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Economic Survey, 1957

HE Economic Survey, 1957, has been presented to Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 113), price 2s. net (2s. 2d. including postage). The Survey contains a review of developments in the United Kingdom economy in 1956, preceded by a brief outline of world economic conditions during the year and followed by a section dealing with the United Kingdom's oversea trade and payments in 1956; a final chapter discusses the present outlook. The introduction notes that prospects for the future are considered in the Survey as they appeared in the middle of March and therefore no account is taken of the possible effects of labour disputes and other occurrences after that time. An Appendix to the Survey gives particulars in more time. An Appendix to the Survey gives particulars in more detail about individual industries:—fuel and power, steel, the metal-using industries, building, textiles and clothing, and

In making a general economic assessment of the year 1956 the Survey says that the economic policy followed during the year was one of disinflation, designed to encourage exports, check imports and stabilise prices. It was also the Government's desire to place the main burden of restraint on consumption rather than on investment. On the whole this policy was successful; but the difficulties in the Middle East, while they had produced no widespread effects on trade or production as a whole by the end of the year, did cause a severe strain on the external banking position. In 1956 consumption was progressively checked. The investment boom continued but the rate of expansion slowed down. Exports rose at a rather faster rate than in the previous year and showed a greater expansion than any other sector of the economy; imports remained stable. Stocks were again built up but at a slower rate than in 1955. Government expenditure increased slightly in real terms, partly because of the Suez crisis. The sum of these demands on the economy represented very little increase above the level of the previous year and called for only small changes in the rate of home output and imports. Industrial production as a whole remained at the same level on 1055. These the forestern the forestern of the same level on the provious and the production as a whole remained at the same level on 1055. These the forestern of the provious that the forestern of the provious as a progressive that the production as a whole remained at the same level on 1055. These transfersions are the production as a whole remained at the same level on 1055. These output and called for only small changes in the rate of home output and imports. Industrial production as a whole remained at the same level as in 1955. Thus, by forgoing increases in consumption and production and simultaneously encouraging exports, the United Kingdom secured a substantial improvement in the current balance of payments, converting the deficit of £79 millions in 1955 into a surplus of £233 millions in 1956. The Survey points out, however,

that the rising trend in wages and prices, which had been very marked in 1955, remained a source of anxiety. There were a number of substantial wage increases at the end of 1955 and in the first four months of 1956, and mainly because of these increases the level of personal incomes in 1956 as a whole rose to 8 per cent. and of prices to 5 per cent. above the 1955 levels. Gross corporate profits rose by 4 per cent. in 1956. From the spring of 1956, when the Government appealed to both sides of industry for stability, a "plateau" of prices was maintained for six months. Towards the end of the year the aftermath of the Suez crisis led to a further rise in prices but this was not of significant proportions. in prices, but this was not of significant proportions. Some of the main items of information given in more detail in other sections of the Survey are summarised below.

The United Kingdom Economy in 1956

In considering the national income and expenditure accounts the Survey says that, among the various classes of expenditure accounts the Survey says that, among the various classes of expenditure, the most striking feature in 1956 was the absence of any significant increase in consumers' expenditure, after allowing for higher prices. Total expenditure on goods and services, including those produced for export, is estimated to have including those produced for export, is estimated to have increased in real terms, *i.e.*, after allowing for changes in prices, by £340 millions between 1955 and 1956. Exports accounted for most of this increase and there was only a small increase in domestic expenditure as a whole. Estimated on the same basis (*i.e.*, at 1955 prices), total expenditure in 1955 compared with the previous year had risen by £910 millions, of which £670 millions arose from home demand. The increase in total supplies in 1956, corresponding to the increase of £340 millions, at 1955 prices, in total expenditure, consisted of an increase of £240 millions in the gross value of output at home and of £100 millions in imports. The Survey notes that the latter figure may be compared with the increase of £370 millions in imports in 1955.

Details given in the Survey show the changes in expenditure in 1956 on fixed investment and investment in stocks and work in progress and in expenditure by public authorities and by consumers. There was an increase estimated at £80

by consumers. There was an increase estimated at £80 millions in real terms (i.e., at 1955 prices) in fixed investment in 1956, compared with an increase of £160 millions in 1955. Public investment in housing continued to fall but investment in private building remained steady. In giving figures to

show the rate of expansion of fixed investment in the last five years, the Survey says that the volume of investment in 1956 was nearly one-third above that in 1952, an increase more than proportionate to the increase in national output. It comments that we are devoting a considerably larger proportion of our resources to investment today than before the war, and this proportion has been rising steadily in recent years. Over the period 1951 to 1956 fixed investment has accounted for no less than one-third of the increase in national output. Since 1954 the greatest expansion has been in manufacturing industry and in the distributive and other services. Stocks and work in progress rose during the year, but the increase is estimated to have been about £100 millions less than the increase in 1955. Total current expenditure on goods and services by public authorities increased by 1½ per cent. in real terms in 1956. At current prices, the increase in civilian expenditure by the Government and local authorities together amounted to £191 millions. Defence expenditure rose by £111 millions. The real volume of consumers' expenditure rose only slightly in 1956, the increase of £600 millions or 5 per cent, in actual expenditure. the increase of £600 millions, or 5 per cent., in actual expenditure being almost wholly attributable to higher prices. The Survey notes that the slight increase in the real volume of consumers' expenditure resulted from a sharp fall in purchases of cars and durable household goods, offset by small increases in other types of expenditure, including increases of 2 per cent. in food consumption and 3 per cent. in expenditure on clothing and footwear.

Total personal income rose by 8 per cent. in 1956 compared with 1955, although output was little above the level of the previous year. Wages and salaries increased by 9 per cent., mainly as a result of increases in rates of pay. Rents, dividends and interest increased by 6 per cent. and the incomes of self-employed persons by less than 2 persons the by less than 2 per cent. After payment of tax and National Insurance contributions the nation's personal disposable income was 8 per cent. higher than in 1955. The gross trading profits of companies rose less in 1956 than in previous years, the estimated increase being about £85 millions, or 3 per cent. In manufacturing industries as a whole, although not in all the constituent industries, present information suggests that profits were slightly reduced. Dividend payments rose, but the rise was much less than in 1955. The Survey gives some information on the movement of costs in 1956 and estimates that average annual earnings in manufacturing industries rose by 8 per cent. As there was a fall in output per industries rose by 8 per cent. man-year, labour costs per unit of output increased substantially. The estimates of total personal income and expenditure for the year show a balance representing personal savings which was nearly £500 millions greater than in 1955 and brought the total of personal savings up to 10 per cent. of disposable personal income, a proportion considerably higher than in any previous year since

The Survey describes the Government's efforts during the year to create wider public understanding of the causes of the conti inflation of costs and prices and to obtain the co-operation of all mnation of costs and prices and to obtain the co-operation of an concerned in keeping prices, costs and wages steady. Between mid-January and mid-December, 1956, the retail price index rose by $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., compared with a rise of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the same period of 1955. The rise between April and December was only ½ per cent., compared with a rise of nearly 5 per cent. during the same period of 1955. To an important extent, the Survey says, the relative stability of the index during 1956 was due to the comparative steadiness of food prices.

Production and Employment in 1956

In 1956 the gross domestic product, i.e., the nation's total output of goods and services, rose by just over 1 per cent., the smallest increase since 1952. Most of this increase, the Survey says, appears to have come from increased output by the distributive and service trades and from higher agricultural output. Industrial production as a whole did not expand at all, but there were widely divergent movements in different industries. Falls in demand at home and in movements in different industries. Fails in defining at home and in some oversea markets for motor cars and other durable consumer goods caused production of these goods to fall well below 1955 levels, and at the end of the year the oil shortage led to a further heavy fall in the demand for motor vehicles. On the other hand, there was a continued and encouraging increase in the production of engineering capital goods and aircraft. The output of the building and contracting industry rose substantially. Output of coal was about the same as in 1955. In those industries where output continued to rise in 1956 it was generally at a rather slower rate than in the previous year, and the only two industrial groups to show a greater rate of expansion in 1956 than in 1955 were textiles and clothing, and food, drink and tobacco. A slower rate of expansion in the metal manufacturing industry is partly explained by an industrial dispute in the steel industry, which caused a loss of production of about half a million tons of steel.

The Survey notes that the three years preceding 1956 were marked by an expanding working population, an increasing demand for labour, and very low and declining unemployment. In 1956, however, there was some slackening in the demand for labour. The working population was very little bigger at the end of the year than at the beginning, the numbers in civil employment fell slightly, and there was a drop in the number of unfilled vacancies. slightly, and there was a drop in the number of unfilled vacancies. These developments were accompanied by some rise in unemployment and short-time working and some falling off in overtime. The total working population numbered 24,073,000 at the end of December, 1955, and 24,087,000 at the end of December, 1955, and 22,989,000 at the end of December, 1955, and 22,989,000 at the end of December, 1956. Between these two dates there was a fall of 70,000 in the number of women in civil employment. The total numbers in H.M. Forces fell by 18,000. The main change within civil employment was a fall of 125,000 in the numbers employed in the manufacturing fall of 125,000 in the numbers employed in the manufacturing industries. This resulted from a decline in employment in industries producing consumer goods, particularly motor vehicles and accessories, wireless apparatus, cotton, rubber, furniture and

china. There were, however, small offsetting increases in employment in some important capital goods and export industries, particularly chemicals, iron and steel manufacture, shipbuilding, engineering, electrical machinery and aircraft manufacture. particularly chemicals, iron and steel manufacture, shipbuilding, engineering, electrical machinery and aircraft manufacture. Outside the manufacturing industries there was a fall in numbers in agriculture, but transport and the coal mining, distribution and building industries all increased their labour force. Unfilled vacancies fell from 382,000 in December, 1955, to 279,000 in December, 1956, when, for the first time since March, 1954, they were fewer than the number of unemployed. The easing in the demand for labour was general throughout industry but was largely confined to semi-skilled and unskilled workers. The average level of unemployment during the year was 257,000, which was 25,000 more than in 1955 but was still lower than in any which was 25,000 more than in 1955 but was still lower than in any other post-war year except 1951. The highest monthly total during the year, 297,000 in December, represented 1·4 per cent. of all employees, compared with 1·0 per cent. twelve months previously. The increase of 81,000 between mid-December, 1955, and mid-December, 1956, consisted of 62,000 wholly unemployed, spread over all industry groups, and 19,000 temporarily stopped, almost all of whom were in vehicle manufacture. The regions in which unemployment increased most were London and South-Eastern and Midlands. The number working short-time in the manufacturing industries, which was 34,000 in November, 1955, increased in the and Midiands. The number working short-time in the maintacturing industries, which was 34,000 in November, 1955, increased in the first half of 1956, and, after a fall between August and November, rose again at the end of the year to about 150,000, the main part of the increase being in the motor vehicle and accessories industries. In the cotton industry there was a marked improvement during the year. The numbers of workers on overtime in the manufacturing industries fell from 1,815,000 in November, 1955, to 1,375,000 in August, 1956, and then rose to 1,603,000 in November, 1956. In November the proportion of operatives in these industries on shorttime was 1½ per cent. and on overtime 27 per cent. The Survey refers also to the special attention given by the Government during the year to the shortage of scientists and technologists and to the plans announced for a very large expansion, both in the universities and in the technical colleges, of the numbers of students in science and technology (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1956, page 93, regarding plans for development at the technical colleges).

Oversea Trade and Payments in 1956

The Survey says that the improvement in the balance of visible payments was the outstanding feature in the United Kingdom's current balance of external payments between 1955 and 1956. Balance of payments estimates for 1956 are published for the first time in the Survey, and on the basis of these estimates United Kingdom exports of goods rose by more than 10 per cent. in 1956 while imports were about 1 per cent higher. As a result the while imports were about 1 per cent. higher. As a result the balance of payments deficit on visible transactions fell from £359 balance of payments deficit on visible transactions fell from £359 millions in 1955 to £59 millions in 1956. There was a surplus on invisible items of £292 millions (including defence aid), which was slightly more than in 1955. Although the net surplus on invisible items was almost unchanged, there were some important changes, the Survey says, in individual items. An improvement in net earnings from interest, profits and dividends reflected the fact that annual interest charges on the North American loans in 1956 were paid into special accounts and not entered into current debits. The net credit from oil was higher in the first half of 1956 than in either half of 1955: there was some fall in the second current debits. The net credit from oil was higher in the first half of 1956 than in either half of 1955; there was some fall in the second half-year owing to the interruptions of Middle East supplies, but over 1956 as a whole net receipts were slightly higher than in the previous year. The United Kingdom's net surplus of £233 millions on current account (including defence aid) in 1956 included a surplus of £154 millions in the first half of the year and of £79 millions in the second. The surplus of £233 millions in 1956 compared with a deficit of £79 millions in 1955. The surplus with the rest of the sterling area in 1956 was £284 millions, £59 millions larger than in 1955. The deficit with the non-sterling area was £51 millions, an improvement of £253 millions.

In a section on exports the Survey says that, although our exports expanded in 1956 and took an increasing share of industrial production, they did not fully keep pace with the rapid growth of world demand, and there was a further slight fall in the United Kingdom's share of world trade in manufactures. Nevertheless, the underlying trend of United Kingdom exports improved in 1956. Most of the increase in exports was in capital goods and in non-ferrous metals. There was a very marked expansion in exports of ships and of aircraft and engines and a substantial increase also in exports of most kinds of machinery and of miscellaneous metal manufactures (apart from arms and ammunition). In 1956, as in 1955, North America and Western Europe were the most rapidly growing of the main markets. United Kingdom exports to North America increased by 23 per cent. after an increase of 15 per cent. in 1955. America increased by 23 per cent. after an increase of 15 per cent. in 1955. Exports to Western European countries and their dependencies, which account for about a quarter of our total exports, rose by 11½ per cent. compared with a rise of 5½ per cent. in 1955. Exports to other non-sterling countries continued to expand vigorously, and, in total, our exports to non-sterling markets, which constitute a little over half of our total export trade, increased by 17 per cent. after an increase of 10 per cent. in 1955. By contrast, the value of exports to the sterling area was very little higher he value of exports to the sterling area was very little higher in 1956 than in the previous year.

The levelling off of industrial production and of consumers' expenditure in 1956 was reflected in a stable level of imports. The volume of imports actually fell very slightly although higher import prices brought the value of imports to a little over the 1955 level. There was a fall in the import demands of the metal-using industries following the check to the expansion of these industries at the beginning of 1956. Higher steel production, on the other hand, brought a continued substantial rise in imports of steel-making materials throughout the year. Imports of other raw materials materials throughout the year. Imports of other raw materials

either declined or showed a smaller increase than in 1955. The stability of consumers' expenditure in 1956, together with increased home production of food, meant that there was no further appreciable increase in imports of food, drink and feeding-stuffs, such as had occurred in 1955.

The Survey says that to obtain a measure of the change in our

general commercial position from year to year the net outflow of funds from this country on long-term capital account should be reckoned in with the current surplus, and it sets out figures for recent years showing the balance of current transactions and longterm investment. The figures show that the surplus on current account in 1956 was a little more than sufficient to cover our net long-term investment overseas. The total of £191 millions (provisional figure) for net long-term investment deducted from the current surplus of £233 millions leaves a surplus on our oversea "commercial account" (i.e., the current and long-term investment accounts combined) of about £40 millions, compared with a deficit of about £240 millions in 1955. The Survey gives details also of the changes during the year in the gold and dollar reserves and in oversea sterling holdings and liabilities. It describes the steps taken in December to reinforce the reserves by drawing upon the United Kingdom quota with the International Monetary Fund and making arrangements for further credits from the Fund and the United States Export/Import Bank to be drawn upon if necessary. At the end of the year the gold and dollar reserves were slightly larger than at the end of 1955. The Survey comments that there is now a liability to repay the International Monetary Fund and the sterling holdings of the rest of the sterling area are little changed. But, on the other hand, liabilities to non-sterling countries have greatly reduced and large second-line reserves have been

The Present Outlook

In discussing the outlook abroad, the Survey says that, provided there is no prolonged delay in bringing the Suez Canal into full use, a renewed upturn in production in European countries may be expected in the second half of 1957. In the United States economy, the direct effects of the closing of the Canal are very small There are some indications that the boom in business in will slacken, but generally speaking no great changes from the present prosperous conditions seem likely. The oil situation is not making any very great impact on the primary producing

countries, apart from those in the Middle East. The indications therefore are that markets as a whole will continue to expand, although not at the same rate as in 1956. Dollar markets, together with those of European countries which are least affected by the oil shortage, will probably expand more than others. The primary producing countries will in general offer further openings

to United Kingdom exports.

The outlook for the United Kingdom will continue to be dominated by the necessities of the balance of payments. We need a current surplus sufficient to finance our long-term investment overseas and to strengthen our position as an international banker. The current balance was considerably improved last year, but the surplus achieved in 1956 was still quite inadequate to enable this country to meet all its oversea commitments and to start to build up the reserves to a point at which they ments and to start to build up the reserves to a point at which they are strong enough to take in their stride a temporary reverse such as they have recently suffered. The United Kingdom will have to earn more in order to pay for the increased imports which will be needed when the expansion of industrial production is resumed and to compensate for the reduction in net oil earnings that must result from the closing of the Suez Canal. In addition, the drawing of 561 million dollars from the International Monetary Fund will have to be repaid by 1059. This means the Surray ways that your if the to be repaid by 1959. This means, the Survey says, that even if the terms of trade should improve slightly, exports must be increased more rapidly than in recent years and, further, that a considerable proportion of the additional output will need to be exported, if the

balance of payments is not to be worsened.

The prospects for this country therefore depend mainly on our success in the expansion of exports. The very heavy investment of the last two or three years has improved our industrial efficiency and expanded our capacity. Investment by private industry is likely to remain this year at about its present high level, and investment in the basic services of fuel, power and transport (including new road building) is expected to increase. Thus our equipment for a further export drive has been considerably strengthened. The external conditions for a successful year are already present, and, internally, high savings and all possible restraint in Government expenditure should create a situation favourable to the export effort. look forward to further progress in industrial investment and with it further improvements in the living standards of the whole community only when the balance of payments has been placed on a

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the both. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 131

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during February by 31,000 (-18,000 males and -13,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,948,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 11,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 24,000 and other industries and services a decrease of 18,000. 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 61,000 from 24,085,000 to 24,024,000.

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 357,375 to 335,353 between 11th February, and 11th March, 1957, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 22,685 to 27,592. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 11,180 among males and 5,935 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on January, 1956 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in March at 107. The changes in the rates of wages reported to the Department during March resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £240,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 892,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in electricity supply undertakings, the gas industry, laundries, agriculture in Scotland, and the retail multiple grocery and provisions trade. and the retail multiple grocery and provisions trade.

At 12th March, 1957, the retail prices index was 104 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 12th February.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during March in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was nearly 601,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 3,646,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 216, and, in addition, 43 stoppages which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

DEFENCE: FUTURE POLICY AND ESTIMATES FOR 1957-58

A Government statement on defence policy has been presented to Parliament and published as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 124) entitled "Defence: Outline of Future Policy", price 9d. net (11d. including postage).

The new defence plan outlined in the Command Paper is

described as the biggest change in military policy ever made in normal times. The Paper first briefly recalls the circumstances in which the rearmament programme was launched in 1950 at the time of the Korean War and refers to the considerations of cost which caused the original plan to be revised and to the continuing scientific advances which have fundamentally altered the whole basis of military planning. The time has now come, it says, to revise not merely the size, but the whole character of the defence plan. The Paper reviews the demands which defence has made upon our economic resources, and, in considering Britain's military responsibilities, says that the armed forces must be capable of performing two main tasks:—(i) to play their part with the forces of Allied countries in deterring and resisting aggression; (ii) to defend British colonies and protected territories against local attack and undertake limited operations in oversea emergencies. The aim must be to provide well-equipped forces sufficient to carry out these duties, while making no greater demands than are absolutely necessary upon man-power, money and other national resources. It is emphasised that the defence of Britain is possible only as part of the collective defence of the free world and that Britain has been bearing a disproportionately large share of the total burden of Western defence.

The Command Paper says that there is at present no means of providing adequate protection for the people of this country against

the consequences of an attack with nuclear weapons. The only existing safeguard against major aggression is the power to threaten retaliation with nuclear weapons, and the overriding consideration in all military planning must be to prevent war rather than to prepare for it. The Paper notes the progress which is being made in developing the nuclear deterrent and describes what has been done, and what the Government intend to do in order to prepare the and what the Government intend to do, in order to prepare the means of delivery by manned aircraft supplemented by ballistic rockets and to provide defence for the airfields used by the deterrent force itself. Civil defence, it says, must play an essential part in the defence plan. As in other fields, the country's economic capacity limits the effort which can be devoted to this purpose and the main task in 1957–58 will be to keep the existing local organisation in being, so as to provide a basis on which realistic planning can

In sections reviewing Britain's contribution to collective defence the statement sets out Government decisions about the reduction of our forces in a number of areas. It says that the British Army of the Rhine will be reduced from about 77,000 to about 64,000 during the next twelve months, and, subject to consultation with the Allied Governments in the autumn, there will be further reductions thereafter. Reorganisation will be carried out in such a way as to increase the proportion of fighting units and atomic rocket artillery will be introduced to augment fire-power. Aircraft of the Second Tactical Air Force in Germany will be reduced to about half their present number by the end of March, 1958. The Command Paper refers also to the withdrawal of our forces from Jordan as a result of the termination of the treaty and says that the British troops in Libya will be progressively reduced and the remaining United of the termination of the treaty and says that the British troops in Libya will be progressively reduced and the remaining United

Kingdom troops will be withdrawn from Korea. As garrisons and other British forces overseas are reduced the ability to despatch reinforcements at short notice will be more than ever necessary, reinforcements at short notice will be more than ever necessary, and, with this in view, a Central Reserve, possessing the means of rapid mobility, will be maintained in the British Isles. With regard to naval forces, the Command Paper says that in modern conditions the role of the aircraft carrier, which is in effect a mobile air station, becomes increasingly significant. It is proposed to base the main elements of the Royal Navy upon a small number of carrier groups. Apart from carriers, the number of large ships will be restricted to

the minimum.

In dealing with future man-power requirements, the Paper says that the revised defence plan, with its greatly reduced demands on man-power, now makes it possible to contemplate putting the Services on to an all-Regular basis; the Government will endeavour to bring about this change as soon as practicable. The combined strength of the three Services is now about 690,000 (adult male uniformed United Kingdom personnel). The Government aim to reduce this figure during the next twelve months to about 625,000 and to stabilise the armed forces on an all-Regular footing at about 375,000 by the end of 1962. They have accordingly decided to plan on the basis that there will be no further call-up under the National Service Acts after the end of 1960. The statement adds that it must nevertheless be understood that, if voluntary recruiting fails to produce the numbers required, the country will have to face the need for some limited form of compulsory service to bridge the gap. In the next few years the size of the National Service intake will have to be progressively reduced and as a result the number of will have to be progressively reduced and as a result the number of men becoming available for National Service will, to a growing extent, exceed requirements. Plans have been prepared to effect the call-up of the reduced numbers needed.

call-up of the reduced numbers needed.

Other sections of the Command Paper are devoted to consideration of the task of increasing the recruitment of Regulars, particularly for the Army, to the required level, the part to be played in the new defence plan by the Territorial Army and the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces, and progress and future plans for research and development and Commonwealth co-operation in these and other defence matters. In order to encourage recruiting of Regulars the Government will seek to make life in the Services more attractive, the recruiting campaign will be intensified and more money will be provided in the coming year for this purpose. With regard to the provided in the coming year for this purpose. With regard to the problems raised by the switch of resources which the new defence plan entails, the Paper says that the large reduction in the size of the forces will inevitably create some surplus of officers and N.C.Os. The proportion will differ for each Service and for the various ranks and branches. Those whose careers have to be prematurely terminated will be given fair compensation and will be helped in every way possible to find suitable employment in civilian life. The volume of defence work of many kinds will be curtailed and some establishments will have to be closed. The man-power and industrial resources released must be absorbed into productive use as quickly as possible; and the Government Departments coned will do all they can to secure that this switch is effected

A final section of the Command Paper deals with expenditure estimates for the coming year. The Defence Estimates for the year 1956-57 amounted to about £1,600 millions, before deducting receipts from Germany and the United States. Had the programme as planned a year ago been allowed to continue unchanged, the figure for 1957-58 would have risen to about £1,700 millions, but by strenuous efforts to effect economy the estimates for the coming year have been kept down to a total of £1,483 millions. From this must be deducted receipts from Germany and the United States, which are expected to be about £50 millions and £13 millions respectively. Thus the net estimate of total defence expenditure for the year 1957–58 will amount to about £1,420 millions. Estimates of expenditure in the coming year are given in more detail mates of expenditure in the coming year are given in more detail in "Defence Statistics, 1957–58", which has been separately published and contains also more detailed information about manpower for 1957–58. It says that the armed forces will require about 160,000 male entrants this year, including National Service men, 160,000 male entrants this year, including National Service men, men entering on Regular engagements, and those who enter as boys, apprentices and juniors. Of the total figure, the number within the age-groups liable for call-up for National Service in 1957–58 is about 121,000. The National Service men are expected to be distributed among the three Services approximately as follows:— Royal Navy, 2,000; Army, 84,500; Royal Air Force, 34,500. Estimates of the active strength, including women, of the three Services on 1st April, 1957, and 1st April, 1958, show that that of the Royal Navy is expected to decline in numbers from 115,500 to 109,000; the Army from 373,300 to 335,000; and the Royal Air Force from 230,000 to 210,300. The total active strength, including women, of the three Services is thus estimated at 654,300 at 1st April, 1958, compared with 718,800 at 1st April, 1957. "Defence Statistics, 1957–58" (Cmnd. 130) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (8d. including postage).

REGISTRATION UNDER NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 4th May. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st October and 31st December, 1938, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts. Men are not exempt from registration because they are apprentices or are training for professional qualifications or because they are engaged in coal mining or agriculture. Such men, if born within the dates specified above, must register on the prescribed date. prescribed date.

Men who have a preference for a particular Service should say so when they register, but no guarantee can be given that they will be allocated to that Service.

will be allocated to that Service.

With certain exceptions, any man registering for service in the Armed Forces who enters the coal mining industry for underground work before an enlistment notice is issued will not be called up so long as he remains satisfactorily employed in that work.

The call-up of agricultural workers born in 1933 or later will be deferred only after individual application by the man's employer and subject to the satisfaction of certain specific conditions. Particulars can be obtained at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Labour and National Service.

Each man who registers will be given a leaflet setting out the conditions under which deferment of call-up may be granted to apprentices and men in a similar position, articled pupils, etc., or students in full-time attendance at technical and certain other or students in full-time attendance at technical and certain other classes. If a man wishes to complete his apprenticeship, training or studies before he is called up, he must make application for deferment on the appropriate form to be obtained at the time of his registration or as soon as possible afterwards.

The registration will take place at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service; but seamen should, if possible, register at Mercantile Marine Offices.

RECENT COLLECTIVE **AGREEMENTS**

Guaranteed Minimum in Civil Engineering Construction

At a recent meeting the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board for Great Britain agreed to an amendment of Rule XB of the Working Rule Agreement (Guaranteed Minimum) increasing the guaranteed minimum from "not less than the equivalent of 32 hours at ordinary rates" to "not less than the equivalent of 36 hours at ordinary rates" with effect on and from 1st April, 1957. The guarantee continues to be subject to a proportionate reduction in the case of workers failing to hold themselves available for the whole of the normal 44-hour week. (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 civil engineering construction industry.)

Guaranteed Week Agreement in the Electrical **Cable Making Industry**

At a recent meeting the Joint Industrial Council for the Electrical Cable Making Industry adopted the following revised Guaranteed Week Agreement which came into effect on the third pay day of January, 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 396, particulars for the electrical cable making industry.)

Guaranteed Week Agreement

Whereby it is mutually agreed that :-

(1) All full-time employees after four weeks' continuous service shall be guaranteed four days' employment in any pay week such as will enable them to earn during such period the equivalent of their respective normal day time rates for 34 hours.

Provided that during such four days the employee is capable of and available for work and willing to perform satisfactorily any services outside his usual occupation which in the circumstances he can reasonably be asked to perform, during any period when work is not available for him in his usual occupation.

(2) The Guarantee shall not apply in the following circum-

(a) where there is a cessation or dislocation of production as a result of strike action within the establishment the guarantee shall be automatically suspended in respect of employees directly or

(b) where the employer is prevented from providing employment through circumstances outside his control and has given the employee employment, and the notice has expired, the provision in regard to the guaranteed weekly period of employment shall not apply until such notice has been rescinded;

(c) where the right of suspension for disciplinary reasons has

(d) where there occurs in any pay week a holiday recognised by Agreement, custom or practice, the guaranteed period shall be reduced by the extent of the holiday.

(3) Where the employer or the employee desires to terminate the employment other than in cases of summary dismissal for disciplinary reasons, a full week's notice shall be given, equivalent to the normal weekly hours exclusive of overtime operating in the

(4) It is understood that :-

(a) this Agreement shall not prejudice existing practices in regard to transfer of an employee as provided for in Clause 4(b) of the Agreement on Rates of Pay, Classifications of Occupations and neral Working Conditions;

(b) premium payments for work performed beyond the normal period as defined in Clauses 9, 10, and 11 of the General Agreement shall be disregarded.

NOTE

It is the intention of the Agreement to guarantee all full-time employees four days or shifts of employment in any pay week of such duration that they can earn 34 hours' pay. Where the customary working day or shift has been in excess of $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours, the excess period is not guaranteed. In such cases the four days will either be of $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours each or of such duration as to give a total of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Employees on night work, as defined in Clause 10 of the General Agreement, are likewise guaranteed four nights of 8½ hours or of such duration as to give a total of 34 hours. Employees working on a Double Day Shift or Three Shift system are guaranteed four

PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

As a matter of administrative economy the three Appointments Offices, in London, Manchester and Glasgow, of the Ministry of Labour and National Service were closed on 29th March, 1957.

Labour and National Service were closed on 29th March, 1957.

In a Written Reply to a Parliamentary Question on 28th March the Minister of Labour and National Service stated that, in the place of the Appointments Offices, a specialised service would be maintained at about 50 of the larger Employment Exchanges for persons seeking professional or senior executive posts and for employers seeking persons in these categories. At these Employment Exchanges, information about careers in the professions and allied occupations would be available to enquirers. The arrangements for the Technical and Scientific Register and the Nursing Appointments Offices were not being changed. The Minister added that he was satisfied that the new arrangements would achieve a necessary economy and provide an efficient service readily accessible to registrants and employers. to registrants and employers.

In order to operate the specialised placing and information service referred to by the Minister the selected Employment Exchanges have set up a separate register, to be known as the Professional and Executive Register. The Exchanges now holding the Professional and Executive Register together cover the whole country. Linked with them are the adjacent Local Offices of the Ministry with which they wark is advantaged. country. Linked with them are the adjacent Local Offices of the Ministry with which they work in close co-operation. They cover the same range of occupations as the former Appointments Offices. The specialised service is available to all men and women aged 18 and over who possess suitable qualifications for inclusion in the Register. The following will also be accepted on the Register: young men and women of 18 and over who appear suitable for management or executive trainee posts, and all ex-officers of H.M. Forces who, irrespective of their qualifications, register for employment within 12 months of the date of their release.

ment within 12 months of the date of their release.

The Employment Exchanges holding the Professional and Executive Register are as follows:—Northern Region: Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Darlington, Carlisle. East and West Ridings Region: Bradford, Hull, Leeds, Sheffield. North Midland Region: Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham. Eastern Region: Norwich, Cambridge, Ipswich, Chelmsford, St. Albans. London and South-Eastern Region: City of London, Brighton, Guildford, Maidstone. The City of London Exchange covers the Metropolitan Police area; the Professional and Executive Register is temporarily outhoused at 1–6 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1. Southern Region: Reading, Oxford, Portsmouth, Southampton, Bournemouth. South-Western Region: Bristol, Gloucester, Exeter, Plymouth. Wales: Cardiff, Swansea, Wrexham. Midland Region: Birmingham, Coventry, Hanley, Wolverhampton. North-Western Region: Bolton, Burnley, Liverpool (Leece Street), Manchester, Oldham and Chadderton, Preston, Warrington. Scotland: Aberdeen, Ayr, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow. Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow.

Enquiries about, and applications for, training under the Scheme of Business Training for Ex-Regulars are now being dealt with by the City of London Employment Exchange and the Manchester and Glasgow Employment Exchanges, which for this purpose will cover the same areas as the former Appointments Offices in London, Manchester and Glasgow, respectively.

COURTS OF INQUIRY INTO DISPUTES IN SHIPBUILDING AND ENGINEERING

The Minister of Labour and National Service has announced the appointment of two Courts of Inquiry, in connection with the disputes which gave rise to the recent stoppages of work in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry and in the engineering industry. The Courts are to inquire into and to report separately on the causes and circumstances of the disputes in the two industries, but the members of the Court are the same in each case. The Chairman is Professor D. T. Jack, C.B.E., M.A., J.P., and the members are Brigadier L. C. Mandleberg, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., and Mr. C. J. Geddes, C.B.E.

The Court inquiring into the dispute in the shipbuilding industry opened in public in London on Wednesday, 3rd April.

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GRANTS TO LOCAL **AUTHORITIES AND VOLUNTARY UNDERTAKINGS**

Articles published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1953 (page 383) and earlier issues gave some information about the financial responsibility of the Minister of Labour and National Service, under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, for providing schemes of training and employment for blind and other severely disabled persons.

The annual capitation grant payable to local authorities, referred to in these articles, is normally equal to 75 per cent. of the expenses incurred in providing employment for approved blind and other severely disabled workers but is subject to a maximum grant per worker. Local authorities have been informed that the Minister has decided that the annual maximum grant will be governed, as from 1st April, 1957, by a per capita grant of £150 per annum in place of the previous rate of £100 per annum.

The annual deficiency grant payable to voluntary undertakings towards losses incurred in providing employment for approved severely disabled persons in sheltered workshops is payable on a similar basis and undertakings have been informed that, as from 1st April, 1957, the maximum deficiency grant will be governed by a maximum per capita grant of £150 per annum in place of the rate of £100 per annum.

In informing local authorities and voluntary undertakings of this increase, the Minister has drawn attention to the need to attain the maximum possible rate of individual productivity, and to consider methods to improve the general efficiency of the workshops.

DIGEST OF SCOTTISH **STATISTICS**

The ninth issue (April, 1957) of the half-yearly "Digest of Scottish Statistics" has recently been published. It contains Tables and charts illustrating the social and economic life of Scotland. The scope of the Digest has been extended by including in this issue new Tables giving information about industrial stoppages, sales of gas and electricity, petroleum refining and consumption, expenditure on social services teachers in training and universities. Some on social services, teachers in training, and universities. Some revisions have been made in the presentation of statistics and the arrangement of the various sections has also been changed. The arrangement of the various sections has also been changed. The statistics, which in general cover the years 1951 to 1956, are grouped in seven main sections relating to industrial activity; transport and communication; labour; population and vital statistics; social services; finance; and miscellaneous. The Index of Industrial Production provides a general measure of the quarterly changes in the volume of industrial production in Scottish industry as a whole and also in individual industries. The Index, which is based on 1948 = 100, shows that production rose by 27 per cent. between 1948 and 1956; the increase in 1956 compared with 1955 was about 1½ per cent. Among individual industry groups, there was an increase in 1956 compared with 1955 of nearly 6 per cent. in building and contracting; for gas, electricity and water the building and contracting; for gas, electricity and water the increase was 3 per cent. The manufacturing industries as a whole increased by $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Mining and quarrying output declined by just over 2 per cent. Statistics contributed to the Digest wholly or by just over 2 per cent. Statistics contributed to the Digest wholly or partly by the Ministry of Labour and National Service include distribution of total man-power, estimated numbers of insured employees, numbers of registered unemployed in totals and by industry groups, percentage rates of unemployment in Scotland as a whole and in the Scottish Development Area, analysis of registered unemployed by duration of unemployment, employment vacancies filled and unfilled, industrial stoppages, and the index figures of weekly wage rates and of retail prices for the United Kingdom as a whole

The "Digest of Scottish Statistics" is prepared by the Scottish Statistical Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. net (4s. 2d. including postage).

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NATIONAL INSURANCE

National Insurance Funds, 1955-56

The Accounts of the National Insurance Funds for the year ended 31st March, 1956, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General, have been presented to Parliament and published as a House of Commons Paper.*

The Accounts were presented under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1955, the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 to 1954, the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act, 1951, the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts, 1951 and 1954, the Superannuation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1948, and the Friendly Societies Act, 1955. They relate to the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, the Industrial Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners)

National Insurance Fund and National Insurance (Reserve) Fund

In his Report the Comptroller and Auditor General states that, at 31st March, 1956, the balance in the National Insurance Fund was £317,665,354, compared with £381,068,978 at 31st March, 1955. The decrease in the balance held was due mainly to the transfer of £100 millions from the Insurance Fund to the Reserve Fund. The transfer was made following a recommendation by the Government Actuary in his Fifth Interim Report on the operation of the National Insurance Act, 1946, that consideration should be given to the transfer of £100 millions to the Reserve Fund so as to reduce the balance of the Insurance Fund to about £300 millions (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1956, page 223). This is the second transfer of assets from the Insurance Fund to the Reserve Fund; the first, amounting to £300 millions, was made in September, 1952.

Excluding the transfer to the Reserve Fund, the surplus of receipts over payments, amounting in 1955–56 to £36,596,376, was £8,325,397 less than in 1954–55, receipts increasing by £98,575,747 and payments by £106,901,144. The increase in receipts was due and payments by £106,901,144. The increase in receipts was due mainly to the increased amounts received from employers and insured persons and from the Exchequer as a result of the higher weekly rates of contributions payable from 6th June, 1955 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1955, page 208). The increase in payments was accounted for mainly by increased expenditure of £84,391,999 on retirement pensions and of £15,185,924 on sickness benefit. These increased payments were due largely to the higher rates of benefit, including allowances for dependants, introduced in April and May, 1955, by the National Insurance Act, 1954 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1954, page 413, and January and February, 1955, pages 11 and 48, respectively). The additional charge for retirement pensions was also due partly to an increase of about 109,000 in the number of retirement pensioners, whose numbers by the end of the year under review totalled about 4,555,000. The charge for unemployment benefit was £7,692 less 4,555,000. The charge for unemployment benefit was £7,692 less than in 1954-55, the effect of the increased rates of benefit under than in 1954–55, the effect of the increased rates of benefit under the 1954 Act having been more than offset by a reduction in the level of unemployment to an average of one per cent. of the employed population for the year 1955–56, compared with 1½ per cent. for 1954–55. In a reference to benefits subject to reduction on account of earnings, the Comptroller and Auditor General notes that a working party was set up by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance in April, 1955, to consider means of facilitating enforcement and preventing evasion of the earnings rules. The working party in their Report made a number of recommendations for bringing the rules more forcibly to the notice of beneficiaries working party in their Report made a number of recommendations for bringing the rules more forcibly to the notice of beneficiaries and for additional measures to detect evasion. The Comptroller and Auditor General says that the Ministry informed him that, with one relatively minor exception, all the recommendations had

Total receipts in the year 1955–56 amounted to £710,585,783. Of this total, £662,289,743 represented contributions and included £570,289,743 from employers and insured persons and £92,000,000 from the Exchequer. Total income from investments amounted to £47,458,356, of which £38,255,221 was received in the first instance by the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund and transferred to the National Insurance Fund. Other items of income, amounting in all to £837,684, included transfers from the Government of the Republic of Ireland and from the Manx National Insurance Fund under reciprocal agreements and repayment of henefit paid on ciprocal agreements and repayment of benefit paid on behalf of foreign countries under reciprocal agreements.

behalf of foreign countries under reciprocal agreements.

Total payments from the National Insurance Fund in the year amounted to £773,989,407, including £601,098,429 for benefits and the transfer of £100 millions to the Reserve Fund. Payments on benefits included unemployment benefit £15,654,541; sickness benefit £99,642,013; maternity benefit £14,000,000; widow's benefit £35,700,000; guardian's allowance £350,000; retirement pension £432,504,012; and death grant £3,247,863. The division of total payments among the benefits other than unemployment and sickness benefit and death grant has been estimated. Payments totalling £40,412,938 were made to the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland as a contribution to the National Health Service. Administration expenses amounted to £27,650,353, Health Service. Administration expenses amounted to £27,650,353, representing the whole cost of administration of the National Insurance scheme including amounts paid to all Government Departments concerned. Smaller items of expenditure included a total of £327,089 paid to the Ministry of Labour and National Service towards the cost of authorised courses of training and

* Accounts 1955-56. Accounts of the National Insurance Fund, the National assurance (Reserve) Fund, the Industrial Injuries Fund and the National Insurance Existing Pensioners) Fund, for the year ended 31st March, 1956; together with the eport of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (In continuation of House Commons Paper No. 230 of 1955-56). House of Commons Paper No. 115.

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travelling expenses of insured contributors under the Employment and Training Act, 1948, and £18,150 to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland towards the cost of training under the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949. Other payments totalled £4,482,448 and included £2,618,417 transferred to the Northern Ireland National Insurance Fund under the arrangements for co-ordinating the systems of insurance established in the two countries.

The National Insurance (Reserve) Fund had a balance £1,068,639,651 at 1st April, 1955, and during the year 1955 received £88,793 from the sale of property and a net amount from investments, etc., of £38,255,221, which was transferred to the National Insurance Fund. The investments amounting to a sum of ons which were transferred to the Reserve Fund from the National Insurance Fund were revalued at current market values when the transfers were made and there was a net loss of £1,341,728. The sum of £98,658,272 was, therefore, brought to account as a receipt of the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund. At 31st March, 1956, the balance of the Reserve Fund was £1,167,386,716.

Industrial Injuries Fund

The receipts of the Industrial Injuries Fund during the year totalled £52,423,043, which included £39,789,036 as contributions from employers and insured persons and £8,100,000 from the Exchequer, £4,527,995 from investments, £5,025 in respect of fees for medical examinations carried out under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations, 1948, and £987 as repayment of benefit paid on behalf of foreign countries

under reciprocal agreements. Total expenditure during the year amounted to £36,520,314. Benefit payments totalling £32,062,966 included £12,753,105 injury benefit, £16,807,402 disablement benefit, £1,600,000 death benefit, £170,000 allowances under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act, 1951, and £732,459 allowances and death benefits under the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts, 1951 and 1954. The figure of £732,459 includes £730,934 paid under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme. Other payments included £20,000 to the Ministry of Labour and National Service as grants towards the cost of industrial rehabilitation courses for disabled persons, £4,435,647 administration expenses, and £1,695 paid on behalf of foreign countries under reciprocal agreements. The balance of the Fund at 31st March, 1956, was £139,005,046, compared with £123,102,317 at 1st April, 1955. at 1st April, 1955.

National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund

The National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund was set up to carry the assets transferred from Superannuation Funds in which former employees of Approved Societies and kindred bodies had pension rights, and to meet certain liabilities of funds wholly transferred. At 1st April, 1955, the balance of the Fund was £335,064. Receipts during the year 1955–56 amounted to £9,426, which represented income from investments. Payments from the which represented income from investments. Payments from the Fund amounted to £17,272, which included £17,141 for pensions. Other payments amounted to £26 and losses on realisation and redemption to £105. The balance at 31st March, 1956, was

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

134th Session of the Governing Body

The 134th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from 5th to 8th March under the Chairmanship of the United Kingdom Government representative, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Chief International Labour Adviser to Her Majesty's Government and Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Also from the United Kingdom were Mr. C. E. Maher, C.B., Accountant General, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., Chairman of the International Standing Committee and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council shedden, C.B.E., Chairman of the International standing Committee and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body, and Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

Notes on the principal matters dealt with by the Governing Body are contained in the following paragraphs.

The Director-General presented to the Finance Committee of the Governing Body budget proposals for 1958, providing for a net expenditure budget of 7,869,925 United States dollars. The proposals finally adopted by the Governing Body provide for a net expenditure budget of 7,855,081 dollars, which compares with a net expenditure budget of 7,617,708 dollars for 1957. The figure for 1958 includes a credit for 43,240 dollars in respect of increases in the emoluments of General Service category staff, for which estimates had not been included in the original proposals of the Director-General. The budget estimates will be submitted to the International Labour Conference at its 40th Session in June.

The Governing Body discussed and generally endorsed proposals submitted by the Director-General for a programme of future action by the International Labour Organisation in the field of labour-management relations. The Director-General's proposals were listed under three main headings: Research, Studies and Reports; Technical Assistance; and Other Activities. In connection with Technical Assistance; and Other Activities. In connection with the first of these categories the Governing Body approved the transmission to Governments and to the other international organisations concerned of the report of the Meeting of Experts on Industrial and Human Relations held in Geneva in July, 1956, together with an enquiry regarding the subjects which they considered should be most urgently treated. Governments were requested, in preparing their replies to this enquiry, to consult with the appropriate employer and worker organisations. The Director-General proposes to initiate during 1957 two major research projects, the subjects of which, however, have not yet been determined.

Hours of Work

The Governing Body had before it the proposals of the Director-General for the future programme of the Organisation on the subject of hours of work, following the decision taken by the Governing Body at its previous session not to place the question of the reduction of hours of work on the agenda of the 1958 Session of the International Labour Conference (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1956, page 446). It was proposed that the Governing Body should authorise the Director-General to appoint a fact-finding Committee of five experts who would report at intervals of perhaps six months to the Governing Body on the situation as regards hours of work throughout the world, where necessary on an industry basis, and in particular on the hours actually worked. The Committee would further report on demands for reduction of hours, the case for and against such demands, and any action taken to shorten hours. It would provide the Governing Body with all available information on the social, economic and financial consequences resulting from any reductions in hours which might take place.

A decision on these proposals was deferred until the 137th

A decision on these proposals was deferred until the 137th Session of the Governing Body at the request of the Workers' Group, who expressed their intention to propose, at this year's

International Labour Conference, that the question of the reduction of hours of work shall be placed on the agenda of the 1958 Session of the Conference.

Workers' Education

In pursuance of the constitutional responsibility of the International Labour Organisation for furthering programmes directed towards ensuring equality of educational opportunity, the Governing Body approved proposals submitted by the Director-General for the convening of a Meeting of Experts on Workers' Education. The meeting will be composed of twelve to fifteen experts chosen on the basis of their individual experience in this field, and, as far as possible, broadly representative of various geographical regions and of the major bodies engaged in workers' education. The meeting will be asked to consider the practical problems of workers' education both in respect to the scope and contents of programmes and to the methods and techniques of workers' education. They will also be invited to review the past activities of the International Labour Organisation in this field and to make recommendations for future action.

The Governing Body considered a number of points arising out of the Meeting of Experts on Dangerous Substances held in Geneva in August, 1956. Among other things the Governing Body agreed to the addition to the set of five danger symbols already adopted of a symbol for the identification of oxidising agents and authorised the Director-General to discuss further with the Secretary-General of the United Nations the possibility of agreeing on a symbol acceptable to both organisations for the identification of corrosive substances. The Director-General was further authorised to enlist the help of experts to keep up to date the International Labour Office list of dangerous substances and to prepare data sheets on

Report of the Meeting of Experts on Women's Employment

The Governing Body considered the Report of a Meeting of Experts on Women's Employment which met in Geneva from 5th Experts on Women's Employment which met in Geneva from 5th to 10th November, 1956, in accordance with a decision taken by the Governing Body at its 130th Session (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1956, page 12). The meeting had adopted a series of recommendations concerning specific measures to be taken by Governments and by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office as regards part-time employment of women, employment of older women workers and vocational guidance and training of women. The meeting further recommended that more emphasis should be placed on questions concerning women workers in the technical assistance programme of the International Labour Organisation.

After a general debate in which numerous delegates drew atten-After a general debate in which intherous delegates drew attention to the growing importance of the problems resulting from the increased number of women in employment and consequently to the need for new and more extensive activities in this field by the International Labour Organisation the Governing Body took note

Civil Aviation

The Governing Body debated at length the Report of the Ad Hoc Meeting on Civil Aviation held in Geneva from 26th November to 5th December, 1956. This meeting, which was bipartite, had failed to reach detailed conclusions on any of the items on its agenda. The Governing Body authorised the Director-General to transmit the Note on the Proceedings of this meeting to Governments, inviting them to communicate it to the employers' and workers' organisations concerned and to forward to the Director-General their own observations together with any observations received from the employers' and workers' organisations in question. The Director-General was further requested, on the basis of the replies received up to the 137th Session of the Governing Body, to study

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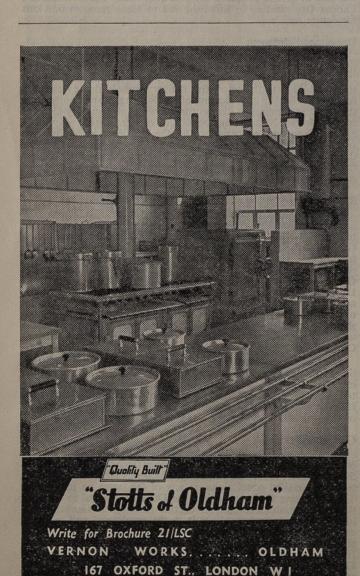
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the possibility of convening, as soon as possible, a tripartite meeting on civil aviation, and to report thereon to the Governing Body.

In its Twenty-Fifth Report the Committee on Freedom of Association submitted for the approval of the Governing Body conclusions which it had reached concerning nine cases. The Governing Body decided that three of these cases, relating to Peru, the United States and Greece, and Jamaica should be dismissed as not calling for further examination. In cases relating to Cyprus and to Northern Rhodesia, the Governing Body, while deciding that the majority of the allegations made did not call for further examination, requested additional information on certain points to enable it to consider these more fully. Four other cases were considered, concerning Argentina, the Dominican Republic, Hungary and Spain. In the case of Hungary the Governing Body adopted a resolution calling on the United Nations to make renewed efforts to induce the Hungarian authorities to respect the General Assembly resolution concerning the possibility of conducting an on-the-spot investigation, confirming the International Labour Organisation's desire to be closely associated with any action the United Nations may take regarding such an investigation, and calling on member States to support all efforts to promote the fullest respect for freedom of association and other civil and human rights in Hungary.

Applications to send Observer Delegations to the 40th Session of the International Labour Conference

The Governing Body acceded to a request of the United Kingdom Government that invitations to send tripartite observer delegations to the 40th Session of the International Labour Conference should be sent to Barbados, Jamaica, Malta, the Federation of Malaya, the Federation of Nigeria, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Singapore and Trinidad. The Director-General was also authorised to invite Sierra Leone if the United Kingdom Government so requested

Other matters considered by the Governing Body included certain amendments of the Standing Orders of the International Labour Conference; the agenda of forthcoming meetings of the Chemical Industries Committee and of the Textiles Committee; the technical assistance programme for 1957; and the composition of the Asian Regional Conference, which will be held in India in November, 1957. Decisions were also taken on the dates and agenda of a number of other meetings.

Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers

The Fourth Session of the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers opened in Geneva on 1st April and was expected to continue until 13th April. The agenda was as follows:

1. General Report, dealing particularly with (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions adopted at previous sessions of the Committee; (b) steps taken by the International Labour Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee; (c) recent events and developments affecting salaried employees and professional workers.

2. Non-manual workers and collective bargaining.

2. Non-manual workers and collective bargaining.

3. Working conditions of technical and supervisory staff in industry, excluding management.

The United Kingdom Government was represented at the meeting by Mr. Z. T. Claro, O.B.E., Chief Conciliation Officer, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. R. W. Luce, C.B., formerly Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. The Employers' representatives were Mr. H. F. Farrar, C.B.E., former Chairman of the Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council and Member of the Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Mr. M. Y. Cobb, M.B.E., Deputy Secretary of the British Employers' Confederation. The Workers' representatives were Mr. W. J. P. Webber, Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the Transport Salaried Staffs' Association, and Mr. P. M. H. Hoey, O.B.E., General Secretary of the National Federation of Professional Workers.

Workers.
The Third Session of the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers was held in Geneva in May, 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1954, page 232).

Ninth International Conference of Labour Statisticians

The Ninth International Conference of Labour Statisticians opened in Geneva on 24th April and will continue until 4th May. The agenda of the Conference is:—

- 1. General report on Labour Statistics.
- 2. International Standard Classification of Occupations : major, minor and unit groups ; final draft.
- 3. International Classification according to status.
- 4. Measurement of under-employment.
- 5. Social security statistics: development and uses.

The United Kingdom Government is represented at the meeting by Mr. R. F. Fowler, C.B.E., Director of Statistics, Ministry of

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Labour and National Service, who has as adviser Mr. W. J. Littlewood, Principal at the General Register Office.

The Eighth Session of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians was held in Geneva from 23rd November to 3rd December, 1954.

Tripartite Working Party on Wages, Hours of Work and Manning on Board Ship

Following a recommendation adopted by the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference which met in London in September, 1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1956, page 368) the Governing Body of the International Labour Office has set up a tripartite Working Party to examine the possibility of submitting, on the question of wages, hours of work and manning on board ship, draft proposals designed to secure general agreement at the Maritime Session of the International Labour Conference in 1958.

The Working Party met in Geneva from 11th to 19th April under the chairmanship of Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Chief International Labour Adviser to Her Majesty's Government, Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The United Kingdom Government was represented at this meeting by Mr. P. Faulkner, C.B., Under Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, who was accompanied by two advisers, Mr. A. W. Wood and Mr. G. S. Hill, from the same Ministry. Also attending the Working Party from the United Kingdom were Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., General Manager of the Shipping Federation, and Mr. T. Yates, C.B.E., General Secretary of the National Union of Seamen. Mr. Yates was

accompanied by Captain D. S. Tennant, C.B.E., General Secretary of the Merchant Navy and Air Line Officers' Association.

Acceptance of a Recommendation on Vocational Training for the Disabled

The Minister of Labour and National Service has presented to Parliament a Command Paper* setting out the action proposed by the Government on a Recommendation concerning the Vocational Rehabilitation of the Disabled. This Recommendation was adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1955 and the text embodied in a Command Paper (Cmd. 9629) (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1955, page 430).

The Government propose to accept the Recommendation which, with the aim of meeting individual employment needs and of using man-power resources to the best advantage, provides that vocational rehabilitation services should be made available to all disabled persons who can be prepared for, and have a reasonable prospect of securing and retaining, suitable employment. The Recommendation lays down the principles which should govern the provision and administrative organisation of such services, and contains detailed provisions for their application. These provisions cover vocational guidance, vocational training, and placement of disabled persons; methods of widening employment opportunities; employment under sheltered conditions for those who cannot be made fit for ordinary employment; arrangements for work to be done at home; special measures for disabled children and young persons; co-ordination between public and private bodies; and co-operation between the authorities responsible for medical treatment and those responsible for vocational rehabilitation.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

New Old Age and Disability Pensions Law in Germany

A Law to reform old age and disability pensions for wage and salary earners was passed in the Federal Republic of Germany in February this year and entered into force with effect from 1st January, 1957. The most important provisions of the new Law are summarised below.

INSURED PERSONS

Liability to Insurance

In future all persons will be liable to insurance who are in employment or who are undergoing vocational training even though they do not receive remuneration. Under the workers' pensions insurance scheme liability to insurance continues as in the past irrespective of the rate of earnings. Under the salaried employees' pensions insurance scheme a maximum limit of 15,000 Deutschmarks a year or 1,250 Deutschmarks a month has been fixed for liability

a year or 1,250 Deutschmarks a month has been fixed for liability to insurance. Salaried employees whose annual earnings are in excess of the above sum are not liable to insurance.

Transitional provisions have been agreed for salaried employees who, again or for the first time, become liable to insurance because of the increase in the maximum insurance limit, allowing them on application to contract out if by 31st May, 1957, they either are 50 years of age, or have taken out insurance policies and these policies cost at least as much as the contributions payable under the salaried employees' pensions insurance scheme.

Exemption from liability to insurance

The provisions on the exemption from liability to insurance, exemption from insurance by virtue of legislation or exemption from insurance on application, correspond to previous legislation. Uniform provisions have been introduced to replace the hitherto varying provisions in existence in the Laender of the former British, French and American zones of occupation

Voluntary Insurance

It is no longer possible to join the statutory schemes on a voluntary basis before attaining the age of 40. However, any person who has begun self-insurance by paying one contribution before 1st January, 1956, will be allowed to continue. Any person who has commenced paying contributions under self-insurance after this date will not be allowed to continue paying into the fund. The contributions already paid will be refunded. Any person who ceases to be liable to insurance under any of the branches of the social pensions schemes (including old age pensions for artisans) and who, within a period of ten years, has paid contributions on account of pension insurable employment over a period of at least 60 calendar months, will be entitled to continue insurance on a voluntary basis. If these conditions are not fulfilled the contributions paid will be refunded to the insured person. Any person who has availed himself of the right to continue insurance on a voluntary basis under the old system, by having paid at least one contribution prior to 31st December, 1956, may continue to pay contributions even if he is unable to furnish proof that he has paid contributions for not less than 60 calendar months. Voluntarily insured persons may choose the rate of contribution they wish to pay. Contributions need no longer correspond to the rate of income. Contributions need no longer correspond to the rate of

In future, payment of supplementary contributions will continue to be possible. The payment of a supplementary contribution is conditional on the payment under either compulsory insurance or voluntary insurance of a basic contribution for the month for

which a supplementary contribution is paid. Apart from a voluntary basic contribution the supplementary contribution may not exceed the rate of the basic contribution. Increment rates will be accorded for supplementary contributions paid, which will be "staggered" according to the age of the insured person at the time of payment. Supplementary contributions will not be subject to periodical adjustment.

BENEFITS

Conditions

The qualifying period for a pension payable on account of partial disablement or disablement is five contribution years, the qualifying period for old age pension 15 contribution years. Contribution periods and equivalent periods are taken into account for the qualifying period. An equivalent period means a period of military or para-military service, captivity during the war, internment, displacement, imprisonment on political grounds, expulsion and flight as well as subsequent illness and unemployment. There is no longer any obligation especially for the voluntarily insured person to pay a fixed number of contributions a year.

An old age pension is paid to men and women at the age of 65. Women will be able to claim their old age pension at the age of 60, provided they can show 10 years in insurable employment within a period of the last 20 years, and are no longer performing such employment. In future unemployed persons will, during the period of unemployment, be entitled to receive old age pension at the age of 60 provided that they have been continuously unemployed for over a year.

Partial disablement and disablement pensions

The definition of "partial disablement" has been modelled on the definition hitherto used under the salaried employees' insurance scheme. In considering the question of partial disablement, it is to be noted that in future the insured person can only be asked to accept employment which can be regarded as reasonable in the light of the duration and extent of his training and experience in his previous occupation, and in view of the special requirements of his past employment. If the insured person has been trained or re-trained for a different occupation, this occupation is always considered to be reasonable. However, the insured person's consent is required for re-training. The insured person receives a disablement pension when he is no longer likely to be able to follow a regular employment in the near future, or if he is no longer in a position to derive more than an inconsiderable income from employment.

The new basis of pensions derives from four considerations. The pension is a contributory pension. It reflects the individual's working effort as expressed in earnings. Thus the pension is assessed in accordance with the income earned during the insured person's working life. There are no longer fixed pension

The pension is no longer considered to be a supplement to the cost of living but is meant to safeguard the acquired standard of living. An increment of $1 \cdot 5$ per cent. of gross earnings is granted for each contribution year. (As stated above, insurance periods

* International Labour Conference. Proposed action by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on a Recommendation adopted at the 38th Session, 1955. Cmnd. 111. H.M. Stationery Office price 3d. net (3d. including postage).

include equivalent periods.) It therefore amounts to 60 per cent. of the average gross earnings after 40 years in employment, and to 75 per cent. of gross earnings after 50 years in insurable employment. Pension recipients will share in the rising standard of living of the employed population. For this reason pensions are to be fixed at a certain ratio to the level of current wages. While the insured person is in receipt of a pension the rate of pension will reflect economic developments.

Disabled persons who, owing to premature incapacity, have been unable to accumulate an adequate number of contribution years will have extra contribution years added. Furthermore, assessment

will differentiate between disablement pensioners and partial disablement pensioners, the former qualifying for higher pensions.

There will be a differentiation between pensions under new legislation, pensions granted during the transitional period and current pensions. New pensions and old age pensions will be calculated in accordance with the rate of wages or salary and the contribution period

The rate of wages or salaries will not form the basis for the amount assessed but will be converted into a ratio of the insured person's wages or salary to the aggregate average earnings of all insured persons. This ratio will be established for all years of the insured person's working life.

For example, the annual average wage amounted

in		DM
1891	to	700
1900	"	796
1910	1980	1078
1920	"	3729
1930	"	2074
	"	
1940	"	2156
1950	"	3161
1955	22	4548

Taking average earnings as 100 units, the individual worker's earnings will amount to a percentage of that figure (for example, 60 per cent., 80 per cent., 120 per cent. and up to 200 per cent.). If a person's earnings were always to correspond exactly to the aggregate person's earnings were always to correspond exactly to the aggregate average earnings his individual assessment would total 100 units. In 1957 the 100 units figure will represent 357 Deutschmarks a month ("general basis for assessment") and the pension will amount to a percentage of this amount varying according to contribution years

"Insurance periods" means periods for which contributions have been paid, equivalent periods (see above), and credit periods. Credit periods are periods of unemployment, incapacity for work due to illness and periods of training (training at school and technical college up to 4 years, at university up to 5 years). These periods will be taken into account for increments. Increments granted for each year of insurance amount to 1·5 per cent. of the individual's assessment basis in respect of old age pension, to 1·5 per cent. in respect of disablement pension and to 1 per cent. in respect of partial disablement pension and to 1 per cent. in respect of partial disablement and disablement pensions, the insured person will be assumed to have paid contributions up to the age of 55. Normally, that is to say, entering insurable employment at the age of 15, the partially disabled person will be entitled to a pension of 40 per cent. of the assessment basis, while the fully disabled will get 60 per cent.

The general basis for assessment changes according to the movement of wages and salaries. For this reason, newly assessed pensions will in each case be adjusted to the three-year period of aggregate wages and salaries which ended one year prior to assessment. But assessed pensions, too, will benefit from economic development, under legislation which will be introduced in accordance with an annual report of the Federal Government following consultation with the Social Advisory Committee.

The new system of assessment will be applied over a transitional period. In so far as this is more favourable, a comparative assessment in accordance with previous legislation will be made in insurance cases maturing before 1961 and an amount of 21 Deutschmarks will be added to the resultant pension. In each case the higher pension will be paid. This transitional provision is of particular importance to those people who have voluntarily paid contributions at a lower rate, in view of the fixed pension components (basic rate, etc.) which hav

over the next five years.

Current pensions will be converted in accordance with the same principles which apply to newly assessed pensions. The average pension will go up by more than 50 per cent.; there will be special increases for pensions payable to premature invalids (partial disablement). All pensions of insured persons will go up by at least 21 Deutschmarks, those payable to widows and widowers by 14 Deutschmarks and orphans' pensions by 10 Deutschmarks

Children's Allowance
Children's allowances will be paid together with old age pensions, partial disablement and disablement pensions and amount to one-tenth of the general assessment basis (at present 36 Deutschmarks a month). Children's allowance is payable up to the age of 18, and, in the event of further education at school or technical college or in the event of infirmity, up to the age of 25. "Children" means not only legitimate children, but also step-children living in the household of the pension recipient, children recognised as legitimate who have been adopted, children of a male insured person who have been born out of wedlock provided the insured person's parentage or liability to maintenance has been established, the illegitimate children of an insured female, and foster-children.

Survivors' Pensions

The following types of survivors' pensions are paid: widow's pension; widower's pension; orphan's pension; pension to former spouse. The full pension due to the insured person will be paid during the first three months following the death of the insured person, or, if the deceased has not been in prior receipt of a pension, that pension which would serve as the basis for assessing the survivor's pension.

In future, widows' pensions will be paid to all widows under the

workers' pensions insurance scheme and the salaried employees' pensions insurance scheme. They amount to 60 per cent. of the insured husband's pension. Pensions for widows under the age of 45, who are not partially disabled, or rearing a child in their household who is entitled to orphan's pension, will be calculated as an insured person's pension based on an increment rate of 1 per cent. a year. An increment period will not be granted in this case. In all other cases an increment period will be granted on an increment rate of 1.5 per cent.

all other cases an increment period will be granted on an increment rate of 1·5 per cent.

A widower's pension will be paid to the husband on the death of his insured wife if the deceased wife has made a substantial contribution to the maintenance of the family. Proof of need on the part of the husband is no longer required as under previous legislation. The calculation of pension is as for widows' pensions.

Pensions to former spouses will be granted if the deceased at the time of his death was liable to maintenance either in accordance with the marriage laws or on other grounds, or if he had paid maintenance during the last year preceding his death. The calculation of pensions is as for widows' pensions.

Orphans' pensions will be paid to children of the deceased insured person if they were entitled to a children's allowance. Orphans' pensions are paid in the same way as children's allowances, namely up to the age of 18, and, in the case of further education at school or technical college or in the event of infirmity beyond this period up to the age of 25. The rate of orphan's pension for an orphan who has lost one parent amounts to one-tenth of the pension the insured would have received had he been incapacitated for work at the time of his death. The children's allowance is added so that this type of pension would at the present time come to an average of 56 Deutschmarks a month. Orphans who have lost both parents will receive one-fifth of the above-mentioned pension payable to the insured person plus children's allowance. This pension would at the present time amount to between 80 Deutschmarks and 75 Deutschmarks a month.

Survivors' pensions may not exceed the pension payable to the 75 Deutschmarks a month.

Survivors' pensions may not exceed the pension payable to the insured person including children's allowances, and contributions which have been paid after partial disablement or disablement must be taken into account.

Widow's or widower's grants

In the event of re-marriage the widow or widower will receive a grant equivalent to five times the annual sum of pension hitherto paid. The same applies to former spouses. Widow's or widower's pension will be revived if the second marriage is dissolved without the widow or widower being the guilty party and there are no fresh claims to superannuation, maintenance or pension arising out of the second marriage. The same applies to pensions payable to former

Reduction of pension in the event of overlapping

Where an old age or disablement pension overlaps with an industrial injury pension, the two pensions must not exceed 85 per cent. of the higher rate of gross earnings which were taken into account for assessing one of the two pensions. Otherwise, the pension payable under workers' or salaried employees' pensions

surance remains in abeyance.

Where a survivor's pension overlaps an industrial injury survivor's Where a survivor's pension overlaps an industrial injury survivor's pension, the pension payable under workers' or salaried employees' pension insurance remains in abeyance, if together with the other pension payable under the statutory industrial injury scheme it would exceed six-tenths of the pension which the deceased would have been entitled to at the time of his death had he received a full pension under the statutory industrial injury scheme or a disablement pension under the workers' or salaried employees' pension insurance schemes.

where an insured person's pension and survivor's pension overlap, only the more favourable increment period will be taken into account for the recipient. The pension for which the increment period will not be taken into account remains in abeyance. When there are several orphans' pensions the highest pension will be granted. Where there is overlapping between orphan's pension and an insured person's pension the orphan's pension remains in abeyance.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

It is estimated that the new provisions will result in an increase of expenditure for 1957, as compared with 1956, of 5,624 million Deutschmarks (of which 5,196 million Deutschmarks will be in respect of pensions). Total expenditure is being financed by adding to previous receipts the sum of at least 1,072 million Deutschmarks raised by increasing the Federal subsidy and Federal re-payments, a 2 per cent, increase in contributions (1 per cent, each to be paid by the employer and the worker) and transferring 1 per cent. by the employer and the worker) and transferring 1 per cent. of contributions from unemployment insurance to pensions insurance. In addition, the accretion of surplus assets under pensions insurance will be slowed down. Contributions can be expected to remain stable over the next decade.

Contributions amounting to 14 per cent. of earnings will be levied up to a certain contribution limit. This limit amounts to twice the sum of the general assessment basis; for 1957 the sum has been fixed at 750 Deutschmarks a month.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in February

GENERAL SUMMARY

During February the numbers in civil employment fell by 30,000 to 22,950,000. There were falls in the distributive trades and,000 to 22,950,000. There were falls in the distributive trades and,000 manufacture of food, drink and tobacco which were largely seasonal in character. Employment also fell in the metal-using industries and building and contracting, but there was an increase in the basic industries

The Employment Exchanges filled 133,000 vacancies in the four weeks ended 6th March. The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges and remaining unfilled on 6th March was 250,000. This was 11,000 more than on 6th February and 130,000 less than a

year previously.

In the week ended 23rd February there were 1,500,000 workers on overtime in manufacturing establishments covered by returns, 120,000 fewer than three months previously and 80,000 fewer than a year previously.

The number working short-time in the same week was 109,000, which was 37,000 less than a month previously, and 43,000 more

which was 37,000 less than a month previously, and 43,000 more than a year previously.

There were 363,000 persons registered as unemployed on 11th March, of whom 335,000 were wholly unemployed and 28,000 were temporarily stopped from work. Between 11th February and 11th March, unemployment fell by 17,000, a fall of 22,000 among the wholly unemployed offsetting an increase of 5,000 among the temporarily stopped.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in March was 1.7 per cent. compared with 1.8 per cent. in February and 1.2 per cent. in March, 1956. There were 153,000 persons who had been unemployed more than eight weeks, 46 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of February was 24,024,000, a decrease of 61,000 compared with the end of January.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-January and end-February, 1957, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-February, 1956.

ATTE PER TENEDO DE	MA LA	252 2	325 - 61	Т	housands
100 100	End- Feb., 1956	End- Dec., 1956	End- Jan., 1957	End- Feb., 1957	Change during Feb., 1957
Number in Civil Employment Men	23,029	22,989	22,979‡	22,948	- 31
	15,225	15,227	15,231‡	15,213	- 18
	7,804	7,762	7,748	7,735	- 13
Wholly Unemployed§	255	331	360	342	- 18
Temporarily Stopped§ Total Registered Unemployed§	30	35	30	26	- 4
	285	366	390	368	- 22
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men Women	776	761	740	728	- 12
	759	745	725	712	- 13
	17	16	15	16	+ 1
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment	6	6	6	6	
Total Working Population† Men Women	24,066	24,087	24,085‡	24,024	- 61
	16,163	16,207	16,212‡	16,167	- 45
	7,903	7,880	7,873	7,857	- 16

* The figures of employment for all dates after June, 1956, are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1957.

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

‡ Revised figure.

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

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.

E 20 1 E 20 1 E 20 1	NA ST	100	2566	T	housands
Industry or Service	End- Feb., 1956	End- Dec., 1956	End- Jan., 1957	End- Feb., 1957	Change during Feb., 1957
Basic Industries Mining and Quarrying Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Agriculture and Fishing	860 379 1,706 1,001	859 378 1,712 994	864 380 1,710 994	866 380 1,714 999	+ 2 + 4 + 5
Number in Basic Industries	3,946	3,943	3,948	3,959	+ 11
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Vehicles Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments Textiles Clothing (inc. footwear) Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures Number in Manufacturing	528 586 1,262 2,828 957 686 895 1,610	528 584 1,208 2,808 935 678 903 1,582	531 585 1,197 2,806 940 681 895 1,578	531 585 1,192 2,798 940* 680 888 1,575	5 8 1 7 3
Industries	9,352	9,226	9,213	9,189	- 24
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades Professional, Financial and	1,458 2,857	1,491 2,904	1,502† 2,887	1,494 2,877	- 8 - 10
Miscellaneous Services Public Administration— National Government Service Local Government Service	4,125 562 729	4,131 558 736	4,136 557 736	4,136 557 736	Language .
Total in Civil Employment	23,029	22,989	22,979†	22,948	- 31

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of February and December, 1956, and January and February, 1957. 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.

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—252,000. Wool—213,000. Other textiles—475,000. † Revised figure.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

		Ma	ales	(Thousands		Fen	nales			To	otal	
Industry	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-
	Feb.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Feb.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Feb.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Feb.,
	1956	1956	1957	1957	1956	1956	1957	1957	1956	1956	1957	1957
Mining, etc. Coal Mining Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif, Mining Manufactures	766·7 260·6 74·9 34·1 35·0 21·4 14·6 80·6	766·5 255·8 74·0 32·2 34·3 21·6 14·7 79·0	771 · 4 254 · 9 73 · 7 32 · 2 34 · 2 21 · 7 14 · 8 78 · 3	773·4 254·1 73·5 31·9 34·2 21·6 14·8 78·1	15·8 85·5 8·4 43·8 13·2 5·9 1·4 12·8	15·8 80·4 8·1 40·5 12·5 5·7 1·4 12·2	15·8 80·3 8·1 40·5 12·4 5·7 1·4 12·2	15·8 79·7 8·1 40·0 12·4 5·7 1·4 12·1	782·5 346·1 83·3 77·9 48·2 27·3 16·0 93·4	782·3 336·2 82·1 72·7 46·8 27·3 16·1 91·2	787·2 335·2 81·8 72·7 46·6 27·4 16·2 90·5	789·2 333·8 81·6 71·9 46·6 27·3 16·2 90·2
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	373·6	376·4	378·0	378·5	151·8	150·4	150·8	150·4	525·4	526·8	528 · 8	528·9
	19·8	20·5	20·5	20·5	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·6	20·4	21·1	21 · 1	21·1
	179·4	181·3	182·7	183·5	48·6	49·2	49·6	49·7	228·0	230·5	232 · 3	233·2
	26·9	27·2	27·2	27·2	35·7	35·8	35·7	35·4	62·6	63·0	62 · 9	62·6
	32·3	31·6	31·6	31·4	19·9	18·3	18·1	17·8	52·2	49·9	49 · 7	49·2
	28·9	28·6	28·7	28·8	12·7	12·8	12·8	12·8	41·6	41·4	41 · 5	41·6
	29·0	28·5	28·6	28·7	19·7	18·7	19·0	19·2	48·7	47·2	47 · 6	47·9
	32·1	33·1	33·1	33·0	6·9	7·2	7·2	7·2	39·0	40·3	40 · 3	40·2
	25·2	25·6	25·6	25·4	7·7	7·8	7·8	7·7	32·9	33·4	33 · 4	33·1
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	514·7	514·5	515·6	515·8	70·4	68·7	68·7	68·5	585·1	583·2	584·3	584·3
	21·5	22·1	22·1	22·0	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·6	22·1	22·7	22·7	22·6
	208·1	213·2	213·5	214·1	19·2	19·6	19·6	19·5	227·3	232·8	233·1	233·6
	111·4	105·7	105·7	105·4	16·9	16·1	16·0	15·8	128·3	121·8	121·7	121·2
	12·8	12·9	13·0	13·0	1·9	1·9	1·9	1·9	14·7	14·8	14·9	14·9
	20·3	20·6	20·8	20·9	1·3	1·3	1·3	1·3	21·6	21·9	22·1	22·2
	42·4	43·3	43·5	43·6	8·5	8·3	8·4	8·4	50·9	51·6	51·9	52·0
	98·2	96·7	97·0	96·8	22·0	20·9	20·9	21·0	120·2	117·6	117·9	117·8
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods. Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant. Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools. Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus. Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1,633·8 204·0 75·9 36·4 28·8 95·2 24·9 51·5 77·7 551·6 143·8 41·8 34·9 73·2 25·8 11·3 102·6	1,645·7 205·7 75·3 33·7 29·2 98·4 25·2 51·3 49·9 80·0 558·1 149·9 41·8 36·5 72·1 124·2 10·7 103·7	1,647·3 205·4 75·5 33·6 29·3 98·6 25·1 51·1 49·6 80·4 558·0 150·8 41·9 36·8 72·1 24·2 10·7 104·2	1,644·5 204·3 75·6 33·5 29·3 98·3 24·9 50·9 49·4 80·3 556·9 150·7 42·0 37·1 72·2 24·3 10·7 104·1	483·8 9·3 4·6 5·5 3·1 22·0 4·2 9·4 14·5 7·0 129·9 51·4 23·9 23·4 63·6 29·0 9·1 73·9	466·0 9·4 4·6 5·3 3·1 22·0 4·1 9·0 13·2 7·0 127·4 50·0 23·1 24·6 62·0 24·3 8·6 68·3	464·2 9·4 4·6 5·2 3·1 22·0 4·1 9·0 13·1 7·0 126·6 50·1 23·0 24·6 61·5 24·1 8·4 68·4	462.6 9.5 4.3 5.2 3.1 21.9 4.1 8.9 13.0 6.9 126.1 49.9 22.9 24.7 61.7 24.1 8.1 68.2	2,117·6 213·3 80·5 41·9 31·9 117·2 29·1 63·8 66·0 84·7 681·5 195·2 65·7 58·3 136·8 20·4 176·5	2,111·7 215·1 79·9 39·0 32·3 120·4 29·3 60·3 63·1 87·0 685·5 199·9 61·1 134·1 48·5 19·3 172·0	2,111·5 214·8 80·1 38·8 32·4 120·6 29·2 60·1 62·7 87·4 684·6 200·9 61·4 133·6 48·3 19·1 172·6	2,107·1 213·8 79·9 38·7 32·4 120·2 29·0 59·8 62·4 87·2 683·0 200·6 64·9 61·8 133·9 48·4 18·8 172·3
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles. Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	1,043·9	1,001·7	993·4	989·5	184·1	171 · 8	169·3	168·1	1,228·0	1,173·5	1,162·7	1,157·6
	288·8	254·7	250·3	249·5	47·2	41 · 0	39·8	39·3	336·0	295·7	290·1	288·8
	248·5	242·0	236·8	233·8	41·2	40 · 9	39·9	39·5	289·7	282·9	276·7	273·3
	218·4	227·1	228·2	227·9	37·0	38 · 2	38·4	38·3	255·4	265·3	266·6	266·2
	132·1	121·8	121·1	121·1	47·0	40 · 3	39·7	39·4	179·1	162·1	160·8	160·5
	71·4	71·1	71·5	71·6	4·8	4 · 7	4·7	4·7	76·2	75·8	76·2	76·3
	79·8	80·1	80·6	80·7	4·1	3 · 9	4·0	4·0	83·9	84·0	84·6	84·7
	4·9	4·9	4·9	4·9	2·8	2 · 8	2·8	2·9	7·7	7·7	7·7	7·8
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	330·9	328·1	327·1	325·2	192·4	181·9	180·9	179·3	523·3	510·0	508·0	504·5
	26·6	25·8	25·5	25·3	18·5	17·2	17·0	16·9	45·1	43·0	42·5	42·2
	24·7	24·9	24·9	24·8	19·5	18·8	18·7	18·7	44·2	43·7	43·6	43·5
	35·2	35·2	35·1	35·1	5·7	5·7	5·7	5·7	40·9	40·9	40·8	40·8
	30·5	30·5	30·5	30·4	10·6	10·2	10·2	10·2	41·1	40·7	40·7	40·6
	27·9	28·2	28·3	28·1	32·8	31·2	31·5	31·6	60·7	59·4	59·8	59·7
	32·1	31·7	31·7	31·6	18·7	17·0	17·0	16·7	50·8	48·7	48·7	48·3
	153·9	151·8	151·1	149·9	86·6	81·8	80·8	79·5	240·5	233·6	231·9	229·4
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	91·2	91·9	92·3	92·2	57·0	54·7	54·7	54·6	148·2	146·6	147·0	146·8
	58·3	59·6	59·9	59·9	32·2	31·9	32·1	32·0	90·5	91·5	92·0	91·9
	9·5	9·3	9·3	9·2	8·7	7·4	7·3	7·2	18·2	16·7	16·6	16·4
	16·0	15·8	15·9	15·9	14·1	13·4	13·3	13·4	30·1	29·2	29·2	29·3
	7·4	7·2	7·2	7·2	2·0	2·0	2·0	2·0	9·4	9·2	9·2	9·2
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	401·2 51·3 36·9 91·7 30·2 22·1 4·0 8·9 5·5 35·7 4·5 14·8 7·2 8·9 59·5 20·0	393·1 50·3 35·0 90·5 29·6 21·6 8·7 5·3 35·5 4·4 15·1 7·3 8·2 58·7 19·3	394·8 50·6 35·1 91·0 29·7 21·6 3·7 8·8 5·4 35·6 4·4 15·2 7·3 8·2 58·8 19·4	395·0 50·6 35·1 91·4 29·9 21·5 3·6 8·8 5·4 35·7 4·4 15·3 7·3 8·2 58·5 19·3	546·8 97·4 72·5 118·4 10·2 31·4 6·6 11·1 9·2 89·9 5·7 15·3 15·6 20·9 30·1 12·5	533·0 95·6 68·1 117·0 9·8 29·5 6·3 10·9 8·8 90·3 5·2 15·0 15·3 19·4 29·9 11·9	536·5 96·9 68·5 117·8 9·9 29·4 6·4 11·0 8·8 90·8 5·2 15·2 15·2 19·8 12·0	536·4 97·2 68·6 118·5 10·0 29·2 6·3 11·0 8·8 90·5 5·2 15·0 19·3 29·6 12·0	948·0 148·7 109·4 210·1 40·4 53·5 10·6 20·0 14·7 125·6 10·2 30·1 22·8 89·6 32·5	926·1 145·9 103·1 207·5 39·4 51·1 9·9 19·6 14·1 125·8 30·1 22·6 27·6 88·6 31·2	931·3 147·5 103·6 208·8 39·6 51·0 10·1 19·8 14·2 126·4 9·6 30·4 22·5 27·8 88·6 31·4	931·4 147·8 103·7 209·9 39·9 50·7 9·9 19·8 14·2 126·2 9·6 30·5 22·3 27·3 88·1 31·3
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	41·0	39·4	39·4	39·4	29·2	27·7	27·6	27·8	70·2	67·1	67·0	67·2
	27·4	25·9	25·9	25·9	8·1	7·6	7·6	7·6	35·5	33·5	33·5	33·5
	8·7	8·6	8·6	8·6	16·1	15·3	15·2	15·4	24·8	23·9	23·8	24·0
	4·9	4·9	4·9	4·9	5·0	4·8	4·8	4·8	9·9	9·7	9·7	9·7
Clothing Tailoring. Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc. Repair of Boots and Shoes	179·8	179·2	180·1	180·0	458 · 4	450 · 9	453 · 4	452·2	638·2	630·1	633·5	632·2
	71·5	70·3	70·6	70·5	195 · 9	190 · 5	191 · 6	191·2	267·4	260·8	262·2	261·7
	10·5	10·7	10·7	10·7	82 · 1	81 · 5	82 · 3	82·7	92·6	92·2	93·0	93·4
	8·9	9·3	9·3	9·3	67 · 7	68 · 0	68 · 5	67·6	76·6	77·3	77·8	76·9
	7·1	6·6	6·6	6·6	12 · 4	11 · 4	11 · 5	11·4	19·5	18·0	18·1	18·0
	9·1	9·0	9·0	9·1	34 · 4	33 · 2	32 · 8	32·6	43·5	42·2	41·8	41·7
	57·4	57·5	58·0	57·9	62 · 4	62 · 8	63 · 2	63·2	119·8	120·3	121·2	121·1
	15·3	15·8	15·9	15·9	3 · 5	3 · 5	3 · 5	3·5	18·8	19·3	19·4	19·4
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	485·0 31·2 101·6 21·4 26·9 43·6 14·7 41·8 23·5 46·8 67·5 18·7 28·4 18·9	492·0 31·2 101·6 20·9 27·4 44·6 17·7 42·1 23·9 47·4 68·5 19·4 28·6 18·7	489·3 31·3 101·0 20·9 27·4 44·5 17·2 42·2 23·7 47·3 67·7 19·1 28·3 18·7	485·1 30·7 100·9 20·6 27·2 44·6 15·2 42·1 23·7 47·0 67·4 18·9 28·0 18·8	386·3 8·0 76·0 42·8 18·1 17·7 5·0 73·7 45·6 33·7 15·8 13·5 14·7 21·7	387·3 8·1 76·0 40·7 18·8 17·7 5·3 74·3 45·9 33·3 16·4 14·3 14·5 22·0	381 · 6 8 · 1 74 · 3 39 · 3 18 · 5 17 · 9 5 · 2 73 · 9 44 · 7 33 · 5 16 · 0 13 · 8 14 · 4 22 · 0	378 · 9 7 · 9 74 · 7 39 · 1 18 · 5 18 · 1 4 · 8 72 · 8 43 · 7 33 · 6 15 · 7 13 · 6 14 · 3 22 · 1	871·3 39·2 177·6 64·2 45·0 61·3 19·7 115·5 69·1 80·5 83·3 32·2 43·1 40·6	879·3 39·3 177·6 61·6 46·2 62·3 23·0 116·4 69·8 80·7 84·9 33·7 43·1 40·7	870·9 39·4 175·3 60·2 45·9 62·4 22·4 116·1 68·4 80·8 83·7 32·9 42·7 40·7	864·0 38·6 175·6 59·7 45·7 20·0 114·9 67·4 80·6 83·1 32·5 42·3 40·9

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

to your endurancement and action to		Ma	iles	HI I		Fen	nales	BRO.	1,019	To	tal	300
Industry	End-											
	Feb.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Feb.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Feb.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Feb.,
	1956	1956	1957	1957	1956	1956	1957	1957	1956	1956	1957	1957
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	236·2	227·6	226·2	225·5	63·8	62·4	61·8	61·5	300·0	290·0	288·0	287·0
	82·4	80·3	79·7	79·3	12·2	12·0	12·0	12·1	94·6	92·3	91·7	91·4
	97·7	93·1	92·4	92·3	35·7	35·2	34·6	34·4	133·4	128·3	127·0	126·7
	20·0	18·8	18·8	19·0	3·3	3·2	3·2	3·2	23·3	22·0	22·0	22·2
	20·9	20·3	20·1	19·8	7·0	6·6	6·6	6·5	27·9	26·9	26·7	26·3
	15·2	15·1	15·2	15·1	5·6	5·4	5·4	5·3	20·8	20·5	20·6	20·4
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	353·7	363·0	363·6	363·9	206·3	203·9	204·0	203·3	560·0	566·9	567.6	567·2
	71·6	72·6	73·1	73·3	20·6	20·4	20·5	20·6	92·2	93·0	93.6	93·9
	5·0	5·0	5·0	5·0	2·8	2·5	2·5	2·5	7·8	7·5	7.5	7·5
	21·1	21·4	21·4	21·4	32·6	31·5	31·2	30·9	53·7	52·9	52.6	52·3
	19·3	19·4	19·4	19·4	29·6	29·0	29·3	29·1	48·9	48·4	48.7	48·5
	92·9	96·5	96·3	96·4	23·9	24·6	24·5	24·5	116·8	121·1	120.8	120·9
	143·8	148·1	148·4	148·4	96·8	95·9	96·0	95·7	240·6	244·0	244.4	244·1
Other Manufacturing Industries	170·1	164·8	164·3	164·4	120·4	114·0	113·3	112·8	290 · 5	278·8	277.6	277·2
	81·7	77·1	76·9	76·7	38·8	35·7	35·8	35·6	120 · 5	112·8	112.7	112·3
	12·9	12·5	12·5	12·4	3·9	3·8	3·8	3·7	16 · 8	16·3	16.3	16·1
	8·1	7·9	7·9	8·0	8·6	8·1	8·1	8·1	16 · 7	16·0	16.0	16·1
	11·5	11·3	11·2	11·3	20·2	19·0	18·7	18·6	31 · 7	30·3	29.9	29·9
	4·6	4·7	4·6	4·7	6·7	6·4	5·9	5·9	11 · 3	11·1	10.5	10·6
	7·5	7·3	7·3	7·3	2·4	2·4	2·4	2·4	9 · 9	9·7	9.7	9·7
	43·8	44·0	43·9	44·0	39·8	38·6	38·6	38·5	83 · 6	82·6	82.5	82·5
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	6,115 · 7	6,073 · 2	6,066-3	6,053 · 1	3,036 · 2	2,953 · 1	2,947 · 1	2,936 · 1	9,151 · 9	9,026.3	9,013 · 4	8,989 · 2
Building and Contracting	1,263 · 4	1,293 · 4	1,304 - 4	1,296 · 4	56.8	58.9	58.9	58.9	1,320 · 2	1,352 · 3	1,363 · 3	1,355 · 3
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	339·0	337·8	339·4	339·3	40·2	40·4	40·6	40·6	379·2	378·2	380·0	379·9
	129·5	126·4	127·3	127·1	14·3	14·1	14·2	14·2	143·8	140·5	141·5	141·3
	176·6	178·1	178·7	178·7	23·8	24·2	24·3	24·3	200·4	202·3	203·0	203·0
	32·9	33·3	33·4	33·5	2·1	2·1	2·1	2·1	35·0	35·4	35·5	35·6
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport	200·2	199·2	199·4	199·8	53·6	53·0	52·5	52·3	253·8	252·2	251·9	252·1
	19·2	18·7	18·6	18·6	2·5	2·4	2·5	2·5	21·7	21·1	21·1	21·1
Distributive Trades	1,163 - 5	1,174 · 4	1,172 · 2	1,167 · 1	1,217 · 6	1,255 - 4	1,240-7	1,235 · 3	2,381 · 1	2,429 · 8	2,412-9	2,402 · 4
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Go	124·3	124·2	124·3	123·3	35·8	36·7	37·0	37·2	160·1	160·9	161·3	160·5
	74·9	75·2	75·1	74·9	30·5	30·7	31·1	31·4	105·4	105·9	106·2	106·3
	129·5	129·9	129·6	128·9	60·9	60·2	60·1	59·7	190·4	190·1	189·7	188·6
	294·6	296·6	298·0	297·5	309·5	319·1	319·3	319·2	604·1	615·7	617·3	616·7
	169·7	171·7	171·0	170·3	108·4	110·8	110·2	109·3	278·1	282·5	281·2	279·6
	350·2	357·0	354·2	352·2	632·9	657·5	642·3	637·3	983·1	1,014·5	996·5	989·5
	20·3	19·8	20·0	20·0	39·6	40·4	40·7	41·2	59·9	60·2	60·7	61·2
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	61·1	58·9	58·8	58·6	74·9	71·3	71·2	71·4	136·0	130·2	130·0	130·0
	35·3	34·5	34·4	34·8	36·5	36·3	36·5	36·4	71·8	70·8	70·9	71·2
	170·0	169·4	168·1	167·5	490·3	482·1	478·9	478·3	660·3	651·5	647·0	645·8
	29·8	29·3	29·3	29·2	104·5	101·7	102·5	102·1	134·3	131·0	131·8	131·3
	10·3	10·4	10·5	10·5	32·1	31·4	31·8	31·9	42·4	41·8	42·3	42·4

SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME 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, and once a quarter the regular monthly figures for all manufacturing industries, other than shipbuilding and ship repairing, are supplemented by particulars about short-time and overtime. These additional particulars relate to operatives

Introductive Trobest Relation 170 control Relation 170 cont

Operatives on Short-time or Overtime in week ended 23rd February, 1957

And the second s	Estimated	Op	eratives on Short	t-time	Operati W	ves (excluding ma orkers) on Overt	intenance ime
Industry	total number of operatives covered by returns	Number (000's)	Aggregate number of hours lost owing to short-time (000's)	Average number of hours lost	Number (000's)	Aggregate number of hours of overtime (000's)	Average number of hours of overtime worked
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles) Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals, Smelting, Rolling, etc. Engineering and Electrical Goods Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc. Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Parts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Carpets Textile Finishing, etc. Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear) Tailoring Hats, Caps and Millinery Manufacture of Boots and Shoes Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Furniture and Upholstery Paper and Board Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc. Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber	255·3 57·2 303·6 451·7 178·7 91·3 38·6 88·9 1,230·7 778·9 451·8 662·7 203·1 161·5 123·2 366·8 93·0 755·9 126·2 90·9 176·1 99·0 67·3 45·4 448·8 4182·0 13·0 98·1 564·2 197·5 85·0 367·2 75·2 210·8 186·2 78·9	8·7 7·8 0·2 9·4 0·8 5·0 0·2 1·6 7·4 5·2 2.2 28·3 20·5 1·2 4·5 10·7 0·5 13·8 0·7 0·7 0·9 6·2 0·4 2·2 0·4 12·4 2·0 1·1 5·5 6·2 4·9 1·7 0·2 5 4·1 2·5	72.0 65.0 1.5 87.3 7.2 43.9 1.8 12.8 64.5 49.3 15.2 283.3 217.1 15.2 37.4 90.3 4.4 152.6 9.3 8.6 13.2 65.7 4.1 20.7 3.2 110.1 22.0 11.9 34.2 59.9 69.0 53.4 18.8 2.1 7.3 31.8 8.6	81/2 81/2 66/2 91/2 91/2 101/2 112/2 112/2 14/2 101/2 110/2 110/2 11111 1014 11111 1014 71/4 71/4	63·1 5·7 63·2 108·6 33·4 30·9 13·4 469·6 335·7 133·9 190·4 41·5 65·5 31·2 99·1 24·3 106·0 5·1 3·4 44·2 5·8 3·4 22·2 8·1 26·3 13·5 0·7 6·5 13·5 0·7 6·5 13·5	535.9 42.0 591.4 934.2 334.1 243.5 119.8 197.5 3,766.2 2,720.8 1,045.4 1,433.2 274.9 552.2 206.4 748.1 147.0 802.3 33.1 23.1 360.4 30.3 22.5 182.7 53.8 117.5 62.4 4.9 24.4 946.4 257.1 762.9 205.0 430.8 356.7 185.7	87981 8089788876867678856864474766796778
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5.929 · 0	109.5	1.048 · 7	91	1,479.0	11,452 · 7	71/2

Unemployment at 11th March, 1957

0 582 0 285	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
11th February	253,113 243,769	9,238 7,402	109,789 105,453	7,920 6,321	380,060 362,945
Dec. (-)	-9,344	-1,836	-4,336	-1.599	-17.115

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as un-employed at 11th March represented 1.7 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 11th February was 1.8.

An analysis of the figures for 11th March according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:-

	Wholly U	Jnemployed	(including	Casuals)			
1-18-1-17-0 2-18-1-17-0 1-18-1-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-	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	Tempor- arily Stopped	Total	
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and	50,312 3,323	64,094 2,520	109,384 1,240	223,790 7,083	19,979 319	243,769 7,402	
over Girls under 18	22,890 2,645	34,086 2,032	41,572 1,255	98,548 5,932	6,905 389	105,453 6,321	
Total	79,170	102,732	153,451	335,353	27,592	362,945	

The total of 362,945 includes 57,686 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 11th March, 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 11th February, 1957, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the

	125(11)	Wholly U. (including	diani	SHAPE OF THE PARTY	EA/AN		
Region	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total	
a Cardinalian A	angles on the	7, 195g	Mal	les	antana a	James a	
London and South- Eastern	12,471 2,985 2,579 3,341 4,258 2,437 3,223 8,611 3,250 7,524 2,956	13,473 4,797 3,209 4,326 6,017 2,925 3,476 10,149 4,229 10,247 3,766	18,451 7,110 4,949 8,233 7,519 4,063 5,790 15,015 8,751 21,067 9,676	44,395 14,892 10,737 15,900 17,794 9,425 12,489 33,775 16,230 38,838 16,398	1,157 395 139 227 8,481 1,917 666 2,164 391 2,739 2,022	45,552 15,287 10,876 16,127 26,275 11,342 13,155 35,939 16,621 41,577 18,420	
Great Britain	53,635	66,614	110,624	230,873	20,298	251,171	
			Fen	nales			
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Great Britain	6,197 1,257 1,301 1,369 2,363 1,095 1,311 3,893 1,546 3,760 1,443	7,067 1,847 1,782 2,202 3,398 1,646 1,505 5,695 2,274 6,234 2,468	4,173 1,835 2,003 3,169 3,160 1,713 1,599 6,312 3,211 10,975 4,677	17,437 4,939 5,086 6,740 8,921 4,454 4,415 15,900 7,031 20,969 8,588	525 251 56 149 2,512 685 460 1,455 592 416	17,962 5,190 5,142 6,889 11,433 5,139 4,875 17,355 7,224 21,561 9,004	
Gleat Billain	25,555	30,118	42,821	104,480	1,294	111,774	
		100	To	otal			
London and South- Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	18,668 4,242 3,880 4,710 6,621 3,532 4,534 12,504 4,796 11,284 4,399	20,540 6,644 4,991 6,528 9,415 4,571 4,981 15,844 6,503 16,481 6,234	22,624 8,945 6,952 11,402 10,679 5,776 7,389 21,327 11,962 32,042 14,353	61,832 19,831 15,823 22,640 26,715 13,879 16,904 49,675 23,261 59,807 24,986	1,682 646 195 376 10,993 2,602 1,126 3,619 584 3,331 2,438	63,514 20,477 16,018 23,016 37,708 16,481 18,030 53,294 23,845 63,138 27,424	
Great Britain	79,170		153,451	335,353		362,945	

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 11th February and 11th March, 1957, were as follows:—

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 11th March, 1957, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	register	bers of pe ed as uner th March,	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
London and South-	2 02	3000	2000	E 2000 97	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	13:55 77	
Eastern	45,552	17,962	63,514	1.3	0.9	1.2	
Eastern	15,287	5,190	20,477	1.9	1.3	1.7	
Southern	10,876	5,142	16,018	1.5	1.4	1.5	
South-Western	16,127	6,889	23,016	2.1	1.9	2.0	
Midland	26,275	11,433	37,708	1.9	1.5	1.8	
North-Midland	11,342	5,139	16,481	1.1	1.1	1.1	
East and West Ridings	13,155	4,875	18,030	1.1	0.8	1.0	
North-Western	35,939	17,355	53,294	1.9	1.5	1.8	
Northern	16,621	7,224	23,845	1.8	1.9	1.9	
Scotland	41,577	21,561	63,138	2.9	2.9	2.9	
Wales	18,420	9,004	27,424	2.7	3.3	2.9	
Great Britain	251,171	111,774	362,945	1.8	1.5	1.7	

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 11th March, 1957, was 402,665, of whom 30,108 were temporarily stopped. The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 11th March, 1957, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
F 15 15 1 5 15 1	W	holly Unem	ployed (incli	iding Casua	ls)
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	43,061 14,397 10,264 15,396 17,381 9,151 12,196 32,650 15,809 37,587 15,898	1,334 495 473 504 413 274 293 1,125 421 1,251 500	16,631 4,634 4,775 6,269 8,546 4,172 4,158 15,286 6,655 19,821 7,601	806 305 311 471 375 282 257 614 376 1,148 987	61,832 19,831 15,823 22,640 26,715 13,879 16,904 49,675 23,261 59,807 24,986
Great Britain	223,790	7,083	98,548	5,932	335,353
Northern Ireland	27,656	1,563	7,243	742	37,204
United Kingdom	251,446	8,646	105,791	6,674	372,557
London and South-			Unemployed porarily Sto		
Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	44,202 14,783 10,398 15,619 25,759 11,049 12,858 34,801 16,190 40,237 17,873	1,350 504 478 508 516 293 297 1,138 431 1,340 547	17,146 4,875 4,826 6,413 10,960 4,822 4,579 16,680 6,842 20,360 7,950	816 315 316 476 473 317 296 675 382 1,201 1,054	63,514 20,477 16,018 23,016 37,708 16,481 18,030 53,294 23,845 63,138 27,424
Great Britain	243,769	7,402	105,453	6,321	362,945
Northern Ireland	28,461	1,607	8,720	932	39,720
United Kingdom	272,230	9,009	114,173	7,253	402,665

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table† gives an analysis, according to the length of the last spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain at 11th March,

Duration of		Males	andalis a	The state of the s	Females	SKE TO
Unemployment in Weeks	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Total	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Total
One or less	2,092 1,222 1,252 753 515 688 399 94 24 35	27,625 19,328 25,389 20,949 17,756 34,174 35,702 11,988 6,794 20,726	29,717 20,550 26,641 21,702 18,271 34,862 36,101 12,082 6,818 20,761	1,645 994 989 649 403 611 489 99 20 27	13,099 9,479 13,303 11,765 9,018 13,642 16,685 5,122 2,186 3,937	14,744 10,473 14,292 12,414 9,421 14,253 17,174 5,221 2,206 3,964
Total	7,074	220,431	227,505	5,926	98,236	104,162

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

† The figures exclude unemployed casual workers and persons temporarily stopped.

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 11th March, 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 11th February, 1957.

Regions and Principal Towns

Numbers of Persons on Registers at 11th March, 1957

Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	with	11th eb., 957
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County) Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove Chatham Croydon Dagenham East Ham Enfield Harrow and Wembley Hayes and Harlington Hendon Leyton and Walthamstow Tottenham West Ham Willesden		1,350 341 3 5 54 33 10 19 23 10 12 37 16 20 14 34 18 28 21	17,146 6,677 41 49 817 375 335 186 165 87 151 259 57 127 118 287 445 272 291	816 197 5 	63,514 26,273 241 243 3,192 830 1,188 504 411 437 874 196 581 1,236 1,275 1,316 893	111111111111111	7,316 2,208 51 38 311 170 93 292 133 205 171 136 21 162 74 83 103 174
Eastern Bedford	14,783 180 191 841 307 1,474 1,189 212	504 6 2 31 4 16 29 5	4,875 135 76 156 61 266 326 83	315 2 3 28 4 5 5	20,477 323 272 1,056 376 1,761 1,549 305	111+111	1,838 24 19 15 123 211 372 49
Southern	10,398 1,117 515 1,569 470 337 1,170	478 30 14 61 28 14 39	4,826 547 114 723 156 100 615	316 19 7 19 15 6 17	16,018 1,713 650 2,372 669 457 1,841		2,639 299 106 78 35 32 1,263
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter	15,619 2,483 672 283 1,438 256	508 55 10 13 57 14	6,413 707 331 248 872 159	476 33 7 20 42 15	23,016 3,278 1,020 564 2,409 444	11+11	1,537 250 30 17 212 68
Midland Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	25,759 7,915 157 4,737 234 305 1,882 741 540 1,062 352	516 150 1 96 11 15 43 25 10 13 6	10,960 3,083 98 1,044 110 99 1,836 370 171 393 72	473 100 2 62 62 12 7 16 7	37,708 11,248 258 5,939 361 440 3,823 1,148 728 1,484 437	++1++1+++1	3,227 736 5 2,388 182 5 1,101 57 193 301 11
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Peterborough Scunthorpe	11,049 170 413 1,250 1,080 580 173 423 1,433 696 169	293 4 5 46 22 18 8 10 15 11 7	4,822 61 235 182 284 107 83 211 361 319 532	317 3 5 30 5 10 12 6 15 13 37	16,481 238 658 1,508 1,391 715 276 650 1,824 1,039 745	++11++111+1	296 8 90 99 6 175 18 72 37 504 10
East and West Ridings Barnsley	12,858 334 725 146 577 233 281 2,803 1,837 191 1,269 176 606	297 14 24 2 8 2 3 53 26 4 16 6	4,579 105 118 103 302 242 125 579 392 162 364 94 127	296 19 5 7 10 3 2 20 8 8 29 8	18,030 472 872 258 897 480 411 3,455 2,263 365 1,678 284 752	111111 +11++1	1,045 26 36 9 165 44 100 306 34 5 5
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchesster (inc. Stretford Oldhen (inc. Esilespoot)	34,801 683 268 336 1,129 407 1,695 480 396 101 196 13,065 4,453	1,138 — 1 15 44 5 26 10 9 — 8 551 106	16,680 115 100 710 935 271 880 141 295 216 3,712 1,044	675 	53,294 798 371 1,101 2,136 685 2,613 636 705 200 431 17,541 5,648	++ + ++	761 554 6 46 165 13 72 39 53 3 9 879 139
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton)	638 497 246 373	23 27 1 23	315 346 135 669	11 8 	987 878 382 1,081	++	9 70 11 34
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	1,009 522 578 535 523	17 9 33 4 8	230 323 571 434 205	6 33 19 15 —	1,262 887 1,201 988 736	-+-+-	49
(69338)							

Regions and Principal	Re		rs of Pers		57	or (- T	Dec) in otals
Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	wit. F	ared h 11th eb., 957
Northern	16,190 291 301 722 575 441	431 3 5 17 5 7	6,842 237 230 328 285 318	382 1 8 10 8 3	23,845 532 544 1,077 873 769	+	1,778 61 64 38 74 32
Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington	553 2,441 1,146 281 1,794	30 40 27 15 45	372 784 268 310 666	32 31 11 10 16	987 3,296 1,452 616 2,521	11111	162 191 41 101 257
Quay)	222 40,237 2,513 517 1,985 3,477 11,624 1,051 714 626	3 1,340 42 8 98 46 377 78 17 13	20,360 773 135 1,043 968 3,847 806 745 532	1,201 10 4 44 43 136 42 35 15	314 63,138 3,338 664 3,170 4,534 15,984 1,977 1,511 1,186	1 11+1111	29 4,269 306 57 117 328 937 214 165 15
Wales Cardiff Merthyr Tydfil Newport Rhondda Swansea	17,873 1,910 661 737 1,028 1,495	547 36 33 12 25 32	7,950 393 262 186 505 606	1,054 31 51 35 18 37	27,424 2,370 1,007 970 1,576 2,170	111+1+	977 666 215 210 8 280
Northern Ireland	28,461 8,504 2,757	1,607 348 162	8,720 2,998 951	932 125 192	39,720 11,975 4,062		1,719 306 602

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, February and March, 1957.

			Great Brita	in			
81-17	Wholly Un (including			orarily pped	Total	United Kingdom: Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females			
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800	
1940	507,700	295,200	100,600	59,200	962,700	1,034,700	
1941	153,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800	391,500	
1942 1943	74,000 53,100	43,200 26,900	3,200	2,800	123,200 81,600	139,300 99,100	
1044	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500	89,600	
1945	83,700	52,100	600	700	137,100	157,000	
1946	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900	
1947	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600	
1948	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000	
1949	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000	
1950	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100	
1951 1952	153,400	83,600 132,600	8,100 31,800	7,800 53,800	252,900 414,300	281,400 462,500	
1052	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000	
1954	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800	
1955	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500	
1956	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100	
1956 :	40000	50 110	45005	40.500	000.000	200.045	
12th Mar	158,967	79,110	16,936	10,509	265,522	299,945	
11th June 17th Sept	126,072	63,456 80,151	20,134 13,782	12,915 8,663	222,577	250,376	
10th Dec	176,977	90,737	22,686	6,547	296,947	329,739	
1957 :	Service Control	a constitution	A SERVICE OF				
14th Jan	237,454	105,035	30,281	9,835	382,605	422,528	
11th Feb	248,073	109,302	14,278	8,407	380,060	421,499	
11th Mar	230,873	104,480	20,298	7,294	362,945	402,665	

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1944

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 15th October, 1956 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 785,510, compared with 790,932 at

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 18th March, 1957, was 50,462, of whom 43,411 were males and 7,051 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	39,966	6,642	46,608
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	3,445	409	3,854
Total	43,411	7,051	50,462

The numbers of unemployed registered disabled persons given above include 144 men and 49 women registered at Appointments

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 11th March, 1957. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e.,

			7313	Great Britai	n	1987 (1994)		1 2 4 1 1 1		
Industry	unem (incl	ployed uding uals)		orarily oped		Total		Uı	nited Kingd (all classes)	om
#1 - Cab Ch Cac 15 152	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	11,621 8,051 383 3,187	2,894 2,854 29 11	1,641 193 9 1,439	408 407 — 1	13,262 8,244 392 4,626	3,302 3,261 29 12	16,564 11,505 421 4,638	18,872 13,687 442 4,743	3,447 3,406 29 12	22,319 17,093 471 4,755
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining* Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	2,544 1,624 22 390 77 294 137	162 94 — 13 — 11 44	14 1 - 12 - 1	9 1 8	2,558 1,625 22 402 77 295 137	171 94 — 13 — 12 52	2,729 1,719 22 415 77 307 189	3,052 1,640 22 790 77 371 152	173 94 — 14 — 12 53	3,225 1,734 22 804 77 383 205
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3,830 1,132 664 382 371 67 1,214	1,388 218 626 249 137 7 151	504 12 401 14 1 —	1,230 11 1,218 1 —	4,334 1,144 1,065 396 372 67 1,290	2,618 229 1,844 250 137 7 151	6,952 1,373 2,909 646 509 74 1,441	4,662 1,233 1,088 406 373 73 1,489	2,627 229 1,847 254 138 7 152	7,289 1,462 2,935 660 511 80 1,641
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	2,983 120 1,350	1,666 	10 -5 -	10 -1 2	2,993 120 1,355	1,676 	4,669 120 1,814 440	3,112 121 1,448 144	1,691 	4,803 121 1,909 443
Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	343 307 208 211 301	511 90 234 23 55	1 1 1 -	- 1 6 - -	344 308 209 211 303	511 91 240 23 55	855 399 449 234 358	345 312 217 220 305	511 92 250 23 55	856 404 467 243 360
Metal Manufacture	4,077 100	732	4,246	267 —	8,323 102	999	9,322 111	8,490 124	1,002	9,492 135
specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in	1,231 1,352 91 90	178 265 53 8	248 2,037 504 1,111	20 117 81 6	1,479 3,389 595 1,201	198 382 134 14	1,677 3,771 729 1,215	1,538 3,443 596 1,201	198 383 134 14	1,736 3,826 730 1,215
integrated works)	347 866	50 169	91 253	16 27	438 1,119	66 196	504 1,315	1,143	196	511 1,339
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	19,733 7,623 444 307 138 411 119 388 312 1,063 6,225 624 316 208 551 123 125 756	5,519 217 66 39 9 156 22 91 172 47 1,598 383 206 235 914 285 212 867	1,673 237 1 9 	312 5 2 — 5 17 56 2 3 66 36 — 3 49 8 10 50	21,406 7,860 445 316 138 423 369 1,092 312 1,078 6,558 626 318 210 556 123 177 805	5,831 222 68 39 9 161 39 147 174 50 1,664 419 206 238 963 293 222 917	27,237 8,082 513 355 147 584 408 1,239 486 1,128 8,222 1,045 524 448 1,519 416 399 1,722	23,112 8,706 456 323 151 428 378 1,360 316 1,096 6,964 667 326 211 605 124 180 821	5,963 230 68 40 9 166 39 184 174 50 1,685 433 209 240 987 294 222 933	29,075 8,936 524 363 160 594 417 1,544 490 1,146 8,649 1,100 535 451 1,592 418 402 1,754
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	9,401 3,502 3,339 1,022	1,896 601 407 331	6,762 6,114 95 107	545 408 12 5	16,163 9,616 3,434 1,129	2,441 1,009 419 336	18,604 10,625 3,853 1,465	16,750 9,716 3,813 1,195	2,519 1,019 444 360	19,269 10,735 4,257 1,555
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and	999 214	500 13	423 1	114 —	1,422 215	614 13	2,036 228	1,445 216	616 13	2,061 229
Wagons and Trams	243 82	37	20	-6	245 102	7 43	252 145	250 115	7 60	257 175
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	4,316 240 186 306 299 376 301 2,608	2,594 131 209 48 149 478 230 1,349	1,458 145 3 297 166 95 88 664	670 21 38 5 21 68 37 480	5,774 385 189 603 465 471 389 3,272	3,264 152 247 53 170 546 267 1,829	9,038 537 436 656 635 1,017 656 5,101	5,907 391 190 621 473 485 393 3,354	3,305 153 247 53 170 571 267 1,844	9,212 544 437 674 643 1,056 660 5,198
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	604 327 111 106 60	650 297 158 173 22	8 3 1 4	19 7 2 10	612 330 112 110 60	669 304 160 183 22	1,281 634 272 293 82	621 335 115 110 61	721 345 162 192 22	1,342 680 277 302 83
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made we Textiles	4,081 626 355 737 152 175 135 438 91 270 31 91 53	4,563 568 522 677 83 223 244 280 244 539 37 168 126	1,150 68 18 92 1 31 4 3 1 418 1 59 2	1,368 167 155 189 9 96 48 17 6 524 2 25 26 57	5,231 694 373 829 153 206 139 441 92 688 32 150 55	5,931 735 677 866 92 319 292 297 250 1,063 39 193 152	11,162 1,429 1,050 1,695 245 525 431 738 342 1,751 71 343 207	7,213 725 390 877 236 271 1,365 444 142 760 37 163 60	8,207 749 681 924 360 341 1,575 298 373 1,153 42 223 156	15,420 1,474 1,071 1,801 596 612 2,940 742 515 1,913 79 386 216
Made-up Textiles	161 546 220	454 294 104	404 42	57 44 3	167 950 262	511 338 107	678 1,288 369	206 1,269 268	799 425 108	1,005 1,694 376

^{*} The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page. The total of 1,625 males unemployed includes 410 men registered for underground work.

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

TI ISKORINGUS	pully	olgn	ILI ?	Great Brita	in	OF FREE				
Industry	unem (incl	nolly ployed luding uals)		orarily oped	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	Total	1000 A	Ui	nited Kingd (all classes)	
to examin oil tresonne bollime comment bus successive stampolomic of mandama vi-	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	546 338 137 71	320 98 197 25	48 44 1 3	32 18 9 5	594 382 138 74	352 116 206 30	946 498 344 104	615 397 143 75	362 121 209 32	977 518 352 107
Clothing	1,906 845 81 67 62	3,836 1,808 739 499 57	375 75 — 4 113	745 299 41 182 66	2,281 920 81 71 175	4,581 2,107 780 681 123	6,862 3,027 861 752 298	2,529 992 88 108 177	6,586 2,244 882 1,966 126	9,115 3,236 970 2,074 303
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes	86 442 323	339 363 31	92 81 10	75 81 1	178 523 333	414 444 32	592 967 365	204 576 384	863 471 34	1,067 1,047 418
Food, Drink and Tobacco	8,826 372 2,280 438 387	7,646 91 1,320 845 370	52 8 5 —	237 - 2 11 8	8,878 380 2,285 438 398	7,883 91 1,322 856 378	16,761 471 3,607 1,294 776	9,859 437 2,510 477 499	8,740 92 1,400 922 402	18,599 529 3,910 1,399 901
Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified	533 613 557 689 1,002	255 138 1,141 1,613 818	- 3 1 9	2 21 107 26 46	539 613 560 690 1,011	257 159 1,248 1,639 864	796 772 1,808 2,329 1,875	627 627 591 914 1,055	311 160 1,266 1,995 890	938 787 1,857 2,909 1,945
Brewing and Malting	873 248 613 221	300 228 384 143	1 4 3 1	2 2 10 —	874 252 616 222	302 230 394 143	1,176 482 1,010 365	911 287 686 238	306 234 420 342	1,217 521 1,106 580
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3,914 1,453 1,592 202 436 231	847 190 424 27 128 78	812 55 711 13 33	328 9 288 7 24	4,726 1,508 2,303 215 469 231	1,175 199 712 34 152 78	5,901 1,707 3,015 249 621 309	5,105 1,613 2,535 225 495 237	1,211 200 744 35 152 80	6,316 1,813 3,279 260 647 317
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper.	1,987 388 22	1,709 234 36	164 146 —	161 4	2,151 534 22	1,870 238 36	4,021 772 58	2,239 545 22	1,972 241 36	4,211 786 58
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	180 155	363 258	1 _	100	181 155	463 269	644 424	192 156	505 272	697 428
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engrav- ing, etc.	460 782	730	5 12	3 43	465 794	91 773	556 1,567	505 819	101 817	1,636
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	2,272 925 174 93 201 58 129	1,826 439 81 73 553 105 21	513 175 278 6 2 1	187 50 3 5 55 11	2,785 1,100 452 99 203 59 129	2,013 489 84 78 608 116 21	4,798 1,589 536 177 811 175 150	3,023 1,147 454 108 209 59 130	2,034 493 84 82 612 117 22	5,057 1,640 538 190 821 176 152
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	692 47,674 33,750 1,105 12,819	349 230 43 76	51 149 92 4 53	63 17 5 7 5	743 47,823 33,842 1,109 12,872	366 235 50 81	1,360 48,189 34,077 1,159 12,953	916 56,058 40,097 1,313	403 257 57 89	1,540 56,461 40,354 1,370 14,737
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Gas	2,488 1,291 895 302	140 67 68 5	7 3 2 2	-1 1	2,495 1,294 897 304	141 67 69 5	2,636 1,361 966 309	2,735 1,366 1,033 336	148 67 76 5	2,883 1,433 1,109 341
Transport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport	23,610 3,281 1,807 519	2,220 194 892 28	338 3 32 9		23,948 3,284 1,839 528	2,246 194 901 28	26,194 3,478 2,740 556	26,275 3,524 2,067 614	2,314 201 915 29	28,589 3,725 2,982 643
Sea Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport	3,417 7,755 1,798 674 123	101 116 22 13 32	41 193 23 6	2 5 - 1	3,458 7,948 1,821 680 123	103 121 22 14 32	3,561 8,069 1,843 694 155	3,672 8,410 2,574 736 124	106 126 28 14 32	3,778 8,536 2,602 750 156
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage	3,012 489 735	624 90 108	6 21 4	6 1 2	3,018 510 739	630 91 110	3,648 601 849	3,289 517 748	657 94 112	3,946 611 860
Distributive Trades	3,100 2,385 2,136 4,366 2,303 5,394	268 284 657 4,640 869 8,092	141 44 13 13 34 18	247 4 7 4 99 15 112	3,144 2,398 2,149 4,400 2,321 5,413	272 291 661 4,739 884 8,204	35,774 3,416 2,689 2,810 9,139 3,205 13,617	3,429 2,677 2,459 5,001 2,447 5,771	300 305 742 5,059 939 8,739	38,860 3,729 2,982 3,201 10,060 3,386 14,510
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	310	582	-	6	310	588	898	336	656	992
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,672 15,233 5,571 9,662	2,835 1,457 1,378	107 8 99	2 29 3 26	1,676 15,340 5,579 9,761	2,864 1,460 1,404	2,356 18,204 7,039 11,165	1,792 16,731 6,189 10,542	3,032 1,546 1,486	2,503 19,763 7,735 12,028
Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services	3,921 132 928 109 1,632	5,861 90 1,153 166 4,030	19 - 6 1 6	32 ————————————————————————————————————	3,940 132 934 110 1,638	5,893 90 1,165 166 4,045	9,833 222 2,099 276 5,683	4,168 135 980 114 1,769	6,220 97 1,270 173 4,236	10,388 232 2,250 287 6,005
Other Professional and Business Services	108 1,012 19,955	39 383 27,030		2 3 412	108 1,018 20,058	386 27,442	149 1,404 47,500	122 1,048 21,270	45 399 28,952	167 1,447 50,222
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure	3,270 2,325 10,610 729 175 186	2,028 666 16,468 1,649 433 305	16 25 32 1 4 2	51 11 166 70 12 6	3,286 2,350 10,642 730 179 188	2,079 677 16,634 1,719 445 311	5,365 3,027 27,276 2,449 624 499	3,405 2,518 11,282 776 201 221	2,127 684 17,248 1,865 470 338	5,532 3,202 28,530 2,641 671 559
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	219 995 1,446	1,724 3,158 599	1 17 5	5 84 7	220 1,012 1,451	1,729 3,242 606	1,949 4,254 2,057	232 1,112 1,523	1,946 3,617 657	2,178 4,729 2,180
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry Other Persons not Classified by Industry	4,440 9,245	233 11,494	1	_	4,440 9,245	233 11,494	4,673 20,739	4,630 10,299	250 12,096	4,880 22,395
GRAND TOTAL*	230,873	104,480	20,298	7,294	251,171	111,774	362,945	281,239	121,426	402,665

^{*} The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,368 males and 318 females in Great Britain and 4,340 males and 354 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the four-week periods ended 6th February and 6th March, 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.

201 201 20 101 22 20 210 20 20	6th Fe	eks ended ebruary, 957	6th 1	eks ended March, 957	Total Number o Placings, 13th Dec.,
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1956, to
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	73,303 16,315 48,435 14,971	94,208 30,124 69,071 45,625	70,408 9,700 43,878 9,220	96,212 31,647 73,342 49,290	209,337 50,888 130,171 49,991
Total	153,024	239,028	133,206	250,491	440,387

The figures of vacancies filled relate only to those vacancies which were filled by applicants submitted by Employment Exchanges, *i.e.*, they do not include engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges. The figures are therefore not comparable with the

percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" Table published quarterly* in this GAZETTE, which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled, and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons. In the first place, it is probable that some employers do not notify their vacancies to Employment Exchanges and prefer to rely on other methods for finding the workpeople whom they require. Secondly, employers who do use the Employment Exchange system, may in certain circumstances (e.g., when they require large numbers of additional workpeople, or where labour of the kind they require is scarce) have a "Standing Order" with the Employment Exchange to submit all suitable applicants to them without "notifying" any specific number of vacancies, and the vacancies remaining unfilled in such cases will not be included in the figures. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 6th March, 1957, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 6th March, 1957.

THE THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUM		SE TO THE SE		TO BE SHE	150			1		oppsd6T
THE THE PARTY OF T			s during fou d 6th March			Numbe		d Vacancies oth March, 1		infilled at
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,146	378	421	77	2,022	20,635	1,359	351	241	22,586
	1,542	491	21	14	2,068	3,317	911	34	33	4,295
	1,320	468	6	7	1,801	2,535	847	14	12	3,408
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	1,314	243	444	99	2,100	1,069	722	680	574	3,045
	1,862	105	802	211	2,980	2,323	519	897	970	4,709
	1,755	205	326	71	2,357	2,692	729	356	216	3,993
	8,834	1,041	3,415	561	13,851	13,693	2,998	3,532	2,187	22,410
	2,643	100	58	17	2,818	1,376	108	30	16	1,530
	4,833	789	1,514	318	7,454	10,191	2,519	1,589	1,426	15,725
	1,358	152	1,843	226	3,579	2,126	371	1,913	745	5,155
Vehicles	2,634	417	908	187	4,146	8,890	1,205	1,099	620	11,814
	1,686	367	1,350	276	3,679	1,746	1,036	1,255	1,092	5,129
	323	96	399	106	924	708	445	431	483	2,067
	1,792	289	2,238	620	4,939	1,583	2,177	9,058	6,497	19,315
	439	73	651	89	1,252	598	668	4,078	1,974	7,318
	458	53	457	106	1,074	359	791	2,639	1,637	5,426
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear) Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing	166	65	231	64	526	156	223	439	520	1,338
	584	234	2,237	843	3,898	931	1,526	11,565	7,572	21,594
	2,014	555	3,210	709	6,488	1,187	870	2,186	2,054	6,297
	1,411	548	440	120	2,519	1,132	1,008	539	707	3,386
	635	209	884	406	2,134	757	693	919	2,087	4,456
	423	86	588	238	1,335	290	207	624	910	2,031
	212	123	296	168	799	467	486	295	1,177	2,425
Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting	892	189	1,334	290	2,705	612	344	1,134	740	2,830
	23,034	1,098	207	71	24,410	8,774	2,058	284	397	11,513
	16,316	832	128	51	17,327	6,330	1,579	169	257	8,335
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	1,113	25	57	30	1,225	743	250	114	123	1,230
	5,089	478	1,166	162	6,895	12,649	1,914	1,722	763	17,048
	4,663	1,845	5,706	2,546	14,760	3,937	6,811	7,932	12,077	30,757
	236	65	356	194	851	778	630	1,038	1,420	3,866
	3,483	146	1,293	140	5,062	3,946	434	2,219	533	7,132
	1,647	49	951	70	2,717	2,009	106	1,464	232	3,811
	1,836	97	342	70	2,345	1,937	328	755	301	3,321
Professional Services	981	142	3,115	414	4,652	1,406	1,715	5,253	2,718	11,092
	3,219	469	13,318	1,009	18,015	2,548	1,070	20,305	4,666	28,589
	275	69	397	64	805	172	231	458	264	1,125
	2,065	116	8,846	268	11,295	1,282	324	9,406	1,001	12,013
	287	160	1,035	335	1,817	154	167	1,432	1,111	2,864
Grand Total	70,408	9,700	43,878	9,220	133,206	96,212	31,647	73,342	49,290	250,491

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 6th March, 1957, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

		len id over		oys er 18		men d over		irls er 18	То	otal
Region	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
Eastern	. 17,791 . 3,975 . 3,730 . 4,027 . 5,208 . 4,515 . 5,563 . 10,451 . 4,582 . 7,146 . 3,420	18,042 8,167 6,199 8,350 8,982 9,694 7,906 11,204 6,036 6,151 5,481	2,720 522 465 386 734 554 596 1,398 1,224 520	7,796 1,962 1,349 1,070 3,446 3,613 4,734 3,639 1,294 2,130 614	13,182 2,522 2,104 2,051 2,710 2,104 3,033 7,292 2,528 4,722 1,630	27,178 5,235 3,300 2,984 3,557 4,307 6,727 12,449 2,603 3,779 1,223	2,016 500 465 535 726 495 595 1,205 746 1,252 685	14,426 2,791 1,996 1,814 3,216 5,362 6,286 6,695 1,980 3,973 751	35,709 7,519 6,764 6,999 9,378 7,668 9,787 20,346 8,437 14,344 6,255	67,442 18,155 12,844 14,218 19,201 22,976 25,653 33,987 11,913 16,033 8,069
Great Britain	. 70,408	96,212	9,700	31,647	43,878	73,342	9,220	49,290	133,206	250,491

^{*} See footnote * on page 64 of the February issue of this GAZETTE. The next "Labour Turnover" Table will not, however, be published until the May issue of the GAZETTE.

in the Coal Mining Industry in February

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 23rd February was 709,900, compared with 706,900 for the four weeks ended 26th January, and 703,500 for the four weeks ended 25th February, 1956. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed* were 643,000 in February, 637,300 in January, and 624,100 in February, 1956; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in February, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with January, 1957, and February, 1956. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

	Average numbers of wage-earners	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for						
Division‡	on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 23rd February, 1957	4 weeks ended 26th January, 1957	4 weeks ended 25th February 1956					
Northern (Northumberland			AND DATES					
and Cumberland)	47,800	+ 100	+ 300					
Durham	102,100	+ 100	- 300					
North Eastern	138,300 58,900	+ 700 + 200	- 500 - 100					
East Midlands	103,400	+ 400	+ 1,400					
West Midlands	59,200		+ 2,500					
South Western	106,800	+ 500 + 600	+ 1,100					
South Eastern	7,200	***********	+ 200					
England and Wales	623,700	+ 2,600	+ 4,600					
Scotland	86,200	+ 400	+ 1,800					
Great Britain	709,900	+ 3,000	+ 6,400					

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of February, about 6,620 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,530; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 2,090. During the four weeks of January there was a net increase of 4,700.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.97 in February, 4.77 in January, and 4.92 in February, 1956. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.46, 5.26 and 5.44.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in February, and in January, 1957, and February, 1956. 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)

conce nell Til bris , ric	February, 1957	January, 1957	February, 1956		
Coal-face Workers: Voluntary Involuntary	5·12	6·12	5·56		
	9·51	9·53	10·98		
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	3·87	4·65	4·39		
	8·76	8·87	10·60		

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was $3\cdot43$ tons in February, compared with $3\cdot38$ tons in the previous month and $3\cdot34$ tons in February, 1956.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was $1\cdot 27$ tons in February; for each of the months January, 1957, and February, 1956, the figure was $1\cdot 25$ tons.

 $\ensuremath{\ddagger}$ The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 22nd March, 1957, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £7,543,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 21st December, 1956, the corresponding figure was £4,686,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 27th March, 1956, it was £5,005,000.

National Assistance

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service undertake the payment of national assistance to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 30th March, 1957, was £2,700,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 29th December, 1956, was £2,000,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 31st March, 1956, it was £2,100,000.

Comparison of the figures for the March, 1957, quarter with those for the March, 1956, quarter is affected by the increase in the scale rates which came into force on 23rd January, 1956, under the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1955 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1956, page 11).

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 19th March, 1957, and the corresponding figures for 19th February, 1957, and 20th March, 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.

Thousand

71	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to								
Region	100000	Sickness		Industrial Injury					
E reframentation is believed for a policy of the same	19th Mar., 1957	19th Feb., 1957	20th Mar., 1956	19th Mar., 1957	19th Feb., 1957	20th Mar., 1956			
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Sotland Wales	102·0 80·3 47·9 37·2 51·3 82·1 57·7 88·0 160·9 70·3 123·3 68·7	96·9 78·0 47·0 36·9 52·1 80·0 56·8 87·0 158·4 68·7 119·9 67·2	103·8 85·7 49·6 41·7 59·0 86·9 91·1 174·9 72·9 120·3 72·2	3·9 3·4 2·1 1·7 2·4 4·7 5·1 8·4 7·8 8·1 8·2	3·8 3·7 2·2 1·7 2·4 4·7 5·1 8·0 7·5 7·8 8·0 6·8	3.9 3.6 2.1 1.7 2.3 4.6 5.2 8.0 7.8 7.6 8.2 6.8			
Total, Great Britain	969 · 8	948.9	1,019 · 3	62.9	61.7	61 · 8			

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 19th March, 1957, represented 4.8 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

^{*} Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 6,200.
† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in March was 123, compared with 101 (revised figure) in the previous month and 117 (revised figure) in March, 1956. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 5 fatal accidents were reported in March, compared with 52 in the previous month and 18 in March, 1956. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for March, 1957.

Mines and Quarries* Under Coal Mines Act: Underground Surface Quarries Metalliferous Mines TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	50 2 6 58	Works and Places under ss. 105, 107, 108, Factories Act, 1937 Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships
Factories Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-		TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 44
tery and Glass Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	3 3	Hammer and the second second second
Metal Extracting and	1	Railway Service
Refining	1 4 6 1 	Brakesmen, Goods Guards Engine Drivers, Motormen
and Dyeing Tanning, Currying, etc Food and Drink		Seamen
General Woodwork and		Trading Vessels 4
Furniture Paper, Printing, etc	2 2	Fishing Vessels 1
Rubber Trades	i	TOTAL, SEAMEN 5
Electrical Stations Other Industries	•••	Total (including Seamen) 128

Industrial Diseases

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

against Toisoning) Act	, 1)2	o, arc	Shown below.	
I. Cases			I. Cases—continued	
Lead Poisoning Operatives engaged in			Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	
			Pitch and Tar	10
Other contact	with	1	Mineral Oil	-
Molten Lead White and Red Lead		s	TOTAL	10
Other Industries		-	Chrome Ulceration	
TOTAL		1	Manuf. of Bichromates	8
			Dyeing and Finishing Chromium Plating	iò
Phosphorous Poisoning		1	Other Industries	
Aniline Poisoning Anthrax	•		TOTAL	18
Hides and Skins			Total, Cases	30
Other Industries			100	
TOTAL			II. Deaths	
		13	Nil	

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units given below relate to the four weeks ended 4th March, 1957.

Company of the Compan	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	740	103	843
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,373 511	202 79	1,575 590

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the five weeks ended 30th March, 1957.

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 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 oversea

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 11th March was 3,377; this figure included 2,512 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 865 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 12th February and 11th March (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies	outstanding at 12th February		 4,40
,,	notified during period		 59:
,,	filled during period		9
,,	cancelled or withdrawn .		 36
,,	unfilled at 11th March		 4,54
CONTRACTOR OF STREET			

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. (Note.—As from 1st April the work of the Appointments Offices is being undertaken by certain of the larger Employment Exchanges, see article on page 125 of this GAZETTE.)

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 11th March was 12,612*, consisting of 11,646 men and 966 women. The registrants included 4,965 men and 447 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 6,681 men and 519 women were, at the time of their registration, in employment but requiring other posts; in the majority of cases the employment was of a temporary nature or was unsuitable having regard to their qualifications and experience or the personal circumstances of the

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

Appointments Office	Wholly U	Inemployed	In Em	Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
London Northern Scottish	3,663 924 378	296 104 47	3,849 2,151 681	372 117 30	8,180 3,296 1,136
Total	4,965	447	6,681	519	12,612

During the period 12th February to 11th March, 1957, there were new registrations by 1,003 men and 112 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,240 men and 166 women were withdrawn.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 12th February and 11th March.

acancies	outstanding at 12th February		Men† 1,437	Women 167
	notified during period		437	49
	cancelled or withdrawn during period	od	313	26
Control of the Contro	filled during period		140	28
	unfilled at 11th March		1,421	162

^{*} These figures include 1,802 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit but exclude 101 persons registered for oversea 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.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in March

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during March resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £240,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 892,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in electricity supply undertakings, the gas industry, laundries, agriculture in Scotland, and the retail multiple grocery and provisions trade. Others receiving increases included workpeople employed in the iron and steel industry, hosiery manufacture, pottery manufacture, and the iron, steel and non-ferrous scrap industry.

facture, and the iron, steel and non-ferrous scrap industry.

Workers in the electricity supply industry received an increase of 2½d. an hour and in the gas industry standard scheduled rates were advanced by the same amount. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for laundry workers were increased by 2d. an hour for men and for women employed as substitutes for male workers, and by 1½d. for other female workers. For agricultural workers in Scotland the statutory minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act were increased generally by 6s. and 4s. 3d. a week for men and women respectively, and by 6s. 9d. and 5s. for workers in certain specified occupations. In the retail multiple grocery and provisions trade there were varying increases for the employees of firms which are parties to agreements made by the Joint Committees for the trade in England and Wales, and in Scotland; for shop assistants the increases were from 4s. to 9s. a week, according to age, for men and from 4s. to 6s. for women.

For iron and steel workers there were small increases payable

For iron and steel workers there were small increases payable For iron and steel workers there were small increases payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. Hosiery manufacturing operatives received a cost-of-living bonus increase of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. in the shilling on basic wages. In pottery manufacture the incentive bonus was reduced from 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. to 3\(\frac{3}{2}\) per cent. but the general addition of 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. on all earnings was increased to 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. Minimum rates for adult male workers, other than transport workers, in the iron, steel and non-ferrous scrap industry were increased by 2d. an hour.

Of the total increase of £240,000, about £161,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils and other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £55,000 was the result of Orders made under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act and the Wages Councils Acts; about £18,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; and the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their repre-

Changes in January-March, 1957

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the three completed months of 1957, and the aggregate amounts of such increases. There were no decreases in wage rates during this period.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases†	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Vehicles Metal Goods not elsewhere specified Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication	88,000 13,000 86,000 34,500 166,500 51,500 2,000 193,000 193,000 35,500 119,500 225,000 1,192,500 197,500 187,500	£ 25,600 2,500 20,700 8,200 7,900 8,200 7,900 14,800 33,800 — 68,300 12,600 10,000 11,000 210,200 91,000 92,700
Distributive Trades Public Administration Miscellaneous Services	96,000	43,000
Total	2,999,000	656,500

In the corresponding months of 1956 there was a net increase of £3,947,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 8,754,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

For workers aged 16 or over engaged in aerated waters manufacture in Northern Ireland normal weekly working hours were reduced from 47 to 45 except during June, July and August.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MARCH

(Note.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 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
Agriculture	Scotland (2-3) (233)	11 Mar.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as shepherds (in charge of a breeding or hill stock)	Increases of 6s, 9d, a week in minimum rates for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 20 and over 157s, 9d, a week, youths and boys 67s. 3d, at 15, rising to 134s. 3d, at 19 and under 20.‡
	a die off fulls a de si tul supplication dans	NOT THE REAL	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as grieves or stewards and stockmen	Increases of 6s. 9d. a week in minimum rates for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 20 and over 154s. 9d. a week, youths and boys 66s. 3d. at 15, rising to 132s. at 19 and under 20.‡
			Male workers employed wholly or mainly as horsemen and tractormen	Increases of 6s. 9d. a week in minimum rates for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 20 and over 152s. 9d. a week, youths and boys 65s. 3d. at 15, rising to 130s. 6d. at 19 and under 20.‡
		of 12-20-00 245-01-01-00 245-01-01-00	Male workers employed by the week or longer in unspecified occupations	Increases of 6s. a week in minimum rates for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 20 and over 13ss. a week, youths and boys 59s. 6d. at 15, rising to 117s. at 19 and under 20.‡
	See	Paration and	Female workers employed wholly or mainly as stock- women, poultrywomen and dairymaids	Increases of 5s. a week in minimum rates for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: women 21 and over 119s. 3d. a week, girls 66s. 3d. at 15, rising to 107s. 6d. at 18 and under 21.‡
	The application of the second	Haramanan Markanan Ma	Female workers employed wholly or mainly as horse- women or tractorwomen	Increases of 5s. a week in minimum rates for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: women 21 and over 118s. a week, girls 65s. 3d. at 15, rising to 106s. 6d. at 18 and under 21.‡

changes affecting clerical workers, for whom the information available into account the effect either of short-time or of overtime.

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

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act. See pages 90 and 116 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

				THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Agriculture (continued)	Scotland (2–3) (233)	11 Mar.	Female workers employed by the week or longer in un- specified occupations	Increases of 4s. 3d. a week in minimum rates for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: women 21 and over 104s. 3d. a week, girls 59s. 6d. at 15, rising to 95s. 6d. at 18 and under 21.*
	Selo Y 30	roman a	Workers employed as milkers	Increase of 3d. a week (1s. 9d. to 2s.) in the allowance for the daily hand milking of each additional cow above one (the weekly addition for the daily hand milking of one cow remains unaltered at 11s. 9d.).*
	const diding scale	Dones, Dones, Manago Si	Male and female workers employed by the day or hour, or as part-time workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour for male workers 20 and over, of 1d. for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 1s. 4d. an hour at 15, rising to 3s. 1d. at 20 and over, female workers 1s. 4d. at 15, rising to 2s. 4½d. at 21 and over.*
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland (8)	4 Mar.	Ironstone mine workers	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·2d. a shift (9s. 3·6d. to 9s. 4·8d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0·6d. (4s. 7·8d. to 4s. 8·4d.) for boys under 18.
	North Lincolnshire	3 Mar.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased by 1.3d. a shift (7s. 5.7d. to 7s. 7d.) for men, by 0.975d. (5s. 7.27d. to 5s. 8.245d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (3s. 8.85d. to 3s. 9.5d.) for boys under 18.
CARRYTON LAND	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Ban- bury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1.36d, a shift (7s. 3.04d, to 7s. 4.4d.) for men, by 1.02d, (5s. 5.28d, to 5s. 6.3d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.68d, (3s. 7.52d, to 3s. 8.2d.) for boys under 18.§
	South and West Durham	4 Mar.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1d. a shift (7s. 5d. to 7s. 6d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0.5d. (3s. 8.5d. to 3s. 9d.) for boys under 18.
Pottery Manufacture	Great Britain (26-27)	25 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Incentive bonus payable to operatives who work 44 hours or more in any working week reduced from 6½ to 3¾ per cent. and plussage on all earnings increased from 6½ to 12½ per cent.
	000,55		Modellers	Present group M11 reclassified to new group M13 resulting in an increase in basic hourly rate of 4½d. (3s. 7½d. to 4s.). Minimum weekly rate after change 176s.
Glass Container Manufacture	Great Britain (29)	First full pay period following 28 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases in minimum day-time rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1½d. for women 21 and over, and of 1d. to 1½d. for girls. Minimum hourly rates after change for dayworkers: men 21 and over, general labourers 3s. 5½d. an hour, Lister or similar truck drivers 3s. 6½d., batch mixers, boilermen or stokers 3s. 7½d., sorters 3s. 6½d.; founders, gas makers and furnacemen 3s. 6½d. or 3s. 7¾d., according to melting capacity of furnace; youths and boys 1s. 8¾d. at 15, rising to 2s. 5½d. at 21 and over. Rates in London are higher than these rates by 1½d. an hour for male workers 18 and over, 1½d. for female workers 18 and over, and 1d. for workers under 18.
Cement Manufacture	Great Britain (31)	28 Jan.	Skilled and semi-skilled crafts- men on maintenance work	Increases of 1\(^18\)d. an hour in basic rates for adult workers, of proportional amounts for workers under 21, and of 9s. 7\(^1\)d. a week for fitters and electricians on a 7-shift system. Rates after change: group A—fitters, turners, electricians, welders and blacksmiths 4s. 9d. an hour, boilermakers (plating and riveting) 4s. 10\(^1\)d., riveters 4s. 10d., holders-up 4s. 8\(^1\)d., pipe fitters (fully skilled) 4s. 8\(^1\)d., painters and body builders at Beddington 4s. 9d., blacksmiths' hammermen 4s. 6d., electricians' mates 4s. 3\(^1\)d.; group B rates are \(^1\)d. an hour less than group A rates; fitters and electricians on a 7-shift system, group A 317s. 3\(^1\)d. a week, group B 314s. 9\(^1\)d.
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture	Scotland	18 Mar.	Workpeople employed in the pre-cast concrete products industry	Increases of 13d. an hour in minimum time rates for men 21 and over, with proportional increases for women, youths and boys. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—labourers and concreters 3s. 6dd an hour, labourers and concreters in factories wholly engaged in pipe manufacture 3s. 6d. Plus rates for mixers and machinemen, steel benders and fixers, concrete finishers, 1d., 3d. and 5½d. per hour respectively above labourers' rate; women to receive 75 per cent. of the corresponding rate for male labour, with full plus rates.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)	3 Mar.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast- furnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·3d. a shift (7s. 5·7d. to 7s. 7d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hour (12·23d. to 12·41d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0·98d. a shift (5s. 7·27d. to 5s. 8·25d.) or by 0·14d. an hour (9·17d. to 9·31d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0·65d. a shift (3s. 8·85d. to 3s. 9·5d.) or by 0·08d. an hour (6·12d. to 6·2d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Atomic Energy	United Kingdom	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Mar.	Canteen and hostel workers and female cleaners employed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority	New grading and wage structure introduced as follows:—domestic workers 21 and over, canteen and hostel section—grade I occupations, male workers 176s. 6d. a week, female workers 146s. 8d., grade II 172s. 6d., 142s. 8d., grade III 160s. 6d., 130s. 8d., grade IV 148s. 6d., 118s. 8d., Grade V 140s. 6d., 110s. 8d., grade VI 136s. 6d., 106s. 8d.; cleaners (office, canteen and hostel) 119s. 2d.; juveniles, males 43s. 6d. at 15, rising to 109s. 8d. at 20, females 49s. 6d. to 104s. 8d.¶
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (42)	3 Mar.	Workpeople employed at blast- furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·3d. a shift (7s. 5·7d. to 7s. 7d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hour (12·23d. to 12·41d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0·98d. a shift (5s. 7·27d. to 5s. 8·25d.) or by 0·14d. an hour (9·17d. to 9·31d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0·65d. a shift (3s. 8·85d. to 3s. 9·5d.) or by 0·08d. an hour (6·12d. to 6·2d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland (42)	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 Mar.	Workpeople employed at cer- tain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on mainten- ance work	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1.3d. a shift (7s. 6d. to 7s. 7d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain** (43)	4 Mar.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·3d. a shift (7s. 5·7d. to 7s. 7d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·98d. (5s. 7·27d. to 5s. 8·25d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (3s. 8·85d. to 3s. 9·5d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain†† (43)	3 Mar.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, fur- nace helpers, gas producer- men, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·3d. a shift (7s. 5·7d. to 7s. 7d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hour (12·23d. to 12·41d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0·98d. a shift (5s. 7·27d. to 5s. 8·25d.) or by 0·14d. an hour (9·17d. to 9·31d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. a shift (3s. 8·85d. to 3s. 9·5d.) or by 0·08d. an hour (6·12d. to 6·2d.) for those under 18.

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act. See pages 90 and 116 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. The cost-of-living payment now represents the points value of the excess over the previous base of the figure obtained by multiplying the current figure of the index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100), taken to one decimal place, by 1·534.

‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. The cost-of-living bonus payment now represents the points value of the excess over the previous base of the figure obtained by multiplying the current figure of the index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100), taken to one decimal place, by 1·534.

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

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

| Rates payable to residential hostel employees (minimum age 18) are 32s. 6d. a week less than those quoted. Canteen and non-residential employees are supplied with free meals whilst on duty.

(6.12d, to 6.2d.) for those under 18.

and labourers, etc.)

with free meals whilst on duty.

** These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Teesside, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district.

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	Great Britain* (43)	3 Mar.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·3d. a shift (7s. 5·7d. to 7s. 7d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hour (12·23d. to 12·41d. for hourl rated workers) for men and women, by 0·98d. a shift (5s. 7·27d. to 5s. 8·25d or by 0·14d. an hour (9·17d. to 9·31d.) for youths and girls 18 and und 21, and by 0·65d. a shift (3s. 8·85d. to 3s. 9·5d.) or by 0·08d. an hour (6·12d. to 6·2d.) for those under 18.
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers, millmen, semi- skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron pudd- ling furnaces and rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain*	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased by 0.18d. an hour (12.23d. to 12.41d.) for craftsmen, by 0.14d. (9.17d. to 9.31d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and 10.08d. (6.12d. to 6.2d.) for apprentices under 18.
	South-West Wales (43)	do.	Workpeople employed in steel manufacture, except brick-layers and carpenters	Cost-of-living bonus increased; by 2d, a shift (6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.) for men and f women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (4s. 9d. to 4s. 10½d.) for youths and under 21, and by 1d. (3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d.) for youths under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire§ (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1.2d. a shift (5s. 7.2d. to 5s. 8.4d. f skilled craftsmen, and 6s. 10.2d. to 6s. 11.4d. for other men) for men ar women 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (2s. 9.6d. to 2s. 10.2d. or 3s. 5.1d. 3s. 5.7d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (43)	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2d. a shift (7s. 4d. to 7s. 6d.) for men are for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1½d. (5s. 6d. 5s. 7½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1 (3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d.) for workers under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1·16d, a shift (7s. 4·74d, to 7s. 5·9d.) for men, by 0·773d. (4s. 11·134d, to 4s. 11·907d.) for youths 18 and under 2 and by 0·58d. (3s. 7·21d, to 3s. 7·79d.) for boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	4 Mar.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1.3d. a shift (7s. 5.7d. to 7s. 7d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.98d. (5s. 7.27d. to 5s. 8.25d.) for yout and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (3s. 8.85d. to 3s. 9.5d.) for the under 18.
Shuttle Manufacture	Lancashire and Yorkshire (51)	First pay day in Mar.	Journeymen	Increase‡ of 1d. an hour in the minimum daywork rate, and of 3 per ce (44 to 47 per cent.) on the percentage addition to piecework rates. Minimu daywork rate after change: Lancashire 4s. 6d. an hour, Yorkshire 4s. 8
Penmaking	Birmingham and district (67)	1 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2s, 6d, a week for men 21 and over, of 1s, 4d, for women 18 ar over, and of proportional amounts for youths, boys and girls. Minimu rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living wage adjustment, includ fully apprenticed toolmakers aged 25 and over 191s, 7d, a week, 21 and und 25 172s, 10d., semi-skilled 21 and over 161s, 7d., unskilled 154s, 1d.; wom 18 and over (daywork) 91s, 3d., (piecework) 102s, 6d.
Iron, Steel and Non-ferrous Scrap	Great Britain (69)	Pay day in week com- mencing 11 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in the national minimum rate of 2d. an hour or 7s. 4d. a week adult male workers (other than transport workers), and of proportion amounts for youths, boys, women and girls. National minimum rate as change for adult male workers (other than transport workers) 21 and or 3s. 6½d. an hour or 155s. 10d. a week (burner-cutters to receive 2d. an ho or 7s. 4d. a week above the national minimum rate); in the London Metropolitan Police District the minimum rate is 1½d. an hour or 5s. 6d. a we above the national minimum rate.
Artificial Limb Manufacture	Great Britain (69)	Week com- mencing 4 Mar.	Men, youths and boys	Increases¶ of 1½d. an hour (7½d. to 9d.) in the cost-of-living allowance is workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices as juniors. Minimum rates after change inclusive of cost-of-living allowan include: grade 1 5s. 11d. an hour, grade A 5s. 10d., grade B 5s. 8d., grade 5s. 2d.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Mar.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases; of 6d. a week for men, and of 4d. for women and juveniles. Minimurates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 and or 150s. 2d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 112s. 2 cutting and stitching 102s. 3d.
Flax Spinning and Weaving	Northern Ireland (87)	18 Mar.	Male and female odd workers in the weaving section	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week for male odd workers 21 and over, of 3s. 6d. female odd workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for youn workers. Rates after change: male workers 122s. 6d. a week, fem workers 83s.
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in Mar.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased; by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (57 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 60 per cent.) on first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for material workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: men and over 148s. 10d. a week, women 99s. 2d.
Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands** (90)	First pay day in Mar.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the shilling (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7d.) on basic wag
	Hawick (91)	Pay day in week ending 8 Mar.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases† of 4s. 6d. (46s. to 50s. 6d.) in the flat-rate bonus for men, of (33s. to 36s.) for women, and of proportional amounts for apprentic Minimum weekly rates after change, inclusive of percentage bonus of 10 per cent. on basic rates and the flat-rate bonus of 50s. 6d. for men a 36s. for women: journeymen 156s. 10d., journeywomen 108s. 2d.

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

† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. The cost-of-living payment/bonus now represents the points value of the excess over the previous base of the figure obtained by multiplying the current figure of the index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100), taken to one decimal place, by 1.534.

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

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

|| Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. Since September, 1956, the cost-of-living wage adjustment has been related to the new index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100) and is calculated on movements in the index reviewed at 6-monthly intervals, i.e., in September and March, on the index figure for the July and January immediately preceding. The cash value of each point movement above a datum level of 99 and below a lower datum level of 91 (interim movements are given the same value as in force under the earlier agreement) is 1s. 3d. for men 21 and over, 9d. for men under 21, 8d. for women 21 and over and 6d. for women under 21. The amounts shown above are related to the January, 1957, index figure of 104.

¶ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. With effect from the date stated the cost-of-living allowance is related to the new index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100) and is calculated on movements in the average of the index figures (being the actual figures to one decimal place) for each two months commencing December, February, April, June, August and October, above the figure of 100 taken as equalling an allowance of 7½d. an hour. For every 3½ points variation above this figure in the average so calculated, the allowance will be increased or decreased by 1½d. an hour for workers 18 and over and by 1d. for younger workers. The amounts shown above are related to the accuracy of the December, 1956, and January, 1957, index figures of 103·4 and 104·4, respectively.

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March—continued

	Princip	ar Chang	ges in Rates of Wages F	Reported during March—continued
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (92)	First pay day in Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased* from 57½ to 60 per cent. on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Bonus on earnings in excess of £6 15s. and £4 10s. increased from 47½ to 50 per cent. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: general minimum rate for male workers 21 and over 148s. 10d. a week, dry beamers, packers, back sizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters with 6 months' experience in any of the jobs 158s. 5d., wet beamers and dressers with 12 months' experience 174s. 5d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 158s. 5d., 166s. 5d. or 174s. 5d., according to width of machine; general minimum rate for female workers 20 and over 99s. 3d., card cutters with 18 months' experience 113s. 7d.
	The case of the ca	First pay day after 17 Mar.	Night-shift workers	Additions paid to time and pieceworkers increased from one-fifth to one-fourth of the standard time rate.
Hosiery Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing	Midlands (various districts)† (97)	First pay day in Mar.	Male and female workers	Increase* of 1 per cent. (3 to 4 per cent.) in the percentage additions paid on all time and piece rates.
Cotton Waste Reclamation	Great Britain (233)	8 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour for male workers 21 or over and for female workers of all ages, and of 1\frac{3}{4}\text{d}. for male workers under 21. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over 2s. 11d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 7\frac{3}{4}\text{d}. at under 16, rising to 2s. 8\frac{1}{2}\text{d}. at 20; women 18 or over 2s. 3\frac{1}{2}\text{d}. (England and Wales) or 2s. 3\frac{1}{4}\text{d}. (Scotland), girls (Great Britain) 1s. 7d. at under 16, rising to 2s. at 17.\frac{1}{2}
Hat and Cap Making and Millinery	Northern Ireland (236)	19 Mar.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers in specified occupations, for other workers 21 and over and for late entrants, and of 1d., 1½d., 2d. or 2½d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change include: workers in specified occupations 3s. 3¾d. an hour, other workers 21 and over 2s. 11½d., youths and boys 1s. at under 15, rising to 2s. 6¾d. at 20, late entrants at or over 19, 2s. 1¼d. during 1st six months' employment and 2s. 2¾d. during 2nd six months; piecework basis time rates—workers in specified occupations 3s. 5¾d., other workers (all ages) 3s. 1¼d.§
	Control of the Contro		Women and girls (except those employed in the retail branch of the trade)	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1d., 1½d. or 2d., according to period of learnership, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change; workers, other than learners, 2s. 1¾d. an hour, learners (except those who enter the trade at or over 18) 1s. 1½d. during 1st year's employment, rising to 1s. 10d. during 4th year; piecework basis time rate 2s. 3¼d.§
	A Property of the Control of the Con	President Communication Commun	Women and girls employed in the retail branch of the trade	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1d., 1½d. or 2d., according to period of learnership, for learners. General minimum time rates after change include: workers 21 and over with not less than 2 years' experience after completion of learnership—area A 2s. 1½d. an hour, area B 2s. 1½d., workers 21 and over with less than 2 years' experience after learnership and outworkers 2s. 0½d., 2s. 0½d., learners 1s. 1½d. or 1s. 1½d. during 1st year's employment, rising to 1s. 10d. or 1s. 9½d. during 4th year.§
Slaughtering	Scotland (121)	Pay day in week com- mencing 4 Feb.	Male workers	Increase of 6s. 6d. a week. Rates after change: foremen slaughtermen 196s. 6d. a week, slaughtermen 176s. 6d., gutmen (full-time) 171s. 6d., other grades (other than qualified gutmen) 161s. 6d.
Aerated Waters Manufacture	Scotland (233)	22 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 or over, of 1½d. for women 19 or over, of ½d., ¾d., 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ½d., ¾d. or 1½d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 or over 2s. 10¾d. an hour, women 19 or over 2s. 0¾d.; Orkney and Shetland Islands—1d. an hour less in each case.
Sign Production and Display	England and Wales	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 1 Mar.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	Increase¶ of 1s. a week (33s. to 34s.) in the cost-of-living bonus paid to all workers.
Rubber Manufacture	Great Britain (154)	First full pay period following 20 Feb.	Night-shift workers	Allowance paid to night-shift workers increased from one-fifth to one-fourth of the basic time rate.**
Linoleum and Felt Base Manufacture	England and Scot- land	First full pay period following 17 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour (7s, 6d. a week) in minimum time rates for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: men 20 or 21 and over 146s. 9d. a week, women 18 and over 103s. 9d.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First pay day in Mar.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers†† employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1s. 6d. a week (50s. 6d. to 52s.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (33s. 8d. to 34s. 8d.) for younger workers.
Consider Businesses Consider to Edit to Fed 1 Pet 1800	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose nor- mal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing news- reels	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡‡ by 1s. 6d. a week (53s. to 54s. 6d.) for workers 21 and over, and by 1s. (34s. 4d. to 35s. 4d.) for younger workers.

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

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

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 116 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. (Northern Ireland). See page 150 of this GAZETTE.

| Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. The cost-of-living bonus now represents the points value of the excess over the previous base of the figure obtained by multiplying the current figure of the index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100), taken to one decimal place, by 1·534.

** This increase applied to workpeople covered by the agreement of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Manufacturing Industry.

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

‡† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. With effect from the date stated the cost-of-living bonus is related to the new index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100) and the cash value of each point movement in the index is increased to 1s. 6d. (previously 6d.) for workers 21 and over, and by 1s (previously 4d.) for younger workers; the amounts shown above are related to the January, 1957, index figure of 104.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Cinematograph Film Production (continued)	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 28 Feb.	Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed £21 10s. 6d. a week, employed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1s. 6d. a week (5s. to 6s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.) for younger workers.
Building	Isle of Man	First full working week after 4 Mar.	Craftsmen, labourers and apprentices	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 4s. 4½d. an hour, labourers 3s. 10d.
Electrical Contracting	Scotland (163)	First full pay period following 24 Mar.	Journeymen electricians, armature winders and apprentices employed on electrical installation and maintenance work (excluding work on ships)	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour in standard rates for journeymen electricians and armature winders, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: charge hands, inclusive of extra hourly allowance—in charge of 4 or up to 7 other employees 4s. 10d. an hour, in charge of 8 of more 4s. 11d., journeymen electricians 4s. 7d., armature winders 4s. 8d.
Gas Supply	Great Britain (166)	31 Mar.	Workpeople other than maintenance craftsmen	Increases in standard scheduled rates of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour or 1s. 8d. a shift for adul male day workers and shiftworkers, with appropriate adjustments in rate for pieceworkers, female workers and juveniles. Standard scheduled rate after change include: gas fitters, 1st class—Metropolitan area 4s. $10\frac{3}{4}$ d. a hour, Metropolitan fringe 4s. $9\frac{3}{4}$ d., Provincial A 4s. 8d., Provincial B 4s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. 2nd class 4s. $7\frac{3}{4}$ d., 4s. $6\frac{3}{4}$ d., 4s. 5 d., 4s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.; labourers 4s. 1d., 4s., 3s. $10\frac{1}{4}$ d. 3s. $8\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Electricity Supply	Great Britain (168–169)	First full pay period following 1 Mar.	Workpeople employed in electricity supply undertakings: Manual workers	Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in schedule rates. Day rates after change include fitters—London district 4s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, Provinces 4s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., labourer 4s. $2\frac{1}{4}$ d., 3s. $10\frac{1}{4}$ d.
		271728	Workpeople in the building and civil engineering trades	Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen—London 4s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d an hour, Provinces 4s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., qualified whole-time benders and fixers of bar for reinforced concrete work and qualified whole-time tubular scaffolder 4s. 7d., 4s. 3d., craftsmen's mates 4s. 4d., 4s., labourers 4s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Coal Distribution	London (190)	1 Mar.	Transport and other workers	Increases in tonnage rates of 2d. or 3d. per ton for loading or delivering coal coke, etc.; output bonus, payable in addition to and based on the tota weekly earnings, adjusted as follows:—mechanical transport drivers an loaders at sidings 2s. 6d. when earnings exceed 165s. (previously the amour was 155s.), rising to 26s. when earnings exceed 230s. a week, horse carme 3s. at over 150s. (previously 140s.) to 26s. at over 220s., loaders at bays an shoots 1s. at over 167s. 6d. to 24s. at over 237s. 6d.
Retail Multiple Grocery and Provisions Trade	England and Wales	4 Mar.	Shop managers and mana- geresses	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 10s. to 21s. a week, according to weekly trade. Minimum rates after change: shop managers, London are 189s. a week where weekly trade is under £100 (previously the lowest rate we payable at under £50), to 294s. where weekly trade is between £1,490 and £1,510 Provincial A area 180s. to 285s., Provincial B area 176s. to 281s.; sho manageresses, London 158s. 6d. to 263s. 6d., A 152s. 6d. to 257s. 6d., 150s. 6d. to 255s. 6d.†
			All other workers (except transport workers)	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 4s., 6s. or 9s. a week, according to age, for male workers, and of 4s., 5s. or 6s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: grade 1 clerks 23 or over—male workers, London are 174s. a week, Provincial A area 166s., Provincial B area 162s., female worker 122s. 6d., 118s. 6d., 116s. 6d.; grade 1 clerks under 23, grade 2 clerks, sho assistants, stockmen or ordermen, canvassers, van salesmen, cashiers central warehouse workers—male workers, London 69s. at under 16, rising to 168s. at 22 or over, A 64s. to 160s., B 62s. to 156s., female workers 57s. to 118s., 55s. to 114s., 54s. to 112s.; all other workers—male workers, London 68s. at under 16 to 163s. at 22 or over, A 63s. to 155s., B 61s. to 151s., femal workers 56s. to 113s., 54s. to 109s., 53s. to 107s.†
			Transport workers	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 9s. a week for drivers 21 over of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity ar for drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, of 4s. or 6s., according to age, for those under 21, and of 9s. for drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelle vehicles of over 1 ton and for drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles. Minimu rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or le carrying capacity and drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, London ar 105s. a week at under 18, rising to 168s. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 9s to 160s., Provincial B area 95s. to 156s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanical propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and drive of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 171s., all Provinces 163s., of over and up to 5 tons 176s., 169s., of over 5 tons 179s., 171s.†
	Scotland	Week com- mencing 4 Mar.	Shop managers and manageresses	Increase in minimum rates of remuneration of 11s. to 18s. a week, according weekly trade. Minimum rates after change: shop managers 177s. a we where weekly trade is under £100 (previously the lowest rate was payable under £80), to 266s. where weekly trade is between £1,190 and £1,210; sho manageresses 150s. 6d. to 241s. 6d.‡
			Other workers	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 4s. to 9s. a week, according age, for male workers, and of 4s. to 6s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: grade 1 clerks 23 and over (previously the highest rate we payable at 24)—male workers, area 1 166s. a week, area 2 162s., female workers 118s. 6d., 115s. 6d.; grade 1 clerks under 23, grade 2 clerks, shassistants, central warehouse workers and all other workers not specified male workers, area 1 61s. 6d. at 15, rising to 160s. at 22 or over (previous the highest rate was payable at 23), area 2 58s. 6d. to 156s., female workers area 1 55s. to 114s., area 2 52s. to 111s.‡
Wholesale Newspaper Distribution	Great Britain (Provinces) (208)	4 Mar.	Workpeople employed by wholesale newsagents in the handling, packing and distri- bution of newspapers and periodicals	and duty allocation, for qualified men, of 6s. or 6s. 6d., according to are for women, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates af

^{*} Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. With effect from the date stated the cost-of-living bonus is related to the new index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100) and the cash value of each point movement in the index is increased to 1s. 6d. for workers 18 and over and to 1s. for younger workers; the amounts shown above are related to the January, 1957, index figure of 104. (Previously the cash value of each point movement was 1s. for workers 21 and over and 8d. for those under 21.)

[†] These rates are applicable to the employees of firms which are parties to the agreements of the Joint Committee for the Retail Multiple Grocery and Provisions Trade in England and Wales.

[†] The rates are applicable to the employees of firms which are parties to the agreements of the Joint Committee for the Retail Multiple Grocery and Provisions Trade in Scotland.

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Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Laundering	Great Britain (231) (234)	4 Mar.	Male workers (including transport workers but excluding enginemen and stokers)	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates (7s. 6d. a week of 45 hours) for workers 21 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over 3s. an hour or 135s. a week, youths and boys 1s. 6d. an hour or 66s. a week (44 hours) at under 16, rising to 2s. 7½d. or 119s. 0½d. (45 hours) at 20 and under 21.*
	e material has much	131570 103 131 0016 50 1	Female workers (excluding transport workers or female workers employed as sub- stitutes for male workers)	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates (5s. 7½d. a week of 45 hours) for workers 19 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: women 19 or over 2s. 2½d. an hour or 98s. 5½d. a week, girls 1s. 4d. an hour or 58s. 8d. a week (44 hours) at 15, rising to 1s. 9½d. or 80s. 7½d. (45 hours) at 18 and under 19; piecework basis time rate for workers of all ages 2s. 4½d.*
	appearant for easier to		Female workers employed as substitutes for male workers (including drivers)	Increase of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates. General minimum time rates after change: female workers who perform in full the duties actually or normally undertaken by male workers 3s. an hour.*

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING MARCH

Aerated Waters Northern Ireland . 18 Mar. Male and fen (236)	nale workers Normal weekly working hours reduced from 47 to 45 for workers 16 or over, except during the period commencing on the first day of the first full pay week in June and ending on the last day of the last full pay week in August of each year.
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* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 116 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

† This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 150 of this GAZETTE. Previously the normal weekly working hours were 47 throughout the year.

Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 31st MARCH, 1957 (31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services	 	107
Manufacturing Industries only	 	107

At 31st March, 1957, the wage rates index (rates at 31st January, 1956 = 100) was 107 for all workers in all industries and services and 107 for all workers in manufacturing industries only, both figures being the same as at the end of February.

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 were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1957 (see also page 90 of last month's issue). The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers

I-All Industries and Services

All Workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956 1957	100 106	101 107	104 107	105	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	106

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, January	 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February	 101.1	100.8	101.3	101 - 1
March	 103.8	103 · 1	104.2	103.7
April	 105-2	103.9	105.7	105.0
May	 105.4	104.3	106.0	105.3
June	 105.5(-)	104.6	106.1	105-4
July	 105.6	104.9	106.4	105.5(+)
August	 105.7	105.0	106.4	105.6
September	 105.9	105.7	107.1	105.9
October	 105.9	105.8	107-1	106.0
November	 106.2	106.1	107-3	106.2
December	 106.2	106.3	107.5(-)	106.3
1957. January	 106-3	106.3	107.5(+)	106.4
February	 106.6	106.8	108.0	106.7
March	 106.9	107 - 1	108-3	107.0

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected at half-yearly intervals and figures relating to such earnings in April and October of each year from 1947 to 1956 are given in an article on pages 81 to 89 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE. As stated in that article, the average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between

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. and of machines.

and of machines.

Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE are revised to include changes arranged with retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion in the current figures.

The first part of Table I below shows, for all industries and services, the index figure for all workers for each month since January, 1956. In order to facilitate the linking of the present index figures to those in the old series, the second part of the Table below shows the separate index figures expressed to one place of decimals. This must not, however, be taken to mean that the index figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number. Table II gives similar figures for manufacturing industries only.

only.

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

II-Manufacturing Industries only

All Workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1956 1957	100 106	100 107	104 107	105	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	106

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, January February March April May June July August September October November December	100·0 100·3 104·5(+) 105·3 105·6 105·7 105·9 106·0 106·1 106·2 106·3	100·0 100·5(+) 102·8 103·6 103·9 103·9 104·4 104·5(-) 105·5(+) 105·7 106·1	100·0 100·3 103·8 105·0 105·3 105·4 105·9 106·0 106·6 106·7 106·9 107·0	100·0 100·3 104·2 105·0 105·3 105·4 105·7 105·8 106·1 106·1 106·3 106·3
1957, January February March	106·4 106·6 106·7	106·2 107·0 107·2	107·1 107·6 107·8	106·4 106·7 106·9

April, 1956, and October, 1956, in those industries and services covered by these half-yearly enquiries was $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as compared with an increase of 1 per cent. during the same period in the average level of *rates of wages* in these same industries. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for *earnings* and 1 per cent. for *rates of wages*.

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN MARCH

Ministry of Labour Gazette April, 1957

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in March, was 216. In addition, 43 stoppages which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during March in these 259 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at nearly 601,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during March at the establishments concerned was about 3,646,000.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of

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

Industry Group		of Stoppa ress in Mo	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of Working	
	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month
Coal Mining	21	174	195	33,600	88,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	9 3	3 3	12	155,900	1,518,000
Engineering	3	3	6	401,900	2,011,000
All remaining indus- tries and services	10	36	46	9,400	29,000
Total, March, 1957	43	216	259	600,800	3,646,000
Total, February, 1957	28	243	271	45,700	107,000
Total, March, 1956	19	268	287	54,400	384,000

Of the total of 3,646,000 days lost in March, 3,600,000 were lost by 585,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 582,400 were directly involved and 3,400 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in March also included 46,000 days lost by 15,000 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month

Of 247 stoppages of work owing to disputes which *ended* during March, 108, directly involving 4,200 workers, lasted not more than one day; 41, directly involving 5,300 workers, lasted two days; 32, directly involving 7,000 workers, lasted three days; 34, directly involving 18,400 workers, lasted four to six days; and 32, directly involving 11,300 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 216 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in March, 26, directly involving 556,500 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 65, directly involving 7,700 workers, on other wage questions; 8, directly involving 300 workers, on questions as to working hours; 15, directly involving 1,700 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 98, directly involving 10,100 workers, on other questions respecting working farrangements; and one, directly

involving less than 50 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Three stoppages, directly involving 6,100 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1957 AND 1956

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first three months of 1957 and 1956:—

	Januar	y to Marcl	1, 1957	January to March, 1956			
Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days los in all Stoppage in progress	
Agriculture, For-							
estry, Fishing Coal Mining	523	62,900	149,000	540	56,000	106,000	
Other Mining and	323	02,500	145,000	583		100,000	
Quarrying	-	-	-	1	†	t	
Treatment of				La Liver of the	FR. Elizabeth		
Non-Metalli- ferous Mining							
Products	3	600	3,000	1	+	†	
Chemicals and				-	700	2 000	
Allied Trades Metal Manufac-	W. 1			3	700	3,000	
ture	11	1,800	8,000	16	3,200	7,000	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	25	158,000	1,540,000	21	23,600	60,000	
Engineering	16	404,800	2,036,000	31	27,500	35,000	
Vehicles	21	16,600	47,000	14	21,900	16,000	
Other Metal In-	-	700	5 000	3	900	1 000	
dustries	7 9	700 1,100	5,000 12,000	12	1,400	1,000	
Leather, etc	_	1,100	12,000	_ 12	-	-	
Clothing	4	2,800	3,000	_	_	-	
Food, Drink and		200	1 000				
Tobacco Manufactures of	2	300	1,000	43/37/63		0 m 200 m	
Wood and Cork	4	700	3,000	2	2,300	2,000	
Paper and Printing	- 0	_	_	1	16,000	370,000	
Other Manufac-	1	700	4,000	3	1,100	2,000	
turing Industries Building and	1	700	4,000	3	1,100	2,000	
Contracting	28	3,000	19,000	35	5,700	24,000	
Gas, Electricity	1	100	1 000		0.400	2 000	
and Water	35	100	1,000 44,000	30	2,400 6,700	3,000 13,000	
Transport, etc Distributive	33	14,000	47,000	30	0,700	15,000	
Trades	5 2	200	+	6	1,000	2,000	
Other Services	2	100	2,000	3	400	1,000	
Total	696‡	669,000	3,877,000	717§	170,800	657,000	

The number of days lost in the period January to March, 1957, through stoppages which *began* in that period was 3,863,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 666,100. In addition, 14,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 2,900 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING MARCH, 1957

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result		
	Directly	In- directly	Began	Ended	Solve Selver Dazzona Maj la			
COAL MINING:— Strippers and other colliery workers —Coventry, Warwickshire (one colliery)	760	Jip 11	22 Feb.	11 Mar.	Dismissa of four men who were involved in a "go slow" following dissatisfaction with an Umpire's	Work resumed pending negotiations.		
Colliery workers — Warwickshire (various colleries)	5,400	-	4 Mar.	11 Mar.	award In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute	J.		
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING: Workers employed in the ship- building and ship repairing industry—Great Britain and Northern Ireland	150	,000	18 Mar.	3 Apr.	To support a national demand for a 10 per cent. increase in wage rates	Work resumed following appointment by the Minister of Labour and National Service of a Court of Inquiry to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute (see page 125 of this GAZETTE).		
ENGINEERING: — Workers employed in the engineering industry—various districts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland	400	000¶	25 Mar.	3 Apr.	To support a national demand for a 10 per cent. increase in wage rates	Work resumed following appointmen by the Minister of Labour and National Service of a Court o Inquiry to inquire into the caused and circumstances of the dispute (see page 125 of this GAZETTE).		

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

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

‡ A stoppage of work in January involved workers in more than one industry group but was counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

§ Two stoppages of work in February involved workers in more than one industry group but each has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

|| Thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

¶ Estimated number involved in March. The stoppage extended to other districts on 1st April, and involved a further 160,000 workers.

Index of Retail Prices INDEX FOR 12th MARCH, 1957

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

At 12th March, 1957, the retail prices index was 104 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 12th February.

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

The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The weights now in use have been computed 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 12th MARCH, 1957

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 12th March, on the basis of prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

	GROUP	12TH (1	INDEX FIGURE FOR 12TH MARCH, 1957 (17th January, 1956 = 100)				
I.	Food		102.1		350		
II.	Alcoholic drink	20 (8.83)	103 - 6		71		
III.	Tobacco		105.3	(No. 10 to	80		
IV.	Housing		105.4		87		
	Fuel and light	501	106.3		55		
	Durable household goods		101.9		66		
VII.	Clothing and footwear		101.8	1 30.10	106		
	Transport and vehicles		111-3		68		
IX.	Miscellaneous goods		106.0	8	59		
	Services		107.0		58		
	All items		104.1		1,000		
			The state of the s				

The "all items" index figure at 12th March was therefore $104 \cdot 1$, taken as 104.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Between 12th February and 12th March there were marked reductions in the average prices of bacon and tomatoes and smaller reductions in the average prices of fish and eggs. These changes were partly offset by small increases in the average prices of some other items, including bread, mutton and lamb. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell by nearly 1½ per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 102 at 12th March, compared with 103 at 12th February.

There was a rise in the average level of prices of draught beer during the period under review. For the alcoholic drink group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about 1 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 104 at 12th March, compared with 103 at 12th February.

The principal change in this group between 12th February and 12th March was a rise in the average level of prices of second-hand cars. There were also increases in road passenger transport fares in a few areas. For the transport and vehicles group as a whole the average level of prices and charges rose by nearly 1½ per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 111 at 12th March, compared with 110 at 12th February.

During the month under review there was a rise in the average During the month under review there was a rise in the average level of charges for dry cleaning resulting from the re-introduction of normal charges following some temporary seasonal reductions. There were also small rises in the average levels of charges for laundering, hairdressing and shoe repairing. For the services group, taken as a whole, the average level of charges rose by about 1 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 107 at 12th March, compared with 106 at 12th February.

Other Groups

In the six remaining groups, covering tobacco, housing, fuel and light, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, and miscellaneous goods, 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 105, 105, 106, 102,

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO MARCH, 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. The figure normally relates to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of the month.

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

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

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (- of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with			
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	is given	- Agust	Month before	Year before		
European Countries Belgium All Items*	1953 = 100 Jan., 1957 " "	106 106	+ 1 Nil	+ 4 + 3		
Republic) All Items	1950 = 100 Feb., 1957 Aug., 1947 = 100†	114 120	Nil Nil	+ 2 + 2		
Irish Republic All Items	Feb., 1957	135	+ 1‡	+ 3		
Italy (Large towns) All Items Food	1938 = 1 Jan., 1957 1951 = 100	63·73 74·01	+ 0.62 + 0.07	+ 2·74 + 2·65		
Netherlands All Items	1951 = 100 Jan., 1957 1949 = 100	110 116	Nil + 1	+ 5 + 7		
Sweden All Items Food Switzerland	Dec., 1956 Aug., 1939 = 100	142 154	+ 1 + 1	+ 5 + 2		
All Items Food	Jan., 1957	177·1 196·0	- 0·3 - 1·3	+ 4.5 + 6.6		
Other Countries Australia (6 Capital		STATE OF		Market St.		
cities) All Items Food	1952-53 = 100 Sept., 1956	114·4 119·6	+ 3·6‡ + 5·1‡	+ 8·7 +11·4		
Canada All Items Food	1949 = 100 Jan., 1957 1949 = 100	120·3 117·1	- 0·1 - 0·4	+ 3.5 + 5.6		
India* All Items Food Japan	Jan., 1957§ 1951 = 100	108 108	- 1 - 2	+11 +13		
All Items Food United States	Dec., 1956	120·1 115·3	+ 1.6 + 2.3	+ 4.4 + 4.5		
All Items Food	Jan., 1957	118·2 112·8	+ 0.2	+ 3.6		

of areas.

† A figure for "Food" is not available on this base. On base August, 1953 = 100 t was 102.1 at February, 1957.

‡ The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter, § Figures for the latest month are provisional.

Ministry of Labour Gazette April, 1957

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During March the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued nine awards, Nos. 956 to 964.* One of the awards is summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 958 (12th March).—Parties: Members of the Award No. 958 (12th March).—Parties: Members of the Theatrical Managers' Association Limited and members of the Musicians' Union in their employment. Claim: For specified scales of wages. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established, but awarded that the current basic weekly wages should be increased by 7s. 6d.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

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

Award No. 1179 (14th March).—Parties: The member firms of the Federation of Building Trade Employers of Northern Ireland Limited and certain members of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives. Claim: Application by the Operatives' Federation that Annual Holiday credits be increased from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. a week and Public Holiday credits from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. a week. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim was not established and awarded accordingly.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During March the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, *Nos.* 326 and 327*, which are summarised below.

two awards, Nos. 326 and 327*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 326 (15th March).—Parties: The National Federation of Sub-Postmasters and the Post Office. Claim: For increased remuneration for Sub-Postmasters. Award: The Tribunal awarded that an adjustment of the Part I Scale Payments of Sub-Postmasters shall be made to provide an increase of 3 per cent. in their net pay as determined for Retiral Gratuity purposes. The said increase shall have effect from 1st December, 1956.

Award No. 327 (22nd March).—Parties: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Prison Commissioners. Claim: Professional Civil Servants and the Prison Commissioners. Claim: For increased salary scale with retrospective effect for the Supervisor of Farms and Gardens in the Prison Commission. Award: The Tribunal awarded that from 1st April, 1954, the maximum of the London salary scale of the Supervisor of Farms and Gardens shall be £1,360, that first and second Pay Supplements shall be paid from 1st July, 1954, and 1st July, 1955, respectively, and that from 1st April, 1956, the scale shall be £1,300 by £50 to £1,500 by £75 to £1,675.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During March the Industrial Court issued one award, No. 2647, which is summarised below.

which is summarised below.

Award No. 2647 (6th March).—Parties: The National Union of Public Employees, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis. Claim: That School Crossing Patrols employed by the Metropolitan Police Authority should (1) be paid full wages for Bank and Statutory holidays as they arise, and (2) be paid for annual holidays on the basis of one day for each month of service up to 31st July in each year, such holidays to be taken during the midsummer vacation of the schools. Award: The Court found and awarded that School Crossing Patrols employed by the Metropolitan Police Authority shall be paid full wages for any Bank and Statutory holidays falling within school terms.

The Court had taken note of the agreement between the parties regarding paid annual leave.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

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

appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. One award is summarised below; the other related to an individual undertaking. Parties: The two Sides of the London Joint Conciliation Board (the National Federation of Merchant Tailors (Incorporated) and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers). Claim: To determine whether increases granted by the Wages Council* shall be automatically applied to the rates paid under the London Joint Conciliation Board in consequence of which the Union claim that the current rates of the London Joint Conciliation Board should be announced as follows:—Log Rate 2s. 7\frac{1}{4}d.; Scheduled Garment Log Rate 2s. 8\frac{1}{4}d.; Male Time Rates £10 6s. 10d.; Female Hand First Class £8 5s. 2d.; Female Hand Second Class £7 16s. 2d. A counter proposal came from the Masters that this is not automatic and that the amended rates should be 3 per cent. above current London Joint Conciliation Board rates which are as follows:—Log Rate 2s. 5\frac{1}{4}d.; Scheduled Garment Log Rate 2s. 5\frac{2}{4}d.; Male Time Rate £9 12s. 2d.; Female Hand First Class £7 14s. 2d.; Female Hand Second Class £7 5s. 2d. Award: The Arbitrator awarded that (a) the claim of the Union for automatic application of increases provided by the Wages Council to the rates paid under the London Joint Conciliation Board has not been established. In each case the position shall be the subject of negotiation through the machinery of the Conciliation Board is not been established. In each case the position shall be the subject of negotiation through the machinery of the Conciliation Board is not been established. In each case the position shall be the subject of negotiation through the machinery of the Conciliation Board; (b) the current London Joint Conciliation Board rates shall be increased so that the following revised rates shall apply from and including 27th February, 1957:—Log Rate 2s. 7\frac{1}{4}d.; Scheduled Garment Log Rate 2s. 7\frac{1}{4}d.; Male Time Rates £10 4s. 2d.; Female Hand First Class £8 3s. 10d.;

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-48

Notices of Proposals

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

Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal M.D.S. (68), dated 8th March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal R.F.C.(24), dated 12th March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.D.O.(27), dated 15th March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

female workers.

Road Haulage Wages Council.—Proposal R.H.(61), dated 19th March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.B.(48), dated 20th March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female

Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal B.F.C.(5), dated 20th March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and

Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal R.F.C.S.(20), dated 21st March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal S.B.(46), dated 22nd March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised piecework basis time rates for formela workers. rates for female workers.

rates for female workers.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal R.B.S.(48), dated 22nd March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.F.A.(25), dated 25th March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Mr. March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, and for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal B.F.C.S.(5), dated 28th March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female

^{*} See footnote * in second column on page 151.

^{*} Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales). See last month's issue of this GAZETTE, pages 109 and 116.

Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.U.(19), dated 29th March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Wages Regulation (Aerated Waters) (Scotland) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 376 (A.S.(46)), dated 7th March and effective from 22nd March. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.—See page 144.

The Wages Regulation (Paper Bag) (Holidays) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 377 (P.(66)), dated 7th March and effective from 25th March. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain), revises the provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

The Wages Regulation (Hat, Cap and Millinery) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 443 (H.M.S.(47)), dated 18th March and effective from 3rd April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female

The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) (Amendment) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 473 (R.(120)), dated 21st March and effective from 5th April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates, piece rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Boot and Shoe Repairing) (Amendment) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 558 (D.(121)), dated 29th March and effective from 17th April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers. It also amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration and excludes from statutory minimum remuneration disabled workers employed by Remploy, Limited.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland),

Notices of Proposals

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

Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).— Proposal N.I.B.S. (N.76), dated 22nd March, for fixing revised tutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in

Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.R. (N.69), dated 29th March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During March the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:—

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1957 (N.I.A. (N.50)), dated 1st March and effective on and from 18th March. This Order reduces the normal working week from 47 to 45 hours (except during the months June, July and August in each year) without loss of pay.—See page 146.

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order, 1957 (N.I.H.M. (N.27)), dated 7th March and effective on and from 19th March. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the Factory Branch of the trade.—See

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1957 (N.I.H.M. (N.28)), dated 7th March and effective on and from 19th March. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers in the Retail Branch of the trade.—See page 144.

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

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.

A recent decision of general interest is set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 40/56 (26th October)

Claimant's employers were not members of the Employers' Federation but observed agreements between the Federation and the Unions. An amendment to a guarantee agreement was not brought to the notice of the employers until after the days for which benefit was claimed. Held that there could be no alteration in an undertaking by mutual consent until the suggested alteration was known to both parties and they had decided to adopt it. Nothing done on a given date could alter the mutual obligations by which the parties were in fact bound on a day before that date

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that on 12th March, 1956, 17th March, 1956, 19th March, 1956, 24th March, 1956, 26th March, 1956, 31st March, 1956, 9th April, 1956, and 14th April, 1956, the claimant

was not unemployed.

"The claimant, a press operator, lodged a claim for unemployment benefit on 14th April, 1956. On the following day she lodged a delayed claim for unemployment benefit in respect of the other days listed in the first paragraph hereof, which are all days prior

days listed in the list paragraph hereof, which are an days prior to 14th April, 1956.

"In order to qualify for unemployment benefit in respect of any of these days, the claimant must prove that they were days on which she was unemployed—section 11(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and regulation 6(1) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948]

* See footnote * in second column on page 151.

* See footnote * in second column on page 151.

† 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 151.

No. 1277]. Whether she was so is the primary question in the case, which is accepted as a test case covering approximately 350 workers. If the claimant succeeds on this point she must go on to show, in relation to the days for which benefit was not claimed timeously, that there was good cause for the delay in making the

"The position is that the claimant was employed by a firm called A.W. Ltd., which normally worked a five-day week, from Monday to Friday. In March, 1956, the firm went on to short-time working, namely from Tuesday to Friday. The days in question in the present case are days—Mondays and Saturdays—on which the claimant was not in fact provided with work by her employers.

"The employers in the present case are not members of the

was not in fact provided with work by her employers.

"The employers in the present case are not members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' Federation, but it is their custom to observe the agreements made between the Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions. Among such agreements operated by the employers was the 1946 agreement as to 'Guaranteed Week' which was cited and discussed in the recent decision of a Tribunal of Commissioners —R(U) 21/56. This was an agreement whereby qualified workers were guaranteed 'Wages equivalent to their inclusive hourly plain time rate for 34 hours in any pay week.' It is not suggested, and in the light of previous Commissioner's decisions it could not be maintained, so long as the '1946 guarantee' prevailed, that an idle day in a short-time week was a day of unemployment for the purposes of the

long as the '1946 guarantee' prevailed, that an idle day in a short-time week was a day of unemployment for the purposes of the National Insurance Acts.

"The contention for the claimant is that an amendment of the '1946 guarantee' (referred to in Decision R(U) 21/56 as 'the 1956 guarantee') was signed on 10th March, 1956; that the '1956 guarantee' thereupon became effective; and that as a result idle days occurring in a short-time week became days of unemployment for the purposes of the National Insurance Acts. The '1956 guarantee' was designed to achieve the result of making the claimant unemployed (for purposes of the National Insurance Acts) on her idle days, on the principles explained in Decision C.U. 12/56 (printed with Decision R(U) 21/56). For the purposes of the present appeal it is not necessary to decide whether, in any establishment in which the relationship of employer and employee was in fact regulated unreservedly by the '1956 guarantee,' an idle day in a short-working week would become a day of unemployment as from the time when the '1956 guarantee' in fact came into operation. For, even if this question were answered in the affirmative, it would still be necessary to decide whether, by 14th April, 1956, the '1956 guarantee' had come into operation in the establishment in which the claimant worked. Unless I am satisfied that it had done so, the claim must fail.

"It is a special feature of the present case that the employers in question are not members of the Employers' Federation. Signature of an agreement by the Federation could not ipso facto bind these employers. These employers could of course if they wished adopt any such agreement in practice, and I entirely accept that it was their practice to do so. The information before the local tribunal was

*See footnote * in second column on page 151.

that the employers, being non-federated, knew nothing of the revised agreement until it was brought to their notice on 13th April, 1956, whereupon they agreed to operate the '1956 guarantee' from the beginning of the following week, namely from Monday, 16th April, 1956. On behalf of the claimant it is argued that—'In view of known willingness of A.W. Ltd. to abide by Confederation agreement the effective date should be taken as 10/3/56 when amended agreement was finally signed. . . A.W. Ltd. always make payment increases retrospective to date of agreement'. In support of this argument a letter has been obtained from A.W. Ltd. who say—'We have always honoured A.E.U. Agreements concerning us from the date of the signing of the agreement'.

"I do not doubt that this has been the employers' practice. It seems to me, however, that while there are certain matters which can be altered with retrospective effect (e.g., wage rates), there are situations which from their nature are incapable of being altered with retrospective effect. The crucial question in the present context is—What was the employee undertaking to do in consideration of his employer's guarantee? Was he undertaking to be at the employer's disposal (if required) on each of the days in question? What the employee was undertaking to do on a given day could be altered at any time by mutual consent; but there could be no alteration by mutual consent until the suggested alteration was known.

what the employee was untertaking to do of a given day contail to altered at any time by mutual consent; but there could be no alteration by mutual consent until the suggested alteration was known to both parties and they had decided to adopt it. It is not disputed in the present case that the employers were not informed of the '1956 guarantee' until 13th April, 1956, and they in fact adopted it with effect from 16th April, 1956. But nothing done on 16th April, 1956, could alter the mutual obligations by which the parties were in fact bound on days before that date. Accordingly, if on idle days before 16th April, 1956, the obligations of the claimant and her fellow-workpeople towards their employers were such that they were not unemployed on these days, no subsequent agreement could, in my judgment, make them unemployed retrospectively. "I therefore agree with the majority of the local tribunal in holding (as they did in two decisions dated 7th June, 1956) that the days in question were not days of unemployment within the meaning of the National Insurance Act, 1946. The appeal does not raise any question as to the treatment of idle days occurring on or after 16th April, 1956.

"There is a suggestion in the case papers that the claimant acted on advice given to her in delaying to claim benefit for the earlier days in contribute the heaveners unpresentate to consider whether if

on advice given to her in delaying to claim benefit for the earlier days in question. It becomes unnecessary to consider whether, if that was so, it constituted good cause for delay on the part of the claimant. If, as I hold, the claimant was not unemployed on any of the days in question, the matter of her delay in claiming becomes of no importance.
"The claimant's appeal is not allowed."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly 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 pric Instrument costs 3d. net (5d. including postage). Where no price is shown, the

Instrument costs 3d. net (5d. including postage).

The Wages Regulation (Aerated Waters) (Scotland) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 376), dated 7th March; The Wages Regulation (Paper Bag) (Holidays) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 377; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 7th March; The Wages Regulation (Hat, Cap and Millinery) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 443; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 18th March; The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 473; price 4d. (6d)), dated 21st March; The Wages Regulation (Boot and Shoe Repairing) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 558; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 29th March. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act. 1945.—See page 150. Councils Act, 1945.—See page 150.

Councils Act, 1945.—See page 150.

(i) The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 390); (ii) The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 399 (S.20)). These Regulations were made on 8th March (i) by the Secretary of State for the Home Department and (ii) by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Fire Services Act, 1947. They came into operation on 19th March and amend (i) the Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Regulations, 1954, and (ii) the Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) No. 2 Regulations, 1954. The Regulations increase from three to six the number of public holidays on which a member of a fire brigade is entitled to leave and from three to twelve months the period in which he is to be given a day's leave in lieu if he is required to work on a public holiday. They also make fresh provision as to payment of the overtime allowance for a fraction of an hour, reduce the period which has to be spent in performing the duties of a higher rank before an allowance in respect thereof is payable and include in the removal expenses allowance, to which certain members are entitled, legal and other expenses involved in the buying or selling of a house.

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1957 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1957 No. 47; price 5d. (7d.)); The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 48). These Orders were made on 18th February by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see last month's issue of this Gazette page 116). issue of this GAZETTE, page 116).

*See footnote * in next column

The Training College Teachers (Salaries and Allowances) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 29; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 25th February; The Grammar School (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Regulations, 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 33; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 28th February; The Intermediate School (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Regulations, 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 36; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 28th February; The Special Schools (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 37), dated 28th February; The Primary Schools (Salaries and Allowances) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 38; price 8d. (10d.)), dated 28th February; The Institutions of Further Education (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Amending Regulations, 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 41; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 28th February. These Regulations were made by the Ministry of Education, after consultation with the Ministry of Finance, under the Education Acts (Northern Ireland), 1947 to 1956. They came into operation on 1st October, 1956, and specify the salary scales for lecturers in training colleges and teachers in schools and institutions of further education.

The National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment

The National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 44), made on 26th February by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. The Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 94).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—Choice of Careers, New Series. (i) No. 18. Wood Sawyer and Woodcutting Machinist. 2nd Edition, January, 1957. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.). (ii) No. 57. Medical Laboratory Technician. 2nd Edition, January, 1957. Price 6d. (8d.). Ministry of Labour and National Services. and National Service.

Census of Production for 1954.—Reports. (i) (Volume 1, Industry M, Manufactured Fuel. (ii) Volume 2, Industry K, Polishes. (iii) Volume 2, Industry M, Match. (iv) Volume 9, Industry K, Spirit Rectifying and Compounding. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.) each. Board of Trade.

Defence.—(i) Defence: Outline of Future Policy. Cmnd. 124. Price 9d. (11d.). (ii) Defence Statistics, 1957–58. Cmnd. 130. Price 6d. (8d.). Ministry of Defence.—See page 123.

Economic Survey.—Economic Survey, 1957. Cmnd. 113. Treasury. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.).—See page 121.

International Labour Conference.—Proposed action by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on a Recommendation adopted at the 38th Session, 1955. Cmnd. 111. Price 3d. (5d.).—See page 129.

National Insurance.—Accounts 1955–56. Accounts of the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance (Reserve Fund), the Industrial Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund, for the Year ended 31st March, 1956; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (In continuation of House of Commons Paper No. 230 of 1955–56). H.C. 115. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).—See page 126.

Scotland.—Digest of Scottish Statistics. No. 9. April, 1957. Scottish Statistical Office. Price 4s. (4s. 2d.).—See page 126.

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

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

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