

Ministry of Labour Gazette

VOLUME LXIII, No. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1955
Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

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

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Earnings and Hours in April, 1955

IN April, 1955, an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (see for instance the issue for March. 1955).

results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (see for instance the issue for March, 1955). In the enquiry of April, 1955, forms were sent to employers who had previously supplied information and to about 500 additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the last pay-week in April, 1955, of the aggregate earnings of those wage-earners in that week, and of the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings: men, aged 21 years and over; youths and boys under 21 years; women, 18 years and over; and girls under 18 years. As in the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all wage-earners at work during the whole or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were also to be excluded. Where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The wages shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women ordinarily employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, and of the number of hours worked by such workers. The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (excluding those which were found to be no longer in

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (excluding those which were found to be no longer in operation in April, 1955, or to be employing no wage-earners within the scope of the enquiry) was about 68,000, of which approximately 65,200 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of wage-earners (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers

employed and wages earned in the week was about 7 million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these work-people. It is estimated that the returns received covered rather more than two-thirds of the total number of wage-earners employed in the industries concerned at the time of the enquiry. The proportions varied in the different industries and in some cases were much more and in others less than two-thirds. The average earnings of these workers in the last pay-week in April, 1955, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 309 and 310, together with the numbers of workpeople employed in those establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week and the average hourly earnings in that week are shown on pages 311 and 312.

Weekly Earnings in April, 1955

The Table in the first column overleaf shows the average weekly earnings in April, 1955, in all the industries combined, in the manufacturing industries as a whole and in each of 19 broad groups of industries. The average earnings for industry groups, for manufacturing industries and for all the industries combined have been calculated by "weighting" the averages in each separate industry by the estimated total numbers employed in those industries in April, 1955. This has been done in order to eliminate the effect of disparities in the proportion of workers covered by the returns received in the different industries.

In computing the averages for April, 1955, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The weekly earnings of these women averaged 56s. 0d. and the hours worked averaged 21·8. Their inclusion, however, has little effect on the average earnings shown. If such part-time workers had been excluded from the statistics, the general weekly average for women of 112s. 5d. would have been altered by only 1d. (to 112s. 6d.), and among the 19 separate groups of industries their exclusion would not in the great majority of cases have altered the average weekly earnings shown for women by more than 7d. The small numbers of men employed as part-time workers have been excluded.

| | Men (21 years and over)† | | Youths and Boys (under 21 years) | | Women (18 years and over)‡ | | Girls (under 18 years) | | All Workers‡ | |
|--|--|------|---|----|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|
| reatment of non-metal- | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| liferous mining pro- | 221 | 4 | 102 | 8 | 108 | 1 | 71 | 10 | 189 | 7 |
| ducts other than coal chemical and allied trades | 221 | 6 | 95 | 4 | 112 | 0 | 72 | 1 | | 8 |
| Metal manufacture | 242 | 7 | 102 | | 120 | 8 | 74 | 0 | 226 | 3 |
| Engineering, shipbuilding | 242 | ' | 102 | 10 | 120 | | | | | |
| and electrical goods | 231 | 11 | 88 | 3 | 123 | 10 | 76 | 8 | 199 | 10 |
| Vehicles | 241 | 7 | 85 | 1 | 131 | 6 | 83 | 5 | 215 | |
| Metal goods not else- | 271 | 1 | 05 | | 131 | | - 00 | - | | A Comment |
| where specified | 229 | 11 | 90 | 4 | 112 | 1 | 72 | 8 | 182 | 2 |
| recision instruments, | | 1000 | | | | THE SAME | | THE REAL | | |
| jewellery, etc | 220 | 1 | 84 | 10 | 119 | 8 | 71 | 2 | 173 | 9 |
| Textiles | 199 | 6 | 89 | 3 | 112 | 5 | 79 | 10 | 143 | 1 |
| eather, leather goods | 1000 | | | | | A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR | | | | |
| and fur | 194 | 6 | 86 | 8 | 105 | 5 | 66 | 0 | 149 | 5 |
| Clothing | 190 | 11 | 82 | 2 | 107 | 9 | 67 | 1 | 121 | 1 |
| food, drink and tobacco | 194 | 3 | 83 | 6 | 105 | 9 | 70 | 4 | 153 | 0 |
| Manufactures of wood | | | | | | To a second | | | | |
| and cork | 200 | 7 | 84 | 6 | 111 | 8 | 67 | 1 | 172 | 0 |
| Paper and printing | 236 | 6 | 85 | 4 | 112 | 8 | 64 | 3 | 182 | 6 |
| Other manufacturing in- | | | | | | | | | 100 | |
| dustries | 224 | 7 | 94 | 0 | 109 | 0 | 71 | 6 | 172 | 11 |
| All manufacturing in- | 224 | _ | 00 | | | | | | 100 | 10 NE |
| dustries | 224 | 7 | 88 | 5 | 112 | 11 | 71 | 10 | 180 | 4 |
| Mining and quarrying | 207 | 0 | 109 | 0 | 113 | 4 | | Sept. | 201 | - |
| (excluding coal) | | 8 | 100 | 8 | 98 | 8 | 8 | 531113 | 201 | 5 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 204 | 7 | 96 | 1 | 111 | 1 | 200000 | 3488 | 197 | 8 |
| ransport and communi- cation (excluding rail- ways, London Trans- port and British Road | NAME OF THE PERSON OF THE PERS | | | | | | | | | |
| Services) | 205 1 | 11 | 88 | 11 | 151 | 11 | 8 | | 197 | 7 |
| government service | 163 | 8 | 89 | 6 | 98 | 3 | 60 | 0 | 151 | 7 |
| all the above, including manufacturing industries¶ | 217 | 5 | 90 | 11 | 112 | 5 | 71 | 6 | 182 | 3 |

It should be observed that the figures shown in the above Table and in the detailed Table on pages 309 and 310 are general averages covering all classes of manual wage-earners, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations; that they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results; and that, on the other hand, they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the crocified weeks. by results; and that, on the other hand, they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. Also included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, e.g., those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus is not known the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of, nor as a measure of, disparities in the not be taken as evidence of, nor as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

Weekly Hours Worked in April, 1955

The average hours worked in each industry in the last pay-week in April, 1955, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 311 and 312. The next Table shows the averages for each of the 19 main groups of industries, for manufacturing industries as a whole and for all these industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of ware corporate approach in these industries. of wage-earners employed in those industries. The figures given relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them

Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in April, 1955

| Industry Group | Men (21 years and over)† | Youths and Boys (under 21 years) | Women (18 years and over); | Girls (under 18 years) | All Workers |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| Treatment of non-metal- liferous mining products | Hours | Hours | Hours | Hours | Hours |
| other than coal | 50.4 | 45.2 | 41.2 | 43.0 | 48.2 |
| Chemical and allied trades | 48.9 | 44.3 | 42.4 | 42.6 | 47.3 |
| Metal manufacture Engineering, shipbuilding | 48.6 | 44.2 | 41.6 | 42.5 | 47.9 |
| and electrical goods | 49.3 | 44.6 | 42.6 | 42.7 | 47.7 |
| Vehicles Metal goods not else- | 48 · 1 | 44.3 | 42.4 | 42.9 | 47.1 |
| where specified Precision instruments, | 48.8 | 44.7 | 41 · 3 | 42.7 | 46.1 |
| jewellery, etc | 46·9 48·2 | 44·2 45·0 | 41·9 41·7 | 42·8 42·8 | 45·0 44·4 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 46.9 | 44.9 | 40.9 | 42.7 | 44-4 |
| Clothing | 44·8 49·4 | 43.8 | 40·5 43·0 | 42·1 43·4 | 41.8 |
| Manufactures of wood and cork | 46.4 | 44-1 | 40.8 | 42.1 | 45.3 |
| Paper and printing Other manufacturing in- | 48.0 | 44.3 | 42.7 | 43.2 | 46.0 |
| dustries | 49.8 | 44.9 | 42.3 | 42.9 | 46.7 |
| All manufacturing in- dustries | 48.6 | 44.5 | 41.8 | 42.7 | 46.3 |
| Mining and quarrying (excluding coal) | 50.3 | 46.2 | 41.5 | 8 | 50.0 |
| Building and contracting | 50.0 | 46.6 | 39.3 | 00:00:00 | 49.6 |
| Gas, electricity and water Transport and communi- cation (excluding rail- ways, London Trans- | 48.9 | 45.2 | 39.8 | 000 | 48.5 |
| port and British Road Services) | 51.2 | 46.2 | 46.0 | § | 50.6 |
| National and local government service | 46.0 | 44.0 | 40.2 | 40.6 | 45.1 |
| All the above, including manufacturing industries¶ | 48.9 | 45.0 | 41.9 | 42.7 | 46.9 |

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 311 and 312 it will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the last pay-week in April, 1955, ranged between 45 and 50, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 43 and 46, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 40 and 44. were mostly between 40 and 44.

Hourly Earnings in April, 1955

The following Table shows for each group of industries covered by the enquiry, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1955, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 311 and 312.

Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1955

| Industry Group | Men (21 years and over)† | Youths and Boys (under 21 years) | Women (18 years and over)‡ | Girls (under 18 years) | All Workers |
|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| profession of the skipping | d. | d. | d, | d. | d. |
| Treatment of non-metal- liferous mining products | to made | | 100 | S 72 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1 | ESTATE OF |
| other than coal | 52.7 | 27.3 | 31.5 | 20.0 | 47.2 |
| Chemical and allied trades | 54.4 | 25.8 | 31.7 | 20.0 | 48.4 |
| Metal manufacture | 59.9 | 27.9 | 34.8 | 20.9 | 56.7 |
| Engineering, shipbuilding | 3, , | 21 | 34.0 | 20.9 | 30 / |
| and electrical goods | 56.5 | 23.7 | 34.9 | 21.5 | 50.3 |
| Vehicles | 60.3 | 23.0 | 37.2 | 23.3 | 55.0 |
| Metal goods not else- | 400000000000000000000000000000000000000 | AG STREET | | Edward L | |
| where specified | 56.5 | 24.3 | 32.6 | 20.4 | 47.4 |
| Precision instruments, | 377 300 | A CERCON | 131 300 | 4.0000000000000000000000000000000000000 | |
| jewellery, etc | 56.3 | 23.0 | 34.3 | 20.0 | 46.3 |
| Textiles | 49.7 | 23.8 | 32.4 | 22.4 | 38.7 |
| Leather, leather goods | (C) | CONTRACTOR OF | REAL PROPERTY. | 200 | |
| and fur | 49.8 | 23.2 | 30.9 | 18.5 | 40.4 |
| Clothing | 51.1 | 22.5 | 31.9 | 19.1 | 34.8 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 47-2 | 22.3 | 29.5 | 19.4 | 39.3 |
| Manufactures of wood | 107~121920年基 | DIESSON. | 941 30 3 | 80 15 5 | ONW OF |
| and cork | 51.9 | 23.0 | 32.8 | 19.1 | 45.6 |
| Paper and printing | 59 · 1 | 23 · 1 | 31.7 | 17.8 | 47.6 |
| Other manufacturing in- | \$1155 E375 | S SUP IN | 37 MB (650) | ST. MINISTER | 44-4 |
| dustries | 54 · 1 | 25 · 1 | 30.9 | 20.0 | 44.4 |
| All manufacturing indus- | 202 3 200 | | Will States | self an | 199-1975 F |
| tries | 55.5 | 23.8 | 32.4 | 20.2 | 46.7 |
| ELECTRICAL PROPERTY. | M. S. | DEL TO B | 200250 0 | - PREMIER | 1391 YU |
| Mining and quarrying | - CO (0.00) (0.00) (0.00) | Encurera | reconstitution. | VI SUNCE | 信書を行い |
| (excluding coal) | 49.5 | 28.5 | 32.8 | 8 | 48.3 |
| Building and contracting | 51.4 | 25.9 | 30 - 1 | on con co | 49.1 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 50.2 | 25.5 | 33.5 | § | 48.9 |
| Transport and communi- cation (excluding rail- ways, London Trans- port and British Road | ellion is | E STANK | | min un i | |
| Services) | 48.3 | 23-1 | 39.6 | 8 | 46.9 |
| National and local govern- | Brown 187-4 | | 10,770,000 | Delegation. | |
| ment service | 42.7 | 24.4 | 29.3 | 17.7 | 40.3 |
| All the above, including manufacturing industries¶ | 53.4 | 24.2 | 32.2 | 20.1 | 46.6 |
| | 33.4 | 2-12 | 37.7 | 20.1 | A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR |

^{†‡§∥¶} See corresponding footnotes in previous column.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1955 Earnings and Hours in April, 1955, compared with Earlier Years

The Table below shows the average weekly earnings, in the industries covered by these enquiries, in October, 1938, and at various dates between April, 1947, and April, 1955, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified.

| Dat | e | Men (21 years and over) | Youths and Boys | Women (18 years and over)* | Girls | All Workers | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 1 3 1 | 01-12 01-12 | 2 211 | Average Weekly Earnings | | | | | | | |
| 1938 October | | s. d. 69 0 | s. d. 26 1 | s. d. 32 6 | s. d. 18 6 | s. d. 53 3 | | | | |
| 947 April October | 1.8 | . 128 1 | 47 4 51 10 | 67 4 69 7 | 40 2 43 9 | 103 6 108 2 | | | | |
| 948 April October | 1:00 | . 137 11 | 57 2 58 9 58 6 | 72 11 74 6 77 2 | 48 4 49 5 50 3 | 114 0 117 4 119 4 | | | | |
| 949 April October 950 April | 111. 60 | . 142 8 . 145 9 | 60 1 61 5 | 78 9 80 6 | 51 8 51 10 | 121 9 124 1 | | | | |
| October 51 April | | . 160 2 | 63 9 66 11 | 82 7 87 4 90 1 | 53 5 55 11 57 11 | 128 0 136 2 141 1 | | | | |
| October 952 April October | | . 173 7 | 69 1 71 9 74 11 | 92 2 96 4 | 57 9 60 9 | 147 3 151 11 | | | | |
| 953 April October | 1. 10 | . 185 11 . 189 2 | 77 7 7 78 11 | 100 3 102 5 | 62 6 64 11 | 157 7 160 1 | | | | |
| 954 April October 955 April | : : | . 204 5 | 82 0 85 7 90 11 | 105 3 108 2 112 5 | 65 10 69 5 71 6 | 166 6 171 9 182 3 | | | | |
| 935 April | | CO. Company of the Co. | centage Inc | crease since | October, 1 | 938 | | | | |
| ra estronom | | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | | | | |
| 947 April October | 0.03555 | . 79 | 81 99 | 107 | 117 136 | 94 103 | | | | |
| 948 April October | Della Line | 100 | 119 125 | 124 129 | 161 167 | 114 120 | | | | |
| 949 April October | | 107 | 124 130 | 137 | 172 179 | 124 129 | | | | |
| 950 April October | | . 111 | 136 144 | 148 154 | 180 189 | 133 140 | | | | |
| 951 April | :: : | . 132 | 157 | 169 | 202 | 156 165 | | | | |
| October 952 April | :: : | 152 | 175 187 | 184 196 | 212 212 228 | 177 185 | | | | |
| October 953 April | Att Bana | 160 | 197 | 209 | 238 | 196 | | | | |

The percentage increases in average earnings since October, 1938, shown in the Table, represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in rates of wages, (b) increases or decreases in the number of hours worked and in the proportion of hours paid for at overtime, week-end, and night-shift, etc., rates, (c) extensions of systems of payment by results in some industries, and increased output by the workers affected, (d) changes in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in different occupations, and (e) changes in the proportions of workers employed in different industries.

As regards the first of these factors, it is estimated that in the industries covered by these enquiries the average level of rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work, exclusive of overtime, was about 145 per cent. higher in April, 1955, than in October, 1938. The difference between this figure and the average increase of 242 per cent. shown by the returns of actual weekly earnings represents the net effect of the other factors referred to above.

The following Table shows, for each half-year since April, 1947, the percentage increase since that date in the average level of weekly earnings of men, women and juveniles and of all workers covered by the enquiries:—

| new | I | ate | | 120 | Men | Women | Juveniles | All Workers | |
|------|---------|-------|---------|-------------------|-----|----------|-----------|----------------|--|
| 1947 | October | 14.20 | 10.1.00 | 1000 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 5 | |
| 1948 | April | | 93.003 | | 9 | 8 | 21 | 10 | |
| 1010 | October | | 2.00 | no | 12 | 11 | 24 | 13 | |
| 1949 | April | | | 200 | 13 | 15 | 25 | 15 | |
| 1000 | October | 1 | 19.1 | WOODS! | 16 | 17 | 28 | 18 | |
| 1950 | April | 10.00 | B | 0.0 | 18 | 20 | 30 | 20 | |
| 1000 | October | | | 201000 | 22 | 23 | 35 | 24 | |
| 1951 | April | | | | 30 | 30 | 42 | 32 | |
| 1952 | October | | | | 35 | 34 | 47 | 36 | |
| 1934 | April | | | | 41 | 37 | 51 | 42 | |
| 1953 | October | | | | 45 | 43 | 58 | 47 | |
| 1933 | April | | ing. | | 51 | 49 52 | 63 | 52 | |
| 1954 | October | | | | 53 | 52 | 67 | 55 | |
| 1734 | April | | | | 60 | 56 | 72 | 61 | |
| 1955 | October | | | | 66 | 61 | 80 | 66 | |
| 1733 | April | | | | 76 | 67 | 90 | 76 | |
| | | | | Contract Contract | | 1 | | NEW TRANSPORTS | |

It will be seen that at April, 1955, the average level of weekly It will be seen that at April, 1955, the average level of weekly earnings was about 76 per cent. higher than in April, 1947. Elsewhere in this GAZETTE (see page 337) index figures are given showing changes from month to month in the average level of rates of wages. These wage rate indices, however, relate to all industries, and include coal mining, the railway service, agriculture and the distributive trades, which are not covered by the figures of average earnings. It is estimated that for the industries which are covered by the half-yearly earnings enquiries the average level of rates of wages at April, 1955, was about 52 per cent. higher than at April, 1947.

As regards working hours, the next Table shows the average weekly hours worked by the wage-earners covered by the half-yearly earnings enquiries in October, 1938, and from April, 1947:—

| | Date | | | Men | Boys | Women* | Girls | All* |
|------|---------|------|-------|------|------|--------|-------|------|
| 1938 | October | - | | 47.7 | 46.2 | 43.5 | 44.6 | 46.5 |
| 1947 | April | | | 46.3 | 43.7 | 41.5 | 42.0 | 45.0 |
| | October | | | 46.6 | 44.1 | 41.5 | 42.1 | 45.2 |
| 1948 | April | | | 46.5 | 44.1 | 41.6 | 42.3 | 45.3 |
| | October | | | 46.7 | 44.1 | 41.6 | 42.3 | 45.3 |
| 1949 | April | | | 46.6 | 43.9 | 41.8 | 42.4 | 45.3 |
| | October | | | 46.8 | 44.0 | 41.7 | 42.4 | 45.4 |
| 1950 | April | | | 47.0 | 44.2 | 41.9 | 42.5 | 45.6 |
| | October | | | 47.6 | 44.4 | 42.0 | 42.6 | 46.1 |
| 1951 | April | 2. | | 47.9 | 44.5 | 42.0 | 42.7 | 46.3 |
| | October | 3000 | | 47.8 | 44.5 | 41.5 | 42.1 | 46.1 |
| 1952 | April | 250 | | 47.3 | 44.2 | 40.9 | 41.6 | 45.6 |
| | October | | 10000 | 47.7 | 44.4 | 41.8 | 42.7 | 46.1 |
| 1953 | April | | 1.6 | 47.8 | 44.5 | 42.0 | 42.7 | 46.2 |
| 1,00 | October | | | 47.9 | 44.6 | 42.0 | 42.8 | 46.3 |
| 1954 | April | 25 | | 48.3 | 44.7 | 42.0 | 42.7 | 46.5 |
| | October | | | 48.5 | 44.9 | 41.9 | 42.8 | 46.7 |
| 1955 | April | | | 48.9 | 45.0 | 41.9 | 42.7 | 46.9 |

The next Table shows the average hourly earnings at the same dates and the percentage increases compared with October, 1938:—

| | Date | | Men | Boys | Women* | Girls | All* |
|---------|------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| - P.S. | A 100 | Charles Asses | 1 | Averag | e Hourly E | arnings | |
| 1938 | October | | d. 17·4 | d. 6.8 | d. 9.0 | d. 5·0 | d. 13·7 |
| 1017 | | | 22.0 | 10.0 | 10.5 | | 27.6 |
| 1947 | April October | | 32.0 | 13·0 14·1 | 19.5 | 11.5 | 28.7 |
| 1948 | April | | 34.6 | 15.6 | 21.0 | 13.7 | 30.2 |
| 1240 | October | | 35.4 | 16.0 | 21.5 | 14.0 | 31.1 |
| 1949 | April | | 36.0 | 16.0 | 22.2 | 14.2 | 31.6 |
| | October | | 36.6 | 16.4 | 22.7 | 14.6 | 32.2 |
| 1950 | April | | 37.2 | 16.7 | 23 · 1 | 14.6 | 32.7 |
| | October | | 37.9 | 17.2 | 23.6 | 15.0 | 33.3 |
| 1951 | April | | 40.1 | 18.0 | 25.0 | 15.7 | 35.3 |
| 1050 | October | | 41.7 | 18.6 | 26.0 | 16.5 | 36.7 |
| 1952 | April | | 44.0 | 19.5 | 27.0 | 16·7 17·1 | 38·8 39·5 |
| 1953 | October April | •• | 46.7 | 20.2 | 28.6 | 17.6 | 40.9 |
| 1933 | October | | 47.4 | 21.2 | 29.3 | 18.2 | 41.5 |
| 1954 | April | | 49.1 | 22.0 | 30.1 | 18.5 | 43.0 |
| MA COLO | October | | 50.6 | 22.9 | 31.0 | 19.5 | 44.1 |
| 1955 | April | | 53.4 | 24.2 | 32.2 | 20.1 | 46.6 |
| | | | Pe | ercentage In | ncrease sinc | e October, | 1938 |
| | | | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| 1947 | April | | 84 | 92 | 117 | 131 | 101 |
| | October | | 90 | 108 | 124 | 150 | 109 |
| 1948 | April | | 99 | 130 | 134 | 175 | 120 |
| 1010 | October | 3.0 | 104 | 136 | 140 | 182 | 126 |
| 1949 | April | | 107 | 135 | 147 152 | 184 192 | 131 |
| 1950 | October April | •• | 114 | 141 146 | 157 | 192 | 133 |
| 1930 | October | | 118 | 153 | 162 | 200 | 143 |
| 1951 | April | | 130 | 165 | 178 | 214 | 158 |
| | October | | 140 | 174 | 189 | 230 | 168 |
| 1952 | April | | 153 | 187 | 200 | 234 | 183 |
| | October | | 158 | 197 | 208 | 242 | 188 |
| 1953 | April | | 168 | 207 | 218 | 252 | 199 |
| 1001 | October | | 172 | 212 | 226 | 264 | 203 |
| 1954 | April | | 182 | 224 | 234 | 270 | 214 |
| 1955 | October | | 191 207 | 237 256 | 244 258 | 290 302 | 222 240 |
| 1933 | April | • • | 207 | 1 230 | 1 238 | 302 | 240 |

The average levels of weekly and hourly earnings have also been The average levels of weekly and hourly earnings have also been affected by the changes which have occurred in the numbers of workpeople employed in different industries. As regards changes in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls, which affect the figures of both weekly and hourly earnings, the proportion of men has, since 1947, been appreciably higher than in October, 1938, and the proportion of women has continued at a figure a little above that of October, 1938. On the other hand, the proportion of juvenile workers has declined and at April, 1955, was less than half of what it was in October, 1938.

Manufacturing Industries Only

For manufacturing industries only the figures were :-

| | Date | | NEPHONE . | Men | Boys | Women* | Girls | All* |
|-----------|------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|
| gen | ing an | dyb | - | le bleech | Averag | e Weekly E | arnings | 1 77(51)724 |
| 1938 | October | | 1 22 | s. d. 70 11 | s. d. 25 11 | s. d. 32 10 | s. d. 18 7 | s. d. 50 4 |
| 1947 | April October | | | 129 2 134 5 | 45 10 49 8 | 68 0 70 2 | 40 6 44 1 | 103 3 108 4 |
| 948 | April October | *** | | 138 8 | 54 5 57 7 | 73 8 74 11 | 48 8 49 10 | 113 3 |
| 949 | April October | | 30.0 | 145 1 148 1 | 56 11 58 4 | 77 7 7 7 9 3 | 50 8 52 0 | 118 6 120 10 |
| 950 | April October | | | 151 8 156 8 | 59 10 62 1 | 81 0 83 2 | 52 2 53 9 | 123 4 127 5 |
| 951 | April October | 0.00 | | 165 0 172 1 | 64 3 66 10 | 87 11 90 7 | 56 4 58 4 | 134 2 139 10 |
| 1952 | April October | HEAT I | 1100 | 179 4 184 9 | 69 4 73 1 | 92 6 96 10 | 58 2 61 2 | 145 11 150 10 |
| 953 | April October | 1.25 | best | 191 11 196 7 | 75 5 77 1 | 101 0 103 2 | 62 11 65 4 | 156 0 159 4 |
| 1954 | April October | iii | leio | 205 2 212 3 | 80 0 83 8 | 105 10 108 11 | 66 2 69 11 | 165 5 170 10 |
| 955 April | 9.0 | n. | 224 7 Per | 88 5 | rease since | 71 10 October 1 | 938 | |
| | | | | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| 947 | April October | iiio | | 82 90 | 77 92 | 107 114 | 118 137 | 105 115 |
| 948 | April October | | | 96 102 | 110 122 | 124 128 | 162 168 | 125 132 |
| 949 | April October | | | 105 109 | 120 125 | 136 141 | 173 180 | 135 140 |
| 950 | April October | | :: | 114 | 131 140 | 147 153 | 181 189 | 145 153 |
| 1951 | April October | | :: | 133 143 | 148 158 | 168 176 | 203 214 | 167 178 |
| 952 | April October | | | 153 161 | 168 182 | 182 195 | 213 229 | 190 200 |
| 1953 | April October | | :: | 171 | 191 197 | 208 214 | 239 252 | 210 217 |
| 1954 | April October | •• | :: | 189 199 | 209 223 | 222 232 | 256 276 | 229 |
| 1955 | April | | | 217 | 241 | 244 | 287 | 258 |

^{*} The averages for "all workers" have been calculated by applying the estimated total numbers employed in each industry to the average earnings of all the workers covered by the returns received for that industry; those for men by applying the total number of men employed to the average earnings of the men covered by the returns received; and similarly for youths and boys, women and girls.

[†] Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 309 to 312, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 59s. 9d. in April, 1955, and the hours worked averaged 15·7.

[‡] In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker.

[§] The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for

Il Industrial employees in national government service have, where possible, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication, and only those employees who could not be assigned to these other industries or services have been included under "National and Local Government Service".

[¶] Including the laundry and dry cleaning services which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 310 and 312.

⁶ In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers at the date of each enquiry since July, 1942, have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker.

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| | Date | | | Men | Boys | Women* | Girls 44·9 | All* |
|-------|---------|-----|-------|------|------|--------|---------------|------|
| 1938 | October | | | 47.8 | 46.0 | 44.0 | | 46.3 |
| 1947 | April | - | 1.3 | 46.0 | 43.2 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 44.5 |
| 17.11 | October | | | 46.2 | 43.5 | 41.7 | 42.1 | 44.7 |
| 1948 | April | - | | 46.3 | 43.5 | 41.7 | 42.3 | 44.8 |
| 17-10 | October | 130 | 10.07 | 46.5 | 43.7 | 41.6 | 42.3 | 44.9 |
| 1949 | April | | | 46.5 | 43.7 | 41.9 | 42.4 | 45.0 |
| | October | 5.8 | | 46.6 | 43.7 | 41.7 | 42.3 | 45.0 |
| 1950 | April | | 1.9 | 46.9 | 43.9 | 41.9 | 42.5 | 45.2 |
| .,,,, | October | | 1.0 | 47.5 | 44.1 | 42.1 | 42.7 | 45.7 |
| 1951 | April | 100 | | 47.6 | 44.1 | 42.0 | 42.7 | 45.7 |
| | October | 35 | | 47.6 | 44.1 | 41.5 | 42.1 | 45.6 |
| 1952 | April | | | 47.1 | 43.7 | 40.8 | 41.6 | 45.0 |
| | October | | 10.00 | 47.6 | 44.0 | 41.9 | 42.7 | 45.7 |
| 1953 | April | 500 | 1.0 | 47.6 | 44.0 | 42.0 | 42.7 | 45.7 |
| 755 | October | | 1.1 | 47.9 | 44.2 | 42.0 | 42.8 | 45.9 |
| 954 | April | | 199 | 48.2 | 44.3 | 42.0 | 42.7 | 46.1 |
| 754 | October | | 19:00 | 48.5 | 44.5 | 42.0 | 42.9 | 46.3 |
| 1955 | Anril | | - | 48.6 | 44.5 | 41.8 | 42.7 | 46.3 |

Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

| | Date | | THE WAY | Men | Boys | Women* | Girls | All* | | |
|------|------------------|-----------|---------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|--|
| T | | William . | 100 | Average Hourly Earnings | | | | | | |
| 1938 | October | | | d. 17·8 | d. 6·8 | d. 9·0 | d. 5·0 | d. 13·0 | | |
| 1947 | April October | | | 33·7 34·9 | 12·7 13·7 | 19·6 20·2 | 11·6 12·6 | 27·8 29·1 | | |
| 1948 | April October | | :: | 35·9 37·0 | 15·0 15·8 | 21.2 | 13·8 14·1 | 30 · 3 | | |
| 1949 | April October | | | 37·4 38·1 | 15·6 16·0 | 22.2 | 14·3 14·8 | 31 · 6 | | |
| 950 | April October | | :: | 38.8 | 16·4 16·9 | 23.2 | 14·7 15·1 | 32·7 33·5 | | |
| 951 | April October | | 1:51 | 41.6 | 17·5 18·2 | 25.1 26.2 | 15·8 16·6 | 35·2 36·8 | | |
| 952 | April October | | 11 | 45·7 46·6 | 19.0 | 27.2 | 16·8 17·2 | 38.9 | | |
| 953 | April October | | | 48·4 49·2 | 20.6 | 28.9 | 17·7 18·3 | 41 - (| | |
| 954 | April October | | 2000 | 51·1 52·5 | 21.7 | 30.2 | 18·6 19·6 | 43 - 1 | | |
| 955 | April | 494 | | 55.5 | 23.8 | 32.4 | 20.2 | 46.7 | | |

Percentage Increase since October, 1938

| | | | | 03-1-1 | | | | 948 4400 |
|---|---------|--|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | Per cent. |
| 1947 | April | | | 89 | 87 | 118 | 132 | 114 |
| | October | | | 96 | 101 | 124 | 152 | 124 |
| 1948 | April | | 1 | 102 | 121 | 136 | 176 | 133 |
| 111111111111111111111111111111111111111 | October | | | 108 | 132 | 140 | 182 | 140 |
| 1949 | April | | | 110 | 129 | 147 | 186 | 143 |
| | October | E STATE OF THE STA | | 114 | 135 | 153 | 196 | 148 |
| 1950 | April | | | 118 | 141 | 158 | 194 | 152 |
| 10 1920 | October | (C. 15) | | 122 | 149 | 163 | 202 | 158 |
| 1951 | April | | 10.0 | 134 | 157 | 179 | 216 | 171 |
| | October | | | 144 | 168 | 191 | 232 | 183 |
| 1952 | April | | 1 | 157 | 179 | 202 | 236 | 199 |
| 4 10 10 | October | Tell of | 1 | 162 | 193 | 208 | 244 | 205 |
| 1953 | April | | | 172 | 203 | 221 | 254 | 215 |
| | October | | | 176 | 207 | 228 | 266 | 221 |
| 1954 | April | \$10 M | BALLERS | 187 | 219 | 236 | 272 | 232 |
| 300 | October | Stip | THE | 195 | 232 | 246 | 292 | 241 |
| 1055 | A:1 | 3500 | 100 | 212 | 250 | 260 | 304 | 250 |

Increases in Wages since April, 1955

There have been increases in the rates of wages in a number of industries since April, 1955, when the enquiry into earnings was made. It is estimated that the effect of such increases known to have taken place up to and including August, 1955, has been to raise the general level of full-time weekly wage rates in the industries covered by the enquiry by about one per cent. The more important of the increases which occurred in that period affected workers in the following industries and services: roadstone quarrying; the building brick and allied industries; paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture; iron and steel manufacture; vehicle building; the woollen industry in Yorkshire; jute manufacture; rope, twine and net manufacture; hosiery manufacture; carpet manufacture; narrow fabrics manufacture; textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing; the leather producing industry; boot and shoe repairing; flour milling; tobacco manufacture; the home-grown timber trade; paper manufacture; printing and bookbinding; toy manufacture; local authorities' services; manipulative grades and certain engineering grades employed in the Post Office, and workers paid on miscellaneous "M" rates in Government Industrial Establishments.

Industries Not Covered by the Enquiry

The principal employments not covered by the enquiry were agriculture, coal mining, British Railways, London Transport, British Road Services, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual wage-earners in agriculture and in coal mining, and for dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given below.

In agriculture, information collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fish Department of Agriculture for Scotland shows that for hired regular male and female workers in Great Britain the average weekly earnings were as shown in the Table in the next column. The figures show total earnings, inclusive of all payments (overtime, piecework, bonus, premiums, perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders, etc.), but after making deductions for time lost through sickness, etc.

| | | Avera | ge Weekly Ea | rnings | |
|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| Date Date | average pricies, i 947, an 2 of we | Males (21 years and over) | Youths (under 21 years) | Women and Girls | |
| Half-yearly periods 1947 April -1947 September 1947 October-1948 March 1948 April -1948 September 1948 October-1949 March 1949 April -1949 September 1949 October-1950 March 1950 April -1950 September 1950 October-1951 March 1951 April -1951 September 1951 October-1952 March 1952 April -1952 September 1952 October-1953 March 1953 April -1953 September 1953 October-1954 March 1953 April -1954 September 1954 April -1954 September | Mano I Jona Jona Jona Jona Jona Jona Jona Jona | . 104 4 108 7½ 105 1½ 114 9 115 5½ 115 7½ 123 3½ 126 8 133 8 132 8½ 142 10½ | 8. d. 62 3 67 8 71 2 68 10½ 77 0 72 5½ 74 10 79 5 83 0 86 2½ 84 2½ 88 7½ 88 7½ 91 7 | 8. d. 65 1½ 70 5 73 4½ 72 9 76 6 75 3½ 77 11 82 2½ 85 5 86 4½ 90 4 92 11½ 96 1 | |
| 1954 April –1954 September 1954 October–1955 March | 12 86 | 150 2 | 90 51 | 95 13 96 5 | |
| Yearly periods 1947 April -1948 March 1948 April -1949 March 1949 April -1950 March 1950 April -1951 March 1951 April -1952 March 1952 April -1953 March 1953 April -1954 March 1954 April -1955 March 1954 April -1955 March | 18 19 | . 100 11½ . 106 10½ . 112 9½ . 115 6½ . 125 0 . 133 2 . 142 6 . 150 9½ | 64 11½ 70 0½ 74 8½ 76 4½ 81 2½ 85 3 85 3 88 5 91 0 | 67 9 73 1 76 6 76 71 83 91 88 41 94 51 95 10 | |

Coal Mining

In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople, including juveniles but excluding females, the average cash earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind, which amounted to 2s. 1d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 2s. 6d. per man-shift for holiday pay) were 46s. 6d. in the week ended 30th April, 1955. For the weeks ended 16th October, 1954, and 8th May, 1954, the corresponding cash earnings were 46s. 1d. and 45s. 3d. respectively.

The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of work-people were 253s. 9d. in the week ended 30th April, 1955, 252s. 2d. in the week ended 16th October, 1954, and 245s. 0d. in the week ended 8th May, 1954.

For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the average weekly cash earnings and the value of allowances in kind at half-yearly intervals since 1949 are set out in the following Table:—

| | | | Men (21 years and over) | | | | | |
|--------|------------------------------|------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Date | | Average Weekly Cash Earnings (excluding value of allowances in kind) | Value of allowances in kind | | | | |
| Week e | nded :- | THE STITLE STATE | s. d. | s. d. | | | | |
| 1949 | 19th March 24th September | | 180 1 181 8 | 8 6 7 3 | | | | |
| 1950 | 18th March 23rd September | s the ave | 186 10 189 6 | 8 8 7 10 | | | | |
| 1951 | 7th April 6th October | 1953. | 209 8 211 11 | 10 2 8 10 | | | | |
| 1952 | | od bun | 233 3 238 1 | 10 6 10 3 | | | | |
| 1953 | 2nd May 17th October | erolosit is | 246 1 251 2 | 11 9 | | | | |
| 1954 | 8th May 16th October | e-Mad Hos | 257 2 264 11 | 12 1 11 6 | | | | |
| 1955 | 30th April | III. Plan | 266 8 | 12 8 | | | | |

Dock Labour

The figures relating to harbour, dock, canal, etc., service given on pages 310 and 312 cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Board show that the earnings of all classes of registered dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements were as follows at the dates shown :-

| Date | Average Weekly Earnings* | Three-monthly Periods | Average Weekly Earnings* |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1870 1 - 440 | 1 | W 1 20 1 1 Wat | s, d. |
| Last Pay-week in :- | s. d. | 7.00 (1) | |
| 1947 April | 149 0† | 1947 April-June | 152 11† |
| October | 157 1 | October-December | 157 1 |
| 1948 April | 155 5 | 1948 April-June | 153 5 |
| October | 159 2 | October-December | 164 6 |
| 1949 April | 173 9 | 1949 April-June | 166 6 |
| October | 169 3 | October-December | 173 0 |
| 1950 April | 156 4 | 1950 April-June | 170 3 |
| October | 182 8 | October-December | 178 3 |
| 1951 April | 202 2 | 1951 April-June | 195 11 |
| October | 194 9 | October-December | 195 3 |
| 1952 April | 196 0 | 1952 April-June | Contract of the last |
| October | 187 6 | October-December | |
| 1953 April | 205 5 | 1953 April–June | 201 |
| October | 220 1 | October-December | |
| 1954 May | 219 2 | 1954 April-June | 217 6 |
| (First Pay-week) | MODEL SAUL | AND SERVED BETTER ON ST | 233 11 |
| November | 230 10 | October-December | 233 11 |
| (First Pay-week) | Her Jose | mines enquired in Child | 246 0 |
| 1955 April | 261 0 | 1955 April-June | 240 |

^{*} Inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays and travel-time allowances.

TABLE I.-NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1955

(Note.-In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, nor as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

| | Num | | ige-earners urns receiv | | by the | Average earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1955 | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| Industry | Men (21 & over) | Youths and Boys | Women (18 & over)† | Girls | All Workers† | Men (21 & over) | Youths and Boys | Women (18 & over)† | Girls | All Workers† |
| Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying | 4,281 13,954 3,139 7,895 5,991 | 264 489 247 425 411 | 33 52 2 37 556 | - 3 - 3 76 | 4,581 14,499 3,388 8,360 7,034 | s. d. 219 10 207 1 166 8 211 6 211 5 | s. d. 109 10 102 10 75 4 110 4 122 10 | s. d. — — — — 117 6 | s. d. | s. d. 212 51 203 2 159 11 205 10 197 6 |
| Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Class (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures | 50,228 20,683 20,702 14,103 9,208 39,807 | 4,594 2,024 2,014 1,064 275 2,273 | 4,392 26,230 5,912 2,923 191 2,935 | 385 3,054 787 224 6 368 | 59,599 51,991 29,415 18,314 9,680 45,383 | 216 9 208 9 225 1 216 9 259 4 223 9 | 108 10 90 10 96 9 97 8 103 0 106 4 | 114 9 105 6 110 1 114 2 113 0 | 80 11 71 4 69 9 65 11 77 7 | 200 1 144 0 189 0 191 7 251 6 209 6 |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. | 12,663 88,078 7,777 28,760 14,268 11,041 16,820 13,466 | 275 3,975 494 892 663 732 644 494 | 33 13,673 10,919 10,991 3,591 7,156 796 1,863 | 4 1,647 2,072 899 301 1,148 15 132 | 12,975 107,373 21,262 41,542 18,823 20,077 18,275 15,955 | 211 9 229 8 192 4 218 10 198 11 226 7 227 4 212 5 | 100 6 99 4 86 0 92 1 89 4 91 2 95 3 93 3 | 106 9 105 10 140 1 101 10 111 8 117 2 108 9 | 69 0 71 7 86 7 59 2 72 6 | 209 1 206 9 133 8 192 5 174 4 171 10 217 9 195 5 |
| Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces‡ Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. | 17,824 154,694 65,342 8,877 10,219 26,263 64,879 | 463 10,868 4,916 755 929 1,464 2,457 | 174 5,858 7,132 1,168 347 2,478 7,886 | 6 158 585 118 5 | 18,467 171,578 77,975 10,918 11,500 30,308 75,690 | 234 1 252 3 231 3 236 10 241 3 235 10 241 3 | 105 3 107 0 94 0 105 5 108 6 | 119 0 119 7 104 8 117 8 121 4 125 6 | 70 6 - - 79 9 | 229 9 238 4 211 3 211 10 226 9 219 6 223 8 |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine 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 | 137,924 60,291 22,376 16,164 46,887 18,035 36,860 30,896 44,618 322,062 73,954 23,463 17,657 27,831 10,675 6,271 45,528 | 19,319 12,141 2,817 1,387 7,300 1,510 4,231 1,759 4,321 37,859 11,230 1,346 1,333 3,091 638 167 5,753 | 1,751 769 1,135 376 5,319 1,558 4,058 9,299 1,100 44,003 25,757 11,033 11,743 31,720 12,896 2,514 26,334 | 103 42 58 15 287 63 366 124 366 2,635 1,754 815 788 2,338 1,777 92 2,444 | 159,097 73,243 26,386 17,942 59,793 21,166 45,415 42,078 50,075 406,559 112,695 36,657 31,521 64,980 9,044 80,059 | 233 6 216 26 214 6 243 6 249 6 233 2 217 7 218 10 239 9 232 1 235 10 227 9 224 1 224 6 235 4 | 90 5 86 0 78 3 91 10 90 6 95 4 85 8 81 9 3 88 8 89 3 88 8 89 2 92 1 89 8 89 2 94 7 | 115 5 118 10 111 6 106 10 120 0 131 10 114 10 128 8 117 6 125 5 125 1 118 2 128 4 122 0 124 11 129 10 123 9 | 71 2 76 2 76 9 70 11 72 6 75 1 80 4 8 3 75 11 | 214 9 193 11 195 2 228 9 217 8 215 4 195 3 192 9 223 11 206 2 192 10 193 7 181 1 162 9 161 11 208 1 183 2 |
| Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns 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. | 186,609 52,949 2,852 55,801 110,066 59,946 11,078 20,249 2,291 | 12,822 11,551 840 12,391 10,732 3,433 1,862 2,347 486 | 17,370 2,313 153 2,466 8,673 19,006 210 534 1,190 | 1,009 153 18 171 325 1,303 16 48 179 | 217,810 66,966 3,863 70,829 129,796 83,688 13,166 23,178 4,146 | 271 7 188 8 176 10 188 1 255 9 252 2 223 9 236 11 197 5 | 99 11 74 5 69 7 74 1 94 7 99 1 91 7 92 7 81 6 | 142 1 108 0 107 3 129 3 134 0 130 1 104 3 104 3 | 88 10 | 250 4 165 11 149 9 165 0 233 7 216 6 203 5 218 11 151 7 |
| 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 | 15,466 12,703 20,682 18,446 15,008 16,410 86,620 | 1,548 1,253 1,657 1,119 1,546 1,809 8,537 | 8,575 8,981 2,449 4,004 17,132 8,434 38,750 | 862 514 104 440 2,324 761 4,035 | 26,451 23,451 24,892 24,009 36,010 27,414 137,942 | 225 1 225 1 238 8 231 4 215 6 221 6 233 7 | 83 8 91 7 98 2 88 11 87 8 90 9 90 3 | 109 10 120 9 113 4 110 2 104 9 115 8 113 1 | 65 8 78 3 72 8 68 0 78 3 75 5 | 174 3 174 9 216 4 201 7 147 10 176 4 186 3 |
| 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 | 27,258 3,904 6,403 3,214 | 3,617 538 653 546 | 12,447 3,807 4,545 617 | 984 501 745 52 | 44,306 8,750 12,346 4,429 | 222 8 212 10 219 0 210 7 | 87 11 84 10 77 3 75 8 | 121 7 133 7 103 10 117 9 | 73 3 72 7 66 4 | 179 11 162 5 159 11 179 5 |
| Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Total Cotton Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute | 37,578 28,721 66,299 56,348 21,857 12,430 8,186 6,021 | 2,948 1,645 4,593 4,104 727 647 2,915 573 | 65,904 52,371 118,275 63,430 7,200 16,125 19,885 7,266 | 6,583 4,322 10,905 9,224 802 2,339 4,242 819 | 113,013 87,059 200,072 133,106 30,586 31,541 35,228 14,679 | 187 3 191 7 189 1 197 0 220 7 202 5 159 1 179 1 | 109 7 96 11 105 0 87 6 102 5 91 4 70 1 96 4 | 116 5 125 7 120 6 109 4 120 10 126 1 85 10 110 2 | 91 6 89 1 90 6 83 7 83 9 82 3 62 8 75 6 | 138 4 145 0 141 3 144 0 190 8 152 3 98 9 136 0 |

^{*} Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

^{*} In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers at the date of each enquiry since July, 1942, have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker.

[†] Excluding payments for public holidays and travel-time allowances.

[†] For the purpose of the figures given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.

‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.

[§] Excluding railway workshops.

| | Num | | age-earner | | by the | Average earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1955 | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Industry | Men (21 & over) | Youths and Boys | Women (18 & over)† | Girls | All Workers† | Men (21 & over) | Youths and Boys | Women (18 & over)† | Girls | All |
| Textiles—continued Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries | 18,047 3,200 8,968 3,984 3,098 44,070 | 640 1,509 375 1,315 321 491 2,910 627 | 5,646 41,690 3,603 8,491 9,163 11,100 16,474 4,841 | 1,018 9,615 455 2,613 1,433 2,476 2,247 380 | 10,517 70,861 7,633 21,387 14,901 17,165 65,701 15,709 | s. d. 188 9 246 3 187 1 209 4 186 6 175 0 198 1 211 7 | s. d. 78 5 81 11 88 10 82 7 84 7 81 5 92 7 99 0 | s. d. 96 11 118 11 97 2 118 9 102 7 93 5 103 8 104 7 | s. d. 68 3 81 2 72 8 80 3 75 7 65 4 75 5 78 3 | s. d. 121 1 145 5 132 11 149 10 122 1 103 9 165 6 170 11 |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur | 3,877 | 1,567 636 127 | 3,729 8,224 1,744 | 390 1,808 166 | 24,058 14,545 4,055 | 194 2 182 10 216 7 | 89 11 80 1 | 106 4 101 6 120 5 | 71 5 65 1 | 171 9 117 9 164 10 |
| Tailoring: Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Retail Bespoke: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns. Dressmaking: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns. Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns | 856 378 1,234 2,651 36 2,687 3,240 4,298 4,039 30,273 4,377 1,060 | 3,006 79 14 93 292 2 294 474 395 515 3,213 1,016 192 1,208 | 83,351 1,942 571 2,513 34,021 702 34,723 33,536 7,362 15,865 27,381 934 64 998 | 18,165 536 96 632 9,151 90 9,241 10,040 688 4,415 3,674 153 11 164 | 130,270 3,413 1,059 4,472 46,115 830 46,945 47,290 12,743 24,834 64,541 6,480 1,327 7,807 | 203 0 187 10 178 8 185 0 202 0 201 7 174 3 189 8 176 6 191 2 175 9 162 6 173 2 | 80 8 | 110 1 98 11 95 9 98 3 109 9 105 3 109 8 102 5 103 10 98 11 115 10 95 8 95 1 | 68 11 52 3 51 3 64 3 64 1 68 2 69 4 69 8 74 8 | 122 0 113 1 120 5 114 10 105 10 102 1 105 9 9 90 10 130 7 105 11 147 7 145 3 144 2 145 1 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns 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 | 39,937 2,591 42,528 10,116 13,302 24,592 11,167 21,944 12,609 23,277 36,488 7,959 14,472 | 769 4,425 350 4,775 1,473 1,426 2,032 636 1,886 1,276 1,917 1,166 2,433 586 | 3,023 14,399 15,293 18,327 7,650 6,218 2,753 30,023 19,976 12,277 5,605 6,014 7,467 14,565 | 371 3,031 179 3,210 3,962 1,061 765 654 5,820 1,873 1,399 517 783 1,069 2,928 | 22,458 61,792 4,014 65,806 33,878 23,439 33,607 15,210 59,673 35,244 38,229 44,527 15,922 25,441 28,840 | 199 10 190 1 177 11 189 5 208 0 189 9 199 11 218 4 217 3 200 2 200 3 180 5 172 9 179 0 209 7 | 97 5 76 2 75 2 76 1 85 10 90 10 88 11 119 2 88 3 87 10 90 0 87 1 82 96 3 | 97 11 91 0 97 6 111 1 100 6 104 8 120 2 113 9 99 6 100 3 96 10 99 10 94 4 127 1 | 79 1 61 7 61 3 70 4 71 1 65 1 103 10 68 6 74 0 68 1 66 9 78 6 69 5 82 3 | 181 5 154 2 144 2 253 7 134 2 149 3 172 6 191 6 146 7 133 11 159 8 164 6 134 0 139 6 152 8 |
| Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures | 52,896 1,028 53,924 8,036 | 7,749 7,926 185 8,111 1,098 2,790 1,576 | 4,192 13,921 310 14,231 699 3,165 2,374 | 416 2,040 36 2,076 64 442 256 | 59,993 76,783 1,559 78,342 9,897 18,710 12,399 | 188 4 208 5 182 4 207 11 235 1 191 7 191 4 | 87 10 81 1 80 11 97 0 81 0 83 5 | 114 2 114 11 106 0 114 9 105 1 101 2 103 7 | 69 4 66 7 66 5 67 2 67 4 | 169 4 174 7 151 8 174 1 209 7 156 10 158 3 |
| Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc. | 2,441 11,067 10,727 38,795 | 3,586 290 1,141 1,220 2,910 10,128 | 9,795 905 16,639 13,291 3,055 36,791 | 2,741 157 3,566 2,970 639 8,769 | 60,505 3,793 32,413 28,208 45,399 125,036 | 229 4 194 0 216 0 207 1 257 2 236 5 | 111 3 94 9 83 3 83 7 78 5 79 9 | 114 9 117 1 105 8 110 8 124 6 114 4 | 87 0 | 197 4 163 3 138 2 141 3 233 11 175 3 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries | 7,501 2,959 5,214 | 2,134 373 412 864 368 1,814 | 19,916 1,032 4,004 8,966 3,779 17,147 | 1,504 73 754 1,649 375 2,308 | 74,609 8,979 8,129 16,693 7,704 45,868 | 234 9 215 7 183 5 201 10 207 9 221 9 | 105 1 98 3 76 11 79 1 98 1 93 6 | 115 11 110 3 99 7 105 5 110 10 106 6 | 77 10 — 68 2 69 0 71 0 70 9 | 196 2 197 6 126 0 130 7 148 4 166 0 |
| Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting | 19,681 | 42,459 8,732 2,480 | 1,676 329 281 | 148 53 10 | 446,490 28,795 88,686 | 209 4 214 5 236 2 | 104 6 78 2 115 7 | 99 7 99 9 90 9 | | 198 11 171 6 232 4 |
| Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas | 115,257 | 4,660 6,519 343 | 1,800 3,254 236 | 7 17 3 | 102,298 125,047 25,013 | 205 0 208 3 185 11 | 104 5 89 3 107 2 | 107 9 112 11 90 9 | VICELED DE LES CONTROL DE LES CONTRO | 198 8 199 7 184 0 |
| Transport and Communication (except railways and sea transport). Tramway and Omnibus Service (except London Transport). Goods Transport by Road‡ Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service§ Air Transport Other Transport and Communication | 140,293 23,277 25,061 6,057 | 2,885 845 888 134 3,631 492 | 29,618 275 528 456 366 2,211 | 27 40 4 9 18 248 | 172,823 24,437 26,481 6,656 64,435 20,153 | 195 8 212 8 220 5 256 1 210 8 210 1 | 92 6 92 7 96 11 | 161 6 100 10 99 7 125 9 119 9 104 2 | _ _ _ _ 62 4 | 188 1 207 0 213 10 244 3 203 3 193 9 |
| Public Administration National Government Service (except where included above) Local Government Service** | 63,580 | 1,415 5,648 | 11,152 52,436 | 303 426 | 76,450 315,284 | 172 2 161 5 | 81 9 91 4 | 118 2 93 7 | 64 3 56 5 | 162 148 |
| Other Services Laundries | 15,303 3,599 | 3,168 343 | 51,379 7,178 | 6,280 1,021 | 76,130 12,141 | 180 7 201 10 | 76 9 89 6 | 95 3 108 11 | 62 7 72 6 | 108 1 132 1 |

* † See footnotes on previous page.

‡ Excluding British Road Services.

§ The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.

|| Mainly postal, telegraph and wireless communication, but including also some returns for port, river and canal transport.

¶ These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication.

** Excluding police and fire service.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1955

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1955

(Note.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, nor as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

| A strong of the | la | age numberst pay-wee | k in April | , 1955, b | y the | Average hourly earnings* in the last pay- week in April, 1955, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| Industry | Men (21 & over) | Youths and Boys | Women (18 & over)† | Girls | All Workers† | Men (21 & over) | Youths and Boys | Women (18 & over)† | Girls | All Workers† |
| Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying | Hours 47.8 52.1 42.9 51.3 47.0 | Hours 45·1 47·1 42·0 46·7 44·1 | Hours | Hours | Hours 47.6 51.9 42.9 51.0 46.4 | d. 55·2 47·7 46·6 49·5 54·0 | d. 29 · 2 26 · 2 21 · 5 28 · 4 33 · 4 | d. ———————————————————————————————————— | d. | d. 53·6 47·0 44·7 48·4 51·1 |
| 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 | 49·9 48·8 48·4 49·0 57·6 51·3 | 44·8 45·1 44·3 43·7 47·3 46·8 | 42·0 40·8 41·6 42·8 — 41·5 | 42·3 43·2 42·8 43·9 41·5 | 48·9 44·3 46·6 47·6 57·0 50·4 | 52·1 51·3 55·8 53·1 54·0 52·3 | 29·2 24·2 26·2 26·8 26·1 27·3 | 32·8 31·0 31·8 32·0 | 23·0 19·8 19·6 18·0 ———————————————————————————————————— | 49·1 39·0 48·7 48·3 52·9 49·9 |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. | 48·4 48·7 47·3 49·0 48·8 50·2 49·6 50·3 | 46·4 44·0 44·0 43·5 43·7 44·3 46·6 45·1 | 42·2 41·7 43·4 42·8 42·6 44·6 43·7 | 42·3 42·4 43·1 43·3 42·7 | 48·4 47·6 43·9 47·3 47·3 46·8 49·3 49·3 | 52·5 56·6 48·8 53·6 48·9 54·2 55·0 50·7 | 26·0 27·1 23·5 25·4 24·5 24·7 24·5 24·8 | 30·4 30·5 38·7 28·6 31·5 31·5 29·9 | 19·6 20·3 24·1 16·4 20·4 | 51·8 52·1 36·5 48·8 44·2 44·1 53·0 47·6 |
| Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces‡ Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. | 47·5 49·3 47·6 44·4 47·6 49·7 49·0 | 44·6 44·3 44·2 42·2 43·9 44·4 44·1 | 41·8 41·1 40·6 43·2 41·6 42·2 | - 42·1 - 43·4 | 47·3 48·7 46·8 43·8 47·2 48·8 48·1 | 59·1 61·4 58·3 64·0 60·8 56·9 59·1 | 28·3 29·0 25·5 30·0 29·7 27·5 28·2 | 34·2 34·9 30·9 32·7 35·0 35·7 | 20·1 — — — — — — | 58·3 58·7 54·2 58·0 57·6 54·0 55·8 |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine 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 | 49·2 49·4 48·7 52·1 49·6 47·7 46·7 51·4 49·2 49·9 52·5 48·4 48·5 48·8 | 45·1 44·8 45·0 45·2 44·3 43·5 44·3 42·1 45·5 44·7 45·0 43·8 44·6 45·0 | 42·3 41·5 41·6 42·2 42·3 42·7 42·1 42·0 42·7 42·4 42·6 42·7 42·8 43·2 42·5 42·5 | 43·0 | 48·7 48·5 48·0 51·4 48·3 47·0 46·9 45·4 50·7 48·0 47·5 49·1 45·9 45·5 46·6 46·3 | 57·0 52·7 52·9 56·1 60·4 58·7 54·7 56·2 56·6 56·5 55·5 55·4 60·6 57·9 | 24·1 23·0 20·9 24·4 24·5 26·3 23·2 23·3 23·5 23·8 23·1 24·6 24·6 24·6 24·0 25·4 | 32·7 34·4 32·2 30·4 34·0 37·0 32·7 36·8 33·0 35·5 35·5 33·2 36·0 33·3 36·7 34·9 | 21·3 — 21·3 — 21·8 19·8 20·6 21·6 21·5 22·8 — 21·1 | 52·9 48·0 48·8 53·4 55·0 50·0 50·9 53·0 51·5 48·7 47·3 47·3 47·3 47·3 47·5 |
| Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns 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. | 47·4 47·1 46·9 47·1 49·5 48·9 49·1 49·2 47·4 | 43·8 44·8 44·3 44·8 43·5 44·9 44·2 45·1 44·2 | 42·2 42·4 | 42·9 — 42·8 43·1 — | 46·7 46·5 46·1 46·5 48·6 47·1 48·3 48·6 44·7 | 68·8 48·1 45·2 47·9 62·0 61·9 54·7 57·8 50·0 | 27·4 19·9 18·8 19·8 26·1 26·5 24·9 24·6 22·1 | 40·4 30·6 30·4 35·7 38·0 36·2 30·7 31·5 | 24·8 — 22·8 24·6 — — | 64·3 42·8 39·0 42·6 57·7 55·2 50·5 54·1 40·7 |
| 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 | 47.8 49.5 48.5 50.2 48.9 48.2 | 44·2 44·6 44·6 44·8 44·7 44·3 45·0 | 40·3 42·1 40·8 41·7 42·2 40·8 41·1 | 43·1 43·0 | 45·0 46·2 47·5 48·4 45·1 45·5 46·1 | 56·5 54·6 59·1 55·3 52·9 55·1 57·6 | 22·7 24·6 26·4 23·8 23·5 24·6 24·1 | 32·7 34·4 33·3 31·7 29·8 34·0 33·0 | 18·3 21·8 ———————————————————————————————————— | 46·5 45·4 54·7 50·0 39·3 46·5 48·5 |
| 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 | 47·3 45·3 46·3 46·7 | 44·1 43·3 43·9 45·6 | 42·1 42·9 40·4 42·1 | 43·2 42·3 42·7 | 45·5 44·0 43·8 45·9 | 56·5 56·4 56·8 54·1 | 23·9 23·5 21·1 19·9 | 34·7 37·4 30·8 33·6 | 20·3 20·6 18·6 | 47·5 44·3 43·8 46·9 |
| Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Total Cotton Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute | 46·9 46·3 46·6 50·1 46·3 46·5 47·6 48·6 | 44·9 45·0 45·0 45·5 43·9 44·6 44·4 46·8 | 41·3 42·5 41·9 41·7 42·9 41·8 42·5 42·5 | 41·5 43·3 42·2 43·7 42·6 43·0 42·6 43·2 | 43·3 43·8 43·5 45·5 45·4 43·8 43·8 45·2 | 47·9 49·7 48·7 47·2 57·2 52·2 40·1 44·2 | 29·3 25·8 28·0 23·1 28·0 24·6 18·9 24·7 | 33·8 35·5 34·5 31·5 33·8 36·2 24·2 31·1 | 26·5 24·7 25·7 23·6 23·6 23·0 17·7 21·0 | 38·3 39·7 39·0 38·0 50·4 41·7 27·1 36·1 |

^{*}Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average. † In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.

‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.

§ Excluding railway workshops.

Table II.—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Last Pay-week in April, 1955-continued

| | la | st pay-wee | er of hours k in April vered by th | , 1955, by | the | week | in April, | earnings* 1955, of the the return | ie wage-ea | rners |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Industry | Men (21 & over) | Youths and Boys | Women (18 & over)† | Girls | All Workers† | Men (21 & over) | Youths and Boys | Women (18 & over)† | Girls | Workers |
| Textiles—continued Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries | 46·7 48·0 47·7 48·5 | Hours 44·8 44·4 44·5 44·1 45·3 44·4 45·3 44·8 | Hours 42·4 41·1 40·5 42·9 41·6 40·5 42·3 39·9 | Hours 42.8 42.5 43.4 43.9 43.4 41.7 43.1 42.4 | Hours 45·1 42·5 43·5 45·3 43·5 42·2 47·6 46·2 | d. 44·7 64·8 48·1 52·3 46·9 43·3 47·5 51·1 | d. 21·0 22·1 24·0 22·5 22·4 22·0 24·5 26·5 | d. 27·4 34·7 28·8 33·2 29·6 27·7 29·4 31·5 | d. 19·1 22·9 20·1 21·9 20·9 18·8 21·0 22·1 | d. 32·2 41·1 36·7 39·7 33·7 29·5 41·7 44·4 |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur | 46.0 | 45·3 44·1 | 42·1 40·7 40·3 | 43·2 42·8 | 46·3 42·5 43·1 | 49·3 47·7 56·6 | 23·8 21·8 | 30·3 29·9 35·9 | 19·8 18·2 | 44·5 33·2 45·9 |
| Clothing Tailoring: Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Retail Bespoke: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Dressmaking: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber Repair of Boots and Shoes: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns | 44·4 43·5 44·2 44·0 | 43·8 42·8 42·8 43·8 43·8 42·2 44·2 43·9 44·6 | 40·8 41·8 41·0 41·7 40·0 33·5 40·0 40·2 40·2 40·3 40·3 40·8 42·8 42·6 | 42·5 42·1 42·2 41·7 41·6 41·7 40·8 41·9 43·2 | 42·0 42·5 42·1 42·4 40·6 39·7 40·6 40·9 39·9 41·6 42·8 45·1 45·2 45·1 | 53·4 50·8 49·3 50·1 55·1 46·1 54·1 46·1 51·3 45·9 42·7 45·4 | 22·1 | 32·3 28·4 28·0 28·3 32·9 32·9 30·6 32·4 29·5 34·1 26·8 | 19·5 14·9 | 34·9 31·9 34·3 32·5 31·3 30·9 31·3 39·3 39·3 39·3 38·6 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns 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 | 49·7 49·6 51·3 49·6 51·8 48·6 48·9 50·5 49·8 47·7 47·0 | 44·8 45·2 43·1 45·0 46·6 46·3 44·3 45·1 44·7 46·1 44·8 44·5 44·5 44·5 | 41·7 43·7 42·4 43·6 43·0 43·1 43·0 42·5 43·2 41·6 42·4 42·0 43·0 43·3 | 42·3 43·5 43·5 43·5 43·7 43·7 43·7 43·7 42·6 42·3 42·2 43·1 42·8 44·9 | 48·5 47·6 46·7 47·6 45·7 47·1 49·5 47·1 45·4 44·9 47·0 46·8 45·1 46·0 46·5 | 48·2 45·9 43·6 45·8 48·7 45·3 53·9 53·3 47·6 48·3 45·4 44·1 51·7 | 26·1 20·2 20·9 20·3 22·1 23·5 24·1 31·7 22·9 24·1 23·5 22·3 19·8 25·6 | 30·0 26·9 25·8 26·8 31·0 28·0 29·2 33·9 31·6 28·7 28·4 27·7 27·9 26·6 33·7 | 22·4 17·0 ———————————————————————————————————— | 38.9 37.0 38.7 35.2 38.0 41.8 48.8 38.7 35.8 40.8 42.2 35.7 36.4 43.9 |
| Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures | 44·1 44·7 44·1 52·1 | 44·8 43·1 43·0 46·2 44·4 44·9 | 41·9 40·2 39·8 40·2 39·8 41·8 41·5 | 43·1 41·6 41·6 43·0 43·3 | 46·8 43·2 43·4 43·2 50·5 46·0 45·8 | 47·5 56·7 48·9 56·6 54·1 48·3 48·6 | 23·5 22·6 22·6 25·2 21·9 22·3 | 32·7 34·3 32·0 34·3 31·7 29·0 30·0 | 19·3 19·2 19·2 18·7 18·7 | 43·4 48·5 41·9 48·4 49·8 40·9 41·5 |
| Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc. | 51·9 49·7 49·7 48·3 44·4 47·5 | 46·1 46·2 44·7 44·5 42·9 44·1 | 43·1 44·1 41·9 42·4 42·3 43·0 | 44·2 | 49·8 47·8 44·8 44·8 44·2 45·6 | 53·0 46·8 52·2 51·4 69·5 59·7 | 29·0 24·6 22·3 22·5 21·9 21·7 | 31·9 31·9 30·3 31·3 35·3 31·9 | 23·6 | 47·6 41·0 37·0 37·8 63·5 46·1 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries | 51·3 46·6 47·6 46·9 | 45·7 43·7 44·1 44·2 42·6 45·3 | 43·0 45·0 40·8 42·6 42·0 41·8 | 43·7 | 48·3 50·2 43·3 44·2 44·1 46·0 | 55·7 50·4 47·2 50·9 53·2 54·1 | 27·6 27·0 20·9 21·5 27·6 24·8 | 32·3 29·4 29·3 29·7 31·7 30·6 | 21·4 — 19·0 19·6 20·0 19·7 | 48·7 47·2 34·9 35·5 40·4 43·3 |
| Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting | 49.4 | 46·6 46·3 46·6 | 39·3 39·7 38·7 | 114 | 49·0 48·3 53·1 | 51·0 52·1 53·2 | 26·9 20·3 29·8 | 30·4 30·2 28·1 | otalista | 48·7 42·6 52·5 |
| Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas | 49.4 | 45·3 45·2 45·4 | 38·7 40·4 37·3 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 48·1 48·9 48·1 | 50·7 50·6 46·2 | 27·7 23·7 28·3 | 33·4 33·5 29·2 | 100 TO 10 | 49·6 49·0 45·9 |
| Transport and Communication (except railways and sea transport Tramway and Omnibus Service (except London Transport) Goods Transport by Road‡ | 50·5 54·5 50·7 49·6 49·4 | 44·7 48·7 48·2 — 45·0 45·2 | 46·6 39·2 43·9 51·1 42·8 42·2 | _ _ _ 41·7 | 49·7 54·1 50·5 49·6 49·1 49·2 | 46·5 46·8 52·2 62·0 51·2 50·1 | 24·8 22·8 24·1 23·6 24·1 | 41·6 30·9 27·2 29·5 33·6 29·6 | - - - 17·9 | 45 · 4 45 · 9 50 · 8 59 · 1 49 · 7 47 · 3 |
| Public Administration National Government Service (except where included above) Local Government Service** | 46.9 | 43·7 44·1 | 44·3 39·2 | 43·3 37·7 | 46·4 44·7 | 44·1 42·3 | 22·4 24·9 | 32·0 28·6 | 17·8 18·0 | 41.9 |
| Other Services Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. | | 43·9 46·0 | 42·1 44·0 | 42·3 44·3 | 43·5 45·9 | 44·5 48·4 | 21·0 23·3 | 27·1 29·7 | 17·8 19·6 | 30·0 34·7 |

† See footnotes on previous page.
Excluding British Road Services.
The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.
Mainly postal, telegraph and wireless communication, but including also some returns for port, river and canal transport.
These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication.

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the onth. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 320

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1955

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment If is estimated that the littlines of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during July by 49,000 (+ 23,000 males and + 26,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,945,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 2000 manufacturing industries an increase of 6,000 and other ndustries and services an increase of 30,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and philator, in release leave who have not taken up employment, is imated to have increased by 48,000 from 23,875,000 to 23,923,000.

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 165,703 to 181,926 between 11th July and 15th August, 1955, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 19,226 to 17,767. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 8,145 among males and 6,619 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100) remained unchanged in August at 153. The changes in

rates of wages reported to the Department during August resulted in an increase estimated at £201,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 658,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected manipulative grades of workers employed in the Post Office, workers in the iron and steel industry, and non-skilled workers paid on miscellaneous "M" rates in many Government industrial establishments establishments.

Retail Prices

At 16th August, 1955, the retail prices index was 149 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 150 at 12th July, and with 144 at 17th August, 1954. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to substantial reductions in the average prices of potatoes and cooking apples. These reductions were partly offset by increases in the average prices of eggs, bacon, cook and coke. coal and coke.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during August in stoppages of ork arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out 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 31,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was nearly 78,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 224, and, in addition, 8 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF YOUNG PERSONS FOR INDUSTRY

Articles published in the issue of this GAZETTE for June (page 206) and previous issues gave particulars of schemes for training and recruiting young persons for industry which had been drawn up in accordance with the recommendations made by the Joint Conactivative Committee, representative of the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress, in their Report issued in December, 1945. The present article gives information regarding some additional schemes of this nature.

Electrical Contracting Industry (Scotland)

The scheme for the electrical contracting industry (in Scotland), referred to in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1948 (page 161), has been revised. The revised scheme is administered by the Joint Apprenticeship Council for the Electrical Contracting Industry in Scotland, which is composed of the Apprenticeship Committee of the Electrical Contractors' Association of Scotland and the Scotlish Apprenticeship Committee of the Electrical Trade University Committees of the Electrical Contractors. the Electrical Contractors' Association of Scotland and the Scottish Apprenticeship Committee of the Electrical Trades Union. The minimum age of entry into apprenticeship is 16 years and the normal period of apprenticeship is five years. This period may be varied in special circumstances but the craftsman certificate will in no case be issued before the apprentice has reached the age of 21 years. The scheme provides for a ratio of one apprentice to every craftsman up to twelve, and thereafter one apprentice to every two craftsmen. Practical training, under the supervision of qualified craftsmen, will be given in the various classes of electrical work. Apprentices are required to attend day technical classes up to the craftsmen, will be given in the various classes of electrical work. Apprentices are required to attend day technical classes up to the age of 18, or to the completion of their second year of apprenticeship, whichever date is the later. Release to attend such classes in the later years of apprenticeship will be by mutual agreement between employer and apprentice. Minimum periods of attendance required at day classes are two periods each of four consecutive weeks or one period of eight consecutive weeks in each year, or one day a week subject to a maximum of 44 days in each year. All apprentices not taking day classes are required, during the period of their apprenticeship, to attend evening technical classes or to take correspondence courses approved by their employers. Fees payable in connection with evening classes arranged under the auspices of a local education authority will be refunded by employers on proof of satisfactory attendance. Working hours, rates of wages, allowances and other special conditions of working during apprenticeship will be in accordance with rules agreed between the apprenticeship will be in accordance with rules agreed between the Electrical Contractors' Association of Scotland and the Electrical Trades Union. On the satisfactory completion of the apprenticeship each apprentice will receive a signed electrical craftsman's certificate.

Civil Engineering Contracting

A scheme for the training of contractors' plant mechanics has been agreed by the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board for Great Britain. The Board represents the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, the National Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics and Electrical Workers, the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, and other craftsmen affiliated to the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives. The scheme is administered by the Board and provides for a training period of five years, normally commencing at 15 years of age, and including a probationary period not exceeding six months. Employers may at their discretion accept older boys and reduce the period of five years where the apprentice has received appropriate and adequate full-time technical education subsequent to the age of 15 years. The Board has prepared an outline of practical training which is recommended to employers. Training

will be given in all aspects of the repair and overhaul of contractors' will be given in all aspects of the repair and overhaul of contractors' plant, including tractors, excavators, dumpers, cranes, concrete mixers and pumps. Up to the age of 18 years trainees will be required to attend suitable technical classes on one day or two half-days each week, or an equivalent period in each year for continuous or similar courses. Trainees will also be expected, throughout the period of training, to attend evening classes approved by their employer. Fees for both day and evening classes will be paid by the employer. A standard form of Service Agreement has been approved which, on the satisfactory completion of training, will be suitably endorsed. suitably endorsed.

Coal Mining Industry (Mining Surveyors)

A scheme for the apprenticeship training of mining surveyors has been prepared by the National Coal Board. The scheme applies to all colliery undertakings of the Board and is operated by Divisional Boards. Advice on the operation of the scheme is given to the Divisional Boards by Apprenticeship Committees. The arrangements provide that suitable boys both inside and outside the industry are eligible, and that the normal age of entry into the industry are eligible, and that the normal age of entry into apprenticeship will be under 18 years; exceptionally, however, older entrants may be accepted. Applicants, who will be interviewed by selection panels, must be physically fit, and possess a bent for surveying. They must either have completed satisfactorily a secondary technical school course of not less than three years with a normal leaving age of 16 years or, in England and Wales, have obtained passes at the ordinary level of the General Certificate of Education in four subjects including mathematics and science, or, in Scotland, have obtained the Scottish School Leaving Certificate at the lower grade in four subjects including mathematics and science at the lower grade in four subjects including mathematics and science. Subject to a maximum of six years for those entering the scheme at 17 years of age or later, and of seven years for those entering at 16 years of age, training will continue until the apprentice obtains the statutory qualification as a mining surveyor. These maximum periods may be extended at the discretion of the Board to give the apprentice impredictable following his 21st birtheless. apprentice, immediately following his 21st birthday or the completion of his syllabus of training, whichever is the later, the opportunity of attending the four consecutive examinations of the Mining Qualifications Board. Practical training, which must in Mining Qualifications Board. Practical training, which must in every case include preliminary training for underground employment unless this has already been taken, will be in accordance with a syllabus drawn up in agreement with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Apprentices are engaged under a prescribed form of indenture and will be required to attend a technical college for courses of study for the appropriate Ordinary and Higher National Certificate or to pass the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. They will be released from their employment, with pay, for one day each week or equivalent periods to attend the courses. Each apprentice who satisfacts lent periods to attend the courses. Each apprentice who satisfactorily completes his training will be issued with a certificate of apprenticeship.

Cotton Industry, Spinning and Doubling Sections (Staff Appointments)

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Limited, have introduced a scheme of training young persons for staff appointments. The object of the scheme is to develop and maintain efficiency in the cotton industry by providing a sufficient staff well trained in technical and administrative duties and with an appreciation of modern management problems. A Staff Apprentice-ship Committee will administer the scheme which is open to suitable young operatives already in the industry and to boys who have obtained the General Certificate of Education (Ordinary Level) including English and mathematics. Applicants will be required to including English and mathematics. Applicants will be required to

pass a medical examination at which special attention will be paid pass a medical examination at which special attention will be paid to the chest and lungs. Normal age of entry into the scheme will be between 16 and 21 years but older persons may be accepted. The minimum and maximum periods of training are, respectively, four and five years in the spinning section of the industry, and three and four years in the doubling section, including, in each case, a probationary period of six months. A recommended syllabus of training, which includes practical training in all departments of a cotton mill and where possible in other sections of the industry, has been drawn up by the Staff Apprenticeship Committee. Trainees will be required to follow the course of studies laid down involving attendance at evening classes, coupled with such day release as may be found desirable. A diploma may be awarded to those trainees who satisfactorily complete their training.

Cutlery Industry

The Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers' Association and the Sheffield Cutlery Council representing both sides of the cutlery industry, which is located almost entirely in Sheffield, have agreed a scheme of apprenticeship. The scheme will be controlled and operated by a Joint Apprenticeship Committee and provides, with agreed exceptions, that the age of entry into apprenticeship will be from the statutory school-leaving age. Apprenticeship is indentured and, including a probationary period of six months, will normally be for six years, but a reduction in this period is permitted for older school-leavers. Any time spent on compulsory National Service be for six years, but a reduction in this period is permitted for older school-leavers. Any time spent on compulsory National Service will be excluded from the period of apprenticeship. Practical training will be given in the processes involved in any of the following sections of the trade, viz., table knife, fork, etc.; spring knife; handles and covering—cutting; scissors; and razor. Apprentices will be released, without loss of pay, for part-time education on one day or two half-days each week. In addition they will be required to attend approved evening classes on one evening each week. The Joint Apprenticeship Committee is empowered, under the scheme, to enquire into the training, progress, and conduct of apprentices and to deal with disputes arising from the scheme. A certificate, recording details of the practical training received, educational courses taken, and qualifications obtained, will be signed on completion of the apprenticeship.

Film Exhibition Industry (Projectionists)

A scheme for the systematic recruitment and training of young workers as projectionists has been agreed by the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association and the National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees. The scheme will be administered by a National Joint Apprenticeship Council representing these organisations and will operate through Local Joint Apprenticeship Committees. The arrangements provide for a four-year period of apprenticeship, including a probationary period of six months, commencing between the 15th and 18th birthdays. Older entrants may be accepted if approved by the Local Joint Apprenticeship Committee. Apprentices will be indentured and will receive practical training in accordance with standards agreed by the Council. Throughout the period of apprenticeship employers will release A scheme for the systematic recruitment and training of young Throughout the period of apprenticeship employers will release apprentices, without loss of pay, for one day or two half-days each week or the equivalent to attend technical classes. If day classes are not available reasonable facilities will be allowed for attendance are not available reasonable facilities will be allowed for attendance at suitable evening classes. Any dispute arising from the interpretation or application of the apprenticeship terms will be referred to the Local Joint Apprenticeship Committee. On completion of the apprenticeship the indenture will be suitably endorsed. Existing apprenticeships may be registered under the scheme where the conditions of employment and training conform to the required standards.

Hairdressing

The National Apprenticeship Council for the Hairdressing Craft The National Apprenticeship Council for the Hairdressing Craft has agreed a national scheme for the recruitment and training of boys and girls in hairdressing. The Council consists of the Incorporated Guild of Hairdressers, the National Hairdressers' Federation, the London and Provincial Hairdressers' Association, the General Association of Ladies' Hairdressers, the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, together with two representatives of technical education, assessors from the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labour and National Service and acting in an the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and, acting in an advisory capacity, representatives of the Hairdressers' Registration Council. The scheme will be administered by the Council through local committees with assessors from the Youth Employment Service. Under the scheme, apprenticeship will be registered with the Council and will normally commence at school-leaving age for a the Council and will normally commence at school-leaving age for a period of three years. Older candidates who have continued fultime education beyond the statutory school-leaving age may be considered. Practical training will be in accordance with standards agreed by the Council. Employers will give apprentices every facility to become proficient and will submit apprentices to periodic examination to test the effectiveness of the training. Throughout their training apprentices will be released from their employment, with pay, for one day or two half-days each week, or for an equivalent continuous period, to attend courses of further education at a technical college or other educational establishment approved at a technical college or other educational establishment approved by the Council. Where day classes are not available apprentices will be required to attend evening classes. Apprentices will be indentured in a form which satisfies the terms of the current Wages Regulation Orders for the Hairdressing Industry and may include other covenants deemed desirable by the Council. The indenture will be suitably endorsed when the apprentice has passed the City and Guilds of London examination or any other examination approved by the Council. Apprentices already serving indentures under conditions of employment and training which conform to the

standards required under the national scheme may be accepted for enrolment by the Council.

Truck and Ladder Manufacturing

Representatives of the Truck and Ladder Manufacturers' Association, the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists, the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers and the National Union of Vehicle Builders have agreed a national apprenticeship scheme for the truck and ladder making industry. The scheme will be administered by a Joint Apprenticeship Committee representative of these organisations. Apprentices will commence training between the normal school-leaving age and the 17th birthday and will be indentured after a probationary period of from three to six months. The apprenticeship will be for four years including the probationary period. Employers will undertake to give practical training and will release apprentices, without loss of pay, for one day or two half-days each week to attend suitable classes of further education. Where available, apprentices will also be required to attend appropriate evening classes. On completion of the apprenticeship the form of indenture will be suitably endorsed. The strice ship the form of indenture will be suitably endorsed. The ratio of apprentices to workmen in shops will be as given in the Working Rule Agreement. Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of an indenture will be referred to the Joint Apprentice. ship Committee. Existing apprentices may be registered under the scheme provided the conditions of training conform to the national

EMPLOYMENT OF OLDER WORKERS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE

The Treasury have announced a plan to recruit men and women over 40 years of age for certain established (i.e., pensionable) posts in the Clerical Class of the Home Civil Service. Special competitions, open to non-Civil Servants and temporary Civil Servants, are to be held once or twice yearly to recruit to the Clerical Officer grade men and women between the ages of 40 and 60. The grade men and worden between the ages of 40 and 60. The competition will consist of a short non-academic examination, followed, for those who pass, by an interview, and successful candidates will be appointed to established Clerical Officer posts. Further announcements, inviting applications, are being made by e Civil Service Commissioners

Men and women between 40 and 60 will also be able to enter the Clerical Assistant grade. They will be recruited as Temporary Clerks Grade III in the first instance and may compete for establish ment as Clerical Assistants after not less than six months' satisfactor temporary service. Candidates for posts in this grade can apply to any Employment Exchange of the Ministry of Labour and

These arrangements are in accordance with Government policy on the employment of older men and women. They also take account of the changing age distribution of the population and the need to make the fullest use of the country's man-power in conditions of full employment.

EARNINGS IN COAL MINING IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1955

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the first quarter of 1955 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the deep mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to opencast workings and mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. In the first quarter of 1955 licensed mines produced about 1.0 per cent. of the total quantity of deep-mined saleable coal.

Earnings in the First Quarter of 1955

| etion of the apprentice- d electrical craftsman's | compl a signe | Cash Earnings | Value of Allowances in Kind | Total |
|--|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Average Earnings (All Ages) | : | 50038 | perme Cons | |
| (i) Per Man-shift worked- | | | | 75 |
| At the Face | tellescion | 58 11 . 4 | 2 8.1 | 61 7.5 |
| All Underground . | | 50 2.8 | 2 5.3 | 52 8.1 |
| Surface | A BING | 33 10.7 | 2 1.8 | 36 0.5 |
| All Workers | HOUSE DIE | 46 7.7 | 2 4.5 | 49 0.2 |
| (ii) Per Wage-earner per w | eek- | SHEET, EXCESS | 3060 SBF100 | |
| At the Property | | 291 1 | 13 3 | 304 4 |
| All Underground | 271127 12724 | 264 10 | 12 10 | 277 8 |
| Confoca | A LESMIS | 199 8 | 12 8 | 212 4 |
| All Workers | MUNEL 10 | 251 8 | 12 10 | 264 6 |
| | | TO NUTS ON THE | COUNTY STORY | A COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE PA |

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the quarter per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 45s. 3·3d. in North Staffordshire and 45s. 9·5d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire to 53s. 10·3d. in Kent and 55s. 2·8d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 238s. Id. average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 228s. ld.

in Shropshire and 243s. 11d. in North Staffordshire to 293s. 7d. in North Derbyshire and 301s. 1d. in Nottinghamshire.

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all *adult* male workers 21 years of age and over in Great Britain during the first quarter of 1955, amounted to 51s. 6d. per man-shift worked and 278s. 5d. per week.

EQUAL PAY FOR MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS IN SCOTLAND

The Secretary of State for Scotland has made Regulations* under section 79 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, prescribing the first two of seven annual increases to be paid to women teachers to bring their salaries up to the same level as those of men by 1961.

The scales for women graduate teachers, for certain non-graduate technical teachers and for women in further education are to be augmented for the period beginning on the day upon which these Regulations came into operation (1st September) and ending on 1st March, 1956, by one-seventh, and for the salary year beginning on 1st April, 1956, by two-sevenths of the difference between the sum shown opposite to each service year of the said women's scale and the sum shown opposite to the same service year of the corres-

As there is no men's scale to which non-graduate primary teachers can be assimilated—in Scotland, men teaching general subjects in primary schools must normally be graduates—non-graduate women primary teachers are to be assimilated to a new and higher scale, bearing the same relationship to the equal pay scale for graduate women as the present non-graduate scale bears to the existing women's graduate scale.

The Regulations also prescribe two new salary scales for men teachers of technical subjects who start their teacher training after 1st January, 1956. The scales for comparably qualified women teachers of technical subjects will be assimilated to the new scales.

ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS IN 1953

The annual report on "Electrical Accidents and their Causes" for the year 1953 has been issued by the Factory Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. net (3s. 2d. including postage). The figures given in the report relate to electrical accidents which are required to be reported under the Factories Act, 1937, i.e., those which occur at premises within the scope of the Act and which disable a person for more than three days from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed. Figures are also given for domestic and other fatal electrical accidents over a 20-year period.

The total number of persons injured in reported accidents in 1953 was 744, including 40 fatally injured. The comparable figures for 1952 were, respectively, 721 and 38, and, for 1951, 715 and 34. The report contains notes on various types of electrical accidents and analyses of the figures according to the employment of the injured person and according to the apparatus in connection with which the accident occurred. Of the 40 persons who were fatally injured in 1953, 14 were skilled workers including supervisory staff, testing staff, electricians, jointers, etc., and fitters, erectors, etc. Among the 26 unskilled persons who received fatal injuries were two male workers under 21 years of age and one woman. A total of 191 persons were injured (one fatally) in accidents arising in connection with electric hand welding, and 153 (eight fatally) in accidents involving switchgear. Eight persons were killed in accidents involving portable electric machines and lamps, three in accidents connected with cables and flex for portable apparatus, and three in accidents involving transformers. and three in accidents involving transformers. The number of cases of accidents involving electric shock was 300 during 1953. Numerically, the most common form of injury was burn and during the year 347 persons received injuries involving burns, with or without shock. The report notes, however, that the great majority of electrical fatalities are due to the electric shock itself and that even in non-fatal cases the shock may be very serious. Brief descriptions are also given in the report of a number of accidents resulting from failures of electrical apparatus which caused explosions or fires. Figures which have been obtained for both 1951 and 1953 of electrical accidents in the various months of the year show some evidence, the report says, that there may be a higher rate of electrical accidents during the summer and autumn than during the winter and spring.

In addition to the statistics and information on electrical accidents the report contains sections on electricity supply and on industrial use of electricity and electrical apparatus, with special reference to safety problems and protective methods, together with notes on typical accidents and dangerous occurrences.

A list of Certificates issued by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories in respect of electrical apparatus for use in certain specified atmospheres has in previous years been included in this report. The list is now issued as a separate publication (Form 931), copies of which can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (7½d. including postage).

* The Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) (Amendment No. 2) Regulations, 1955; S.I. 1955 No. 1301 (S. 124). H.M. Stationery Office: price 3d. net (4½d. including postage).

ANNOUNCEMENT

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NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT IN THE COMMONWEALTH

A booklet entitled "The Commonwealth and Nuclear Development" has been prepared by the Central Office of Information, and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net (2s. 1½d. including

The chief aim of the booklet is to survey briefly the story of atomic energy and the British contribution to that story. It traces the course of research into the development and uses of atomic energy describes the United Kingdom atomic energy programmer the course of the Course for March page (1) suppregiate the (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 91), summarises the progress made in other Commonwealth countries, and, in a final

chapter, deals with international co-operation.

The booklet points out that those countries which pioneered nuclear energy research have now reached the stage where they are putting a great effort into developing its peaceful application. This consists principally of the production of radio-isotopes and the application of the heat produced from fission in nuclear reactors to the production of electric power. application of the heat produced from fission in nuclear reactors to the production of electric power. Developments in the production of power from nuclear power stations is described in the booklet. Between 1947 and 1954 the production and distribution of radio-isotopes increased rapidly and steadily. A Table in the booklet, giving statistics of the production of radio-isotopes in the United Kingdom and their distribution, shows that in 1954 about 20,000 shipments were distributed compared with 135 shipments in 1947. Exports in 1954, representing 54 per cent. by value of the 20,000 shipments distributed, were greater than those of all other countries taken together. Of shipments for use in the United Kingdom about taken together. Of shipments for use in the United Kingdom, about one-third went to medical research establishments and hospitals, and about 17 per cent. to industry; the remainder was used mainly for research. The use of radio-isotopes in industry in the United Kingdom is rapidly expanding as the realisation of their possibilities in research and control continues to spread. Some examples of their uses in industry and in medical research and medicine are given in

In a section dealing with safety and health the booklet says there In a section dealing with safety and health the booklet says there is no risk of an atomic explosion in a properly designed atomic reactor. There are, however, certain health hazards arising from the concentration of radioactive materials and in the disposal of radioactive wastes. Adequate precautions can be taken against these risks, and by the proper shielding of reactors, the use of suitable devices for long distance control and handling, and the strict enforcement of safety rules, workers in an atomic energy plant in the United Kingdom are safer from occupational hazards than

workers in any other industry.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The eighty-seventh annual Trades Union Congress was held at Southport on Monday, 5th September, 1955, and the four following days. The President was Mr. Charles Geddes, C.B.E., the Chair-

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress was 981. The number of organisations represented was 183 and the approximate membership represented was 8,107,000, including about 1,332,000 female members. The total membership showed ease of about 13,000 on the total represented at the previous vear's Congress.

The following Table, extracted from the Statistical Statements relating to the 1955 and 1954 Annual Congresses, shows for each of eighteen trade groups the numbers of unions and of delegates, and the affiliated membership of the unions.

| | 19 | 55 Cong | gress | 1954 Congress | | | | |
|--|------------------|--|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| Trade Group | No. of Unions | No. of Dele- gates | Member- ship | No. of Unions | No. of Dele- gates | Member- ship | | |
| Mining and Quarrying | 4 3 | 143 48 | 719,170 530,948 | 4 3 | 143 48 | 712,190 537,274 | | |
| Railways Transport (other than | 3 | 40 | 330,940 | 3 | 40 | 331,214 | | |
| Railways) | 10 | 96 | 1,355,889 | 10 | 94 | 1,376,082 | | |
| Shipbuilding | 5 | 17 | 122,761 | 5 | 16 | 121,580 | | |
| Engineering, Founding | | | | | | | | |
| and Vehicle Build- | | 440 | 1 000 115 | 0.7 | 100 | 1 271 010 | | |
| ing | 27 | 113 | 1,388,445 | 27 | 109 | 1,371,019 | | |
| Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades | 17 | 46 | 198,588 | 18 | 45 | 197,220 | | |
| Building, Woodwork- | 1, | 40 | 190,300 | 10 | ally in the | 157,220 | | |
| ing and Furnishing | 19 | 75 | 592,562 | 19 | 75 | 590,530 | | |
| Printing and Paper | 13 | 55 | 305,546 | 14 | 56 | 292,928 | | |
| Cotton | 6 | 36 | 170,166 | 7 | 38 | 173,094 | | |
| Textiles (other than | SYNCHOLD ! | A STATE OF THE STA | | | | 100 505 | | |
| Cotton) | 21 | 31 | 99,000 | 21 | 29 | 100,507 | | |
| Clothing | 6 | 23 | 175,165 | 5 | 22 | 170,478 | | |
| Leather and Boot and | 6 | 21 | 110,020 | 6 | 21 | 112,929 | | |
| Glass, Pottery, Food, | 0 | 21 | 110,020 | 0 | 21 | 112,323 | | |
| Chemicals, etc | 15 | 69 | 470,502 | 15 | 70 | 470,733 | | |
| Agriculture | i i | 15 | 135,000 | 1 | 16 | 135,000 | | |
| Public Employees | 4 | 26 | 248,447 | 4 | 26 | 250,693 | | |
| Civil Service | 8 | 60 | 457,061 | 8 | 60 | 452,546 | | |
| Non-Manual Workers | 14 | 45 | 233,839 | 13 | 44 | 232,325 | | |
| General Workers | 4 | 62 | 793,849 | 4 | 61 | 796,709 | | |
| Totals | 183 | 981 | 8,106,958 | 184 | 973 | 8,093,837 | | |

In his opening address the President said that the Trades Union Congress continued to hold a high place in public opinion and played an important part in national and international affairs. The British Trades Union Congress still set a standard that was a guide and inspiration to others and its deliberations were not only considered of importance in Great Britain but also in the international trade union field.

The President went on to say that the election of a new Government in 1955 was an important event. Industrial development was being restricted by a higher bank rate and home consumption by financial measures, whilst the Government's housing plan was attacked as being unnecessary. The trade union movement must guard against possible political developments designed to save the economic fabric of the country by ways which placed the burden of sacrifice almost entirely on the shoulders of the workers.

The trade union movement, however, could not lightly evade its responsibilities: if the economic situation took a drastic change for the worse, trade union members would be the first to suffer, and it was pledged to protect its members' interests. In the past trade union members had sincerely and rightly believed that while working to improve their own conditions they were also working for the benefit of their children, but if they were not careful they would be working for themselves at the expense of their children. were now to over-exploit full employment, their children might be exploited by unemployment. It was suggested that prices rose too quickly, and production not fast enough; that too much was spent and too little saved; that imports were not paid for by exports; that our export markets were endangered by price and by rising competition; that wage demands threatened the economic structure and that unless something was done quickly there would be a deep depression with consequent unemployment and lower standards of living. Some of these fears were more real than others, but it must be known how true or false they were. The Trades Union Congress had the organisation through which the facts could be ascertained. The President suggested that that organisation should prepare an economic survey of the post-war years and draw conclusions for the future. These conclusions, after consideration by the General Council should be considered by a special conference of union executives with a view to formulati national trade union economic policy so that action could be taken to avoid those dangers which are proved to exist.

Strikes were said to be one cause of the deterioration in the economic situation. They might well have been a contributory factor. Strikes should not be abolished but many of their causes should be removed. Adequate arbitration machinery appeared to be the means by which the number of strikes could be greatly reduced. To be effective, arbitration must meet certain conditions and conform to certain standards. It must be freely accepted by both sides as a means of obtaining justice. It must be impartial and impervious to outside influence. It must be objective in considering the evidence submitted and reach its decisions on that evidence. It was not entitled to assume the role of wage fixer or wage regulator and by this means impose unacceptable collective agreements of its own design. Arbitration was so much a part of

British industry that it had been given great powers. Its decisions. which were taken in private, were final and there was no appeal.

Consideration should be given to the setting up of an Arbitration

Appeal Tribunal where both sides could seek a second opinion. If strikes were to be prevented an effective and acceptable alternative must be provided. It was not certain that the present machinery ufficiently effective to make strikes unjustified.

An improvement in the arbitration machinery was not the only answer to the prevention of strikes; there must be a changed attitude towards industrial disputes. In the past, employers generally were determined not to reach agreement; now th anxious to do so. A strike not only meant loss of wages to the worker but loss of trade and profits to the employer. The interference with the even running of industrial life should be prevented because it affected the workers more materially than the employers.

Turning to world events, the President said that the meeting of the Big Four in Geneva was a moment in history, but it was sad that it was brought about by man's fear of the most powerful weapon that had so far been produced. It was a proud chapter in the history of British trade unions that they had on more than one sion led public opinion on the pathway of international peace. In 1916 they proposed a permanent organisation for international labour legislation which resulted in the creation of the International Labour Organisation. Throughout the ensuing years the labour movement had advocated disarmament and the elimination of war Now there was no time left for slow and casual consideration of the issue. The development of thermo-nuclear weapons called for not merely a slow step forward in disarmament but the develop-ment of an international unity of nations who were aware of the absolute necessity of abolishing war.

The President then went on to say that the immediate effects of the meeting in Geneva showed that there were doors in the Iron Curtain which could be opened by goodwill. There were many problems to be solved, not least of which was the reunification of Germany. It must be remembered, however, that Communis-infiltration was more difficult to prevent in an atmosphere of goodwill and friendliness. The trade union movement should be extremely vigilant not only at home but in the free trade union movement of the world. There was great need to build up a strong and free trade union movement, particularly in the under-de countries The place of Britain in Europe was another question which should receive consideration. As a part of the European Regional Organisation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the British trade union movement must de whether to join its Continental colleagues in working for itical, social and economic integration of Europe or to detach itself from that Organisation.

At a conference of scientists in Geneva the peaceful uses of atomic power were discussed. The meeting marked a new stage in scientific development and the beginning of an epoch in which all previous ideas of sources of power might be revolutionised. The development of new machines to utilise this power would lead to changes which might affect the lives of every worker. The time could be visualised when there would be an abundance of consume goods for everyone in the world. The changes could be welcomed for this reason or feared because workers might be robbed of their individuality, their skills and perhaps their livelihood. If the workers were confident in their strength and the strength of their organisations, these developments should not be feared. If they were controlled, and not restricted, they could be turned to their advantage and be the tools with which the world could be remoulded as a home for man. With this great aim workers should go forward together to that society dreamed of and fought for by those who pioneered and struggled for the life of the trade union movement.

Following the address by the President, delegates proceeded to consider the General Council's report and some eighty motions submitted by affiliated organisations. For the purpose of discussion some of the motions were combined to form con motions. The greater number of motions related to trade union organisation and practice, economic policy and organisation, and international affairs. Other motions concerned social in and industrial welfare, education, and production and industrial

Congress carried unanimously a motion which sought to secure the abolition of private employment agencies and remitted to the General Council a resolution which urged that the principle of equal pay for equal work be pressed and instructed the General Council organise a nation-wide recruiting campaign among women in industry and the professions.

An amendment to the rules of the Trades Union Congress which would allow the General Council to interest themselves in an

would allow the General Council to interest themselves in an industrial dispute before deadlock was reached was approved after debate by a substantial majority.

A composite resolution, which was remitted to the General Council, stated that Congress would resist any legislation which sought to prevent workers from taking part in strikes and called upon the Government to take immediate steps to improve industrial relations, to ensure that every worker is adequately covered by trade union membership and proofisitions to shorten the period trade union membership and negotiations, to shorten the period from the date of reporting a dispute to the Ministry of Labour and the Tribunal's hearing, and to make awards retrospective to the original date of the application. Congress carried by a large majority a resolution which re-affirmed its decision of 1954 that all possible steps should be taken to avoid strikes and lock-outs, and resolved that unofficial strikes should be condemned as harmful to the trade union movement. Another resolution which was approved recorded the determination of Congress to resist any interference with the right of a trade union executive to

authorise a stoppage of work in pursuance of a wages and working conditions claim, or other object approved by the union's rules.

Dealing with trade union organisation in nationalised industries describes, Congress rejected a motion which asked for steps to be taken to eliminate competitive trade unionism in favour of an integrated union organisation under a single executive council in each such industry and service. Another motion stated that a stematic campaign was being conducted by employers against active trade unionists when seeking employment and that shop ewards and others already in their employ were being victimise ted the right of all trade unionists to appoint shop officials and works committees of their own choosing and called upon all affiliated es to resist the campaign of undermining the trade unions by attacking workshop organisation. Although the General Council opposed the motion on the grounds that it misrepresented the entire position in industry, it was carried by Congress. Congress also approved a composite motion which deplored the fact that some apployers continued their refusal to recognise trade unionism and to establish negotiating rights, and asked the General to approach employers' associations to ensure that recognition and the rights of collective bargaining were afforded ona-fide trade unions.

In a resolution which condemned all manifestations of racial discrimination or colour prejudice whether by governments, employers or workers, Congress unanimously asked the General cil to give special attention to the problems which emerged in this country, from the influx of fellow-workers of other races with a view to removing causes of friction and preventing

Another resolution expressed grave concern at the serious delays experienced by trade unions operating in some fields of employment subject to Government financial control, through the failure of official representatives to discuss and settle staff claims within reasonable time. The resolution was remitted to the Genera

A motion which was lost proposed that the Industrial Disputes Tribunal should state the reasons for their findings, that appeals machinery should be set up, and that there should be no barrier to recourse to the Tribunal where a union or an employers' association could claim the support of a majority of those concerned in the

Following a short debate on National Service, a resolution which called upon the Government to take immediate steps to reduce the period of service was carried without opposition.

A resolution, which demanded for professional footballers freedom to make or terminate a contract of employment, to earn much as possible and to take legal action on matters affecting their welfare, was carried unanimously. Congress also carried motion which urged that greater consideration should be given by municipal councils to the employment of strictly professional

Turning to the field of social insurance and industrial welfare, Congress passed a resolution which condemned the recommenda-tion of the Phillips Committee which would raise the minimum age at which retirement pensions were payable under the National Insurance Act. Another resolution which sought to include chronic bronchitis and rheumatism in the schedule of industrial diseases was carried unanimously. Resolutions calling for the speed development of health centres, an industrial health service and pneumoconiosis clinics, urging increased expenditure on health education and opposing any increase in the interval between mass miniature X-ray examinations for the general public, were all

Another motion which was carried drew attention to the fact that six years had passed since the publication of the Gowers Committee recommendations, and, although welcoming impending legislation to safeguard the health, safety and welfare of workers in agriculture and forestry, deplored the lack of corresponding legislation in the field of non-industrial employment and called upon the Government to introduce the necessary legislation without

Congress remitted to the General Council a resolution which sought the removal of the regulations whereby casual workers were deprived of unemployment insurance benefit for statutory holidays when discharged within twelve days of a holiday period.

Dealing with the subject of education, Congress carried a composite resolution which re-affirmed its belief in equality of opportunity in education, and, convinced that the aptitudes of children should be developed fully by secondary education for all, urged that the school-leaving age should be raised to 16 not later than April 1960

Another resolution which was carried called for the introduction of legislation necessary to limit the hours of employment of young persons in occupations not already covered by legislation.

Congress approved a resolution which urged the Government to acrease the allocation of funds to the Arts Council of Great Britain and for arrangements to be made for regular consultations ween the Arts Council and appropriate trade unions.

A motion asking the General Council to examine apprenticeship schemes in craft industries for the purpose of making recommenda which would ensure that an adequate number of apprentices would be trained was remitted to the General Council.

In the debate on international affairs the value of the work of the rnational Confederation of Free Trade Unions was emphasised was stated that freedom and peace were the bedrock of the labour movement's international policy. The first resolution on international relations called upon Congress to make every endeavour to initiate discussions with the appropriate organisations with a view to securing the utmost international solidarity of the workers of all countries. This resolution was lost. Congress also rejected a resolution which opposed the re-arming of Germany. A composite resolution was approved which called upon the trade

union movement to urge upon the Government the necessity for firm international agreement on the abolition of all stocks of atomic and hydrogen weapons and the prohibition of the manufacture and use of such weapons.

A resolution which urged that Four Power talks be used to end the cold war with its threat of atomic warfare was carried, as was a resolution which expressed anxiety over the situation in Formosa and demanded Government support for China's admittance into the United Nations and the Security Council.

Congress also agreed to a resolution which, whilst welcoming workers from undeveloped Commonwealth areas into employment in British industry and opposing all attempts based on the colour bar to deny accepted rights to citizens of the Commonwealth, expressed the opinion that immediate steps should be taken to develop the resources of Commonwealth and Colonial territories to make it unnecessary for the native populations to seek lovment elsewhere.

Other resolutions, which regretted the deterioration of inter-racial relations in the Union of South Africa and affirmed complete opposition to all forms of racial discrimination in whatever country

A resolution which was carried called for the establishment of an organisation for international research into the effects of radiation on living organisms and for the cessation of all tests of atomic and thermo-nuclear weapons until the results of that research are made

The introduction of automation and automatic processes in industry was debated at length when Congress considered a composite resolution which declared that technological advances in ctronic and automatic processes would present new opportunities for securing higher living standards for the workers but that these opportunities would be attended by new human, social and economic problems, the solution of which would depend on a greater measure of workers' participation through joint consultation: discussions already initiated by the General Council on the problems arising from the new developments should be continued so that the trade union movement might be efficiently equipped to deal with the subject. The resolution was carried. An amendment, which urged the progressive transfer of private undertakings to social ownership and asked that plans for the extension of social ownership to appropriate industries should be prepared to facilitate and control technological developments in the interests of the workers and the community, was defeated.

Approval was given to a motion which welcomed the decision that power stations were to be constructed in Great Britain and called upon the Government to extend and speed up their

Alarm at the extension of the working week was expressed in a motion which called for a drastic reduction of excessive overtime and a vigorous campaign for a 40-hour week. The General Council opposed the motion on the grounds that, although the 40-hour week was general policy in the trade union movement, this was not considered an appropriate time for its enforcement. enforced at once it would not reduce working hours, but would increase the amount of overtime instead. After a lengthy debate the motion was defeated.

On economic policy and organisation, Congress carried a resolution which deplored the low standard of houses which were being built by the Government and the continued use of inferior materials which could not be justified in this age of scientific progress, and demanded that the present standards should be improved. Another motion expressing concern at the present and prospective rises in rents and instructing the General Council to urge the Government to take measures for the reduction of the rate of interest which local authorities are required to pay was remitted to the General Council.

Congress supported a demand for the amendment of the De-rating Act to ensure an equitable distribution of the burden of rates. motion was carried which, whilst welcoming any increase in the number of houses being built, deplored a planning policy which resulted in the misuse of land so that the severe housing demand could be met only at the cost of further encroachment into the countryside and the loss of yet more valuable agricultural land.

A motion in which Congress agreed to do all in its power to secure a reduction in the cost of living and urged the revision of the method of calculation of the Interim Index of Retail Prices was carried without opposition.

A composite resolution proposing further nationalisation drew attention to the very serious problems likely to arise from the introduction throughout industry of new techniques and from the development of automation. Congress was asked to state its belief that the nationalisation of basic industries was a step towards cialism and to ask for the formulation of a plan for the nationalisation of suitable sections of the engineering, chemical and building and building materials industries. The resolution was remitted to the General Council for careful consideration.

Another composite resolution, also remitted to the General Council, recognised that the compensatory interest in stock paid to former owners of industries already nationalised, together with an undemocratic organisational structure, had prevented the fulfilment of the objects of nationalisation, namely the up-to-date equipment of the industries which would ensure cheap commodities coupled with good wages and working conditions, and demanded that the basis of compensation be re-examined and that plans for further nationalisation should be based on the principles of industrial democracy. The second section of the resolution noted with concern the increased power over the country's economy of the private finance corporations, particularly in relation to hire purchase goods and services, and called for the establishment of governmental public finance corporations (local and national) which would guarantee loans on a fair and equitable basis.

The financial problems of British Railways were discussed. A composite resolution which regretted the Government's intention not to provide any aid to the Transport Commission other than a Treasury guarantee on borrowings, and which urged the Government to examine afresh, in conjunction with the Trades Union Congress, the financial problem of the Transport Commission with a view to the prevention of increased fares, was remitted to the General Council.

A resolution was carried instructing the General Council to urge upon the Government the need for effective action to counter business monopolistic practices which were contrary to the public good. It also endorsed the conclusions of the majority report of the Monopolies Commission on collective discrimination and called for legislation on those lines

for legislation on those lines.

Congress carried a motion which urged the General Council to bring further pressure to bear on the Government for the speeding-up of the repayment of Post-War Credits and remitted to the General Council a motion which deplored the action of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in restricting hire purchase.

A major debate of Congress was on the subject of wage restraint. A resolution which asked Congress to declare its firm opposition to any form of wage restraint was defeated, but an amendment which declared opposition to any attempt to impose arbitrary restrictions on the freedom of collective bargaining and upheld the right of affiliated unions to exercise their function of protecting and improving the standards of wages and working conditions was carried by a large majority.

Motions calling for increased afforestation and for the amendment of Section 10 of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, were carried.

The Congress was addressed by the Rt. Hon. Dr. Edith Summerskill, M.P., Chairman of the Labour Party, by delegates from the Co-operative Union Ltd., the American Federation of Labor, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Mr. W. B. Beard, General Secretary of the United Pattern Makers' Association, has been elected Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress for the forthcoming year.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Report on Review of Diseases Provisions under Industrial Injuries Act

The Report of the Departmental Committee appointed to review the diseases provisions of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1953, page 160) has been presented to the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9548), price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4½d. including postage). The Report is being considered by the Minister.

The Committee's terms of reference were:—"to review the present provisions of the Neticeal Legenges (Industrial Legenge).

The Committee's terms of reference were:—"to review the present provisions of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act under which benefit is paid for diseases and for personal injuries not caused by accident; and to make recommendations." For the purpose of the Act a disease may be prescribed by the Minister if he is satisfied that it ought to be treated as a risk of an occupation and not as a risk common to everyone, and that the attribution of particular cases to the nature of the employment can normally be established or presumed with reasonable certainty. A list of diseases at present prescribed in addition to pneumoconiosis and byssinosis is given in an appendix to the Report

can normally be established or presumed with reasonable certainty. A list of diseases at present prescribed in addition to pneumoconiosis and byssinosis is given in an appendix to the Report.

In the Report the Committee survey past and present legislation; examine the practicability of applying to diseases the same principles as are applied to injuries by accident, and consequently providing benefit for every case in which a disease can be shown to be due to employment; consider whether a better dividing line can be drawn between cases which are within the Industrial Injuries scheme irrespective of prescription and those which are not within the scheme unless the disease is prescribed; examine the possibility of extending the scheme to provide benefit for persons who work in generally unfavourable conditions and develop diseases which, though not recognisably industrial in origin, may yet be related to those working conditions; and consider whether past experience suggests the desirability of any change in the conditions which must be satisfied before a disease is prescribed, and whether a wider use should be made of the power to prescribe a disease on the basis that no claimant is given the benefit of a presumption that the disease is due to the nature of his employment.

The conclusions of the Committee were not unanimous and the

The conclusions of the Committee were not unanimous and the Report contains both a majority and minority report. The majority of the Committee concluded that they cannot recommend

the extension of the Industrial Injuries scheme to cover all cases of diseases where the claimant can show that his disease is probably of occupational origin and they consider that the present system of prescription should not be changed.

In summarising their conclusions the Committee say they are convinced that the assiduous pursuit of research into occupational health hazards is essential to the effective working of the system of prescription. They consider that the greatest need is for more field and operational research, rather than laboratory research, and that full use should be made of statistical techniques. They recommend that the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council should be made responsible for keeping under constant review the schedule of prescribed diseases, and for suggesting to the Minister diseases which might be prescribed and research or investigations bearing on prescription which might usefully be undertaken. To enable the Council to discharge these responsibilities effectively the Committee recommend that a small body of highly qualified specialist staff should be put at the disposal of the Council.

The minority report was signed by three members of the Committee who, while expressing their full agreement with the recommendation relating to occupational health research do not

The minority report was signed by three members of the Committee who, while expressing their full agreement with the recommendation relating to occupational health research, do not accept the conclusions reached by the majority that it is impracticable to give more comprehensive cover against diseases under the Industrial Injuries scheme.

National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1955

On 6th September the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1955. These Regulations came into operation on 10th September. They amend the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Regulations, 1948 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1948, page 230) by removing the disqualification for receiving death benefit in the case of persons absent from Great Britain. The disqualification had hitherto applied to them unless they were in another part of Her Majesty's dominions. The Regulations also revoke the provisions suspending payment of death benefit in such cases.

payment of death benefit in such cases.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1955 No. 1382) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. including postage).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Fifth Session of Textiles Committee

The Textiles Committee, one of the Industrial Committees set up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to deal with conditions in certain major industries, opened its Fifth Session in Geneva on 26th September.

The agenda for the Fifth Session included consideration of the General Report, dealing particularly with: (a) Action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions adopted at previous sessions of the Committee; (b) steps taken by the International Labour Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee; and (c) recent events and developments in the textile industry. Other items for consideration were problems of productivity in the textile industry and labour-management relations in textile factories.

The United Kingdom Government was represented at the meeting by Mr. C. J. Maston, C.B.E., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. E. J. Holford-Strevens, C.B.E., formerly Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade, who were

accompanied by Mr. W. Slinger, Principal Officer, Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, Northern Ireland. The Employers' representatives were Mr. H. F. Farrar, C.B.E., former Chairman, Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council, and Mr. G. R. Taylor, Director, Textile Finishing Trades Association; their advisers were Mr. C. Bellingham-Smith, Principal Assistant (International), British Employers' Confederation, Mr. T. C. Fraser, M.B.E., T.D., Secretary, Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council, Mr. C. Henniker-Heaton, Director, Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Limited, and Mr. G. R. Moxon, Industrial Relations Adviser, National Employers' Association of Rayon Yarn Producers. The Workers' representatives were Mr. W. L. Heywood, O.B.E., Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council, General Secretary of the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers, and Mr. H. Bradley, Secretary, United Textile Factory Workers' Association.

The Fourth Session of the Committee was held in Geneva from

The Fourth Session of the Committee was held in Geneva from 2nd to 13th February, 1953, and was attended by representatives from 22 countries (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1953, page 124).

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LABOUR OVERSEAS

Earnings and Salaries in Switzerland in October, 1954

Statistics of earnings of manual workers and salaries of non-manual workers in industrial and commercial undertakings in Switzerland in October, 1954, have been published in the June issue of *La Vie Economique*, the journal of the Federal Department for Public Economy. The statistics were obtained in the latest annual enquiry into wages and salaries carried out by the Swiss Federal Office for Industry, Arts and Handicrafts, and Labour, in collaboration with the employers' organisations.

The Federal Office obtained returns from 30,000 private undertakings, employing about 500,000 manual workers and 190,000 non-manual workers in manufacturing industries, engineering, woodworking, printing and bookbinding, private transport, commercial undertakings, banking and insurance (non-manual workers only), and handicrafts (including such trades as baker, gardener, tailor, shoemaker, blacksmith, tinsmith, joiner, painter). Information was collected also in respect of the hotel industry, electricity, gas and water supply, and public transport services, but has been separately published and is not included in the summary. Statistics, based on the results of an enquiry carried out by the employers' organisation, have also been compiled and published in respect of the building industry, but are excluded from the present summary. The remuneration taken into account for the statistics comprised cash earnings, including cost-of-living and other allowances of a social nature, as well as the value of any wages paid in kind or other allowances regularly received. Separate particulars were furnished for men and women and for the principal classes of workers (skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled, young workers and apprentices).

Average hourly earnings of manual workers, during a week in October, 1954, were 3·16 Swiss francs for skilled men, 2·63 francs for semi-skilled and unskilled men, 1·84 francs for women, 1·57 francs for youths and boys and 1·40 francs for girls. Index figures, weighted according to the numbers in the various classes of workers, show that earnings as a whole were about two per cent. higher than in October, 1953, and 126 per cent. above the pre-war level (June, 1939). Among the various classes of workers, the largest percentage increases between June, 1939, and October, 1954, were 170 per cent. for youths and boys and 182 per cent. for girls. The percentage increase in the same period was 104 per cent. in the case of skilled men, 123 per cent. for semi-skilled and unskilled men and 146 per cent. for women.

The average monthly salaries of non-manual workers in October, 1954, were 836 Swiss francs for men and 510 francs for women. The percentage increase since October, 1953, was about two per cent. in each case, and since June, 1939, it was 97 per cent. for men and 110 per cent. for women.

The Table below shows the numbers of manual workers covered and the average hourly earnings of skilled men, semi-skilled and unskilled men, women and young workers in each industrial group, and in all groups taken together, during a week in October, 1954, with comparative totals for October, 1953, and June, 1939.

| | 585 | Average Hourly Earnings | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|
| Industrial Group | Number of Workers | Men, Skilled | Men, Semi- skilled and Un- skilled | Women | Young Workers | | | |
| Chemical Brick, Pottery, etc | 20,670 17,358 | Fr. 3·47 3·01 | Fr. 2·92 2·57 | Fr. 1·89 1·71 | Fr. 1·44 1·56 | | | |
| Engineering Watch, Clock and Jewellery Textile | 142,566 45,475 59,273 | 3·11 3·71 3·05 | 2·65 3·01 2·47 | 1·83 2·24 1·80 | 1·52 1·72 1·39 | | | |
| Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco | 41,876 33,727 18,721 | 3·14 3·10 2·77 | 2·63 2·59 2·28 | 1·77 1·66 1·64 | 1·35 1·37 1·42 | | | |
| Paper and Leather Printing and Bookbinding Handicrafts | 16,672 20,710 55,359 | 3·15 3·74 2·94 | 2·78 2·63 2·49 | 1·70 1·72 1·81 | 1.49 | | | |
| Transport (Private Undertakings) | 4,893 21,702 | 3·22 3·22 | 2·57 2·71 | 1.89 | 1.31 | | | |
| Total, October, 1954 | 499,002 | 3.16 | 2.63 | 1.84 | 1.48 | | | |
| Total, October, 1953 | 484,612 | 3.11 | 2.58 | 1.83 | 1.45 | | | |
| Total, June, 1939 | nz - na | 1.55 | 1.18 | 0.75 | 0.54 | | | |

An article on the previous year's enquiry was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1954, page 311.

Earnings and Working Hours in Germany

The German Federal Statistical Office carries out, at quarterly intervals, a survey of earnings and working hours of manual workers in the principal industries in the German Federal Republic. Summaries of the results of the surveys are published in Wirtschaft und Statistik, the monthly journal of the Federal Statistical Office, and a full report is also separately published. Some statistics relating to surveys carried out up to and including February, 1954,

were given in an article published in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1954 (page 311). Later figures in the same series, extracted from the German publications, are given below, including figures for February, 1955, for the 26 industry groups included in the survey. The averages quoted by the Federal Statistical Office are computed from information supplied by sample undertakings in manufacturing industries, mining and construction. The statistics relate to wage-earners only, and workers not engaged upon production and apprentices (except in mining) are not included in the scope of the enquiries. The earnings quoted are gross earnings, i.e., before deductions on account of taxes, etc., and, in the case of coal and lignite mines, include the value of free coal supplied. A total of 5,318,500, including 3,950,100 males and 1,368,400 females, were employed in February, 1955, in the industries covered by the survey.

| | | Males | | Females | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Date or Industry | Average Hourly Earnings | Average Weekly Earnings | Average Weekly Hours | Average Hourly Earnings | Average Weekly Earnings | Average Weekly Hours | |
| | Pf. | DM | 10,30 | Pf. | DM | | |
| All Industries* | 100 0 | 87.23 | 48.2 | 114.3 | 51.69 | 45.2 | |
| February, 1954 May, 1954 | 180·9 181·7 | 90.15 | 49.6 | 115.0 | 52.14 | 45.3 | |
| May, 1954 | 183.6 | 91.86 | 50.0 | 115.8 | 53.29 | 46.0 | |
| November, 1954 | 188.0 | 93.82 | 49.9 | 118.1 | 55.50 | 47.0 | |
| February, 1955 | 190.5 | 92.79 | 48.7 | 120.3 | 54.23 | 45.1 | |
| The state of the s | | | | | | | |
| February, 1955 | 218.8 | 103.04 | 47.1 | | | | |
| Hard Coal Mining Lignite Mining | 190.9 | 98.56 | 51.6 | March 1 | | | |
| Iron and Steel | 231.4 | 119.29 | 51.6 | 164.8 | 77.95 | 47.3 | |
| Non-Ferrous Metals | 194.8 | 99.20 | 50.9 | 130.2 | 61.96 | 47.6 | |
| Foundries | 210.4 | 106 - 29 | 50.5 | 142.4 | 67.86 | 47.6 | |
| Metal Working | 196.4 | 97.84 | 49.8 | 128.7 | 60.02 | 46.6 | |
| Chemicals | 198-3 | 98.61 | 49.7 | 128.3 | 59.30 | 46.2 | |
| Quarrying, Stone- | DESTRIC | 100 300 | AT THE PARTY OF | 4-25 300 | | AL PROPERTY. | |
| working, Lime, | 191 SEPRING | IN STREET | 22. | | | | |
| etc | 174.0 | 85.57 | 49.2 | 125 - 1 | 58.03 | 46.4 | |
| Ceramics | 178.9 | 89.26 | 49.9 | 115.4 | 52.99 | 45.9 | |
| Glass | 180 · 4 | 89.76 | 49.8 | 107.4 | 50·91 59·72 | 44.0 | |
| Building | 190.0 | 81.80 | 43.0 | 135.6 | 49.52 | 45.1 | |
| Sawmills | 144.2 | 68.32 | 41.4 | 109.7 | 49.32 | 43.1 | |
| Furniture, Wood- | 159.8 | 76.14 | 47.7 | 107.3 | 49.07 | 45.7 | |
| Paper Production | 179.0 | 94.25 | 52.7 | 117.8 | 54.92 | 46.6 | |
| Paper Processing | 168.7 | 84.97 | 50.4 | 105.8 | 49.59 | 46.9 | |
| Book Printing | 215.7 | 108.94 | 50.5 | 111.4 | 52.85 | 47.5 | |
| Flat Printing | 205.0 | 105.42 | 51.4 | 111-7 | 54.83 | 49.1 | |
| Textiles | 162.2 | 77.82 | 48.0 | 124 · 1 | 54.08 | 43.6 | |
| Clothing | 172.8 | 81 - 13 | 47.0 | 117.0 | 50.81 | 43.4 | |
| Leather Production | 182.4 | 89.58 | 49.1 | 121.4 | 56.44 | 46.5 | |
| Leather Processing | 166.7 | 77.62 | 46.6 | 104.6 | 45.77 | 43.7 | |
| Shoes | 170.6 | 78.50 | 46.0 | 119.8 | 53.96 | 45.1 | |
| Food, Drink, | | | | 1800 5 | The same | D 5097 | |
| Confectionery, | 105 2 | 84.51 | 51.2 | 104.1 | 46.55 | 44.7 | |
| Tobacco, etc | 165·2 186·7 | 95.39 | 51.2 | 130.1 | 59.49 | 45.7 | |
| Brewing Musical Instruments | | 93.39 | 31-1 | 130.1 | 33 43 | 75 1 | |
| and Toys | 166.0 | 79.97 | 48.2 | 113.6 | 49.26 | 43.4 | |
| Plastics Processing | 175.4 | 87.59 | 49.9 | 110.6 | 50.52 | 45.7 | |
| Tractice Trocessing | 1/3 4 | 0,00 | | 100 | 1000000 | - | |

The average hourly earnings of all workers (males and females) in the industries covered by the survey, except coal mining, rose from 162·7 Pfennigs in February, 1954, to 171·8 Pfennigs in February, 1955, and average weekly earnings increased during the same period from 77·05 Deutsche Marks to 81·92 Deutsche Marks. Average weekly hours worked were 47·7 in February, 1955, compared with 47·4 in February, 1954. Compared with November, 1954, the survey for February, 1955, showed, however, a decline from 49·1 to 47·7 in average weekly hours worked. As a result, average weekly earnings decreased from 83·86 Deutsche Marks in November, 1954, to 81·92 Deutsche Marks in February, 1955, despite a rise in average hourly earnings during the same period from 170·6 Pfennigs to 171·8 Pfennigs.

Of the industries covered by the survey the largest in numbers of workers was the metal working group, employing 1,326,200 males and 321,400 females in February, 1955. Separate data are given in the report for each of seven main branches of this industry. The Table below shows the figures in respect of all male workers and all female workers in this industry group and its seven main branches in February, 1955.

| 400 to 400 to 400 to | | Males | | Females | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Industry Group | Average Hourly Earnings | Average Weekly Earnings | Average Weekly Hours | Average Hourly Earnings | Average Weekly Earnings | Average Weekly Hours | |
| | Pf. | DM | STATE OF THE PARTY | Pf. | DM | MADICAL T | |
| Metal Working: | 196.4 | 97.84 | 49.8 | 128 - 7 | 60.02 | 46.6 | |
| Steel Construction | 192.5 | 95.21 | 49.5 | 137.2 | 65.31 | 47.6 | |
| Mechanical Engin- | 197.6 | 99.59 | 50.4 | 135-3 | 65.72 | 48.6 | |
| eering Shipbuilding | 193.9 | 99.99 | 51.6 | 164.2 | 80.96 | 49.3 | |
| Road Vehicles and Aircraft Electrical Engineer- | 212.4 | 103 · 41 | 48.7 | 152.2 | 73 · 30 | 48 · 2 | |
| ing | 190.3 | 95.16 | 50.0 | 132.9 | 61 - 82 | 46.5 | |
| Optical and Pre- cision Instruments Iron, Steel, Sheet | 185.6 | 91 · 53 | 49.3 | 126.2 | 58.72 | 46.5 | |
| Metal and Metal Goods Processing | 191.9 | 94.91 | 49.5 | 118-4 | 54.41 | 46.0 | |

* Exclusive of Coal Mining.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in July

GENERAL SUMMARY

The number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) at the end of July was 22,950,000, which was 50,000 more than at the end of June and 290,000 more than a year previously.

There was a small increase overall in the manufacturing industries; an increase of over 20,000 in food, drink and tobacco, which was partly seasonal in character, was offset by decreases in most of the

Other increases in employment, mainly seasonal, took place in miscellaneous services, agriculture, the distributive trades and in

building and contracting.

The Employment Exchanges filled 667,000 vacancies in the twelve weeks ended 27th July, compared with 691,000 in the corresponding period a year previously.

The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges but still unfilled on 27th July was 473,000: this was 90,000 more than a year previously and the highest number of vacancies outstanding since August, 1951.

There was an increase of 15,000 in unemployment between 11th July and 15th August, consisting mainly of boys and girls who registered for employment after leaving school.

The number of persons registered as unemployed on 15th August was 200,000, including 18,000 temporarily stopped. The proportion of the estimated total number of employees who were unemployed was 0.9 per cent., the same as in July, compared with 1.1 per cent.

The number unemployed more than eight weeks was 72,000, which was 40 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

The strength of the Forces at the end of July was 798,000.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of July was 23,920,000, having increased by 50,000 during the month.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

| over a medical control of the contro | End- July, 1954 | End- May, 1955 | End- June, 1955 | End- July, 1955 | Change during July, 1955 |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Number in Civil Employment Men | 22,657 15,026 7,631 | 22,873 15,155 7,718 | 22,896‡ 15,162‡ 7,734 | 22,945 15,185 7,760 | + 49 + 23 + 26 |
| Wholly Unemployed§ | 218 | 180 | 170 | 174 | + 4 |
| Temporarily Stopped§ Total Registered Unemployed§ | 10 228 | 20 200 | 22 192 | 18 192 | - 4 |
| H.M. Forces and Women's Services | 835 813 22 | 811 791 20 | 803 784 19 | 798 779 19 | - 5 - 5 |
| Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| Total Working Population† | 23,717 15,989 7,728 | 23,870 16,066 7,804 | 23,875‡ 16,064‡ 7,811 | 23,923 16,084 7,839 | + 48 + 20 + 28 |

of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1955.

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

 \S End of month estimates. The figures on the "temporarily stopped" line have been excluded from the computation of the Total Working Population. (See footnote \dagger above.)

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL **EMPLOYMENT**

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

| The above to the property of the first | | 3164 54 | d, blong to | 1 | Thousands |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Industry or Service | End- July, 1954 | End- May, 1955 | End- June, 1955 | End- July, 1955 | Change during July, 1955 |
| Basic Industries Mining and Quarrying (Wage-earners on Colliery | 866 | 866 | 864 | 862 | - 2 |
| Books) | (706) 373 | (706) 379 | (704) 378 | (702) 378 | (- 2) |
| tion | 1,717 1,084 | 1,711 1,047 | 1,714 1,052 | 1,719 1,062 | + 5 + 10 |
| Number in Basic Industries | 4,040 | 4,003 | 4,008 | 4,021 | + 13 |
| Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Vehicles Engineering, Metal Goods and | 503 552 1,176 | 515 571 1,234 | 515 570 1,235 | 516 569 1,234 | + 1 - 1 - 1 |
| Precision Instruments Textiles Clothing (inc. footwear) Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures | 2,626 991 685 907 1,555 | 2,765 970 682 905 1,591 | 2,764 962 677 910 1,589 | 2,760 956* 672 934 1,587 | - 4 - 6 - 5 + 24 - 2 |
| Number in Manufacturing Industries | 8,995 | 9,233 | 9,222 | 9,228 | + 6 |
| Building and Contracting Distributive Trades | 1,456 2,752 | 1,457 2,787 | 1,466† 2,793 | 1,475 2,802 | + 9 + 9 |
| Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services Public Administration— | 4,091 | 4,079 | 4,092 | 4,104 | + 12 |
| National Government Service Local Government Service | 591 732 | 582 732 | 580 735 | 580 735 | :: |
| Total in Civil Employment | 22,657 | 22,873 | 22,896† | 22,945 | + 49 |
| | | | | | |

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-July, 1954, and May, June and July, 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

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. 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-267,000. Wool-210,000. Other textiles-479,000.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS*

| der | 100 kg/s | M | ales | Thousands |) | Fen | nales | | | T | otal | |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| Industry | End- July, 1954 | End- May, 1955 | End- June, 1955 | End- July, 1955 | End- July, 1954 | End- May, 1955 | End- June, 1955 | End- July, 1955 | End- July, 1954 | End- May, 1955 | End- June, 1955 | End- July, 1955 |
| Mining, etc. Coal Mining Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif, Mining Manufactures | 769·6 256·5 77·2 33·7 31·6 20·6 14·7 78·7 | 775 · 6 257 · 1 75 · 1 34 · 4 33 · 7 21 · 0 14 · 7 78 · 2 | 773·8 257·2 75·3 34·2 33·7 21·1 14·7 78·2 | 771 · 6 257 · 8 75 · 5 34 · 1 33 · 8 21 · 1 14 · 7 78 · 6 | 15·2 82·3 8·6 43·7 11·5 5·7 1·3 11·5 | 15·2 84·3 8·5 43·8 12·6 6·0 1·3 12·1 | 15·2 84·2 8·5 43·6 12·6 6·0 1·3 12·2 | 15·2 83·9 8·5 43·4 12·5 6·0 1·3 12·2 | 784·8 338·8 85·8 77·4 43·1 26·3 16·0 90·2 | 790·8 341·4 83·6 78·2 46·3 27·0 16·0 90·3 | 789·0 341·4 83·8 77·8 46·3 27·1 16·0 90·4 | 786·8 341·7 84·0 77·5 46·3 27·1 16·0 90·8 |
| 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. | 355·4 18·2 164·6 26·2 32·2 28·0 29·8 31·7 24·7 | 363·6 18·1 171·1 27·0 32·4 28·5 29·8 32·1 24·6 | 363·8 18·1 171·2 27·0 32·2 28·6 29·8 32·3 24·6 | 364·8 18·2 171·8 27·1 32·1 28·6 29·9 32·5 24·6 | 146·1 0·4 44·2 35·3 19·1 12·2 20·3 6·8 7·8 | 149·2 0·4 45·2 36·3 20·1 12·6 19·8 6·9 7·9 | 149·4 0·4 45·4 36·4 19·9 12·7 19·8 6·9 7·9 | 149·6 0·4 45·5 36·4 19·8 12·7 20·0 6·9 7·9 | 501·5 18·6 208·8 61·5 51·3 40·2 50·1 38·5 32·5 | 512·8 18·5 216·3 63·3 52·5 41·1 49·6 39·0 32·5 | 513·2 18·5 216·6 63·4 52·1 41·3 49·6 39·2 32·5 | 514·4 18·6 217·3 63·5 51·9 41·3 49·9 39·4 32·5 |
| 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. | 484·5 21·0 201·5 105·4 12·2 18·3 36·8 89·3 | 499·3 20·6 205·4 110·2 12·2 18·9 38·0 94·0 | 498·7 20·6 205·2 109·8 12·2 18·9 38·0 94·0 | 498·2 20·7 205·7 108·7 12·2 18·9 38·1 93·9 | 66·4 0·5 18·8 16·4 1·9 1·2 7·5 20·1 | 70·5 0·5 19·6 17·4 2·0 1·2 8·1 21·7 | 70·3 0·5 19·6 17·3 2·0 1·2 8·1 21·6 | 70·1 0·5 19·6 17·0 2·0 1·2 8·1 21·7 | 550·9 21·5 220·3 121·8 14·1 19·5 44·3 109·4 | 569·8 21·1 225·0 127·6 14·2 20·1 46·1 115·7 | 569·0 21·1 224·8 127·1 14·2 20·1 46·1 115·6 | 568·3 21·2 225·3 125·7 14·2 20·1 46·2 115·6 |
| 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 | 1,532·3 196·0 76·1 33·9 27·3 87·0 23·0 56·0 49·3 74·8 515·1 132·3 38·3 31·5 64·3 21·6 61·3 94·5 | 1,593·3 199·0 75·4 37·0 28·2 91·1 23·8 56·4 49·2 76·9 535·7 137·4 41·0 23·2 72·0 24·4 101·2 | 1,592·5 1797·4 75·5 37·2 28·2 91·0 23·7 56·5 48·9 77·2 535·4 137·6 41·2 33·3 72·3 24·6 11·3 101·2 | 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 | 426·0 8·6 4·2 4·8 2·8 18·6 3·5 9·5 14·3 6·6 114·9 44·1 20·3 20·4 54·9 23·2 9·4 65·9 | 472·4 8·7 4·1 5·5 2·8 20·0 3·7 9·9 13·6 6·9 124·1 49·3 22·9 67·9 28·6 73·4 | 473 · 0 8 · 7 4 · 1 5 · 5 2 · 8 20 · 1 3 · 7 10 · 0 13 · 5 7 · 0 123 · 7 49 · 4 23 · 0 68 · 2 28 · 2 28 · 2 7 · 3 · 4 | 471 · 5 8 · 7 4 · 2 5 · 6 2 · 8 20 · 1 3 · 7 9 · 9 13 · 4 7 · 0 123 · 1 49 · 3 22 · 3 22 · 8 68 · 1 27 · 9 8 · 7 73 · 5 | 1,958·3 204·6 80·3 38·7 30·1 105·6 26·5 65·5 63·6 81·4 630·0 176·4 58·6 51·9 119·2 44·8 20·7 160·4 | 2,065·7 207·7 79·5 42·5 31·0 111·1 27·5 66·3 83·8 659·8 186·7 63·9 56·1 139·9 52·5 20·0 174·6 | 2,065·5 206·1 79·6 42·7 31·0 111·1 27·4 66·5 62·4 84·2 659·1 187·0 64·2 56·3 140·5 52·8 20·0 174·6 | 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 |
| Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc. | 974·2 264·8 235·2 197·3 115·5 77·0 79·3 5·1 | 1,020·3 284·5 241·6 209·3 124·5 76·4 78·8 5·2 | 1,020·9 284·7 241·9 209·8 124·8 76·1 78·5 5·1 | 1,020·6 284·3 242·5 209·8 124·6 76·0 78·3 5·1 | 167·7 45·5 36·2 32·7 41·4 4·9 4·2 2·8 | 179·6 48·4 38·0 34·8 46·2 4·9 | 179·6 48·1 38·1 34·9 46·3 4·9 4·3 3·0 | 179·2 47·6 38·5 34·8 46·1 4·9 | 1,141 · 9 310 · 3 271 · 4 230 · 0 156 · 9 81 · 9 83 · 5 7 · 9 | 1,199·9 * 332·9 279·6 244·1 170·7 81·3 83·1 8·2 | 1,200·5 332·8 280·0 244·7 171·1 81·0 82·8 8·1 | 1.199·8 331·9 281·0 244·6 170·7 80·9 82·6 8·1 |
| 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 | 311·5 27·4 22·6 33·3 27·0 27·2 30·9 143·1 | 325·0 28·8 23·9 34·7 28·4 27·5 32·5 149·2 | 324·1 28·7 23·9 34·6 28·6 27·3 32·3 148·7 | 323·5 28·5 23·9 34·4 28·7 27·3 32·2 148·5 | 179 · 8 18 · 5 18 · 0 5 · 2 9 · 5 32 · 0 17 · 1 79 · 5 | 193·1 20·3 19·8 5·6 10·1 33·6 18·9 84·8 | 193·1 20·2 19·9 5·6 10·1 33·4 18·9 85·0 | 191·5 20·0 19·9 5·6 10·0 32·9 18·7 84·4 | 491·3 45·9 40·6 38·5 36·5 59·2 48·0 222·6 | 518·1 49·1 43·7 40·3 38·5 61·1 51·4 234·0 | 517·2 48·9 43·8 40·2 38·7 60·7 51·2 233·7 | 515·0 48·5 43·8 40·0 38·7 60·2 50·9 232·9 |
| Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments Textiles | 84·7 55·0 8·6 14·7 6·4 412·0 | 87.5 56.8 9.1 14.8 6.8 | 87·3 56·6 9·1 14·8 6·8 | 87·1 56·5 9·1 14·7 6·8 | 53·0 31·3 7·3 12·7 1·7 | 55·3 32·2 8·2 13·0 1·9 | 55·1 32·1 8·2 12·9 1·9 | 54·6 31·8 8·1 12·8 1·9 | 137·7 86·3 15·9 27·4 8·1 | 142·8 89·0 17·3 27·8 8·7 | 142·4 88·7 17·3 27·7 8·7 | 141·7 88·3 17·2 27·5 8·7 |
| 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 | 58·5 40·6 93·2 28·1 21·3 4·3 9·3 5·7 35·1 4·8 14·3 7·2 9·6 61·3 18·7 | 407·7 54·5 39·4 92·3 29·0 21·7 4·2 9·4 5·7 35·3 4·7 14·7 7·3 9·6 59·9 20·0 | 53·7 39·1 92·1 28·9 21·7 4·1 9·3 5·6 35·1 4·7 14·5 7·3 9·7 59·4 19·9 | 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 | 109 · 8 81 · 2 118 · 4 9 · 7 31 · 5 7 · 0 11 · 4 9 · 3 91 · 2 5 · 9 15 · 8 15 · 6 19 · 8 31 · 5 11 · 6 | 553·3 101·4 77·8 116·0 9·9 30·9 6·9 11·3 9·5 90·2 5·5 15·7 15·4 19·7 30·9 12·2 | 548·1 99·7 76·9 115·8 9·8 30·5 6·7 11·1 9·3 89·8 5·5 15·4 19·7 30·5 12·1 | 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 12·0 | 981·7 1688 3 121·8 211·6 37·8 52·8 11·3 20·7 15·0 126·3 10·7 30·1 22·8 29·4 92·8 30·3 | 961·0 155·9 117·2 208·3 38·9 52·6 11·1 20·7 15·2 125·5 10·2 30·4 22·7 29·3 90·8 32·2 | 953·2 153·4 116·0 207·9 38·7 52·2 10·8 20·4 14·9 10·2 29·9 22·6 29·4 89·9 32·0 | 946·6 151·2 114·4 207·3 38·9 51·9 10·6 20·4 14·8 124·6 10·1 29·5 22·5 29·2 89·3 31·9 |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur Clothing | 42·2 28·3 9·0 4·9 | 42·0 27·7 9·2 5·1 | 41·6 27·4 9·1 5·1 | 41·3 27·2 9·0 5·1 | 29·8 8·1 16·7 5·0 | 30·8 8·4 17·2 5·2 | 30·8 8·4 17·2 5·2 | 30·7 8·3 17·2 5·2 | 72·0 36·4 25·7 9·9 | 72·8 36·1 26·4 10·3 | 72·4 35·8 26·3 10·3 | 72·0 35·5 26·2 10·3 |
| 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 | 183·5 72·5 9·8 8·7 7·2 9·0 60·0 16·3 | 178·8 73·3 9·5 8·8 7·1 8·8 55·3 16·0 | 177·6 72·8 9·4 8·7 7·0 8·8 55·0 15·9 | 176·7 72·4 9·4 8·7 7·0 8·8 54·7 15·7 | 453·0 195·4 83·4 62·9 13·0 32·6 62·1 3·6 | 455·3 198·7 83·1 62·9 12·9 33·2 61·1 3·4 | 451 · 4 197 · 4 81 · 7 62 · 3 12 · 8 32 · 9 60 · 9 3 · 4 | 447·3 195·6 80·7 61·9 12·6 32·7 60·3 3·5 | 636·5 267·9 93·2 71·6 20·2 41·6 122·1 19·9 | 634·1 272·0 92·6 71·7 20·0 42·0 116·4 19·4 | 629·0 270·2 91·1 71·0 19·8 41·7 115·9 19·3 | 624·0 268·0 90·1 70·6 19·6 41·5 115·0 19·2 |
| 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 | 491·7 31·7 108·1 20·4 25·4 44·2 14·8 38·7 25·7 44·7 70·5 17·5 29·4 20·6 | 492·0 31·4 108·4 21·2 28·0 44·4 15·1 40·6 23·0 44·7 69·0 17·7 29·1 19·4 | 494·2 31·3 108·9 21·4 28·0 44·9 15·0 40·6 23·4 44·7 69·2 17·8 29·4 19·6 | 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 | 391·6 8·1 77·2 40·7 19·0 4·6 66·5 56·0 34·2 18·2 12·7 15·5 22·2 | 388·5 8·2 80·3 44·5 17·1 19·2 5·0 70·8 42·9 32·0 18·0 13·2 16·0 21·3 | 391·9 8·1 81·3 44·0 17·1 19·4 4·9 70·8 44·6 32·3 18·4 13·3 16·2 21·5 | 407·6 8·1 81·8 44·2 17·9 19·6 4·9 70·6 56·1 133·5 18·5 17·2 21·7 | 883·3 39·8 185·3 61·1 42·1 63·2 19·4 105·2 81·7 78·9 88·7 30·2 44·9 42·8 | 880·5 39·6 188·7 65·7 45·1 63·6 20·1 111·4 65·9 76·7 87·0 30·9 45·1 40·7 | 886·1 39·4 190·2 65·4 45·1 64·3 19·9 111·4 68·0 77·0 87·6 31·1 45·6 41·1 | 910·4 39·4 191·4 65·9 65·8 19·8 111·1 83·3 78·6 88·3 31·6 48·2 41·3 |

* See footnote * in first column on previous page.

(Thousands)

| | | | (. | i nousanas, | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Local Control | eden. | Ma | ales | of the | No. | Fen | nales | | 9 | То | tal . | |
| Industry | End- | End- | End- | End- | End- | End- | End- | End- | End- | End- | End- | End- |
| | July, | May, | June, | July, | July, | May, | June, | July, | July, | May, | June, | July, |
| | 1954 | 1955 | 1955 | 1955 | 1954 | 1955 | 1955 | 1955 | 1954 | 1955 | 1955 | 1955 |
| Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures | 234·5 | 235·7 | 234·5 | 234·3 | 60·9 | 63·0 | 62·9 | 62·6 | 295·4 | 298·7 | 297·4 | 296·9 |
| | 83·3 | 82·9 | 82·8 | 83·1 | 11·6 | 12·4 | 12·5 | 12·4 | 94·9 | 95·3 | 95·3 | 95·5 |
| | 98·0 | 98·3 | 97·5 | 97·1 | 34·4 | 35·2 | 35·0 | 34·9 | 132·4 | 133·5 | 132·5 | 132·0 |
| | 17·5 | 18·5 | 18·5 | 18·5 | 2·9 | 2·9 | 2·9 | 2·9 | 20·4 | 21·4 | 21·4 | 21·4 |
| | 20·3 | 20·4 | 20·3 | 20·3 | 6·6 | 6·8 | 6·8 | 6·7 | 26·9 | 27·2 | 27·1 | 27·0 |
| | 15·4 | 15·6 | 15·4 | 15·3 | 5·4 | 5·7 | 5·7 | 5·7 | 20·8 | 21·3 | 21·1 | 21·0 |
| Paper and Printing | 337·5 | 347·7 | 348·0 | 348·7 | 194·3 | 201·9 | 201·6 | 201·1 | 531·8 | 549·6 | 549·6 | 549·8 |
| | 66·9 | 69·8 | 69·9 | 69·8 | 20·0 | 20·9 | 20·8 | 20·7 | 86·9 | 90·7 | 90·7 | 90·5 |
| | 3·9 | 3·9 | 3·9 | 3·9 | 1·8 | 1·9 | 2·0 | 2·0 | 5·7 | 5·8 | 5·9 | 5·9 |
| | 19·2 | 20·8 | 20·8 | 20·8 | 31·0 | 32·0 | 32·1 | 31·9 | 50·2 | 52·8 | 52·9 | 52·7 |
| | 18·1 | 18·7 | 18·6 | 18·7 | 28·3 | 29·1 | 29·0 | 28·8 | 46·4 | 47·8 | 47·6 | 47·5 |
| | 89·6 | 91·4 | 91·8 | 92·5 | 22·1 | 23·3 | 23·3 | 23·4 | 111·7 | 114·7 | 115·1 | 115·9 |
| | 139·8 | 143·1 | 143·0 | 143·0 | 91·1 | 94·7 | 94·4 | 94·3 | 230·9 | 237·8 | 237·4 | 237·3 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries | 156·4 | 164·0 | 163·3 | 163·0 | 117·1 | 122·1 | 121·9 | 120·9 | 273·5 | 286·1 | 285·2 | 283·9 |
| | 75·0 | 79·9 | 79·6 | 79·3 | 39·0 | 41·5 | 41·1 | 40·6 | 114·0 | 121·4 | 120·7 | 119·9 |
| | 12·8 | 12·8 | 12·7 | 12·7 | 3·6 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 16·4 | 16·9 | 16·8 | 16·8 |
| | 8·4 | 8·4 | 8·4 | 8·2 | 8·9 | 8·9 | 8·9 | 8·9 | 17·3 | 17·3 | 17·3 | 17·1 |
| | 11·1 | 11·4 | 11·4 | 11·4 | 20·4 | 19·8 | 19·9 | 19·9 | 31·5 | 31·2 | 31·3 | 31·3 |
| | 4·9 | 4·9 | 4·9 | 4·8 | 6·8 | 7·0 | 7·1 | 7·0 | 11·7 | 11·9 | 12·0 | 11·8 |
| | 6·7 | 6·9 | 6·8 | 6·9 | 2·0 | 2·0 | 2·0 | 2·0 | 8·7 | 8·9 | 8·8 | 8·9 |
| | 37·5 | 39·7 | 39·5 | 39·7 | 36·4 | 38·8 | 38·8 | 38·4 | 73·9 | 78·5 | 78·3 | 78·1 |
| Total, All Manufacturing Industries | 5,856.9 | 6,014 · 0 | 6,008 · 8 | 6,014 · 3 | 2,937 · 7 | 3,019.3 | 3,013 · 3 | 3,014.0 | 8,794.6 | 9,033.3 | 9,022 · 1 | 9,028.3 |
| Building and Contracting | 1,276·4 | 1,276·0 | 1,284·9 | 1,294·0 | 48·9 | 49·7 | 49·7 | 49·7 | 1,325·3 | 1,325·7 | 1,334·6 | 1,343·7 |
| | 1,211·4 | 1,208·4 | 1,217·4 | 1,226·4 | 41·0 | 41·0 | 41·0 | 41·0 | 1,252·4 | 1,249·4 | 1,258·4 | 1,267·4 |
| | 65·0 | 67·6 | 67·5 | 67·6 | 7·9 | 8·7 | 8·7 | 8·7 | 72·9 | 76·3 | 76·2 | 76·3 |
| Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity Water | 334·5 | 338·4 | 337·9 | 337·7 | 38·8 | 39·9 | 40·1 | 40·3 | 373·3 | 378·3 | 378·0 | 378·0 |
| | 129·8 | 129·6 | 129·1 | 128·7 | 13·8 | 14·2 | 14·3 | 14·4 | 143·6 | 143·8 | 143·4 | 143·1 |
| | 171·6 | 176·2 | 176·2 | 176·3 | 23·0 | 23·7 | 23·8 | 23·9 | 194·6 | 199·9 | 200·0 | 200·2 |
| | 33·1 | 32·6 | 32·6 | 32·7 | 2·0 | 2·0 | 2·0 | 2·0 | 35·1 | 34·6 | 34·6 | 34·7 |
| Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport | 211·9 | 201·4 | 201·7 | 202·2 | 51·5 | 54·0 | 54·6 | 54·9 | 263·4 | 255·4 | 256·3 | 257·1 |
| | 22·7 | 22·1 | 22·7 | 23·1 | 2·8 | 2·7 | 2·8 | 2·8 | 25·5 | 24·8 | 25·5 | 25·9 |
| Distributive Trades | 1,124.3 | 1,131 · 1 | 1,131 · 1 | 1,134.0 | 1,155 · 3 | 1,183 · 3 | 1,188 · 7 | 1,195 · 2 | 2,279 · 6 | 2,314-4 | 2,319 · 8 | 2,329 · 2 |
| Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers | 114·2 | 118·0 | 117·3 | 116·7 | 32·2 | 33·8 | 33·8 | 34·0 | 146·4 | 151·8 | 151·1 | 150·7 |
| | 71·6 | 72·0 | 72·5 | 72·3 | 28·2 | 29·0 | 28·8 | 28·7 | 99·8 | 101·0 | 101·3 | 101·0 |
| | 119·7 | 120·3 | 120·7 | 121·0 | 55·8 | 57·2 | 57·6 | 57·7 | 175·5 | 177·5 | 178·3 | 178·7 |
| | 302·1 | 300·5 | 300·7 | 302·1 | 301·5 | 308·5 | 310·5 | 313·1 | 603·6 | 609·0 | 611·2 | 615·2 |
| | 166·2 | 168·0 | 167·6 | 167·5 | 102·7 | 106·3 | 105·8 | 106·0 | 268·9 | 274·3 | 273·4 | 273·5 |
| | 331·4 | 332·2 | 332·2 | 334·0 | 597·2 | 609·5 | 613·3 | 617·0 | 928·6 | 941·7 | 945·5 | 951·0 |
| | 19·1 | 20·1 | 20·1 | 20·4 | 37·7 | 39·0 | 38·9 | 38·7 | 56·8 | 59·1 | 59·0 | 59·1 |
| Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. | 58·1 | 58·2 | 58·4 | 58·2 | 76·1 | 75·6 | 76·3 | 76·1 | 134·2 | 133·8 | 134·7 | 134·3 |
| | 41·2 | 41·6 | 42·0 | 41·3 | 42·6 | 38·2 | 37·5 | 37·9 | 83·8 | 79·8 | 79·5 | 79·2 |
| | 181·9 | 175·2 | 176·5 | 178·4 | 523·9 | 507·6 | 517·4 | 525·3 | 705·8 | 682·8 | 693·9 | 703·7 |
| | 30·7 | 29·9 | 29·9 | 30·2 | 106·5 | 105·8 | 105·7 | 105·3 | 137·2 | 135·7 | 135·6 | 135·5 |
| | 11·5 | 11·0 | 11·0 | 11·0 | 33·5 | 31·9 | 31·9 | 31·7 | 45·0 | 42·9 | 42·9 | 42·7 |

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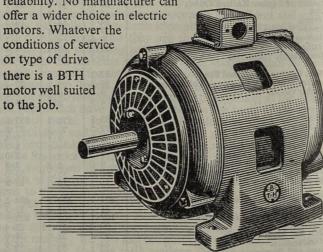
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Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1955

Unemployment at 15th August, 1955

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 11th July and 15th August, 1955, were as follows:—

| - | 4 25 | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | Total |
|------------|------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1th July | | 111,563 | 5,127 | 63,316 | 4,923 | 184,929 |
| 5th August | | 112,451 | 12,384 | 64,410 | 10,448 | 199,693 |
| nc. (+) | | + 888 | + 7,257 | + 1,094 | + 5,525 | + 14,764 |

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 15th August represented 0.9 per cent. of the total number of employees. This was the same percentage as at 11th July.

An analysis of the figures for 15th August according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

| | Wholly U | Jnemployed | d (including | (Casuals) | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks | Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks | Unemployed for more than 8 weeks | Total | Tempo- rarily Stopped | Total |
| Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and over Girls under 18 | 33,366 5,956 21,622 4,988 | 21,807 5,418 12,364 4,214 | 50,865 849 19,917 560 | 106,038 12,223 53,903 9,762 | 6,413 161 10,507 686 | 112,451 12,384 64,410 10,448 |
| Total | 65,932 | 43,803 | 72,191 | 181,926 | 17,767 | 199,693 |

The total of 199,693 includes 34,910 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 15th August, 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 11th July, 1955, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

| | | Wholly Un (including | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Region | Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks | Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks | Unemployed for more than 8 weeks | Total | Tempo- rarily Stopped | Total |

| | | | Ma | iles | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| London and South- Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Southand Wales | 8,039 2,042 1,508 1,677 4,755 1,590 2,380 6,032 2,914 6,372 2,013 | 4,609 1,076 968 1,262 1,219 870 1,693 4,750 2,924 5,835 2,019 | 6,505 1,961 1,709 2,881 1,217 1,314 3,232 7,432 5,481 14,731 5,251 | 19,153 5,079 4,185 5,820 7,191 3,774 7,305 18,214 11,319 26,938 9,283 | 647 91 7 22 163 278 860 3,314 257 744 191 | 19,800 5,170 4,192 5,842 7,354 4,052 8,165 21,528 11,576 27,682 9,474 |
| Great Britain | 39,322 | 27,225 | 51,714 | 118,261 | 6,574 | 124,835 |
| and the prince | ont o | E ZEORES | Fem | nales | te bey | ole nace |
| London and Caush | 1 2 1 1 1 | STEELS. | | 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | I STATE |

| The Bullet Standar | lo Shirt | Females | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| London and South- Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales | 5,959 1,129 1,043 1,245 2,336 1,101 1,651 4,434 2,295 3,922 1,495 | 2,167 635 731 717 859 536 909 3,162 2,165 3,330 1,367 | 1,140 555 529 932 522 533 942 3,051 2,713 7,207 2,353 | 9,266 2,319 2,303 2,894 3,717 2,170 3,502 10,647 7,173 14,459 5,215 | 339 61 31 51 207 388 758 7,957 211 1,115 | 9,605 2,380 2,334 2,945 3,924 2,558 4,260 18,604 7,384 15,574 5,290 | | | | | |
| Great Britain | 26,610 | 16,578 | 20,477 | 63,665 | 11,193 | 74,858 | | | | | |
| | | | То | tal | CALL SERVICE | 200 000 000 | | | | | |
| 1-1 | 3,461 | | | | 194. 180 | 25637 | | | | | |

| | | 100 - | | | 10000-000 | A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH | 1 |
|----------------|-------|--|----------------|--------------|-----------|--|---------|
| ndon and Sou | ıth- | S. S | | | 19-15-1 | 4.500 | 153.000 |
| Eastern | | 13,998 | 6,776 | 7,645 | 28,419 | 986 | 29,405 |
| stern | | 3,171 | 1,711 | 2,516 | 7,398 | 152 | 7,550 |
| uthern | 1 | 2,551 | 1,699 | 2,238 | 6,488 | 38 | |
| uth-Western | | | | | | | 6,526 |
| idland | | 2,922 | 1,979 | 3,813 | 8,714 | 73 | 8,787 |
| Dilamid | | 7,091 | 2,078 | 1,739 | 10,908 | 370 | 11,278 |
| orth-Midland | | 2,691 | 1,406 | 1,847 | 5.944 | 666 | 6,610 |
| and W. Ridings | 3 | 4,031 | 2,602 | 4,174 | 10,807 | 1,618 | 12,425 |
| ortn-Western | | 10,466 | 7,912 | 10,483 | 28,861 | 11,271 | 40,132 |
| orthern | | 5,209 | 5,089 | 8,194 | 18,492 | 468 | 18,960 |
| otland | | | | | | | |
| ales | | 10,294 | 9,165 | 21,938 | 41,397 | 1,859 | 43,256 |
| | | 3,508 | 3,386 | 7,604 | 14,498 | 266 | 14,764 |
| Great Britain | | CE 000 | 10.000 | 70 101 | 101 006 | | |
| Oreat Britain | | 65,932 | 43,803 | 72,191 | 181,926 | 17,767 | 199,693 |
| | 10000 | No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other Persons, Name of Street, or ot | Section of the | Self Leading | 1 | | 1 |
| | | | | | | | |

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 15th August, 1955, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

| Region | register | iber of pered as uner th August | nployed | Percentage rate of unemployment* | | | |
|------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------|-------|--|
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | |
| London and South | | | | | | | |
| 17 | . 19,800 | 9,605 | 29,405 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | |
| Canthan | 5,170 | 2,380 2,334 | 7,550 6,526 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | |
| Courth Wooton | 5,842 | 2,945 | 8,787 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | |
| Midland | 7.354 | 3,924 | 11.278 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | |
| Manth Midland | 4.052 | 2,558 | 6,610 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | |
| | . 8,165 | 4,260 | 12,425 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | |
| | . 21,528 | 18,604 | 40,132 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 | |
| | . 11,576 | 7,384 | 18,960 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.5 | |
| | . 27,682 | 15,574 | 43,256 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | |
| Wales | . 9,474 | 5,290 | 14,764 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.6 | |
| Great Britain . | . 124,835 | 74,858 | 199,693 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | |

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 15th August, 1955, was 228,427, including 130,734 men, 13,660 boys, 72,749 women and 11,284 girls. Of the total, 208,869 (including 3,902 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 19,558 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 15th August, 1955, are shown below.

| Region | Men 18 years and over | Boys under 18 years | Women 18 years and over | Girls under 18 years | Total |
|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| COLUMN TO THE TOTAL THE TO | W | wholly Unen | nployed (incl | uding Casua | ıls) |
| London and South-Eastern | 16,951 4,643 3,713 5,462 6,532 3,319 6,603 15,606 9,701 24,952 8,556 | 2,202 436 472 358 659 455 702 2,608 1,618 1,986 | 7,695 1,908 1,789 2,539 3,120 1,751 2,856 8,932 5,811 13,132 4,370 | 1,571 411 514 355 597 419 646 1,715 1,362 1,327 845 | 28,419 7,398 6,488 8,714 10,908 5,944 10,807 28,861 18,492 41,397 14,498 |
| Great Britain | 106,038 | 12,223 | 53,903 | 9,762 | 181,926 |
| Northern Ireland | 17,870 | 1,231 | 7,196 | 646 | 26,943 |
| United Kingdom | 123,908 | 13,454 | 61,099 | 10,408 | 208,869 |
| · 题 注 题 13 | | Tem | porarily Sto | pped | 1.55 |
| London and South- Eastern | 640 91 7 21 159 278 846 3,216 254 711 190 | 7 -1 4 -1 14 98 3 33 1 | 323 59 29 46 198 327 725 7,475 197 1,055 73 | 16 2 2 5 9 61 33 482 14 60 2 | 986 152 38 73 370 666 1,618 11,271 468 1,859 266 |
| Northern Ireland | 413 | 45 | 1,143 | 190 | 1,791 |
| United Kingdom | 6,826 | 206 | 11,650 | 876 | 19,558 |
| 25) 244 0 2024 - 252 0 252 - 253 0 | Tonie | Total Reg | istered as U | nemployed | oboW-arrow conarcoa |
| London and South- Eastern | 17,591 4,734 3,720 5,483 6,691 3,597 7,449 18,822 9,955 25,663 8,746 | 2,209 436 472 359 663 455 716 2,706 1,621 2,019 728 | 8,018 1,967 1,818 2,585 3,318 2,078 3,581 16,407 6,008 14,187 4,443 | 1,587 413 516 360 606 480 679 2,197 1,376 1,387 847 | 29,405 7,550 6,526 8,787 11,278 6,610 12,425 40,132 18,960 43,256 14,764 |
| | 112,451 | 12,384 | 64,410 | 10,448 | 199,693 |
| Northern Ireland | 18,283 | 1,276 | 8,339 | 836 | 28,734 |
| United Kingdom | 130,734 | 13,660 | 72,749 | 11,284 | 228,427 |

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

(3357)

A** 4

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 15th August, 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 11th July together with the increase or decrease compared with 11th July,

| Re | | | | 1955 | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals |
|-----------------------|---|---|--|----------------------------|--|
| Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | Total 15 and over | as com- pared with 11th July, 1955 |
| 17,591 | 2,209 | 8,018 | 1,587 | 29,405 | + 2,139 |
| 7,409 | 326 | 3,491 | 236 | 11,462 | - 619 - 10 |
| 97 1,081 | 12 52 | 50 309 | 3 41 | 162 | + 234 |
| 352 333 | 54 | 184 | 57 51 | 702 622 | + 170 + 98 |
| 145 | 12 | 68 | 3 | 228 | + 92 + 22 - 15 |
| 122 238 | 2 33 | 57 165 | 2 59 | 183 495 | - 62 + 98 |
| 48 226 | 57 52 | 30 69 | 40 | 168 387 | + 100 |
| 426 | 16 | 102 | 13 | 557 | + 57 - 81 - 44 |
| 305 219 | 86 19 | 172 69 | 58 18 | 621 325 | + 56 + 34 |
| 4,734 59 | 436 20 | 1,967 73 | 413 27 | 7,550 179 | + 990 + 46 |
| 101 214 | 13 | 85 | 5 | 300 317 | + 147 |
| 787 | 10 | 163 | 5 | 965 | + 32 + 56 - 52 |
| 118 | 9 | 59 | 4 | 190 | + 9 |
| 343 | 15 2 | 94 52 | 11 6 | 463 134 | + 937 + 38 - 27 |
| 821 162 | 75 53 | 447 80 | 49 50 | 1,392 345 | - 29 + 90 |
| 714 | 48 | 199 | 86 | 1,047 | + 58 + 253 |
| 5,483 1,216 | 359 30 | 2,585 391 | 24 | 8,787 1,661 | + 388 - 35 |
| 105 | 11 | 61 | 21 | 198 | - 16 + 4 - 36 |
| 104 | 5 | 112 | 6 | 227 | + 47 |
| 2,395 | 132 | 769 59 | 82 | 3,378 101 | $\begin{array}{r} + 2,714 \\ + 982 \\ + 11 \end{array}$ |
| 344 54 | 56 11 | 176 25 | 32 | 608 98 | + 271 + 17 |
| 741 | 18 | 311 | 51 | 1,121 | $\begin{array}{c} + & 91 \\ + & 123 \\ + & 227 \end{array}$ |
| 121 324 | 11 13 | 40 166 | 3 16 | 175 519 | + 28 + 190 |
| | 455 | 2,078 | 480 | 0 3 3 5 5 6 | - 8 + 992 |
| 184 180 | 15 | 34 137 | 14 13 | 238 345 | + 60 + 64 |
| 275 | 18 | 217 | 10 | 520 | $\begin{array}{cccc} + & 71 \\ + & 81 \\ - & 2 \end{array}$ |
| 149 | 13 | 68 76 | 6 | 236 187 | + 81 - 27 |
| 861 65 | 32 17 26 | 209 86 | 35 13 | 1,137 181 | + 90 + 54 + 104 |
| 7,449 | 716 | 3,581 | 679 | 12,425 | + 1,502 |
| 564 | 73 | 232 | 49 | 918 | + 45 + 79 + 7 |
| 289 148 | 10 28 | 180 | 14 | 493 243 | + 78 + 80 |
| 1,506 | 43 | 485 | 56 | 2,090 | + 27 - 267 + 218 |
| 113 | 15 12 | 107 | 33 35 | 268 913 | + 64 + 94 |
| 116 241 | 49 74 | 100 47 | 35 39 | 300 401 | + 75 + 135 |
| 18,822 | 2,706 | 16,407 | 2,197 | 40,132 183 | + 2,610 - 120 |
| 193 252 | 44 45 | 51 470 | 36 76 | 324 843 | - 289 + 97 |
| 176 | 35 | 647 | 45. | 903 | + 42 - 351 + 32 |
| 738 494 | 133 | 642 1,324 | 88 32 | 1,601 1,853 | + 460 + 1,337 |
| 133 125 5 935 | 16 | 106 | 5 17 324 | 352 264 8 706 | + 243 + 37 - 710 |
| 2,113 | 448 | 797 | 240 | 3,598 | + 679 |
| 1,312 186 | 66 39 | 1,513 | 163 20 | 3,054 636 | + 290 - 55 |
| 310 | 25 | 529 | 27 | 891 | -1,162 + 22 |
| 452 206 | 76 214 | 289 | 61 197 | 878 854 | - 37 + 89 |
| 320 236 | 58 27 | 332 | 36 | 631 | + 103 |
| | Men 18 and over 17,591 7,409 63 97 1,081 352 333 151 145 96 122 238 48 226 297 4,24 59 101 214 93 787 325 118 3,720 343 74 821 162 74 714 5,483 1,216 277 105 645 104 6,691 2,395 38 344 54 1278 121 324 99 3,597 184 180 3,54 275 132 196 861 165 55 7,449 204 564 889 180 1,506 1,305 113 656 555 7,449 106 861 135 113 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 11 | Men 18 and over Boys 18 and over 18 17,591 2,209 7,409 326 63 6 97 12 1,081 52 352 81 333 54 145 12 96 16 122 2 238 33 48 57 226 52 297 445 426 16 323 70 305 86 219 19 4,734 436 59 20 101 83 219 19 4,734 436 219 19 4,734 436 29 101 83 21 34 13 787 10 325 22 118 29 3,720 472 <td< td=""><td>Men 18 and over Boys under 18 and over Women 18 and over 17,591 2,209 8,018 7,409 326 3,491 63 6 24 1,081 52 309 352 81 212 333 84 124 145 12 68 96 16 49 122 2 57 238 33 160 48 57 350 426 16 102 323 70 138 305 86 172 219 19 69 4,734 436 1,967 50 20 73 305 86 172 219 19 69 4,734 436 1,967 50 20 73 305 86 172 219 19 69 3,720 4</td><td> Men Boys Women Girls </td><td> Men 18 and over 18 and over 18 and over 18 and over 18 15 and over 18 18 18 15 and over 18 18 18 14 15 and over 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1</td></td<> | Men 18 and over Boys under 18 and over Women 18 and over 17,591 2,209 8,018 7,409 326 3,491 63 6 24 1,081 52 309 352 81 212 333 84 124 145 12 68 96 16 49 122 2 57 238 33 160 48 57 350 426 16 102 323 70 138 305 86 172 219 19 69 4,734 436 1,967 50 20 73 305 86 172 219 19 69 4,734 436 1,967 50 20 73 305 86 172 219 19 69 3,720 4 | Men Boys Women Girls | Men 18 and over 18 and over 18 and over 18 and over 18 15 and over 18 18 18 15 and over 18 18 18 14 15 and over 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1 |

| Regions and Principal | Reg | | ers of Pers | | 955 | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Towns | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | Total 15 and over | as com- pared with 11th July, 1955 |
| Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough (inc. South | 9,955 121 213 501 352 305 | 1,621 27 145 185 11 16 | 6,008 112 129 252 517 373 | 1,376 20 82 112 59 11 | 18,960 280 569 1,050 939 705 | + 2,109 + 26 + 245 + 259 + 10 + 27 |
| Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington | 418 1,589 750 272 1,162 | 127 387 75 83 141 | 281 745 308 239 903 | 126 267 30 37 145 | 952 2,988 1,163 631 2,351 | + 180 + 573 - 161 + 69 + 72 |
| Scotland | 25,663 1,206 176 1,306 1,993 9,232 554 744 586 | 2,019 46 15 46 223 579 61 116 62 | 14,187 462 108 498 524 3,122 807 763 395 | 1,387 28 11 48 61 239 37 84 31 | 219 43,256 1,742 310 1,898 2,801 13,172 1,459 1,707 1,074 | + 18 - 999 - 92 + 29 - 224 - 303 + 86 - 149 - 152 + 156 |
| Wales Cardiff Merthyr Tydfil Newport Rhondda Swansea | 8,746 1,060 447 250 764 793 | 728 30 50 47 61 25 | 4,443 275 68 113 462 396 | 847 23 37 45 70 23 | 14,764 1,388 602 455 1,357 1,237 | + 1,376 + 27 + 106 + 155 + 8 + 203 |
| Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry | 18,283 6,442 2,344 | 1,276 304 253 | 8,339 3,343 710 | 836 178 126 | 28,734 10,267 3,433 | $ \begin{array}{r} -2,150 \\ -1,153 \\ +6 \end{array} $ |

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.

| | | 2000 200 | Gr | eat Britain | | | |
|------------|-----|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| - | | Wholly Ur (including | | Tempo Stop | | Total | United Kingdom: Total |
| | | Males | Females | Males | Females | | |
| 1939 | | 982,900 | 315,000 | 137,200 | 78,500 | 1,513,600 | 1,589,800 |
| 1010 | | 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 |
| | | 53,100 | 26,900 | 800 | 800 | 81,600 | 99,100 |
| | | 50,700 | 22,900 | 400 | 500 | 74,500 | 89,600 |
| | | 83,700 | 52,100 | 600 | 700 | 137,100 | 157,000 |
| | | 257,500 | 113,500 | 2,100 | 1,200 | 374,300 | 405,900 |
| | | 239,000 | 86,500 | 102,700 | 52,000 | 480,200 | 510,600 |
| | • • | 227,500 | 75,000 | 4,300 | 3,200 | 310,000 | 338,000 |
| | • • | 223,200 | 76,900 | 4,800 | 3,100 | 308,000 | 338,000 341,100 |
| | • | 215,000 153,400 | 90,600 83,600 | 5,100 8,100 | 3,500 7,800 | 314,200 252,900 | 281,400 |
| 1050 | • | 196,100 | 132,600 | 31,800 | 53,800 | 414,300 | 462,500 |
| 10.50 | | 204,300 | 115,600 | 13,900 | 8,200 | 342,000 | 380,000 |
| 1051 | | 176,500 | 95,100 | 7,900 | 5,300 | 284,800 | 317,800 |
| 1955 : | | | | | | | |
| 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 Marc | | 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 | | 125,104 | 73,703 | 11,122 | 13,714 | 223,643 | 255,987 |
| 13th June | | 116,113 | 64,404 | 14,221 | 15,805 | 210,543 | 242,920 |
| 11th July | | 108,982 | 56,721 | 7,708 | 11,518 | 184,929 | 215,813 |
| 15th Augus | st | 118,261 | 63,665 | 6,574 | 11,193 | 199,693 | 228,427 |

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 18th July, 1955 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 825,359, compared with 827,102

at 18th April, 1955.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 15th August, 1955, was 35,449, of whom 30,488 were males and 4,961 were females. The total included 16,309 persons who had served in H.M. Forces, and 19,140 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

| | 2.2 | | | | Males | Females | Total |
|---|-------|---------|---------------|------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Suitable for ordinary Ex-Service Others | y emp | oloymer | nt : | :: | 14,868 12,139 | 110 4,457 | 14,978 16,596 |
| Total | | | | | 27,007 | 4,567 | 31,574 |
| Severely disabled p likely to obtain ounder special cone Ex-Service Others | emplo | yment | fied as other | than | 1,323 2,158 | 8 386 | 1,331 2,544 |
| Total | | | | | 3,481 | 394 | 3,875 |
| Grand Total | ••• | | | | 30,488 | 4,961 | 35,449 |

Included in the above are 157 men and 38 women registered at Appointments Offices. Registered disabled persons placed in ordinary employment between 1st February, 1955, and 31st July, 1955, numbered 59,983 (50,203 men, 8,399 women and 1,381 young persons); of these, 34 men and 40 women were placed by Appointments Offices. In addition, 103 registered disabled persons were placed in sheltered employment.

* 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 15th August, 1955. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e.,

| | | | • | Great Brita | in | | | | an Sental | |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| Industry | unem (incl | olly ployed uding uals) | | orarily oped | | Total | | U | nited Kingd (all classes) | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing | 4,943 3,556 196 1,191 | 1,025 998 21 6 | 517 23 494 | 135 135 — | 5,460 3,579 196 1,685 | 1,160 1,133 21 6 | 6,620 4,712 217 1,691 | 9,014 6,998 254 1,762 | 1,240 1,213 21 6 | 10,254 8,211 275 1,768 |
| 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 | 1,224 826 12 195 37 84 70 | 222 176 — 9 — 2 35 | 13 8 -2 -3 -3 | 7 1 - - - 6 | 1,237 834 12 197 37 87 70 | 229 177 -9 - 2 41 | 1,466 1,011 12 206 37 89 111 | 1,449 845 13 363 37 118 73 | 234 177 12 - 4 41 | 1,683 1,022 13 375 37 122 114 |
| 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 | 1,847 531 277 216 221 28 574 | 669 119 197 175 82 3 93 | 30 7 19 1 1 - | 87 6 72 1 8 — | 1,877 538 296 217 222 28 576 | 756 125 269 176 90 3 93 | 2,633 663 565 393 312 31 669 | 2,039 588 307 223 223 36 662 | 769 125 273 • 180 90 4 97 | 2,808 713 580 403 313 40 759 |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, | 1,763 58 776 | 1,313 1 289 | _4 _2 | 23 10 | 1,767 58 778 | 1,336 1 299 | 3,103 59 1,077 | 1,858 58 847 | 1,357 1 302 | 3,215 59 1,149 |
| Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. | 81 288 158 101 127 174 | 183 444 59 271 25 41 | | | 81 288 158 103 127 174 | 183 444 67 276 25 41 | 264 732 225 379 152 215 | 82 288 161 108 138 176 | 186 444 67 290 26 41 | 268 732 228 398 164 217 |
| Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified | 2,356 65 | 499 | 273 | 64 | 2,629 65 | 563 | 3,192 67 | 2,727 73 | 563 | 3,290 75 |
| Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in | 777 692 54 34 | 120 218 25 16 | 60 128 16 4 | 62 — | 837 820 70 38 | 122 280 25 16 | 959 1,100 95 54 | 879 844 71 38 | 122 280 25 16 | 1,001 1,124 96 54 |
| integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. | 224 510 | 31 87 | 64 | | 288 511 | 31 87 | 319 598 | 296 526 | 31 87 | 327 613 |
| 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 (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods | 9,995 3,424 336 148 98 188 56 190 228 658 3,342 344 160 92 230 77 58 366 | 3,224 145 32 28 3 53 7 53 139 30 1,004 232 127 192 441 164 89 485 | 72 27 1 10 — 28 — 1 4 — 1 | 21 5 6 1 2 1 3 1 2 | 10,067 3,451 337 158 98 188 56 218 228 659 3,346 344 160 92 231 77 58 366 | 3,245 150 32 28 3 53 7 59 140 30 1,006 233 130 192 442 164 89 487 | 13,312 3,601 369 186 101 241 63 277 368 689 4,352 577 290 284 673 241 147 853 | 11,265 3,958 356 164 102 192 61 336 233 675 3,635 349 169 96 420 80 63 376 | 3,349 155 32 29 3 53 8 79 141 31 1,028 235 142 193 468 165 92 495 | 14,614 4,113 388 193 105 245 69 415 374 706 4,663 584 311 289 888 245 155 871 |
| Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc. | 3,248 938 1,111 455 358 178 165 43 | 719 179 143 151 206 7 | 56 47 5 3 1 — | 5 2 1 — 2 — | 3,304 985 1,116 458 359 178 165 43 | 724 181 144 151 208 7 | 4,028 1,166 1,260 609 567 185 175 66 | 3,772 1,047 1,269 694 372 178 165 47 | 788 189 157 172 211 7 | 4,560 1,236 1,426 866 583 185 175 89 |
| Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified | 2,032 133 128 139 172 178 141 1,141 | 1,278 74 120 20 75 244 96 649 | 34 18 1 8 3 2 — | 39 4 1 — 9 2 23 | 2,066 151 129 147 175 180 141 1,143 | 1,317 78 121 20 75 253 98 672 | 3,383 229 250 167 250 433 239 1,815 | 2,173 157 131 168 176 183 148 1,210 | 1,335 78 121 20 75 262 98 681 | 3,508 235 252 188 251 445 246 1,891 |
| 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 | 348 173 58 66 51 | 352 175 103 62 12 | 13 2 1 9 1 | 5 5 — | 361 175 59 75 52 | 357 180 103 62 12 | 718 355 162 137 64 | 382 182 68 76 56 | 387 199 106 70 12 | 769 381 174 146 68 |
| Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries | 2,558 433 236 450 78 102 79 332 57 112 24 74 23 96 340 122 | 3,853 721 574 488 53 174 163 215 204 392 36 174 70 254 254 81 | 3,719 1,819 750 56 — 168 — 7 6 74 3 172 10 — 649 5 | 8,649 4,101 3,104 238 — 449 27 6 20 384 7 130 5 17 156 5 | 6,277 2,252 986 506 78 270 79 339 63 186 27 246 33 96 989 127 | 12,502 4,822 3,678 726 53 623 190 221 224 776 43 304 75 271 410 86 | 18,779 7,074 4,664 1,232 131 893 269 560 287 962 70 550 108 367 1,399 213 | 7,566 2,264 993 519 112 295 943 341 84 249 30 264 31 117 1,191 | 15,368 4,826 3,686 764 80 647 2,319 221 348 1,011 59 347 75 426 473 86 | 22,934 7,990 4,679 1,283 192 942 3,262 562 432 1,260 89 611 109 543 1,664 216 |

^{*} 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.

| Industry | Who unemp (inclu casu | oloyed | Tempo | | 10 (ME) 10 (ME) 10 (ME) | Total | s benevies | | nited Kingdo (all classes) | |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| Unifold Ball in our hear | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Leather Goods and Fur | 277 181 60 36 | 206 87 100 19 | 49 48 1 | 37 19 11 7 | 326 229 61 36 | 243 106 111 26 | 569 335 172 62 | 346 233 77 36 | 253 109 117 27 | 599 342 194 63 |
| Tailoring Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes | 1,578 936 67 33 39 36 204 263 | 2,714 1,456 506 295 62 164 205 26 | 585 401 3 - 30 3 141 7 | 667 329 65 33 47 40 | 2,163 1,337 70 33 69 39 345 270 | 3,381 1,785 571 328 109 204 358 26 | 5,544 3,122 641 361 178 243 703 296 | 2,378 1,407 84 64 77 55 362 329 | 4,859 2,007 742 1,185 118 391 390 26 | 7,237 3,414 826 1,249 195 446 752 355 |
| Rood, 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 | 4,376 144 1,200 181 177 275 147 275 535 380 396 123 334 209 | 4,209 66 835 448 284 176 58 567 809 297 185 146 226 112 | 27 4 3 -5 -1 14 1 | 114 1 7 4 — 29 39 30 — 1 1 2 | 4,403 148 1,203 181 182 275 147 275 535 394 397 123 334 209 | 4,323 67 842 448 288 176 58 596 848 327 185 147 227 114 | 8,726 215 2,045 629 470 451 205 871 1,383 721 582 270 561 323 | 4,909 186 1,325 187 249 329 151 294 619 405 406 150 379 229 | 5,179 73 905 466 309 219 59 608 1,363 336 188 156 246 251 | 10,088 259 2,230 653 558 548 210 902 1,982 741 594 306 625 480 |
| Manufactures of Wood and Cork | 1,833 603 894 77 155 104 | 483 87 281 17 54 44 | 655 7 643 1 4 | 75 4 57 — — 14 | 2,488 610 1,537 78 159 104 | 558 91 338 17 54 58 | 3,046 701 1,875 95 213 162 | 2,762 689 1,715 81 166 111 | 579 92 358 17 54 58 | 3,341 781 2,073 98 220 169 |
| Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper. Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engrav- | 1,030 233 20 87 56 218 | 913 172 11 205 134 36 | 3 - 1 - 1 | 12 - 3 - 3 | 1,033 233 20 88 56 219 | 925 172 11 208 137 36 | 1,958 405 31 296 193 255 | 1,096 241 20 98 56 240 | 989 174 11 245 142 46 | 2,085 415 31 343 198 286 |
| other Frinting and Fubishing, Bootshiding, Englaving, etc. Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries | 416 1,103 452 91 41 101 31 54 333 | 355 995 289 40 52 228 48 8 330 | 1 5 2 1 1 - - | 6 64 - 5 6 5 2 - 46 | 1,108 454 92 42 101 31 54 334 | 361 1,059 289 45 58 233 50 8 376 | 778 2,167 743 137 100 334 81 62 710 | 1,213 491 94 53 103 31 59 382 | 371 1,077 294 47 59 237 50 8 382 | 2,290 785 141 112 340 81 67 764 |
| Building and Contracting | 17,902 11,476 482 5,944 | 168 114 26 28 | 67 30 3 34 | 3 - | 17,969 11,506 485 5,978 | 171 117 26 28 | 18,140 11,623 511 6,006 | 22,148 14,453 656 7,039 | 198 134 32 32 | 22,346 14,587 688 7,071 |
| Gas, Electricity and Water Supply | 1,408 722 521 165 | 70 23 44 3 | 16 8 5 3 | -1 -1 | 1,424 730 526 168 | 71 23 45 3 | 1,495 753 571 171 | 1,591 792 601 198 | 78 24 49 5 | 1,669 816 650 200 |
| Transport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage | 11,486 1,698 719 203 1,411 3,325 1,331 403 73 1,769 171 383 | 1,255 124 634 10 52 57 4 4 24 273 28 45 | 213 -4 2 7 167 12 5 - 8 7 1 | 12 1 5 - - - - 4 2 | 11,699 1,698 723 205 1,418 3,492 1,343 408 73 1,777 178 384 | 1,267 125 639 10 52 57 4 4 24 277 30 45 | 12,966 1,823 1,362 215 1,470 3,549 1,347 412 97 2,054 208 429 | 13,796 1,840 894 252 1,602 3,756 2,420 436 77 1,940 182 397 | 1,301 132 644 11 52 57 57 5 4 27 292 31 46 | 15,09 1,97 1,53 26 1,65 3,81 2,42 44 10 2,23 21 |
| Distributive Trades | 2,190 1,199 2,718 | 8,221 147 143 348 2,614 441 4,205 | 66 17 6 5 16 14 8 | 173 3 1 10 56 9 87 | 9,949 1,444 1,046 1,074 2,206 1,213 2,726 | 8,394 150 144 358 2,670 450 4,292 | 18,343 1,594 1,190 1,432 4,876 1,663 7,018 | 11,554 1,802 1,237 1,302 2,646 1,317 2,979 | 9,197 168 160 418 2,917 487 4,668 | 20,75 1,97 1,39 1,72 5,56 1,80 7,64 |
| Newspapers | 1,000 9,534 | 323 401 1,844 | 87 | 7 5 49 | 1,001 9,621 | 330 406 1,893 | 1,407 11,514 | 1,086 10,598 | 379 439 2,078 | 1,52 12,67 5,51 |
| National Government Service | 3,892 5,642 2,646 99 779 | 999 845 3,847 37 1,086 | 14 73 20 — 12 | 205 | 3,906 5,715 2,666 99 791 | 1,005 888 4,052 37 1,261 | 6,718 136 2,052 | 4,405 6,193 2,876 104 863 | 1,112 966 4,475 44 1,438 | 7,15 7,35 14 2,30 |
| Medical and Dental Services | 57 909 66 736 | 105 2,369 41 209 | 5 1 2 | 1 18 3 8 | 57 914 67 738 | 106 2,387 44 217 | 163 3,301 111 955 | 993 76 780 | 2,608 48 220 | 3,60 1,00 24,69 |
| Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services | 8,592 1,558 1,014 4,050 360 101 96 126 543 744 | 13,255 975 415 7,060 868 284 128 1,198 2,018 309 | 49 8 10 17 — — — 7 7 | 741 29 19 582 2 2 2 6 7 90 4 | 8,641 1,566 1,024 4,067 360 101 96 126 550 751 | 13,996 1,004 434 7,642 870 286 134 1,205 2,108 313 | 22,637 2,570 1,458 11,709 1,230 387 230 1,331 2,658 1,064 | 9,411 1,651 1,141 4,396 393 120 111 139 611 849 | 15,282 1,053 459 8,062 975 317 151 1,434 2,482 349 | 24,05 2,70 1,60 12,45 1,30 4,20 1,57 3,00 1,19 |
| Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry Other Persons not Classified by Industry | 1,963 13,336 | 245 11,685 | - | - | 1,963 13,336 | 245 11,685 | 2,208 25,021 | 2,066 14,319 | 253 12,406 | 2,3 |

^{*} The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,117 males and 184 females in Great Britain and 3,700 males and 202 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 29th June and 27th July, 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.

| the vas tol con | 29th | eks ended June, 955 | 27th | eks ended July, 955 | Total Number of Placings, 16th Dec., |
|---|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---|
| not become stage it most some stage it recel on to street | Placings | Vacancies Unfilled | Placings | Vacancies Unfilled | 1954, to 27th July, 1955 (32 weeks) |
| en aged 18 and over | 140,067 7,999 | 189,559 65,454 | 129,596 15,106 | 191,816 70,169 | 1,114,320 130,065 |
| omen aged 18 and over | 66,594 8,346 | 126,392 79,086 | 63,674 17,338 | 127,220 83,760 | 515,893 134,155 |
| Total | 223,006 | 460,491 | 225,714 | 472,965 | 1,894,433 |

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 27th July, 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 27th July, 1955.

Of the total of 140,067 men placed in employment during the four weeks ended 29th June, 1955, 29,403 (21·0 per cent.) were aged 40 and over, of whom 1,598 were aged 65 and over. Among the 66,594 women placed in employment during the same period 14,727 (22·1 per cent.) were aged 40 and over, of whom 870 were aged 60 and over.

| the state of the state of | Production. | | s during fou d 27th July, | | 46 100 | Nur | | ancies remai 7th July, 195 | | lat |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| 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 Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining | 2,680 | 653 | 7,060 | 139 | 10,532 | 16,448 | 2,492 | 1,560 | 401 | 20,901 |
| | 831 | 598 | 17 | 16 | 1,462 | 5,455 | 1,486 | 34 | 56 | 7,031 |
| | 366 | 568 | 5 | 8 | 947 | 4,478 | 1,373 | 15 | 21 | 5,887 |
| Preatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal | 3,210 | 389 | 648 | 188 | 4,435 | 3,216 | 1,937 | 1,559 | 1,672 | 8,384 |
| | 3,428 | 203 | 1,246 | 353 | 5,230 | 4,005 | 1,105 | 1,814 | 1,682 | 8,606 |
| | 4,537 | 405 | 338 | 117 | 5,397 | 6,251 | 1,916 | 652 | 421 | 9,240 |
| | 13,413 | 1,671 | 3,871 | 959 | 19,914 | 25,644 | 7,856 | 8,929 | 3,926 | 46,355 |
| | 3,300 | 183 | 125 | 21 | 3,629 | 2,677 | 456 | 83 | 24 | 3,240 |
| | 7,676 | 1,283 | 1,586 | 489 | 11,034 | 18,373 | 6,173 | 3,189 | 2,487 | 30,222 |
| | 2,437 | 205 | 2,160 | 449 | 5,251 | 4,594 | 1,227 | 5,657 | 1,415 | 12,893 |
| Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Textiles Cotton Wool | 6,311 | 1,059 | 1,179 | 307 | 8,856 | 17,081 | 3,761 | 2,611 | 1,331 | 24,784 |
| | 3,152 | 506 | 1,484 | 343 | 5,485 | 4,595 | 2,874 | 3,679 | 2,391 | 13,539 |
| | 391 | 128 | 339 | 143 | 1,001 | 1,320 | 959 | 897 | 915 | 4,091 |
| | 2,733 | 360 | 1,866 | 1,073 | 6,032 | 3,007 | 3,087 | 7,458 | 7,308 | 20,860 |
| | 499 | 50 | 528 | 232 | 1,309 | 850 | 960 | 2,361 | 1,883 | 6,054 |
| | 704 | 93 | 400 | 212 | 1,409 | 836 | 894 | 1,975 | 1,662 | 5,367 |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing | 219 | 50 | 209 | 103 | 581 | 339 | 575 | 686 | 790 | 2,390 |
| | 610 | 229 | 1,858 | 1,484 | 4,181 | 1,309 | 2,478 | 13,169 | 10,694 | 27,650 |
| | 8,354 | 1,151 | 9,229 | 1,573 | 20,307 | 4,258 | 2,313 | 6,745 | 4,314 | 17,630 |
| | 2,183 | 647 | 430 | 141 | 3,401 | 2,541 | 2,610 | 982 | 1,107 | 7,240 |
| | 1,221 | 323 | 904 | 744 | 3,192 | 1,622 | 1,607 | 2,054 | 4,097 | 9,380 |
| | 855 | 109 | 526 | 294 | 1,784 | 717 | 539 | 1,150 | 1,607 | 4,013 |
| | 366 | 214 | 378 | 450 | 1,408 | 905 | 1,068 | 904 | 2,490 | 5,367 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting Building | 1,853 | 186 | 1,305 | 330 | 3,674 | 1,703 | 866 | 2,362 | 1,508 | 6,439 |
| | 38,357 | 1,999 | 174 | 157 | 40,687 | 32,427 | 5,690 | 435 | 672 | 39,224 |
| | 25,607 | 1,609 | 98 | 100 | 27,414 | 25,290 | 4,694 | 243 | 445 | 30,672 |
| Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service | 2,448 | 68 | 104 | 54 | 2,674 | 2,425 | 612 | 169 | 190 | 3,396 |
| | 8,902 | 698 | 1,202 | 356 | 11,158 | 26,422 | 3,967 | 2,894 | 1,213 | 34,496 |
| | 8,462 | 2,274 | 7,767 | 5,423 | 23,926 | 10,137 | 14,519 | 16,154 | 22,881 | 63,691 |
| | 383 | 102 | 408 | 533 | 1,426 | 1,152 | 1,140 | 1,192 | 2,217 | 5,701 |
| | 7,116 | 306 | 1,819 | 366 | 9,607 | 10,749 | 1,083 | 2,975 | 1,220 | 16,027 |
| | 1,702 | 67 | 1,170 | 190 | 3,129 | 5,370 | 280 | 1,864 | 682 | 8,196 |
| | 5,414 | 239 | 649 | 176 | 6,478 | 5,379 | 803 | 1,111 | 538 | 7,831 |
| Professional Services Miscellaneous Services Entertainments, Sports, etc. Catering Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc. | 1,389 | 257 | 3,221 | 791 | 5,658 | 2,870 | 2,543 | 9,226 | 3,849 | 18,488 |
| | 7,413 | 844 | 16,996 | 1,645 | 26,898 | 6,840 | 2,693 | 38,984 | 8,905 | 57,422 |
| | 889 | 166 | 663 | 80 | 1,798 | 649 | 600 | 1,296 | 426 | 2,971 |
| | 5,171 | 306 | 12,452 | 592 | 18,521 | 4,028 | 853 | 23,892 | 2,639 | 31,412 |
| | 606 | 242 | 1,399 | 406 | 2,653 | 647 | 490 | 3,643 | 2,289 | 7,069 |
| Grand Total | 129,596 | 15,106 | 63,674 | 17,338 | 225,714 | 191,816 | 70,169 | 127,220 | 83,760 | 472,965 |

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 27th July, 1955, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

| Region | Men 18 and over | | | oys er 18 | | omen id over | | irls er 18 | To | otal |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| | Placings | Vacancies Unfilled | Placings | Vacancies Unfilled | Placings | Vacancies Unfilled | Placings | Vacancies Unfilled | Placings | Vacancies Unfilled |
| London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Southand South-Midland East and West Ridings Morth-Western Northern Southand Wales | 33,793 7,820 7,066 6,625 12,279 9,224 9,911 19,884 8,259 8,646 6,089 | 46,247 14,249 15,180 13,527 27,242 17,776 13,787 20,552 7,347 8,410 7,499 | 3,273 623 525 689 1,451 547 1,087 2,435 795 2,540 1,141 | 19,812 4,693 3,583 3,223 9,891 6,686 7,533 7,349 2,834 2,911 1,654 | 19,727 3,633 2,831 2,894 3,892 3,690 5,223 9,925 3,400 5,654 2,805 | 48,557 9,337 6,638 5,707 11,769 7,648 7,893 16,642 4,066 6,479 2,484 | 2,824 779 754 816 1,654 1,117 2,991 1,257 3,198 1,175 | 25,332 5,126 3,971 3,892 8,981 7,400 8,598 9,583 3,908 5,302 1,667 | 59,617 12,855 11,176 11,024 19,276 14,234 17,338 35,235 13,711 20,038 11,210 | 139,948 33,405 29,372 26,349 57,883 39,510 37,811 54,126 18,155 23,102 13,304 |
| Great Britain | 129,596 | 191,816 | 15,106 | 70,169 | 63,674 | 127,220 | 17,338 | 83,760 | 225,714 | 472,965 |

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 25th June, 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 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: 4 weeks* ended 25th June, 1955

| Industry | me | per of Ents per aployed ning of | 100 at | Los en | aber of ges and ises per aployed ning of | other 100 at | Industry | me en | oer of Ents per inployed ning of | 100 at | Los | nber of ges and sses per nployed ning of | other 100 at |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------|--|-------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| groupe and a second track braining an enterpy second track | M. | F. | T. | M. | F. | T. | ustr flike ekskernings som ken Morenmist rendusks och entre | M. | F. | T. | M. | F. | T. |
| Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.8 | Textiles | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| Bricks and Fireclay Goods | 2.5 | 3 · 1 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 2.4 | Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted | 2·0 1·5 2·7 | 2·3 1·5 3·1 | 2·2 1·5 2·9 | 3·4 2·4 2·9 | 3·9 2·8 3·2 | 3·7 2·6 3·1 |
| China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles) | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3·1 3·0 | 2.9 | Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 2.2 |
| Glass Containers | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.0 | Silk | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.5 | Rope, Twine and Net | 3·4 2·5 1·4 | 3·8 3·5 2·1 | 3·6 3·1 1·9 | 4·4 4·1 2·0 | 5·7 5·4 2·5 | 5.1 |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades | 1.7 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 1.9 | Hosiery Lace | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2·4 1·8 2·7 |
| Coke Ovens and By-Product Works | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.5 | Narrow Fabrics | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2·1 3·9 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. | 1.7 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 2.5 | Textile Finishing, etc | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc. | 0·6 2·5 1·6 | 1·6 3·6 3·2 | 0·9 2·9 2·3 | 1·4 2·2 1·5 | 2·6 2·9 3·2 | 1·8 2·4 2·2 | Leather, Leather Goods and Fur | 1.6 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2-6 | 3.2 | 2.8 |
| Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.0 | Leather Tanning and Dressing | 1.4 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.8 |
| Metal Manufacture | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 1.9 | Leather Goods | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| Blast Furnaces | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | Clothing | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| etc | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | Tailoring | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1·1 1·2 2·2 | 2·4 2·8 2·4 | 1.2 | Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery | 2·3 1·7 1·9 | 2·4 2·5 1·9 | 2·4 2·4 1·9 | 2·8 2·4 2·7 | 4·0 3·3 2·6 | 3·9 3·3 2·6 |
| Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc. | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.2 | Other Dress Industries | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| Engineering and Electrical Goods | 2.0 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 2.2 | Repair of Boots and Shoes | 1.9 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 2.9 |
| Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.8 | Food, Drink and Tobacco | 3.5 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 3.8 |
| Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' | 1.7 | 2·1 3·0 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | Grain Milling | 2.3 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 4·1 4·3 | 2·7 4·2 |
| Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories | 1.7 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.0 | Biscuits | 3.6 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 6.4 | 5.5 |
| Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering | 1.2 | 1·8 2·6 2·9 | 1·3 2·5 | 1·8 2·0 | 2·3 2·9 1·7 | 2.0 | Milk Products Sugar and Glucose | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery | 2.0 | 2·9 2·8 3·5 | 2·1 2·1 2·9 | 2.0 | 3·2 2·6 2·9 | 2·2 1·9 2·4 | Cocoa, Chocolate, etc | 3·2 4·5 2·8 | 4·8 8·1 6·0 | 4·2 6·8 4·0 | 3·3 2·7 2·9 | 4·9 4·2 5·1 | 4·3 3·7 3·7 |
| Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 1.8 | Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling | 2.6 | 5.7 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 2.5 |
| Wireless Apparatus Wireless Valves and Electric | 2.7 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 3.0 | Other Drink Industries Tobacco | 4.4 | 7·3 3·6 | 5·4 3·0 | 3.3 | 6.3 | 4.4 |
| Batteries and Accumulators | 2.5 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 1·7 2·3 2·4 | 3.2 | 2·5 3·6 | Manufactures of Wood and Code | 26 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 3.2 |
| Other Electrical Goods | 2.5 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 3.0 | Manufactures of Wood and Cork | 2.6 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 2.9 |
| Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, | E01 01 | | | | | APP VS | Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting | 2·3 3·2 3·4 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 3·1 2·9 3·9 | 3.7 | 3.2 |
| etc | 2·0 2·0 | 2·3 3·2 | 2·0 2·2 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2·0 2·0 | Miscellaneous Wood and Cork | | 4.7 | 3.7 | - | 4.9 | 3.0 |
| Manufacture and Repair of Air- craft Manufacture of Motor Vehicle | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.5 | Manufactures | 1.8 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| and Aircraft Accessories | 2.6 | 4·0 1·5 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 2.7 | Paper and Printing | 1.5 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 1.9 |
| Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc | 0·9 3·4 | 1·3 2·7 | 0·9 3·1 | 1·2 5·6 | 1.6 | 1.2 | Paper and Board | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1·6 2·7 3·5 | 1.5 | 1·9 2·4 3·7 | 1.6 |
| Metal Goods not elsewhere specified | 2.6 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3.1 | Cardboard Boxes, etc Other Manufactures of Paper Printing of Newspapers, etc | 2.7 | 4·1 2·8 2·0 1·9 | 2.4 | 2·0 2·8 2·3 1·1 | 3·7 3·0 1·8 | 2·1 3·4 2·7 1·2 1·7 |
| Tools and Cutlery | 2.0 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 100000 | 3.4 | 2.8 | Other Printing, etc | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 1.7 |
| Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures | 2·3 2·0 2·5 | 3·5 2·5 3·0 | 2·8 2·0 2·6 3·2 | 2·4 2·4 2·1 1·9 | 3·1 1·8 3·4 | 2·7 2·1 2·3 | Other Manufacturing Industries | 2.6 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 3.3 |
| Hollow-ware | 2·6 2·5 2·9 | 3.7 | 3·2 2·9 3·3 | 3·2 2·7 3·2 | 4.3 | 3.8 | Rubber | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 3.3 |
| Other Metal Industries | 2.9 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.4 | Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc Brushes and Brooms | 1.7 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 2.6 |
| Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 2.4 | quisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods | 2.6 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 4.2 |
| Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments | 1.7 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 2.3 | Production of Cinematograph Films | 2.3 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 3.7 |
| Watches and Clocks | 1·7 1·8 1·8 | 2·2 2·7 3·0 | 1.9 2.2 2.1 | 1·4 2·0 2·2 | 2.4 | 1.9 | Other Manufacturing Industries | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 2.5 |
| Musical Instruments | 1.8 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 2.5 | All the above Industries | 2.1 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 3.3 | |

^{*} The figures for May, which appeared in the August issue of this GAZETTE, related to a five-week period.

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry Work owing to Sickness or in July

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 30th July was 703,000, compared with 705,100 for the five weeks ended 2nd July, and 706,600 for the four weeks ended 31st July, 1954. The total numbers who were effectively employed* were 491,900 in July, 617,200 in June, and 501,900 in July, 1954; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) or the whole of any week.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in July, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with June, 1955, and July, 1954. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

| | Average numbers of wage-earners | Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Division‡ | on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 30th July, 1955 | 5 weeks ended 2nd July, 1955 | 4 weeks ended 31st July, 1954 | | | | | |
| Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) Durham North Eastern North Western East Midlands West Midlands South Western | 47,000 102,100 139,000 58,800 101,700 57,200 106,900 | - 100 - 200 - 400 - 100 - 300 - 300 - 600 | - 100 - 200 - 700 - 600 + 900 - 1,000 - 2,300 | | | | | |
| South Eastern England and Wales | 6,600 | | + 100 - 3,900 | | | | | |
| Scotland | 83,700 | - 100 | + 300 | | | | | |
| Great Britain | 703,000 | - 2,100 | - 3,600 | | | | | |

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of July, about 2,760 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,870; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,110. During the five weeks of June there was a net decrease of 2,150.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.83 in July, 4.72 in June, and 4.94 in July, 1954. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.38, 5.22 and 5.42

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in July and in June, 1955, and July, 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 sa | July, 1955 | June, 1955 | July, 1954 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| Coal-face Workers: Voluntary Involuntary All Workers: | 6·58 | 5·22 | 5·67 |
| | 9·23 | 8·86 | 8·58 |
| Voluntary | 4·75 | 3·92 | 4·12 |
| | 7·88 | 7·87 | 7·43 |

. For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was $3\cdot28$ tons in July, compared with $3\cdot26$ tons in the previous month and $3\cdot30$ tons in July, 1954.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was $1\cdot 18$ tons in July; for June, 1955, and July, 1954, the figures were $1\cdot 21$ tons and $1\cdot 20$ tons respectively.

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

"No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

Insured Persons Absent from 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 16th August, 1955, and the corresponding figures for 19th July, 1955, and 17th August, 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 of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

| | Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Region | | Sickness | | Industrial Injury | | | | |
| | 16th Aug., 1955 | 19th July, 1955 | 17th Aug., 1954 | 16th Aug., 1955 | 19th July, 1955 | 17th Aug., 1954 | | |
| London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex . Remainder Eastern Southern . South-Western Midland . North-Midland . East and West Ridings North-Western Northern . Southand . | 78.6 66.4 37.7 30.9 43.4 68.7 46.4 72.7 135.9 57.8 | 80·2 66·2 38·4 31·7 44·4 71·2 48·6 75·1 136·5 59·2 102·3 57·6 | 81·5 66·5 38·8 31·5 44·3 68·9 47·7 73·1 135·0 58·8 101·3 57·3 | 3·3 2·8 1·7 1·4 2·0 4·0 4·7 7·1 6·7 7·2 6·4 | 3·6 3·2 1·8 1·6 2·0 4·4 5·3 7·1 7·1 7·8 7·3 | 3·4 3·0 1·7 1·5 1·9 3·7 4·5 6·8 6·4 6·7 7·0 5·8 | | |
| Total, Great Britain | 798 · 4 | 811 · 4 | 804 · 8 | 53.9 | 59 · 1 | 52.4 | | |

Separate figures for insured males and females for 16th August, 1955, are given below.

| Region | from W | rs Absent ork owing ckness | Numbers Absent from Work owing to Industrial Injury | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Males* | Females* | Males | Females | |
| London and South Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Southern South-Western Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Soutland Wales | 43 26 21 29 44 33 49 78 42 63 | 33 24 12 10 14 25 14 24 58 16 39 15 | 2·6 2·4 1·4 1·2 1·7 3·3 4·3 6·4 5·4 6·2 6·2 5·9 | 0.8 0.5 0.3 0.2 0.3 0.6 0.4 0.7 1.3 0.5 | |
| Total, Great Britain | 514 | 284 | 46.8 | 7.2 | |

The total number of males shown above as absent owing to sickness represented 3.5 per cent. of the total number of insured males, and the total number of females absent owing to sickness represented 5·2 per cent. of the total number of insured females. The corresponding figures for absences due to industrial injury were 0·4 per cent. for males and 0·1 per cent. for 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 22nd August, 1955, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

| | Men | Women | Total |
|--|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Persons admitted to courses during period Persons in attendance at courses at end of | 603 | 111 | 714 |
| period | 1,152 553 | 207 116 | 1,359 669 |

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 22nd August, 1955, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 64,241.

^{*} Figures are " rounded " to nearest thousand.

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 August was 114, compared with 105 in the previous month and 86 (revised figure) in August, 1954. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 30 fatal accidents were reported in August, compared with 5 in the previous month and 6 in August, 1954. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for August, 1955.

| Mines and Quarries* | | Factories—continued | |
|--|-----------|--|---------|
| Under Coal Mines Act: | | Electrical Stations | 2 |
| Underground | 23 | Other Industries | 1 |
| Surface | 5 | The state of the s | |
| | 6 | WORKS AND PLACES UN SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTO | NDER |
| Quarries | 0 | ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTO | ORIES |
| Metalliferous Mines | -110110 | Аст, 1937 | |
| TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES | 34 | Docks, Wharves, Quays | STEP SO |
| TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES | J4 | and Ships | 4 |
| Factories | | Building Operations | 15 |
| Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot- | | Works of Engineering | - |
| tery and Glass | 2 | Construction | |
| Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. | 2 | Warehouses | 99.00 |
| Metal Extracting and | 870 | TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT | 67 |
| Refining | 1 | TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT | |
| Metal Conversion and | | Railway Service | |
| | | Brakesmen, Goods Guards | 0.0 |
| Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube | I land | Engine Drivers, Motor- | - |
| Making) | 5 | men | |
| Engineering, Locomotive | - Newson | men | - |
| Building, Boilermaking, | | Guards (Passenger) | |
| etc | 6 | Labourers | |
| Railway and Tramway | ta | Mechanics | :: |
| Carriages, Motor and | | Permanent Way Men | 11 |
| Other Vehicles and Air- | 1.00 | Porters Shunters | i |
| craft Manufacture | 2 | 0.1 0 1 | 1 |
| Shipbuilding | 5 | Contractors' Servants | South |
| Other Metal Trades | 2 | Conductors Bervants | dising |
| Cotton | 1 | TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE | 13 |
| Wool, Worsted, Shoddy | | TOTAL SHOULD SHOW HE | N NEWS |
| Other Textile Manufacture | 9 8 6 | Total (excluding Seamen) | 114 |
| Textile Printing, Bleaching | | T CONTROL OF THE CONT | |
| and Dyeing | | Seamen | THE ST |
| Tanning, Currying, etc | | Trading Vessels | 28 |
| Food and Drink | 2 | Fishing Vessels | 2 |
| General Woodwork and | 4 | TOTAL SPANES | 30 |
| Furniture | 3 | TOTAL, SEAMEN | 30 |
| Paper, Printing, etc Rubber Trades | 2 | Total (including Seamen) | 144 |
| Gas Works | 2 | zour (menung semien) | |
| | 146753200 | Maria de la | |

Industrial Diseases

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

| below. | | |
|--|--------|-----------------------------------|
| I. Cases | | I. Cases—continued |
| Lead Poisoning | | Epitheliomatous Ulceration |
| Operatives engaged in: | | (Skin Cancer) |
| Electric Accumulator | | Pitch and Tar 18 |
| Works | | Mineral Oil 1 |
| Other contact with | | to reside the total case astern |
| Molten Lead | 1 | TOTAL 19 |
| Vitreous Enamelling | 1 | o son sander aurogodianas duri |
| Paint used in Other | 1.00 | Chrome Ulceration |
| Industries | 1 | Manuf. of Bichromates 8 |
| Other Industries | 1 | Chromium Plating |
| a market a film of the contract of the contrac | 4 | Dyeing and Finishing |
| TOTAL | 4 | Other Industries 2 |
| Other Poisoning | ti out | TOTAL 10 |
| Aniline Poisoning | 3 | TOTAL IV |
| Chronic Benzene | 3 | Total, Cases 39 |
| Poisoning | 1 | AND LEASTER LINES SOUTH AND LEAST |
| Tolsoming | 1 | II. Deaths |
| TOTAL | 4 | Other Poisoning |
| | - | Chronic Benzene |
| Anthrax | | Poisoning 1 |
| Wool | 1 | Epitheliomatous Ulceration |
| Other Industries | 1 | (Skin Cancer) |
| | 1 | Mineral Oil 1 |
| TOTAL | 2 | |
| | - | TOTAL 2 |

^{*} For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 27th August, 1955.

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

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, Chasgow, Douglas 7161) lasgow Douglas 7161).
The Register, which is assisted by Advisory Committees composed

The Register, which is assisted by Advisory Committees composed of members of the professions concerned, provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The 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 15th August was 3,646*; this figure included 2,770 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of

employment, and 876 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 12th
July and 15th August (5 weeks) are shown below.

| Vacancies | outstanding at 12th July | dollar. | -Plan | | 5,444 |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------|-------|------|-------|
| ,, | notified during period | | | | 721 |
| ,, | filled during period | | | | 123 |
| ,, | cancelled or withdrawn | | | | 416 |
| ,, | unfilled at 15th August | | | | 5,626 |
| | | | | | |

Appointments Register

The Appointments Register is concerned with the placing of other professional workers and persons with administrative, 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

of Scotland.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 15th August was 12,527†, consisting of 11,487 men and 1,040 women. The registrants included 4,553 men and 436 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 6,934 men and 604 women were, at the time of their registration, in employment that 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 of the Offices :-

| Appointments Office | Wholly U | nemployed | oloyment | Total | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Vening State (St.) - Sta | Men | Women | Men | Women | 03 000 |
| London Northern Scottish | 3,462 760 331 | 334 60 42 | 4,233 1,862 839 | 430 102 72 | 8,459 2,784 1,284 |
| Total | 4,553 | 436 | 6,934 | 604 | 12,527 |

During the period 12th July to 15th August, 1955, there were new registrations by 1,124 men and 207 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,404 men and 196 women were withdrawn. The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives), notified, filled, etc., between 12th July and 15th August.

| 400000 | outstanding at 12th July | 23. | | Men‡ 2,480 | Women 236 |
|--------|---------------------------|----------|-------|------------|--------------|
| ,, | notified during period | | | 772 | 107 |
| ,, | cancelled or withdrawn du | iring pe | eriod | 590 | 41 |
| ,, | filled during period | | | 288 | 38 |
| " | unfilled at 15th August | | | 2,374 | 264 |

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 15th February to 15th August were 1,601 for men and 207 for women, and included 28 filled by registered disabled men and 40 filled by registered disabled women.

Exchanges.

† These figures include 1,494 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 either men or women.

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,727,100 in April, an increase of 0·1 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 3·2 per cent. compared with April, 1954.

CANADA

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 May, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 1.6 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 1.1 per cent. higher than at 1st May, 1954. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st May was 0.7 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 0.1 per cent. lower than at 1st May, 1954.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The interim index of employment, published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics, indicates that the numbers employed in manufacturing industries in February were 2·4 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 3·2 per cent. higher than in February, 1954. Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showing the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, are available for April. They were 545,713, compared with 541,751 in the previous month and 526,979 in April, 1954. The numbers of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed were 12,311 at the end of April, compared with 12,627 at the end of the previous month and 13,756 at the end of April, 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 June is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 49,336,000. This was 0.8 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month, and 2.4 per cent. higher than for June, 1954. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947–9 = 100) showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. in June, compared with the previous month, and of 4.7 per cent. compared with June, 1954.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of June was about 2,679,000, compared with 2,489,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,347,000 at the middle of June, 1954.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during June was 97,870, compared with 111,909 in the previous month and 158,611 in June, 1954. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 39,076 working days. The total number of working days lost in June by persons wholly unemployed was 2,351,156, while 937,092 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of July was 142,916, of whom 50,647 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 161,734 and 56,980 at the beginning of the previous month and 169,350 and 61,715 at the beginning of July, 1954

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of July was 566,926, compared with 650,499 at the end of the previous month and 934,373 at the end of July, 1954. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 125,163, 140,080 and 174,630.

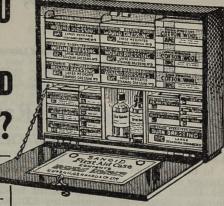
IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 20th August was 39,588, compared with 40,095 at 23rd July and 48,254 at 21st August, 1954.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at 30th June, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 35,094, compared with 42,727 at the end of the previous month and 53,928 at the end of June, 1954. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 10,744 at 30th June, compared with 12,948 at 31st May, 1955, and 12,341 at the end of June, 1954.

ARE YOU FULLY **EQUIPPED** ???????

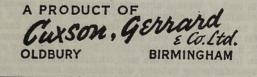


The First Aid Outfit illustrated is in accordance with S.R. & O. 1938, No. 486 (Standard outfit B) for concerns in which mechanical power is used, and in which the number of persons employed exceeds ten but does not exceed fifty.

A182W — 38s. 6d. each, complete; plus carriage.

INDUSTRIAL FIRST AID

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





ADVANTAGES FOR THE 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

^{*} This figure includes 343 registrants who were also registered at Appointments ffices and 120 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in August

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in

changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during August resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £201,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 658,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected manipulative grades of workers employed in the Post Office, workers in the iron and steel industry, and non-skilled workers paid on miscellaneous "M" rates in many Government industrial establishments. Others receiving increases included workers employed in retail pharmacy, soan increases included workers employed in retail pharmacy, soap, candle and edible fat manufacture, and seed crushing, compound and provender manufacture.

For workpeople employed in the manipulative grades of the Post Office there were increases ranging from 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. a week, according to age, occupation and area of employment; these increases were payable retrospectively from the beginning of July. In the iron and steel industry there were increases payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. Non-skilled workers paid on miscellaneous "M" rates in many Government industrial establishments received increases in minimum rates of 6s. a week for men and 5s. for women; these increases were authorised in August with retrospective effect from the beginning of July.

In retail pharmacy in England and Wales male and female pharmacists received an increase of 20s. a week with varying increases for unqualified assistants and shop assistants. In Scotland there were increases of 22s. a week for male and 20s. for female qualified assistants and of varying amounts for unqualified assistants and shop assistants; the normal weekly working hours were reduced from 48 to 46. For workpeople employed in soap, candle and edible fat manufacture the minimum rates were increased by 6s. or 8s. a week, according to classification of firm, for men and 5s. or 6s. for women. In the seed crushing, compound and provender manufacturing industry the minimum rates for men were

increased by 8s. a week with proportional increases for women. Of the total increase of £201,000, about £108,000 resulted from arbitration awards; about £63,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £14,000 was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; about £11,000 was the result of direct negotiations between

employers and workpeople or their representatives; and the remainder resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils

Changes in January-August, 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 eight 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 |
|---|---|--|
| Lorenz Care Line of Table Sansi | 010.000 | £ |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing | 818,000 | 265,600 |
| Mining and Quarrying | 476,000 | 298,700 |
| Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Pro- | 221 000 | 70.000 |
| ducts other than Coal | 231,000 | 78,800 |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades | 201,000 | 77,400 |
| Metal Manufacture | 211,000 | 111,600 |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods | 2,478,000 | 1 112 200 |
| Vehicles | 2,470,000 | 1,112,200 |
| Metal Goods not elsewhere specified | 448,500 | 104,000 |
| Tarabas Carda and Francisco | 49,000 | 19,100 |
| | 143,500 | 35,500 |
| Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco | 275,500 | 102,200 |
| Manufactures of Ward and Conte | 185,000 | 38,400 |
| | 275,500 | 79,100 |
| Paper and Printing Other Manufacturing Industries | 108,500 | 38,200 |
| Delling and Contracting | 1,217,000 | 614,400 |
| C Di IN | 246,500 | 136,200 |
| Transport and Communication | 1,132,000 | 492,100 |
| Distributive Trades | 1,077,000 | 290,200 |
| Delile Administration | 853,500 | 376,100 |
| Minally and Camping | 629,500 | 162,700 |
| Miscenaneous Services | | 232,700 |
| Total | 11,056,000 | 4,432,500 |

In the corresponding months of 1954 there was a net increase of £2,598,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 8,268,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

The normal weekly working hours of workpeople employed in the baking industry in the County of the City of Londonderry were reduced from 46 to 45. In retail pharmacy in Scotland there was a reduction of 2 hours (from 48 to 46) in the normal working

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST

(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 |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| Forestry | Great Britain (5) | Pay week which includes 4 July | Certain male forest workers employed by the Forestry Commission | New rate introduced for leading gangers of 22s. a week above the minimum forest workers' rate, and gangers' lead rate increased by 3s. (14s. to 17s.) above the minimum rate. |
| Mining and Quarrying | Cleveland (8) | 1 Aug. | Ironstone miners | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 3.6d. a shift (8s. 1.2d. to 8s. 4.8d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1.8d. (4s. 0.6d. to 4s. 2.4d.) for boys under 18.§ |
| | North Lincolnshire | 7 Aug. | Ironstone miners and quarry- men | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 3.9d. a shift (6s. 2.1d. to 6s. 6d.) for men, by 2.925d. (4s. 7.57d. to 4s. 10.495d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.95d. (3s. 1.05d. to 3s. 3d.) for boys under 18. |
| | Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Banbury | 1 May | Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men | Increase of 2½d. an hour for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys; payment for period from midnight Saturday to midnight Sunday increased from time-and-a-half to double-time. |
| | do. | 7 Aug | do. | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 4.08d. a shift (5s. 10.72d. to 6s. 2.8d.) for men, by 3.06d. (4s. 5.04d. to 4s. 8.1d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 2.04d. (2s. 11.36d. to 3s. 1.4d.) for boys under 18.¶ |
| | South and West Durham | 1 Aug. | Limestone quarrymen | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 3d. a shift (6s. 5d. to 6s. 8d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1½d. (3s. 2½d. to 3s. 4d.) for boys under 18.** |
| | Various districts in England (12) | 1 Aug. | Workpeople employed in chalk quarrying (other than the manufacture of cement) and the production of lime and whiting from chalk | Increases of 2½d. an hour for men, and of 1d. to 2½d., according to age, for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change for able-bodied men: London area (within a 12-mile radius from Charing Cross) 3s. 4d. an hour, areas other than London 3s. 2d. |

* 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 the 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 flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) totalling 6s. 5d. 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.

at different mines on tonnage rates.

|| These increases were agreed on various dates in June and July, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

|| 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

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

| | Frincip | at Chang | es in Rates of Wages R | eported during August—continued |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| Industry | District (see also Note at beginning of Table) | Date from which Change took effect | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
| Glass Processing | Great Britain (28) | Beginning of first full pay week in Aug. | Workpeople employed in pro- cessing plate and sheet glass | Increases* of 1d. an hour for men 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus: brilliant cutters, writers, stainers, gilders, embossers, sandblasters and kiln fiters, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross and Liverpool area 4s. 6d. an hour, Provincial area 4s. 4d., bevellers, silverers, siders, cutters, leaded light makers, specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters silk screen operatives first grade (complete process) and colour sprayers 4s. 2d., 4s. (lead light workers, Scotland 4s. 4d.), silk screen operatives second grade (operating screen and roller process) 3s. 11d., 3s. 9d., embossers' assistants and sandblasters' assistants 3s. 10d., 3s. 8d., silverers' assistants other than cleaners-up 3s. 9d., 3s. 7d., leaded light cementers and packers 3s. 8d., 3s. 6d., general labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up-London 3s. 7d., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 3s. 5d., women 20 years and over 2s. 11\frac{1}{3}d., 2s. 10d. |
| Roofing Felt Manufacture | Great Britain | Beginning of first full pay period following 24 Aug. | girls | Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum basic time rates for adult male workers and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum basic rates after change for adult male day labourers: London (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 1½d. an hour, rest of England, Scotland and Wales 3s, 0¼d. |
| Chemicals, etc., Manufacture | Great Britain† | First full pay week commenc- ing on or after 21 July | Workpeople employed on continuous night work in the manufacture of chemical fertilisers | Increase of 2d. an hour. Minimum time rates after change for men 21 years and over employed on continuous night work: London (within a 15 miles radius from Charing Cross) 3s. 11\darkletd{\frac{1}{2}}d. an hour, other districts—class 1 firms 3s. 10\darkletd{\frac{1}{2}}d., class 2 3s. 10d. |
| | do.† | do. | Workpeople employed on continuous night work in the manufacture of heavy chemicals and in the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry | Increase of 2d. an hour. Minimum time rates after change for men 21 years and over employed on continuous night work: London (within a 15 miles radius from Charing Cross) 3s. 11\frac{3}{4}d. an hour, other districts 3s. 10\frac{3}{4}d. |
| Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture | Great Britain (41) | 1 Aug. | Men, women and juveniles | Increases of 8s, a week in minimum rates for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: adult male general labourers, grade 1 areas 146s. 6d. a week, grade 2 144s. 6d., grade 3 142s. 6d., grade 4 140s. 6d.; minimum rate for women 18 and over employed in sack shop, packing small bags, sweeping, cleaning (machinery excepted) and mess room attendance is 70 per cent. of the minimum adult male rate. |
| Soap, Candle and Édible Fat Manufacture | Great Britain (40) | First pay day in Aug. | Men, women and juveniles | Increases in minimum rates of 6s. or 8s. a week, according to classification of firms, for men 21 years and over, of 5s. or 6s, for women 20 and over, and of varying amounts, according to age, for younger workers; scale rates for juvenile workers to be operative on six-monthly basis (previously 12 months). Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—class "A" firms 146s. 6d. a week, class "B" 139s. 6d.; women 20 years and over—class "A" 102s., class "B" 100s.; youths and boys 53s. at 15, rising to 132s. class "A" or 127s. class "B" at 20½ and under 21; girls 53s. at 15, rising to 99s. class "A" or 97s. class "B" at 19 and under 20. |
| Coke Manufacture | Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)‡ | 7 Aug. | Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9d. a shift (6s. 2.1d. to 6s. 6d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.54d. an hour (10.1d. to 10.6dd. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 2.93d. a shift (4s. 7.57d. to 4s. 10.5d.) or by 0.4d. an hour (7.58d. to 7.98d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1.95d. a shift (3s. 1.05d. to 3s. 3d.) or by 0.27d. an hour (5.05d. to 5.32d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work. |
| Pig Iron Manufacture | England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (42) | 7 Aug. | Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries | do. do |
| La di phinippia s | West of Scotland | Pay period commenc- ing nearest 1 Aug. | Workpeople employed at cer- tain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on mainten- ance work | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9d. a shift (6s. 2d. to 6s, 6d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths. |
| Iron and Steel Manufacture | Great Britain§ (43) | 1 Aug. | Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9d. a shift (6s. 2.1d. to 6s. 6d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 2.925d. (4s. 7.575d. to 4s. 10.5d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.95d. (3s. 1.05d. to 3s. 3d.) for those under 18. |
| | Great Britain (43) | 7 Aug. | Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, fur- nace helpers, gas producer- men, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.) | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9d. a shift (6s. 2.1d. to 6s. 6d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.54d. an hour (10.1d. to 10.64d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 2.93d. a shift (4s. 7.57d. to 4s. 10.5d.) or by 0.4d. an hour (7.58d. to 7.98d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.95d. a shift (3s. 1.05d. to 3s. 3d.) or by 0.27d. an hour (5.05d. to 5.32d.) for those under 18. |
| | Great Britain | do. | Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills | do. do. |
| A SEC SEE COM | North-East Coast | do. | Iron puddlers, millmen, semi- skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron pudd- ling furnaces and rolling mills | do. do. |
| | Great Britain | do. | Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 0.54d. an hour (10.1d. to 10.64d.) for craftsmen, by 0.4d. (7.58d. to 7.98d.) for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0.27d. (5.05d. to 5.32d.) for apprentices under 18. |
| 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | West of Scotland (43) | Pay period beginning 1 Aug. | 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 4·2d. a shift (6s. 6·4d. to 6s. 10·6d.) for men, by 3·15d. (4s. 10·8d. to 5s. 1·95d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 2·1d. (3s. 3·2d. to 3s. 5·3d.) for boys under 18. |
| | | | 6-shift workers | The existing cost-of-living payment increased* by 0.58d. an hour for men, by 0.44d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.29d. for boys under 18. |
| Para nel son de la companya de la co | South-West Wales (43) | 7 Aug. | Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and car- penters | Flat-rate additions to wages increased¶ by 3.9d. a shift (to 5s. 5d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 2.925d. (to 4s. 0.75d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1.95d. (to 2s. 8.5d.) for youths under 18. |
| | South Wales and Monmouthshire** (43) | do. | Workpeople employed at iron and steel works | Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3.6d. a shift (4s. 4.8d. to 4s. 8.4d. for skilled craftsmen, and 5s. 7.8d. to 5s. 11.4d. for other men) for men and women 18 years and over, and by 1.8d. (2s. 2.4d. to 2s. 4.2d. or 2s. 9.9d. to 2s. 11.7d.) for those under 18. |

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

These increases were agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council; they do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

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

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

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

Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. The cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangement has been revised by merging part the flat-rate addition into base rates; the addition is now proportionate to the number of points by which the official index figure exceeds 100 (previously 44).

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

| | | | co in itales of itages in | |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| Industry | District (see also Note at beginning of Table) | Date from which Change took effect | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
| Tinplate Manufacture | South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire (43) | 7 Aug. | Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices) | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9d. a shift (12s. 2.9d. to 12s. 6.8d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 2.925d. (9s. 2.175d. to 9s. 5.1d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 1.95d. (6s. 1.45d. to 6s. 3.4d.) for workers under 18. |
| Tube Manufacture | Newport and Landore | do. | Men, youths and boys | Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 3.48d. a shift (to 6s. 6.3d.) for men, by 2.319d. (to 4s. 4.177d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1.74d. (to 3s. 3.15d.) for boys. |
| Galvanising | England and Wales | 1 Aug. | Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9d. a shift (6s. 2.1d. to 6s. 6d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 2.925d. (4s. 7.575d. to 4s. 10.5d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.95d. (3s. 1.05d. to 3s. 3d.) for those under 18. |
| Light Castings Manufacture | Great Britain | do. | Patternmakers | Increase of 4s. a week in the consolidated time rate (169s. 7d. to 173s. 7d.). |
| Shuttle Making | Lancashire and Yorkshire (51) | Pay day in week com- mencing 1 Aug. | Journeymen | Increase* of 1d. an hour in the minimum rate, and of 3 per cent. (32 to 35 per cent.) in the percentage addition to piecework rates. Minimum daywork rate after change: Lancashire 4s. 1d. an hour, Yorkshire 4s. 3d. |
| Paper Making Machinery Manufacture | Great Britain | First pay day after 20 uly‡ | Dandy roll and paper mould makers | Increases of 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 3d. an hour, according to grade. Rates after change; grade 1 workers 4s. 7d. an hour, grade 2 4s. 5d., grade 3 4s. 3d. |
| Wool Textile | Leicester (80) | First pay day in Aug. | Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries | Cost-of-living bonus increased* by \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. in the shilling (1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 1s. 2d.) on basic wages. Minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good timekeeping bonus, include: men 21 years and over—skilled 138s. 5d. a week, unskilled 132s. 4d.; women 18 and over—skilled 87s. 10d., learners 84s. 11d.; piecework minimum rates, men 144s. 6d., women 100s. |
| Pressed Felt Manufacture | Rossendale Valley (certain firms) | First pay day in Aug. | Men, women and juveniles | Increases* of 1s. 6d. a week for men, and of 1s. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 years and over 138s. 2d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 103s. 5d., cutting and stitching 94s. 2d. |
| Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture | Northern Ireland (232) | 3 Aug. | Timeworkers | Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of ½d., ¾d. or 1¼d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1d. for women 18 or over and for doffers (irrespective of age), and of ½d. or ¾d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years or over—area A 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10¾d. an hour, according to occupation, area B 2s. 8¾d. to 2s. 10d.; women 18 or over (other than doffers)—area A 1s. 9¾d. to 1s. 11¾d., according to occupation, area B 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d., doffers (irrespective of age) 1s. 7¼d. and 1s. 6¾d.§ |
| | Control of Recipies 19 | | Pieceworkers | Increases of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 1d. for female workers. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers—area A 2s. 10½d. to 2s. 11¾d. an hour, according to occupation, area B 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11¼d.; female workers—area A 1s. 10d. to 2s. 0¼d., area B 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 11¾d., doffers 1s. 7¾d., 1s. 7¼d.§ |
| Hosiery Manufacture | Hawick (91) | Pay day in week ending 19 Aug. | Men, women and juveniles | Increase* of 7½ per cent. (87½ to 95 per cent.) in the percentage bonus on adult basic rates resulting in minimum increases of 4s. a week for journeymen and 2s. 8d. for journeywomen timeworkers and of 3s. 9d. for journeymen and 2s. 5d. for journeywomen pieceworkers with proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum weekly rates after change inclusive of percentage bonus of 95 per cent. on basic rates and the flat-rate bonus of 41s. 6d. for men and 30s. for women: timeworkers, journeymen 143s. 11d., journeywomen 99s. 6d., pieceworkers, journeymen 139s., journeywomen 92s. 9d. |
| titels a Let F op! * | Nottingham and district | First pay day in Aug. | Male knitters employed in the shawl and antimacasser section of the hosiery industry | Increase* of 1d. in the shilling (8d. to 9d.) on gross earnings. |
| Mechanical Cloth Manufacture | Bury and District | First full pay week in Aug. | Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical purposes | Increase* of 4 per cent. (45 to 49 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates. |
| Carpet Manufacture | Great Britain (92) | First pay day in July | Male and female workers | Cost-of-living bonus increased* from 45 to $47\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Bonus on earnings in excess of £6 15s. or £4 10s. increased from 35 to $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: male workers 21 years and over—dry beamers, packers, backsizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters, with 6 months' experience in any of the jobs 141s. 7d. a week, wet beamers or dressers with 12 months' experience 156s. 4d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 141s. 8d., 149s. or 156s. 4d., according to width of machine, other male workers 21 and over 132s. 9d.; female workers—card cutters with 18 months' experience and 18 years of age 79s. 8d., 19 years 90s., 20 years 101s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d., other female workers 18 years 75s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 19 years 81s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 20 years 88s. 6d. |
| Fellmongering | Scotland (102) | 17 July | Workpeople employed in hand- ling domestic skins | Increases in minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for skilled men and $2\frac{1}{2}d$. for semi-skilled men 21 years and over, of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase of 3 per cent. on existing piece rates. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—skilled 3s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour, semi-skilled (wet) 3s. 2d., (dry) 3s. 1d., women 21 and over (wet) 2s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$., (dry) 2s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$. |
| .e. Wilnes soulton | do. | do. | Workpeople employed in hand- ling foreign skins | do. do. |
| Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Trade | Great Britain (230) | 19 Aug. | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over and for female workers 18 or over with 6 months' experience, of 1d. to 2½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1½d. to 2¾d, for girls. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 9¾d. an hour at under 15½ years, rising to 2s. 8d. at 21 or over; female workers 9¾d. at 15, rising to 1s. 10d. at 18. |
| Boot and Shoe Repairing | Great Britain | 24 Aug. | Male and female apprentices and learners and other young workers (other than certain specified workers) | Increases varying from 5s. 6d. to 13s. 3d. a week, according to age, for male and female learners, of 5s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. for male and female apprentices, of 5s. to 12s. 9d. for other male workers under 21 (other than certain specified workers), and of 5s. to 13s. for other female workers under 21. Rates after change: male and female learners to bespoke hand sewn making 50s. a week at under 16 years, rising to 95s. at 20 and under 21, all other learners 49s. to 94s., male and female apprentices 49s. at under 16, rising to 92s. at 20 and under 21, male and female workers under 21 on certain specified operations and other male workers under 21 55s. to 100s., other female workers 42s. to 85s.¶ |

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

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

† Under sliding-scale arrangement has been revised by merging part of the flat-rate addition into base rates; the addition is now proportionate to the number of points by which the official figure exceeds 82.5 (previously 19).

‡ These increases were agreed in August, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 302 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Council Act. See page 341 of this GAZETTE.

The specified operations referred to above are set out in the Order

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August-continued

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| Industry | District (see also Note at beginning of Table) | Date from which Change took effect | Classes of Workpeople | Clares of Workpapp | Particulars | of Change | ystahe) |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Flour Milling | Great Britain | 8 Aug. | Electricians | Increases of varying ame classification of certain (London) 190s. a week, ham, Bootle, Bristol, Glasgow, Goole, Hull, Polmont, Port Dundas class B2 (remainder of remainder of Scotland) 174s. | class B1 (A Cardiff, E Leith, Live , Sheffield, | vonmouth, Barry, B dinburgh, Ellesmere rpool, Manchester, N Southampton and | er change: class A irkenhead, Birming Port, Gateshead Newcastle, Newport Swansea) 181s. 6d. |
| Baking | Scotland (119) | 12 Aug. | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Increases in minimum ra makers, ovensmen and storekeeper chargehand of 4s. or 6s., according the engaged, for apprentice bakery workers under 2 3s. or 4s., according to after change include: according to shift or conformation of the according to the accord | s and other to year of apers, of 3s. of 1t, of 5s. for age, for yourners—journemencing tunners 166s. chargehands 21 or over kers and che 20s. and 10 ty workers, ingredient 6s. 6d. assis | male bakery worker prenticeship and worker start of female workers 21 tounger female workers 162s ime of work, doughn to 181s., storemen 143s. to 155s. 6d., 135s. 6d. to 148s.; argehands (other this sabove the rates pay respectively; wom storekeeper chargeh | toremen, ingredien to see 21 years or over king week on which age, for other male or over, and of 2s, 7s. Minimum rate to 177s. a week nakers or ovensmen 145s. 6d. to 158s. bakery workers of the minimum rate in ingredient store valle to journeymen 2th 2ssistant bake ands 119s., bakery |
| to a merchanical and a second a se | Northern Ireland (120) (232) | 11 Aug. | Male workers other than trans- port workers, Sunday workers and early morning workers | Increases in general mining and over in area A, of and packers and 6s. 9d and other workers 21 apprentices and other y change, inclusive of bakers area A 159s. 6d. and confectionery mixed during first year of apprentices are apprenticed by the second sec | num time rates. 6s. 6d. for j. for dough and over in young work additional a week, are 167s., 158 centiceship, 129s. 139s. | ates of 7s. a week for ourneymen bakers, be makers, ovensmen, con area B, and of vers. General minim payments": daywee B 151s. 6d., doug s. 9d., apprentice balling to 95s. 6d. or 10s. | or workers 21 year akehouse labourers onfectionery mixer arying amounts for time rates after porkers—journeymer hmakers, ovensmenters 53s. or 50s. 6d 20s. 9d. during fifth |
| And an order affi | of AGL 1904 or med 184 and | ingen a for the state of the st | Male Sunday workers | Increases in general minim and over in area A, of and packers and 7s. 11d and other workers 21 apprentices and other y change; dayworkers—j 170s. 1d., doughmakers 178s. 6d., apprentice bal ship, rising to 108s. 6d., 156s. 4d., 148s. 6d., pa 86s. 4d. at 18 and under | um time rat 7s. 7d. for j . for dough and over in coung worke ourneymen s, ovensmen sers 58s. 11c or 102s. 11c | es of 8s. 2d. a week fourneymen bakers, bunkers, ovensmen, can area B, and of vars. General minimum bakers area A 179s. and confectionery d. or 56s. during first d. during fifth year, but and confectionery d. or 56s. during first d. during fifth year, but are described by the second secon | or workers 21 year akehouse labourer onfectionery mixer brying amounts for im time rates after 1d. a week, area F mixers 187s. 10d. year of apprentice akehouse labourer of the second o |
| | to the fat a cota at the cota | de de 10k; de | Male early morning workers | Increases in general minimarea and occupation, worked on a weekday bakers area A 5s. 1½d. Londonderry) 4s. 9d., C makers, ovensmen and c labourers 4s. 5½d., 4s. 2 workers 21 and over 4s. | mum time in Minimum to the tween mid an hour, are ounty of the confectionery days and the sad was a sad when the sad was a sad | rates of varying amore time rates after chanight and 6 a.m., ince B (except the Coe City of Londondern mixers 5s. 4d., 5s., packers 4s. 5d. | ounts, according to nge for each hour clude: journeymer unty of the City of y 4s. 10½d., dough |
| Constitution and | CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF THE | A C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C | Female workers | Increases in general minim workers 21 years and o bakers and other worker and of varying amounts minimum time rates afte 104s., learners 54s. or 51 or 90s. 3d. during fifth rising to 91s. 6d. or 87s. | s 21 years as for learner change: s. 3d. durin | and over, other than res and other young bakers area A 109s. g first year of learner | l A, of 3s. 9d. for learners, in area B, workers. General 6d. a week, area B |
| Sign Production and Display | England and Wales | First complete pay week in Aug. | Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc. | Increases in basic hourly r cost-of-living bonus grampaid; juniors and apprates after change, excluding London area (within a 12 Provinces 4s. 0½d., write poster writers§ 3s. 9d., 3s. 7½d., grade II 3s. 6d., | entices receivable of cos 5-miles radio ers other th | we proportional incre t-of-living bonus: 1 us from Charing Cro tan poster writers 3 | an hour previously ases. Basic hourly production artists, ss) 4s. 2d. an hour, ss. 11½d., 3s. 10d., |
| Paper Making, Paper Coating and Paper Board Making | United Kingdom (139) | First full pay period following 15 July | Process workers | Increases of 3d. an hour for of 2½d. in class 2 and 2d for women 18 and over, rates after change includ occupations 3s. 5½d. an class 1 4s. 1d., class 1A 18 and over on day worl | men 21 year. in class 3, and of 1d. e: men 21 hour, class | s and over in class 1 a of 1½d. for youths 18 for younger worker years and over—da: | nd 1A occupations, 3 and under 21 and s. Minimum time wworkers class 1A |
| | E for adult state word i engounts for provide rivers 1475, a woos, a | of Value avenue | Skilled craftsmen employed on maintenance work | Increase of 3d. an hour. 4s. 1½d. an hour, group 4s. 4½d.; three-shift wor | Rates after | change: day work | ters, group I mills t workers 4s. 5d., |
| Rubber Reclamation | Great Britain | First full pay week after 2 July | Men, women and juveniles | Increases of 2d. an hour in over, of 1½d. for women youths and boys, and of after change: men 21 y 1s. 2¾d. at under 16, risin 2s. 2d., girls 1s. 0¾d. at u | general min 21 and ove \(\frac{3}{4}\)d. to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. ears and ove | nimum time rates for cr, of \$\frac{3}{4}\text{d} to 1\frac{3}{4}\text{d} acceptance for girls. General more 2s. \$11\frac{1}{2}\text{d} an hour \$20\$ | cording to age, for ninimum time rates r, youths and boys |
| Cinematograph ilm Production | Great Britain | First pay day in Aug. | Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers ers employed in film printing and processing laboratories | Cost-of-living bonus increase and by 2s. (26s. to 28s.) a | ed¶ by 3e a | ing to 28. 04d. at 20 | and under 21. |
| Section 2 to 1 to | 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 increas and over, and by 1s. (31s. | sed¶ by 1s. 6 8d. to 32s. | 5d. a week (47s. 6d. t 8d.) at under 21. | o 49s.) at 21 years |

Increases had statutory effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 302 of the August issue of this GAZETTE. Where a worker is. 6d. an hour for all time worked by him before 6 a.m. The rates quoted were put into operation generally by an agreement of the National Joint Council for the These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 302 of the August issue of this GAZETTE. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".

This change was the result of an agreement between the Display Producers and Screen Printers' Association, Ltd., and the Sign and Display Trades Union. Index figure, and such changes will be made at the rate of 1s. per week for each upward or downward movement of 1 point in the official cost-of-living after attendants, storemen, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-linear labourers.

[Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-living under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

| Industry | District (see also Note at beginning of Table) | Date from which Change took effect | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| Building | England and Wales (156) | 1 Aug. | Plasterers and apprentice plasterers employed in the building industry | Tool allowance of 2d. a day granted for the maintenance and upkeep of tools (except to men using automatic or other tools supplied by the employer). |
| Post Office | United Kingdom (185) | 1 Jan.* | Technical officers, technicians class I, IIA and IIB, labourers and watchmen and youths-in-training employed in telecommunication engineering | Revised consolidated scales of pay introduced, resulting in increases ranging from 3s. 3d. to 41s. 6d. a week, according to age, occupation and area of employment. Rates after change include: technical officers, London 166s. a week minimum, rising to a maximum of 230s. after 8 years' service, Provinces 160s. to 222s., technicians class I 199s. 6d., 192s. 6d., technicians class II 150s. 6d. on entry, rising to 180s. at 24 years, 146s. to 174s., technicians III 146s. on entry, rising to 174s. at 24 years, 141s. 6d. to 167s. 6d., labourers and watchmen 141s., 137s., youths-in-training 68s. at 16 and under, rising to 116s. 6d. at 20, 64s. 6d. to 112s. |
| | (184) | do. | Postwomen, women covering posts proper to postmen higher grade, female telegraphists and telephonists | Increases at certain points in the scale ranging from 1s. to 6s. a week, or \dd. to 1\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, according to occupation, age, grade or position on scale. (See also entry below.) |
| | | 1 July* | Manipulative grades (including postmen, postmen higher grade, postwomen and women covering posts proper to postmen higher grade, postal and telegraph officers, telegraphists, telephonists, radio operators, etc.) | Increases ranging from 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. a week, according to age, occupation and area of employment. Rates after change for men and women in the principal manipulative grades: men—postmen, London 140s. a week at 2 years, rising to 160s. 6d. at 24 then to a maximum of 174s. 6d., Intermediate areas 136s. to 156s. 6d. then to 169s. 6d., Provincial areas 132s. to 152s. 6d then to 164s. 6d.; postmen higher grade 143s. 6d., rising to 206s., 139s. 6d. to 200s., 135s. 6d. to 194s.; telegraphists 142s. at 21, rising to 164s. 6d. at 25 thet to a maximum of 202s., 138s. to 160s. 6d. then to 196s., 134s. to 156s. 6d. then to 190s.; telephonists 140s. 6d. at 21, rising to 165s. at 25 then to a maximum of 191s., 136s. 6d. to 161s. then to 185s., 132s. 6d. to 157s. then to 179s.; posta and telegraph officers 142s. at 21, rising to 174s. 6d. at 25 then to a maximum of 224s., 138s. to 169s. 6d. then to 218s., 134s. to 164s. 6d. then to 212s.; radic operators, Class I 175s. at 21, rising to 207s. 6d. at 25 then to a maximum of 254s. 6d., 70s. to 201s. 6d. then to 248s. 6d., 165s. to 195s. 6d. then to 242s. 6d., Class II 165s. 6d. to 185s. then to 215s., 161s. 6d. to 180s. then to 209s., 157s. 6d. to 175s. then to 203s.; women—post women, London 127s. week at 21, rising to 139s. at 24, then to a maximum of 145s., Intermediate areas 123s. to 135s. then to 141s., Provincial areas 119s. to 131s. then to 137s. women covering posts proper to postmen higher grade 132s. minimum, rising to a maximum of 165s., 128s. to 161s., 124s. to 157s.; postal and telegrapio officers 133s. at 21, rising to 150s. at 25 then to a maximum of 185s., 129s. to 152s. then to 180s., 125s. to 148s. then to 175s., 151s. then to 161s.; telephonists 133s. 6d. at 21, rising to 153s. at 2 then to a maximum of 163s., 129s. 6d. to 149s. then to 159s., 125s. 6d. to 145s. then to 155s. |
| Retail Pharmacy | England and Wales (204) | Pay day in week com- mencing 1 Aug. | Qualified shop managers, manageresses and pharma- cists | Increases in minimum rates of 21s. to 30s. a week, according to average weekly sales, for shop managers and manageresses, and of 20s. for male and female pharmacists. Minimum rates after change include: pharmacists—males, London, first year after qualifying 207s. a week, second year 217s. third year 227s., Provincial A area 202s., 212s., 222s., Provincial B area 197s. 207s., 217s.; females, London 200s., 210s., 220s., A 195s., 205s., 215s., 190s., 200s., 210s. |
| | The second secon | | Men, youths, boys, women and girls, other than qualified pharmacists | Increases in minimum rates of 10s., 11s. or 12s. a week, according to area, fo unqualified male assistants, of 8s. for female assistants, of 3s. to 13s., according to age and area, for male shop assistants, of 2s. to 8s. 6d. for female shop assistants, of 2s. to 8s. 6d. for female shop assistants, and of 3s. to 12s. for all other male workers (other than apprentices Minimum rates after change: unqualified assistants (with not less than thre years' continuous experience in pharmacy and engaged wholly or mainly it dispensing)—males, London 123s. a week at 20 years, rising to 168s. 6d. 24, Provincial B area 111s. to 156s. 6d females, London 107s. 6d. to 153s., A 102s. 6d. to 148s., B 97s. 6d. to 143s (female assistants with Apothecaries Hall Certificate to receive 5s. less than the unqualified male assistant rate); shop assistants (other than apprentices)—males, London 46s. 6d. at 15, rising to 135s. at 23,‡ A 41s. 6d. to 130s. 6d., 38s. 6d. to 123s. 6d., females, London 40s. 6d. to 101s., A 37s. 6d. to 96s. 6d B 33s. 6d. to 88s. 6d.; all other male workers (other than apprentices London 45s. 6d. to 125s. 6d., A 40s. 6d. to 121s., B 37s. 6d. to 119s. 6d. |
| La talona de la como d | Scotland | 29 Aug. | Qualified shop managers, manageresses and qualified assistants | Increases in minimum rates of 27s. 6d. a week for qualified managers, 25s. 6d. for manageresses, and of 22s. for male and 20s. for female qualified assistants. Minimum rates after change; qualified managers and manageresse with average weekly sales of up to and including £100—managers 232s. 6a a week, manageresses 220s. 6d., plus 2s. a week for each additional £1 weekly turnover up to the maximum of £600; qualified assistants—males, for the first year after qualifying 182s., second year 192s., third year 202s females 175s., 185s., 195s.§ |
| | The state of the s | A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY | Men, youths, boys, women and girls, other than qualified assistants | Increases in minimum rates of 11s. to 16s. 6d. a week, according to age, for un qualified male assistants, of 9s. 6d. to 15s. for unqualified female assistants, an of 4s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. for male and 6s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. for female shop assistant Minimum rates after change: unqualified assistants who have completed no less than three years' continuous experience in pharmacy and are wholly mainly engaged in dispensing—males 106s. a week at 20 years to 151s. 6d. 24, females 94s. 6d. to 140s.; shop assistants and other workers (excluding apprentices)—males 41s. 6d. at 15, rising to 130s. 6d. at 23 (previously thighest rate was payable at age 24), females 37s. 6d. to 96s. 6d.§ |
| Government Industrial Establishments | London (206) | Beginning of pay week containing 1 July* | Non-skilled workers paid on miscellaneous "M" rates | Increases in minimum rates of 6s. a week for adult male workers, of 5s. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rate after change include: adult male workers 145s. a week, adult female workers 121s. 10d. |
| | Great Britain (except London) (206) | do. | do. | Increases in minimum rates of 6s. a week for adult male workers, of 5s. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: adult male workers 135s., 138s. or 141s. a week according to district, adult female workers 113s. 4d., 115s. 10d., 118s. 4d. |
| National Government Service | Great Britain | 1 May | Senior paperkeepers and chief paperkeepers employed in H.M. Civil Service in departments other than the Post Office | Increases of 6s. or 6s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for men, and 4s. 6d., 5s. or 5s. 6d., according to occupation and period of service, for women (See also entry below.) |
| | Great Britain | 1 May* | Messengers, senior messengers, paperkeepers, senior paperkeepers, non-industrial car drivers and non-industrial male cleaners employed in H.M. Civil Service in departments other than the Post Office | Increases of 7s. a week for men, and of 5s. 6d., 6s. or 6s. 6d., according occupation and period of service, for women. Rates after change include London—messengers, men 143s. a week on entry, rising to 147s. 6d. aft 1 year's service, women 118s. to 122s., senior messengers, men 154s., rising 172s. after 4 years, women 131s. to 150s.; paperkeepers, men 153s., rising 163s. 6d. after 3 years, women 127s. to 136s.; senior paperkeepers, men 167: rising to 185s. after 4 years, women 136s. to 154s.; chief paperkeepers, men 183s. 6d., rising to 200s. 6d. after 4 years, women 152s. to 167s.; non-industricar drivers, men 153s.; non-industrial male cleaners (full-time) 143s. on entry |

^{*} These increases were authorised in August, and had retrospective effect to the dates shown.

rising to 147s. 6d. after 1 year's service.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August-continued

| Industry | District (see also Note at beginning of Table) | Date from which Change took effect | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
|-----------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Local Government Service | England and Wales (214) | Pay day in week com- mencing 28 Mar.* | Certain roadmen employed by County Councils | Schedule of national plus rates adopted as follows: lorry drivers, vehicles of up to 2 tons carrying capacity 2d. an hour, 2 tons and over 4d.; roller drivers, rollers under 5 tons 3d. an hour, 5 tons and over 4d. (previously, light 2d., medium 3d., heavy 4d.).† |
| River Authorities | England and Wales (215) | Com- mencement of first full pay period in Aug. | Workpeople employed on tide work | Plus rate for tide work involving split shifts increased to 3d. an hour (previously 1d. to 2d.). |

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING AUGUST

| Baking | County of the City of Londonderry (120) (232) | 11 Aug. | Workpeople (except transport workers) | Normal weekly working hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 46 to 45.‡ |
|--------------------|---|---------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Retail Pharmacy | Scotland | 29 Aug. | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Normal weekly working hours reduced from 48 to 46.§ |

Index of Rates of Wages

The index figure of rates of wages measures the movement, from month to month, in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 30th June, 1947, taken as 100. The industries and services covered by the index and the method of calculation were described on page 41 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1948. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or statutory orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by the total wages bill in 1946. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in piecework earnings due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc. As indicated on page 307 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 | 440 | 116 | 118 | 114 |
| 1951, December | 100 | 130 | 133 | 126 |
| 1952, December | 100 | 138 | 143 | 134 |
| 1953, December | 100 | 143 | 149 | 138 |
| 1954, March | 120 | 144 | 150 | 139 |
| June | | 146 | 154 | 142 |
| September | THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF | 147 | 154 | 143 |
| December | 140 | 148 | 156 | |
| 1955, January | THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN | 151 | | 144 |
| Dahama | 140 | 151 | 158 | 146 |
| March | 1 17 | | 158 | 147 |
| | 4 | 153 | 160 | 149 |
| | | 154 | 162 | 152 |
| May | | 154 | 163 | 152 |
| June | 151 | 155 | 163 | 152 |
| July | 151 | 155 | 163 | 153 |
| August | 151 | 155 | 164 | 153 |

All Workers

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| 1947 | _ | | | | _ | 100 | 100 | 101 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 103 |
| 1948 | 104 | 104 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1949 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 1950 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 111 | 113 | 114 |
| 1951 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 120 | 122 | 122 | 126 | 126 |
| 1952 | 127 | 128 | 128 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 130 | 130 | 131 | 131 | 134 | 134 |
| 1953 | 134 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 136 | 136 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 138 |
| 1954 | 139 | 139 | 139 | 141 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 143 | 143 | 144 | 144 | 144 |
| 1955 | 146 | 147 | 149 | 152 | 152 | 152 | 153 | 153 | 143 | | 144 | 14 |

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

1st April, 1955

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts, the Agricultural Wages Acts and the Catering Wages Act. In a number of cases the agreements have been arrived at by Joint Industrial Councils or similar bodies. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

Price 7s. 6d. By post 7s. 10d.

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H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on page 343 or through any bookseller

[†] These increases represent the first stage in the introduction of equal pay for men and women in the non-industrial Civil Service.

[‡] Previously the highest rate was payable at age 24. § See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".

These increases were authorised in July, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

^{*} These increases were agreed in July, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

† This increase applied to Authorities affiliated to the constituent Regional Councils of the National Joint Council for County Council Roadmen. It did not apply to the County Councils of Carmarthenshire, Cheshire, Durham, Lancashire, Middlesex, Radnorshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, nor to workpeople within the scope of the Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire Regional Councils.

‡ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages." In the remainder of area B the hours remain unchanged.

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

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DISPUTES IN AUGUST

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in August, was 224. In addition, 8 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during August in these 232 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 31,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during August at the establishments concerned was nearly 78,000.

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

| ISU | Number | 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 | Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month |
| Coal Mining | 2 | 156 12 | 158 13 | 17,600 5,200 | 32,000 21,000 |
| Building and Con- tracting | 1 | 6 | 7 | 2,100 | 6,000 |
| All remaining indus- tries and services | 4 | 50 | 54 | 6,400 | 19,000 |
| Total, August, 1955 | 8 | 224 | 232 | 31,300 | 78,000 |
| Total, July, 1955 | 11 | 98 | 109 | 35,800 | 89,000 |
| Total, August, 1954 | 7 | 141 | 148 | 23,100 | 67,000 |

Of the total of 78,000 days lost in August, 74,000 were lost by 29,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 26,700 were directly involved and 3,000 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 August also included 4,000 days lost by 1,600 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 206 stoppages of work owing to disputes which *ended* during August, 81, directly involving 5,200 workers, lasted not more than one day; 63, directly involving 4,400 workers, lasted two days; 32, directly involving 4,600 workers, lasted three days; 16, directly involving 4,500 workers, lasted four to six days; and 14, directly involving 3,200 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 224 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in August, 24, directly involving 3,200 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 89, directly involving 13,200 workers, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 100 workers, on questions as to working hours; 21, directly involving 5,000 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 86, directly involving 5,100 workers, on other questions

respecting working arrangements. Two stoppages, directly involving 100 workers, were in support of workers involved in

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST EIGHT 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 eight months of 1955 and 1954:—

| | Januar | y to Augus | t, 1955 | January to August, 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 | Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress | Aggregate Number of Working Days los in all Stoppage in progress | |
| Agriculture, For- | Se spoke l | THE REAL PROPERTY. | | Assistant | | (8)(2) | |
| estry, Fishing Coal Mining | 1,142 | 500 268,200‡ | 1,000 943,000 | 939 | † 136,600‡ | 314,000 | |
| Other Mining and Quarrying | 1 | + | 4 | 2 | 100 | + | |
| Treatment of Non-Metalli- ferous Mining | | 1000 (100) (1000 (1000 (100) (1000 (1000 (100) (1000 (1000 (100) (1000 (1000 (100) (1000 (1000 (100) (1000 (1000 (100) (1000 (1000 (100) (1000 (1000 (100) (1000 (1000 (100) (1000 (100) (1000 (100) (1000 (100) (1000 (100) (1000 (100) (1000 (100) (1000 (100) (1000 (100) (1000 (100) (1000 (100) (1000 (100) (1000 (100) (1000 (100) (1000 (100) (1000 (100) (1000 (100) (1000 (100) (1000 (100) (100) (100) (100) (100) (1000 (100) (100) (100) (100) (100) (| n ka ayon Penanaran Penanaran | | otriz) vins | | |
| Products | 8 | 1,100 | 47,000 | 11 | 1,200 | 3,000 | |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades | 5 | 1,700 | 5,000 | 5 | 200 | + | |
| Metal Manufac- | 3 | 1,700 | 3,000 | 3 | 200 | T | |
| ture | 34 | 7,200 | 23,000 | 20 | 6,300 | 40,000 | |
| Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing | 46 | 7,400 | 24,000 | 35 | 5,100 | 24,000 | |
| Engineering | 40 | 8,100 | 43,000 | 30 | 4,700 | 25,000 | |
| Vehicles | 49 | 29,700 | 62,000 | 34 | 13,500 | 61,000 | |
| Other Metal In- | | 1 100 | 4 000 | | 1 100 | 10.000 | |
| dustries | 5 10 | 1,100 2,300 | 4,000 12,000 | 8 8 | 1,100 | 10,000 | |
| Leather, etc | 10 | 100 | 12,000 | _ 0 | 300 | 1,000 | |
| Clothing | 6 | 500 | 3,000 | 14 | 3,100 | 9,000 | |
| Food, Drink and | Application of | 300 | 5,000 | 6.00000000 | 5,100 | 3,000 | |
| Tobacco | 6 | 300 | 1,000 | 7 | 400 | 3,000 | |
| Manufactures of | Finetics. | VI 1000 | STORY STORY | AND SOUR | PRO BECK | Otto De s | |
| Wood and Cork | 13 | 900 | 12,000 | 12 | 1,200 | 9,000 | |
| Paper and Printing | 1 | 17,900 | 73,000 | 2 | 700 | 19,000 | |
| Other Manufac- turingIndustries | 6 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 8 | 5,200 | 26,000 | |
| Building and | | The same of the same | man who were | a marie land | of the same of the | and a | |
| Contracting | 61 | 8,100 | 55,000 | 46 | 30,200 | 203,000 | |
| Gas, Electricity | | 100 | RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE P | | 200 | 2 000 | |
| and Water Transport, etc | 77 | 100 | 1,651,000 | 83 | 300 28,600 | 3,000 82,000 | |
| Distributive | " | 127,000 | 1,051,000 | 63 | 20,000 | 02,000 | |
| Trades | 6 | 700 | 7,000 | 6 | 2,300 | 2,000 | |
| Other Services | 9 | 1,600 | 7,000 | 11 | 1,000 | 5,000 | |
| Total | 1,529 | 485 600± | 2,974,000 | 1,283§ | 242,300‡ | 839,000 | |

The number of days lost in the period January to August, 1955, through stoppages which *began* in that period was 2,934,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 473,200. In addition, 40,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 12,400 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the god of the previous year. end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING AUGUST

| Industry, Occupations and Locality | Approximate Number of Workers involved | | Date when Stoppage | | Cause or Object | Result | |
|---|--|--|--------------------|---------|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| | Directly | In- directly | Began Ended | | 2 Table 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | The first and the second second | |
| COAL MINING:— Rippers, packers and other colliery workers—Castleford, Yorks. (one colliery) | 820 | 300 | 23 Aug. | 26 Aug. | Dissatisfaction with the date from which a wage increase was paid | Work resumed pending negotiations. | |
| AIRCRAFT:— Tool setters and other machine shop workers employed in aero-engine manufacture—Hillington, Glasgow (one firm) | 200 | 180 | 12 Aug. | 24 Aug. | Dissatisfaction with employers' offer in response to a demand for a wage increase of 5d. an hour | Work resumed to permit negotiations. | |
| Vehicles:— Workers employed in railway wagon building—Shildon, Co. Durham | 2,500 | roy sall is | 26 Aug. | 3 Sept. | To protest against the downgrading of dilutee fitters instead of the dis- charge of skilled workers when redundancy arose | Work resumed pending negotiations. | |
| BUILDING AND CONTRACTING: Electricians, carpenters, painters and labourers—London (various firms) | 1,000 | nacion macion macion macion macion | 18 Aug. | 20 Aug. | To support a claim that certain workers should belong to a trade union affiliated to the Trades Union Congress, and for the payment of an increased special exhibition allowance | Work resumed pending negotiations. | |

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

† 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 197,000, and in the corresponding period in 1954 was approximately 194,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 389,000 and 206,000.

§ 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 all industries taken together.

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

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1955

INDEX FOR 16th AUGUST, 1955

ALL ITEMS (17th June, 1947 = 100) .. 149

At 16th August, 1955, the retail prices index was 149 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 150 at 12th July and with 144 at 17th August, 1954. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to substantial reductions in the average prices of potatoes and cooking apples. These reductions were partly offset by increases in the average prices of eggs, bacon, coal and coke.

by increases in the average prices of eggs, bacon, coal and coke.

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. of the items on sale.

The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The index figures for each month are first calculated as index numbers with prices at 15th Level 1455. weights. The filters 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 16th AUGUST, 1955

 $(15th January, 1952 \pm 100)$

The following Table shows, for each of the nine main groups of items and for all the groups combined, the indices at 16th August, 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" index.

| GROUP | (1) | 16TH | EX FIGURE FOR AUGUST, 1955 | WEIGHT |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------|----------------------------|--------|
| I. Food | (1. | oth Ja | nuary, $1952 = 1$ | 00) |
| | to detectors | | 122.4 | 399 |
| II. Rent and rates | | | 115.2 | 72 |
| III. Clothing | | | 96.4 | 98 |
| IV. Fuel and light | | | 119.2 | 66 |
| V. Household durable g | oods | | 95.9 | 62 |
| VI. Miscellaneous goods | | | 101.5 | 44 |
| VII. Services | | | 115.7 | 91 |
| VIII. Alcoholic drink | | | 102.8 | |
| IX. Tobacco | STATE S | 11.2355 | | 78 |
| 1A. 100acco | 00025 | | 100.7 | 90 |
| Al | ll items | nin sa | 112.5 | 1,000 |

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Between 12th July and 16th August there were substantial reductions in the average prices of potatoes and cooking apples, and smaller reductions in the average prices of tomatoes, cabbage and other green vegetables, and butter. The effect of these reductions was partly offset by increases in the average prices of eggs, bacon and ham, pork, sausages, fish, and cheese. For the food group as a whole, the average level of prices fell by about 2½ per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 122 at 16th August compared with 126 at 12th July.

The principal changes during the month under review in the prices of the items included in the fuel and light group were rises in the average levels of retail prices of coal and coke. These rises followed an increase of about 18 per cent. in the pit-head prices of coal which came into operation on 18th July. There were also increases in the prices of gas in many areas. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about 5½ per cent, and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 119 at 16th August compared with 113 at 12th July.

In the seven remaining groups, covering rent and rates, clothing, household durable goods, miscellaneous goods, 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 115, 96, 96, 102, 116, 103 and 101, respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-55

(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 16th August, 1955, the "all items" figure in the new

date of the index, viz., 17th June, 1947.

Thus, at 16th August, 1955, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 112.5. 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 16th August, 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:—

| in the second se | |
|--|---------------|
| All items index at 15th January, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100) | 100.5 |
| All items index at 16th August 1955 (15th | 132.5 |
| January, 1952 = 100) | 112.5 |
| . All items index at 16th August, 1955 (17th June, 1947 = 100) | 112.5 |
| June, $1947 = 100$) | 132·5× |
| Self to selections of the comment of | 100 |
| $= 149 \cdot 1$ | taken as 149. |

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 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 | 104 109 113 117 132 138 140 146 | 106 109 113 118 133 139 140 146 | 106 109 113 119 133 140 141 141 | 108 109 114 121 135 141 142 147 | 108 111 114 124 135 140 141 147 | 100 110 111 114 125 138 141 142 150 | 101 108 111 114 126 138 141 145 150 | 100 108 111 113 127 137 140 144 149 | 101 108 112 114 128 136 140 143 | 101 108 112 115 129 138 140 144 | 103 109 112 116 129 138 140 145 | 104 109 113 116 130 138 140 145 |

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 343 of this

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 Month for which Index Figure | Index Figure | Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|---|------------------|--|--|
| nem prior to the Issue | is given | Month before | Year before | | | |
| European Countries France (Paris) All Items | 1949 = 100 July, 1955 "", 1950 = 100 | 143·1 132·8 | - 1·6 - 3·2 | + 1·2 + 0·3 | | |
| All Items Food | July, 1955 1938 = 1 | 111 117 | + 2 + 2 | + 3 + 3 | | |
| All Items Food Netherlands | June, 1955 1951 = 100 | 60·23 71·71 | + 0·40 + 0·66 | + 1·73 + 2·23 | | |
| All Items Food Switzerland | July, 1955 Aug., 1939 = 100 | 107 112 | Nil Nil | + 2 + 3 | | |
| All Items | June, 1955 | 172·3 188·9 | Nil + 0·2 | + 1.8 + 2 | | |
| Other Countries Australia (6 capital cities) | 1952–53 = 100 | | | | | |
| All Items Food | March, 1955 1949 = 100 | 103·8 105·3 | + 0.6† + 1.6† | + 1·1 + 1·3 | | |
| All Items Food India (Bombay) | July, 1955 July, 1933–June, 1934 | 116·0 111·5 | + 0·1 + 0·5 | - 0·2 - 0·6 | | |
| All Items Food New Zealand | = 100 June, 1955 1st Qr., 1949 = 1,000 | 333 393 | - 3 - 5 | -34 -60 | | |
| All Items Food South Africa, Union | June, 1955 | 1,432 1,638 | +14† +37† | +32 +40 | | |
| (9 urban areas) All Items Food United States | 1938 = 100 May, 1955 | 200·8 234·0 | - 0.9 - 2.4 | + 6·1 + 6·8 | | |
| All Items Food | 1947-49 = 100 June, 1955 | 114·4 111·3 | + 0·2 + 0·2 | - 0·7 - 2·5 | | |

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, othing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items.
† The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.

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

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During August the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued seven awards, Nos. 738 to 744.* Four of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 738 (11th August).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the Middlesex Joint Council for Local Authorities' Services (Manual Workers), and members of the trade writing represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: For the upgrading of street sweepers employed in certain specified local authority areas adjacent to the London area. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim as set out had not been established.

Award No. 739 (11th August).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the North Metropolitan Joint Council for Local Authorities' Services (Manual Workers), and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: For the upgrading of street sweepers employed in certain specified local authority areas

adjacent to the London area. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim as set out had not been established.

Award No. 742 (17th August).—Parties: Members of the Hawick Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers employed by them as hosiery workers. Claim: that (1) the starting point for P.A. (Personnel Administration) Schemes should be 52s. 6d., which P.A. (Personnel Administration) Schemes should be 32s. od., which is the current minimum basic rate for male timeworkers. Also, the performance for a P.A. worker of average ability should be adjusted from 131 per cent. to 136 per cent. and the basis of minutes saved should be adjusted from $2\frac{1}{5}$ d. to $2\frac{1}{3}$ d. per 10 minutes, and (2) all timeworkers, male and female, should have their merit rates adjusted by an increase in their basic rate of 2s. 6d. for males and 2s. 31d. for females where these merit rates are individual merit 3s. 51d. for females where these merit rates are individual merit 3s. 5½d. for females where these merit rates are individual merit rates or merit rates commonly applied and where this has not already been done as a result of applying Industrial Disputes Tribunal Award No. 669 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 74). Award: The Tribunal found that the claim as set out under item (1) had not been established. As regards item (2) the Tribunal awarded that timeworkers who, prior to the issue of the Tribunal's Award No. 669, were in receipt of merit rates in addition to the minimum basic rate should receive an increase of such amount as was necessary to bring their present basic rate (inclusive of merit rate) up to a rate 2s. 6d. a week higher in the case of males and 3s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. a week higher in the case of females than the basic rate (inclusive of merit rate) paid to them prior to the issue of that Award.

Award No. 743 (26th August).—Parties: Members of the Leicester Master Dyers' and Trimmers' Association and members of the Nottingham Master Hosiery Dyers' and Finishers' Association, and members of the trade unions federated with the National Federation of Hosiery Dyers and Finishers in their employment. Claim: For an amendment in the existing cost-of-living bonus sliding scale. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the sliding scale should be amended as follows:—

| ne pente orionia ce minera | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Index of Retail Prices | Cost-of-Living Bonu |
| 138 to 140 inclusive | 20 per cent. |
| 141 to 143 inclusive | 22½ per cent. |
| 144 to 146 inclusive | 25 per cent. |
| 147 to 149 inclusive | 27½ per cent. |
| 150 | 28½ per cent. |
| 151 | $29\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. |
| 152 | $30\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. |
| 153 | $31\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. |
| 154 | 32½ per cent. |

If and when the Index of Retail Prices reaches 154 the Tribunal recommended that the sliding scale should be reviewed by the

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During August the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued four awards, two of which are summarised below; the other awards did not relate to a substantial part of an industry. Award No. 1130 (15th August).—Parties: A number (44) of hairdressing firms in Belfast and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment.

Claim: That (1) the basic rate for assistants be increased by 10s. a week; (2) the period of apprenticeship be reduced from five years to four years; (3) the wages for apprentices be:—starting wage 32s. 6d., 2nd year 52s. 6d., 3rd year 70s. and final year 100s. Award: The Tribunal awarded that (1) the basic rate for male assistants shall be £6 6s. 6d. a week; (2) the period of apprenticeship shall be reduced from five years to four years; (3) apprentices wages shall be as follows:—1st year 32s., 2nd year 45s., 3rd year 59s., 4th year 96s. 6d. The award is to have effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Award No. 1131 (17th August).—Parties: The member firms of the Ulster Packing Case Manufacturers' Association and certain members of the National Union of Packing Case Makers (Wood and Tin), Box Makers, Sawyers and Mill Workers. *Claim*: For an increase in wages of 6d. an hour. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded an increase of 3d. an hour on the present rate of wages of the workers to whom the claim relates.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During August the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued four awards, Nos. 287 to 290,* which are summarised below.

Award No. 287 (4th August).—Parties: The Civil Service Central Pay Negotiations Committee and H.M. Treasury. Claim: For amounts of Pay Supplement in addition to those provided for in the Pay Supplement Agreement of November, 1954, for the general the Pay Supplement Agreement of November, 1934, for the general service and linked departmental grades. Award: The Tribunal awarded:—that the Pay Supplement Agreement of 22nd November, 1954, concluded between the Treasury and the Civil Service Central Pay Negotiations Committee, including Clause 4 thereof, shall be amended so as to provide for the following amounts of Pay Supplement as from 1st July, 1955, in addition to those provided for in that Agreement, and corresponding amounts for weekly-paid grades:

| Remuneration (per annum) (excluding all pay supplement) | S | Additional Pay upplement per annum) |
|---|-------------|--|
| Juveniles (under age 18) | The Land | 13 |
| Juveniles (18 and under age 21) | | 18 |
| Not exceeding £350 | | 18 |
| Over £350 but not exceeding £500 | | 21 |
| Over £500 but not exceeding £700 | THE CHARLES | 30 |
| Over £700 but not exceeding £900 | | 40 |
| Over £900 but not exceeding £1,500 | | 60 |

Award No. 288 (4th August).—Parties: The Union of Post Office Workers and the Post Office. Claim: For (a) an increase Office Workers and the Post Office. Claim: For (a) an increase of 7 per cent., with retrospective effect, in the scales of pay of permanent male Post Office Manipulative grades, and (b) a further increase of 1s. 6d. for adults and 6d. for juveniles. Award: The Tribunal awarded:—that the London scales of pay for the permanent members of the following male grades, viz., Radio Operators Class 1, Postal and Telegraph Officers, Telegraphists, Telephonists, Postmen Higher Grade, Postmen, Sorters (Redundant), Telegraphists (Redundant), Sorting Clerks and Telegraphists (Redundant), shall be increased as follows: Juveniles under 18 years of age by 5s. a week, aged 18 and under 21 by 7s. a week; Adults, weekly pay not exceeding 145s. by 7s. a week, over 145s. and not over 200s. by 8s. 6d. a week, over 200s. by 10s. 6d. a week. The revised scales shall take effect from 1st July, 1955.

The Tribunal found that the claim under (b) of the terms of reference was not established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 289 (6th August) .- Parties: The Society of Technical Award No. 289 (6th August).—Parties: The Society of Technical Civil Servants and the Air Ministry. Claim: For increased salary scale (exclusive of local cost-of-living bonus) of locally-entered Foremen of Trades employed in Malta. Award: The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the salary scale (exclusive of local cost-of-living bonus) of locally-entered Foremen of Trades employed by the Air Ministry in Malta shall be £350 by £15 to £460; (b) that the above scale shall have effect from 1st January, 1955; (c) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scale of officers in post.

Award No. 290 (19th August).—Parties: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Admiralty. Claim: For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for Constructors and Assistant Constructors in the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors. Award: The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the Constructors and Assistant Constructors in the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, Admiralty, shall be paid the following scales (London, male): Constructor, with effect from 1st February, 1952, £1,030 by £40 to £1,190 by £50 to £1,440; with effect from 1st January, 1953, £1,200 by £50 to £1,650. Assistant Constructor, with effect from 1st January, 1953, £690 (at age 23, age pay up to 30 years) by £35 to £1,075. The Tribunal found that the scale claimed for Assistant to £1,075. The Tribunal found that the scale claimed for Assistant Constructor with effective date 1st February, 1952, had not been established and awarded accordingly; (b) that the scale effective from 1st February, 1952, for Constructor shall attract Pay Addition and that the remaining consolidating scales shall attract Pay Supplement from 1st July, 1954; (c) that normal Civil Service provincial differentiation shall apply; (d) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1955

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During August the Industrial Court issued five awards, Nos. 2576 to 2580, which are summarised below.

to 2580, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2576 (12th August).—Parties: The Amalgamated Union of Asphalt Workers and the National Employers' Federation of the Mastic Asphalt Industry. Claim: (a) That the increase of 2½d an hour granted to craftsmen on 18th April, 1955, should also apply to potmen and mixermen to whom the employers have only granted 1½d. an hour increase, and (b) that there should be an additional increase of 2d an hour on the Chargehand Rate over and shows that granted to other classes of labour. Award: The Court above that granted to other classes of labour. Award: The Court found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2577 (22nd August).—Parties: Staffs' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for Gas Staffs. Claim: That some compensatory payment should be made to staff employees who are required to work in showrooms on Saturday afternoons when such showrooms have not previously, not the normal course of events, been opened on Saturday afternoons. It was agreed between the parties that this dispute did not relate to staff employees who voluntarily transferred to such showrooms to take up another appointment, or to new entrants who accepted Saturday afternoon working under their conditions of service. Award: The Court found against the claim and awarded

accordingly.

Award No. 2578 (29th August).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments. Claim: That Male Telephone Operators employed by the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation be paid the scale paid to Post Office Male Telephone Operators in London. The scale to be subject to provincial differentiation on the usual Post Office basis. Award: The Court found that the claim for the incremental scale applicable to Post Office Telephone Operators had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2579 (29th August).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council. Claim: That in addition to the grades to which the Outdoor Machinery Allowances are at present paid, an allowance of 6a a week should be paid to grades in Schedule No. 2, Groups 1 and 2 of the Agreement dated 25th May, 1948, and of 4s. a week to grades in the remaining groups of Schedule No. 2 of the same Agreement. Award: The Court found that there had been no substantial change in the circumstances preparating when Award. ostantial change in the circumstances prevailing when Award of 2260 was made (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1950, page 219) and they accordingly awarded against the claim.

Award No. 2580 (29th August).—Parties: The Scottish Lace and Textile Workers' Union and the Scottish Lace Furnishing Manufacturers' Association. Claim: For an increase of 10 per cent. of the Basic Wage of all Auxiliary Time Workers (male and female). Award: The Court found and so awarded that the basic weekly rates of pay for Auxiliary Time Workers of 101s. 3d. for adult males and of 67s. for adult females should be increased by 2s. 6d. and 2s. a week, respectively, with proportionate increases for juvenile workers. Effect to be given to the award from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During August two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The awards are summarised below.

Parties: The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the South Wales Siemens Steel Association. Claim: For the bonus recently granted to Craftsmen to be paid to Craftsmen's mates under the Agreement of 9th August, 1948. Award: The Arbitrator awarded that the Agreement of 9th August, 1948, did not give Craftsmen's mates an automatic right to receive the same bonus granted to Craftsmen under the new Agreement with the Craft Unions of 27th Japanery, 1955. 27th January, 1955.

Parties: The Transport and General Workers' Union and the Pressed Brick Makers' Association Limited. Claim: For an interpretation of the Clause in the Agreement of 19th March, 1951, relating to the conditions for the receipt of pay for Statutory. Bank and other nationally proclaimed holidays, and in particular whether an employee commencing employment on a Wednesday before a Monday which was a public holiday should be entitled to receive payment for that public holiday. Award: The Arbitrator awarded that the employer was not under an obligation to make payment in respect of a public holiday in the circumstances of this particular case.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

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

Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council (Great Britain).—
Proposal Q. (81), dated 12th August, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers. female workers.

Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal P. (59), dated 12th August, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piecework basis time rates for all female workers.

Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal B. (59), dated 23rd August, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal M.T. (41), dated 30th August, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female

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 August 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 Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1955: S.I. 1955

No. 1247 (O.F. (24)), dated 5th August and effective from 19th August. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.—See page 334.

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955

No. 1264 (D. (112)), dated 8th August and effective from 24th August. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates

August. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for unskilled male and female workers aged under 21 years.—See

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain)
Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No.
1265 (D. (113)), dated 8th August and effective from 24th August. This Order prescribes revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 1344 (F. (63)), dated 25th August and effective from 9th September. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female

The Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 1366 (R.F.A. (22)), dated 31st August and effective from 16th September. This Order prescribes revised provisions relating to customary holidays.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposals were issued during August.

Wages Regulation Orders

During August no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

* See footnote * in second column on page 343.



^{*} See footnote * in second column on page 343.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself with the leave of the Tribunal or the Commissioner, or without such leave if the

decision of the Tribunal was not unanimous

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(I) 9/55 (24th May)

A seasonal worker, registered for employment as a ghillie, had been able to obtain a substantial amount of employment in two of the three preceding off-seasons. The employment, however, was casual; it had markedly decreased and in view of his age (66) the claimant had little prospect of obtaining employment during the current off-season. Held that claimant was not entitled to unemployment benefit. Although the history of past employment is generally prima facie evidence of probable future employment, there was evidence in this case to rebut the presumption derived from the claimant's past record.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is not entitled to receive unemployment benefit in respect of 2nd October, 1954, and subsequent days during his off-season, which runs from 2nd tober, 1954, to 1st April, 1955 (both dates included).

On 2nd October, 1954, the claimant, an unmarried man aged 66

years, claimed unemployment benefit. He was registered for employment as a ghillie. His record of employment over the employment as a gilline. Firs record of employment over the preceding three years showed that he was a seasonal worker within the meaning of regulation 2(2)(a) of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 [S.I. 1950 No. 1220] as amended by the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Amendment Regulations, 1952 [S.I. 1952 No. 1466], and I agree with the computation of his off-season as running from 2nd October to 1st computation of his off-season as running from 2nd October to 1st April (both days included), which represents a total of 156 days exclusive of Sundays.

'The claim in respect of 2nd October, 1954, thus fell within the claimant's off-season, and the sole question at issue before the local tribunal was whether he could be said to fulfil the additional condition prescribed by regulation 2(1)(b)(ii) of the Regulations namely, that having regard to all the circumstances he could reasonably expect to obtain a substantial amount of employment in the current off-season. The claimant's own statement to the tribunal was clearly negative of such a prospect. 'In vie age, 66, there is no suitable employment to be had in from now until the better weather comes next year.' 'In view of my November, 1954, the tribunal unanimously disallowed unemployment benefit as from 2nd October, 1954, holding that the additional condition of the Regulations above referred to was not fulfilled

claimant appears to have had second thoughts about the matter, for he then applied for leave to appeal to the Commissioner on grounds stated as follows—'that having satisfied the "sub-stantial amount of employment" condition on my claim to unemployment benefit during two out of the last three off-seasons, more account could have been taken of this during consideration of my present off-season expectation of employment.' The claimant's appeal is supported by the insurance officer now concerned with the

in the case of the claimant.

"Having regard to the duration of the claimant's off-season, he would require normally some 39 days of off-season employment to qualify in terms of regulation 2(1)(b)(ii). The insurance officer now concerned points out that in the off-season of 1951-52 the claimant had 78 such days; in 1952–53, 45; and in 1953–54, 18. The insurance officer now concerned points out that what happened in past years may be taken as a good indication, prima facie, of future prospects unless there are clear indications to the contrary; submits that the fact that the claimant had obtained in two out of the past three off-seasons sufficient employment to qualify created a strong presumption that on 2nd October, 1954, the claimant again qualified; and that there was no sufficiently cogent reason for the local insurance officer or the local tribunal to set aside that presumption.

While accepting that the history of past employment is generally prima facie evidence of probable future employment, I consider, with respect, that the insurance officer now concerned underestimates the weight of evidence tending to rebut that presumption. The claimant's own evidence was that he had little or no prospect of employment during the current off-season. He attributed this, in part at least, to his age, and it is reasonable to suppose that his acreasing age would tend to diminish his prospects of employment.

* Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R (U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R (P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R (S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R (G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R (I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 343.

It is further to be observed that the off-season employment obtained by the claimant was of a casual nature; that it appears to have been becoming increasingly casual; and that in the past three years it was decreasing markedly in amount. I am bound to say that in these circumstances the local tribunal were in my judgment well justified in reaching the conclusion they did. Moreover, at the date of the tribunal's hearing the claimant had already reached an age at which he could retire and claim a retirement pension. He in fact retired shortly afterwards, and has been in receipt of retirement nsion since 18th November, 1954. This is not a case, therefo which the history of subsequent events can be invoked in order to affirm that it would have been reasonable to expect that the claimant would obtain a substantial amount of employment in his current off-season. Notwithstanding the submission of the insurance officer now concerned, I think the local tribunal were right in their decision, and I must uphold it. I must dismiss the claimant's

Decision No. R(U) 8/55 (13th May)

Claimant gave up employment as a bus conductor to assist his wife in running a small seaside boarding-house (which they jointly owned) in the summer season, and at the end of the season claimed and received benefit. Before Christmas, he obtained temporary employment with the Post Office, which he relinquished to assist in the boarding-house over the holiday. On 30th December, when the visitors had gone, he again claimed benefit. Held that, as there appeared to be no practical possibility of the claimant being engaged in the occupation of boarding-house keeper in the off-season, he should not be regarded as following an occupation on the day of claim, and was therefore unemployed on that day. Decision C.U. 235/50 (reported) applied.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant was unemployed on 30th December, 1954.

The question to be determined in this the appeal of the insurance officer is whether the claimant was unemployed on 30th December, 1954. The question arises in these circumstances. The claimant, a married man aged forty-six years, relinquished employment as a bus conductor on 24th July, 1954, in order to assist his wife in the conduct of the business of a seven-bedroomed boarding house owned by himself and his wife. The claimant was so engaged between 26th July, 1954, and 24th October, 1954, and on 25th October, 1954, he made a claim to unemployment benefit, which the local insurance officer admitted. The claimant was next employed by the General Post Office from 16th to 22nd December, 1954. He relinquished that employment two days before it was due to end, in order to be free to assist in the boarding-house at Christmas time. On 30th December, 1954, the claimant again claimed unemployment benefit and, when making the claim, stated that he would be working in the boarding-house from about 4th April, 1955. I assume that all the visitors had departed after Christmas and that the claimant and his wife expected to receive more boarders when the season commenced in Apri

The local insurance officer referred to the local tribunal for their decision the question whether or not the claimant was unemplo on 30th December, 1954, and submitted that the claimant had twice relinquished normal class I employment in favour of his business and, therefore, even if there were no visitors there was a certain amount of cleaning and other work to do and that it was ifficult to accept the contention that the claimant did not perform one work. The insurance officer observed that no information some work. had been offered as to profits (from the business). There were visitors for Christmas and, therefore, there was an assumption that there must be a good deal of cleaning after they had left. This case, the local insurance officer submitted, differed from a case where a claimant, although owning the business with his wife, does not work in it and works in class I employment during the season. The insurance officer submitted that the claimant should be deemed to engaged on his own account in a business which could support him throughout the year.

"When before the local tribunal the claimant confirmed the information to which I have already made reference and the majority of the tribunal found that he had shown that from and including 30th December, 1954, he was available for employment and decided that unemployment benefit was payable from and including that date. The chairman, however, dissented from that decision on the ground that he considered that the claimant was still engaged in the business of running a boarding-house and that he was not

the business of running a boarding-house and that he was not available for employment.

"In his submission the insurance officer who is now concerned with this case submits that in order to prove that he was unemployed the claimant must satisfy the conditions of regulation 6(1)(h) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948, as amended [S.I. 1948 No. 1277 and S.I. 1949 No. 1983] which provided, at the relevant date, that ". . . a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day an insured person is following any occupation, unless (i) that occupation could ordinarily have been followed by him in addition to his usual employment and outside the ordinary working hours of that employment; and (ii) the earnings derived therefrom, in respect of that day, do not exceed three shillings and fourpence, or where the earnings are earned in respect of a period longer than a day, the earnings do not on the daily average exceed that amount.

"The insurance officer observes that the claimant is engaged with his wife in a joint enterprise running a boarding-house and, in

with his wife in a joint enterprise running a boarding-house and, in addition, from time to time has secondary employment in employed contributor's employment. The insurance officer submits that the boarding-house employment is continuous, but that the other employment is taken by the claimant as and when he considers that the hearding house enterprise does not require his full-time that the boarding-house enterprise does not require his full-time attention and he can engage in two employments. The insurance officer contends that when the claimant is not following his secondary employment he is following his occupation in connection with the boarding-house and is not unemployed. The insurance

officer observes that the expression 'his usual employment' in regulation 6(1)(h)(i) of the aforesaid regulations means the emment which constitutes his usual employment for the day in ect of which unemployment benefit is claimed.

"On the facts as I see them, however, the claimant has no mployment to which his occupation as a boarding-house keeper is

employment to which his occupation as a boarding-house keeper is additional and, therefore, the above-mentioned provisions of regulation 6 cannot assist the claimant to show that he is unemployed on any day on which he is following an occupation. "The question to be determined is whether the claimant was following any occupation on 30th December, 1954. If he was, then however unprofitable that occupation might have been he was not unemployed on that day. In this connection, however, regard must be had to the practical possibility of the claimant being able that occupation hogs are except during the season. This is one of the most btain boarders except during the season. This is one of the most obtain boards acts to be considered in determining the question whether he is engaged in an occupation throughout the year. The question does not depend merely upon his desire to be so engaged all through The evidence in this case suggests that the neighbourhood ere the claimant's boarding-house is situated affords him very little opportunity of continuously obtaining boarders and unless the information which the claimant has given is inaccurate—and this is nowhere suggested—it does not appear that he could really carry on his occupation as a boarding-house keeper, except during certain

In Decision C.U. 235/50 (reported), which refers to a case in which the claimant and his wife jointly bought a four-bedroomed house in Blackpool, the Commissioner, in discussing the question whether the claimant was carrying on an occupation during an off-season' during which there was no prospect of the claimant and his wife obtaining boarders, quoted with approval the following statement by the Umpire in Case No. 11363/33. 'A person cannot be said to be engaged in an occupation during a period when there is no practical possibility of that occupation being followed merely because she is prepared to follow it at any time. . . . 'The Commissioner observed that whether there is any 'practical possibility' of a boarding-house keeper obtaining boarders in an off-season' will depend upon the circumstances of each locality. The answer may also depend upon the size and type of the boarding-house. In this case the tribunal have made no findings on the question of an 'off-season' but as their attention was called to Decision C.U. 235/50—among other decisions—I must assume that the majority of the tribunal had regard to the size of the claimant's boarding-house and to the time of year when the claim for unemployment benefit was made and that they considered that there was no 'practical possibility' of the claimant being engaged in the occupation of a boarding-house keeper at the date when he made his claim for benefit. The claimant's statement that he would be 'signing off' a week before Easter so that he would be able to work in the boarding-house, by which he meant that he would cease to sign the unemployed register, suggests that in his case the 'off-season' had begun when he made his claim and that all the visitors in his house had gone.

"In any future case the tribural should explain the total idea."

"In any future case the tribunal should apply the test laid down in Decision C.U. 235/50 and satisfy themselves whether a claimant is really unable reasonably to expect any visitors at his house and, even if there are no boarders in residence, whether he is substantially occupying his time doing necessary maintenance repairs which are frequently done by householders in these days owing to the cost of repairs and house decorations

The size of the claimant's house does not in itself suggest that, in so far as cleaning the house when boarders are not in residence is concerned, the claimant's wife is not capable of doing that work and, if the claimant gave his wife some help outside normal working hours when he would be expected to hold himself as available for employed contributor's employment, that would not necessarily show that he was following an occupation on the day that he afforded his wife that help, if it was the sort of help which any husband might be expected to offer his wife in the conduct of an ordinary home where perhaps little or no domestic help was available.

"This type of case is never easy to decide because of the difficulty of eliciting all the facts and getting at the truth of the matter and much depends upon whether, in the circumstances, the claimant's story can be accepted as an accurate account of what is really happening. nappening. In this case it is nowhere suggested that the claimant's evidence should not be accepted and I must assume that, at any rate, the majority of the tribunal believed that what he said was true. In the result I am not prepared to differ from the finding of the majority of the local tribunal and I must, therefore, dismiss the appeal of the insurance officer.'

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 lirectly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory instruments. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., distinguished in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the Instrument costs 2d. net (3½d. including postage).

The Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 1247; price 4d. (5½d.)), dated 5th August; The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 1264; price 4d. (5½d.)), dated 8th August; The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages

Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1955 Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 1265; price 4d. (5½d.)), dated 8th August; The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 1344; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 25th August; The Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 1366; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 31st August. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act. 1945—See page 341 Councils Act, 1945.—See page 341.

The Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) (Amendment No. 2) Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 1301 (S.124); price 3d. (4½d.)), made on 17th August by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946.—See page 315.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 1382), made on 6th September by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 318.

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1955 (S.R. and O. of Northern Ireland 1955 No. 126; price 3d. (4½d.)), made on 27th June by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 267).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—Electrical Accidents and their Causes, 1953. Factory orm No. 929. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3s. (3s. 2d.).—See page 315.

Atomic Energy Production.—The Commonwealth and Nuclear Development. Reference Pamphlet No. 2. Central Office of Information. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.).—See page 315.

Careers.—Choice of Careers. New Series No. 66. Radio and elevision Servicing. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Television Servicing. M. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.).

Civil Service.—Staffs Employed in Government Departments. Statement showing the Civil Staffs employed in Government Departments on 1st July, 1955, compiled from Returns furnished to the Cmd. 9558. Price 3d. (41d.).

Coal Mining.—Quarterly Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the first quarter of 1955. National Coal Board. Price 5d. (6½d.).—See page 314.

Explosives.—Her Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives 79th Annual Report, for 1954. H.C. 40. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.).

Industrial Diseases.—Diseases Provisions of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act. Report of the Departmental Committee appointed to Review the Diseases Provisions. Cmd. 9548. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4\d.).—See page 318.

Mines.—H.M. Principal Electrical Inspector of Mines Report for 1952. Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.).

Wages.-Wage Incentive Schemes. 2nd Edition, July, 1955. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.).

* 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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