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Number of Employees, May, 1956

THE Table on the following pages shows the estimated numbers of employees in each industry in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at end-May, 1956. The figures cover all employees, including those who were unemployed and those who were absent from work through sickness and other causes as well as those who were actually at work. Employers and self-employed persons are excluded.

The figures are based mainly on the counts of national insurance cards exchanged in the June–August quarter, together with information supplied by employers of five or more workpeople as to the total number of insurance cards that they hold. National Insurance cards must be held in respect of all employed persons with the exception of certain Civil Servants (whose contributions are paid without the use of cards). Even in the case of employed married women who opt not to pay contributions under the scheme there must still be an insurance card for the employer to pay his contribution, and in the case of persons whose weekly amount of employment is so small as to be deemed “inconsiderable” under the Act there must be a card for the payment of the small contribution under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act.

The cards are current for twelve months, and at the end of their currency they must be taken or sent to a Local Office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance to be exchanged for new ones. As the total number of insured persons is well over 20 millions, the work of exchanging the cards has been spread over the four quarters of the year by arranging for one-quarter of the cards to be current for the twelve months beginning in March and the other three-quarters for the twelve months beginning in June, September and December, respectively. It is not practicable to obtain an industrial analysis of the cards exchanged in each of the four quarters of the year, but an analysis of the figures for the cards exchanged in the June–August quarter, supplemented by the valuable information supplied by employers, provides an adequate basis for making estimates of the industrial distribution of the total number of employees. These estimates relate to the end of May, all employees exchanging cards at any time in the June–August quarter being assumed to have been in the employed population at the beginning of that quarter. Code letters are inserted on every card exchanged to indicate the industry in which the person was last working.

The procedure by which the figures for Great Britain were computed on the basis of the count of insurance cards exchanged and information supplied by employers is briefly as follows. The statements completed by employers (covering, in the aggregate, more than three-quarters of the total number of employees in the whole country) show the number of cards due for exchange in the June–August quarter on the one hand

and the number due for exchange in the other three quarters of the year on the other. The sum of these two sets of cards, industry by industry, gave the total numbers of employees in the undertakings from which employers’ returns of cards were received. As stated above, however, these returns were obtained only from undertakings employing five or more workpeople and it was therefore necessary to estimate the number of employees, industry by industry, in undertakings from which returns had not been received. In each industry the total number of cards actually exchanged in the June–August quarter was known and the employers’ returns showed how many of these cards belonged to their employees. The balance therefore represented cards exchanged in the June–August quarter by employees of undertakings which had not rendered returns. This balance, for each industry, was multiplied by four and the product was then added to the total number of cards, of all quarters, shown on the returns received from employers.

The summary of the returns received from employers showed that, for all industries taken together, the total number of cards held by these employers which were due to be exchanged in the June–August quarter was almost exactly one-quarter of the total number of cards, of all quarters, held by them. This was to be expected, since the allocation of cards to the four periods of currency was arranged on a random basis. The employers’ returns showed, however, that the ratio of “June–August” cards to total cards varied (as would be expected) from industry to industry, being more than one-quarter in some industries and less than one-quarter in others. There was thus some possibility of error in estimates for separate industries arrived at by the procedure described in the preceding paragraph. Any such error, however, was relatively small, since the procedure of multiplying the numbers of “June–August” cards by four was limited to the small proportion of each industry that was not covered by employers’ returns giving the total numbers of cards of all quarters held.

The preceding paragraph describes the general procedure followed in arriving at these estimates. As stated above, some Civil Servants do not have individual cards, but statistics of the numbers of such Civil Servants were provided by the Treasury. In the case of sea transport and agriculture use was also made of the statistics of employment compiled by the Departments concerned with those industries. The figures of employees in Northern Ireland were supplied by the Northern Ireland Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

For Great Britain as a whole the estimated total numbers of employees at end-May, 1956, were 14,100,000 males and 7,600,000 females. Compared with May, 1955, these figures showed increases of 140,000 males and 100,000 females.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM AT END-MAY, 1956

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN					UNITED KINGDOM				
	Males		Females		Total Males and Females	Males		Females		Total Males and Females
	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages		Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	46,880	585,490	9,290	97,270	682,760	48,600	604,490	9,340	97,970	702,460
Agriculture and Horticulture	44,120	538,150	9,070	94,730	632,880	45,720	555,190	9,120	95,420	650,610
Forestry	1,720	21,330	190	1,980	23,310	1,820	22,770	190	1,990	24,760
Fishing	1,040	26,010	30	560	26,570	1,060	26,530	30	560	27,090
Mining and Quarrying	41,910	841,130	1,840	20,540	861,670	42,060	845,130	1,860	20,640	865,770
Coal Mining	40,010	769,200	1,370	15,920	785,120	40,010	769,220	1,370	15,920	785,140
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	230	6,590	10	140	6,730	230	6,590	10	140	6,730
Stone Quarrying and Mining	720	28,980	140	1,410	30,390	840	32,410	150	1,470	33,880
Slate Quarrying and Mining	90	3,880	—	30	3,910	90	3,880	—	30	3,910
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	550	21,490	170	1,440	22,930	580	21,980	180	1,470	23,450
Other Mining and Quarrying	310	10,990	150	1,600	12,590	310	11,050	150	1,610	12,660
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	12,480	260,890	7,910	85,170	346,060	12,720	264,790	8,060	85,870	350,660
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	4,660	74,840	880	8,580	83,420	4,760	76,020	890	8,640	84,660
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	1,700	33,810	3,860	43,440	47,300	1,730	34,130	3,980	43,820	47,950
Glass (other than containers)	1,740	34,510	1,550	13,110	47,620	1,740	34,590	1,550	13,180	47,770
Glass Containers	1,130	21,770	440	5,960	27,730	1,130	21,780	440	5,960	27,740
Cement	250	14,640	130	1,350	15,990	260	15,000	130	1,390	16,390
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3,000	81,320	1,080	12,730	94,050	3,100	83,270	1,100	12,880	96,150
Chemicals and Allied Trades	8,860	375,410	15,380	154,080	529,490	8,900	376,610	15,430	154,380	530,990
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	340	19,880	50	640	20,520	340	19,900	50	640	20,540
Chemicals and Dyes	4,110	180,120	4,960	49,040	229,160	4,130	181,060	4,980	49,140	230,200
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	890	27,420	4,100	36,680	64,100	890	27,420	4,100	36,700	64,120
Explosives and Fireworks	470	32,400	1,380	20,230	52,630	470	32,420	1,380	20,230	52,650
Paint and Varnish	850	28,900	1,380	13,170	42,070	870	29,020	1,390	13,210	42,230
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	920	28,840	2,270	19,710	48,550	920	28,900	2,290	19,830	48,730
Mineral Oil Refining	690	32,710	370	7,060	39,770	690	32,720	370	7,060	39,780
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	590	25,140	870	7,550	32,690	590	25,170	870	7,570	32,740
Metal Manufacture	18,940	513,450	6,010	69,780	583,230	18,990	514,010	6,020	69,820	583,830
Blast Furnaces	390	21,890	40	550	22,440	390	21,910	40	550	22,460
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	8,380	209,260	1,910	19,370	228,630	8,380	209,300	1,910	19,380	228,680
Iron Foundries	4,510	108,670	1,510	16,640	125,310	4,550	109,070	1,520	16,660	125,730
Tinplate Manufacture	950	13,200	140	1,890	15,090	950	13,210	140	1,890	15,100
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1,040	20,270	160	1,350	21,620	1,050	20,300	160	1,350	21,650
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	1,330	43,000	630	8,400	51,400	1,330	43,010	630	8,400	51,410
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	2,340	97,160	1,620	21,580	118,740	2,340	97,210	1,620	21,590	118,800
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	87,330	1,643,330	39,100	473,990	2,117,320	89,810	1,681,730	39,420	476,990	2,158,720
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	12,510	209,830	970	9,720	219,550	12,900	222,290	1,010	10,020	232,310
Marine Engineering	5,250	75,530	480	4,620	80,150	5,250	75,530	480	4,620	80,150
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	2,620	35,810	710	5,500	41,310	2,640	35,970	710	5,510	41,480
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	1,210	28,650	370	3,130	31,780	1,230	28,730	370	3,130	31,860
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	5,910	96,460	2,290	22,220	118,680	5,910	96,510	2,290	22,230	118,740
Stationary Engines	1,150	25,140	390	4,190	25,150	1,150	25,150	390	4,190	25,150
Textile Machinery and Accessories	2,570	54,200	580	9,590	63,790	2,570	54,200	580	9,590	63,790
Ordnance and Small Arms	1,140	50,640	590	14,290	64,930	1,140	50,640	590	14,290	64,930
Constructional Engineering	4,010	80,430	660	7,020	87,450	4,050	80,810	660	7,020	87,830
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	30,740	557,530	11,490	130,910	688,440	31,220	563,280	11,570	131,540	694,820
Electrical Machinery	9,010	145,350	4,560	51,200	196,550	9,130	147,040	4,620	51,540	198,580
Electrical Wires and Cables	1,160	41,600	1,840	23,860	65,460	1,170	41,750	1,840	23,910	65,660
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1,190	35,430	1,680	24,390	59,820	1,190	35,440	1,680	24,390	59,830
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	3,370	69,780	3,840	57,320	127,100	3,620	70,880	3,900	57,950	128,830
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	560	23,370	780	25,650	49,020	560	23,390	780	25,650	49,040
Batteries and Accumulators	330	11,110	9,180	20,290	33,500	330	11,150	9,190	20,340	33,570
Other Electrical Goods	4,600	102,370	5,030	71,200	173,570	4,610	102,460	5,050	71,320	173,780
Vehicles	52,530	1,041,880	16,190	181,870	1,223,750	53,930	1,058,080	16,360	183,570	1,241,650
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	10,080	282,870	3,920	45,310	328,180	10,170	283,800	3,920	45,330	329,130
Motor Repairs and Garages	24,670	249,990	5,020	42,100	292,090	25,650	256,520	5,150	42,790	299,310
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	6,290	222,650	3,030	37,900	260,550	6,560	230,560	3,050	38,640	269,200
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	4,030	129,950	3,060	44,800	174,750	4,040	130,270	3,060	44,850	175,120
Locomotive Manufacture	3,700	71,400	480	4,830	76,230	3,710	71,600	480	4,830	76,430
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	3,290	80,170	430	4,030	84,200	3,290	80,280	430	4,030	84,310
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	470	4,850	250	2,900	7,750	510	5,050	270	3,100	8,150
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	18,510	329,810	15,650	190,200	520,010	18,660	331,360	15,660	190,550	521,910
Tools and Cutlery	1,610	26,340	1,450	18,090	44,430	1,610	26,370	1,450	18,090	44,460
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,270	24,820	1,290	19,660	44,480	1,270	24,830	1,290	19,660	44,490
Iron and Steel Forgings, not elsewhere specified	1,470	35,500	460	5,680	41,180	1,480	35,600	460	5,690	41,290
Wire and Wire Manufactures	1,440	30,860	940	10,560	41,420	1,450	30,900	940	10,560	41,460
Hollow-ware	1,350	27,800	3,130	32,050	59,850	1,360	28,020	3,140	32,210	60,230
Brass Manufactures	1,840	31,830	1,390	18,020	49,850	1,840	31,900	1,390	18,020	49,920
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	9,530	152,660	6,990	86,140	238,800	9,650	153,740	6,990	86,320	240,060
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	6,140	91,570	5,130	56,050	147,620	6,220	92,190	5,180	56,730	148,920
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	3,630	58,680	2,790	31,910	90,590	3,650	59,080	2,810	32,290	91,370
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	590	9,650	730	8,290	17,940	610	9,800	740	8,490	18,290
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	1,400	16,130	1,520	13,800	29,930	1,430	16,170	1,540	13,900	30,070
Musical Instruments	520	7,110	90	2,050	9,160	530	7,140	90	2,050	9,190
Textiles	18,230	396,450	57,320	541,580	938,030	22,880	422,920	63,840	584,010	1,006,930
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	2,960	50,790	7,560	96,520	147,310	3,010	51,090	7,660	96,800	148,890
Cotton Weaving, etc.	1,080	36,230	4,630	71,340	107,570	1,100	36,450	4,700	71,640	108,090
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	4,070	90,340	12,590	117,500	207,840	4,160	91,130	12,820	118,810	209,940
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	590	29,840	1,040	10,290	40,130	620	30,970	1,130	11,060	42,030
Linen and Soft Hemp	740	21,980	3,700	31,000	52,980	870	22,870	3,770	31,610	54,480
Jute	250	3,930	1,080	6,640	10,570	350	18,560	5,010	33,790	52,350
Rope, Twine and Net	550	8,900	920	10,990	19,890	550	8,900	920	10,990	19,890
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	470	5,630	1,190	9,120	14,750	620	6,350	1,360	11,390	17,740
Lace	2,030	35,720	13,200	89,790	125,510	2,150	36,770	13,500	91,040	127,810
Carpets	210	4,360	460	5,290	9,750	240	4,500	570	5,920	10,420
Narrow Fabrics	400	7,300	2,080	15,410	22,710	450	7,360	2,080	15,420	22,780
Made-up Textiles	750	8,810	2,410	20,560	29,370	910	10,240	2,480	26,130	36,370
Textile Finishing, etc.	2,190	58,740	3,010	29,990	88,730	2,720	63,570	3,360	32,060	95,630
Other Textile Industries	990	19,670	1,050	12,370	32,040	990	19,670	1,050	12,390	32,060
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2,310	40,020	3,060	28,790	68,810	2,340	40,420	3,120	29,090	69,510

WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The estimates of the total numbers of employees at end-May, 1956, shown in the Table on the preceding pages include not only persons normally in full-time employment but also persons who normally take work on a part-time basis. The figures are based on counts of insurance cards, and, since the same type of card is used for part-time as for full-time work, it is not possible to obtain separate figures for the two categories. For manufacturing industries, however, information about the number of women

working on a part-time basis is obtained periodically on returns rendered by employers, and estimates based on the returns for end-May, 1956, are given in the Table below, separate figures being given for each of the orders of the Standard Industrial Classification and for some of the principal industries. The figures represent the numbers whose employment ordinarily involved service for not more than 30 hours a week.

Estimated numbers of women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at end-May, 1956

Industry	Number (000's)	Per cent. of total number of female employees in the industry	Industry	Number (000's)	Per cent. of total number of female employees in the industry
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	6.0	7.1	Textiles (continued)		
Chemicals and Allied Trades	18.0	11.8	Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	9.9	11.1
Chemicals and Dyes	5.5	11.3	Made-up Textiles	2.0	9.9
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	4.7	12.9	Textile Finishing, etc.	2.4	8.1
Explosives and Fireworks	2.2	11.2	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	3.1	10.9
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	2.4	12.3			
Metal Manufacture			Clothing	38.0	8.3
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	6.9	10.0	Tailoring	14.1	7.3
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods			Dressmaking	6.7	8.0
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	2.5	11.3	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	6.9	10.1
Other Non-Electrical Engineering*	12.3	9.5	Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	3.9	11.3
Electrical Machinery	5.1	10.0	Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc.	4.9	7.9
Electrical Wires and Cables	3.6	15.2	Food, Drink and Tobacco	80.4	20.6
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	2.9	12.0	Bread and Flour Confectionery	16.7	21.3
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	8.8	15.6	Biscuits	16.1	36.3
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	2.8	11.0	Meat and Meat Products	2.6	14.8
Other Electrical Goods*	9.4	13.3	Milk Products	3.3	17.0
Vehicles			Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	19.4	27.1
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	12.0	6.6	Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	9.7	22.2
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	3.7	8.2	Food Industries not elsewhere specified*	5.3	15.8
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	2.7	7.1	Other Drink Industries*	2.0	11.5
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	30.8	16.3	Tobacco	2.4	11.2
Tools and Cutlery	2.2	12.2	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	6.5	10.4
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	4.1	21.0	Furniture and Upholstery	3.0	8.7
Hollow-ware	6.5	20.5	Paper and Printing	21.0	10.2
Brass Manufactures	2.6	14.5	Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	4.6	14.3
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified*	14.0	16.4	Other Manufactures of Paper and Board*	4.4	14.9
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	5.8	10.4	Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	2.7	11.1
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments	3.4	10.7	Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	7.8	8.0
Textiles			Other Manufacturing Industries	17.0	14.4
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	52.2	9.7	Rubber	6.4	17.2
Cotton Weaving, etc.	8.3	8.7	Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	2.7	13.5
Woolen and Worsted	13.4	11.5	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	5.4	13.7
			Total, All Manufacturing Industries	351.0	11.7

* The figures on this line relate to the industry with the same title in the preceding Table.

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 56 to 73.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during December by 189,000 (- 69,000 males and - 120,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,989,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 18,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 70,000 and other industries and services a decrease of 101,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have decreased by 138,000 from 24,225,000 to 24,087,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 267,714 to 342,489 between 10th December, 1956, and 14th January, 1957, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 29,233 to 40,116. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 68,072 among males and 17,586 among females.

Rates of Wages

A new index of weekly rates of wages has been started, based on January, 1956 (taken as 100). At the end of January, 1957, the index figure in the new series was 106, the same as the figure at the end of

December, 1956. (Further details of the new index are given in the article on page 50). The changes in the rates of wages reported to the Department during January resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £98,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 664,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the general printing industry and in furniture manufacture, British Railways locomotive running staff, bus drivers, conductors and maintenance staff employed by the London Transport Executive, workpeople engaged in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing and workpeople in the paint, varnish and lacquer industry.

Retail Prices

At 15th January, 1957, the retail prices index was 104 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 103 at 11th December, 1956. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of many items of food, particularly milk, tea, meat, bacon, fish, vegetables and sugar, together with higher fares. These increases were partly offset by lower prices for eggs and butter.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during January in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 48,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 132,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 244, and, in addition, 12 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1956

Employment*

The three years preceding 1956 were marked by an expanding working population, an increasing demand for labour and falling unemployment. In 1956, however, there was some slackening in the demand for labour. The numbers in civil employment fell and there was a drop in unfilled vacancies. This was accompanied by a rise in unemployment and short-time working and some falling off in overtime.

The following Table shows the changes in total man-power during the year :-

	Thousands		
	December, 1955	December, 1956	Change during 1956
Total Working Population	24,073	24,087	+ 14
of which :-			
Men	16,144	16,207	+ 63
Women	7,929	7,880	- 49
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	779	761	- 18
Ex-Service Men and Women on Release			
Leave	6	6	-
Total in Civil Employment	23,053	22,989	- 64
of which :-			
Men	15,221	15,227	+ 6
Women	7,832	7,762	- 70
Registered Unemployed†	250	366	+116
of which :-			
Wholly Unemployed†	235	331	+ 96
Temporarily Stopped†	15	35	+ 20

The changes in civil employment are contained in the following Table :-

Industry or Service	Thousands		
	December, 1955	December, 1956	Change during 1956
Basic Industries			
Coal Mining	779	782	+ 3
Other Mining and Quarrying	78	77	- 1
Gas, Electricity and Water	378	378	-
Transport and Communication	1,703	1,712	+ 9
Agriculture and Fishing	1,006	994	- 12
Total, Basic Industries	3,944	3,943	- 1
Manufacturing Industries			
Chemicals and Allied Trades	526	528	+ 2
Metals, Engineering and Vehicles	4,663	4,600	- 63
Textiles	953	935	- 18
Clothing (including footwear)	679	678	- 1
Food, Drink and Tobacco	912	903	- 9
Other Manufactures	1,618	1,582	- 36
Total, Manufacturing Industries	9,351	9,226	- 125
Building and Contracting	1,472	1,491	+ 19
Distributive Trades	2,884	2,904	+ 20
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	4,112	4,131	+ 19
Public Administration :-			
National Government Service	562	558	- 4
Local Government Service	728	736	+ 8
Total in Civil Employment	23,053	22,989	- 64

The main change in civil employment was a fall of 125,000 in the manufacturing industries. This resulted largely from a decline in employment in industries producing consumer goods, particularly motor vehicles and accessories, wireless apparatus, cotton, furniture and pottery. There were, however, increases in some manufacturing industries, particularly chemicals, iron and steel manufacture, shipbuilding, engineering, electrical machinery and aircraft manufacture. Outside manufacturing there was a fall in agriculture, but other basic industries increased their labour force, as did building and distribution.

Unfilled vacancies fell from 382,000 in December, 1955, to 279,000 in December, 1956. The easing in demand for labour was general throughout industry, but was largely confined to semi-skilled and unskilled workers.

The number working short-time in manufacturing industries, which was 34,000 in November, 1955, increased in the first half of 1956. There was a fall later from 112,000 in August to 73,000 in November but a rise again at the end of 1956. The main increase both in the first part of the year and in December was in the motor vehicles and accessories industries. The number on overtime in manufacturing fell from 1,816,000 in November, 1955, to 1,375,000 in August, 1956, and then rose to 1,603,000 in November, 1956.

Unemployment

The average number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was higher in 1956 than in 1955, but it was still lower than the average for any other year since the war, except 1951. The averages for each of the three years were 257,000, 232,000 and 253,000, respectively. In the first four months of the year the number unemployed was lower than in the corresponding months of all other post-war years, but in subsequent months the numbers were higher than in the corresponding period of 1955.

* In this article figures relating to civil employment and the total working population incorporate the revisions described on pages 45 and 56 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

† End of month estimates. Persons classed as temporarily stopped are included in the totals of persons in civil employment. (See footnote * on page 56.)

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Between December, 1955, and January, 1956, there was the usual seasonal increase in the number registered at Employment Exchanges, due to the termination of Christmas work and the registration of school-leavers. The total increased by a further 12,000 in February, mainly due to an increase in unemployment in the building industry. Thereafter there was a reduction month by month till June when the figure fell to the lowest point of the year. Throughout the second half of the year there was an increase from month to month in the numbers wholly unemployed, and by December the total was 62,000 higher than in December, 1955. The number registered as temporarily stopped (mainly short-time workers) rose sharply in July and August. In the following three months the figure was at a much lower level, but this reduction in the numbers registering was largely due to a new ruling that unemployment benefit was not payable for time lost by persons working under a certain type of "guaranteed week" agreement. There was a considerable increase in December in the number registered as temporarily stopped, though it was still well below the August level. The numbers unemployed at 10th December, and the corresponding figures for 12th December, 1955, were as follows :-

	Thousands		
	Wholly Unemployed	Temporarily Stopped	Total
Males :			
12th December, 1955	135,000	4,000	139,000
10th December, 1956	177,000	23,000	200,000
Females :			
12th December, 1955	71,000	6,000	77,000
10th December, 1956	91,000	6,000	97,000

Unemployment in the industries which are subject to seasonal changes followed the normal pattern in 1956, but in the largest industries in this group (building and contracting, distribution and catering) the numbers unemployed in December were higher than a year before. In the manufacturing industries the most important feature was a substantial increase in unemployment in the vehicle manufacturing industries from 5,000 in January to 33,000 in July and August. The "guaranteed week" ruling referred to above resulted in a reduction in the numbers registered as temporarily stopped in these industries during the following three months, but the numbers showed a substantial rise again in December. In all manufacturing industries taken together the total number wholly unemployed in December, 1956, was 80,000, compared with 58,000 in December, 1955. The increase was spread over all industry groups, and in every case there was an increase among both males and females.

The industrial analysis of the numbers registered as wholly unemployed in December, 1956, shows that 30 per cent. of the total had been last employed in manufacturing industries, 13 per cent. in building and contracting, 10 per cent. in the distributive trades, 9 per cent. in the hotel and catering trades and 7 per cent. in transport and communications.

The number of persons who had been continuously unemployed throughout the year was 22,000, a slight increase compared with the previous year. More than half of the 22,000 were aged 55 and over.

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at one date in each month of the year are shown in the Table below :-

Date	Men aged 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women aged 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
12th December, 1955	134,914	4,092	72,326	4,318	215,650
16th January, 1956	165,202	7,974	83,119	7,615	263,910
13th February, 1956	179,960	6,495	82,887	6,286	275,628
12th March, "	170,283	5,620	83,642	5,977	265,522
16th April, "	154,463	7,056	83,163	6,833	251,515
14th May, "	148,615	4,773	78,840	5,203	237,431
11th June, "	142,128	4,078	72,114	4,257	222,577
16th July, "	155,484	5,536	71,933	5,384	238,337
13th August, "	167,460	14,243	72,880	11,938	266,541
17th September, "	150,415	8,411	81,339	7,475	247,640
15th October, "	154,074	6,007	87,957	6,035	254,073
12th November, "	162,071	5,446	91,486	5,575	264,578
10th December, "	194,573	5,090	92,179	5,105	296,947

The next Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed in December, 1956, and the changes in the numbers unemployed between December, 1955, and December, 1956, in each Administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland :-

Region	Numbers on registers at 10th December, 1956		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) between December, 1955, and December, 1956		Percentage unemployed at 10th December, 1956
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
London and South-Eastern	49,112	16,471	+ 25,532	+ 5,994	1.2
Eastern	10,094	3,942	+ 2,888	+ 742	1.2
Southern	8,464	4,326	+ 3,274	+ 602	1.2
South-Western	12,287	6,204	+ 3,171	+ 1,175	1.6
Midland	12,867	8,686	+ 7,485	+ 4,875	1.0
North-Midland	7,110	4,226	+ 3,059	+ 1,232	0.8
East and West Ridings	11,239	4,490	+ 3,291	+ 1,000	0.9
North-Western	25,893	15,249	+ 5,026	+ 1,667	1.4
Northern	13,686	6,932	+ 1,424	- 298	1.6
Scotland	34,770	19,224	+ 2,134	+ 1,940	2.5
Wales	14,141	7,534	+ 3,373	+ 1,711	2.3
Great Britain	199,663	97,284	+ 60,657	+ 20,640	1.4
Northern Ireland	25,246	7,546	+ 2,177	- 1,027	6.9
United Kingdom	224,909	104,830	+ 62,834	+ 19,613	1.5

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NEW INDEX OF RATES OF WAGES

The Index of Rates of Wages which has measured the average 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 and which has been published at monthly intervals in this GAZETTE since February, 1948, has been terminated. This index was calculated for the last time in respect of the level of rates of wages at 31st December, 1956, and the index numbers at that date were given on page 35 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE.

A new series of index numbers with the level of rates of wages at 31st January, 1956, taken as 100 replaces the former series and index numbers on the new basis at the end of each month from February, 1956, to January, 1957, are published for the first time on page 71 of this GAZETTE. The new base date corresponds to the base date of the Index of Retail Prices which, as from January, 1956, replaced the former Interim Index of Retail Prices (see page 115 of the March, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE).

Although the new index will no longer show the average movement in the level of rates of wages since June, 1947, it is possible to link the new index with the former index in order to give a measure, on a broad basis, of the movement in rates of wages since that date. To facilitate such calculations it can be stated that the all workers' index number for all industries and services for 31st January, 1956 (June, 1947 = 100), published as 156, was 156.1 correct to one decimal place. For any subsequent date the new index figure (on the base 31st January, 1956 = 100) when multiplied by $\frac{156.1}{100}$ will give an approximate index figure for that date with June, 1947, represented by 100. The corresponding number for all workers in manufacturing industries alone, published as 155, was 154.5 correct to one decimal place.

A description of the construction of the new series of index numbers of rates of wages is given in the following paragraphs. The method of calculation follows closely that of the previous series, but the coverage has been extended and a few minor adjustments have been introduced.

Industries Selected

As in previous series the selection of industries and services has necessarily been confined to those in which adequate information is available about minimum, or standard, wage rates. The number of industries and services selected for inclusion in the new index is 80 compared with 75 in the previous index. The term "industry" is here used rather loosely, as some of those specified are combinations of "industries" listed in the Standard Industrial Classification, e.g., engineering and the distributive trades. As far as possible, however, consistent with the industrial agreements relating to wage rates, the industries have been grouped in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification and all the "Orders" or major industrial groups, with the exception of Order XXI (Insurance, Banking and Finance), are represented.

The representative industries and services for which changes in rates of wages are taken into account in the new index are as follows:—

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing

Agriculture.
Mining and Quarrying
Coal mining; iron ore and ironstone mining; roadstone quarrying; ballast and sand production.

Manufacturing Industries

Bricks and fireclay goods; pottery; glass containers; cement; cast stone and cast concrete products.
Heavy chemicals; drug and fine chemicals; paint, varnish and lacquer; soap, candle and edible fat; seed crushing, compound and provender manufacture.

Pig iron manufacture (blast furnaces); iron and steel manufacture; light castings; shipbuilding and shiprepairing; engineering; electrical cable making; vehicle building; motor vehicle retail and repairing trade; railway workshops; tin box manufacture; brass working and founding; gold, silver and jewellery trades.

Cotton spinning and weaving; woollen and worsted; silk; flax spinning and weaving; jute; hosiery; narrow fabrics; textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing.

Leather producing; leather goods, saddlery and harness.
Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring; retail bespoke tailoring; dressmaking and women's light clothing; boot and shoe manufacture; boot and shoe repairing.

Flour milling; baking; biscuit manufacture; cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery; food manufacturing; aerated waters; brewing; tobacco manufacture.

Sawmilling; furniture manufacture; wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacture.

Paper making, paper coating, paper board and building board making; paper box making; printing and publishing of newspapers; other printing and publishing.

Rubber; linoleum; brushes and brooms; toys.

Building and Contracting

Building; electrical contracting; civil engineering construction.

Gas, Electricity and Water

Gas, electricity and water supply.

Transport and Communication

Railways; road passenger transport; goods transport by road; dock labour; postal, telegraph and wireless communication; Merchant Navy.

Distributive Trades

Wholesale distribution of grocery and provisions; retail

distribution of food and drink (excluding catering); retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades; retail furnishing and allied trades.

Public Administration

National government service; local authorities' services.

Professional Services

Health services (ancillary staff).

Miscellaneous Services

Cinema theatres; catering; laundering.

Rates of Wages used for Index Calculations

The rates of wages used for calculating the index numbers are the minimum, or standard, rates of wages as fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or arbitration awards, or the minimum rates fixed by Wages Regulation Orders under the Wages Councils Acts, the Agricultural Wages Acts and the Catering Wages Act. The rates are those for manual wage-earners, including shop assistants but excluding clerical, technical and administrative workers. Information on these rates is published annually in a volume entitled "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour" (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1956, page 221, regarding the latest edition so far published, relating to rates at 1st April, 1956) and particulars of changes in the rates are published in the monthly issues of this GAZETTE (see, for instance, pages 67 to 71 of this issue).

In so far as information is available the rates for time workers, shift workers and pieceworkers have all been included as appropriate and the various occupations (including skilled and unskilled) and variations in rates by locality have been taken into account.

The extent to which rates have been fixed for different classes of workers varies considerably in different industries. In some cases only the minimum rates for the lowest-paid workers are specified whilst in others rates are given for a range of occupations. The information, however, is regarded as sufficiently reliable to provide a measure of the average movement in wage rates for men, women and juveniles separately and in combination.

Time Workers

Information about the extent to which workers may be paid at time rates in excess of the minimum, or standard, because of merit, custom, etc., or at rates below the agreed rates if employed by non-associated or non-federated firms, is not generally available. Although the rise or fall in the agreed minimum, or standard, rates may not necessarily involve an immediate change in the rates of those workers who are paid more or less than those rates, it is considered that the movement in the minimum, or standard, rates of wages forms a reliable basis for the index numbers over a period of time.

In the case of boys and youths, usually the mean of the rates at 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 years of age is taken, the adult rate generally being payable at 21 years of age, whilst for girls the mean of the rates at 16 and 17 years of age is taken, as in many industries the adult rate becomes payable at 18 years of age. For adult workers the maximum rate is generally taken, as it is not the custom for the agreements or Wages Regulation Orders to make provision for any variation in rates beyond the age at which the adult rate is attained.

Shift Workers

In industries in which shift working is customary account is taken of the differential rates for shift workers. Where it is usual for work to continue over 7 days of the week or on a 3-shift rotating system an average weekly wage calculated over the usual period of rotation is used so as to give due weight to the enhanced rates of pay applying to the week-end shifts. Estimates of the proportions of day workers and shift workers in many industries are based on the enquiry into shift working made by the Department in April, 1954, the results of which were published in the October, 1954, issue of this GAZETTE, pages 337 to 342.

Pieceworkers

In industries in which piecework rates as well as time rates are common account is taken of both forms of payment.

Pieceworkers' wages are commonly made up of two elements: (1) earnings derived from basic piece rates (or basic times where times and not rates are fixed for units of work) and (2) additions to basic rates in the form of either a percentage or a flat-rate money amount paid in addition to piecework earnings. Element (1) is determined sometimes by (a) collectively agreed piece price lists applicable to a whole industry or section of industry (e.g., cotton) but more often by (b) piece price lists applicable to individual firms (e.g., engineering). In the case of (b) it is commonly found that safeguards for the worker are contained in the collective agreement or Wages Regulation Order for the industry concerned which provides that piece prices shall be such as to enable the average worker to earn at least a certain percentage above his time rate or alternatively a certain specified money wage frequently referred to as "the piece work basis time rate". Element (2) is as a rule determined by collective agreement.

The data readily available for use in an index of wage rates consist of (A) piece price lists (collectively agreed only); (B) piecework basis time rates; (C) general additions to (A) or (B) in the form of (1) a percentage and/or (2) a flat-rate money amount. In the few cases where wages are governed by A and C (1) only, the index number is calculated by adding the percentage increase to a notional base figure of 100. However, in the great majority of

cases the flat-rate element C (2) is present and so it is necessary to decide what percentage the flat-rate advance is of the basic wage, a process which involves expressing the basic wage in the form of a time rate. If information is available of the average full-time earnings at the base date, that figure is used but in the majority of cases it is necessary to take the piece work basis time rate.

District Rates

In many industries the agreed rates of wages vary according to locality or area and the index of wage rates takes account of this difference in wage levels between districts. When different rates for different districts are used for any industry the district rates are combined in proportion to the numbers of workpeople employed in the selected districts in that industry at the base date or the nearest date for which information is available. Such information is obtained from a variety of sources and is more exact in some industries than in others. These proportions are not varied to take account of changes in numbers employed which must inevitably take place over a period of time, but where the rate of a particular district or town is changed by the regrading of towns or groups of towns within a grading scheme or where a grading scheme is abolished or simplified the event is regarded as a single wage change for the workers employed in the district concerned and the index number is calculated accordingly.

Weighting Structure

The index numbers for the separate industries are combined together for the purpose of producing index numbers for "All Industries and Services" and for "Manufacturing Industries only" by the use of "weights" approximately proportional to the aggregate weekly wages bill in each of the selected industries in October, 1955. Thus the index number at any particular date represents the relative change in the weekly wages bill had it been affected only by changes in wage rates and not by any other factors. This method is the same as that adopted in previous series of wage rate indices and in principle is the same as that used in the Index of Retail Prices.

For the great majority of the selected industries the weights have been calculated from the figures of average weekly earnings computed from the Earnings and Hours Enquiry made by this Department in October, 1955 (see the March, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE, page 81) and from the estimated numbers of manual workers in each industry. For industries not covered by that enquiry, viz., agriculture, coal mining, railways (including workshops), dock labour, postal services, Merchant Navy, distributive trades, health services, catering trades and cinema theatres, weights have been calculated from information gathered from other sources. For all the industries separate weights have been estimated for men, youths and boys, women and girls. The weights for the building industry have been adjusted slightly, as in the previous series, to make some allowance for the fact that the rates of wages in this industry affect to a great extent the rates of wages of building trade workers employed in other industries.

The following Table shows the weights allocated to the various industry groups scaled to a total of 10,000. These weights will remain constant throughout the lifetime of the new index.

Standard Industrial Classification Order	Industry Group	Weight
I	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	399
II	Mining and quarrying	758
III	Treatment of non-metalliferous mining products other than coal	224
IV	Chemicals and allied trades	258
V to IX	Metal manufacture; engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods; vehicles; metal goods not elsewhere specified; precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	2,881
X	Textiles	487
XI	Leather, leather goods and fur	38
XII	Clothing	261
XIII	Food, drink and tobacco	425
XIV	Manufactures of wood and cork	184
XV	Paper and printing	307
XVI	Other manufacturing industries	149
XVII	Building and contracting	979
XVIII	Gas, electricity and water	205
XIX	Transport and communication	951
XX	Distributive trades	783
XXI	Public administration	294
XXII	Professional services	98
XXIII	Miscellaneous services	319
XXIV		
	Total—All industries	10,000
	Total—Manufacturing industries only (Orders III to XVI)	5,214

In deciding how to apportion the total weight for each Order of the Standard Industrial Classification amongst the industries selected to represent the Order, regard has been had to the wages structures and the way in which rates of wages in the separate industries making up the Order tend to move together. In some cases the principal industries amongst those selected for the particular Order have been given their correct weights in relation to the total wages bill for all the industries combined in that Order. The remainder of the selected industries have had their actual weights adjusted proportionately, so that the total weight of those industries covers also the industries in the Order which are not directly represented in the index and is in correct proportion to the total wages bill for the Order. In other cases the total weight for the Order or for sub-divisions of the Order has been spread over all the selected industries in the Order or sub-division, in the same proportions as their actual wages bills are of the total wages bills for the Order or appropriate sub-division.

Comparison between Wage Rates and Earnings

The index of wage rates, as described above, provides a measure of the average movement in the wage rates for men, women and juveniles separately and in combination but it does not, of course, measure changes in actual earnings. An index of earnings covering the manufacturing industries and some of the principal non-manufacturing industries is compiled at six-monthly intervals from information collected from enquiries into earnings and hours of work of wage-earners in the last pay week in April and October each year. This index of earnings, in contrast to the index of wage rates, takes into account changes in the numbers of workpeople employed in different industries, in the relative proportions of workers in different age and sex groups, or engaged in different occupations and wage grades, or paid at time or piece rates. It also, of course, reflects changes in the amount of overtime, short-time or absenteeism and changes in the earnings of pieceworkers and other payment-by-results workers due to changes in the efficiency of operatives and of machines.

A new series of index numbers with the level of earnings at April, 1956, taken as 100 will be calculated and the first Tables showing index numbers for all the industries covered by the enquiries and also for manufacturing industries alone will be published in next month's issue of this GAZETTE.

RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

Guaranteed Weekly Minimum in Building Industry (England and Wales)

At a recent meeting the National Joint Council for the Building Industry agreed to an amendment of the National Working Rule 2A (Time lost through causes beyond the control of the parties) increasing the guaranteed weekly minimum from "not less than 32 times the hourly rate" to "not less than 36 times the hourly rate" with effect on and from 1st April, 1957. (See the article on pages 393 to 397 of the November, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE with regard to guaranteed weekly wage arrangements in the principal industries in Great Britain, including, on page 397, particulars for the building industry).

Equal Pay Arrangements on British Railways

Following a decision of the Railway Staff National Tribunal (Decision No. 18, dated 7th November, 1956) agreement has now been reached between the British Transport Commission, the Transport Salaried Staffs' Association and the National Union of Railwaymen to implement the principle of equal pay for all women and girls employed in administrative, technical and clerical posts on British Railways.

The scales of pay for women in these categories are to be advanced by seven ten-monthly stages, the first of which operates from 1st December, 1956, until full equality with men's scales is reached on 1st December, 1961.

The arrangement does not apply to women and girls employed as shorthand typists, copy typists, machine operators, telephone operators, teleprinter operators and train announcers, nor to certain supervisory posts which are exclusively reserved for men.

POSTPONEMENT OF LIABILITY FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

On 8th February the Minister of Labour and National Service made the National Service (Miscellaneous) (Amendment) Regulations, 1957, under the powers conferred on him by Sections 12(5), 13 and 32 of the National Service Act, 1948. The new Regulations amend Regulations 13, 14 and 15 of the National Service (Miscellaneous) Regulations, 1948, which deal with postponement of liability for National Service on grounds of exceptional hardship.

Regulation 13 of the 1948 Regulations stipulates that appeals to the Umpire from determinations of Military Service (Hardship) Committees are to be made within twenty-one days of the determination. The amendment provides that, in cases in which the applicant is granted leave by the Committee to appeal from a unanimous determination, the appeal shall be made to the Umpire within twenty-one days of the date on which such leave is granted or such further period as the Minister may allow.

Regulation 14(2) of the 1948 Regulations provides for postponement on grounds of business hardship to be granted for the purpose of making alternative arrangements for carrying on the business or for disposing of it. The amendment enables postponement to be granted in cases where it would not be reasonable to expect alternative arrangements to be made.

Regulation 15 of the 1948 Regulations has been amended so that the maximum period for which postponement may be granted or renewed has been extended to two years and one year respectively. In addition, the new Regulations provide that the period of postponement granted shall be adjusted to the time required for making alternative arrangements or, where such arrangements cannot reasonably be made, to the probable duration of the circumstances.

The amended Regulations came into operation on 13th February. Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 No. 180) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

THE COUNCIL FOR WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

The Third Memorandum of the Council for Wales and Monmouthshire has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 53), price 6s. net (6s. 5d. including postage).

The Council for Wales and Monmouthshire, which was appointed in April, 1949, includes representatives of industry and agriculture (both management and workers) and of local authorities, together with members nominated by the Prime Minister, one of whom is the present Chairman. The Council's functions are to meet at least quarterly for the interchange of views and information on developments and trends in the economic and cultural fields in Wales and Monmouthshire, and to secure that the Government are adequately informed of the impact of Government activities on the general life of the people of Wales and Monmouthshire. The Council have appointed a number of Panels and Committees to enquire into specific problems. Since the publication of the Second Memorandum of the Council (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1953, page 272) a new Panel, the Government Administration Panel, has been appointed, having as terms of reference: "To examine the machinery of Government administration in Wales, and to report".

The Report of the Government Administration Panel is appended in full to the Council's Memorandum. The Report is divided into two main parts, the first of which sets out the organisation of Government Departments in Wales, the extent to which the Welsh Offices of the various Ministries can reach decisions without reference to the Headquarters Offices of the Ministries in London, the relationships between the Welsh Offices and the Headquarters Offices and a comparison of the duties, functions and powers of the Welsh Offices, the English Regional Offices and the Scottish Offices of Government Departments. The second part of the Report contains the comments of the Panel on the present arrangements, together with recommendations on how the Panel consider that the organisation of Departments with regard to Welsh business ought to be adapted so as to enable this business to be dealt with in Wales with the minimum of reference to Headquarters Offices in matters of day-to-day administration and that, where reference to Headquarters Offices is inevitable, full regard is given to the essentially "Welsh" aspect of problems. The Panel recommend the appointment of a Secretary of State for Wales, the establishment of a Welsh Office comprising Departments of State, and that the Welsh Office should, in general, be located in Cardiff. They make detailed recommendations for the transfer to the Secretary of State for Wales of functions at present exercised in Wales by other Ministers. With regard to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the Panel recommend that the Minister should continue to exercise his functions with regard to Wales but that he should consult the Secretary of State for Wales before a decision is taken on any major issue concerning the activities of the Ministry in Wales. The recommendations of the Panel have been endorsed and adopted by the Council.

The Memorandum says that, since the Council was re-constituted in July, 1953, the main subjects, other than the machinery of Government administration in Wales, which have occupied the attention of the appropriate Panels and Committees are the South Wales ports, an examination of the problem of the small sea-ports and harbours, questions arising from the Report of the Council's Rural Development Panel (which was appended to the Second Memorandum), and the problems of Welsh National Servicemen. Reports in which the Panel or Committee concerned deal with these matters are included in full in the Command Paper, their conclusions and recommendations having been considered by the Council and endorsed and adopted. The Report of the Industrial Panel refers also to an investigation made by the Panel in 1954 of the problem of increasing the volume of traffic through the South Wales ports in view of certain economic disadvantages which these ports suffer in comparison with other ports. This investigation was the subject of a separate Report submitted in November, 1954, to the Secretary of State for the Home Department and Minister of Welsh Affairs and later published as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9359). The present Report discusses developments at the South Wales ports since the Panel reported on their investigation and contains sections dealing also with the trade and employment position at other major ports in Wales.

COURT OF INQUIRY INTO DISPUTE IN CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT

The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed a Court of Inquiry in connection with the dispute which has arisen concerning the manning of the Bristol Britannia aircraft between the British Overseas Airways Corporation and the Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association. The terms of reference of the Court are "to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute, and to report". The Chairman of the Court is Professor D. T. Jack, C.B.E., M.A., J.P., and the other members are Dr. W. H. Garrett, M.B.E., and Mr. J. H. Warren, O.B.E., M.A., D.P.A.

The Court's hearings began in private in London on Wednesday, 13th February.

CENSUS, 1951: OCCUPATION TABLES

A volume containing the analysis by the General Register Office of the complete figures for England and Wales on personal occupations derived from the Census of 1951 has been published by H.M. Stationery Office under the title "Census, 1951, England and Wales: Occupation Tables", price £7 7s. net (£7 9s. including postage). It is to be followed by a separate volume of statistics relating to industries. Statistics compiled by the General Registry Office for Scotland, for both occupations and industries, have been published in a volume entitled "Census, 1951, Scotland: Volume IV, Occupations and Industries," price £6 net (£6 2s. including postage). The Tables in these volumes, compiled from the full Census data, replace those given in the "One per cent. Sample Tables" published in 1952 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1952, page 274).

The report for England and Wales shows that 16,067,083 men and 17,999,293 women aged 15 and over were enumerated in England and Wales on Census day (8th April, 1951) and that, of these, 14,063,542 men and 6,272,876 women were gainfully occupied. The volume gives statistics of the occupied population based on their personal occupations, including statistics of local populations according to the area in which they were enumerated, and with reference to sex, age, marital condition, industrial status in employment (manager, employer, etc.), social classes and socio-economic groups (agricultural and non-agricultural, non-manual and manual workers, etc.). The introduction contains notes explaining the various terms and classifications which have been adopted.

The report on Scotland shows that, of 1,794,815 males and 2,045,499 females over 15 years of age, gainfully occupied males numbered 1,585,335 and gainfully occupied females 688,293. In addition to statistics of the occupations of the Scottish population and the industries in which they were engaged at the time of the Census, the volume contains particulars of the extent to which people lived in one area but worked in another and of occupations in relation to school-leaving age. (Similar Tables for England and Wales have already been published in two separate volumes: "Census, 1951, England and Wales: Report on Usual Residence and Workplace," and, in relation to occupation and school-leaving age, "Census, 1951, England and Wales: General Tables," price £3 5s. and £2 12s. 6d. net, respectively, £3 6s. 6d. and £2 14s. including postage). An introductory section gives explanatory notes on the Tables.

ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAY SERVANTS DURING 1955

The Report of the Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways upon the accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1955 has been presented to the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. net (3s. 2d. including postage).

The statistics contained in the Report are based on returns made by the British Transport Commission, the London Transport Executive and certain minor railway companies not taken over by the Commission on 1st January, 1948, and also on reports made on certain individual accidents after inquiries by the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. The basis of reporting accidents has continued unchanged both before and after the nationalisation of the railways and all the figures in the Report for 1955 and earlier years are comparable, except those for the years 1940-1945 when a modified form of reporting, covering fatalities and serious injuries only, was in force. All accidents to passengers and other persons, excluding railway servants, are required to be reported, however slight the injuries may be. For railway servants, only those accidents which cause absence from ordinary work for more than three days are required to be reported. Personal injuries are classified as "serious" or "minor". Serious injuries are defined as "amputation of limbs, a fracture or dislocation, internal injuries, loss of an eye, burns or scalds, and any other injury of similar serious character likely to cause protracted disablement". Any person so severely injured as to die after an accident, but before the date of the Report, is included as a fatality.

In 1955 the number of railway servants killed was 179, compared with 164 in 1954, 203 in 1953, and an annual average of 183 for the years 1951-1955. The number injured in 1955 was 15,460, compared with 16,196 in 1954, 16,708 in 1953 and an annual average for 1951-1955 of 16,637. Of the railway servants injured in 1955, 1,617 were seriously, and 13,843 slightly, injured.

Reported accidents are classified in three main groups: (1) train accidents (i.e., to trains and rolling stock on or affecting a passenger railway) and failures of rolling stock, track and structures; (2) movement accidents (i.e., those connected with the movement of railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents); and (3) non-movement accidents (i.e., those on railway premises not connected with the movement of any railway vehicles). The total of 179 railway servants killed in accidents in 1955 included eight killed in train accidents, 154 in movement accidents and 17 in non-movement accidents. Of the 1,617 who were seriously injured, 18 sustained their injuries in train accidents, 453 in movement accidents and 1,146 in non-movement accidents. The corresponding figures for those who were slightly injured were 73, 1,545 and 12,225, respectively.

The Report contains detailed analyses of the figures relating to all railway accidents which occurred in 1955, brief summaries of 18 accidents which were the subject of formal Inquiry, notes on the causes of some other accidents, and a review of the year. Appendices to the Report contain detailed statistical and other information.

MINES AND QUARRIES

Accidents at Mines and Quarries in 1956

The Ministry of Power have recently issued provisional figures of the numbers of persons killed and injured by accidents at mines and quarries in Great Britain during 1956, together with comparable figures for 1955. For the purpose of these statistics "injured persons" are those who sustain injuries which, because of their nature or severity, are, under the terms of Section 80 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, required to be reported to H.M. Inspectors of Mines at the time of their occurrence.

A total of 377 persons were killed during 1956, compared with 475 in 1955, at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, and the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, and at quarries. In addition, a total of 1,900 persons were injured in 1956, compared with 2,060 in 1955.

At mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, which include mines of coal, stratified ironstone, shale and fireclay, the number of persons killed in accidents in 1956 was 329, a decrease of 96 compared with the figure of 425 for 1955. Fatalities resulting from accidents underground decreased from 366 in 1955 to 294 in 1956 and those at the surface from 59 to 35. The fatalities underground included 159 which were caused by falls of ground, 72 which occurred in connection with haulage and transport, nine caused by explosions of firedamp or coal dust, and 54 from all other causes including shaft accidents. These figures were lower in each category, except that relating to explosions of firedamp or coal dust, than the corresponding figures for 1955, which were 185, 119, seven and 55.

The number of persons injured at mines under the Coal Mines Act was 1,771 in 1956, a decrease of 118 compared with 1955. Of the total for 1956, 1,586 were injured in underground accidents and 185 in surface accidents, compared with 1,699 and 190, respectively, in 1955. The total of 1,586 persons injured in underground accidents in 1956 included 586 injured in accidents caused by falls of ground, 469 in accidents connected with haulage and transport, 18 in explosions of firedamp or coal dust, and 513 in accidents from all other causes including shaft accidents. Compared with 1955, there were decreases of 82 in the number injured by falls of ground and of 29 in the number whose injuries were caused by explosions of firedamp or coal dust, but the number injured in haulage and transport accidents increased by 33. Persons injured in accidents from all other causes including shaft accidents decreased in number from 548 in 1955 to 513 in 1956. At the surface, the number of persons injured from all causes showed a decrease of five in 1956 compared with the previous year.

At mines as defined by the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, fatalities in 1956 numbered six, of which five occurred in accidents underground. The corresponding figures for 1955 were seven and five. Of the five underground fatalities in 1956, two were caused by falls of ground, compared with five in 1955; there were no fatalities caused by explosions of firedamp or by haulage and transport accidents, and the remaining three fatalities were accounted for by the miscellaneous group which includes shaft accidents. The number of persons injured decreased from 48 in 1955 to 28 in 1956. The total of those injured in 1956 included 21 who were injured in underground accidents. Of these, four were injured in accidents caused by falls of ground and seven in haulage and transport accidents, the remaining ten being accounted for by the miscellaneous group including shaft accidents. Seven persons were injured in surface accidents compared with six in 1955.

At quarries, the number of persons killed was 42 in 1956, compared with 43 in 1955. Fatalities caused by falls of ground decreased from 13 in 1955 to 10 in 1956, but there was an increase from 14 in 1955 to 16 in 1956 in the number of fatalities resulting from haulage and transport accidents. In each of the years 1955 and 1956, three persons were killed in blasting accidents. The number of fatalities from other causes (13) was also the same in each year. The number of persons injured at quarries in 1956 was 101, compared with 123 in 1955. The total for 1956 included 17 persons who were injured by falls of ground, a decrease of five compared with 1955. There was a decrease also, from 36 in 1955 to 28 in 1956, in the numbers injured in haulage and transport accidents. Blasting accidents caused injury in 1956 to 14 persons, the same number as in 1955. Injuries due to other causes decreased in number from 51 in 1955 to 42 in 1956.

Safety in Mines Research in 1955

The 34th Annual Report on Safety in Mines Research, covering the year 1955, has recently been issued by the Safety in Mines Research Establishment of the Ministry of Power and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. net (4s. 3d. including postage).

The introduction to the Report says that during 1955 the Safety in Mines Research Advisory Board continued, in accordance with its terms of reference, to keep under review and advise the Minister on the general scope, organisation and progress of the Ministry's research work on safety in mines. During the year the Advisory Board held two meetings. As in previous years, they examined the annual programme of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment and its relation to the National Coal Board's programme of safety and health research. They also considered special reports presented by the Research Establishment on the use of foam-plugs for fire-fighting underground, the ignition of methane by frictional sparks, the sampling of airborne dust, and the mineralogical analysis of rock strata. The National Coal Board presented a special report on research into drilling

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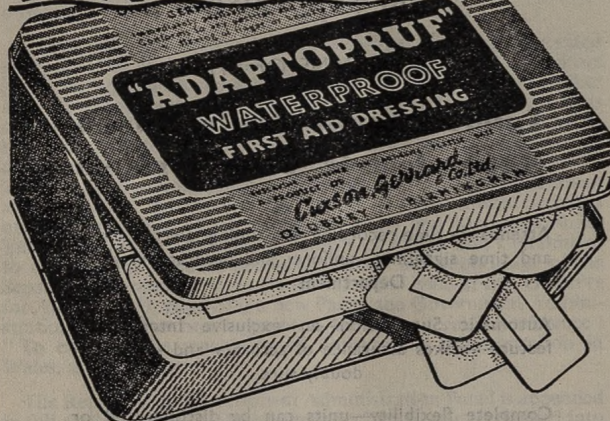
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in rock. In addition, the Advisory Board had under consideration reports on the experimental mines in Germany and the United States of America that are used for research on dust explosions and explosion barriers and for other studies requiring underground facilities not readily available in a working mine.

In a general review of progress in 1955, separate sections of the Report describe investigations and researches carried out during the year by the Safety in Mines Research Establishment with a view to developing safe techniques and precautionary measures against safety risks in mines. These sections deal with explosives and blasting devices; the explosion hazard arising from coal dust, frictional sparking and other sources of ignition; developments in the design of breathing apparatus, in particular for use in rescue and recovery operations in hot and humid environments; methods of fighting underground fires; engineering and metallurgical research; and research into dust control and the pneumoconiosis hazard. In discussing the explosion hazard, the Report notes that during 1955 there were no widespread explosions in British mines, but there were several ignitions and small explosions which showed the continuing need for research into the elimination of all sources of ignition and into the measures necessary to prevent a small explosion becoming a great one. The section of the Report devoted to fire hazards says that in fighting artificial fires in the experimental underground roadway at Buxton the foam-plug method, described in the Report for 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1955, page 428), was successfully used during the year. The technique has not yet been tested in a real mine fire. In connection with engineering and metallurgical work, the Report says that because of sparking hazards some mining equipment made from light alloys has had to be replaced by steel and new efforts are being made to design steel equipment as strong as, but not unduly heavier than, the light-alloy equipment which it replaces. The Report describes the work done by the Research Establishment on wire ropes, roof supports, winding gear, and instrument development. Research on dust control and pneumoconiosis continued during the year and a new technique was applied to studying the behaviour of airborne dust in moving air. This consisted of releasing radio-active tracer gas into an air current, and, since dust of respirable size behaves very much like a gas, measuring the concentration at various points downstream. A summary is given separately in the Report of the work of the various testing services and facilities provided during the year for the Safety and Health Division of the Ministry of Fuel and Power and for the Factory Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The Report also contains synopses of recent research reports and other publications, a list of references to publications quoted in the Report, and a list of selected recent publications of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment.

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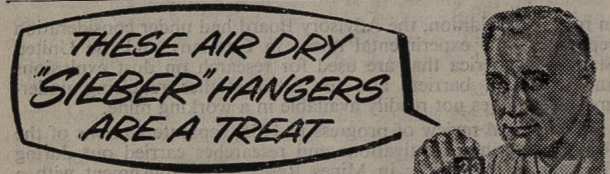


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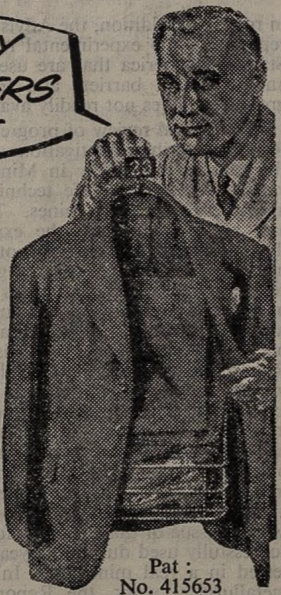
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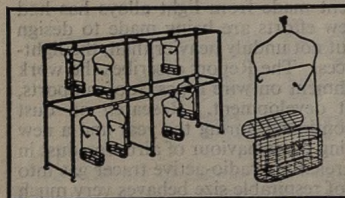
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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1956

The Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1956 (Sixteenth Issue),* has recently been issued by the International Labour Office. The Year Book presents a summary, based on communications to the Office or on statistics from official publications, of the principal statistics relating to labour in sixty-nine countries in all parts of the world. The text, headings of Tables, and notes, are given in English, French and Spanish. The countries are listed by continents in the alphabetical order of their English names. In general, the annual series give figures up to and including 1955, with monthly and quarterly figures up to June, 1956.

The statistical Tables in the Year Book are grouped in eleven main sections, dealing with total and economically active population; employment; unemployment; hours of work; wages and labour income; consumer price indices and retail prices; family living studies; social security; industrial injuries; industrial disputes; and migration. Each of the main sections contains an introductory note which indicates briefly the characteristics of the principal types of statistics to be found in the Tables and draws attention to diversities of statistical method in the various countries which limit the possibility of making international comparisons. Where data are presented by industrial groups, the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities has been used as the uniform basis, so far as this is possible, for the arrangement of industries.

Appendices to the Year Book contain world indices and national indices of industrial production (the national indices cover mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas), indices of wholesale prices, and a Table of rates of exchange of units of national currencies in terms of United States dollars. The Year Book also contains a list of sources giving particulars of the principal publications containing current national statistics on labour matters, and an index of the references in the Tables to individual countries.

A separate appendix to the Year Book presents some statistical data recently published by the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The introductory note says that, owing to lack of current information, data for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have not been shown in the Year Book since the 1947-48 issue, and the information which has recently become available is in some cases not altogether comparable with that given for other countries. The statistics now available are therefore presented in a separate section, together with some information of a general nature which is of immediate interest in studying the labour data. The statistical Tables set out figures on population, employment and production; national income, social benefits, labour productivity and retail prices; percentage distribution of the employed population; wage-earners and salaried employees in various divisions of economic activity; percentage of women amongst employees in various divisions of economic activity; wage-earners and salaried employees in industry, by status; percentage distribution of wage-earners in specified industries; number of specialists employed; and training of personnel.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Profit-Sharing Plans in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

The Canadian Department of Labour have published in the July, 1956, issue of the *Labour Gazette* an article giving some particulars about profit-sharing plans in operation in manufacturing industries in Canada. The Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour carries out an annual survey of working conditions in manufacturing, and, in the course of the April, 1954, survey, employers were asked to state whether they had a formal profit-sharing plan covering the majority of their employees and whether the plan stipulated the proportion of profits to be shared. The survey covered 6,684 establishments employing 802,536 plant workers. Of these establishments, 266, employing 37,861 (or almost 5 per cent.) of the workers, reported profit-sharing plans. These profit-sharing plans almost invariably included office workers as well as plant workers.

The article says that, while the survey did not provide details about the operation of profit-sharing plans, it is known that a wide variety of arrangements have been devised. Most of these can be classified in four main groups: (1) cash plans calling for a periodical distribution of a specified percentage of profits; (2) wage-dividend plans providing for distribution of a certain proportion of declared dividends; (3) stock-ownership plans in which employees are given shares of company stock; and (4) deferred plans in which a percentage of profits is accumulated in a trust fund, to be distributed to employees in certain specified circumstances such as retirement or other contingency. A fifth type of plan having some of the elements of profit-sharing is a production-sharing and cost-savings plan, providing for a division of savings resulting from reduced labour costs or other production costs controllable by employees. All these types of plans, the article says, fulfil two requirements important for legitimate profit-sharing, viz., an advance announcement that the plan is in effect, and an actual and apparent relationship to profits. The answers to the survey question showed that in 152 of the 266 establishments having

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profit-sharing plans the plans stipulated the proportion of profits to be shared; in the remaining 114 the proportion of profits to be shared was either not stipulated or no information was given.

An analysis by industry of the survey results showed that there was no special concentration of profit-sharing plans in any one industry. Most of the 266 plans reported were in the food and beverages, iron and steel products, transportation equipment, and wood products groups of industries. The remainder were spread over 12 other major industry groups and in only one major group, that covering tobacco and tobacco products, was there no plan reported. There were wide variations between one industry group and another in the proportion of establishments having profit-sharing plans, but in general the proportion ranged from just under 3 per cent. to slightly more than 6 per cent. Of the 37,861 plant workers employed in establishments with profit-sharing plans, more than one-half were employed in the industry groups comprising food and beverages, iron and steel products, non-ferrous metal products, and electrical apparatus and supplies.

The Table below shows by industry groups the numbers of establishments and plant workers included in the survey, together with the number of establishments in which profit-sharing plans were reported and the number of plant workers who participated in the plans.

Industry	Included in Survey		Profit-sharing Plans	
	Number of Establishments	Number of Plant Workers	Number of Establishments	Number of Plant Workers
Petroleum and Coal Products ..	62	9,407	2	157
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	245	21,416	8	552
Chemical Products ..	296	29,844	19	1,132
Iron and Steel Products ..	809	122,684	37	4,569
Non-ferrous Metal Products ..	176	38,018	10	6,481
Transportation Equipment ..	717	127,711	32	1,986
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies ..	195	47,159	19	3,176
Textile Products (other than Clothing) ..	295	46,910	13	2,806
Clothing (Textile and Fur) ..	724	62,207	10	1,492
Food and Beverages ..	1,062	86,335	44	8,689
Tobacco and Tobacco Products ..	25	7,676	—	—
Wood Products ..	821	59,017	24	2,031
Paper Products ..	302	65,645	8	501
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries ..	476	28,273	17	841
Leather Products ..	248	21,404	10	1,068
Rubber Products ..	34	14,382	1	154
Miscellaneous Manufacturing ..	197	14,448	12	2,226
Total Manufacturing ..	6,684	802,536	266	37,861

Man-Power Distribution in Australia

Information about the distribution of man-power in Australia is given in the *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics*, issued by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. The figures given in the Table below are taken from recent issues of this publication and relate to June, 1955, and June, 1956.

The Table shows the estimated numbers of persons employed in the main industrial groups. The figures are based on data obtained from the 1933 Census, the Civilian Register of 1943, the Occupation Survey of 1945, annual censuses of factory production, and returns from Governmental Authorities, together with pay-roll tax returns rendered by employers (other than certain Commonwealth Government Authorities, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organisations specifically exempted) paying more than £A.120 a week in wages. They relate to wage and salary earners in employment in the latter part of the month quoted, as distinct from numbers of employees actually working on a specified date. Wage-earners in rural industries and in private domestic service are excluded.

Industrial Groups	Thousands					
	Numbers in June, 1955			Numbers in June, 1956		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Forestry, Fishing and Trapping ..	26.9	0.2	27.1	26.9	0.2	27.1
Mining, Coal ..	28.8	—	28.8	26.9	—	26.9
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	29.5	1.1	30.6	30.4	1.2	31.6
Manufacturing ..	777.2	232.5	1,009.7	786.3	235.7	1,022.0
Building and Construction ..	211.8	4.9	216.7	214.6	5.1	219.7
Transport and Communication ..	308.7	38.4	347.1	310.4	40.1	350.5
Property and Finance ..	59.6	38.1	97.7	61.7	41.8	103.5
Retail Trade ..	129.2	121.6	250.8	129.9	122.9	252.8
Other Commerce ..	147.5	45.0	192.5	151.0	46.3	197.3
Public Authorities ..	99.2	28.6	127.8	100.6	29.1	129.7
Health, Education, Professional, Entertainment, Personal, etc., Services ..	182.1	228.1	410.2	187.2	236.5	423.7
Totals ..	2,000.5	738.5	2,739.0	2,025.9	758.9	2,784.8

Of the total shown above for June, 1956, 2,050,200 persons were estimated to be in private employment and 734,600 in Government employment, which includes all employees of Governmental Authorities engaged on services such as railways, tramways, banks, the Post Office, air transport, education, broadcasting, the Police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees, within Australia. For June, 1955, the corresponding figures were 2,017,100 and 721,900 respectively.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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NOTE.—The estimated numbers of employees included in the Tables below have been revised on the basis of the new figures for end-May, 1956, based on counts of National Insurance Cards, that have now become available (see article and Table on pages 45 to 47). Slight revisions have also been made to the figures for self-employed persons in a few industries.

Employment in Great Britain in December

GENERAL SUMMARY

There were nearly 23,000,000 persons in civil employment at the end of December, 1956. There was a fall of 190,000 between the end of November and the end of December. A large fall in employment occurs at this time of year, but this year the fall was greater than usual.

During 1956 the number in civil employment fell by 60,000, all women. There was a fall of 125,000 in the manufacturing industries, mainly in industries producing consumer goods, but in most other industry groups there were small increases.

The Employment Exchanges filled 154,000 vacancies in the four weeks ended 9th January, 1957. The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges as unfilled on 9th January was 256,000. This was 24,000 less than on 12th December and 117,000 less than a year previously.

In the last complete pay week before 5th January, 155,000 were working short-time in manufacturing establishments covered by returns. The figure probably includes some workers who were given an extended holiday at Christmas.

There were 382,600 persons registered as unemployed on 14th January, of whom 342,500 were wholly unemployed and 40,100 were temporarily stopped from work. Between 10th December and 14th January unemployment increased by 85,700. There were increases of 74,800 among the wholly unemployed and 10,900 among the temporarily stopped.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in January was 1.8 per cent., compared with 1.4 per cent. in December and 1.2 per cent. in January, 1956. There were 131,000 persons who had been unemployed more than eight weeks, 38 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population* at the end of December was 24,087,000, a decrease of 138,000 compared with the end of November.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	End-Dec., 1955	End-Oct., 1956	End-Nov., 1956	End-Dec., 1956	Change during Dec., 1956
Number in Civil Employment	23,053	23,191	23,178	22,989	-189
Men	15,221	15,319	15,296	15,227	-69
Women	7,832	7,872	7,882	7,762	-120
Wholly Unemployed†	235	247	266	331	+ 65
Temporarily Stopped†	15	13	14	35	+ 21
Total Registered Unemployed†	250	260	280	366	+ 86
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	779	779	775	761	- 14
Men	762	763	759	745	- 14
Women	17	16	16	16	..
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment	6	6	6	6	..
Total Working Population*	24,073	24,223	24,225	24,087	-138
Men	16,144	16,245	16,236	16,207	- 29
Women	7,929	7,978	7,989	7,880	-109

* 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.

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

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

Industry or Service	Thousands				
	End-Dec., 1955	End-Oct., 1956	End-Nov., 1956	End-Dec., 1956	Change during Dec., 1956
Basic Industries					
Mining and Quarrying	857	857	858	859	+ 1
Gas, Electricity and Water	378	377	378	378	..
Transport and Communication	1,703	1,725	1,720	1,712	- 8
Agriculture and Fishing	1,006	1,025	1,005	994	- 11
Number in Basic Industries	3,944	3,984	3,961	3,943	- 18
Manufacturing Industries					
Chemicals and Allied Trades	526	531	530	528	- 2
Metal Manufacture	582	583	584	584	..
Vehicles	1,258	1,226	1,223	1,208	- 15
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments	2,823	2,814	2,818	2,808	- 10
Textiles	953	934	937	935*	- 2
Clothing (inc. footwear)	679	681	680	678	- 2
Food, Drink and Tobacco	912	933	927	903	- 24
Other Manufactures	1,618	1,598	1,597	1,582	- 15
Number in Manufacturing Industries	9,351	9,300	9,296	9,226	- 70
Building and Contracting	1,472	1,544	1,533	1,491	- 42
Distributive Trades	2,884	2,905	2,944	2,904	- 40
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	4,112	4,160	4,148	4,131	- 17
Public Administration	562	559	559	558	- 1
National Government Service	728	739	737	736	- 1
Local Government Service
Total in Civil Employment	23,053	23,191	23,178	22,989	-189

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of December, 1955, and October, November and December, 1956. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual 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. 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—250,000. Wool—211,000. Other textiles—474,000.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-Dec., 1955	End-Oct., 1956	End-Nov., 1956	End-Dec., 1956	End-Dec., 1955	End-Oct., 1956	End-Nov., 1956	End-Dec., 1956	End-Dec., 1955	End-Oct., 1956	End-Nov., 1956	End-Dec., 1956
Mining, etc.												
Coal Mining	762.9	764.1	764.9	766.5	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	778.7	779.9	780.7	782.3
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	261.3	257.5	257.2	255.8	86.1	82.2	82.1	80.4	347.4	339.7	339.3	336.2
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	75.2	74.1	73.9	74.0	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.1	83.7	82.4	82.2	82.1
China and Earthenware	34.2	32.8	32.7	32.2	44.2	41.7	41.5	40.5	78.4	74.5	74.2	72.7
Glass (other than containers)	34.7	34.1	34.2	34.3	13.3	12.7	12.7	12.5	48.0	46.8	46.9	46.8
Glass Containers	21.3	21.7	21.6	21.6	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.7	27.3	27.5	27.3	27.3
Cement	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.1
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	81.3	80.1	80.0	79.0	12.7	12.3	12.4	12.2	94.0	92.4	92.4	91.2
Chemicals and Allied Trades	372.6	375.7	376.0	376.4	151.4	152.9	152.4	150.4	524.0	528.6	528.4	526.8
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	19.8	20.3	20.1	20.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	20.4	20.9	20.7	21.1
Chemicals and Dyes	178.0	180.5	181.0	181.3	47.8	49.6	49.5	49.2	225.8	230.1	230.5	230.5
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	26.7	27.3	27.2	27.2	35.8	36.4	36.4	35.8	62.5	63.7	63.6	63.0
Explosives and Fireworks	33.1	31.9	31.8	31.6	19.9	18.8	18.6	18.3	53.0	50.7	50.4	49.9
Paint and Varnish	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.6	12.6	13.0	12.9	12.8	41.3	41.7	41.6	41.4
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	29.3	28.6	28.5	28.5	19.9	19.4	19.2	18.7	49.2	48.0	47.7	47.2
Mineral Oil Refining	31.8	33.1	33.2	33.1	6.8	7.2	7.3	7.2	38.6	40.3	40.5	40.3
Cement	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.1
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	25.2	25.3	25.5	25.6	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	33.2	33.2	33.4	33.4
Metal Manufacture	510.9	513.5	513.9	514.5	70.4	68.9	69.0	68.7	581.3	582.4	582.9	583.2
Blast Furnaces	21.2	22.0	22.0	22.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	21.7	22.6	22.6	22.7
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	206.4	211.2	211.9	213.2	19.1	19.6	19.6	19.6	225.5	230.8	231.5	232.8
Iron Foundries	111.3	106.9	106.5	105.7	17.2	16.3	16.3	16.1	128.5	123.2	122.8	121.8
Tinplate Manufacture	12.5	13.5	13.1	12.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	14.4	15.5	15.0	14.8
Steel Sheet Manufacture	20.3	20.3	20.4	20.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.9
Iron and Steel Tubes	41.7	43.0	43.2	43.3	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.3	50.2	51.2	51.5	51.6
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	97.5	96.6	96.8	96.7	21.9	20.9	21.0	20.9	119.4	117.5	117.6	117.6
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,625.3	1,643.3	1,645.5	1,645.7	487.2	472.3	473.0	466.0	2,112.5	2,115.6	2,118.5	2,111.7
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	202.6	206.8	206.5	205.7	9.1	9.6	9.6	9.4	211.7	216.4	216.1	215.1
Marine Engineering	76.2	75.1	75.1	75.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	80.8	79.7	79.7	79.9
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	36.2	34.2	33.9	33.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	41.7	39.6	39.3	39.0
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	28.8	29.0	29.2	29.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	31.9	32.1	32.3	32.3
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	94.8	97.7	97.7	98.4	21.9	22.1	22.1	22.0	116.7	119.8	119.8	120.4
Stationary Engines	24.7	25.5	25.4	25.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	28.8	29.7	29.6	29.3
Textile Machinery and Accessories	54.5	51.9	51.7	51.3	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.0	63.9	61.0	60.8	60.3
Ordnance and Small Arms	51.1	50.0	50.0	49.9	14.5	13.6	13.5	13.2	65.6	63.6	63.5	63.1
Constructional Engineering	77.6	81.1	81.1	80.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	84.6	88.1	88.1	87.0
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	545.6	557.2	557.7	558.1	128.5	129.2	129.2	127.4	674.1	686.4	686.4	685.5
Electrical Machinery	142.3	148.6	149.2	149.9	50.8	50.3	50.2	50.0	193.1	198.9	199.4	199.9
Electrical Wires and Cables	42.0	41.7	41.8	41.8	23.7	23.3	23.3	23.1	65.7	65.0	65.1	64.9
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	34.5	35.3	36.1	36.5	22.9	22.6	22.6	22.6	57.4	60.4	60.7	60.7
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	74.6	71.3	72.2	72.1	69.4	63.5	64.3	62.0	144.0	134.8	136.5	134.1
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	25.9	23.8	24.0	24.2	29.6	24.7	24.8	24.3	55.5	48.5	48.8	48.5
Batteries and Accumulators	11.3	10.7	10.8	10.7	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.6	20.3	19.5	20.0	19.3
Other Electrical Goods	102.6	102.8	103.1	103.7	74.1	69.3	69.3	68.3	176.7	172.1	172.4	172.0
Vehicles	1,039.5	1,016.1	1,013.6	1,001.7	183.9	175.7	175.4	171.8	1,223.4	1,191.8	1,189.0	1,173.5
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	289.2	262.4	260.9	257.6	47.6	44.1	44.8	44.8	336.8	304.5	302.7	295.5
Motor Repairs and Garages	247.6	249.1	247.6	242.0	40.9	42.5	42.3	40.9	288.5	291.6	289.9	282.9
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	2											

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-Dec., 1955	End-Oct., 1956	End-Nov., 1956	End-Dec., 1956	End-Dec., 1955	End-Oct., 1956	End-Nov., 1956	End-Dec., 1956	End-Dec., 1955	End-Oct., 1956	End-Nov., 1956	End-Dec., 1956
	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	239.2	229.5	229.9	227.6	65.2	63.6	63.9	62.4	304.4	293.1	293.8
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	83.1	80.7	80.9	80.3	12.5	12.1	12.2	12.0	95.6	92.8	93.1	92.3
Furniture and Upholstery	100.5	93.6	93.8	93.1	36.6	35.8	35.9	35.2	137.1	129.4	129.7	128.3
Shop and Office Fitting	19.2	20.1	19.7	18.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	22.5	23.4	23.0	22.0
Wooden Containers and Baskets	21.1	20.2	20.4	20.3	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.6	28.2	27.2	27.4	26.9
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	15.3	14.9	15.1	15.1	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.4	21.0	20.3	20.6	20.5
Paper and Printing	355.6	361.9	362.3	363.0	205.9	207.8	206.8	203.9	561.5	569.7	569.1	566.9
Paper and Board	70.9	72.0	72.2	72.6	20.5	20.6	20.4	20.4	91.4	92.6	92.6	93.0
Wallpaper	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.5
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	21.0	21.3	21.4	21.4	32.8	32.5	32.3	31.5	53.8	53.7	52.9	52.9
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	29.4	29.6	29.4	29.0	48.7	49.0	48.8	48.4
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	94.7	96.5	96.5	96.5	23.9	24.8	24.8	24.6	118.6	121.3	121.3	121.1
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	144.9	147.7	147.8	148.1	96.3	97.8	97.4	95.9	241.2	245.5	245.2	244.0
Other Manufacturing Industries	170.1	165.6	165.9	164.8	121.3	118.9	118.3	114.0	291.4	284.5	284.2	278.8
Rubber	81.8	76.9	77.4	77.1	39.6	36.1	36.1	35.7	121.4	113.0	113.5	112.8
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	13.1	12.6	12.7	12.5	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	17.0	16.5	16.6	16.3
Brushes and Brooms	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.6	8.1	8.2	8.1	16.7	16.0	16.1	16.0
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.3	20.0	21.8	21.4	19.0	31.5	33.4	33.0	30.3
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.4	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.1
Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	9.9	10.3	9.9	9.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	43.6	44.1	44.1	44.0	40.1	39.9	39.7	38.6	83.7	84.0	83.8	82.6
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	6,104.7	6,086.5	6,089.2	6,073.2	3,045.9	3,013.1	3,007.4	2,953.1	9,150.6	9,099.6	9,096.6	9,026.3
Building and Contracting	1,280.2	1,346.4	1,335.4	1,293.4	55.4	58.9	58.9	58.9	1,335.6	1,405.3	1,394.3	1,352.3
Gas, Electricity and Water	338.2	336.9	337.6	337.8	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.4	378.3	377.4	378.2	378.2
Gas	128.7	125.5	126.1	126.4	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.1	143.0	139.7	140.3	140.5
Electricity	176.7	178.0	178.1	178.1	23.8	24.2	24.3	24.2	200.5	202.2	202.4	202.3
Water	32.8	33.4	33.4	33.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	34.8	35.5	35.5	35.4
Transport and Communication	198.6	200.5	199.6	199.2	53.1	54.2	54.0	53.0	251.7	254.7	253.6	252.2
Tramway and Omnibus Service	19.2	19.7	19.2	18.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	21.7	22.3	21.7	21.1
Other Road Passenger Transport	179.4	180.8	180.4	180.5	50.6	51.6	51.5	50.6	230.0	233.0	231.9	231.1
Distributive Trades	1,162.9	1,168.5	1,173.7	1,174.4	1,244.8	1,262.2	1,296.3	1,255.4	2,407.7	2,430.7	2,470.0	2,429.8
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	122.1	121.5	122.7	124.2	35.3	36.2	36.2	36.7	157.4	157.7	158.9	160.9
Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	74.7	75.5	75.6	75.2	29.8	30.9	31.2	30.7	104.5	106.4	107.3	105.9
Food and Drink, Wholesale	129.8	130.6	130.7	129.9	60.9	63.2	63.1	60.2	190.7	193.8	193.8	190.1
Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail	294.2	294.9	295.3	296.6	311.7	317.1	320.7	319.1	605.9	612.0	616.0	615.7
Non-Food Goods, Wholesale	168.6	172.8	172.9	171.7	107.9	111.0	114.1	110.8	276.5	283.8	287.0	282.5
Non-Food Goods, Retail	353.2	353.5	356.3	357.0	659.7	662.3	689.0	657.5	1,012.9	1,015.8	1,045.3	1,014.5
Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	20.3	19.7	19.7	19.8	39.5	41.5	42.0	40.4	59.8	61.2	61.7	60.2
Miscellaneous Services	61.2	59.2	58.6	58.9	74.2	73.9	73.6	71.3	135.4	133.1	132.2	130.2
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	35.2	34.9	34.9	34.5	38.2	38.6	37.6	36.3	73.4	73.5	72.5	70.8
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	170.6	171.6	169.5	169.4	494.1	502.0	491.5	482.1	664.7	673.6	661.0	651.5
Catering, Hotels, etc.	29.5	29.6	29.5	29.3	102.9	103.6	103.1	101.7	132.4	132.6	132.6	131.0
Laundries	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.4	31.3	32.3	31.8	31.4	41.4	42.7	42.2	41.8
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.4	31.3	32.3	31.8	31.4	41.4	42.7	42.2	41.8

SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from all employers in manufacturing industries* with 100 or more employees and one-quarter of the employers in those industries with 11-99 employees. Detailed information about short-time and overtime working is obtained on the returns only once a quarter (in February, May, August and November), but from

January, 1957, figures are obtained on the returns for other months to show the total numbers working short-time. These figures relate to operatives only (i.e., they exclude administrative, technical and clerical staffs).

The figures for 5th January, 1957, including an allowance for the firms with 11-99 employees not required to render returns, are given in the Table below.

Operatives on Short-time in week ended 5th January, 1957

Industry	Number of operatives on Short-time	Industry	Number of operatives on Short-time
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	9,700	Textiles—(contd.)	
China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)	8,900	Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	5,400
Chemicals and Allied Trades	400	Carpets	1,300
Metal Manufacture	10,500	Textile Finishing, etc.	4,300
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	400	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	600
Iron Foundries	3,700	Clothing (including Footwear)	16,500
Tinplate Manufacture	700	Tailoring	4,900
Steel Sheet Manufacture	500	Dressmaking	1,400
Iron and Steel Tubes	3,200	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	2,500
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	2,000	Hats, Caps, Millinery	1,400
Engineering and Electrical Goods	8,100	Dress Industries not Elsewhere Specified	1,600
Non-Electrical Engineering	5,400	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	4,700
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	2,700	Food, Drink and Tobacco	4,400
Vehicles	61,700	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	5,800
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	51,700	Furniture and Upholstery	5,000
Motor Repairs and Garages	1,200	Paper and Printing	2,400
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	700	Paper and Board	1,200
Parts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft	8,000	Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, and Fibre-board Packing Cases	600
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	8,400	Manufactures of Paper and Board not Elsewhere Specified	300
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	200	Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	300
Textiles	21,800	Other Manufacturing Industries	4,500
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	2,000	Rubber	3,200
Cotton Weaving, etc.	3,900		
Woolen and Worsted	1,400		
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	2,300		
		Total, All Manufacturing Industries*	155,000

* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

Unemployment at 14th January, 1957

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 10th December, 1956, and 14th January, 1957, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
10th Dec.	194,573	5,090	92,179	5,105	296,947
14th Jan.	256,087	11,648	104,975	9,895	382,605
Inc. (+)	+ 61,514	+ 6,558	+ 12,796	+ 4,790	+ 85,658

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 14th January represented 1.8 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 10th December was 1.4.

An analysis of the figures for 14th January according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	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		
Men 18 and over	66,288	70,217	89,564	226,069	30,018	256,087
Boys under 18	6,640	3,704	1,041	11,385	263	11,648
Women 18 and over	29,148	27,493	39,023	95,664	9,311	104,975
Girls under 18	5,309	2,827	1,235	9,371	524	9,895
Total	107,385	104,241	130,863	342,489	40,116	382,605

The total of 382,605 includes 54,973 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 14th January, 1957, 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 10th December, 1956, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	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		
Males						
London and South-Eastern	17,280	14,650	14,498	46,428	17,382	63,810
Eastern	4,618	5,095	5,084	14,797	708	15,505
Southern	3,772	3,725	3,774	11,271	1,451	12,722
South-Western	4,770	5,466	5,781	16,017	212	16,229
Midland	6,757	5,548	5,881	18,186	2,996	21,182
North-Midland	3,247	2,832	3,025	9,104	964	10,068
E. and W. Ridings	4,249	3,712	5,035	12,996	759	13,755
North-Western	10,625	10,496	11,754	32,875	1,369	34,244
Northern	4,593	4,974	7,920	17,487	768	18,255
Scotland	8,916	13,230	19,181	41,327	2,698	44,025
Wales	4,101	4,193	8,672	16,966	974	17,940
Great Britain	72,928	73,921	90,605	237,454	30,281	267,735
Females						
London and South-Eastern	8,482	5,601	3,826	17,909	1,378	19,287
Eastern	1,738	1,658	1,497	4,893	319	5,212
Southern	1,813	1,448	1,709	4,970	203	5,173
South-Western	1,959	2,173	2,802	6,934	176	7,110
Midland	3,175	2,318	2,843	8,336	3,277	11,613
North-Midland	1,684	1,860	1,472	5,016	661	5,677
E. and W. Ridings	1,759	1,131	1,671	4,561	657	5,218
North-Western	5,127	4,378	6,054	15,559	1,285	16,844
Northern	1,996	2,140	3,203	7,339	335	7,674
Scotland	4,456	5,501	10,873	20,830	850	21,680
Wales	2,268	2,112	4,308	8,688	694	9,382
Great Britain	34,457	30,320	40,258	105,035		

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 14th January, 1957, 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 10th December, 1956.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th January, 1957					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 10th Dec., 1956
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County)	61,662	2,148	17,949	1,338	83,097	+ 17,514
Acton	18,929	464	6,765	294	26,452	+ 6,379
Brentford and Chiswick	178	10	85	6	109	+ 10
Brighton and Hove	184	3	59	3	249	+ 60
Chatham	2,413	93	862	44	3,412	+ 673
Croydon	410	83	353	56	902	+ 181
Dagenham	862	19	275	22	1,178	+ 317
Ealing	16,207	37	745	19	17,008	+ 1,329
Enfield	323	21	186	8	538	+ 176
Harrow and Wembley	452	12	149	9	622	+ 148
Hendon	360	37	144	18	559	+ 60
Ilford	606	57	275	24	962	+ 292
Leyton and Walthamstow	155	30	86	17	288	+ 140
Tottenham	529	24	139	11	703	+ 193
West Ham	623	45	81	5	754	+ 195
Willesden	1,130	53	264	11	1,458	+ 489
Woolwich	880	43	428	23	1,374	+ 297
Woolwich (inc. St. George's)	61	6	252	36	355	+ 196
Woolwich (inc. St. George's)	632	46	253	9	940	+ 217
Eastern	14,841	664	4,693	519	20,717	+ 6,681
Bedford	160	34	128	38	360	+ 151
Cambridge	195	11	54	8	268	+ 111
Ipswich	686	36	181	24	927	+ 270
Luton	516	5	60	6	587	+ 371
Norwich	1,500	22	244	6	1,772	+ 442
Southend-on-Sea	1,286	62	439	42	1,829	+ 521
Watford	266	9	110	5	390	+ 144
Southern	12,029	693	4,670	503	17,895	+ 5,105
Bournemouth	1,152	48	647	34	1,881	+ 338
Oxford	15	118	12	69	214	+ 83
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	1,511	85	664	35	2,295	+ 469
Reading	368	49	143	7	567	+ 144
Slough	337	18	51	10	416	+ 206
Southampton	1,998	52	555	51	2,656	+ 1,154
South-Western	15,521	708	6,384	726	23,339	+ 4,848
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	2,492	69	1,360	11	3,932	+ 833
Exeter	657	11	943	11	1,602	+ 311
Gloucester	266	16	195	21	498	+ 114
Plymouth	1,370	92	899	91	2,452	+ 377
Swindon	211	21	150	25	407	+ 112
Midland	20,399	783	10,903	710	32,795	+ 11,242
Birmingham	6,382	323	2,627	221	9,563	+ 2,937
Burton-on-Trent	15	94	250	34	373	+ 156
Coventry	2,226	80	699	61	3,066	+ 838
Oldbury	119	2	72	—	193	+ 58
Smethwick	245	24	81	15	365	+ 89
Stoke-on-Trent	2,538	61	2,671	127	5,397	+ 2,043
Walsall	692	26	283	28	1,029	+ 278
West Bromwich	366	15	118	8	507	+ 208
Wolverhampton	617	10	369	14	1,010	+ 239
Worcester	312	3	97	3	415	+ 148
North-Midland	9,639	429	5,225	452	15,745	+ 4,409
Chesterfield	199	4	49	5	257	+ 41
Derby	415	8	241	5	669	+ 98
Grimsby	1,059	63	156	39	1,317	+ 209
Leicester	309	29	134	4	476	+ 149
Lincoln	300	29	94	18	441	+ 149
Mansfield	176	13	87	10	286	+ 57
Northampton	784	10	165	7	966	+ 142
Nottingham	1,468	30	364	17	1,879	+ 383
Peterborough	200	22	249	27	498	+ 242
Scunthorpe	180	22	936	40	1,178	+ 565
East and West Ridings	13,206	549	4,664	554	18,973	+ 3,244
Barnsley	389	24	131	40	584	+ 113
Bradford	741	39	129	7	916	+ 235
Dewsbury	191	—	90	2	283	+ 65
Doncaster	772	17	326	22	1,137	+ 428
Halifax	165	8	235	10	418	+ 18
Huddersfield	266	8	113	5	392	+ 87
Hull	2,572	50	536	45	3,203	+ 407
Leeds	1,979	65	527	13	2,584	+ 592
Rotherham	225	11	148	21	405	+ 112
Sheffield	1,190	16	304	50	1,560	+ 411
Wakefield	179	15	88	9	291	+ 38
York	534	59	99	15	707	+ 281
North-Western	32,405	1,839	15,647	1,197	51,088	+ 9,946
Accrington	113	1	152	2	268	+ 64
Ashton-under-Lyne	247	3	87	2	339	+ 54
Barrow	363	33	673	79	1,148	+ 121
Birkenhead	947	55	831	48	1,881	+ 414
Blackburn	405	18	271	17	711	+ 119
Blackpool	1,642	59	944	24	2,669	+ 330
Bolton	460	28	170	10	668	+ 183
Burnley	374	9	700	10	1,093	+ 300
Bury	163	3	69	—	235	+ 84
Crewe	199	18	220	15	452	+ 115
Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	11,362	747	3,148	347	15,604	+ 3,558
Manchester (inc. Stretford)	4,570	210	940	97	5,817	+ 1,462
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton)	661	19	239	22	941	+ 166
Preston	525	17	329	15	886	+ 327
Rochdale	113	—	39	—	152	+ 23
St. Helens	403	19	592	19	1,033	+ 95
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	1,048	26	283	19	1,376	+ 411
Stockport	546	27	325	32	930	+ 271
Wallasey	579	51	540	29	1,199	+ 152
Warrington	339	18	291	14	662	+ 103
Wigan	509	27	271	4	811	+ 233

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th January, 1957					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 10th Dec., 1956
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
Northern	17,327	928	6,919	755	25,929	+ 5,311
Carlisle	316	21	258	16	611	+ 105
Darlington	319	24	211	24	578	+ 105
Gateshead	735	50	332	19	1,136	+ 180
Hartlepool	609	12	263	25	909	+ 143
Jarrow and Hebburn	332	35	311	8	686	+ 140
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	635	68	342	43	1,088	+ 222
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	2,526	129	902	83	3,640	+ 914
South Shields	1,155	56	305	33	1,549	+ 421
Stockton-on-Tees	345	38	301	30	714	+ 144
Sunderland	1,783	74	656	49	2,562	+ 425
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	220	4	71	2	297	+ 78
Scotland	41,996	2,029	20,011	1,669	65,705	+ 11,711
Aberdeen	2,623	60	770	30	3,483	+ 656
Clydebank	486	17	158	8	669	+ 280
Dundee	1,939	76	952	57	3,024	+ 322
Edinburgh	3,523	173	853	49	4,822	+ 862
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)	11,519	503	3,662	225	15,909	+ 2,724
Greenock	1,030	121	819	58	2,028	+ 148
Motherwell and Wishaw	861	66	743	63	1,733	+ 161
Paisley	589	33	524	28	1,174	+ 101
Wales	17,062	878	7,910	1,472	27,322	+ 5,647
Cardiff	2,262	67	435	57	2,821	+ 935
Merthyr Tydfil	668	57	255	77	1,057	+ 229
Newport	514	24	154	35	727	+ 206
Rhondda	994	36	555	46	1,631	+ 312
Swansea	1,047	22	550	43	1,662	+ 491
Northern Ireland	28,090	1,722	8,962	1,149	39,923	+ 7,131
Belfast	7,906	404	3,352	255	11,917	+ 1,961
Londonderry	2,661	163	1,096	221	4,141	+ 1,153

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : 1939 to 1957

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1956, and the numbers so registered in March, June, September and December, 1956, and in January, 1957.

Great Britain	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped		Total	United Kingdom Total
	Males		Females		Total			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800	1,589,800	
1940	507,700	295,200	100,600	59,200	962,700	1,034,700	1,034,700	
1941	153,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800	391,500	391,500	
1942	74,000	43,200	3,200	2,800	123,200	139,300	139,300	
1943	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600	99,100	99,100	
1944	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500	89,600	89,600	
1945	83,700	52,100	600	700	137,100	157,000	157,000	
1946	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900	405,900	
1947	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	490,200	510,600	510,600	
1948	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000	338,000	
1949	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000	338,000	
1950	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100	341,100	
1951	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400	281,400	
1952	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500	462,500	
1953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000	380,000	
1954	176,500</							

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	481	330	47	32	528	362	890	542	369	911
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	299	91	31	7	330	98	428	339	102	441
Leather Goods	119	214	5	16	124	230	354	128	233	361
Fur	63	25	11	9	74	34	108	75	34	109
Clothing	2,144	3,889	577	1,433	2,721	5,322	8,043	3,026	8,120	11,146
Tailoring	1,165	1,861	289	890	1,454	2,751	4,205	1,545	2,915	4,460
Dressmaking	95	813	6	104	101	917	1,018	110	1,018	1,128
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	57	450	1	208	58	658	716	122	2,330	2,452
Hats, Caps and Millinery	55	74	105	63	160	137	297	161	139	300
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	93	301	124	79	217	380	597	251	1,196	1,447
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	374	364	40	89	414	453	867	468	493	961
Repair of Boots and Shoes	305	26	12	—	317	26	343	369	29	398
Food, Drink and Tobacco	8,623	7,461	96	380	8,719	7,841	16,560	9,695	8,735	18,430
Grain Milling	318	81	1	—	319	82	401	367	89	456
Bread and Flour Confectionery	2,319	1,375	12	10	2,331	1,385	3,716	2,561	1,488	4,049
Biscuits	469	945	—	24	469	969	1,438	531	1,080	1,611
Meat and Meat Products	388	326	11	2	399	328	727	487	343	830
Milk Products	553	240	7	1	560	241	801	655	292	947
Sugar and Glucose	289	136	—	4	289	140	429	292	140	432
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	574	1,096	36	117	610	1,213	1,823	647	1,469	1,886
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	647	1,381	5	97	652	1,478	2,130	869	1,810	2,679
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	939	787	5	96	944	883	1,827	978	925	1,903
Brewing and Malting	929	297	4	3	933	300	1,233	971	301	1,272
Wholesale Bottling	284	215	1	4	285	219	504	322	229	551
Other Drink Industries	699	449	13	17	712	466	1,178	785	484	1,269
Tobacco	215	133	1	4	216	137	353	230	315	545
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	4,118	852	2,052	452	6,170	1,304	7,474	6,506	1,320	7,826
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	1,544	207	75	48	1,619	255	1,874	1,721	255	1,976
Furniture and Upholstery	1,767	443	1,838	375	3,605	818	4,423	3,809	832	4,641
Shop and Office Fitting	216	24	16	4	232	28	260	246	30	276
Wooden Containers and Baskets	394	105	118	21	512	126	638	523	126	649
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	197	73	5	4	202	77	279	207	77	284
Paper and Printing	1,866	1,624	188	414	2,054	2,038	4,092	2,133	2,167	4,300
Paper and Board	390	225	142	19	532	244	776	545	246	791
Wallpaper	45	34	—	2	47	34	81	47	34	81
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	187	338	1	185	188	523	711	199	597	796
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	113	229	—	22	113	251	364	113	259	372
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	403	91	9	2	412	93	505	443	106	549
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	728	707	34	186	762	893	1,655	786	925	1,711
Other Manufacturing Industries	2,323	1,839	646	295	2,969	2,134	5,103	3,146	2,157	5,303
Rubber	936	454	563	65	1,499	519	2,018	1,545	527	2,072
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	159	73	18	15	217	91	308	220	94	314
Brushes and Brooms	99	5	5	—	104	88	192	116	91	207
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	234	603	12	164	246	767	1,013	254	770	1,024
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	42	82	1	—	43	82	125	43	83	126
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	177	21	2	—	179	21	200	179	22	201
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	676	523	5	43	681	566	1,247	789	570	1,359
Building and Contracting	52,093	335	392	11	52,485	346	52,831	60,489	385	60,874
Building	37,572	28	296	2	37,868	219	38,087	43,874	244	44,118
Electric Wiring and Contracting	1,013	48	12	5	1,025	53	1,078	1,196	59	1,255
Civil Engineering Contracting	13,508	70	84	4	13,592	74	13,666	15,419	82	15,501
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	2,267	123	17	1	2,284	124	2,408	2,529	128	2,657
Gas	1,174	55	3	—	1,177	55	1,232	1,261	56	1,317
Electricity	830	65	10	1	840	66	906	972	69	1,041
Water	263	3	4	—	267	3	270	296	3	299
Transport and Communication	23,357	2,324	440	43	23,797	2,367	26,164	25,686	2,433	28,119
Railways	3,135	206	3	2	3,138	208	3,346	3,354	217	3,571
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1,848	909	31	16	1,879	925	2,804	2,147	939	3,086
Other Road Passenger Transport	621	19	8	—	629	20	649	710	21	731
Goods Transport by Road	4,132	105	200	4	4,332	109	4,441	4,547	110	4,657
Sea Transport	6,561	99	139	3	6,700	142	6,842	7,089	107	7,196
Port, River and Canal Transport	1,768	18	16	1	1,784	19	1,803	2,160	20	2,180
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	699	14	3	2	702	16	718	749	16	765
Air Transport	108	44	1	—	109	44	153	111	44	155
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	3,192	704	10	12	3,202	716	3,918	3,484	750	4,234
Other Transport and Communication	604	104	25	1	629	105	734	632	106	738
Storage	689	102	4	1	693	103	796	703	103	806
Distributive Trades	19,318	15,926	168	273	19,486	16,199	35,685	21,453	17,302	38,755
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	2,793	227	20	2	2,813	229	3,042	3,085	257	3,342
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	2,285	275	9	2	2,294	277	2,571	2,607	304	2,911
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	2,167	645	8	8	2,175	653	2,828	2,497	714	3,211
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	4,307	4,410	46	105	4,353	4,515	8,868	4,937	4,822	9,759
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	2,232	886	57	15	2,289	901	3,190	2,410	353	3,363
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	5,227	8,892	27	137	5,254	9,029	14,283	5,588	9,604	15,192
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	307	591	1	4	308	595	903	329	648	977
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,606	682	3	5	1,609	687	2,296	1,731	732	2,463
Public Administration	14,918	2,831	122	25	15,040	2,856	17,896	16,464	3,031	19,495
National Government Service	5,535	1,529	8	2	5,543	1,531	7,074	6,125	1,623	7,748
Local Government Service	9,383	1,302	114	23	9,497	1,325	10,822	10,339	1,408	11,747
Professional Services	3,961	5,726	14	47	3,975	5,748	4,210	6,078	10,288	10,288
Accountancy	151	89	—	—	151	89	240	154	94	248
Education	962	1,238	8	29	970	1,267	2,237	1,032	1,345	2,377
Law	113	165	1	—	114	165	279	118	175	293
Medical and Dental Services	1,569	3,834	2	10	1,571	3,844	5,415	1,686	4,045	5,731
Religion	69	144	—	—	69	144	162	38	162	38
Other Professional and Business Services	1,057	365	3	8	1,060	373	1,433	1,096	381	1,477
Miscellaneous Services	19,888	26,326	111	435	19,999	26,761	46,760	21,196	28,296	49,492
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	2,827	1,618	18	15	2,845	1,633	4,478	2,951	1,679	4,630
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	2,510	695	14	9	2,524	704	3,228	2,704	711	3,415
Catering, Hotel, etc.	10,871	16,482	39	238	10,910	16,720	27,630	11,514	17,369	28,883
Laundries	692	1,507	46	69	748	1,573	2,246	743	1,680	2,423
Dry Cleaning, Jov, Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	203	461	3	22	206	483	689	226	510	736
Hairstressing and Manicure	186	352	4	4	190	356	546	217	384	601
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	225	1,708	1	8	226	1,716	1,942	248	1,940	2,188
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	959	2,868	23	77	982	2,945	3,927	1,100	3,318	4,418
Other Services	1,415	635	8	16	1,423	651	2,074	1,493	705	2,198
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	4,952	258	—	—	4,952	258	5,210	5,140	268	5,408
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	13,692	13,234	—	—	13,692	13,234	26,926	14,755	13,852	28,607
GRAND TOTAL*	237,454	105,035	30,281	9,835	267,735	114,870	382,605	297,547	124,981	422,528

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,519 males and 324 females in Great Britain and 4,093 males and 357 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the four-week periods ended 12th December, 1956, and 9th January, 1957, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Four weeks ended 12th December, 1956		Four weeks ended 9th January, 1957	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
Men aged 18 and over	68,692	107,489	65,626	99,691
Boys under 18	8,242	44,938	24,873	34,363
Women aged 18 and over	42,167	69,611	37,858	73,024
Girls under 18	8,172	57,426	25,800	48,464
Total	127,273	279,464	154,157	255,542

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 Ex

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 24th November, 1956, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by certain employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month* to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understates, 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 firms 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 24th November, 1956

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.4	3.2	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.7
Bricks and Fireclay Goods ..	2.2	3.4	2.3	2.5	3.5	2.6
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles) ..	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.5	3.5	3.1
Glass (other than Containers) ..	2.1	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.3
Glass Containers ..	2.6	3.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8
Cement ..	0.9	2.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures ..	3.0	3.8	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	1.7	2.6	1.9	1.6	3.0	2.0
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ..	1.5	0.8	1.5	2.6	—	2.6
Chemicals and Dyes ..	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.5	2.5	1.7
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2.1	3.7	3.0	2.5	3.8	3.2
Explosives and Fireworks ..	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.2	2.3	1.6
Paint and Varnish ..	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.3
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc. ..	1.1	2.7	1.8	1.5	3.8	2.3
Mineral Oil Refining ..	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.9
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. ..	2.7	3.4	2.9	2.0	3.7	2.3
Metal Manufacture ..	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.0
Blast Furnaces ..	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.3	1.5
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. ..	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.5
Iron Foundries ..	2.5	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.5	2.8
Tinplate Manufacture ..	2.7	2.8	2.7	5.9	8.9	6.3
Steel Sheet Manufacture ..	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.0	2.4	1.1
Iron and Steel Tubes ..	2.2	2.8	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.7
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	2.1	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.9
Engineering and Electrical Goods ..	2.0	3.2	2.3	1.9	3.0	2.1
Marine Engineering ..	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.9
Agricultural Machinery ..	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.4	2.9	2.4
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant ..	2.1	3.0	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.7
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools ..	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.8
Stationary Engines ..	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.6	1.9
Textile Machinery and Accessories	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.3
Ordnance and Small Arms ..	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.3	2.5	1.6
Constructional Engineering ..	2.6	1.8	2.6	2.6	1.4	2.5
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	2.1	2.7	2.2	1.9	3.1	2.1
Electrical Machinery ..	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.5	2.3	1.7
Electrical Wires and Cables ..	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.9
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus ..	2.0	2.8	2.3	1.4	2.4	1.8
Wireless Apparatus ..	2.9	5.2	3.9	1.9	3.9	2.8
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps ..	2.8	3.3	3.1	1.8	3.0	2.4
Batteries and Accumulators ..	2.6	9.4	5.6	1.5	5.2	3.1
Other Electrical Goods ..	2.4	3.4	2.8	1.9	3.3	2.5
Vehicles ..	1.5	2.8	1.7	1.7	3.0	1.9
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc. ..	1.4	2.1	1.4	1.9	2.9	2.1
Motor Repairs and Garages ..	1.7	3.8	2.0	2.3	4.1	2.5
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft ..	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.4
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories ..	2.2	3.5	2.5	2.3	3.3	2.5
Locomotive Manufacture ..	1.2	2.2	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.2
Railway Carriages and Wagons ..	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.2
Carts, Perambulators, etc. ..	1.9	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	2.6	3.4	2.9	2.3	3.6	2.8
Tools and Cutlery ..	2.2	3.6	2.7	2.1	3.7	2.7
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc. ..	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.9	3.1	2.4
Iron and Steel Forgings ..	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.4	1.8
Wire and Wire Manufactures ..	2.1	3.2	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.2
Hollow-ware ..	2.7	4.1	3.4	2.3	3.9	3.2
Brass Manufactures ..	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.2	3.5	2.7
Other Metal Industries ..	2.9	3.6	2.6	2.6	3.8	3.0
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	1.9	3.3	2.4	1.8	3.1	2.3
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments ..	2.0	3.7	2.6	1.7	2.9	2.2
Watches and Clocks ..	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	4.2	3.3
Jewellery, Plate, etc. ..	1.4	2.8	2.1	1.7	3.3	2.5
Musical Instruments ..	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.8

* Figures of "engagements" will be obtained in future at quarterly intervals only. The next Table of "Labour Turnover", which will relate to the four weeks ended 23rd February, 1957, will be published in the April issue of this GAZETTE.

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 15th January, 1957, and the corresponding figures for 18th December, 1956, and 17th January, 1956. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Thousands					
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	15th Jan., 1957	18th Dec., 1956	17th Jan., 1956	15th Jan., 1957	18th Dec., 1956	17th Jan., 1956
London and S. Eastern :						
London and Middlesex ..	97.0	85.5	117.6	3.6	3.4	3.8
Remainder ..	77.7	70.8	91.2	3.3	3.2	3.7
Eastern ..	47.2	41.9	54.2	2.0	1.9	2.1
Southern ..	37.3	34.0	41.8	1.6	1.6	1.7
South-Western ..	53.0	47.5	56.3	2.2	2.1	2.4
Midland ..	81.7	70.0	92.9	4.1	4.0	4.6
North Midland ..	58.2	49.4	65.2	4.8	4.5	5.3
East and West Ridings ..	88.0	74.2	100.5	7.5	7.0	8.1
North-Western ..	170.1	140.5	178.1	7.2	6.6	7.6
Northern ..	71.0	59.9	78.1	7.3	6.7	7.7
Scotland ..	122.8	107.6	131.8	7.5	7.0	8.2
Wales ..	67.2	58.7	71.3	6.5	6.1	6.9
Total, Great Britain ..	971.2	840.0	1,079.1	57.6	54.1	62.3

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

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 15th January, 1957, represented 4.9 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

Work of Appointments Services

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

Technical and Scientific Register

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

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 14th January was 3,308; this figure included 2,423 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 885 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 11th December, 1956, and 14th January, 1957 (5 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 11th December ..	4,606
,, notified during period ..	514
,, filled during period ..	122
,, cancelled or withdrawn ..	526
,, unfilled at 14th January ..	4,472

Appointments Register

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 14th January was 12,782*, consisting of 11,702 men and 1,080 women. The registrants included 5,053 men and 531 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 6,649 men and 549 women were, at the time of their registration, in employment but requiring other posts; in the majority of cases the employment was of a temporary nature or was unsuitable having regard to their qualifications and experience or the personal circumstances of the registrant.

The following Table shows the numbers* of registrations at each of the Offices:—

Appointments Office	Wholly Unemployed		In Employment		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
London ..	3,666	393	4,057	390	8,506
Northern ..	955	97	1,961	105	3,118
Scottish ..	432	41	631	54	1,158
Total ..	5,053	531	6,649	549	12,782

The registrants included 1,674 ex-Regular personnel of H.M. Forces, of whom 1,085 were wholly unemployed and 589 were in employment.

During the period 11th December, 1956, to 14th January, 1957, there were new registrations by 954 men and 129 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,180 men and 212 women were withdrawn.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 11th December and 14th January.

	Men†	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 11th December ..	1,542	170
,, notified during period ..	490	60
,, cancelled or withdrawn during period ..	387	42
,, filled during period ..	197	34
,, unfilled at 14th January ..	1,448	154

Nursing Appointments Service

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

Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives, and medical auxiliary and allied occupations, in respect of the period from 1st October to 31st December, 1956, are given below.

	Men	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 1st October ..	4,322	21,398
,, filled during period ..	275‡	2,391‡
,, outstanding at 31st December ..	4,205	20,766

The total of 24,971 vacancies outstanding at 31st December included 3,596 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing auxiliaries and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the remaining 21,375 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below.

Trained Nurses ..	6,278	Pupil Midwives ..	884
Student Nurses ..	9,245	Assistant Nurses ..	2,685
Midwives ..	717	Pupil Assistant Nurses ..	1,566

* These figures include 1,807 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit but exclude 82 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.

‡ These figures include 389 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in December

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in December, 1956, have been compiled by the Ministry of Power from information provided by the National Coal Board.

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 29th December was 703,300, compared with 701,700 for the four weeks ended 24th November and 699,900 for the five weeks ended 31st December, 1955. The total numbers who were effectively employed* were 629,600 in December, 637,000 in November, 1956, and 631,300 in December, 1955; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

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

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

Division‡	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 29th December, 1956	Increase (+) or decrease (–) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 24th November, 1956	5 weeks ended 31st December, 1955
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)	47,500	+ 100	+ 400
Durham	101,800
North Eastern	136,700	+ 300	– 1,500
North Western	58,400
East Midlands	102,300	+ 100	+ 900
West Midlands	58,200	+ 400	+ 1,700
South Western	105,700	+ 200	+ 200
South Eastern	7,200	+ 100	+ 300
England and Wales	617,800	+ 1,200	+ 1,700
Scotland	85,500	+ 400	+ 1,700
Great Britain	703,300	+ 1,600	+ 3,400

It is provisionally estimated that, during the five weeks of December, about 5,680 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,060; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 1,620. During the four weeks of November there was a net increase of 260.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.70 in December, 4.94 in November, and 4.71 in December, 1955. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.16, 5.45 and 5.17.

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

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

	December, 1956	November, 1956	December, 1955
Coal-face Workers:			
Voluntary	6.76	4.99	5.87
Involuntary	8.83	9.45	8.91
All workers:			
Voluntary	5.06	3.80	4.41
Involuntary	8.01	8.52	8.15

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.36 tons in December, compared with 3.38 tons in the previous month and 3.32 tons in December, 1955.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.24 tons in December; for November, 1956, and December, 1955, the figures were 1.26 tons and 1.24 tons, respectively.

* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 6,100.

† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

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 2,777,100 in September, 1956, a very slight increase compared with the previous month and an increase of 1.1 per cent. compared with September, 1955.

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 October, 1956, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.1 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 6.2 per cent. higher than at 1st October, 1955. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st October was 0.3 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 4.4 per cent. higher than at 1st October, 1955.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in November, 1956, is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 52,418,000. This was slightly lower than the figure for the previous month but 2.3 per cent. higher than for November, 1955. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in November, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 1.1 per cent. compared with November, 1955.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of November was about 2,463,000, compared with 1,909,000 at the middle of the previous month and 2,398,000 at the middle of November, 1955.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during November, 1956, was 73,864, compared with 66,257 in the previous month and 96,632 in November, 1955. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 35,224 working days. The total number of working days lost in November by persons wholly unemployed was 1,705,942, while 813,716 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

DENMARK

Monthly returns from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the end of December, 1956, the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was 140,434, or 20.5 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 10.1 per cent. at the end of November and 22.5 per cent. at the end of December, 1955.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of December, 1956, was 1,088,642, compared with 641,373 at the end of the previous month and 1,046,005 at the end of December, 1955. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 113,891, 103,586 and 139,845.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 19th January was 94,585, compared with 73,209 at 15th December, 1956, and 70,465 at 21st January, 1956.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at 30th November, 1956, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 34,052, compared with 23,927 at the end of the previous month and 44,501 at the end of November, 1955. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 4,982 at 30th November, compared with 1,918 at 31st October, 1956, and 8,551 at the end of November, 1955.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 9,047 at the end of October, 1956, compared with 6,585 in the previous month and 7,869 in October, 1955.

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 101,263 at the end of September, 1956, compared with 100,467 at the end of the previous month and 106,618 at the end of September, 1955.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of November, 1956, who were wholly unemployed was 1,628, or 1.0 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 1,072 or 0.6 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 2,004 or 1.2 per thousand at the end of November, 1955.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in January

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics*, the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during January resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £98,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 664,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the general printing industry and in furniture manufacture, British Railways locomotive running staff, bus drivers, conductors and maintenance staff employed by the London Transport Executive, workpeople engaged in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, and workpeople in the paint, varnish and lacquer industry. Others receiving increases included brewery workers in various districts, workers employed in shirtmaking in Northern Ireland and workers employed in lock, latch and key manufacture.

In the general printing industry in Great Britain, including envelope and stationery manufacture and periodical and newspaper production other than certain national newspapers, the cost-of-living bonus was increased by 1s. a week for men and 9d. for women. Supplementary cost-of-living allowances payable to operatives employed in furniture manufacture were increased by ½d. an hour for men and ¼d. for women. Locomotive running staff employed by British Railways received increases in adult rates ranging from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. a week, according to occupation and length of service, and there were associated increases for junior engine cleaners; these increases were authorised in January and had retrospective effect from the last week in November, 1956. There were increases of 7s. 6d. a week for bus drivers and conductors employed by the London Transport Executive and of 7s. 4d. for semi-skilled and unskilled maintenance staff in garages and depots. Cost-of-living payments to workers in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trade were increased by 1s. 5d. a week for men and

1s. for women. Revised rates adopted for workpeople employed in paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture gave increases of 6s. 2d. a week for men and from 4s. 1d. to 5s. 1d. for women, according to area and grade of work.

Revision of a number of area agreements in the brewing industry resulted in increases ranging from 7s. 4d. to 10s. 6d. a week for male workers and from 4s. 7d. to 6s. 0d. for female workers. The general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in shirtmaking in Northern Ireland were increased by 4d. an hour for men and 3d. for women. For workers employed in lock, latch and key manufacture the cost-of-living percentage addition to basic rates was increased by 5 per cent. Female postal and telegraph officers, postwomen, female telegraphists and telephonists, etc., employed by the Post Office, received increases ranging from 1s. to 7s. a week, according to age, occupation and area of employment, under the third stage of the implementation of the equal pay scheme for men and women in the non-industrial Civil Service.

Of the total increase of £98,000, about £55,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £24,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; about £9,000 was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Act; about £9,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; and the remainder was the result of arbitration awards.

HOURS OF LABOUR

For workpeople employed in the animal gut industry in England and Wales normal weekly working hours were reduced from 46 to 45.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY

(NOTE.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST APRIL, 1956," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying	Cumberland (8)	21 Jan.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d. a shift (8s. 2d. to 8s. 3d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 1d. to 4s. 1½d.) for boys.‡
	West Cumberland (9)	do.	Limestone quarrymen ..	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d. a shift (8s. 3d. to 8s. 4d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 1½d. to 4s. 2d.) for boys.‡
	Various districts in England (12)	Beginning of first full pay week commencing on or after 1 Jan.	Shift workers employed in chalk quarrying (other than the manufacture of cement) and the production of lime and whitening from chalk	Increases in shift-work differentials of 1d. an hour (1½d. to 2½d.) for two-shift workers (6.0 a.m. to 2.0 p.m. and 2.0 p.m. to 10 p.m.), of 2d. (1½d. to 3½d.) for two-shift workers alternating day and night, and of 1½d. (2d. to 3½d.) for three-shift workers.
Glass Container Manufacture	Great Britain ..	First full pay period following 16 Jan.	Male and female workers under 21 years of age except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases ranging from ½d. to 4½d. an hour, according to age, for male workers under 21, and from ¼d. to 2½d. for female workers under 21. Rates after change: male workers 1s. 7½d. an hour at 15, rising to 2s. 11½d. at 20; female workers 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d.
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture	England and Wales (32)	Beginning of first full pay week commencing on or after 1 Jan.	Workers employed on a two-shift system	Increase in two-shift allowance of 1d. an hour (1d. to 2d.).
Patent Fuel and Briquette Manufacture	Great Britain ..	Beginning of first full pay week including 5 Nov., 1956	Workpeople employed by the National Coal Board	Increase of 1s. 6d. a shift in the divisional standard rates for adult dayworkers in the national occupational groups, with proportional increases for persons under 21; consolidated piece rates increased by an amount which will yield on an average an additional 1s. 6d. a shift to pieceworkers.

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

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

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

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Manufacture	United Kingdom (39)	Beginning of first full pay period following 23 Jan.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 6s. 2d. a week in minimum basic national and London rates for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change: London district—men 21 and over 159s. a week, youths and boys 51s. at 15, rising to 135s. 6d. at 20; other districts—men 154s., youths and boys 49s. 6d. to 131s. 3d.
			Women 21 and over employed wholly on men's work	Increases of 4s. 6d. or 5s. 1d. a week in minimum national and London rates, according to period of employment. Minimum rates after change: London district—113s. 9d. a week during first 6 months' service, 128s. 3d. thereafter; other districts 110s. 3d., 124s. 3d.
			Other women and girls	Increases of 4s. 1d. a week in minimum basic national and 4s. 3d. in minimum London rates for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for girls. Rates after change: London district—women 21 and over 108s. 3d. a week, girls 52s. at 15, rising to 101s. 3d. at 20; other districts—women 102s. 9d., girls 49s. 3d. to 96s. 3d.
Printing Ink and Roller Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1s. a week for male workers 18 and over, by 9d. for female workers 18 and over, and by 6d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: adult male workers—grade 1 occupations, London (within a radius of 20 miles from Charing Cross) 210s. a week, Provinces 200s., grade 2 200s., 191s., grade 3 195s., 186s. 6d., grade 4 192s. 6d., 184s. 3d., grade 5 190s., 182s.; women 21 and over (qualified) 135s.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	27 Jan.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (7s. 4.4d. to 7s. 5.7d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.975d. (5s. 6.3d. to 5s. 7.275d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (3s. 8.2d. to 3s. 8.85d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland (43)	Pay period beginning 28 Jan.	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.4d. a shift (7s. 9.8d. to 7s. 11.2d.) for men, by 1.05d. (5s. 10.35d. to 5s. 11.4d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.7d. (3s. 10.9d. to 3s. 11.6d.) for boys under 18.
			6-shift workers	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0.2d. an hour for men, by 0.14d. for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.09d. for boys under 18.
Bobbin Manufacture	England and Wales (51)	Third pay day in Jan.	Men, apprentices, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 1s. a week for adult workers, and of 6d. for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 161s. 2d. a week, lesser skilled 152s. 8d., labourers 145s. 2d.; women 117s. 8d.
Keg and Drum Manufacture	Great Britain (234)	18 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for male workers 21 or over, of 1½d. to 1¼d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1¼d. for female workers 21 or over, and of ¾d. to 1¼d. for girls; increases in piecework basis time rates of 2½d. for male workers 21 or over, of 1½d. to 2d. for youths and boys, of 1¼d. for women 21 or over, and of ¾d. to 1¼d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 1s. 2d. an hour at under 16, rising to 3s. 4d. at 21 or over, female workers 1s. 0½d. to 2s. 4d.; piecework basis time rates: male workers 1s. 3½d. to 3s. 8d., female workers 1s. 1½d. to 2s. 6½d.†
Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ¼d. an hour (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d.) for men 21 and over, of ¼d. (10½d. to 10¼d.) for women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Lock, Latch and Key Making	England (66)	First full pay week following 31 Dec., 1956	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase* in cost-of-living addition of 5 per cent. (50 to 55 per cent.) on basic rates, resulting in increases of 4s. to 5s. 2d. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, of 3s. 1d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change, inclusive of factory efficiency bonus of 20 per cent., and cost-of-living bonus of 55 per cent.: men—group P.T. (patternmakers and toolmakers) 171s. 8d. or 181s. 8d. a week, group A (experienced locksmiths and keymakers engaged in high quality work, and fully qualified bobbbers, polishers and toolsetters) 166s. 3d. or 175s., group B (all other adult male workers except labourers) 154s. 2d. or 160s. 10d., labourers 140s.; youths and boys 44s. 4d. at 15, rising to 130s. 9d. at 20½ and 147s. 9d. at 21 (until graded); female workers 44s. 4d. at 15, rising to 107s. 2d. at 21 (workers of more than ordinary skill or engaged on special work may receive an extra payment of up to 5s. a week). Piecework prices to be such as to enable workers of average skill and ability to earn at least 33½ per cent. above the basic rate; the cost-of-living addition to be the same for pieceworkers as for dayworkers. In the London area the basic rates are subject to an addition of 15 per cent.
Pianoforte Manufacture	Great Britain (74)	Beginning of first full pay week in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ¼d. an hour (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d.) for men 21 and over, of ¼d. (10½d. to 10¼d.) for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Lace Furnishings Manufacture	Nottingham, Ayrshire and Glasgow	End of first complete pay week in Jan.	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase* of 1 per cent. in cost-of-living bonus (48 to 49 per cent. on basic rates).
Made-up Textiles Manufacture	Great Britain (234)	11 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for male and female workers 18 or over, and of 1¼d., 1½d. or 1¼d., according to age, for younger workers; increase in piecework basis time rates of 2d. an hour for male and female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over employed in specified occupations 3s. 3½d. an hour, other men 21 or over 2s. 11½d., youths and boys 1s. 3½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 5½d. at 20; women 18 or over employed in specified occupations 2s. 4d., other women 18 or over 2s. 2d., girls 1s. 3d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 9½d. at 17; piecework basis time rates, male workers in specified occupations 3s. 6½d., other male workers 3s. 2½d.; female workers in specified occupations 2s. 6d., other female workers 2s. 4d.‡
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (96)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1s. 5d. a week (37s. 8d. to 39s. 1d.) in the cost-of-living payment for adult male workers, 4s. to 28s. 4d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living payments, and special payments to timeworkers or percentage additions to pieceworkers, include: timeworkers—adult males 139s. 1d. a week, adult females 96s. 10d.; pieceworkers—adult males 156s. 1d., adult females 107s. 8d.
	Scotland (96)	do.	do.	do.
	Northern Ireland (97)	Beginning of first full pay period following 2 Jan.	Adult male and female timeworkers	Increases of 4s. a week in minimum time rates for unskilled adult male timeworkers, of proportional amounts for semi-skilled and skilled adult male timeworkers, and of 2s. 9d. for adult female timeworkers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—skilled (including engine-drivers) 135s. 11d. a week, semi-skilled (including firemen) 129s. 4d., general workers or labourers 122s. 9d.; women 18 and over 82s. 11d.

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

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 76 of this GAZETTE.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 39 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

§ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. Since June, 1956, the cash value of each point movement in the quarterly average of the new index of retail prices (Jan., 1956 = 100) has been 1s. 5d. for men and 1s. for women, with proportional amounts for juveniles. The amounts shown above are related to the quarterly average (103) of the index figures for September, October and November, 1956.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Silk Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Macclesfield	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 1s. 5d. a week (37s. 8d. to 39s. 1d.) in the cost-of-living payment for adult male workers, 4s. to 28s. 4d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living payments, and special payments to timeworkers or percentage additions to pieceworkers, include: timeworkers—adult males 139s. 1d. a week, adult females 96s. 10d.; pieceworkers—adult males 156s. 1d., adult females 107s. 8d.
Textile Making-up and Packing	Manchester (98)	Pay day in week ending 5 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases† of 1s. 6d. a week (57s. to 58s. 6d.) in cost-of-living addition for men 21 and over, of 1s. (38s. to 39s.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Shirt, Collar, Tie, etc., Making	Northern Ireland (109) (236)	14 Jan.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 4d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers in specified occupations and for other workers 21 or over, and of 1¼d., 2d., 2½d. or 3d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 4d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—special or measure cutters (with 3 years' experience in measure cutting), pattern cutters or pattern takers with not less than 5 years' experience after 19 years of age 3s. 9d. an hour, other cutters 21 or over with not less than 5 years' experience in cutting 3s. 7d., other workers 1s. 2½d. at under 15, rising to 3s. 1½d. at 21 and 3s. 3½d. at 22; piecework basis time rate for cutters (other than special or measure cutters) 21 or over with not less than 5 years' experience in cutting 3s. 9d.‡
			Women and girls	Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1d. to 3d., according to age and period of employment, for learners; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—conveyor belt machinists 2s. 4½d. an hour, other workers except learners 2s. 3d.; piecework basis time rate 2s. 4½d.‡
Brewing	Northumberland and Durham (126)	1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week in minimum rates for male workers 21 and over, of 4s. 7d. for women 20 and over in bottling stores, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—inside workers 61s. 5d. a week at 15, rising to 157s. 8d. at 21, motor drivers of vehicles less than 40 cwt. carrying capacity 160s. 5d. 40 to 70 cwt. 165s., over 70 cwt. 169s. 7d. (1s. a day extra when driving a vehicle with trailer attached), mates and one-horse drivers 158s. 7d., two-horse drivers 164s. 1d.; women and girls in bottling stores 53s. 2d. at 15, rising to 105s. 5d. at 20.
	South Lancashire and East Cheshire (126)	1 Jan.	do.	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week in minimum rates for male workers 19 and over, of 5s. 6d. for female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—brewery labourers 60s. 11d. a week at 15, rising to 157s. 4d. at 21, boilerhouse firemen 162s. 10d., assistant firemen 157s. 4d., transport drivers (mechanical) 168s. 4d., one-horse drivers 157s. 4d., two-horse drivers 162s. 4d., mates 157s. 4d.; women and girls in bottling dept. 60s. 3d. at under 16, rising to 110s. 10d. at 19 and over, women in breweries and maltings ¼ths of men's rate for similar work.
	Yorkshire (West Riding, excluding Sheffield and Rotherham) (127)	Week commencing 31 Dec., 1956	Inside workers	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum rates for male workers 21 and over, of 1¼d. for female workers 20 and over, and of varying amounts, according to age, for younger workers; further increase of 1s. a shift (2s. to 3s.) in the shift workers payment for 2 and 3 shift workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 1s. 6½d. an hour at 15, rising to 3s. 7d. at 20 and over; female workers in brewery 1s. 6½d. at 16, rising to 2s. 6d. at 18 and over; bottling dept. 1s. 6½d. to 2s. 5½d. plus 1d. an hour when employed in lifting cases of full bottles.
	Sheffield, Rotherham and Chesterfield districts (127)	31 Dec., 1956	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 4d. a week and new rate introduced for drivers of motor vehicles of over 240 cwt. carrying capacity. Minimum rates after change: motor drivers of vehicles less than 30 cwt. carrying capacity 157s. 8d. a week, 30 to 40 cwt. 160s. 8d., 40 to 70 cwt. 164s. 8d., 70 to 240 cwt. 168s. 8d., over 240 cwt. 172s. 8d., plus 1s. a day when operating a vehicle with trailer attached, mates and one-horse drivers 158s. 8d., two-horse drivers 163s. 8d.
	Burton-on-Trent (128)	1 Jan.	do.	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week in minimum rates for male workers 21 and over, of 4s. 7d. for female workers 20 and over, and of varying amounts, according to age, for younger workers; new rate introduced for motor drivers of vehicles of 241 cwt. and over carrying capacity. Minimum rates after change: male workers—brewery workers 67s. 10d. a week at 15, rising to 157s. 8d. at 20 and over; motor drivers of vehicles less than 30 cwt. carrying capacity 157s. 8d., 30 to 40 cwt. 160s. 8d., 40 to 70 cwt. 164s. 8d., 70 to 240 cwt. 168s. 8d., 241 cwt. and over 172s. 8d., mates 157s. 8d.; women and girls 66s. 11d. at 16 and under 17, rising to 107s. 3d. at 18 and over (110s. when doing men's work).
	Birmingham (128)	31 Dec., 1956	do.	Increases of 8s. a week in minimum rates for men, of 6s. for women, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change: male day workers 21 and over—brewery labourers 158s., a week, cold room workers 164s. 6d., ale loaders and stowers and drivers 158s., carters and drivers 158s. (one-horse), 160s. (two-horse), steam and petrol lorry drivers 168s., steersmen and cellarmen 163s., locomotive drivers 179s. 6d., spare loco drivers (when driving) first year 175s. 6d., second year 176s. 6d., third year 177s. 6d., thereafter 179s. 6d., loco firemen (including cleaners) 161s., head shunters 169s., under shunters 161s., general hands in loco sheds 160s., gas engine drivers 158s., youths and boys 54s. 6d. at 15, rising to 136s. 6d. at 20; shift workers—brewery shiftmen 170s., stationary engine men 178s., stokers 175s. 6d.; women and girls in bottling stores 48s. at 15, rising to 111s. 6d. at 21; women in breweries and maltings ¼ths of the men's rate for similar work.
	Derby, Kimberley, Mansfield and Nottingham districts (129)	First pay day in Jan.	do.	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week for male workers 19 and over, of 4s. 7d. for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—inside workers 70s. 6d. a week at 15, rising to 157s. 4d. at 21, motor drivers 165s. 4d., lorry drivers 169s. 10d., backmen 157s. 4d.; women and girls in breweries or bottling and wine and spirit stores 51s. at 15, rising to 104s. 11d. at 21.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (129)	1 Jan.	do.	Increases of 10s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for transport drivers, of 8s. for other male workers 21 and over, of 6s. for youths 18 and under 21 and for female workers 18 and over, and of 4s. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—able-bodied brewery labourers 67s. 3d. a week at 15, rising to 158s. at 21, transport drivers 170s. 6d. (with trailer attached 1s. a day extra), helpers on lorries 158s.; women and girls in bottling stores 65s. 6d. at 15, rising to 111s. 6d. at 21.

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. Since June, 1956, the cash value of each point movement in the quarterly average of the new index of retail prices (Jan., 1956 = 100) has been 1s. 5d. for men and 1s. for women, with proportional amounts for juveniles. The amounts shown above are related to the quarterly average (103) of the index figures for September, October and November, 1956.

† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. With effect from the date stated the cost-of-living addition is related to the new index of retail prices (Jan., 1956 = 100) and the cash value for each point rise or fall in the index from the figure of 102 on quarterly review is increased to 1s. 6d. for men and 1s. for women with proportional amounts for younger workers; the amounts shown above are related to the November, 1956, index figure of 103.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 77 of this GAZETTE.

§ A lower-rated category for drivers of vehicles of less than 30 cwt. carrying capacity is no longer operative and such drivers receive an adjusting increase of 10s. 1d. a week.

|| Previously the adult rate was payable to male workers at 21 and over and to female workers at 20 and over.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Furniture Manufacture (including Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture)	Great Britain (136)	Beginning of first pay week in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour (1s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 2d.) for men 21 and over, of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. (10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Educational and Allied Woodworking	do.	do.	do.	do.
Bedding and Mattress Making	do.	do.	do.	do.
Window Blind Manufacture	do.	do.	do.	do.
Upholstery and Bedding Filling Materials Trade	Great Britain	First full pay week in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	New minimum rates agreed (45-hour week) as follows:—men 21 and over—process workers, London 3s. 7d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 4d., labourers 3s. 5d., 3s. 2d., women 20 and over 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the appropriate male rate. †
Printing	London and Manchester (148)	1 Dec., 1956	Workpeople (other than compositors and machine managers, electricians and engineers, and stereotypers in Manchester) engaged in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Cost-of-living bonus granted of 2s. a week. ‡
	Great Britain (144-147) (149) (151-153)	First pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in general printing and binding, lithographic printing and photogravure printing (except photogravure process workers), envelope and stationery manufacture, and periodical and newspaper production (excluding certain national newspapers in England and Wales and daily newspapers in Scotland)	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1s. a week (2s. to 3s.) for adult male workers, by 9d. (1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.) for adult female workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and learners.
	Scotland (150)	do.	Male workers employed in the production of daily newspapers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1s. a week (10s. to 11s.) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices.
	United Kingdom	do.	Journeyman and apprentices employed in process engraving and in process proofing departments of process engraving trade houses and certain publishing firms	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1s. a week (3s. to 4s.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: journeymen—day shift 251s. 6d. a week, night shift 338s. 2d.
	Great Britain	do.	Lithographic tin printers and tin varnishers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1s. a week (2s. to 3s.) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First pay day in Jan.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 6d. a week (50s. to 50s. 6d.) at 18 and over, and by 4d. (33s. 4d. to 33s. 8d.) for younger workers.
Electrical Contracting	Scotland (163)	First full pay period following 1 Jan.	Charge-hands and certain apprentices employed on electrical installation and maintenance work (excluding work on ships)	Increase of 1d. an hour in the allowance paid to charge-hands (from 2d. to 3d. when in charge of 4 or up to 7 other employees and from 3d. to 4d. when in charge of 8 or more); increase of 5 per cent. (55 to 60 per cent. of the standard journeymen's rate) for 4th year apprentices, and of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (70 to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) for 5th year apprentices.
Electricity Supply	Great Britain (168-169)	First full pay period following 1 Jan.	Boiler cleaners and certain drivers	Increases of 1d. an hour for boiler cleaners and of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for crane, loco., jety crane, excavator and bulldozer drivers. Rates after change: boiler cleaners, London 4s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., crane and loco. drivers 4s. 3d., 3s. 11d., jety crane, excavator and bulldozer drivers 4s. 4d., 4s.
Railway Service	Great Britain (170-171)	26 Nov., 1956†	Locomotive running staff, including junior engine cleaners, employed by British Railways	Increases ranging from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. a week, according to occupation and period of service, for adult staff, and of 2s., 2s. 6d. or 3s., according to age, for junior engine cleaners. Rates after change: adult engine cleaners, first year, London 150s. a week, Provincial areas 147s., second year 152s., 149s., after prescribed number of firing turns representing one year 159s. 6d. (all areas); firemen and assistant motormen, first year 159s. 6d., second year 170s., third year 181s., after prescribed number of driving turns representing one year 194s.; drivers and motormen, first year 194s., second year 206s., third year 218s. 6d.; shed chargemen, category A, and shed enginemens 194s., shed enginemens' mates 159s. 6d.; junior engine cleaners 70s. 6d. at 16 rising to 101s. 6d. at 19. Adult engine cleaners on the highest rate, firemen and assistant motormen, and drivers and motormen stationed in London receive a rent allowance of 3s. a week in addition to the rates quoted.
Post Office	United Kingdom (186-187)	1 Jan.	Female postal and telegraph officers, postwomen, women covering posts proper to postmen higher grade, female telegraphists and telephonists, etc.	Increases ranging from 1s. to 7s. a week, according to age, occupation, and area of employment, for full-time staff 21 or over, with proportional hourly increases for part-time staff. Rates after change for full-time staff include: telegraphists, London area 143s. 6d. a week at 21, rising to 165s. at 25, then to a maximum of 186s., Intermediate areas 139s. 6d. to 161s., then to 181s., Provincial areas 135s. 6d. to 155s. 6d., then to 176s.; telephonists 142s. to 163s., then to 179s., 138s. to 159s., then to 175s., 134s. to 155s., then to 171s.; postal and telegraph officers 143s. 6d. to 172s., then to 207s., 139s. 6d. to 168s., then to 201s., 135s. 6d. to 164s., then to 195s.; postwomen 141s. 6d. to 159s. at 24, then to 173s., 137s. 6d. to 153s. 6d., then to 169s., 133s. 6d. to 149s. 6d., then to 165s.; women covering posts proper to postmen higher grade 143s. 6d. minimum to 188s. maximum, 139s. 6d. to 183s., 135s. 6d. to 178s.**

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

† Also included in the agreement is the provision for a sliding-scale supplementary cost-of-living allowance calculated on movements in the official index of retail prices (Jan., 1956 = 100), and the rates shown above include an allowance of 1s. 2d. related to the index figure of 103/104; the allowance is to be increased or decreased by $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for each variation below 103 or above 104.

‡ This is the first payment under a new cost-of-living agreement based on the official index of retail prices (June, 1947 = 100) introduced in July, 1956. See footnotes on page 423 of the November, 1956, issue and †† on page 461 of the December, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE.

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

|| With effect from the date stated the cost-of-living bonus is related to the new index of retail prices (Jan., 1956 = 100), the index figure of 102 being regarded as equivalent to a bonus of 49s. a week (workers under 18 two-thirds of this amount); for each rise or fall of one point in the index the bonus is to be increased or decreased by 1s. 6d. (previously 1s.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (previously 8d.) for younger workers. The current bonus is related to an index figure of 103 and the increases shown above are the consequential adjustments from the old scale.

†† These increases were agreed in January, 1957, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

** These increases represent the third stage in the introduction of equal pay for men and women in the non-industrial Civil Service.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Road Passenger Transport	London (including outer London country omnibus zone) (172-173)	Pay-roll week commencing 9 Jan.*	Workpeople employed by the London Transport Executive:— Trolleybus, bus and coach drivers and conductors	Increase of 7s. 6d. a week. Standard weekly rates after change: drivers—central buses and trolleybuses, commencing rate 181s. 6d., after 6 months 185s. 6d., after 1 year 189s. 6d., after 2 years 193s. 6d. (maximum), country buses 172s. 6d., 176s. 6d., 180s. 6d., 184s. 6d., single-deck coaches, commencing rate 181s. 6d., after 1 year 184s., after 2 years 188s. (maximum); conductors—central buses and trolleybuses, commencing rate 179s. 6d., after 6 months 182s. 6d., after 1 year 185s. 6d., after 2 years 189s. 6d. (maximum), country buses and single-deck coaches 169s. 6d., 172s. 6d., 175s. 6d., 179s. 6d. Drivers and conductors of double-deck service coaches receive central bus rates of pay.
			Semi-skilled and unskilled maintenance staff employed in garages and depots	Increase of 7s. 4d. a week and bonus earning rate increased† by 2d. an hour. Standard weekly rates and bonus earning rates (bracketed) after change: trolleybuses—assistant craftsmen (group 1) 165s. a week (1s. 11d. an hour), assistant craftsmen (group 2) 161s. (1s. 10d.), general hands (group 3) 154s. 11d. (1s. 9d.); central buses—assistant craftsmen 165s. (1s. 11d.), general hands 154s. 11d. (1s. 9d.); country buses—assistant craftsmen 161s. (1s. 10d.), general hands 150s. 11d. (1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.).
Local Authority Services	Scotland (217)	1 Jan.	Certain manual workers employed in non-trading services of local authorities, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries:— Shift workers Dayworkers on night work	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 3d.) in shift-work payment. Increase of 3d. an hour (4d. to 7d.) in allowance for dayworkers engaged continuously on night work for three or more nights (i.e. normal periods of duty wholly worked between 8 p.m. to 8 a.m.).
Animal Gut Industry	England and Wales	Week commencing 31 Dec., 1956	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in minimum time rates for male workers 19 and over, of 5s. for female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—foremen (where more than 5 are employed) 197s. 6d. a week, (5 or less) 187s. 6d., qualified gutmen 20 and over 160s., 19 and under 20 155s., all other gutmen 147s. 6d.; youths and boys 76s. 6d. at 16, rising to 114s. 6d. at 18; female workers—qualified gutwomen 20 and over 112s. 6d., 19 and under 20 109s., all other gutwomen 100s. 6d., girls 69s. at 16, rising to 85s. at 18. ‡
Radio, Television, etc., Installation and Servicing	Scotland	First full pay period following 1 Jan.	Journeyman radio, television and/or electronic engineers, mechanics and apprentices	New standard rates of wages introduced for a 44-hour week as follows:—service engineers, grade I 250s. a week, grade II 230s., journeymen service mechanics 210s., apprentices, 1st year 48s. 7d., 2nd year 57s. 9d., 3rd year 87s. 1d., 4th year 115s. 6d., 5th year 139s. 4d.§

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JANUARY

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Animal Gut Industry	England and Wales	Week commencing 31 Dec., 1956	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 46 to 45.

* A lump sum payment of the amount of increase in the standard rate was made to each worker for each of the ten weeks preceding the above date. With effect from pay-roll week commencing 16th January hours worked after 1 p.m. on Saturday are paid at time-and-one-quarter in lieu of previous scale of additional cash payments.

† Revised bonus earning rates introduced in pay-roll week commencing 16th January.

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

§ These rates are the result of an agreement dated 21st November, 1956, between the Electrical Contractors' Association of Scotland and the Electrical Trades Union.

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

Index of Rates of Wages

The index of rates of wages measures the average 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 31st January, 1956, taken as 100. The representative industries and services for which changes in rates of wages are taken into account in the index and the method of calculation are described on page 50 of this GAZETTE. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or Wages Regulation Orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as

measured by their total wages bills in 1955. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and other payment-by-results workers due to changes in efficiency of operatives and of machines.

Table I below shows, for all industries and services, the separate index figures for men, women, juveniles and all workers for each month since January, 1956, and Table II gives similar figures for manufacturing industries alone.

All figures in the Tables are on the basis of 31st January, 1956 = 100, and relate to the end of the month.

I—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, January	100	100	100	100
February	101	101	101	101
March	104	103	104	104
April	105	104	106	105
May	105	104	106	105
June	105	105	106	105
July	106	105	106	106
August	106	105	106	106
September	106	106	107	106
October	106	106	107	106
November	106	105	107	106
December	106	106	107	106
1957, January	106	106	108	106

II—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, January	100	100	100	100
February	100	101	100	100
March	105	103	104	104
April	105	104	105	105
May	106	104	105	105
June	106	104	105	105
July	106	104	106	106
August	106	104	106	106
September	106	106	107	106
October	106	106	107	106
November	106	106	107	106
December	106	106	107	106
1957, January	106	106	107	106

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN JANUARY

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in January, was 244. In addition, 12 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during January in these 256 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 48,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during January at the establishments concerned was about 132,000.

Of the total of 132,000 days lost in January, 118,000 were lost by 45,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 33,700 were directly involved and 11,600 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in January also included 14,000 days lost by 3,000 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 230 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during January, 114, directly involving 8,500 workers, lasted not more than one day; 55, directly involving 7,000 workers, lasted two days; 29, directly involving 5,900 workers, lasted three days; 16, directly involving 4,000 workers, lasted four to six days; and 16, directly involving 2,400 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 244 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in January, 24, directly involving 4,900 workers, arose out of demands

for advances in wages, and 79, directly involving 6,600 workers, on other wage questions; 8, directly involving 1,000 workers, on questions as to working hours; 30, directly involving 10,600 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 95, directly involving 8,200 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 7, directly involving 1,500 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 900 workers, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

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

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining ..	—	178	178	16,000	29,000
Engineering ..	1	7	8	2,600	12,000
Vehicles ..	1	12	13	16,900	36,000
Transport ..	2	10	12	6,800	31,000
All remaining industries and services ..	8	38	46	6,000	24,000
Total, January, 1957	12	244†	256†	48,300	132,000
<i>Total, December, 1956</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>12,200</i>	<i>33,000</i>
<i>Total, January, 1956</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>28,400</i>	<i>83,000</i>

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING JANUARY

Industry, Occupations‡ and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	In-directly‡	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Strippers, brushers and other colliery workers—Whitburn, Bathgate, W. Lothian (one colliery)	1,370	—	8 Jan.	10 Jan.	Rejection of a demand for increases in strippers' and brushers' wages and bonus payments	Work resumed pending negotiations.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING:— Workers employed in electrical engineering—Larne, Co. Antrim (one firm)	594	—	22 Jan.	8 Feb.	Rejection of a demand for the dismissal of a non-union worker	Non-union worker left the firm's employment of his own accord.
VEHICLES:— Workers employed in motor body manufacture — Dagenham (one firm)	5,000	5,000	25 Jan.	4 Feb.	The suspension of certain workers	Work resumed.
DOCKS:— Tally clerks and dockers—London and Tilbury	260	3,200	9 Jan.§	24 Jan.	The employment of dock office clerks at Tilbury on work claimed by tally clerks	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.

† A stoppage of work involved workers in more than one industry but has been 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.

§ Work was resumed on 11th January, but the stoppage recommenced on 14th January.

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

1st April, 1956

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 9s. 0d. By post 9s. 6d.

Obtainable from

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on page 79
or through any bookseller

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 15th JANUARY, 1957

ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 104

At 15th January, 1957, the retail prices index was 104 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 103 at 11th December, 1956. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of many items of food, particularly milk, tea, meat, bacon, fish, vegetables and sugar, together with higher fares. These increases were partly offset by lower prices for eggs and butter.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, *i.e.*, by practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The weights now in use have been computed from information provided by a large-scale household expenditure enquiry made in 1953-54, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January, 1956.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 15th JANUARY, 1957

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 15th January, 1957, on the basis 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights which have been used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index.

GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 15th JANUARY, 1957 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food:		
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes ..	118	
Meat and bacon ..	102	
Fish ..	116	
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat ..	87	
Milk, cheese and eggs ..	104	
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. ..	105	
Sugar, preserves and confectionery ..	104	
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned ..	93	
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned ..	104	
Other food ..	102	
Total—Food ..	104.0	350
II. Alcoholic drink ..	102.6	71
III. Tobacco ..	105.3	80
IV. Housing ..	105.0	87
V. Fuel and light:		
Coal and coke ..	108	
Other fuel and light ..	105	
Total—Fuel and light ..	106.2	55
VI. Durable household goods:		
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings ..	103	
Radio, television and other household appliances ..	100	
Pottery, glassware and hardware ..	104	
Total—Durable household goods ..	101.7	66
VII. Clothing and footwear:		
Men's outer clothing ..	102	
Men's underclothing ..	102	
Women's outer clothing ..	101	
Women's underclothing ..	101	
Children's clothing ..	102	
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, millinery and materials ..	99	
Footwear ..	102	
Total—Clothing and footwear ..	101.2	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles:		
Motoring and cycling ..	108	
Fares and other transport ..	111	
Total—Transport and vehicles ..	109.5	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods:		
Books, newspapers and periodicals ..	107	
Medicines and toilet requisites, soap, other cleaning materials, matches, etc. ..	106	
Other goods including stationery, travel and leather goods, sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods ..	105	
Total—Miscellaneous goods ..	105.8	59
X. Services:		
Postage and telephones ..	110	
Entertainment ..	105	
Other services ..	107	
Total—Services ..	106.5	58
ALL ITEMS ..	104.4	1,000

The "all items" index figure at 15th January was therefore 104.4, taken as 104.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Food

Between 11th December and 15th January there were increases in the average prices of milk, tea, meat, bacon, fish, sugar, bread, potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetables. These changes were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of eggs, butter and cheese. The increases in the prices of milk followed the raising of the maximum permitted prices on 1st January. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about 1½ per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 104 at 15th January, compared with 102 at 11th December.

Fuel and Light

During the period under review there were slight increases in the prices of coal and coke in most areas on account of increased distribution costs. There was also a small increase in the average price of paraffin. For the fuel and light group, taken as a whole, the average level of prices rose by rather less than one-half of 1 per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 106.

Durable Household Goods

During the period under review there were increases in the prices for many items of furniture and floor coverings. For the durable household goods group, taken as a whole, the average level of prices rose by less than one-half of 1 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 102 at 15th January, compared with 101 at 11th December.

Transport and Vehicles

Road passenger transport fares were increased in many areas between 11th December and 15th January. The majority of these changes took place following the passing of the Hydrocarbon Oil Duties (Temporary Increase) Act, which permitted increases in fares to compensate for increased fuel costs. For the transport and vehicles group as a whole the average level of prices and charges rose by about 3 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 109 at 15th January, compared with 106 at 11th December.

Miscellaneous Goods

During the period under review there were increases in the average prices of soap, soap powder and other detergents. There were also smaller increases in the average prices of books and newspapers. For the miscellaneous goods group as a whole the average level of prices rose by nearly 1 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 106 at 15th January, compared with 105 at 11th December.

Services

Between 11th December and 15th January there were increases in the charges for some telephone calls and in the average charge for admission to cinemas. There were also increases in the average charges for laundering, hairdressing and shoe repairing. For the services group, taken as a whole, the average level of charges rose by nearly one-half of 1 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 107 at 15th January, compared with 106 at 11th December.

Other Groups

In the four remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, housing, and clothing and footwear, 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 103, 105, 105 and 101, respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO JANUARY, 1957

The following Table shows the index figure for "all items" for each month from January, 1956, onwards, taking the level of prices at 17th January, 1956, as 100.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	100	101	103	103	102	102	102	102	103	103	103
1957	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

The Ministry of Labour and National Service have prepared a booklet, "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices", which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 9d. net (1s. 11d. including postage). The booklet consists of three main sections, dealing with (a) the scope and structure of the index, including the "weighting" basis, (b) the methods of collecting prices, and (c) the calculation and presentation of the index figures. There are also appendices giving (a) the groups and sections into which the index is divided, together with the weights of these groups and sections, and listing in detail the items priced in each, and (b) particulars of the localities from which information is collected for the purpose of the index.

The method of construction and calculation of the index is based on the recommendations of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee and the advice of a smaller Technical Committee. A list of members of these Committees is given.

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 79 of this GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received is given on page 75.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in January was 85, compared with 116 in the previous month and 92 (revised figure) in January, 1956. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 6 fatal accidents were reported in January, compared with 10 in the previous month and 19 in January, 1956. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for January, 1957.

	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937	
Mines and Quarries*		
Under Coal Mines Act:		
Underground	23	
Surface	1	
Quarries	1	
Metalliferous Mines	1	
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	25	
Factories		
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass	2	
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	3	
Metal Extracting and Refining	1	
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)	5	
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc.	1	
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture	3	
Shipbuilding	3	
Other Metal Trades	1	
Cotton	1	
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	1	
Other Textile Manufacture	1	
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	1	
Tanning, Currying, etc.	1	
Food and Drink	1	
General Woodwork and Furniture	1	
Paper, Printing, etc.	1	
Rubber Trades	1	
Gas Works	1	
Electrical Stations	2	
Other Industries	1	
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	43	
Railway Service		
Brakemen, Goods Guards	2	
Engine Drivers, Motor-men	1	
Firemen	1	
Guards (Passenger)	1	
Labourers	1	
Mechanics	1	
Permanent Way Men	6	
Porters	1	
Shunters	1	
Other Grades	3	
Contractors' Servants	1	
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	17	
Total (excluding Seamen)	85	
Seamen		
Trading Vessels	6	
Fishing Vessels	1	
TOTAL, SEAMEN	6	
Total (including Seamen)	91	

Industrial Diseases

The number of cases in the United Kingdom reported during January 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 (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in:	Pitch and Tar
Printing	6
Other contact with Molten Lead	4
White and red lead works	1
Other Industries	1
TOTAL	10
	Chromic Ulceration
	Manuf. of Bichromates
	2
	Dyeing and Finishing
	2
	Chromium Plating
	2
	Other Industries
	1
	TOTAL
	4
Phosphorous Poisoning	
1	
Aniline Poisoning	
1	
Anthrax	
Hides and Skins	19
Other Industries	—
TOTAL	19
	II. Deaths
	Nil

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the four weeks ended 26th January, 1957.

Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the thirteen weeks ended 10th December, 1956.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period:			
Able-bodied	341	18	359
Disabled	883	273	1,156
Total	1,224	291	1,515
Number of Persons in Training at end of period at:			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied	850	25	875
Disabled	1,044	71	1,115
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied	53	15	68
Disabled	296	280	576
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied	7	—	7
Disabled	32	6	38
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	379	96	475
Total	2,661	493	3,154
Trainees placed in Employment during period:			
Able-bodied	522	36	558
Disabled	651	214	865
Total	1,173	250	1,423

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 10th December, 1956, the number of trainees placed in employment was 129,763, of whom 115,259 were males and 14,504 were females.

Reinstatement in Civil Employment

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

The following Table analyses the determinations given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the quarter ended 31st December, 1956, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August, 1944.

	December Quarter, 1956	Total cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants	2	1,731
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default	5	935
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	5	2,152
Total of orders made	12	4,818
No orders made against the employers concerned	17	4,680
Total of cases determined	29	9,498

Included in the total figure of 9,498 were 505 cases determined between 1st August, 1944, and the end of 1945, 4,277 during 1946, 1,777 during 1947, 1,387 during 1948, 431 during 1949, 280 during 1950, 93 during 1951, 248 during 1952, 203 during 1953, 148 during 1954, 76 in 1955 and 73 in 1956.

Of the total of 9,498 cases determined since 1st August, 1944, 8,630 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, 842 under the National Service Act, 1948, 23 under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and three under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. The 29 cases determined during the December quarter in 1956 were dealt with under the National Service Act, 1948.

Appeals against four determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the quarter, and, of these determinations, two were confirmed and two were reversed. Appeals against eight determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during 1956 and, of these, four were upheld, one varied and three reversed. During the whole period from 1st August, 1944, to 31st December, 1956, the Umpire decided 1,222 appeals and in 484 cases he reversed the Committees' determinations.

No reinstatement cases were determined during 1956 by Reinstatement Committees or the Umpire either in Northern Ireland or

Shipbuilding in Fourth Quarter of 1956

the Isle of Man. The Reinstatement Committees in Northern Ireland have, up to 31st December, 1956, determined 39 cases, 23 of them being decided in favour of the applicant, and the Deputy Umpire in Northern Ireland has decided eight appeals, confirming the Committees' determinations in seven cases.

Other work of the Reinstatement Committees related to the statutory provisions of Section 51 of the National Service Act, 1948, prohibiting dismissal of employees by reason of liability for part-time service under the Act. During the quarter, one application for compensation under this Section of the Act was determined by a Reinstatement Committee, no order for compensation being made. The Umpire heard one appeal against a Committee's determination during the quarter and varied the amount of compensation awarded by the Committee. During 1956 compensation was awarded in two out of the seven cases determined by Committees. The only appeal under Section 51 which was heard by the Umpire during 1956 was the one referred to above in the December quarter.

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 31st December, 1956, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of December was 328, with a gross tonnage of 2,135,218 tons, compared with 333 vessels of 2,077,976 tons gross at the end of September, 1956, an increase of 57,242 tons.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 447,394 at the end of December. This figure, which was 38,892 tons less than at the end of September, was the lowest figure since September, 1946; it represented 21.0 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country, compared with 40.4 per cent. when the peak figure of 825,745 tons was reached in September, 1950. It included 127,068 tons for Liberia and 106,777 tons for Norway.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of December amounted to 8,065,068 tons gross, of which 26.5 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of December was 5,929,850, an increase of 558,516 tons compared with the figures published for the previous quarter, and included 149,716 tons for Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 3,443,399 tons, or 42.7 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 908,189, representing 42.5 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in this country. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China, for which countries no figures were available, but for the first time since March, 1950, some figures now available for Poland are included in the totals of tonnage under construction. They relate to the September, 1956, quarter and account for 124,816 tons of the totals shown.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the fourth quarter of 1956 were 14 steamers, of 175,970 tons, and 58 motorships, of 253,811 tons, a total of 72 vessels, of 429,781 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 22 steamers, of 265,765 tons, and 58 motorships, of 226,680 tons, a total of 80 vessels, of 492,445 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 21 steamers, of 215,414 tons, and 55 motorships, of 161,876 tons, a total of 76 vessels, of 377,290 tons gross.

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

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units given below relate to the four weeks ended 7th January, 1957.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	465	80	545
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,171	205	1,376
Persons who completed courses during period	472	72	544

Retail Prices Overseas

In the Table below a summary is given of the latest information relating to changes in retail prices in overseas 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 is given	Index Figure	Rise(+) or Fall(-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Denmark	1935 = 100 Jan., 1957	249	+ 3†	+ 10
Finland	Oct., 1951 = 100 Dec., 1956	118‡	Nil	+ 17
France (Paris)	1949 = 100 Dec., 1956	148.1	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100 Dec., 1956	138.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Iceland (Reykjavik)	Mar., 1950 = 100 Dec., 1956	114	Nil	+ 2
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100 Nov., 1956	120	Nil	+ 2
Luxembourg	1st Jan., 1948 = 100 Sept., 1956	62.77	+ 0.07	+ 2.60
Netherlands	1951 = 100 Dec., 1956	73.45	- 0.02	+ 2.70
Norway	1949 = 100 Nov., 1956	123.89	+ 0.47	+ 0.02
Pakistan (Karachi)	Apr., 1948-March, 1949 = 100 Oct., 1956	132	+ 1	Nil
Rhodesia, Northern	Aug., 1939 = 100 Oct., 1956	110	+ 1	+ 5
Rhodesia, Southern	Oct., 1949 = 100 Nov., 1956	115	+ 1	+ 7
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100 Sept., 1956	149	Nil	+ 6
United States	1947-49 = 100 Nov., 1956	166	Nil	+ 7
Other Countries				
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100 Oct., 1956	651.1	+ 5.6	+ 36.3
India*	1949 = 100 Nov., 1956	840.8	+ 9.8	+ 59.9
Israel	Sept., 1951 = 100 Nov., 1956	101.3	+ 1.9	+ 1.0
New Zealand	1955 = 1,000 Sept., 1956	103.65	+ 2.59	- 0.95
Pakistan (Karachi)	Apr., 1948-March, 1949 = 100 Oct., 1956	110	+ 2	+ 12
Rhodesia, Northern	Aug., 1939 = 100 Oct., 1956	109	+ 1	+ 14
Rhodesia, Southern	Oct., 1949 = 100 Nov., 1956	248	- 11	+ 12
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100 Sept., 1956	251.6	- 27.4	+ 6.0
United States	1947-49 = 100 Nov., 1956	112	Nil	+ 5
Other Countries				
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100 Oct., 1956	115	- 1	+ 6
India*	1949 = 100 Nov., 1956	197	+ 1	+ 6
Israel	Sept., 1951 = 100 Nov., 1956	259	+ 1	+ 13
New Zealand	1955 = 1,000 Sept., 1956	136	Nil	+ 4
Pakistan (Karachi)	Apr., 1948-March, 1949 = 100 Oct., 1956	163	+ 1	+ 11
Rhodesia, Northern	Aug., 1939 = 100 Oct., 1956	206.5	+ 1.1	+ 3.1
Rhodesia, Southern	Oct., 1949 = 100 Nov., 1956	239.0	+ 1.9	+ 4.1
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100 Sept., 1956	117.8	+ 0.1	+ 2.8
United States	1947-49 = 100 Nov., 1956	112.9	- 0.2	+ 3.1

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Luxembourg (food, clothing, fuel and light, soap, etc.). The index for India is an All-India average of the indices for a number of areas.

† The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.

‡ Figure supplied by Labour Attaché.

§ Figures for the two latest months are provisional.

¶ New series, replacing index on base 1st Quarter, 1949 = 100. Quarterly figures have been calculated for 1956 but not for earlier years.

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ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During January the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued ten awards, Nos. 939 to 948.* One of the awards is summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 947 (29th January).—Parties: Members of the Textile Finishing Trades Association, and members of the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers in their employment. **Claim:** For improvements in wages and in the amounts allocated as holiday credits. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded: (1) that the basic wage of adult timeworkers should be increased by 4s. a week; (2) that piece rates should be increased by 2 per cent.; (3) that in respect of holiday credits the adult male weekly credit should be increased to 10s. a week on the basis of cost-of-living index figures ranging from 100 to 103, and that this rate of 10s. should be subject to variation at the rate of 3d. a week for every three-point variation above an index figure of 103 or below 100; consequential adjustments to operate for female workers and juveniles.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During January the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued one award, which is summarised below.

Award No. 1174 (2nd January).—Parties: The member firms of the Irish Bleachers' Association Limited, the member firms of the Irish Dyers Limited, the member firms of the Hydraulic Mangle Finishers' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. **Claim:** For (1) a substantial increase in wages, (2) payment of time-and-one-fifth for all workers engaged on shift work (double-shift or treble-shift working). **Award:** In so far as Part 1 of the claim is concerned the Tribunal awarded as follows:—(i) that the minimum rate of wages of unskilled adult male timeworkers shall be increased by 4s. a week; (ii) that the minimum rates of wages of semi-skilled and skilled adult timeworkers shall be increased in the same proportion as the increase granted in the award to unskilled adult male timeworkers; (iii) that the minimum rate of wages of adult female timeworkers shall be increased by 2s. 9d. a week. The award to have effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

In regard to Part 2 of the claim, the Tribunal, having considered the evidence adduced at the hearing, were of the opinion that there had not been full and sufficient discussions between the parties on the question at issue. In these circumstances the Tribunal recommended that the parties should re-open discussions forthwith on the question of payments to workers engaged on shift work. Should the parties fail to reach agreement on or before 1st February, 1957, that failure to agree may be referred back to the Tribunal by either party to the dispute under the terms of the present reference.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During January the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, Nos. 322 and 323*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 322 (18th January).—Parties: The Society of Technical Civil Servants and the Admiralty. **Claim:** Claim and counter-claim for increased salary scales with retrospective effect for locally-entered Draughtsmen employed by the Admiralty in Malta. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the annual salary scales (exclusive of £52 per annum local cost-of-living bonus) of locally-entered Draughtsmen employed by the Admiralty in Malta shall be, as from 1st May, 1954, as follows: Draughtsman, Grade I £400 by £20 to £514, Draughtsman, Grade II £300 by £15 to £400; (b) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Award No. 323 (25th January).—Parties: The County Court Officers' Association and the County Courts Branch, Lord Chancellor's Department. **Claim:** For increased salary scale with retrospective effect for Senior Clerks in the County Courts Branch of the Lord Chancellor's Department. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that with effect from 1st April, 1956, the salary scale of Senior Clerks (male) in the County Courts Branch of the Lord Chancellor's Department shall be £675 by £25 to £700 by £30 to £820 by £35 to £905, and that normal provincial differentiation rates as revised

* See footnote * in first column on page 79.

from 1st April, 1956, shall apply; (b) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scale of officers in post.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During January the Industrial Court issued five awards, Nos. 2637 to 2641. One of the awards is summarised below; the others did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 2639 (29th January).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council representative of Employers and Workpeople connected with Slaughterhouses in the Meat Trade. **Claim:** To determine an application made by the Employees' Side for a revision of the terms of the National Agreement as follows:—(a) An increase of 10 per cent. on all rates in the Agreement (weekly wage, head and piece rates, etc.); (b) double head rates for Sunday work; (c) increased head rates for bulls, boars and rams. **Award:** The Court found and so awarded: (a) That the minimum weekly wage rates of all adult timeworkers shall be increased by 6s. 6d. a week and that proportionate increases shall be made in the rates for juniors; (b) that the piecework and head rates relating to beasts shall be increased from 6s. 10d. to 7s. and that proportionate increases shall be made in respect of other piecework and head rates. Effect to be given to the award as from the first full pay period following 11th December, 1956. The award is without prejudice to the consideration by the parties, if they so desire, of the question whether the head rates for bulls, boars and rams shall be the subject of local arrangement. Save as aforesaid the Court found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

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

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-48

Notices of Proposals

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

Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal X. (49), dated 1st January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal W.D.S. (66), dated 1st January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal K.D. (54), dated 4th January, for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal W.(79), dated 8th January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal C.W.(58), dated 22nd January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.(119), dated 25th January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During January the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders* :—

The Wages Regulation (Keg and Drum) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 6 (K.D.(55)), dated 3rd January and effective from 18th January. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general

* See footnote * in first column on page 79.

minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 68.

The Wages Regulation (Hat, Cap and Millinery) (England and Wales) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 66 (H.M.(50)), dated 16th January and effective from 1st February. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Road Haulage) (Amendment) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 74 (R.H.(60)), dated 17th January and effective from 6th February. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Road Haulage Wages Council, alters the commencing date of the holiday season.

The Wages Regulation (Perambulator and Invalid Carriage) (Amendment) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 83 (I.(61)), dated 21st January and effective from 6th February. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and alters the definition "customary holiday".

The Wages Regulation (Paper Bag) (Amendment) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 94 (P.(64)), dated 23rd January and effective from 8th February. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piecework basis time rates for female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (England and Wales) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 132 (W.D.(65)), dated 29th January and effective from 15th February. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 33/56 (17th August)

A civil servant was suspended from duty without pay for alleged misconduct which was being investigated. When the investigation was complete he would be either discharged or reinstated and receive the withheld salary. Held that he was unemployed from the date of suspension.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant was entitled to unemployment benefit for the period from 28th November, 1955, to 11th February, 1956, both dates included.

"The claimant was employed as a clerical officer in a Government Department from 1st February, 1954, to 25th November, 1955. On the latter date he was suspended from duty without pay and on 28th November, 1955, he claimed unemployment benefit.

"In reply to further inquiries made on 19th December, 1955, and 2nd January, 1956, the employers explained that the claimant was still suspended from duty without pay and was likely to remain so for some considerable time. They said that he was an established civil servant who was suspended for alleged misconduct, which had so far not been proved and which was now being investigated, and that he would be discharged or reinstated according to the outcome of these investigations which would take a long time to complete.

"On 31st January, 1956, the local insurance officer disallowed the claim for unemployment benefit. In his observations on the claimant's appeal from his decision the local insurance officer stated that he agreed that the claimant was available for and seeking employment and that no question arose regarding the satisfaction of the availability condition. He drew the attention of the local tribunal to Decision R(U) 28/52 which dealt with the case of a civil servant who had been suspended from duty without pay pending investigation of alleged irregularities and had subsequently been notified that his employment had been terminated as from the date of suspension from duty. In that decision the Commissioner

* 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 79.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

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

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.D. (N.80), dated 4th January, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the Factory Branch of the trade.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.D. (N.81), dated 4th January, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers in the Retail Branch of the trade.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.T.R.B. (N.77), dated 11th January, for requiring two additional customary holidays to be allowed to workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (N.I.S.(N.54)), dated 1st January and effective on and from 14th January. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers and certain female workers in the trade.—See page 69.

held that the claimant was unemployed during the period for which he had been suspended from duty without pay. The local insurance officer added 'In *Umpire's* decision 605/40 when dealing with a similar case but one in which the investigations were not complete and it was not known whether the claimant was to be reinstated or discharged, the Deputy *Umpire* held that during the period of suspension and having regard to the terms of employment of civil servants, a contract of service subsisted and that until it was terminated the claimant could not be deemed to be unemployed. As this claimant is still suspended from duty, and has not been notified that he is to be reinstated or discharged, and has not resigned from the Civil Service, it is submitted that the principles of Decision U.D. 605/40 apply to this case, and the claimant cannot be treated as unemployed from and including 26th November, 1955.'

"The local tribunal allowed the claimant's appeal from this decision holding that the case was governed by Decision R(U) 28/52: hence this appeal by the insurance officer now concerned.

"As the claimant was suspended in November, 1955, it may well be that his employers have by now decided whether he is to be reinstated or dismissed. I have however received no information on this point and as there is no question of the claimant's being required to repay the benefit which he has received in accordance with the local tribunal's decision and the object of the insurance officer's appeal is to obtain guidance in cases in which the claimant's employment is suspended I will deal with the appeal on the assumption that it is still not known whether the claimant will ultimately be reinstated or dismissed. I am not in possession of a complete statement of the relevant conditions of the claimant's employment. I will assume however that if he were ultimately reinstated he would receive full pay for the period of suspension.

"In *Umpire's* Decision 13710/32 (not reported) the Deputy *Umpire* took the same view of the problem here in question as was subsequently taken in *Umpire's* Decision 605/40 and the same view appears to be taken in *Umpire's* Decision 100/28. (It is however to be observed that none of these decisions of the *Umpire* is reported.) The *ratio decidendi* of *Umpire's* Decision 13710/32 (not reported) was that 'the claimant was under the special rules governing his employment as a civil servant still regarded as being in the employment of the Welsh Board of Health, the Board being in the position to direct him to return and perform his duties at any time and the claimant being under obligation so to do.' I will assume that the claimant's employers had the right to give the claimant a similar direction.

"In this case it is not disputed that the claimant was available for employment during the period for which the local insurance officer disallowed his claim for unemployment benefit and in my opinion the fact he might at some future time be obliged to resume his work as a civil servant does not prove that he was not unemployed when his claim for unemployment benefit was disallowed but only that he might cease to be unemployed at some future date.

"It is true that on the assumption made above if the claimant were ultimately reinstated he would be paid his salary for the period for which he had received unemployment benefit and (since his good faith in obtaining the benefit is not in question) he could not be required to repay the benefit he had received. But the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1946, which deal with unemployment benefit constitute a scheme of insurance against the event of the loss of the insured person's means of livelihood. It would be contrary to the manifest object of such a scheme that when this event has occurred and the insured person has suffered the loss of his means of livelihood he should be denied benefit because of the possibility that he might receive a payment at some unknown future date. The insurance officer's appeal is not allowed."

* See footnote * in first column on page 79.

Decision No. R(U) 34/56 (20th August)

A furniture upholsterer who had been employed by the same firm for a number of years was, while working short-time four days a week, offered temporary full-time employment in the same occupation with another firm. Held that the claimant had good cause for failure to apply for the situation.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit on the ground that he has neglected to avail himself of a reasonable opportunity of suitable employment or that without good cause he failed to apply for a situation in suitable employment when notified to him.

"The question to be determined in this the appeal of the insurance officer is whether the claimant, without good cause, failed to apply for a situation in suitable employment when notified to him or neglected to avail himself of a reasonable opportunity of suitable employment. The question falls to be considered under section 13 (2)(b) and (c) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"The facts show that the claimant who is an upholsterer by trade has been employed as such by a furniture manufacturing company for a number of years. The company had experienced a falling off in trade and as a result the claimant and others employed therein were working short-time in 1955; they were working for four days a week. By virtue of an arrangement made between the workers and the company it was agreed that no worker would seek full-time employment elsewhere. During the period of short-time working the claimant had been 'signing on' on his idle days and on 16th December, 1955, he was offered a situation as a full-time upholsterer with another firm but he refused to apply for that situation, on the ground that he was doubtful whether the proposed new employers could offer similar work to that which he, the claimant, was doing with his present employers.

"The local insurance officer disallowed the claimant's claim and disqualified him for receiving unemployment benefit under section 13 of the Act and it is sufficient here to say that the substantial reason why the claimant did not pursue the offer of employment which was made to him was that the situation which was notified to him would only have meant temporary employment on a full-time basis and would have necessitated relinquishing his employment with the firm which had been employing him for some years, with the risk that when, as would probably have been the case, he became unemployed his old firm would not reinstate him in their employment.

"The majority of the local tribunal allowed the claimant's appeal, on the ground in effect that the claimant had undertaken not to seek full-time employment elsewhere. The chairman dissented from the decision of the tribunal on the ground that he could not see how it could be right for a man to be put indefinitely on short time on the basis of a verbal understanding as put forward. No agreement existed and there was no clause precluding the claimant accepting full-time work elsewhere. An employer could not have it both ways.

"In her appeal the insurance officer submits that full-time employment would have been available for the claimant from 19th December, 1955, to 26th January, 1956, when the prospective employers' factory commenced working short-time and that as the situation offered to the claimant was in his occupation and as the rate of remuneration was not lower nor were the conditions less favourable than those which he might reasonably have expected to obtain in the district in which he was employed the situation was not unsuitable having regard to the provisions of section 13(5) of the Act. The insurance officer observes that although the local insurance officer did not give a decision on availability a reference was made to this additional doubt in the submission to the local tribunal, but that no findings have been recorded on that matter.

"It is not necessary here to debate the submission of the claimant's Association in support of the decision of the local tribunal as, on consideration, I have come to the conclusion that the claimant has shown good cause for his failure to apply for the situation in question for the following reasons. If the claimant had applied and been accepted for the situation in question full-time work would not have lasted for more than a few weeks and it might well have been that when it came to an end he would have been dismissed and he would then have found himself without any work at all, unless his former employers were prepared to reinstate him. That his former employers would have been prepared so to do was, to say the least, doubtful; there was always the risk that his place would have been filled by another upholsterer. Had the claimant relinquished his employment to take up full-time employment elsewhere it would have meant his giving up a situation which had provided him with employment, albeit at times part-time employment, for some years for the chance of getting a few weeks' certain full-time employment with the risk of being employed on short-time thereafter by his second employers and, perhaps, of being wholly unemployed.

"In all the circumstances I do not think that it has been proved that the employment for which the claimant failed to apply was suitable employment in his case and, therefore, he does not incur disqualification for benefit under section 13 of the Act. In so far as the question of his availability for employment on the days on which he was idle is concerned the claimant had not had an opportunity to deal with that issue and, therefore, I do not propose to consider it in this appeal. I would observe, however, that as at present advised I do not think that such evidence as is before me would justify it being said that the claimant's chances of getting work on his idle days were virtually negligible. The appeal of the insurance officer is dismissed."

Decision No. R(U) 35/56 (3rd July)

Seven weeks after employment terminated, a claim for unemployment benefit was made for those weeks. The local tribunal found no good cause for failure to claim within the prescribed time but reduced the period of disqualification for late claim from seven weeks to three weeks. Held that the local tribunal had no option but to hold that claimant was disqualified for the whole period covered by the late claim.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 28th January, 1956, to 17th March, 1956, both dates included.

"The claimant was employed as a sales representative to 27th January, 1956. He obtained other employment to commence on 19th March, 1956. He made no claim to unemployment benefit in the interval but on 19th March, 1956, the day on which he recommenced employment, he claimed unemployment benefit from and including 28th January, 1956.

"Unemployment benefit must as a general rule be claimed on the day in respect of which the claim is made, and a claimant is disqualified for receiving benefit which is not thus claimed in time, unless he proves that there was good cause for his failure to claim before the date on which the claim was actually made.

"The reason which the claimant gives for his failure to claim before 19th March, 1956, is that he had been misinformed by colleagues in his last employment to the effect that unemployment benefit was not payable during the first six weeks of unemployment. This information was erroneous. It is true that there are certain cases in which a person may be disqualified (under section 13 of the National Insurance Act, 1946) for receiving unemployment benefit for a period not exceeding six weeks, for instance if he voluntarily leaves his employment without just cause. The claimant voluntarily left his employment as a sales representative, and the misconception may have arisen for that reason, although in point of fact the insurance officer decided that the claimant had just cause for leaving on 27th January, 1956, and was therefore not subject to any disqualification for that reason.

"I cannot hold that the fact that the claimant was given wrong information by his colleagues provides him with just cause for failing to claim benefit in time. The simple and obvious course, if he were in doubt whether he was entitled to unemployment benefit or how he should claim it, was to inquire at an employment exchange, one of whose functions is to assist inquirers. A delay in claiming which arises from hearsay information, when sound information is readily obtainable, does not, in my judgment, arise from good cause.

"The local tribunal held that good cause for failure to claim within the prescribed time was not established, and in that I agree, but they went on to reduce the period of disqualification, which extended for seven weeks from 28th January, 1956, to 17th March, 1956, to a period of three weeks from 28th January, 1956. The tribunal had no jurisdiction to make such a reduction. Once they had decided that the claimant had not proved good cause for failing to claim before 19th March, 1956, (which decision was in my judgment undoubtedly correct on the evidence), the tribunal had no option but to hold that he was disqualified for the whole period covered by the late claim. See the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1041] regulation 11 and second Schedule Part I, item 7, respectively, substituted and added by the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations, 1952 [S.I. 1952 No. 1207] regulation 3 and Schedule A. The insurance officer's appeal is allowed, with the effect stated in the first paragraph of this decision."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland*, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the instrument costs 3d. net (5d. including postage).

The Wages Regulation (Keg and Drum) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 6; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 3rd January; The Wages Regulation (Hat, Cap and Millinery) (England and Wales) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 66; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 16th January; The Wages Regulation (Road Haulage) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 74), dated 17th January; The Wages Regulation (Perambulator and Invalid Carriage) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 83; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 21st January; The Wages Regulation (Paper Bag) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 94), dated 23rd January; The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (England and Wales) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 132; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 29th January. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 76.

The National Service (Miscellaneous) (Amendment) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 180), made on 8th February by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the National Service Act, 1948.—See page 51.

The Minister of Fuel and Power (Change of Style and Title Order), 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 48; price 2d. (4d.)), made on 14th January by Her Majesty in Council under the Ministers of the Crown (Transfer

* See footnote * in first column on next page.

of Functions) Act, 1946. This Order provides for the style and title of the Minister of Fuel and Power to be changed, with effect from 16th January, 1957, to "the Minister of Power."

The Transfer of Functions (Iron and Steel) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 95), made on 24th January by Her Majesty in Council under the Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act, 1946, and the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945, and subsequent legislation. This Order, which came into operation on 25th January, makes provision for the transfer to the Minister of Power of functions hitherto performed by the Board of Trade in relation to iron and steel.

The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1957 No. 7), made on 1st January by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 77.

The National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1956 (S.R. & O. 1956 No. 211); The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1956 (S.R. & O. 1956 No. 212; price 4d. (6d.)). These Regulations were made on 28th December by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. They came into operation on 31st December and are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 14).

(i) *The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Commencement) Order (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 5; price 2d. (4d.)), dated 1st January; (ii) *The National Insurance (Married Women) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 8; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 3rd January. These Instruments were made (i) by the Minister of Labour and National Insurance under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1956, and (ii) by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. They are similar in scope to the corresponding Instruments made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 14).**

The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agreement with Malta) Order (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 11; price 6d. (8d.)), made on 9th January by the Governor in the Privy Council of Northern Ireland under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. This Order, which came into operation with effect from 29th October, 1956, is similar in scope to the corresponding Order made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 15).

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Reciprocal Agreement with Denmark) Order, 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 14), made on 9th January by the Governor in the Privy Council of Northern Ireland under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. The Order gives effect in Northern Ireland to the Convention (set out in the schedule to the Order) made between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Denmark and modifies the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1956, in their application to persons affected by that Convention. A reciprocal agreement between Great Britain and Denmark relating to industrial injuries insurance has already been brought into operation (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1954, page 155).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Census.—(i) Census 1951, England and Wales. Occupation Tables. General Register Office. Price £7 7s. (£7 9s.). (ii) Census 1951, Scotland. Volume IV. Occupations and Industries. General Registry Office, Scotland. Price £6 (£6 2s.).—See page 52.

Censuses of Production.—(1) Census of Production for 1951. Summary Tables. Part II. Price 6s. (6s. 5d.). (2) Census of Production for 1954: (a) Introductory Notes. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.). (b) Reports. (i) Volume 1, Industry C, Salt Mines, Brine Pits and Salt Works. (ii) Volume 1, Industry J, Cement. (iii) Volume 6, Industry F, Flax Processing. (iv) Volume 10, Industry G, Wallpaper. (v) Volume 11, Industry J, Incandescent Mantles. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.) each. Board of Trade.

International Labour Office.—Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1956. Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by Staples Press Limited, 14 Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Price £1 10s.—See page 54.

Railway Accidents.—Report upon the Accidents which occurred on the Railways of Great Britain during the year 1955. Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. Price 3s. (3s. 2d.).—See page 52.

Safety in Mines.—Safety in Mines Research, 1955. 34th Annual Report. Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 4s. (4s. 3d.).—See page 53.

Social Security.—Convention on Social Security between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden, Stockholm, June 9, 1956. Sweden No. 1 (1957) (Cmd. 46). Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

Wales.—The Council for Wales and Monmouthshire. Third Memorandum by the Council on its activities. Cmd. 53. Price 6s. (6s. 5d.).—See page 52.

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

FACTORY FORMS

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued and printed since the previous list was published in the October, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE (page 390) and may be purchased at prices shown. The prices in brackets include postage.

No.	Title and Price
37	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Factories Act, 1937 Section 81(4). Night Work of Male Young Person (Medical Examinations) Regulations, 1938. Register of Certificates of Fitness of Male Young Persons over 17 Years of Age employed in Shifts in certain Industries and Processes prescribed by the Minister of Labour and National Service. December, 1950. Reprinted, 1957. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.).
279	Safety Hints on the Use of Wood-Working Machinery. June, 1947. Revised, 1956. Price 9d. (11d.).
291	Safety of Machine Tools and other Plant. No. 1, Drilling Machines; Fencing and Spindles, Chucks and Tools. 5th Edition, 1956. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.).
329	Memorandum on Electric Arc Welding. 4th Edition, 1945. Revised October, 1956. Reprinted, 1957. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).
342	Precautions in the Use of Ionising Radiations in Industry. August, 1954. Reprinted, 1956. Price 3s. (3s. 2d.).
929	Electrical Accidents and Their Causes, 1954. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).
931	List of Certificates issued by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories in respect of Intrinsically Safe and Approved Electrical Apparatus for use in Certain Specified Atmospheres. July, 1956. Price 9d. (11d.).
1917	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Shipbuilding Regulations, 1931, Regulation 35(a). Certificate of Test and Examination of Lifting Gear, namely: Chains, Rings, Hooks, Shackles and Swivels. November, 1948. Reprinted, 1956. Price 2d. (4d.).
2253	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Pottery (Health and Welfare) Special Regulations, 1950. Record of Inspection. May, 1950. Reprinted, 1956. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.).

MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD

The next Mining Qualifications Board Examinations for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on 21st, 22nd and 23rd May, 1957, at Glasgow, Sunderland, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. Candidates for Limited Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers at Stratified Ironstone Mines will attend the Doncaster Centre.

The Mining Legislation Examinations for Mechanical Engineer's Certificates, Electrical Engineer's Certificates, Mechanic's Certificates Class I, and Electrician's Certificates Class I, will be held at the above Centres on 21st May, 1957.

The written part of the Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the above Centres on 22nd May, 1957, and the Oral and Practical Examinations in July, 1957.

Intending candidates should apply after 25th February for the necessary forms, stating whether they have previously attended an examination for any of the above Certificates. The completed applications should be returned to the Secretary as soon as possible, and must in any event be received not later than 27th March, 1957. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Mining Qualifications Board, Ministry of Power, Thames House South, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

NOTICE

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

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