	144	145	145

A description of the index, entitled Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation (Revised Edition), is obtainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4½d. including postage), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 419 of this

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received is given on page 413.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

			Con	ten		this Section		TANTY.			
I Industrial Accidents		517	DR DEL		Page 412	Business Training for Ex-Regulars	4.	4d - 7701	Toriot	17.000	P
strial Diseases		 			412	Reinstatement in Civil Employment		m· (001 · ·	71,01	900	
idents in Coal Mining					412	Shipbuilding in Third Quarter of 1955					
istrial Rehabilitation		 	dr. 319	08.	413	Retail Prices Overseas		os-vinise	0.086	No.	1000

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in October was 114, compared with 136 in the previous month and 110 (revised figure) in October, 1954. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 4 fatal accidents were reported in October, compared with 13 in the previous month and 7 in October, 1954. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for October, 1955.

October, 1955.	
Mines and Quarries*	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
Under Coal Mines Act: Underground	SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Quarries	5 Electrical Stations 2
Metalliferous Mines	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships 8
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	Building Operations 17 Works of Engineering
Factories	Construction 3
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	Warehouses
tery and Glass	2 agentave all about a no nexten
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. Metal Extracting and	3 TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 73
Refining Metal Conversion and	Railway Service
Founding (including	Engine Drivers, Motor-
Rolling Mills and Tube	men 1
	Firemen
Engineering, Locomotive	Permanent Way Men 3
Building, Boilermaking,	7 Porters
etc Railway and Tramway	Shunters
Carriages, Motor and	
Other Vehicles and Air-	Other Grades 8
craft Manufacture	Contractors' Servants
Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades Cotton	3 TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 13
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy.	1 Total (excluding Seamen) 114
Textile Printing, Bleaching	A40 to 003 to least a date becomentary
and Dyeing	· · Seamen
Tanning, Currying, etc	Trading Vessels 3
Food and Drink	
General Woodwork and Furniture	Fishing Vessels 1
Paper, Printing, etc.	2 TOTAL, SEAMEN 4
Rubber Trades	2 Total (including Seamen) 118
Gas Works	3 Total (including Seamen) 118
Other Industries	Twill an theread kerries an order to

Industrial Diseases

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

THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA		- creek Paragram start	
I. Cases		I. Cases—continued	
Lead Poisoning		Epitheliomatous Ulceratio	n
		(Skin Cancer)	
Operatives engaged in:			
Electric Accumulator		Pitch and Tar	14
Works	1	Mineral Oil	2
Other contact with		T is county there comments in	1 10
Molten Lead	N. BERES	TOTAL	16
Paint and Colour Works	3	.510	DEED.
Other Industries	-	Chrome Ulceration	
	200	Manuf. of Bichromates	3
TOTAL	4	Chromium Plating	8
Actor Col 101 - 103 Got 1 to	000		0
Oth - Principal		Dyeing and Finishing	200
Other Poisoning		Other Industries	201
Aniline Poisoning		1203 751 201 201 201 120	1000
Mercurial Poisoning	1. 50	TOTAL	12
Phosphorus	3 6 18	[[[]]] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	
工作和工作的股票的企业的企业的企业的		Total, Cases	33
TOTAL	Nil	4 4 4 4 4	-
		II. Deaths	
Anthrax		Epitheliomatous Ulceration	n
Wool		(Skin Cancer)	
Other Industries		Mineral Oil	2
Other industries	-	miniotal Oil 3 Victoria.	
TOTAL	1	TOTAL	2
IUIAL	1	IUIAL	4
	THE REAL PROPERTY.	Company of the Compan	

^{*} For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 29th October, 1955. † Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 24th September, 1955, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, in Great Britain was 92, compared with 115 in the 13 weeks ended 25th June, 1955, and 88 in the 13 weeks ended 25th September, 1954. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 401, 455 and 411. For the purpose of these statistics, serious injuries are injuries which, because of their nature or severity, are, under the terms of Section 80 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, required to be reported to H.M. Divisional Inspectors of Mines at the time of their occurrence. at the time of their occurrence.

An analysis of the figures, by nature of accident, is given below

Nature of Accident	K	illed duri weeks en	ng	Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended		
	24th Sept., 1955	25th June, 1955	25th Sept., 1954	24th Sept., 1955	25th June, 1955	25th Sept., 1954
Underground: Explosions of firedamp or coal dust Falls of ground Haulage Miscellaneous (in-	5 37 27	1 49 36	2 39 19	13 143 85	14 158 111	6 154 93
cluding shaft accidents)	9	11	14	114	129	112
Total	78	97	74	355	412	365
Surface : All causes	14	18	14	46	43	46
Total, underground and surface	92	115	88	401	455	411

Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the thirteen weeks ended 12th September, 1955. The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 1,886, and 3,649 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 3,113 males and 536 females; of the total, 2,344 were disabled persons. During the period 1,530 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

December 1984 St. De chiles page 1. V	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period:	ingu bas	19111 191111	
Able-bodied Disabled	610 968	30 278	640 1,246
Total [0]	1,578	308	1,886
Number of Persons in Training at end of period at:	rings, d	1001 CON	
Government Training Centres— Able-bodied	1,159 1,110	36 72	1,195 1,182
Able-bodied	65 280	18 292	83 572
Able-bodied Second 2. Const. of Disabled	22 61	11	27 72
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	416	102	518
Total Dog	3,113	536	3,649
rainees placed in Employment during	Time sur	NAME OF STREET	
period: Able-bodied Disabled	547 739	41 203	588 942
Total	1,286	244	1,530

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 12th September, 1955, the number of traines placed in employment was 122,551, of whom 109,206 were males and 13,345 were females.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 17th October, 1955, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

- Andreasthur	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period Persons in attendance at courses at end of	733	117	850
persons who completed courses during period	1,294 542	224 95	1,518 637

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 17th October, 1955, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 65,935.

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 September, 1955, and are in continuation of those published in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1955 (page 265).

Number	of	application	is received	4.10	3	2,236
,,	,,	,,	rejected or withdrawn	M.	about.	1,493
,,	"	"	under consideration	60.3	17.10	16
"	"	applicants	who entered training	IDU V	THE SE	720
			awaiting training			7

Of the 720 applicants who entered training, 628 completed their course, 70 terminated their training prematurely (most of them to take employment) and 22 were still in training at the end of September. After completion of training, 535 applicants were placed in, or found, employment, 82 lapsed their registration for employment and 11 were awaiting suitable employment. Of those awaiting suitable employment, four were in "stop-gap" employment 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.

Reinstatement in Civil **Employment**

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

The following Table analyses the determinations given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the quarter ended 30th September, 1955, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August, 1944.

Has Mt, Ener one vent 15% Sq. sometime 1 and Sy Se no 1578 by Se to 1578 by Se bo, we lower 1 manager	September Quarter, 1955	Total cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	1 5 4	1,722 914 2,138
Total of orders made	10 10	4,774
No orders made against the employers concerned	9	4,637
Total of cases determined	19	9,411

Of the total of 9,411 cases determined since 1st August, 1944, 8,630 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, 755 under the National Service Act, 1948, 23 under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and three under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. The 19 cases determined during the September quarter, 1955, were dealt with under the National Service Act, 1948.

Appeals against five determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the quarter, and, of these, two were varied and three reversed by him.

No reinstatement cases were determined during the quarter by Reinstatement Committees or the Umpire in Northern Ireland. In the Isle of Man one application for reinstatement was rejected by the Reinstatement Committee, but the applicant was awarded compensation.

Compensation.

Other work of the Reinstatement Committees related to the statutory provisions of section 51 of the National Service Act, 1948, prohibiting dismissal of employees by reason of liability for part-time service under the Act. During the quarter five applications for compensation under the Act were determined by Reinstatement Committees, an order for compensation being made in two of these cases. The Umpire did not decide any appeals against such orders during the quarter.

Shipbuilding in Third Quarter of 1955

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 30th September, 1955, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of September was 346, with a gross tonnage of 2,147,057 tons, compared with 338 vessels of 2,081,534 tons gross at the end of June, 1955, an increase of 65,523 tons.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 756,286 at the end of September. This figure, which was 8,220 tons less than at the end of June, 1955, represented 35·2 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country and included 294,585 tons for Norway, 145,920 tons for Liberia, and 88,170 tons for Panama. The tonnage at the end of September intended for registration abroad included 89,040 tons on which construction commenced during the quarter.

registration abroad included 89,040 tons on which construction commenced during the quarter.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of September amounted to 6,285,699 tons gross, of which 34·2 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of September was 4,138,642, an increase of 119,642 tons compared with the previous quarter. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 2,782,998 tons, or 44·3 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 993,963, representing 46·3 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in this country. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Poland, and China, for which countries no figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and

figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the third quarter of 1955 were 15 steamers, of 155,170 tons, and 65 motorships, of 206,767 tons, a total of 80 vessels, of 361,937 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 16 steamers, of 155,455 tons, and 43 motorships, of 166,982 tons, a total of 59 vessels, of 322,437 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 23 steamers, of 153,388 tons, and 48 motorships, of 150,614 tons, a total of 71 vessels, of 304,002 tons gross.

304,002 tons gross.

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

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Mouth for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with		
ges of the mochanics	is given	el 25 be	Month before	Year before	
European Countries Austria (Vienna) All Items* Food Belgium All Items* Food France (Paris) All Items Food Germany (Federal Republic) All Items Food Italy (Large towns) All Items Food Netherlands All Items Food Portugal (Lisbon) All Items Food Portugal (Lisbon) All Items Food Food Food Food Food Republic Republic All Items Food Netherlands All Items Food Food Food Food Food Food Spain (Large towns) All Items Food Spain (Large towns) All Items Food	Mar., 1938 = 100 Aug., 1955 1953 = 100† Aug., 1955 1949 = 100 Aug., 1955 "" 1950 = 100 Sept., 1955 1938 = 1 Aug., 1955 1951 = 100 Sept., 1955 July, 1948-June, 1949 = 100 Aug., 1955 July, 1936 = 100 July, 1955	699 714 101 102 143·0 132·6 110 115 60·09 70·87 105 108 98·0 97·2 604·4	+ 5 +10 Nil Nil - 0·1 - 0·2 Nil Nil + 0·08 - 0·52 - 1 - 1 + 0·5 + 0·9	+15 +21 -1 -1 +1·3 +0·4 +2 +1 +1·16 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1	
Other Countries	egory	763 · 4	- 0.4	+31.6	
Canada All Items Food India* All Items Food	1949 = 100 Sept., 1955 1949 = 100 Aug., 1955‡	116·8 113·7	+ 0·4 + 1·3 + 1	Nil - 0:1 - 4	
Pakistan (Karachi) All Items Food United States All Items Food	Apr., 1948–Mar., 1949 = 100 July, 1955 1947–49 = 100 Aug., 1955	94 105 105 114·5 111·2	Nil + 2 + 3 - 0·2 - 0·9	- 7 - 6 - 2 - 0.5 - 2.7	

^{*} 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; it is expressed on base 1949 = 100 as a "General" and as a "Food" figure.

† New index of retail prices, replacing index on base 1936-38 = 100.

‡ Figures for the two latest months are provisional.

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

bitration Awards:			Page	Notices and Orders:	Pa
Industrial Disputes and National Arbitration Tribunals Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal	abrio	1000	414 414	Wages Councils Acts	4
Industrial Court	991.1	10000	415 415	Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner	 4

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

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During October the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued ten awards, Nos. 755 to 764*. Four of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 755 (6th October).—Parties: The Bristol Tramways and Carriage Company Limited, Bath Electric Tramways Limited, Bath Tramways Motor Company Limited and Cheltenham District Traction Company Limited, and members of the Transport District Traction Company Limited, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union (Administrative, Clerical and Supervisory Group) in their employment. Claim: For certain specified rates of pay and conditions of service for clerical, supervisory, administrative and technical staff. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established, but referred back to the parties for further negotiation those parts relating to holidays and sick pay.

Award No. 758 (14th October).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Standing Committee for the Glove Industry, and members of the trade unions represented by the Trade Union Side of the Committee in their employment. Claim: For a substantial increase in pay for piece-workers and day workers. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the wages of the male and female workers concerned, both time-

the wages of the male and female workers concerned, both time-workers and pieceworkers, should be increased by 5 per cent. Award No. 761 (20th October).—Parties: Members of Associations affiliated to the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and members of Associations affiliated to the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations Limited, and members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and members of the Electrical Trades Union in their employment. Claim: For an increase in wages of 15s. a week for maintenance mechanics and electricians. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 7s. 6d. a week.

Award No. 764 (27th October).—Parties: Employers affiliated to constituent Associations and Federations of the Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council, and members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union in their employment. Claim: That the wages

Engineering Union in their employment. Claim: That the wages of mechanics should be increased by 20s. a week of 45 hours. Award: The Tribunal awarded that with effect from the pay day in the week ended 25th June, 1955, the wages of the mechanics concerned should be increased by 6 per cent.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During October the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued five awards, one of which is summarised below; the other awards did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

*Award No. 1135 (10th October).—Parties: The Ulster Transport Authority and certain employees of the Authority. Claim: Application by the Authority that Helpers should be withdrawn from certain lorries. *Award: The Tribunal found that the claim

* See footnote * in second column on page 419.

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as made had not been established, but awarded that, for a period of six months from the date of the award, revised provisions, set out in detail in the award, should be substituted for all existing agreements and awards relating to Helpers on lorries; and that, if these provisions were found to be unworkable, or should disagreement arise on the operation of all or any of the provisions, it would be open to either party, if they so desired, to bring such matters again before the Tribunal under the same reference at the expiration of the six months' trial period. The award was made on the basis of an undertaking given by the Ulster Transport Authority that any Helpers on lorries who are displaced would not become redundant but that any redundancy arising therefrom would be dealt with ough normal wastage.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During October the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued four awards, Nos. 293 to 296,* which are summarised below.

Award No. 293 (6th October).—Parties: The Post Office Engineering Union and the Post Office. Claim: For increased scales of pay with retrospective effect for the Engineering, Motor on entry, 140s. 9d., after one year 145s. 9d. Storeman, London, on entry, 152s. then by 5s. to 157s. by 3s. 6d. to 164s.; Provinces, on entry, 146s. 3d. then by 6s. 3d. to 152s. 6d. by 3s. 6d. to 156s. by 4s. to 160s. Storewoman, London, aged 21 or over, 117s. 9d. then by 3s. 6d. to 124s. 9d. by 4s. to 128s. 9d. by 3s. to 131s. 9d. by 4s. to 135s. 9d.; Provinces, aged 21 or over, 113s. 3d. then by 4s. to 117s. 3d. by 3s. to 120s. 3d. by 4s. to 124s. 3d. by 3s. 6d. then by 3s. to 168s. 6d. by 4s. to 172s. 6d. by 3s. to 178s. 6d. then by 3s. to 168s. 6d. by 4s. to 172s. 6d. by 3s. to 178s. 6d. by 3s. 6d. to 182s.; Provinces, on entry, 161s. then by 3s. to 164s. by 4s. to 168s. by 3s. 6d. to 171s. 6d. by 2s. 6d. to 174s. by 4s. 6d. to 178s. 6d. Driver, London, vehicles of one ton or less 155s., over one ton to five tons (and passenger cars) 158s., over five tons to eight tons 162s. 6d.; Provinces, vehicles of one ton or less 147s. 9d., over one ton to five tons 167s. over eight tons to twelve tons 161s. 6d., over twelve tons 165s. Drivers of indivisible load vehicles, London, over six tons to ten tons 171s. 6d., over ten tons 179s.; Provinces, over six tons to ten tons 167s., over ten tons 174s. 6d. Factories Grades: Telephone Mechanic, London and Provinces, total time rate (i.e., basic rate plus bonus) increased by 7s.; (b) that the new rates shall be consolidated rates which shall not attract Civil Service Pay Supplement or additional Pay Supplement and shall be operative from 1st July, 1955; (c) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Award No. 294 (12th October).—Parties: The National Guild of Telephonists and the Post Office. Claim: For increased scales of pay with retrospective effect for Telephonists (Male). Award: The Chairman found against the Claim, the Members of the Tribunal being workly to come on to their contents. Tribunal being unable to agree as to their award.

* See ootnote * in second column on page 419.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. November, 1955

Award No. 295 (20th October).—Parties: The Civil Service Union, the Post Office Engineering Union and H.M. Treasury. Claim: For a reduction in conditioned hours for Chief Photoprinters, Assistant Chief Photoprinters, Photoprinters Grade I and Grade II and Reproduction Assistants. Award: The Tribunal

Grade II and Reproduction Assistants. Award: The Tribunal found against the claim.

Award No. 296 (28th October).—Parties: The Civil Service Union and the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. Claim: For increased salary scale with retrospective effect for Radio Technicians in the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation.

Award: The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the London (male) salary scale of Radio Technicians employed in the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation shall be: Age 19 £395, age 20 £415, age 21 £435, age 22 £455, age 23 £475, age 24 £495, age 25 £515 (barrier), then by £20 to £555 by £25 to £605; (b) that the above consolidated scale shall have effect from 1st January, 1955; it shall not attract Civil Service Pay Supplement as from 1st July, 1954, but it shall attract additional Pay Supplement as from 1st July, 1955; (c) that normal Civil Service provincial differentiation shall apply; (d) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scale of officers in post.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During October the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos. 2581 to 2583. Two of the awards are summarised below; the other award did not relate to a substantial part of an industry. Award No. 2581 (11th October).—Parties: The Scottish Lace and Textile Workers' Union and the Scottish Lace Furnishing Manufacturers' Association. Claim: Matters arising from Industrial Court Award No. 2580 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, page 341). Award: The Court, with the consent of the parties, proceeded to a determination without a Hearing as provided in the Industrial Court (Procedure) Rules, 1920. Having regard to the limited and specific terms of reference before the Court, regard to the limited and specific terms of reference before the Court, namely "to determine the Union's claim for an increase of 10 per cent. in the basic wage for all Auxiliary Time Workers (male and female)", the Award of 29th August, 1955, was clear and unambiguous in its terms and no question of an interpretation arose. The rates for pieceworkers were not an issue before the Court and if it is desired by the parties that this court is a contraction of the court and if it is desired by the parties that this question should be considered it must be raised as a new and substantial issue in new terms of

reference.

Award No. 2583 (24th October).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council.

Claim: Interpretation of Industrial Court Award No. 2542 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1954, page 437).

Award: The Court ruled that the true intent and meaning of Award No. 2542 was that the tay man engaged on clock and watch Award: The Court ruled that the true intent and meaning of Award No. 2542 was that the ten men engaged on clock and watch making and repairing at Reading Signal Works, Western Region, British Railways, on 8th November, 1954, were entitled to be paid 7s. 6d. a week above the rate of pay of Instrument Maker and Repairer, as a personal rate, from that date.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During October two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. One award related to an individual undertaking; the other is summarised

Parties: The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the South Wales Siemens Steel Association. Claim: To fix the incentive bonus for fitters' mates. Award: The Arbitrator awarded that the incentive bonus for fitters' mates should be 7s. 6d., with a tonnage

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

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

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain).—
Proposal W.M. (55), dated 4th October, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers female workers

female workers.

Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal K.D.(51), dated 21st October, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal X. (47), dated 21st October, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.H. (79), dated 21st October, for fixing revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers. nale workers.

Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain).—
Proposal C.W. (56), dated 25th October, for fixing revised general
minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Corset Wages Council.—Proposal K. (41), dated 28th October,
for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis
time rates for male and female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages 10055.

The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 1555 (R.M. (62)), dated 10th October and effective from 26th October. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 407.

The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 1611 (S. (47)), dated 20th October and effective from 4th November. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis.

cribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

During October notices of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.S. (N.51), dated 7th October, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

Linea and Cotton Handkorchief and Handkorchief Coul.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.138), dated 14th October, for fixing revised

provisions for the payment of holiday remuneration.

Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal

N.I.A. (N.45), dated 28th October, for fixing revised statutory
minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (N.I.B. (N.61)), dated 10th October and effective on and from 20th October. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers,—See page 408. workers.—See page 408.

*See footnote * in second column on page 419.

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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, by the claimant himself with the leave of the Tribunal or the Commissioner, or without such leave if the decision of the Tribunal was not unanimous.

decision of the Tribunal was not unanimous

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 13/55 (25th February)

A bedding maker employed by a Blind Institute had, save in about six weeks, worked on Mondays to Thursdays in each week over the three years preceding the date of claim. Had more work been available he would have been employed also on Fridays. Held that the days on which claimant was idle were not days of unemployment by reason of regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948. The determination of what was normal in his case must be founded on the facts as they were, not on unfulfilled possibilities or future speculations, and not on facts applicable to other persons in the same

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that 5th and 6th November, 1954, shall not be

"My decision is that 5th and 6th November, 1954, shall not be treated as days of unemployment in the case of the claimant.

"The question to be determined in this the appeal of the insurance officer is whether 5th and 6th November, 1954, were days of unemployment in the case of the claimant. Those days were days upon which the claimant would have been willing to work had there been work for him to do, but there was no work for him and, therefore, he was idle on those days though capable of and available

ere the facts of a case show that a claimant has worked on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays and been idle on Fridays and Saturdays over a long period of time, then, if he claims unemployment benefit for those idle days, it is necessary to consider whether such a claimant is a person envisaged by regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I.1948 No. 1277] (hereinafter referred to as 'the regulations'), that is, whether he is a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week but who has in the week in which those days (Friday and Saturday) occurred been employed to the full extent normal in his case.

"The facts concerning which there is no dispute show that the claimant is employed as a bedding maker at the S. & D. County Incorporated Royal Institute for the Blind and that when enough work is available for him he is employed on five days in the week, namely from Monday to Friday, but that owing to shortage of work he cannot be kept employed on five days, but works for less than that number.

"In his summary of the facts, which can be accepted as accurate, the local insurance officer has stated that about seventeen people work in the department where the claimant works and that owing to shortage of work it was possible to employ only two, the foreman to shortage of work it was possible to employ only two, the foreman and the cutter, the full week of five days. The remainder, of whom the claimant was one, worked on Fridays, only when there was work for them to do. Apart from statutory and annual holiated the claimant had signed the unemployed register on Fridays and Saturdays each week since 6th February, 1953, having worked Monday to Thursday (four days) weekly. According to the employers, over the last three years the claimant had worked 'about six' Fridays. The last appreciable spell of full-time work was recorded as from 30th January to 17th August, 1950, the local insurance officer said, and he added that the employers hoped that a new sales organization to be commenced shortly would improve the employment position. This last statement goes, of course, to the employment position. This last statement goes, of course, to show that the position in which the claimant found himself in November, 1954, was due to circumstances beyond his control and certainly not due to anything which the employers could have

The local insurance officer, in a commendable recapitulation of the principles to be applied in this type of case so as to determine what had become normal in the case of the claimant, referred the what had become normal in the case of the claimant, referred the local tribunal to two decisions of the Commissioner, namely Decision C.U. 518/49 (reported) and Decision R(U) 9/54 and, having regard to the facts, I would think it sufficient merely to say that I agree with the local insurance officer but, in view of the apparent misunderstanding by the local tribunal as to the salient matters to be considered before a correct conclusion can be reached, I have thought it necessary to set out the findings of the tribunal and to endeavour to point out where the tribunal has in my and to endeavour to point out where the tribunal has, in my opinion, erred.

* 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 sixtensess 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 419.

"The tribunal found that 'conditions of work are a five-day week. If the work was there he would have been employed on the fifth day. He will be so employed in the future. There are people working a five-day week'. The tribunal decided that unemployment benefit was payable in respect of 5th and 6th November, 1954, on the ground that there were exceptional circumstances in this case, particularly on the ground that the Education Committee this case, the second of t recognize this as a five-day week concern and he will in future be so working. In the opinion of the tribunal this would show that to be normal working week notwithstanding the past year.

I have no doubt that his contract of service provides a five-day

working week for the claimant when there is enough work there to do but, in order to determine whether the claimant is a person envisaged by regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) of the regulations, it is necessary to ascertain what is the full extent of employment which is normal in his case. (Compare Decision R(U) 9/54.)

"This is a question of fact and a survey of his record either over one year preceding his claim made in November, 1954, or over three years before that date shows that the extent of employment normal in his case is four days a week. Friday and Saturday heirs

three years before that date shows that the extent of employment normal in his case is four days a week, Friday and Saturday being normally idle days for him. It is true that if there had been work he would have been employed on the fifth day (Friday) but those deciding this case must look at the facts as they were, not as they might have been. To say that he will be normally employed in the future for five days a week seems to me to be pure speculation. It is hoped that he will be so employed if the sales organization reflects the wishes of the employers, but there can be no certainty of this. The future will show itself by the facts which can then be ascertained. Doubtless there are people working at the claimant's place of work for five days a week, but regard must be had to what the claimant was doing, not what other workers there were doing; the words of the regulation being 'employed to the full extent the words of the regulation being 'employed to the full extent normal in his case' which demonstrates the need for looking at the record of the particular claimant whose claim is being considered and not at the records of other workers in the same place of

The tribunal considered that there were exceptional circumstances in this case to show that a five-day week was a normal working week for the claimant notwithstanding what had happened in past years. The tribunal were considering the contingency of 's some exceptional industrial circumstances relevant to his case' as contemplated by the Commissioner in Decision C.U. 518/49 (reported). With all respect to the local tribunal I can see no exceptional industrial circumstances in this case. In so far as the claimant and some others who worked with him are concerned it appears from the claimant's record of work that for some three years he had generally worked on not more than four days a week, namely from Monday to Thursday, and that Fridays and Saturdays. were idle days for him. Those circumstances seem to have become normal in his case and there is no evidence to indicate that there were any circumstances relating to his work which were purely temporary and sporadic and brought about by some conditions unlikely to continue. In the result the claimant can at present no assistance from the industrial circumstances which

vailed at his place of employment.

'I should point out to the tribunal that if, as the tribunal found, a five-day week was normal in the case of the claimant then it is not understood how the tribunal came to find that Saturday, 6th November, 1954, was a day of unemployment in his case for, if he normally worked from Monday to Friday, then Saturday would

be a normal idle day and not a day of unemployment in his case. By Friday he would have been employed to the full extent normal in his case. (See regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) of the regulations.)

"In my view the facts of this case lead to one conclusion only, namely, that 5th and 6th November, 1954, were not days of unemployment in the case of the claimant within the meaning of expectation 6(1) (c)(ii) of the regulations

regulation 6(1) (e)(ii) of the regulations.

"The extent of a full-time working week in the case of this claimant, in so far as the claim which is before me is concerned, cannot properly be judged on the mere fact that since the claim was questioned by the insurance officer the claimant may have commenced to work on five days a week. The normality of the claimant's employment can only be decided by what has happened over a period of time. The appeal of the insurance officer is

Decision No. R(U) 14/55 (31st March)

A Post Office telephonist entitled to continue her employment after marriage resigned and drew her marriage gratuity which was payable only if she left the service. She had hoped to be re-engaged in a temporary capacity but the Post Office was not then re-engaging employees who had resigned. Held that the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit—she took the risk of unemployment for her own financial gain.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 10th September, 1954, to 21st October, 1954, both days included.

"The claimant was an established civil servant who had been employed as a telephonist in the Post Office for nine years. On 9th September, 1954, she relinquished her post upon her marriage. An established woman civil servant is not obliged to resign on marriage hat her the fellowing the incompany to the incompany to the fellowing the incompany to but has the following choices open to her:—(a) she may voluntarily resign and claim her marriage gratuity; or (b) she may elect to be retained in an established capacity, in which event no marriage gratuity is payable to her; or (c) she may voluntarily resign, claim her marriage gratuity, and apply for retention in a temporary capacity.

The claimant took the third course. She told the local tribuna that she had known of other telephonists resigning on marriage and taking the gratuity and then being re-engaged in a temporary

capacity; she hoped that the same would happen to her. capacity; she hoped that the same would happen to her. She therefore applied for a temporary appointment but the Post Office was not then re-engaging employees who had resigned and her application was not granted. The claimant therefore found herself out of employment. She was on her honeymoon from 10th September to 4th October, 1954. She claimed unemployment benefit on 5th October, 1954, but the insurance officer decided that she on 5th October, 1954, but the insurance officer decided that she was disqualified for six weeks from and including 10th September, 1954, under section 13(2)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, on the ground that she had voluntarily left her employment without just cause. The claimant appealed against this decision to the local tribunal, who by a majority upheld the insurance officer. The claimant now appeals to the Commissioner.

"In my view the decision of the local tribunal was correct. It is agreed that the claimant voluntarily left her employment, and the question at issue is whether, for the purpose of section 13(2)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, she had just cause for so leaving.

"That question has to be considered not only from the personal point of view of the claimant herself, but also from the point of view of all other contributors to the National Insurance Fund. The question may be put in this way: is it reasonable between all

view of all other contributors to the National Insurance Fund. The question may be put in this way: is it reasonable between all parties that the claimant (without some period of disqualification not exceeding six weeks) should be allowed to deplete the common fund by voluntarily incurring unemployment for the sake of her own financial gain? Put in that way, the question does not admit of an answer favourable to the claimant, for a person who deliberately becomes unemployed for his or her own financial advantage cannot reasonably expect to receive unemployment benefit to the disadvantage. reasonably expect to receive unemployment benefit to the disadvantage of others. The claimant will reply that she never expected to be unemployed and that on resigning she had reasonable hopes of re-employment on a temporary basis. It is clear, however, that there was at the least a possibility of her being unemployed and she took the risk of unemployment in order to secure her own financial

advantage.

"The claimant of course was at perfect liberty to leave the Post Office whenever she deemed it advisable in her own interests to do so, and I do not doubt that from her own point of view she had just cause for leaving when she did in order to marry and draw her marriage gratuity. From the wider point of view, however, which takes in not only the claimant's personal interests but those of all the contributors, who are concerned to see that the Neitonal other contributors who are concerned to see that the National Insurance Fund is spared from unreasonable demands, I do not consider that the claimant has shown just cause for drawing upon the common fund. I therefore hold that the claimant has not proved just cause for the purpose of section 13(2)(a) of the Act so as to avoid disqualification for six weeks. The claimant's appeal must be dismissed."

Decision No. R(U) 15/55 (15th July)

Claimant who was employed as a labourer in a ship repairing yard lost his employment when, through a stoppage of work by other workers due to a trade dispute, there was no work for him to do. The claimant's association made weekly payments from their distress fund to all their members who lost their employment as a result of the stoppage, including those who actively participated in the dispute. Held that the claimant could not escape disqualification for receipt of unemployment, that the claimant could not escape disqualification for receipt of unemployment and to those who because of that withdrawal lost their employment, the claimant's association financially supported the dispute and the claimant who subscribed to the funds of the association must be regarded as himself financing the dispute.

Decision of the Commissioner

My decision is that the claimant lost his employment on 23rd September, 1954, by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment and that, therefore, he is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit thereafter under section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, from 23rd

under section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, from 23rd September, 1954, to 27th November, 1954, inclusive, which was the date on which the stoppage of work came to an end.

"The claimant is a labourer in a ship repairing yard and on 11th September, 1954, certain ship repair electricians employed elsewhere than at the place where the claimant was employed withdrew their labour as a result of a trade dispute. By 21st September following, a very large number of electricians employed by other ship repairers in the Port of London ceased work in sympathy with those who had withdraw their labour and soon afterwards the stoppage of work had spread to the place where the claimant was employed. The result so far as the claimant was concerned was that there was no more work available for him at his place of employment.

result so far as the claimant was concerned was that there was no more work available for him at his place of employment.

"In these circumstances it was decided by the local tribunal, on a reference by the insurance officer, 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 and, accordingly, he became disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for so long as the stoppage of work continued, subject in the meantime to his becoming bona fide employed elsewhere in the occupation which he usually followed or becoming regularly engaged in some other occupation.

The claimant continued to be unemployed during the period of the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute and the question to be determined in this the appeal of the claimant's association is whether the claimant can escape disqualification for benefit under section 13 of the Act by reason of the provisions of the proviso to

Subsection (1) of that section.

"It is admitted that the association of which the claimant is a member made a payment to all their members who lost employment as a result of the trade dispute. These payments were made not only to those members for whom work was no longer available but also to those members of the association who actively participated in the dispute by withdrawing their labour in sympathy with the in the dispute by withdrawing their labour in sympathy with the electricians who had withdrawn their labour as ε result of the dispute.

The claimant's association told me that the association could not make any discrimination in the matter of these payments.

"In these circumstances the question arises whether the claimant has proved (and the onus is on him so to do) that he was not financing the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work.

"When the claimant's association announced that they were paying their ship repair members in the Port of London a grant of £I a week per man plus 6s. for a wife and 2s. 6d. for each dependent child, they stated that this grant was made on the understanding that it in no way implied official recognition by the association of the stoppage of work. The view of the association was that their members concerned, for reasons entirely outside their control, were unable to pursue their normal employment and it was having regard solely to that consideration that the grants were made. While I do not doubt that the claimant's association did not give 'When the claimant's association announced that they were While I do not doubt that the claimant's association did not give official recognition to the stoppage of work which caused the claimant and others who were not in sympathy with the dispute to lose their employment, nevertheless, by making a payment of money by way of relief both to members of the association who did withdraw their labour in sympathy with the trade dispute and also to those members, such as the claimant, who became redundant to the requirements of their employers owing to the trade dispute, the association financially supported the dispute and therefore the association financially supported the dispute and, therefore, the claimant, who is a member of the association and ordinarily subscribes to its funds, was himself financing the dispute as he had a proprietary interest in those funds. I take this view even though, as the fact is, his association paid him from what is called a distress fund and regarded the payment as relief and not 'strike pay', the latter payment when it is made being from the general funds of the association, the distress fund being made up of separate subscriptions paid by members of the claimant's association.

"When regard is had, as it must be, to the effect upon the prolongation of a stoppage of work by any kind of money grant to someone participating in the stoppage of work it seems to me that it is impossible to avoid a finding that such payment constitutes

a financing of the trade dispute.

a financing of the trade dispute.

"The representative of the claimant's association contended that the 'trade dispute' to which reference is made in paragraph (a) of the proviso to subsection (1) of section 13 of the Act must mean the trade dispute at the claimant's place of employment, but, while I agree with that submission, it affords the claimant no assistance, for he lost his complayment by reason of a stoppage of work which

I agree with that submission, it affords the claimant no assistance, for he lost his employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment and his association must be held to have financed that dispute.

"In the result the claimant fails to prove that he was not financing the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work and, therefore, he cannot pray in aid the saving provisions of paragraph (a) of the proviso to subsection (1) of section 13 of the Act. It follows that it is not necessary to consider whether he was directly interested in that dispute or whether he could escape the implications of in that dispute or whether he could escape the implications of paragraph (b) of the said proviso. I must dismiss the appeal of the claimant's association.'

Decision No. R(U) 16/55 (20th July)

Claimant who normally worked a five-day week with Saturday as normal idle day was on short time, working only on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. The factory was closed from Friday, 24th December, to Monday, 27th December, and, by agreement in the trade, Friday, 24th December, was substituted as holiday for Christmas Day and Monday, 28th December, for Boxing Day. Held that the claimant was entitled to unemployment benefit on Saturday, 25th December—in that week she had not been employed to the full extent normal in her case and the effect of the substitution was that she was not 'on holiday' on that day.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that Saturday, 25th December, 1954, was a day of unemployment for the claimant for which she was entitled to unemployment benefit

unemployment benefit.

"The question at issue in this appeal, which affects the claimant and ten other workers in the bedding section of a bedding and upholstery factory, is whether unemployment benefit is payable to the claimant for Christmas Day, 1954, which fell on a Saturday. The claimant's factory normally works a five-day week, Monday to Friday, and Saturday is a non-working day, but for economic causes the bedding section had for some time been working a short week, Tuesday to Thursday, and the workers in that section had claimed and received unemployment benefit for Monday. had claimed and received unemployment benefit for Monday, Friday and Saturday. The upholstery section had been more fully

In the week which ended on Saturday, 25th December, 1954, "In the week which ended on Saturday, 25th December, 1954, the claimant worked on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The whole factory was closed on Friday, 24th December, 1954, for the Christmas holiday and reopened on Tuesday, 28th December, but the claimant and other workers in the bedding section did not restart work until Wednesday, 29th December.

"The factory was closed on Friday, 24th December, 1954, for the following reason. Under clause 16(2)(i) of the National Labour Agreement for the Furniture Manufacturing Trade, Christmas Day and Boxing Day or such other days (not being the weekly

Agreement for the Furniture Manufacturing Trade, Christmas Day and Boxing Day, or such other days (not being the weekly short-day) as may be substituted therefor by mutual agreement between the employer and workers are to be public holidays for which the workers are entitled to be paid wages. Since Christmas Day, 1954, fell on a Saturday, which is normally a non-working day in the claimant's factory, Friday, 24th December, 1954, was by mutual agreement substituted for it as the public holiday, and Monday, 27th December, was substituted for Boxing Day. The claimant was paid wages for this Friday and this Monday, but did no work on either day.

"It is undisputed that unemployment benefit is not payable for

no work on either day.

"It is undisputed that unemployment benefit is not payable for Friday, 24th, or Monday, 27th December, for which days the claimant received holiday pay, nor that it is payable for Tuesday, 28th December, 1954, which was a day of unemployment for the claimant due to short-time working. The only day in dispute is Christmas Day. In the view of the local insurance officer, Christmas Day could not be treated as a day of unemployment since it was part of the Christmas holiday, Friday, 24th, to Tuesday, 27th December, during which the factory was closed, and he decided that unemployment benefit was not payable for Christmas Day, in pursuance of regulation 6(1)(e)(i) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 IS I. 1948

No. 1277], on the ground that the claimant was 'on holiday'. The local tribunal reversed his decision and held that Christmas Day should be treated as a day of unemployment. The insurance officer now appeals to the Commissioner.

"Regulation 6(1)(e) of the above-mentioned Regulations provides: '6(1) For the purposes of unemployment . . . benefit—(e) a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day a person does no work, and—(i) is on holiday; or (ii) is a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week . . . but who has, in the week in which the said day occurs, been employed to the full extent normal in his case; '. Unemployment benefit is thus not payable for a day of holiday nor for a day which is a normal non-working day occurring in a week of normal employment; if the day of claim falls within either the one or the other description, it is not to be treated as a day of unemployment. description, it is not to be treated as a day of unemployment.

"In the present case, the claimant was unemployed for commercial reasons on Monday, 20th December, 1954. She is normally a five-day worker, Saturday being her normal non-working day. However, in the week in which Saturday, 25th December, 1954, occurred she had not been employed to the full extent normal in her case (for she had been unemployed on Monday, 20th). She is therefore not disentitled to unemployment benefit by regulation 6(1)(e)(ii), but it remains to consider whether she is disentitled by regulation 6(1)(e)(i) as being 'on holiday' on Saturday, 25th December, 1954.

"The employers have written explaining that their normal Ine employers have written explaining that their normal practice is to make payment for Christmas Day and Boxing Day (which of course are normally days of public holiday) but, since in 1954 Christmas Day fell on a Saturday, which is not a normal working day for them, and Boxing Day fell on a Sunday, they made payment for Friday, 24th and (instead of Boxing Day) for Monday, 27th.

"In my view the employer and employees have thus, by mutual agreement in consonance with clause 16(2)(1) of the National Agreement for the Furniture Manufacturing Trade, substituted Friday, 24th December, for Saturday, 25th, as the holiday. This substitution was expressly made because otherwise the holiday would fall upon a non-working day and the employees would thus be deprived of the benefit of the holiday. The effect of this substitu-tion has been, in my view, to maintain or preserve Saturday, 25th December, 1954, in its character of a non-working day like any other Saturday. I find that the claimant was not 'on holiday' any other Saturday. I find that the claimant was not on holiday on that Saturday. The claimant is thus not disentitled to unemployment benefit by regulation 6(1)(e)(i) either. The insurance officer's

Decision No. R(U) 17/55 (20th July)

Decision No. R(U) 17/55 (20th July)

Claimant was a share fisherman who fished from a port remote from the mainland markets. In January, 1955, there was a restricted market for the white fish which comprised the bulk of the catches. The buyers decided to restrict their purchases of white fish and at their instigation a meeting of the local fishermen's association was held at which it was agreed that only a part of the fishing fleet would engage in fishing according to a fixed rota; the claimant's vessel was amongst those which abstained from fishing on the day for which benefit was claimed. Held that the claimant was not eligible for unemployment benefit—the decision taken by the fishermen voluntarily to refrain from fishing beyond a certain limited extent constituted an attempt to insure against loss of profit but the circumstances did not amount to good cause necessitating abstention from fishing.

Decision of the Commissioner

" My decision is that the claimant is not entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of 2nd February, 1955.

"The claimant is a share fisherman, and a member of the crew of a fishing vessel of which the master or a member of the crew is the owner or part owner. As such, he is a person who in order to qualify for receipt of unemployment benefit must satisfy the additional conditions of regulation 14B of the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1467] as amended by the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1949 [S.I. 1949 No. 301]. Regulation 14B (2) requires that (in addition to other matters) such a share fisherman must prove that there was no work on or in connection with the fishing vessel available for him on each day in question, for one or other of certain specific reasons. The issue in the present appeal is whether branch (d) of regulation 14B(2) is fulfilled: namely—'(d) that any other good cause necessitated abstention from fishing.

"I am informed that the present appeal is a test case covering the claims of 92 other share fishermen in like circumstances to the

"The claimant fishes from the port of S-Islands. This is a point of materiality, in respect that the port of S—— is remote from the mainland markets. Most of the fish landed at S—— is purchased there and sent on by the buyers to Aberdeen. Towards the end of January, 1955, the market for white fish at Aberdeen slumped badly, and the buyers at Sdecided to restrict their purchases of whiting. There was still a demand for haddocks, but at that time the catch of fish available to vessels fishing from S—— was at least 80 per cent. whiting to not more than 20 per cent. haddocks. The claimant is a seine net fisherman; and it was reasonably considered that if the whole local fleet of seine net fishing vessels fished during the period in question, quantities of whiting would be caught for which there was no available local market. These fish would have to be dumped in the sea, and the fishing trips would result in financial loss to the fishermen. In these circumstances a meeting of the local fishermen's association was held at which it was agreed that until the market improved only a part of the fishing fleet would engage in fishing, according to a fixed rota. This meeting was called on the initiative of the fish buyers. In the result, the claimant's vessel, and the vessels of the other claimants affected by this decision, abstained from fishing. The 2nd February, 1955, was in the case of the claimant a day of abstention from fishing.

"The claimant's claim for unemployment benefit was referred to the local tribunal, whose very full report shows that they considered the position with great care.

"The tribunal found (1) that from the fishermen's point of view the action taken by them at the instigation of the local fish buyers and fish salesmen was a reasonable decision to make in the circumstances; (2) that uneconomic market conditions was the reason for the decision taken; (3) that any fishing vessel breaking the arrangement would be boycotted by the fish buyers and fish sales. men; (4) that there was nothing to prevent any of the boats concerned from proceeding to sea and the crew themselves from shipping their catch direct to Aberdeen for sale—taking the risk of an adverse market; (5) that it is not disputed there was a market for haddock on the dates in question; and (6) that the step taken by the whole body of fishermen including the claimant must be considered as a decision voluntarily to abstain from fishing for the

Finding (1) represents a conclusion in law rather than a simple finding of fact; but I accept it as a sound conclusion so far as it goes. Findings (2) to (5) inclusive I also accept as accurately summing up the circumstances of the case. To finding (4) it might reasonably be added that it was much more probable than not that the market in Aberdeen would also be adverse. I am prepared also to accept that the killing and throwing back into the sea of substantial quantities of unwanted whiting is objectionable from various stantial quantities of thiwaintees with the stock that a simple finding of fact; and at this stage I defer consideration of the proper inferences from the facts.

"It is recognised that share fishermen are for obvious reasons in

rather a special position in relation to unemployment benefit (Decision C.U. 495/49, reported). Their entitlement is regulated by special regulations—in particular the Mariners Regulations above-cited. It is not open to me to consider whether the regulations whether the regulations are the considered by the control of the considered by the control of the control o operate harshly in certain instances, or whether they ought to be altered. It is my duty to construe them in accordance with their terms, and having regard to Commissioner's decisions; and to determine whether in the case before me the terms of the relevant regulations are or are not fulfilled.

regulations are or are not fulfilled.

"In the case to which Decision C.S.U. 1/50 (not reported) refers, a number of share fishermen decided to abstain from fishing because in their view there was no adequate market for their fish. In that case, the Commissioner did not consider it proved that loss was bound to result if fishing had been carried out. He held that good cause precessitating abstantion from fishing had not been good cause necessitating abstention from fishing had not been established, and disallowed claims for benefit. He did not find it necessary to consider what would have been the result had it been proved that the market for the probable catch was so inadequate

that only a loss could have been incurred.

"In the case to which Decision R(U) 10/51 refers, the Commissioner had again to deal with a situation in which, in accordance with a resolution of all masters, all the local vessels abstained from fishing because it was considered uneconomic, in a state of the market, to put to sea. Claims for unemployment benefit were again disallowed. As I understand it, the Commissioner was of opinion that the regulation in question did not require that the determining authority should investigate and decide whether the financial results of the fishing operation were likely to be fair. In his view the decision of an association of fishermen to abstain from fishing 'because of inability to obtain the prices which they demanded' was not 'a good cause necessitating abstention from fishing' within the meaning of the regulation.

"In Decision C.S.U. 10/54 (not reported) the Commissioner again refused a claim for benefit, on the view that a decision taken an association of fishermen (after consultation with skippers and fish buyers) to abstain from fishing because if they did fish at least half the catch would have to be dumped was equivalent to a decision by the fishermen themselves voluntarily to refrain from fishing; and was therefore not a good cause necessitating

On the other hand, in Decision R(U) 16/53 the Commissioner was able to allow a claim for unemployment benefit in respect of a day on which the claimant had abstained from fishing, because the Commissioner was satisfied that on that day the claimant could not have sold his catch at all, since the only possible buyer was taking

no fish on that day.

"Mention may also be made of Decision R(U) 7/55, in which it was suggested (paragraph 7) that 'an event which left the crew with any real choice in the matter' could not be held to constitute

'good cause necesitating abstention from fishing'.

"In their statement of grounds of appeal, the claimant's association lays stress on the circumstance that the meeting at which restriction of fishing was resolved upon was called at the behest of the fish buyers, and that it was the buyers who intimated how of the fish buyers, and that it was the buyers who intimated how much fish they were prepared to take the following day. I cannot accept the association's contention that this made the buyers to all intents and purposes the fishermen's employers. But I think the circumstance is important as showing (a) that it was not only the fishermen who regarded the fishing as uneconomic; and (b) that the local market was effectively closed to all except those fishermen

'I have difficulty in coming to a firm conclusion as to the relevancy or otherwise of the fact (assuming it to be the fact) that fishing would have yielded an uneconomic return. I do not regard the Decisions quoted as expressly deciding this question; and there are obvious practical difficulties in basing a decision on such a factor. Reasonable cause for abstaining from fishing (whether that cause be of an economic nature or otherwise) does not in my view pacessarily amount to 'good any control of the control view necessarily amount to 'good cause necessitating abstention' It is important to remember that a share fisherman who in fac fishes, and whose catch can only be sold at a loss, does not qualify for unemployment benefit. There is much to be said for the view that in an enterprise such as share fishing the participant must expect days of loss as well as days of profit. And just as a day of fishing at a loss is not compensated by payment of unemployment benefit, it must not be readily assumed that a day of abstention from fishing because of apprehended loss will be compensated by payment of unemployment benefit. There may, however, come a point at which it becomes apparent that there is, in a real sense, no market for any fish which may be caught. That situation seems to me not materially different from the situation in which it is apparent that there are no fish to be caught.

"As I read the careful findings and ground a find the careful findings and ground a finding the careful findings are ground as a finding that the careful findings are ground to the ca

apparent that there are no fish to be caught.

"As I read the careful findings and grounds of judgment of the local tribunal, they disallowed the claim because they felt (a) that the situation did not quite amount to the proved absence of any market for the entire catch, and (b) that they were bound to infer (having regard to the Decisions quoted to them) that the abstinence from fishing must be regarded as a voluntary act. Although the onus is on the claimant (as appellant) to displace the decision appealed against, I have tried carefully to discover whether there is any ground upon which the conclusions of the tribugal care has s any ground upon which the conclusions of the tribunal can be

undoubtedly true that there was a market for whatever "It is undoubtedly true that there was a market for whatever haddocks the fishermen might have brought in. There was possibly a market (albeit an unprofitable one) for whiting at Aberdeen; but Aberdeen is 200 miles away. I think that, since haddock comprised only a small fraction of the total probable catch, it might be unfair to say that the existence of a market for haddock constituted the existence of a market for the probable catch; and, having regard to the remoteness of the Aberdeen market, I think it might be unfair to say that that constituted an available market. In one sense it could be said that for fishere was no available market for in the position of the claimant there was no available market for potential catches of fish, once the local buyers had announced the potential carches of ish, once the local buyers had announced the quota which they were prepared to accept, and once it was decided that this quota was reserved for a selected number of vessels which excluded the claimant's. I recognise that to hold this situation as amounting to 'no market' would be going a step further than is warranted by Decision R(U) 16/53. For the reasons indicated in the next paragraph, I find it unnecessary to express an opinion whether it would be justifiable to make this further step.

"Even if it he assumed that in this sense there was for folkerness."

Even if it be assumed that in this sense there was for fishermen the position of the claimant no available market for their potential catch, the question remains whether such a situation falls within the ambit of regulation 14B(2). The circumstance that there was no market for a proportion of the fishing fleet (in this sense) was directly due to the decision taken to restrict fishing. Clearly, if no restrictive action had been resolved upon, there was an available market. That that market would have been insufficient an available market. That that market would have been insufficient an available market. That that market would have been insufficient to absorb the whole potential catch is not to the point; for it must often happen that more fish is landed than can be absorbed at an economic price. It was indeed to prevent this happening that the market was artificially restricted. The circumstance that there was (in a sense) no market for the claimant's potential catch was brought about by a decision of fighterment of fight. was brought about by a decision of fishermen and of fish buyers was brought about by a decision of hishermen and of fish buyers to which the claimant must be regarded as having been a party. That decision in effect converted an inadequate market for all into an economic (or more nearly economic) market for the selected few. After some hesitation I have come to the view that (as in the case to which Decision C.S.U. 10/54 (unreported) refers) such a decision is tantamount to a decision by the fishermen themselves voluntarily to refrain from fishing beyond the limited extent agreed upon. The concerted action which was taken constitutes an attempt to insure against loss of profit. But what the Act and Regulations (within their limits) purport to insure against is loss of employment. Rejection of the claim for unemployment benefit does not imply that the action taken was unreasonable, nor does it imply that the action should not have been taken. It implies merely that the action should not have been taken. It implies merely that if such action is taken a right to unemployment benefit does not necessarily follow. In the whole circumstances I am unable to find any valid criticism of the careful judgment of the local tribunal, and I uphold their decision. My decision (which in terms applies to 2nd February, 1955) applies also to any other days on which precisely the same circumstances prevailed. I must dismiss the appeal of the claimant's association." miss the appeal of the claimant's association

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly being the propagatory with the sories of Statutory. 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 brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the instrument costs 2d. net (3½d. including postage).

The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 1555; price 4d. (5\frac{1}{2}d.)), dated 10th October; The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 1611; price 3d. (4\frac{1}{2}d.)), dated 20th October. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour, and National Sarvice under the Wages Councils Act our and National Service under the Wages Councils Act,

The Indiarubber Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 1626), made on 25th October by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories Act, 1937.—See page 389.

The Census of Production (1956) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 1592), made on 17th October by the Board of Trade under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947.—See page 389.

The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 1602; price 4d. (5½d.)), made on 18th October

by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance acting in conjunction with the Treasury, and the National Insurance Joint Authority, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 390.

The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1955 No. 167; price 4d. (5½d.)), made on 10th October by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 415.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 164), made on 6th October by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations came into operation on 6th October and are similar in second to the October and are similar in the October and are similar in the October and on 6th October and are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, page 318).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—Choice of Careers, New Series. (i) No. 21. Foundry Craftsmen, Pattern Maker. Second Edition, July, 1955. (ii) No. 67. Banking. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. Banking. Min (1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.) each.

Census of Production for 1951.—Reports. Volume 3, Trade I, Motor Vehicles and Cycles (Manufacturing). Board of Trade. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.).

Foreigners.—Statistics of Foreigners Entering and Leaving the United Kingdom, 1954. (Cmd. 9590). Price 6d. (7½d.).

Gas.—The Gas Council. Sixth Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1955. H.C. 86. Price 6s. 6d. (6s. 9d.).

National Insurance.—National Insurance Act, 1946. National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1955. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee. H.C. 96. Price 4d. (5½d.).—See page 390.

National Service.—(i) Report on the Enquiry into the Effects of National Service on the Education and Employment of Young Men. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (10½d.). (ii) National Service. Cmd. 9608. Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 6d. (7½d.).—See pages 387 and 386.

Northern Ireland.—Factories Acts (Northern Ireland), 1938 and 1949. Report of the Chief Inspector for the Year 1954. Cmd. 337. Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland. Price 1s. (1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.).—See page 389.

Railway Accidents.—Report upon the Accidents which occurred on the Railways of Great Britain during 1954. Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 7½d.).—See page 390.

Statistics.—Annual Abstract No. 92, 1955. Central Statistical Office. Price 21s. (21s. 7d.).—See page 389.

Trade Unions.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Year 1954. Part 4. Trade Unions. Registry of Friendly Societies. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 7½d.).—See page 388.

Wales.—(i) Digest of Welsh Statistics, No. 2, 1955. Home Office. Price 6s. (6s. 3d.). (ii) Wales and Monmouthshire. Report of Government Action for the Year ended 30th June, 1955. Cmd. 9592. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.).—See pages 389 and 388.

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

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

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