



Ministry of Labour Gazette

BRITISH LIBRARY
- 1 MAY 1958
OF POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC SCIENCE

5

VOLUME LXVI, No. 4

APRIL, 1958

PRICE 1s. 9d. NET

Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

Annual subscription 23s. 0d.
including postage

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
<i>Special Articles :</i>			
Payment by Results	127	<i>Special Articles—continued :</i>	
Official Indices of Rates of Wages, 1880-1957	132	Labour Overseas : France, Statutory Guaranteed Minimum Wage ; Belgium, Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in China and Glass Industries ; Italy, Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in China and Glass Industries ; Germany, Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in Non-Ferrous Metals Industry ; Switzerland, Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in Watchmaking and Jewellery Industry ; Canada, Trade Unions ; Working Conditions in Manufacturing Industries	142
Summary of Monthly Statistics	135	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.	145
Economic Survey, 1958	136	WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES	157
Digest of Scottish Statistics	138	ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.	163
Industrial Health Services in Factories	138	STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS	167
Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics	139	OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	168
Pamphlets on Employment, Training, etc.	139		
National Insurance : Changes in National Insurance Appeals Procedure ; Social Security Agreement between United Kingdom and Australia ; Contributions and Benefits for Persons Abroad ; Social Security Agreement between United Kingdom and Norway	140		
International Labour Organisation : 138th Session of Governing Body ; Sixth Session of Textiles Committee ; Fifth Session of Chemical Industries Committee	140		

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

Payment by Results

IN the enquiry into earnings and hours of wage-earners in manufacturing industries generally and in some of the principal non-manufacturing industries, undertaken in October, 1957, the results of which were summarised in the issue of this GAZETTE for March (pages 83 to 91), particulars were obtained of the numbers of wage-earners who were paid (a) at time rates and (b) under payment-by-results systems. Employers were asked to enter on their returns, separately, the number of wage-earners paid only at time rates or receiving a standing wage, and the number paid wholly or partly under any system of payment by results (e.g., by piecework arrangements, output bonus schemes and any schemes in which payments vary according to the output of individuals, groups or departments).

Of the total of approximately 68,500 establishments from which returns of earnings and hours were received, about 68,200, or over 99 per cent., gave separate figures of the number of wage-earners in the categories mentioned. At just under 29 per cent. of these 68,200 establishments, some of the workers were paid under systems of payment by results. For manufacturing industries alone the percentage of establishments was 38. The total number of workers paid under systems of payment by results in all the industries covered was over 2½ millions, or nearly 33 per cent. of the total number of wage-earners at work in the last pay-week in October, 1957, in the 68,200 establishments.

It is not possible to state the total number of firms operating systems of payment by results because many firms have two or more separate establishments and separate returns are normally rendered in respect of each establishment. In some cases, however, where staff records for a number of establishments are kept at a central office, a combined return is accepted. Separate returns are required, however, in respect of different departments within the same establishment where the products or processes of those departments belong to different industrial classifications (e.g., the blast furnace and the rolling mills at an iron and steel works).

Employers were expressly asked to regard as payment-by-results systems only arrangements by which payment varied according to the output of individuals, groups or departments. Wage incentive schemes such as good time-keeping bonuses, merit payments, profit sharing and co-partnership, which are not directly related to output, were to be disregarded. The results of this enquiry are comparable with those obtained from similar enquiries in the past, for example, the enquiry conducted in October, 1955, and summarised on pages 121 to 125 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1956.

The following Table summarises the movement since October, 1947, and also affords a comparison with October, 1938. The percentages in the Table are calculated by combining the percentages for the separate industries on the basis

of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners in those industries.

Percentage of Wage-earners Paid under Systems of Payment by Results

Date	Men	Youths	Women	Girls	All Workers
All Industries Covered					
1957 October ..	28	22	41	39	31
1955 October ..	29	23	42	39	32
1953 October ..	29	22	42	37	32
1951 October ..	28	22	44	38	32
1949 October ..	25	20	42	35	29
1947 October ..	24	20	39	35	28
1938 October ..	18	21	46	27	25
All Manufacturing Industries					
1957 October ..	38	27	45	40	39
1955 October ..	38	28	45	40	40
1953 October ..	38	27	46	38	40
1951 October ..	38	28	48	39	40
1949 October ..	36	27	45	36	38
1947 October ..	36	28	43	36	37
1938 October ..	29	26	48	27	33

In October, 1957, the proportions of workers reported as being paid under systems of payment by results in all the industries covered and also in manufacturing industries alone were very similar to those in October, 1955, and October, 1953. Compared with October, 1938, there was a marked increase in the proportions for "all workers" due to the higher proportions reported for men and for girls ; for youths and boys there was only a small increase, while for women the proportion was less than in 1938.

The next Table shows the proportions of time workers and workers on payment-by-results systems in each of 19 broad groups of industries, in the manufacturing industries as a whole and in all the industries combined, in October, 1957, and October, 1955. In each case these proportions have been calculated on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in the individual industries in October, 1957, and October, 1955, respectively.

The proportions of wage-earners on systems of payment by results varied widely in the different industries. In nearly all the industry groups, however, the percentage of workers so employed in October, 1957, was within two points of the corresponding figure for October, 1955. There were no very marked movements. In October, 1957, workers employed under payment-by-results systems accounted for 31 per cent. of the total in all the industries combined, and for 39 per cent. in the manufacturing industries as a whole. The corresponding figures for 1955 were 32 per cent. and 40 per cent., respectively.

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

Percentage of Wage-Earners Paid at Time Rates and under Systems of Payment by Results Employed in October, 1957, and in October, 1955, calculated on the Basis of the Estimated Total Numbers Employed in each Industry

Industry Group	Percentage of Time and Payment-by-Results Workers in the last pay-week in October, 1957									
	Men (21 years and over)		Youths and Boys		Women (18 years and over)		Girls		All Workers	
	Time	P. by R.	Time	P. by R.	Time	P. by R.	Time	P. by R.	Time	P. by R.
Treatment of non-metallic products other than coal	65	35	72	28	55	45	59	41	63	37
Chemicals and allied trades	81	19	95	5	80	20	76	24	81	19
Metal manufacture	37	63	59	41	53	47	40	60	40	60
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	50	50	60	40	41	59	38	62	49	51
Motor vehicles	61	39	74	26	52	48	43	57	61	39
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	61	39	71	29	54	46	53	47	59	41
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	76	24	78	22	63	37	59	41	71	29
Textiles	63	37	77	23	41	59	46	54	51	49
Leather, leather goods and fur	65	35	73	27	72	28	66	34	68	32
Clothing	69	31	80	20	55	45	60	40	59	41
Food, drink and tobacco	89	11	92	8	75	25	78	22	83	17
Manufactures of wood and cork	78	22	87	13	72	28	80	20	78	22
Paper and printing	86	14	92	8	76	24	79	21	83	17
Other manufacturing industries	54	46	74	26	53	47	54	46	54	46
All manufacturing industries	62	38	73	27	55	45	60	40	61	39
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	72	28	86	14	59	41	*	*	72	28
Building and contracting	87	13	94	6	96	4	*	*	88	12
Gas, electricity and water	98	2	100	0	100	0	*	*	98	2
Transport and communication (excluding railways)	95	5	98	2	98	2	*	*	96	4
National and local government service	98	2	97	3	100	0	100	0	99	1
All the above*	72	28	78	22	59	41	61	39	69	31

Industry Group	Percentage of Time and Payment-by-Results Workers in the last pay-week in October, 1955									
	Men (21 years and over)		Youths and Boys		Women (18 years and over)		Girls		All Workers	
	Time	P. by R.	Time	P. by R.	Time	P. by R.	Time	P. by R.	Time	P. by R.
Treatment of non-metallic products other than coal	64	36	72	28	56	44	64	36	63	37
Chemicals and allied trades	83	17	95	5	77	23	78	22	82	18
Metal manufacture	40	60	59	41	51	49	46	54	42	58
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	49	51	59	41	51	49	39	61	48	52
Motor vehicles	58	42	74	26	50	50	42	58	59	41
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	60	40	69	31	54	46	54	46	58	42
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	74	26	75	25	58	42	56	44	68	32
Textiles	63	37	78	22	39	61	47	53	50	50
Leather, leather goods and fur	64	36	78	22	73	27	71	29	69	31
Clothing	69	31	80	20	55	45	61	39	59	41
Food, drink and tobacco	90	10	92	8	75	25	75	25	84	16
Manufactures of wood and cork	75	25	84	16	70	30	77	23	75	25
Paper and printing	88	12	94	6	78	22	80	20	85	15
Other manufacturing industries	53	47	73	27	51	49	59	41	53	47
All manufacturing industries	62	38	72	28	55	45	60	40	60	40
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	75	25	91	9	56	44	*	*	75	25
Building and contracting	83	17	91	9	95	5	*	*	84	16
Gas, electricity and water	98	2	100	0	100	0	*	*	98	2
Transport and communication (excluding railways)	95	5	96	4	98	2	*	*	96	4
National and local government service	98	2	96	4	100	0	100	0	99	1
All the above*	71	29	77	23	58	42	61	39	68	32

* The numbers returned were insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.
† Including the laundry and dry-cleaning services which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 129, 130 and 131.

Analysis by Size of Establishment: Manufacturing Industries Only
For manufacturing industries the general results of the enquiry have also been analysed according to the size of establishment and to show the number of establishments and the number of wage-earners engaged on payment-by-results systems in each size group. The Table which follows shows the general results of the October, 1957, enquiry for manufacturing industries as a whole.

Size of establishment (Number of wage-earners)	Number of establishments with systems of payment by results in operation for some or all workers	Total number of wage-earners at work at establishments included in Col. (2)	Total number of wage-earners included in Col. (3) paid wholly or partly under systems of payment by results	Number of establishments with no systems of payment by results in operation	Total number of wage-earners at work at establishments included in Col. (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1-10	871	(000's) 6	(000's) 3	7,273	(000's) 44
11-24	2,524	44	22	8,665	145
25-99	7,031	377	192	9,632	459
100-499	5,753	1,256	689	2,947	572
500-999	841	581	337	211	142
1,000 or more	627	1,402	901	89	195
All	17,647	3,666	2,144	28,817	1,557

The next Table shows the percentages of establishments in manufacturing industries where systems of payment by results were in operation and the percentages of wage-earners so employed in the last pay-week in October, 1957, compared with October, 1955.

Size of establishment (Number of wage-earners)	Percentage number of establishments with systems of payment by results in operation in:		Percentage number of wage-earners paid under systems of payment by results in:	
	October, 1957	October, 1955	October, 1957	October, 1955
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1-10	11	11	7	7
11-24	23	22	12	12
25-99	42	42	23	23
100-499	66	67	38	38
500-999	80	81	47	47
1,000 or more	88	89	56	57
All	38	39	41	42

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

In establishments employing 1,000 or more wage-earners the proportion paid under systems of payment by results declined slightly from 57 per cent. in October, 1955, to 56 per cent. in October, 1957, but in each of the other size-groups the percentages remained unchanged. As the various industries were not equally represented it is probable that if returns had been obtained from all firms in each industry the percentages would have been slightly different in many cases from those quoted. It is estimated that the figures of 41 per cent. and 42 per cent. shown in columns (4) and (5) of the Table above for all sizes of establishments combined would have been reduced to 39 per cent. and 40 per cent., respectively, if all industries had been equally represented.

Information about Separate Industries

Particulars for separate industries are given in the Tables on pages 129 to 131.
Table I on page 129 shows industry by industry the proportions of workers paid under systems of payment by results in the last pay-week in October, 1957. The percentages for all workers ranged from less than 5 in 14 of the industries to more than 60 in 18 other industries.

Table II on page 130 shows for each industry, (a) the number of establishments covered by the enquiry in which payment-by-results systems were in operation in the last pay-week of October, 1957, for all or some of the wage-earners at work in that week, (b) the number of establishments with no wage-earners employed on such systems, and (c) the percentage number of establishments with wage-earners employed on such systems. In three-fifths of the industries the percentage was within the range of 31 to 85 per cent.

Table III on page 131 gives for each industry and for each of the size ranges of establishments the percentage number of wage-earners at establishments covered by the returns received who were employed on payment-by-results systems in October, 1957. For all establishments taken together the percentages of wage-earners on payment-by-results systems was less than 13 in a quarter of the industries, from 13 to 48 in half the industries and from 49 to 74 in the remaining quarter.

TABLE I.—PROPORTIONS OF WAGE-EARNERS PAID UNDER SYSTEMS OF PAYMENT BY RESULTS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1957

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

Industry	Percentages* of wage-earners paid under systems of payment by results					Industry	Percentages* of wage-earners paid under systems of payment by results				
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 and over)	Girls	All Workers		Men (21 and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 and over)	Girls	All Workers
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)	41	8	—	—	38	Textiles—continued	10	13	44	42	36
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	20	9	—	—	20	Made-up Textiles	49	44	51	55	49
Stone Quarrying and Mining	70	30	—	—	67	Textile Finishing, etc.	44	27	44	53	44
Slate Quarrying and Mining	28	18	—	—	28	Other Textile Industries	29	—	—	—	—
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	29	4	51	—	30	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	44	28	30	29	40
Other Mining and Quarrying	—	—	—	—	—	Leather (Tanning and Dressing)	19	13	30	30	27
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous	—	—	—	—	—	Fur	16	—	19	—	18
Mining Products other than Coal	47	39	36	24	45	Clothing	—	—	—	—	—
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	40	23	54	46	47	Tailoring:	—	—	—	—	—
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	45	35	35	28	42	Ready-made and Wholesale	17	12	45	38	38
Glass (other than containers)	15	15	12	9	14	Bespoke	—	—	—	—	—
Cement	5	9	—	—	5	Retail Bespoke	—	—	—	—	—
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining	29	14	39	44	29	Firms employing 10 or more workers	20	—	13	9	14
Manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	Firms employing less than 10 workers	19	—	6	—	10
Chemicals and Allied Trades	25	2	—	—	24	All firms supplying returns	20	—	12	7	13
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	24	3	11	8	21	Dressmaking:	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and Dyes	6	2	17	14	12	Firms employing 10 or more workers	4	8	42	34	39
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	21	8	62	82	32	Firms employing less than 10 workers	—	—	14	—	13
Explosives and Fireworks	21	18	18	—	21	All firms supplying returns	4	8	42	34	38
Paint and Varnish	19	12	31	45	25	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	9	12	56	52	52
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	1	0	0	—	1	Hats, Caps and Millinery	37	32	42	32	39
Mineral Oil Refining	11	0	0	—	1	Other Dress Industries	25	18	52	55	48
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	1	2	5	—	10	Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Clogs (exc. rubber)	52	38	54	47	52
Metal Manufacture	66	36	—	—	64	Repair of Boots and Shoes:	—	—	—	—	—
Blast Furnaces	71	45	30	—	68	Firms employing 10 or more workers	34	11	17	—	28
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	54	34	51	54	53	Firms employing less than 10 workers	19	—	17	—	15
Iron Foundries	72	46	25	—	66	All firms supplying returns	31	9	17	—	26
Tinplate Manufacture	67	53	52	—	65	Food, Drink and Tobacco	—	—	—	—	—
Steel Sheet Manufacture	63	42	49	—	61	Grain Milling	1	0	7	7	2
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	52	31	51	65	51	Bread and Flour Confectionery:	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	Firms employing 10 or more workers	11	8	5	3	9
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	63	50	27	—	61	Firms employing less than 10 workers	3	2	4	—	3
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	64	50	27	—	61	All firms supplying returns	10	8	4	3	4
Marine Engineering	32	14	35	—	30	Biscuits	24	23	49	39	41
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	36	34	8	—	35	Meat and Meat Products	6	3	11	9	8
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	40	40	37	36	40	Milk Products	5	2	6	6	5
Machine Tools	66	60	55	—	65	Sugar and Glucose	9	3	12	10	9
Stationary Engines	54	43	39	—	51	Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	44	33	39	36	40
Textile Machinery and Accessories	43	43	23	—	42	Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	12	5	26	21	21
Ordnance and Small Arms	46	38	57	65	47	Other Food Industries	13	6	16	14	14
Constructional Engineering	54	39	67	70	55	Brewing and Malting	3	2	2	2	3
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	67	53	67	56	66	Wholesale Bottling	2	2	3	2	2
Electrical Machinery	55	53	79	91	65	Other Drink Industries	14	5	6	3	10
Electrical Wires and Cables	35	21	57</								

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FROM WHICH RETURNS WERE RECEIVED, WITH PAYMENT-BY-RESULTS SYSTEMS IN OPERATION FOR SOME OR ALL OF THE EMPLOYEES IN OCTOBER, 1957

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

Table with 6 columns: Industry, Number of establishments with payment-by-results systems in operation, Number of establishments with no wage-earners paid under payment-by-results systems, Percentage number of establishments with payment-by-results systems in operation, Industry, and Percentage number of establishments with payment-by-results systems in operation. Rows include Mining and Quarrying, Chemicals and Allied Trades, Metal Manufacture, Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods, Vehicles, Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified, Textiles, etc.

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

TABLE III.—PROPORTION OF WAGE-EARNERS PAID UNDER SYSTEMS OF PAYMENT BY RESULTS IN OCTOBER, 1957, AS SHOWN BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT

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

Table with 11 columns: Industry, Percentage of wage-earners paid under payment-by-results systems* (subdivided into Establishments with 25 wage-earners, 25-99 wage-earners, 100-499 wage-earners, 500 or more wage-earners, and All Establishments), Industry, and Percentage of wage-earners paid under payment-by-results systems* (subdivided into Establishments with 25 wage-earners, 25-99 wage-earners, 100-499 wage-earners, 500 or more wage-earners, and All Establishments). Rows include Mining and Quarrying, Chemicals and Allied Trades, Metal Manufacture, Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods, Vehicles, Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified, Textiles, etc.

* † ‡ § ¶ ** See footnotes on opposite page.

OFFICIAL INDICES OF RATES OF WAGES, 1880-1957

Over the past 70 years information about changes in rates of wages and in normal hours of labour in the principal industries and services, resulting either from voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or from statutory orders under minimum wage enactments, has been continuously collected and published, at first by the Labour Statistics Department of the Board of Trade and since 1917 by the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

On the basis of this information series of index numbers covering consecutive periods since 1880 have been compiled for the purpose of measuring the average percentage changes in weekly rates of wages from year to year. The various series of index numbers have been published in the monthly issues of this GAZETTE, the periodical Abstracts of Labour Statistics, the Monthly Digest of Statistics or the Annual Abstract of Statistics. The purpose of this article is to bring much of that information together in a convenient form for ready reference.

1880-1920

The first two series covering the periods 1880 to 1914 and 1914 to 1920 were limited in scope, mainly due to the fact that sufficient information on movements in wage rates was not available. The index numbers compiled represented only very rough estimates.

1920-1934

The need for a more precise measurement of the movement in wage rates led to the compilation of a new series of index numbers based on the changes in the rates of wages (in some cases for timework and in others for piecework) of workers in 32 industries. These changes in rates were expressed as percentages of the level of the year 1924, and a weighted average for each date was calculated. The resulting index numbers were published in the 21st and 22nd Abstracts of Labour Statistics and in the quarterly supplements to the issues of this GAZETTE from August, 1930, to February, 1940. Details of this series are not given in this article because subsequently in 1934 a revised series covering the period since 1920 on a much wider basis was calculated. A detailed examination was made of the available data, industry by industry, over the period since 1920, and after elimination of some small industries which could exert little influence on the calculations and some others for which the particulars were so defective as to render their inclusion undesirable, continuous records of changes in wage rates were compiled for 69 industries. The number and importance of the wage groups represented in these records, and the nature of the information utilised, varied in different industries. In some small and localised industries only two or three occupations in one of two districts were included whilst in others a much wider field was covered. In addition to time rates of wages, particulars of changes in piece rates, in so far as these could be satisfactorily recorded, were included for the principal piece-working industries. At the same time rates for skilled and unskilled workers, for women, youths and girls were taken into consideration. Thus the unduly large influence exerted by men's rates in the previous series was eliminated. For each of the 69 industries the wage records so compiled were combined to form a single series of weighted averages and the resulting figures expressed as percentages of the average level for the whole of the year 1924. The index numbers for individual industries were combined by the use of weights approximately proportional to the aggregate weekly full-time wages bill in each industry in 1924.

The following are the industries for which changes in rates of wages were taken into consideration :-

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
Agriculture.

Mining and Quarrying

Coal mining; iron mining; shale mining; stone quarrying.

Manufacturing Industries

Brick manufacture; pottery; cement.
Coke ovens; heavy chemicals; drug and fine chemicals; paint, varnish and lacquer; soap, candle and edible fat; seed crushing, compound and provender manufacture.

Iron and steel manufacture; light castings; tinplate; tube manufacture; shipbuilding and ship repairing; engineering (including railway workshops); electrical cable making; vehicle building; spade, fork, etc., manufacture; screw manufacture;

tin box manufacture; brass founding and working; stamped or pressed metal-wares; gold, silver and jewellery trades.

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

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

Flour milling; baking; sugar confectionery and food preserving; brewing; aerated waters; tobacco manufacture.

Furniture; coopering.

Paper manufacture; paper box making; paper bag making; printing and bookbinding.

Building and Contracting

Building; civil engineering construction; electrical installation; heating, ventilating and domestic engineering.

Gas, Electricity and Water Supply

Gas and electricity supply.

Transport and Communication

Railways; road passenger transport; goods transport by road; dock labour; Merchant Navy.

Public Administration

Local authorities' (non-trading) services.

Miscellaneous Services

Laundering; dry cleaning, etc.

Index numbers in this series are given below for the end of each half-year from December, 1920, to June, 1934.

Base—Average of 1924 = 100

All industries and services (all workers)

Year	Index Number	
	End-June	End-December
1920	—	155
1921	144-145	120-121
1922	105-106	99
1923	98	98
1924	101	101
1925	101-102	101-102
1926	101	101-102
1927	100-101	100
1928	99	99
1929	98-99	98-99
1930	98	98
1931	97	95-96
1932	95	94-95
1933	94	94
1934	94	—

1934-1947

The choice of the year 1924 as the basis of the previous series was determined partly by the fact that in other index series that year had frequently been taken as the basis and partly to enable comparisons to be readily made between the general figures for all industries and those of the unofficial index compiled by Professor A. L. Bowley and published in the London and Cambridge Economic Bulletin. There had, however, been considerable changes since 1924 in the relative importance of the different industries (the numbers employed in some industries, e.g., coal, shipbuilding, cotton, had declined whilst in others, such as building, printing, electricity supply, they had increased) and it was desirable that the basis of the calculations should be altered to a more recent year. With this in view the figures representing the movement in wage rates in each industry since 1924 were expressed as percentages of the level at June, 1934, and then combined by the use of revised weights roughly proportional to the aggregate weekly full-time wages bill in each industry at June, 1934. Calculations on this basis continued to be made until 1947 although subsequently the final figures were expressed as percentages of the level at 1st September, 1939. The following Table gives the index numbers in this series for each month from June, 1934, to June, 1947. A number of relatively minor amendments have been made to the figures which had previously been published in the issues of this GAZETTE from August, 1946, onwards, in the issues of the Monthly Digest of Statistics from July, 1947, and in the Annual Abstract of Statistics No. 84 (1935-1946).

Base—1st September, 1939 = 100

All industries and services (all workers)

Date (end of month)	Index Number														
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	
January	—	91	93	95	99	99-100	105-106	118-119	127	134-135	141-142	146-147	157-158	166-167	
February	—	91	93	95-96	99-100	100	107-108	119-120	127-128	135	142	146-147	158	167	
March	—	91	93	95-96	99-100	100	108	119-120	128-129	136-137	142-143	148	158-159	167	
April	—	91	93-94	96	99-100	100	109-110	120	128-129	137-138	143	149	160-161	167	
May	—	91-92	93-94	96-97	100	100	110	120	129-130	138	143-144	149	161-162	167-168	
June	90	91-92	93-94	96-97	100	100	112-113	121-122	132-133	138	144	150	162	167-168	
July	90	91-92	93-94	97	99-100	100	113-114	122	132-133	138-139	144-145	151-152	164	—	
August	90	91-92	94	97	99-100	100	114	122-123	133	138-139	145	152	164	—	
September	90	91-92	94	97-98	99-100	100-101	114-115	123	133	138-139	145-146	152	164-165	—	
October	90-91	92	94	97-98	99-100	101	115	123-124	133	138-139	145-146	152-153	165	—	
November	90-91	92	94-95	98	99-100	102-103	115-116	124	133-134	139	146	153	166-167	—	
December	90-91	92	94-95	98-99	99-100	103-104	116	126-127	134	140	146	153-154	166-167	—	
Average for year	—	91-92	93-94	96-97	99-100	100-101	112	121-122	131	137-138	144	150-151	162-163	169*	

* Average of the index numbers for January to June, 1947, and those for July to December, 1947 (30th June, 1947 = 100) converted to a September, 1939, base.

1947-1956

By 1947 there had again been a substantial alteration in the proportions which the various industries contributed to the total wages bill and whilst in some industries the numbers employed had expanded considerably, in others there had been expansion to a lesser degree or even contraction. At the same time there had been a wide variation in the monetary increases in wage rates in the different industries. It was therefore decided to start a fifth series of index numbers taking the level of wage rates at 30th June, 1947, as the base and using the approximate wages bill in 1946 for weighting purposes. The scope of the index was extended to cover some industries, e.g., the distributive and catering trades and the entertainments industry, for which satisfactory information of recognised wage rates had by then become available.

The new index was based on the recognised weekly rates of wages, as fixed by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, or by statutory orders, for manual workers, but excluding clerical, technical and administrative workers, and the selection of industries was the same as that for the two previous series with the following omissions and additions :-

Omissions

Shale mining; coke ovens; drug and fine chemicals; tinplate; tube manufacture; spade, fork, etc., manufacture; screw manufacture; stamped or pressed metal-wares; lace; carpets; coopering; dry cleaning, etc.

Additions

Ballast and sand production; glass containers; cast stone and cast concrete products; motor vehicle retail and repairing trade; rayon yarn production; narrow woven fabrics; shirt, collar, tie, etc., making; boot and shoe repairing; biscuit manufacture; sawmilling, including the home-grown timber trade; wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacture; rubber manufacture; brush and broom making; water supply; distributive trades (including wholesale grocery and provision trade; retail food trades; retail meat trade; milk distribution; retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades; retail furnishing and allied trades); cinema theatres; catering.

As in the previous series, where practicable, account was taken of the rates for skilled and unskilled men and women and for juveniles, whether employed on timework or piecework, daywork or shift-work, in London or other areas in the United Kingdom. On this occasion separate indices were calculated for men, women, juveniles and for all workers in combination for all industries and services. A description of this series appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1948 (page 41), and particulars of the index which are given in the Appendix for each month from June, 1947, to January, 1956, were published in the monthly issues of this GAZETTE from February, 1948, to January, 1957, in the issues of the Monthly Digest of Statistics from March, 1948, to February, 1957, and in the Annual Abstracts of Statistics Nos. 85 (1937-1947) to 93 (1956) inclusive. Although corresponding figures for manufacturing industries only had been calculated, these were not published until September, 1956, and are now given in full in the Appendix on the next page.

1956 to date

The fifth series was replaced by a new series with the level of rates of wages at 31st January, 1956, taken as 100.

The selection of industries is the same as that for the fifth series with the following omissions and additions :-

Omissions

Rayon yarn production; shirt, collar, tie, etc., making; hat, cap and millinery trades; paper bag making; heating, ventilating and domestic engineering.

Additions

Retail bespoke tailoring; linoleum; toys; postal, telegraph and wireless communication; national government service; health services (ancillary staff).

A full description of this latest index which is still current is given on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1957, whilst particulars of the monthly figures for the period January, 1956, to August, 1956, are given on page 33 of the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1958, and for the period September, 1956, to date on page 160 of this GAZETTE. Particulars of this index also appear in the issues of the Monthly Digest of Statistics from February, 1957, and in the Annual Abstract of Statistics No. 94 (1957).

Linking the Series

It will be seen that on each occasion when a new series has been started, the scope of the index has been extended and refinements made in the method of calculation. Owing to these technical improvements and to the changes in the relative importance of different industries it is impossible to produce an accurate measure on a comparable basis of the change in wage rates over the whole of the period. Nevertheless the different series may be linked together to provide a measure on a broad basis of the movement in weekly wage rates for all workers taken together over any period since 1920 by the use of the following factors :-

The all workers' index figure for any date subsequent to January, 1956, can be expressed as an index with 30th June, 1947 = 100 by multiplying the figure based on 31st January, 1956 = 100 by 1.561.

Similarly any all workers' index figure based on 30th June, 1947 = 100 can be expressed as an index with 1st September, 1939 = 100 by multiplying by 1.675.

Again, an all workers' index figure also based on 30th June, 1947 = 100 can be expressed as an index with 30th June, 1934 = 100 by multiplying by 1.857.

Any all workers' index figure based on 1st September, 1939 = 100 can be expressed as an index based on the average of 1924 = 100 by multiplying by 1.042.

The following calculation gives an estimate of the average level of weekly wage rates for all workers at the present time (31st March, 1958, when the index number based on 31st January, 1956 = 100 was 112.6) as compared with that at 1st September, 1939 :-

$$112.6 \times 1.561 \times 1.675 = 294 \text{ (say 300).}$$

Index of Hourly Rates of Wages

The index of rates of wages as described above measures the movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages and consequently does not reflect changes in actual earnings which may be due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in earnings of pieceworkers and other payment-by-results workers due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc. Thus the index shows no movement when normal weekly hours of work are altered without any corresponding change in weekly rates of pay. A second index can be calculated showing the monthly changes in normal weekly hours of work and a description of this index together with particulars of the various series over the period since 1920 was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1957 (pages 330 and 331). If the figures for the index of rates of wages are divided by the corresponding figures for the index of normal weekly hours, the resulting series is a measure of the movement in hourly rates of wages and may be described as the index of hourly rates of wages. The following Tables give details of this index for the end of each year since 1920.

I.—Base—Average of 1924 = 100

All industries and services (all workers)

Date	Index Number
1920 (end-December)	155-156
1921	121
1922	99-100
1923	98
1924	101
1925	101-102
1926	100-101
1927	99
1928	98
1929	98
1930	97-98
1931	95
1932	93-94
1933	93-94
1934 (end-June)	93-94

II.—Base—1st September, 1939 = 100

All industries and services (all workers)

Date	Index Number
1934 (end-June)	89-90
1934 (end-December)	90
1935	91-92
1936	94
1937	98-99
1938	99-100
1939	104
1940	116
1941	126-127
1942	134
1943	140
1944	146
1945	153-154
1946	169-170
1947 (end-June)	176-177

III.—Base—30th June, 1947 = 100

All industries and services

Date	Index Number		
	All Workers	Men	Women
1947 (end-December)	105	105	105
1948	109	109	111
1949	111	111	114
1950	116	115	118
1951	129	128	132
1952	136	135	140
1953	140	139	146
1954	147	145	151
1955	157	156	161
1956 (end-January)	159	158	163

Manufacturing industries only

Date	Index Number		
	All Workers	Men	Women
1947 (end-December)	102	102	102
1948	108	107	110
1949	109	108	113
1950	115	114	117
1951	128	127	133
1952	136	134	141
1953	139	136	146
1954	146	143	154
1955	155	153	164
1956 (end-January)	157	154	166

IV.—Base—31st January, 1956 = 100

All industries and services

Date	Index Number		
	All Workers	Men	Women
1956 (end-December)	106	106	106
1957	112	112	112

Manufacturing industries only

Date	Index Number		
	All Workers	Men	Women
1956 (end-December)	106	106	106
1957	112	112	112

The reservations above concerning the linking of the various series of index numbers measuring changes in weekly wage rates apply equally to the index of hourly rates of wages. The following method may be used to link the various series to provide a measure on a broad basis of the movement in hourly wage rates for all workers taken together over any period since 1920 :—

The all workers' index figure for any date subsequent to January, 1956, can be expressed as an index with 30th June, 1947 = 100 by multiplying the figure based on 31st January, 1956 = 100 by 1.593. Similarly any all workers' index figure based on 30th June, 1947 = 100 can be expressed as an index with 1st September, 1939 = 100 by multiplying by 1.767.

Again, an all workers' index figure also based on 30th June, 1947 = 100 can be expressed as an index with 30th June, 1934 = 100 by multiplying by 1.970.

Any all workers' index figure based on 1st September, 1939 = 100 can be expressed as an index based on the average for 1924 = 100 by multiplying by 1.040.

The following calculation gives an estimate of the average level of hourly wage rates for all workers at the present time (31st March, 1958, when the index number based on 31st January, 1956 = 100 was 112.9) as compared with that at 1st September, 1939 :—

$$112.9 \times 1.593 \times 1.767 = 318 \text{ (say just over 300).}$$

APPENDIX
Index of Rates of Wages
Base—30th June, 1947 = 100

Date (end of month)	All Industries and Services				Manufacturing Industries only			
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947 June	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
August	101	101	102	101	101	100	100	100
September	101	101	102	101	100	100	100	100
October	101	103	103	102	100	101	101	100
November	103	103	105	103	100	101	101	101
December	103	103	106	103	101	101	101	101
Average for year	105	107	108	106	103	106	106	104
1948 January	104	104	106	104	101	102	102	101
February	104	105	107	104	102	103	104	102
March	105	106	108	105	102	105	105	103
April	105	107	108	105	102	105	105	103
May	105	107	108	105	102	106	106	103
June	105	107	108	106	103	106	106	103
July	105	108	109	106	103	106	106	103
August	106	108	109	106	103	106	106	104
September	106	108	109	106	103	106	106	104
October	107	109	110	107	105	108	108	106
November	107	109	110	107	106	108	109	106
December	107	109	110	107	106	109	109	106
Average for year	105	107	108	106	103	106	106	104
1949 January	107	109	110	108	106	109	109	106
February	107	109	110	108	106	109	110	107
March	108	110	111	108	106	109	110	107
April	108	110	111	108	106	109	110	107
May	108	111	112	109	107	110	110	107
June	108	111	112	109	107	110	110	108
July	108	111	112	109	107	110	110	108
August	108	111	112	109	107	110	110	108
September	108	111	112	109	107	110	110	108
October	109	112	113	109	107	111	111	108
November	109	112	113	109	107	111	111	108
December	109	112	113	109	107	111	111	108
Average for year	108	111	112	109	106	110	110	107
1950 January	109	113	113	110	107	111	111	108
February	109	113	114	110	107	111	111	108
March	109	113	114	110	107	111	111	108
April	109	113	114	110	107	111	111	108
May	109	113	114	110	107	111	111	108
June	109	113	114	110	107	111	111	108
July	109	113	114	110	107	111	111	108
August	109	113	114	110	107	111	111	108
September	110	114	115	110	108	112	112	109
October	110	114	115	110	108	112	112	109
November	113	116	118	113	113	115	117	113
December	113	116	118	114	113	116	117	113
Average for year	110	114	115	111	108	112	113	109
1951 January	115	118	120	115	114	118	119	115
February	115	119	120	116	114	119	120	116
March	117	119	122	117	115	120	121	117
April	117	120	123	118	116	122	123	117
May	118	122	124	118	117	123	124	118
June	118	122	125	119	117	124	125	119
July	119	124	126	120	118	125	125	119
August	119	125	127	120	118	125	126	120
September	120	126	128	122	119	126	127	120
October	121	126	129	122	119	126	127	121
November	125	129	132	126	125	131	131	126
December	125	130	133	126	125	131	132	127
Average for year	119	123	126	120	118	124	125	119
1952 January	126	130	133	127	126	133	133	127
February	127	130	134	128	126	133	134	128
March	127	131	135	128	126	133	134	128
April	127	131	137	129	126	133	134	128
May	128	132	138	129	127	134	140	129
June	128	132	138	129	127	134	140	129
July	128	132	139	130	128	134	141	129
August	129	133	139	130	128	135	141	130
September	130	135	141	131	128	135	142	130
October	130	136	141	131	128	135	142	130
November	132	137	143	134	132	138	145	134
December	132	138	143	134	132	139	145	134
Average for year	129	133	139	130	128	135	140	130

APPENDIX—continued

Index of Rates of Wages

Base—30th June, 1947 = 100

Date (end of month)	All Industries and Services				Manufacturing Industries only			
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1953 January	133	138	143	134	133	139	146	134
February	134	138	144	135	133	139	146	134
March	134	139	145	135	133	141	147	135
April	134	139	145	135	133	141	148	135
May	134	139	145	135	133	141	148	135
June	134	139	146	135	133	142	148	135
July	134	140	146	136	134	142	149	136
August	135	141	147	136	134	143	149	136
September	135	141	148	137	134	143	149	136
October	136	142	149	137	134	143	149	136
November	136	143	149	137	134	143	149	136
December	136	143	149	138	134	144	150	137
Average for year	134	140	146	136	133	142	148	136
1954 January	137	143	150	139	135	144	150	137
February	137	143	150	139	135	144	150	137
March	138	144	150	139	135	144	150	137
April	140	145	152	141	139	147	153	141
May	141	146	153	142	140	148	155	142
June	141	146	154	142	140	149	156	142
July	141	147	154	142	140	150	156	142
August	141	147	154	143	140	150	157	143
September	141	147	154	143	140	150	157	143
October	142	148	155	144	141	151	157	143
November	142	148	155	144	141	151	158	143
December	142	148	156	144	141	151	158	144
Average for year	140	146	153	142	139	148	155	141
1955 January	144	151	158	146	142	152	159	145
February	145	151	158	147	142	153	159	145
March	147	153	160	149	147	156	163	150
April	150	154	162	152	148	156	164	150
May	151	154	163	152	149	157	165	151
June	151	155	163	152	149	157	165	151
July	151	155	163	153	149	157	165	151
August	151	155	164	153	149	158	166	152
September	152	156	164	153	150	159	167	152
October	152	156	165	153	150	160	168	152
November	152	157	165	154	150	161	168	153
December	153	158	166	154	150	161	169	153
Average for year	150	155	163	151	148	157	165	150
1956 January	154	160	169	156	152	163	171	155

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 145 to 162.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during February by 36,000 (—12,000 males and —24,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,057,000. Manufacturing industries showed a decrease of 30,000, and all other industries and services a decrease of 6,000. 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 35,000 from 24,124,000 to 24,089,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 392,820 to 395,727 between 17th February and 17th March, 1958, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 31,727 to 37,344. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 5,449 among males and 3,075 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on January, 1956

(taken as 100), remained unchanged in March at 113. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during March resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £101,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 232,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the retail multiple grocery and provisions trade in Great Britain, and in the retail meat trade in England and Wales, and Post Office engineering grades.

Retail Prices

At 18th March, 1958, the retail prices index was 108 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 18th February, compared with 104 at 12th March, 1957.

Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during March in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 51,800. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was nearly 196,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 254, and, in addition, 17 stoppages which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

Ministry of Labour and National Service—H.M. Factory Inspectorate
ACCIDENTS—HOW THEY HAPPEN
AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM

Descriptions of certain accidents in factories, docks, building operations and works of engineering construction notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

Quarterly 1s. 3d. (by post 1s. 7d.)

Annual subscription 6s. 4d., including postage.

Obtainable from

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses on page 168
or through any bookseller

ECONOMIC SURVEY, 1958

The Economic Survey, 1958, has been presented to Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 394), price 3s. net (3s. 4d. including postage).

The introduction to the Survey says there were several promising developments in the United Kingdom economy during 1957, but the year as a whole was dominated by the crisis of confidence in sterling which came to a head in August and September, resulting in a fall in the gold and dollar reserves which amounted in those two months alone to £185 millions, a quarter of the total. Following the measures taken by the Government in September, 1957, it soon became evident that confidence in sterling was being restored. In the last quarter of 1957 the reserves were being rebuilt and the sterling holdings of non-sterling countries were going up. At home, there was growing public understanding of the country's economic difficulties. But, it is added, the whole process of strengthening confidence, both abroad and at home, has to go further if the country is to have a sound foundation for further economic development; and a number of major problems remain. The Survey discusses the background to these developments and some of the problems likely to confront the country in 1958. Chapter I discusses, first, the changes in the use of resources in 1957, that is in personal consumption, in public authorities' expenditure on goods and services, in investment and in exports; this discussion is in real or "volume" terms, *i.e.*, in terms of constant prices. Secondly, this chapter looks at the changes in production and imports, also in volume terms, and at employment; thirdly, it examines the changes in money income and expenditure in different parts of the economy. This discussion shows that, at constant prices, total expenditure was 2 per cent. higher in 1957 than in 1956, but the increase in actual money expenditure was 5 per cent. The difference reflects the increase in prices which is, itself, analysed in some detail in Chapter II. Chapter III turns to the external position; it begins with a short account of economic developments in the world as a whole, because of their significance for the United Kingdom, and then examines the United Kingdom's current balance of payments, its capital position, and the problem of reserves and liabilities. Each of the first three chapters, which contain a number of statistical Tables and charts, is followed by a brief narrative summary of the main points made. Finally, Chapter IV sums up the present position and considers the problems that lie ahead. An Appendix to the Survey contains a wide range of statistical Tables; included in a second Appendix are a review of export performance in 1957 and details of output, etc., in individual industries:—fuel and power, iron and steel, engineering and allied industries, building, textiles and clothing, and agriculture.

A summary is given below of some of the main items of information about economic trends in 1957 given in the Survey and of the assessment in the last chapter of the present position and problems of 1958.

Expenditure, Output and Income in 1957

In considering the use of resources in 1957, the Survey says that 1957 was a year of moderate expansion. The increase, compared with 1956, of 2 per cent. in real terms in total final expenditure was a result of an increase in home investment and in personal consumption. There was a significant fall in public authorities' current expenditure on goods and services, and exports of goods and services were virtually unchanged. Details are given in the Survey for each of the main classes of expenditure. Personal consumption in real terms was 2 per cent. higher in 1957 than in 1956, the main increases being in purchases of household goods, and, from the second quarter of the year, in the number of cars bought and in private motoring. There were decreases, however, in entertainment, and, in the second half of the year, in the use of public transport services, mainly because of the revival of private motoring. Consumption of alcoholic drink increased by 2 per cent. and of tobacco by 3 per cent.; food consumption rose by 1½ per cent. Total current expenditure on goods and services by the Government and local authorities, together, in 1957 was 3½ per cent. lower, in real terms, than in 1956. This was a result of the substantial fall in Government expenditure on defence. There were, however, small increases in Government spending on health and other items, and a continuing steady increase in the current expenditure of local authorities. Gross fixed investment rose in real terms by about 5 per cent., about the same increase as in the previous year, the greatest expansion being in investment in transport and communications, which rose by one-quarter. Investment in manufacturing industry, which had risen by 12 per cent. in 1956, went up by only 3 per cent. in 1957. Investment in housing fell by 2 per cent. The Survey notes also that over the past five years the proportion of the gross national product devoted to fixed investment has risen from 14 per cent. to 17 per cent. With regard to investment in stocks and work in progress, the value of the physical increase in all stocks in 1957 is estimated at £425 millions. In 1955 and 1956 the corresponding figures were £325 millions and £250 millions. Exports of goods and services in real terms were about the same in 1957 as in 1956. On a shipments basis the volume of merchandise exports expanded by 2 per cent., a smaller increase than in any year since 1953. The expansion was confined to the first nine months of 1957 and there was a marked change of trend in the fourth quarter of the year, when the volume of exports was 2 per cent. lower than a year earlier.

The increases in consumption and investment in 1957 were met partly by an expansion in home production and partly by imports. The total output of goods and services in this country (the gross domestic product) was about 1½ per cent. higher in 1957 than in 1956. This was a slightly larger increase than the one that had

occurred in the previous year but substantially less than the average annual increases from 1948 to 1955. Industrial production, which accounts for about one-half of the gross domestic product, was also 1½ per cent. higher on average than in 1956; the increase came mainly from the engineering and allied industries. Imports of goods and services were 3 per cent. higher in real terms in 1957 than in 1956. It is estimated that about two-thirds of the recorded increase in imports between 1956 and 1957 is accounted for by changes in investment in stocks of imported commodities.

The increase in output in 1957 was produced with only a small increase in man-power. In industries covered by the index of industrial production, output per man-year went up by 1½ per cent. The slight decline in total employment which had begun at the end of 1956 continued in the early part of 1957; with the recovery of production in the summer the number of people in employment began to go up, but at the end of the year there were signs that it was falling again. The net result over the year was a slight increase in civil employment. Most of this increase took place in distribution and in the metals, engineering and allied industries. There was a fall in employment in building and contracting, agriculture, and government service. The numbers employed in the manufacturing industries on defence production fell during the year by nearly 150,000, or by roughly 20 per cent. Most of the displaced workers found other jobs. In manufacturing industries less short-time was worked than in 1956, mainly because of the recovery in the vehicles industry. The amount of overtime worked in the manufacturing industries was roughly the same as in 1956. Although unemployment rose slightly during the year, the average level still remained low, about 1.4 per cent. of all employees. Unemployment increased most in Scotland, Wales and South-West England and the main industries affected were building and contracting, agriculture, and distribution. The number of unfilled vacancies fell from 279,000 in December, 1956, to 236,000 in December, 1957. Although this was a smaller fall than in 1956, the last figure is the lowest since the winter of 1952-53. The numbers of vacancies for skilled engineering workers also fell during the year but by less, proportionately, than did total vacancies.

In the concluding section of the first chapter, dealing with national income and expenditure at current prices (as distinct from the figures given in real terms in the preceding sections), the Survey says that domestic incomes rose in 1957 by 6 per cent., about three times the increase in real output. Income from employment maintained its share of the total, but gross trading profits and the incomes of self-employed persons increased less than the average. Detailed figures for the different parts of the economy show that personal incomes rose by £950 millions, or 5½ per cent. Wages and salaries, which make up two-thirds of the total, went up by about 6 per cent., mainly because of an increase of 5 per cent. in average rates of wages; rent, dividends and interest also rose by 5 per cent.; income from self-employment went up by 4 per cent. (which includes a rise of about 6 per cent. in farmers' incomes). Consumers' expenditure, on the other hand, is estimated to have risen by 4½ per cent. (although the increase in real consumption, as stated above, was only 2 per cent.). The estimates of personal income and expenditure indicate that there was a balance of personal saving of over £1,600 millions, representing between 10 and 11 per cent. of personal income after tax, an extremely high proportion compared with most past years. Well over £500 millions went to increase life assurance funds and those of pension schemes. The gross trading profits of industrial and trading companies increased by £160 millions, or 5 per cent. Dividend and interest payments rose by £52 millions. The revenue of the Government rose by £343 millions, or 6 per cent., and current expenditure rose by 2 per cent.; the surplus on revenue account was £652 millions, compared with £415 millions in 1956. Over the six years 1951 to 1957, the Survey says, current expenditure by the Government, excluding the National Insurance Funds, has risen by 30 per cent., which is about the same as the rise in the general level of prices over the period. As a proportion of the gross national product, Government expenditure on this definition has fallen from 29 per cent. in 1951 to 25 per cent. in 1957.

The Survey says that the high rate of personal saving and the Government's large surplus on revenue account helped to maintain the general balance of the economy in 1957. A Table setting out figures of saving and investment in the economy in 1957 by persons, companies, public corporations, local authorities, and the Government, shows that persons, companies and the Government had a surplus of saving over investment at home, while public corporations and local authorities invested more than they saved. The Survey gives also an account of monetary developments in 1957, with particular reference to the objectives and the results of the various measures of Government monetary policy taken during the year.

Costs and Prices in 1957

The Survey says that, although the pressure of demand was further reduced in 1957, costs and prices continued to rise. The average increase in prices was indeed smaller than in most post-war years, but as it came after a long upward movement it was more than enough to cause serious concern both at home and abroad. Prices of total final output of goods and services, and wholesale prices of non-food manufacturing output, were both 3 per cent. higher on average in 1957 than in 1956, compared with an average increase of 4½ per cent. a year from 1949 to 1956. There has been a similar movement in retail prices; in 1957 they were 3½ per cent. higher on average than in 1956, compared with an average increase of 5 per cent. a year from 1949 to 1956. Food prices rose much less than in recent years but rent and rates rose more. Export prices were, on

average, 4½ per cent. higher than in 1956. They were rising in 1956 and in the first three quarters of 1957, but they stopped rising in the fourth quarter of 1957.

In the economy as a whole incomes rose faster than output in 1957, so that home costs rose by 4 per cent. per unit of output and contributed nine-tenths of the increase in prices of final output. Of this increase in home costs, income from employment accounted for over two-thirds; as the total wage and salary bill was about 6 per cent. higher in 1957 than in 1956 and real output was just over 1½ per cent. higher, income from employment per unit of output went up by 4 per cent. Gross trading profits and other trading income (after deducting stock appreciation) also went up more than real output; they rose by 3½ per cent. per unit of output. The Survey notes that this analysis is necessarily incomplete because it normally takes some time for changes in costs to work their way through to final prices.

A more detailed analysis of changes in costs and prices can be made for manufacturing (which contributes about two-fifths of the total gross domestic product) than for the economy as a whole. In manufacturing the increase in labour costs per unit of output was much smaller in 1957 than in 1956. Average output per man fell in 1956 because in many industries the fall in demand and output was not matched by a proportionate reduction in the labour force. By contrast, in 1957 output in manufacturing went up by 2 per cent. and there was virtually no change in employment. From 1955 to 1956 costs of labour and materials per unit of output in manufacturing industries rose more than final prices, so that profit margins fell slightly. From 1956 to 1957, on the other hand, the costs of materials were substantially unchanged and labour and material costs combined, per unit of output, probably rose no more than the prices of final output, so that there was probably little change in profit margins. These estimates, the Survey points out, refer to manufacturing industries as a whole, and there may well have been wide differences in the experiences of individual industries. With regard to the trend of costs and prices in manufacturing industries, the Survey says that in December, 1957, the average cost of basic materials (mainly imported) used in non-food manufacturing was 7 per cent. below the average for the year, and it seems unlikely that there will be an upturn in the immediate future. There may, therefore, be scope for price reductions in some industries provided that the lower cost of materials is not offset by increases in labour costs. Already, in the final quarter of 1957, wholesale prices of non-food manufactures had ceased to rise.

Overseas Trade and Payments in 1957

The Survey says that in the world economy as a whole three developments were outstanding in 1957. First, the rate of growth in world trade and production showed signs of slowing down; by the fourth quarter of the year the United States economy was in recession. Secondly, and associated with the slower industrial growth, commodity prices fell. Thirdly, there was a sharp decrease in the external monetary reserves of most countries, apart from the United States and Germany. The main effect of these events on the United Kingdom's balance of payments in 1957 was that the current account gained from the fall in commodity prices and the capital account lost through the unfavourable balance of payments of the rest of the sterling area and through short-term capital movements provoked by the exchange adjustment of the French franc.

Balance of payments estimates for the whole year 1957 are published for the first time in the Survey. In discussing the United Kingdom's current account the Survey notes that the total volume of exports was only 2 per cent. higher in 1957 than in 1956, while the increase in the volume of imports was 3½ per cent. But the terms of trade moved 3 per cent. in favour of the United Kingdom because of the steep fall in import prices from May onwards and the rise in export prices in the first eight months of the year. As a result the deficit on balance of payments on visible trade was £97 millions, £36 millions more than in 1956 but still less than in any other post-war year. The surplus on invisible transactions (including defence aid) rose slightly, from £327 millions in 1956 to £334 millions in 1957, mainly as a result of higher earnings from shipping and oil and a reduction of net Government overseas expenditure. Oil earnings recovered buoyantly in the second half of the year. The overall surplus on current account (including defence aid) was thus £237 millions, compared with £266 millions in 1956. This was one of the larger current surpluses since the war and was made up of a surplus of £115 millions in the first half of the year and of £122 millions in the second half. (The Survey says that the estimates for the second half of 1957 are still provisional and subject to later revision.) In commenting on special features in the balance of payments situation in 1957 the Survey says that one part of the surplus was a result of the postponement of interest on the North American loans. Another part was the result of the improvement in the terms of trade, which may in time adversely affect our exports; the loss of export revenue by primary producing countries will probably reduce their ability to buy goods from overseas. Moreover, as the events of August and September, 1957, showed, a current surplus of the above size does not in itself prevent a severe exchange crisis.

The Economic Survey, 1957 (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1957, pages 121-123) explained that to obtain a measure of the change in the United Kingdom's 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. This year's Survey again sets out figures for recent years showing the balance of current transactions and long-term investment. Net long-term investment in 1957 is provisionally estimated at £189 millions, compared with £231 millions in 1956. The Survey comments that, apart from certain special transactions,

it is believed that the long-term capital outflow was at much the same level in 1957 as in other recent years.

The balance of payments of the countries of the rest of the sterling area was less favourable than that of the United Kingdom in 1957. In the second half of the year, in particular, the export earnings of these countries fell because of the fall in commodity prices, and in consequence they drew on their sterling holdings and over the year contributed much less than usual to the gold and dollar reserves. In addition, the pressure on sterling in the autumn led to a running down of sterling balances held by non-sterling countries and this caused a big reduction in the reserves in August and September. Thus, had it not been for borrowing from the Export-Import Bank and the deferment of capital repayment on the United States and Canadian loans, the year would have ended with a large fall in the reserves. However, because of these operations it was possible actually to increase the reserves over the year and to meet a big reduction in the short-term liabilities. Medium and long-term dollar liabilities were, however, incurred.

In summarising this account of the United Kingdom's balance of payments in 1957, the Survey says that as traders and investors we had a moderately satisfactory year, but in our third role as international bankers we were obliged to borrow to meet unusually large calls upon us by our clients.

The Present Position and Problems of 1958

In the past two years the pressure of demand on productive resources has been gradually easing. Although industrial production in 1957 was only slightly higher than in 1955, the high investment which has been going on for several years in most industries should, the Survey says, provide a store of capacity for further expansion. The shortages of man-power are less serious than in previous years. Even so, unemployment, at an average of 1.9 per cent., is only slightly higher than a year ago, although there are areas of heavier unemployment. There has also been a reduction, in real terms, in the demands on the economy made by the Government's current expenditure. Thus the economic climate is less inflationary than for several years, and this change has been reflected in the increased confidence in sterling.

The change in the trend of world economic activity is bound to be of great importance for the United Kingdom in 1958. The United States Government have expressed their confidence that the current recession in the United States need not be prolonged, and the records of 1948-49 and 1953-54 are examples of their ability to take action against any serious decline. There are, however, other circumstances which give grounds for anxiety. Whereas in 1953 the rest of the world was gaining gold and dollar reserves from the United States on a substantial scale, in 1957 most countries were losing reserves. Their ability to ride out a period of difficulty without taking special measures to protect themselves has thus been weakened. Secondly, there is the substantial fall in certain commodity prices; although this is partly a reaction from the unusually high levels of recent years, it is imposing a strain on the trade balances of some primary producing countries. Thirdly, world industrial production is likely to be lower in the first half of 1958 than in the first half of 1957, because the recession in the United States is not likely on this occasion to be outweighed by expansion in Europe as it was in 1953.

The first problem likely to confront the United Kingdom in 1958 is costs and prices. At the end of 1957 United Kingdom import prices were 8 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the year. Most of the fall took place in the second half of 1957 and should be reflected to some extent in final prices in 1958. In addition, in the fourth quarter of 1957 wholesale prices of manufactured goods were stable and the long upward movement of United Kingdom export prices was checked. The Survey says there is thus a good opportunity in 1958 to stop the rise in prices which has troubled the country for twenty years. This is very desirable for social and economic stability at home. Moreover, conditions in overseas markets are likely to be difficult, and United Kingdom manufacturers will be able to succeed there only if they can keep prices down.

It seems probable that the decrease in the pressure of demand will continue. The rise in public investment, which was rapid in the second half of 1957, is to be checked in 1958. There will be little change, in real terms, in Government expenditure on goods and services. Present indications are that private fixed investment will increase less than in earlier years. The total pressure of demand will also depend on whether businesses continue to build up their stocks.

Externally, the United Kingdom may well achieve a substantial current surplus in 1958. Although in present world conditions there will be a hard struggle to increase and perhaps even to maintain exports, the fall in import prices will be favourable and progress should be made on invisible account. The ultimate effect on the reserves, however, may be largely influenced by the difficulties which world developments are causing to the rest of the sterling area. Although world activity is still high, nearly all the countries in the rest of the sterling area have suffered a loss of export earnings, and those earnings may stay relatively depressed until world activity starts rising again.

Many of these countries have already begun to draw heavily upon their accumulated sterling holdings so as to avoid too great a check to their activity and the pace of their economic development. From one point of view, the Survey says, these drawings by other sterling countries on sterling reserves here are helpful to the United Kingdom and other countries. This process helps to maintain exports and thereby contributes to the defence of the United Kingdom and the world against a deflationary spiral. At the same time, there has been a large fall in the rest of the sterling area's balance of payments surplus on current and capital account with the non-sterling world. This fall reduces the net flow of non-sterling

earnings which these countries habitually sell in London against sterling.

Because the United Kingdom's trading position should be good in 1958, the rest of the sterling area will be able to draw down their sterling balances without imposing too great a strain on the gold and dollar reserves. Sterling is strengthened by such a reduction of liabilities as well as by an increase in reserves.

To sum up, the Survey concludes, the United Kingdom's economic problems in 1958 are inevitably bound up with the course of world economic developments. The country depends for employment and standard of living on international trade and cannot be isolated from outside events. At the same time, its ability to exert its influence on world economic affairs in a positive direction depends upon its own economic strength; upon its ability to deal effectively with its own economic problems; and, in particular, upon the maintenance of the internal and external value of the currency.

DIGEST OF SCOTTISH STATISTICS

The eleventh issue (April, 1958) of the half-yearly "Digest of Scottish Statistics", which has recently been published, contains Tables and charts illustrating developments in the social and economic life of Scotland. The statistics in most of the Tables cover the years 1952 to 1957 and are grouped in seven main sections relating to industrial activity; transport and communication; labour; population and vital statistics; social services; finance; and miscellaneous. Some of the figures given are provisional and may be revised in later issues. The Index of Industrial Production, based on 1948 = 100, provides a general measure of the quarterly changes in the volume of production in Scottish industry as a whole and by individual industries. It shows that between 1948 and 1957 production rose by 29 per cent.; but, whereas the increase between 1955 and 1956 was 2.4 per cent., the rise in 1957 compared with 1956 was under 1 per cent. The building and contracting and mining and quarrying industries maintained their outputs at the 1956 levels, and the manufacturing industries as a whole achieved a slight increase (under 1 per cent.). The gas, electricity and water industries together produced 3.5 per cent. more than in 1956. 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 Areas, 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.

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. 5d. including postage).

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH SERVICES IN FACTORIES

In 1955 the Minister of Labour and National Service appointed a Standing Industrial Health Advisory Committee to advise him on measures needed to further the development of industrial health services in workplaces covered by the Factories Acts (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1955, page 92). The Minister is Chairman of the Committee, which includes persons nominated by the British Employers' Confederation, the Trades Union Congress, the nationalised industries, the British Medical Association, the Royal College of Nursing, and other organisations and bodies closely concerned with the promotion of industrial health. On the advice of the Committee the Minister decided that two pilot surveys should be undertaken, one of a particular locality and the other of an industry with known health hazards, in order to obtain detailed factual information and to throw light on the best ways in which industrial health services in factories could be further developed. A report by H.M. Factory Inspectorate setting out the main findings of the first survey, undertaken in Halifax, together with the recommendations and suggestions of the Industrial Health Advisory Committee, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office under the title "Industrial Health: a Survey in Halifax", price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d. including postage). The second survey, covering the potteries industry in Stoke-on-Trent, has recently been completed and the report is being prepared.

The present report explains the origin and purpose of the survey in Halifax and gives particulars of the town's industries. It describes the main types of factory buildings and the influence of the buildings on environmental conditions, and contains separate sections on temperature and ventilation, cleanliness, seating arrangements, etc., of the factory buildings, canteen and meal facilities, occupational health hazards, first-aid facilities, and a description of the existing general health services and the industrial medical and nursing services. During the survey all factories in Halifax were visited; they numbered 760, employing a total of 28,699 manual workers. The following paragraphs summarise the main findings of the survey team and the recommendations and suggestions of the Industrial Health Advisory Committee.

Of 797 factory buildings surveyed, 81 were structurally unsatisfactory. These were mostly smaller factories of the single or two-storey type. The Committee say that the question of sub-standard factory buildings should be given greater attention in future. New factory buildings must be on the right lines, and environmental conditions in old buildings should be improved wherever possible.

With regard to temperature and ventilation, some of the worst conditions were found in multi-storey textile mills because of the large floor areas and relatively low ceiling heights. Working conditions in single-storey buildings were often poor in winter because of unsuitable methods of heating. Out of 201 undertakings covering 9,786 employees assessed as having unsatisfactory ventilation, 102 were small factories employing up to 10 workers. From the report of the survey team the Committee concluded that proper supervision of heating and ventilation was often lacking, and they recommend that wherever practicable the duty of supervision should be the special responsibility of a particular person. As a more general comment they add that standards of atmospheric conditions have in many cases been broadly established and their introduction should be encouraged to the fullest extent through an informed and co-operative approach in different industries.

Washing facilities were considered good in 142 factories (employing 10,454 workers), satisfactory in 388 factories (10,539 workers), and unsatisfactory in 267 factories (7,706 workers). The lowest standards were found in the smaller workplaces. The Committee take the view that interest in the improvement of washing facilities should be stimulated, e.g., by further publicity directed at employers to provide better facilities as necessary and at workers to maintain and make better use of them when they are provided. The siting of the facilities provided should be kept specially in mind. Satisfactory conditions with regard to cleanliness were found in 573 factories (employing 24,822 workers) and unsatisfactory conditions in 224 factories (3,877 workers), the worst conditions being in the smaller factories. The Committee recommend that more attention should be paid to the importance of creating good working conditions, with particular reference to cleanliness. They note that vacuum cleaning and attractive colour schemes could, with advantage, be more widely used. Sanitary accommodation was, in general, reasonably satisfactory, although a greater effort was needed to modernise the accommodation and to introduce regular daily cleaning.

The Committee comment on a report by the survey team that seats for use when at work were generally provided for women, but that there was a feeling that seats were not so necessary for men. They say that H.M. Factory Inspectorate should continue to make industry aware that men as well as women need seats at work and that the present law on the subject makes no distinction between the sexes. They recommend that research into the design of suitable seats for workers should be continued and industry informed of the results. On the problem of noise in factories the Committee say that this is a national problem and that the realistic approach to it is to identify and study those particular cases where excessive noise is liable to affect the health of workers adversely.

In an overall assessment made by the survey team of environmental conditions in all the workplaces surveyed, the conditions in 25 per cent. of the workplaces, employing 15 per cent. of the workers, were classified as unsatisfactory. It appeared, therefore, that on the whole the smaller workplaces were worse than the larger. For the smaller workplaces the worst features were washing facilities, cleanliness, lighting and temperatures, whereas for all factories surveyed ventilation was by far the most unsatisfactory feature.

The report says that Halifax is not representative of certain industries which give rise to important and serious health risks and no new or previously unsuspected health hazards in industry were brought to light by the survey. It is observed that a general survey of this kind is not the appropriate way of investigating suspected or possible hazards. This is primarily a matter for consideration within the context of field investigation and research. The Committee noted, however, the widespread use of industrial solvents which appeared to reveal a possible hazard and commented on the lack of positive information about actual dust or fume concentrations in atmosphere, especially in small establishments. They asked that there should be a general review of the arrangements for carrying out sampling of atmospheres in those sections of industry where dust fume or gas is thought to be a hazard. This review, the report says, is being made.

In a section on first aid the report says that in a considerable number of factories the first-aid arrangements were regarded as unsatisfactory. The subject of first aid in factories is one to which the Industrial Health Advisory Committee attach considerable importance. They advise that action designed to improve the existing situation is necessary under the following heads: advice on methods of treatment set out in the official leaflet included in first-aid boxes; the contents of first-aid boxes; maintenance of the boxes in good order; and training and recruitment of first-aid personnel.

The survey of industrial medical and nursing services in Halifax showed that four general practitioners served, on a part-time basis, 21 factories employing about 4,500 workers. No doctor was employed for more than two hours a week in any one factory, and the total number of hours devoted to industry by these doctors was not more than 15. Twelve full-time nurses served 23 factories, employing about 7,000 workers. Of the 19 factories in Halifax with 250 or more workers, nine had medical services; eight of those nine factories and five of the others had nursing services. The Committee, in their comments, say that they recognise that difficult problems of organisation are involved in the development of medical and nursing services in factories, especially the smaller

ones. They refer to several experiments now in progress in different towns to throw light on the problem, and they recommend that any experiment undertaken in Halifax on the basis of the survey findings should be designed, so far as possible, to supplement and not duplicate experiments elsewhere. In the Committee's view the right plan is to proceed by stages. The first stage should be to approach the occupiers of those factories in Halifax where 250 or more workers are employed with a view to interesting them in the advantages of the provision or extension of medical and nursing services, the general aim of which would be to improve the supervision of the health of workers. The Committee say that stress could be suitably laid on the following particular elements in such a service: (i) interview and medical examination of workers in the factory; (ii) advice on the health aspects of the working environment and on problems arising therefrom; and (iii) supervision of arrangements for first-aid and emergency treatment.

The Industrial Health Advisory Committee say that they believe that the survey as a whole emphasised the need for much more co-operation between management and workers in the promotion of industrial health. The development of this co-operative approach, which generally is not as good for industrial health as it is for accident prevention, is now being considered by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in consultation with the Industrial Safety Sub-Committee of the National Joint Advisory Council.

DIGEST OF PNEUMOCONIOSIS STATISTICS

The Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics, 1956, has recently been issued by the Ministry of Power and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. net (3s. 4d. including postage). The statistics given in the Digest have been obtained from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Coal Board; they relate to cases of pneumoconiosis in the mining and quarrying industries during 1956.

An introductory note to the Digest points out that pneumoconiosis is the result of many years of exposure to dust in the mining and quarrying industries. The majority of cases now being diagnosed relate to men in the older age groups and are the product of dust conditions of many years ago, before the present arrangements for dust suppression were in operation. Any rise in the figures of new certifications should not, therefore, necessarily be taken as an indication that the true prevalence of the disease is increasing, but rather that workers are becoming increasingly aware of the disease and showing a greater readiness to be X-rayed. The Digest gives an outline of legislation relating to pneumoconiosis, a term which since 1943 has included silicosis and asbestosis, and explains some of the terms used in the Tables of statistics.

The Digest contains statistics for the year 1956 giving the numbers of medical boardings and of diagnoses of pneumoconiosis under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, analysed, for each of the industries, according to the percentage assessment of disablement and by age groups of claimants, and of letters of advice issued as to the dust conditions under which work ought to be continued. In the case of coal mining, separate figures are given for each National Coal Board area, together with statistics of the employment of men suffering from pneumoconiosis. Statistics are also given of the numbers of certifications dealt with in 1956 under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925-1945, in respect of deaths and disablement in connection with compensation or benefit schemes relating to silicosis or pneumoconiosis. Other Tables in the Digest contain statistics of awards and cessations during 1956 of disablement allowances granted under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, together with analyses by age and by industry of the number of allowances in force at 31st December, 1956. Figures are also given of the number of death benefit awards made under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts and the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme.

PAMPHLETS ON EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, ETC.

Articles published in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1957 (page 332), and earlier issues described briefly the contents of pamphlets on employment, training, etc., issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and other Government Departments. Below are notes on two further pamphlets, copies of which can be obtained from local offices of the Ministry.

The pamphlet entitled "The Professional and Executive Register" (P.L. 371) contains information about the service offered by the Register to help employers to obtain their professional, managerial, senior executive and trainee executive staff. Lists of the Employment Exchanges at which the Register is held, and of the main professional and managerial occupations which are within the scope of the Register, are also given.

Pamphlet P.L. 368, entitled "Training Within Industry for Supervisors", contains brief notes on what supervisors are and why they are important, what Training Within Industry ("T.W.I.") is and how it helps the supervisor, how T.W.I. is given, and where further information can be obtained, together with a list of addresses of Regional Offices of the Ministry.

IBM
UNITED KINGDOM
LIMITED

International Time Recording Division

**International Superelectric Master Clock
Time Systems * Attendance and Job
Time Recorders * Electric Clocks
Time Signal Control * Time Stamps
Personnel Location Clocks * Watchmen's
Control Clocks**

Details of this equipment, in the range of
International Business Machines, free on request.
Ask for new booklet, Ref. J. 708/4.

**8 BERKELEY SQUARE,
LONDON, W.1
MAYfair 2004**

and at Birmingham, Glasgow, Manchester,
Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool and
Newcastle-upon-Tyne

FACTORIES: LONDON AND GREENOCK

Oldest and largest Manufacturers of
Time Recorders

INDUSTRIAL FIRST AID



For 60 years we have specialised in the First Aid requirements of Industry. Our service is most comprehensive; whether you require a completely equipped ambulance room for a vast factory, or a first aid box for a "one man" works, we shall be pleased to advise and supply you.

A PRODUCT OF
Cuxson Gerrard & Co. Ltd.
OLDBURY BIRMINGHAM

Pioneers of Industrial First Aid

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Changes in National Insurance Appeals Procedure

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider and report on the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1958. The Regulations implement certain recommendations of the Committee on Administrative Tribunals and Enquiries (the Franks Committee). They remove existing restrictions on rights of appeal to the National Insurance Commissioner from decisions of local tribunals, and on legal representation before local tribunals; provide for hearings before local tribunals and the National Insurance Commissioner to be held in public except where the case involves disclosure of intimate personal or financial circumstances; and confirm the right of the parties to question witnesses at hearings by local tribunals and the National Insurance Commissioner.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (6d. including postage).

Social Security Agreement between the United Kingdom and Australia

On 14th March Her Majesty in Council made the Family Allowances and National Insurance (Australia) Order, 1958. This Order came into operation on 1st April and gives effect in England, Wales and Scotland to the Agreement (set out in the Schedule to the Order) made between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of the Commonwealth of Australia. It modifies the Family Allowances Acts, 1945 to 1956, and the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1957, in their application to persons affected by the Agreement.

The Agreement (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 51) relates to family allowances and benefits for old age, widowhood, sickness and unemployment.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1958 No. 422) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 8d. net (10d. including postage).

Contributions and Benefits for Persons Abroad

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad)

Amendment Regulations, 1958. The Regulations would modify the rules about national insurance contributions and benefits for people who go abroad by enabling people who are working abroad for an employer in this country to earn increments on their retirement pension if they remain at work abroad after reaching pension age. They would also permit a man whose wife is resident with him to draw dependant's benefit for her if she goes abroad temporarily, and would allow people to receive payment of benefit abroad in circumstances where at present they must either appoint someone in this country to receive it for them or wait until they come back to this country.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (6d. including postage).

Social Security Agreement between the United Kingdom and Norway

On 14th March Her Majesty in Council made the Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Norway) Order, 1958. The Order came into force on 1st April and gives effect in England, Wales and Scotland to the Convention (set out in the Schedule to the Order) made between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Norway and signed on 25th July, 1957 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1957, page 290). The Order modifies the Family Allowances Acts, 1945 to 1956, the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1957, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 to 1957, in their application to persons affected by the Convention.

The Convention covers cash benefits provided by the two countries for unemployment, sickness, maternity, old age, widowhood, orphanhood, industrial injury and death. It enables nationals of either country to add together insurance contributions paid in the two countries in order to determine the right to receive benefit. The Convention also covers the family allowances and health services of the two countries and includes provisions about seamen, in particular seamen serving on board whaling vessels. In addition, medical treatment will be available under Norwegian Health Insurance for all British nationals in Norway, including tourists.

The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance say that anyone who thinks he may be affected by the Convention and who requires further information about the insurance aspects of the Convention should write to the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, Overseas Group, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1958 No. 423) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 7d. net (9d. including postage).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

138th Session of the Governing Body

The 138th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from 11th to 15th March under the Chairmanship of Mr. E. Calderon Puig, representative of the Government of Mexico. The United Kingdom Government was represented by 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 Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., LL.D., 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., J.P., Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body, Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, and General Secretary of the National Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives.

The following paragraphs give particulars of some of the more important matters dealt with by the Governing Body.

Finance

The budget proposals for 1959 presented by the Director-General provided for a net expenditure budget of 8,682,699 United States dollars, to which had to be added a further sum of 97,741 dollars (net) on account of additional items which had come forward since the original budget proposals were prepared, giving a revised total of 8,780,440 dollars. The proposals finally adopted by the Governing Body provide for a net expenditure budget of 8,449,857 dollars. To this figure certain additions will have to be made to provide for additional activities subsequently approved by the Governing Body. These budget estimates will be submitted to the International Labour Conference at its 42nd Session in June.

Freedom of Association

The Governing Body considered the revised proposals which it had requested the Director-General to prepare on continuing machinery to establish the facts relating to freedom of association in Member States and on the establishment of an independent commission for the adjustment of disputes in this field (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1957, page 398). After discussion, the proposals for the establishment of an independent commission to deal with disputes were withdrawn. The Governing Body, however, adopted the proposals for fact-finding surveys, which would include the possibility of studying the situation on the spot in the different countries, to establish the facts about the actual conditions of freedom of association on a world-wide basis. The surveys will be carried out by the International Labour Office.

The Governing Body also considered the twenty-eighth report of its Committee on Freedom of Association, which is charged with the preliminary consideration of complaints alleging infringements

of trade union rights. The Committee presented recommendations on fifteen cases. The Governing Body dismissed two of these cases, concerning Burma and Greece, as not calling for further examination. In four other cases, concerning Spain, Cuba, Jordan and France (Madagascar), interim reports were adopted pending the receipt of further information, and various recommendations and requests for information were made in the remaining nine cases, which related to Chile (three cases), Colombia, France (Algeria), Turkey, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom (Cyprus and Northern Rhodesia).

Establishment of an African Advisory Committee

The Governing Body considered and approved proposals by the Director-General concerning the establishment of an African Advisory Committee which would advise the Governing Body on African problems and on African aspects of general problems. The area with which the Committee will be concerned will be Africa South of the Sahara. The Committee will be tripartite. The Government members will be representatives from such States Members of the International Labour Organisation having responsibilities within the area, viz., Belgium, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Liberia, Portugal, Sudan and the Union of South Africa, as may accept membership, and from certain non-metropolitan territories whose Governments are invited by the Governing Body to participate; in the first instance the Governing Body decided that, with the concurrence of the United Kingdom Government, invitations might be extended to Nigeria and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Employers' and Workers' members, each numbering one-half of the number of Government members, will be representative of employers and workers of the area covered by the Committee. In the first instance they will be nominated respectively by the Employers' and Workers' Groups of the Governing Body. It was agreed that, on the establishment of the new Committee, the Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories would be disbanded.

The Governing Body also requested the Director-General to submit to an early session a paper on the various methods by which North African countries could be more closely associated with the activities of the International Labour Organisation.

Applications to send Observer Delegations to the 42nd 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 42nd Session of the International Labour Conference should be sent to Malta, the Federation of Nigeria, Singapore and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Director-General was also authorised to invite Sierra Leone and the Federation of the West Indies if the United Kingdom Government should so request.

Other Matters

Other matters considered by the Governing Body included the action to be taken on the resolutions and conclusions adopted by the Fourth Asian Regional Conference which met in New Delhi from 13th to 26th November, 1957 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1957, page 398); the reports of meetings of experts on the prevention of accidents due to fire and electricity underground in coal mines, on radiation protection, and on workers' education; and the reports of the sixth session of the Iron and Steel Committee, and the Tripartite Technical Meeting on Mines other than Coal Mines. The Governing Body decided to transmit to interested Governments the report of the Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories, which met in Geneva in December, 1957. In response to a request from the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, the Governing Body also agreed to convene a meeting of representatives of Governments, employers and workers of member countries of the International Labour Organisation which are also members of the Council of Europe to examine the draft European Social Charter which has been prepared for the Committee of Ministers by the Governmental Social Committee of the Council of Europe.

Sixth Session of Textiles Committee

The Sixth Session of the Textiles Committee of the International Labour Organisation opened in Geneva on 14th April, 1958, and was expected to continue until 25th 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 in the textile industry.

2. Working conditions in the textile industry.

3. Effects of technological developments on wages and conditions and level of employment in the textile industry.

The United Kingdom Government was represented by Mr. C. H. Sisson, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Miss A. S. Bettenson, Superintending Inspector of Factories, Manchester. The Employers' representatives were Mr. C. Henniker-Heaton, Director, Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Limited, and Mr. G. R. Taylor, Director, Textile Finishing Trades Association, who were accompanied by five advisers, Mr. C. Bellingham-Smith, Principal Assistant, International, British Employers' Confederation, Mr. E. S. Booth, Assistant Secretary, Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council, Mr. T. C. Fraser, M.B.E., T.D., Secretary, Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council, Mr. R. R. J. Joseph, Industrial Relations Adviser, National Employers' Association of Rayon Yarn Producers, and Mr. F. T. Sobey, O.B.E., M.C., Chairman, Recruitment, Education and Training Committee, Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council. The Workers' representatives were Mr. L. Sharp, M.B.E., Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and Secretary of the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade, and Mr. L. T. Wright, Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and Secretary of the Amalgamated Weavers' Association.

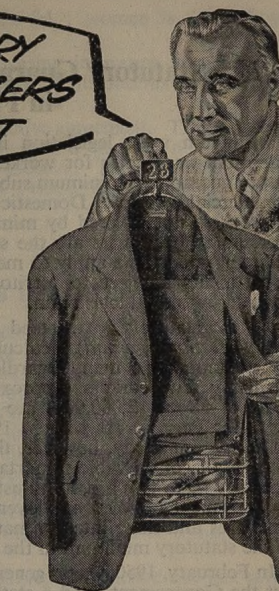
Fifth Session of Chemical Industries Committee

The Fifth Session of the Chemical Industries Committee was held in Geneva from 10th to 21st February, 1958 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 52). All the 21 member countries of the Committee were represented at this Session, 20 of them by tripartite delegations. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which is not a member of the Committee, was represented by two observers. Representatives of the World Health Organisation and the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation and observers from six non-Governmental organisations also attended.

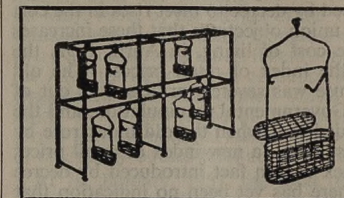
The agenda, according to the usual practice at sessions of Industrial Committees, contained two technical items: these were Industrial Relations in the Chemical Industries and the Protection of Workers against Occupational Diseases and Poisoning. Both subjects were first discussed in Sub-Committees. On the former subject, the Committee adopted unanimously a Resolution, which begins by stressing that the basic right of freedom of association and the right to bargain collectively are fundamental to good industrial relations. The Resolution goes on to lay down a number of important principles in regard to industrial relations in sections dealing respectively with collective bargaining, collective agreements, the settlement of collective disputes and methods of co-operation. On the second subject, the Committee, again unanimously, adopted a Resolution containing recommendations for protecting the health of workers. The recommendations are concerned, among other matters, with the design of premises, plant and equipment, the training of chemists, engineers and technicians, the instruction of chemical workers in the hazards to which they may be exposed, research, technical and medical measures for protection, and the substitution of harmless or less harmful substances for harmful substances. The Resolution also invites the Governing Body to instruct the International Labour Office to proceed with various studies and investigations in this field.

In addition, the Committee adopted Resolutions on several subjects, including the protection of workers engaged in atomic energy establishments and hours of work in the chemical industries. In accordance with the normal practice, the conclusions of the Committee will be considered by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

THESE AIR DRY
"SIEBER" HANGERS
ARE A TREAT



"At last I can change into dry, uncreased clothing when I go home! It's plain common sense to hang rain-soaked 'togs' on a "SIEBER" Hanger instead of bundling them into an unventilated, smelly locker. It saved me from many colds and my clothes are fresh and wear better. The boss, too, must like these "SIEBER" Hangers because they reduce absenteeism, and the space he saves is bound to repay the little money they cost. Repair costs? Not on your life, because this Hanger Equipment is made to last for good and all."



Locking Basket and other types of Hanger to suit individual requirements, fully meeting the Factories Acts.

SIEBER ALL-IN-ONE HANGER EQUIPMENT

Permanent Exhibit at Health and Safety Centre, London, S.W.1.
Installed in Factories, Offices, Public Undertakings, Schools, Hospitals, etc.
Write today for full details of our Free Planning Service.

JAMES SIEBER EQUIPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED
107 Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Tel.: HOL 4531 & 5121.

MAN POWER

IS TIME POWER

Time on the job enters into every stage of industrial production.

Arrivals and departures, time on the bench or machine, breaks for meals and overtime are all related to cost of production.

GLEDHILL-BROOK Time Recorders provide the most adaptable means of recording regular or irregular hours on the job, automatically and accurately, every minute of every hour day and night.

With 8-day mechanical clock movement or electrical operation.

Write for full information and illustrated leaflet to

GLEDHILL-BROOK

GLEDHILL-BROOK TIME RECORDERS LTD

38 EMPIRE WORKS :: HUDDERSFIELD

LABOUR OVERSEAS

The Statutory Guaranteed Minimum Wage in France

Minimum wage legislation in France is not designed to fix minimum wage rates for workers in different trades or industries but to guarantee a minimum subsistence wage for all industrial and commercial workers. Domestic servants are the only large group of workers not covered by minimum wage laws, but agricultural workers and mariners are the subject of special legislation. The minimum wage laws apply to metropolitan France and the overseas departments (subject to territorial adjustments) and Algeria is covered by special legislation.

As the statutory guaranteed minimum wage (*salaire minimum interprofessionnel garanti*) is calculated to provide a bare subsistence for an unmarried man, regardless of professional qualifications, relatively few workers (approximately 800,000 out of a labour force of about 12,000,000) are directly affected. The minimum wage for Paris at 1st March, 1958, was 144.80 francs (2s. 4½d.) an hour. Indirectly, however, the level of the statutory minimum wage is of considerable importance as wage rates other than the statutory minimum are, in industry and commerce in general, fixed by agreement between employers and workpeople or their representatives and these interests naturally have regard to movements of the statutory minimum in the course of their negotiations.

In February, 1950, wages generally were freed from state control, but the Government fixed a statutory guaranteed minimum wage, which was periodically increased by decree to meet rises in the cost of living. As a reply to trade union objections that these increases lagged behind the rises in the cost of living, in April, 1952, the minimum wage was tied to the index of retail prices. The old index of 213 articles then in use was severely criticised as out of date, inaccurate and open to Governmental manipulation, and the law of 26th June, 1957, provided that when the old index rose by 5 per cent., as it did by August, 1957, a new index of retail prices would be used. The new index was in fact introduced by decree on 17th September, 1957. There has yet been no indication that the French Government is prepared at present to implement its declaration in the law of 26th June, 1957, that national income as well as economic conditions should be taken into account in determining the minimum wage. This would involve the use of a double sliding scale.

The statutory guaranteed minimum wage is now tied to a retail prices index of 179 articles and a rise of 2 per cent. or more in the index over two consecutive months results in a rise in the minimum wage corresponding to the average increase in the index.

The index of retail prices rose to 103.22 in October, 1957, and 105.44 in November, 1957 (base July, 1957 = 100), and this resulted in an increase of 4.33 per cent. in the minimum wage from 1st January, 1958. Subsequently the index rose to 107.37 in December, 1957, and 109.71 in January, 1958, giving an average increase in the minimum wage of 4.04 per cent., bringing it to 144.80 francs an hour from 1st March, 1958. For the purposes of calculation France is divided into five territorial zones and the Paris rate is subject to provincial differentiation of up to 8 per cent.

The index is calculated monthly on weekly prices by the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (*Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques*) and the distribution of articles and weighting are as follows:—

	No. of Articles	Percentage weighting
Food	73	41.8
Drink and Stimulants	8	8.8
Housing	40	18.7
Hygiene	18	5.3
Transport	7	6.2
Clothing	21	15.1
Entertainment and Miscellaneous	12	4.1
	179	100

The problem of seasonal fluctuations in the prices and availability of foodstuffs has been dealt with in two ways by the compilers of the retail prices index. For milk, butter and potatoes variable monthly adjustment factors have been introduced to offset the seasonal fluctuations in price. These are:—

	Milk	Butter	Potatoes
January	107	105	92
February	106	106	100
March	106	106	103
April	101	103	109
May	94	93	113
June	93	91	156
July	93	92	97
August	94	94	88
September	95	98	84
October	101	103	83
November	103	104	87
December	107	105	88
Average totals	100	100	100

The weights for the various items in the group covering fresh fruit and vegetables vary monthly according to the quantities handled in the Paris markets in the past year. The indices, which are obtained by comparing prices in the current month with the

prices for the corresponding month in the base year using these weights, are then combined in a twelve months moving average to eliminate seasonal fluctuations.

The retail prices index is deliberately limited in scope, and is not meant to serve as a cost-of-living index, as it is based on the budget of the lowest paid single working man and is officially used only for the purpose of calculating the statutory guaranteed minimum wage. It was submitted for approval to the Supreme Council for Collective Agreements (*Commission Supérieure des Conventions Collectives*), a tripartite advisory body, and found little favour with the trade unions, two large confederations voting against it and the third abstaining. The two confederations which voted against it indicated that they would prefer an index similar to the cost-of-living index, which was set up at the same time. This includes a much wider range of articles, is weighted differently and is based on the family budget of a married man with two children.

The minimum wage legislation provides for inspection of records by Labour Inspectors and for fines on conviction of up to 3,600 francs for each worker involved for the first offence and up to 24,000 francs for any further offence.

Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the China and Glass Industries in Belgium

The National Office of Social Security of the Belgian Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance compile an annual report on Social Security in Belgium. Details of the average earnings of workers covered by social security schemes are given in the statistical supplement to the annual report. The figures below relating to earnings have been taken from the statistical supplement to the twelfth annual report and relate to the second quarter of 1956. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 140 Belgian francs = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Hours of work in the china and glass industries in Belgium are 45 a week.

Average daily earnings for males and females, including boys and girls, in the china and glass industries in the second quarter of 1956 were as follows:—

	Males		Females	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
China and allied industries	30	0	19	2
Glass	29	4	15	10

Employers' contributions for social security purposes include compulsory payments to various insurance funds covering pensions, sickness, industrial injuries, unemployment and family allowances. It is not possible to express these payments individually, or in bulk, as a simple percentage of earnings, as the charge is, for some of the items, levied on only a proportion of the workpeople's earnings. However, in the case of a manual worker whose monthly wages totalled approximately £42 17s. 0d., which is the upper limit of earnings on which certain charges are levied, it is estimated that the employer's social charges would be approximately 20 per cent. of this sum. Employers also pay contributions totalling 11.5 per cent. of manual workers' earnings to holiday and supplementary unemployment funds.

The statutory paid annual holiday for manual workers over the age of 18 years is of 12 days' duration with 12 days' pay for the first six days thereof. The allowance for persons under 18 years of age is 18 days a year. In addition, there are ten paid public holidays a year.

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the China and Glass Industries in Italy

The Italian Ministry of Labour and Social Security undertake a monthly enquiry of employers in a number of industries in regard to hours of work and earnings. The following figures for the month of February, 1957, which have been taken from the *Statistiche del Lavoro* (January-March, 1957), give details of daily and monthly hours of work and hourly earnings in the china and glass industries for all workers irrespective of age and sex. The average hourly earnings exclude holiday pay, bonuses, family and other allowances. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 1,750 lire = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

	Average daily hours of work	Average monthly hours of work	Average hourly earnings
			s. d.
China	7.9	165.1	2 0
Glass	7.8	164.5	2 6

Employers' contributions for social security purposes include compulsory payments to various insurance funds covering pensions, sickness and maternity, industrial injuries, unemployment, family allowances, housing and wage equalisation. Employers' contributions to social security schemes in the china industry in 1956, calculated on average hourly earnings for the year, totalled approximately 40.5 per cent. of earnings (excluding family allowances). The corresponding approximate figure for the glass industry was 38.0 per cent. of earnings.

The normal annual paid holiday for manual workers is of 12 to 18 days' duration, according to seniority, with more generous provision for certain highly-skilled categories (and for non-manual workers). In addition, there are 17 paid public holidays a year.

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Non-Ferrous Metals Industry in Germany

The particulars which follow, relating to the non-ferrous metals industry in the German Federal Republic, have been obtained from the report for May, 1957, on the quarterly enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the German Federal Statistical Office.

The Tables below show, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in May, 1957, in the non-ferrous metals industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 11.76 Deutschmarks = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. The terms "Male workers" and "Female workers" include boys and girls respectively.

Non-ferrous Metals Industry (Including Foundries)

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
		s. d.	s. d.
Male workers :			
Skilled	42.1	4 3	198 5
Semi-skilled	41.8	4 2	193 7
Unskilled	42.0	3 7	165 1
Average	41.9	4 1	190 4
Female workers :			
Skilled	40.9	3 1	135 11
Semi-skilled	41.2	2 8	121 1
Unskilled	38.6	2 8	114 5
Average	39.8	2 8	117 11
Average all workers	41.7	4 0	183 9

(Foundries only)

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
		s. d.	s. d.
Male workers :			
Skilled	42.0	4 3	198 4
Semi-skilled	42.1	4 2	192 10
Unskilled	42.9	3 4	157 4
Average	42.2	4 1	190 7
Female workers :			
Skilled	40.8	3 1	135 6
Semi-skilled	40.7	2 8	117 3
Unskilled	40.0	2 7	114 0
Average	40.5	2 8	118 1
Average all workers	42.0	3 11	181 10

Employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness and maternity, industrial injuries, unemployment and family allowances. It is not possible to quote a uniform rate of contribution as the actual contributions may vary from employer to employer according to industrial or actuarial risk. On average the total contribution would appear to approximate to 15 per cent. of wages. In addition to these statutory payments, employers may contribute to other schemes. According to returns made by employers for the purpose of the International Labour Office enquiry of 1955, the results of which were published in the *International Labour Review*, December, 1957 (obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Branch of the International Labour Office at 38-39, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1, price 3s. 6d.) the amounts paid by German employers in respect of non-obligatory social security benefits, direct benefits and subsidies represented 10 per cent. of basic wages.

With regard to annual holidays, the legal minimum in most of the Länder (Provinces) is 12 days, but more generous provision may exist under collective agreements. Fifteen days would appear to be granted, on average, for workers over the age of 18 years. Paid public holidays, granted additionally, vary from ten to thirteen days, according to the predominant religious belief in the area concerned.

Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Watchmaking and Jewellery Industry in Switzerland

The Swiss Federal Office for Industry, Trade and Labour undertake each October an enquiry into earnings in various industries. The particulars which follow have been taken from *La Vie Economique* (April, 1957), supplemented by information from *Social Aspects of European Economic Co-operation*, published by the International Labour Office, Geneva (obtainable from the United Kingdom Branch, International Labour Office, 38-39, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1, price 9s. 0d.). For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 12.24 Swiss francs = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Hours of work in the watchmaking and jewellery industry in Switzerland are at present 47 a week. Following a collective agreement concluded in March, 1957, there is to be a reduction, as from October, 1958, to 46 hours a week.

Average hourly earnings in October, 1956, were:—men, skilled

6s. 7d., semi-skilled and unskilled 5s. 3d.; women 3s. 11d.; boys 3s. 2d.; girls 2s. 11d.

Employers pay contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions and industrial injuries. These contributions total 3.9 per cent. of assessable wages.

Annual holidays are fixed by collective agreement. There is some variation from Canton to Canton but a general minimum of 12 days is granted, as is the case in Geneva. The number of public holidays also varies by Canton. A Federal decree provides for a maximum of eight days a year.

Trade Unions in Canada

Statistics of the numbers, membership, and organisation of trade unions in Canada at the beginning of 1957 and for some earlier years are given in the 46th annual report in the series *Labour Organisation in Canada*, published by the Canadian Department of Labour. The report also contains a directory of labour organisations. Figures showing total trade union membership, the numbers in the individual unions, and the affiliation of unions with labour congresses, were compiled from replies to a questionnaire sent by the Department of Labour to the head offices of the national or international trade unions, and figures of industrial and geographical distribution of union members from questionnaires completed by local union secretaries.

The report notes that the 1957 survey was carried out just seven months after the forming of the Canadian Labour Congress on 1st May, 1956, by the merger of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labour. The merger of the two Canadian trade union federations followed the merger between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the United States. The present report reveals much of the new shape of the country's labour organisation and shows that the national merger has been followed by amalgamation of secondary bodies both at provincial and local levels.

At 1st January, 1957, the total membership of trade unions in Canada was estimated to be 1,386,185, compared with 1,351,652 a year earlier. There was an increase of about 43,000 in the aggregate membership of the international unions, i.e., unions with headquarters in the United States of America, but there was little change in the membership of the national unions.

The Table below shows the total numbers of trade union branches or local unions and of trade union members at 31st December for each of the years 1939 to 1949 and at 1st January for each of the years 1951 to 1957, together with the percentage increase or decrease compared with the previous year:—

Year	Number of Trade Union Branches or Local Unions	Number of Trade Union Members	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Membership as compared with previous year
1939	3,267	358,967	- 5.9
1940	3,221	362,223	+ 0.9
1941	3,318	461,681	+ 27.5
1942	3,426	578,380	+ 25.3
1943	3,735	664,533	+ 14.9
1944	4,123	724,188	+ 9.0
1945	4,329	711,117	- 1.8
1946	4,635	831,697	+ 17.0
1947	4,956	912,124	+ 9.7
1948	5,114	977,594	+ 7.2
1949*	5,268	1,005,639	+ 2.9
1951	5,458	1,028,521	+ 2.3
1952	6,052	1,146,121	+ 11.4
1953	6,235	1,219,714	+ 6.4
1954	6,425	1,267,911	+ 4.0
1955	6,673	1,268,207	+ 0.0
1956	6,762	1,351,652	+ 6.6
1957	6,758	1,386,185	+ 2.5

The number of trade unions in Canada at 1st January, 1957, was 171, which included 111 international unions and 60 national and regional unions. The membership of the international unions at that date was 990,469, organised in 4,213 branches. National or regional unions, entirely Canadian in scope, had a membership of 336,708, organised in 2,105 branches. The remaining trade union members were organised by local unions or branches which were either directly chartered by the central labour congresses or were wholly independent. At the beginning of 1957 the Canadian Labour Congress had in affiliation 92 international unions, 23 national and regional unions and 351 directly chartered unions. The combined membership of these unions was 1,070,129, distributed over 5,404 local branches. The other large central organisation, the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour, at the same date, comprised 14 trade union federations composed of 379 local unions and 32 directly chartered local unions, with a combined membership of 99,372. Ten international trade unions, with a membership of 1,184, were affiliated only to the central body in the United States, the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. Three international railway unions, with a membership of 33,594, are not affiliated to central bodies either in Canada or the United States. A number of other unaffiliated international, national, regional, or local unions had a membership of 181,906 at the beginning of 1957.

The Department of Labour estimate that, at 1st January, 1957, trade union members represented 32.8 per cent. of the total number of non-agricultural paid workers in Canada. This proportion was 0.5 per cent. lower than that for January, 1956, despite an increase,

* The figures for 1949 and later years include the Province of Newfoundland.

during the year, of 2½ per cent. in trade union membership. In the manufacturing group of industries there was a gain in membership of 38,000, mainly in the textile, pulp and paper and iron and steel industries. The most highly organised industry group in Canada is the transportation group, in which 70 per cent. of the workers were trade union members. In manufacturing industries trade union members constituted slightly more than 40 per cent. of all workers in the group. The report says that perhaps the most outstanding change in industrial distribution of union membership over the past few years has been the rapid rise in the number of union members in the service industries. The labour force in this group has increased by one-third since 1950 and the proportion of workers organised in unions has risen from one in seven to one in six. The service industries remain, however, among the most poorly organised in Canada. In the construction industry, also, expansion of the labour force has been accompanied by an increasing degree of organisation; as a result the proportion of workers in the industry who are members of unions has increased from less than one in four to almost one in three.

The next Table shows the approximate numbers of trade union members in some of the principal manufacturing and other industries at 1st January, 1957, together with the numbers of union branches for each industry. The figures were compiled from the reports of the local unions.

Industry	Number of Trade Union Branches	Number of Trade Union Members
Logging	23	51,545
Mining	163	59,020
Iron and Steel Products .. .	318	92,205
Transportation Equipment .. .	147	98,043
Textiles	111	33,710
Clothing	144	46,552
Wood Products	148	38,497
Pulp, Paper and Paper Products .. .	270	63,879
Printing and Publishing .. .	169	23,466
Food and Drink	248	50,877
Construction	492	140,194
Transportation, Steam Railways .. .	1,208	164,470
Other Transportation, Storage and Communication	383	120,144

Working Conditions in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

An article published by the Canadian Department of Labour in the November, 1957, issue of the *Labour Gazette* summarises the results of the latest annual survey of working conditions of plant and office workers in manufacturing industries in Canada (some information on the results of an earlier survey was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1955, page 133). The survey related to 1st April, 1957, and covered about 6,100 establishments with 15 or more employees and employing a total of about 805,000 plant workers and about 225,000 office workers. Some particulars, extracted from the Canadian publication, are given below.

Plant Workers

The survey showed that the practice of working a five-day, 40-hour week in Canadian manufacturing industries continued to grow during the year ended 1st April, 1957. There was an increase also in the amount of paid "time off" available to plant workers in the form of vacations and statutory holidays.

At 1st April, 1957, more than 66 per cent. of the plant workers covered by the survey had a standard working week of 40 hours or less, compared with 62 per cent. in April, 1956, 58 per cent. in April, 1955, and 53 per cent. in 1954. Between 1954 and 1957 the proportion of plant workers employed on a standard working week of 45 hours decreased from 12.5 per cent. to 8.8 per cent., and there was a decrease also, from 11.4 per cent. to 7.7 per cent., in the proportion employed on a standard week of 48 hours or more. Most of the remaining workers had a standard working week of 40 but less than 45 hours. Almost nine-tenths (88.4 per cent.) of the workers were employed in establishments reporting a five-day week, compared with 85.5 per cent. in 1956, 83.9 per cent. in 1955, and 82.5 per cent. in 1954.

Approximately 95 per cent. of the workers covered by the survey were employed in establishments which allowed two weeks' annual vacation with pay. The length of service requirement for a second week's vacation has not changed greatly in recent years and was usually three or five years. The 1957 survey showed, however, a higher proportion (18 per cent.) of workers who could become eligible for two weeks' vacation after only one year's service. There

have been marked changes in the arrangements for providing three-week vacations, the increase in which has paralleled the growth in coverage of the 40-hour week. The proportion of workers in establishments providing three-week vacations was slightly more than two-thirds at the time of the 1957 survey, compared with just over one-half three years before. The usual length of service requirement for such vacations has continued to be 15 years, but the latest survey showed a small group of workers, about five per cent. of the total number, who could receive three weeks after only 10 years' service. The proportion of workers in establishments providing a fourth week's vacation, though small, has been increasing, and, in April, 1957, was 12 per cent., the qualifying period of service required being usually 25 years. The survey showed also that, of recent years, there have been significant changes in the incidence of paid statutory holidays. The number most commonly granted annually to plant workers was eight, and the proportion of workers receiving eight or more paid statutory holidays was two-thirds in 1957, compared with about one-half in 1954. The proportion receiving nine or more paid statutory holidays rose from 10 per cent. to 14 per cent. between 1956 and 1957.

The numbers of employees in establishments reporting pension plans, group life insurance, and insurance covering loss of wages due to sickness, have increased steadily in recent years; at the 1957 survey they represented 68.5 per cent., 89.1 per cent., and 79.2 per cent., respectively, of all the plant workers. The corresponding proportions for 1954 were 59.3 per cent., 83.4 per cent., and 73.9 per cent. There was a slight decrease, compared with 1956, in the proportion of workers in establishments operating group hospital-medical plans. The report on the survey states, however, that this was probably a technical difference rather than a reversal of the trend towards the extension of these plans which had been shown in previous surveys. In April, 1957, 87.5 per cent. of plant workers were employed in establishments which had hospitalisation plans and 89.6 per cent. in establishments reporting surgical benefits. Insurance plans covering physicians' services in hospital were reported by establishments employing 77.5 per cent. of plant workers and plans covering physicians' home and office calls by establishments employing 51.8 per cent. of the workers.

Office Workers

Increases in the proportion of office workers who had a standard working week of 37½ hours or less, and in the proportion of workers who received three weeks' vacation with pay, were, it is stated, the most noteworthy findings of the survey of working conditions of office employees in manufacturing industries.

At 1st April, 1957, 64.3 per cent. of the office workers covered by the survey worked 37½ hours a week or less, compared with 62.7 per cent. a year earlier and 45.8 per cent. in October, 1949. Approximately 92 per cent. of the office workers were shown by the latest survey to have a five-day working week, compared with 67.5 per cent. in 1949.

More than three-quarters of the office workers covered by the 1957 survey were employed in establishments which made provision for paid vacations of three weeks, usually after service of 15 years. The proportion of the office workers who were entitled to vacations of this duration after 15 years' qualifying service or less was 69.4 per cent. in 1957, compared with 62.4 per cent. in 1956 and only 10.3 per cent. in 1949. The proportion of workers who could become eligible for three weeks' vacation after ten years' service or less also showed a marked increase, from 2.9 per cent. in 1949 to 10.3 per cent. in 1956 and 14.7 per cent. in 1957. Vacations of four weeks, usually after 25 years' service, were provided in establishments employing 16.1 per cent. of office employees in April, 1957; in 1949, fewer than one per cent. of the office workers were in establishments that had any provision for four-week vacations. The number of paid statutory holidays most commonly granted annually to office workers remained unchanged, according to the latest survey, at eight. There had, however, been a continuing increase in the proportion of office workers who received nine or more such holidays. In April, 1957, the proportion was 24.9 per cent., compared with 20.0 per cent. in 1954 and 16.9 per cent. in 1949.

Group life insurance plans were reported by establishments employing 93.5 per cent. of the office workers covered by the latest survey, pension plans by establishments employing 81.3 per cent., and insurance for loss of wages due to sickness by establishments employing 62.6 per cent. of the office workers. More than 90 per cent. of the office workers were in establishments that had health insurance plans providing for hospitalisation and surgical benefits. The proportion of office workers employed in establishments which had insurance plans covering physicians' services in hospital was 82.6 per cent., and the proportion in establishments operating plans covering physicians' home and office calls was 55.5 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Contents of this Section

Employment in Great Britain in February, 1958 :	Page	Unemployment at 17th March, 1958—continued	Page
General Summary	145	Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis .. .	150
General Man-power Position	145	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges .. .	152
Analysis of Numbers in Civil Employment .. .	145	Labour Turnover	153
Industrial Analysis	145	Coal Mining, Employment in February .. .	154
Short-time and Overtime in Manufacturing Industries .. .	147	Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance .. .	154
Unemployment at 17th March, 1958 :		Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury .. .	154
Summary for Great Britain	148	Fatal Industrial Accidents	155
Numbers Unemployed in United Kingdom : Regional Analysis .. .	148	Industrial Diseases	155
Duration of Unemployment	148	Technical and Scientific Register	155
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns	149	Professional and Executive Register	155
Numbers Unemployed, 1939-1958	149	Industrial Rehabilitation	155
Disabled Persons (Employment) Act	149	Employment Overseas	156

Employment* in Great Britain in February

GENERAL SUMMARY

During February the numbers in civil employment fell by 36,000 to 23,057,000. There were reductions in most sections of the economy, the largest being in engineering, distribution and textiles; slight increases occurred in building and contracting, professional services, and the food industries.

The Employment Exchanges filled 128,000 vacancies in the four weeks ended 12th March. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 12th March was 217,000. This was 8,000 more than in February.

The number of operatives working short-time in the week ended 1st March in manufacturing establishments covered by returns was 103,000, which was 21,000 more than in the previous month. The number working overtime in the same week in manufacturing establishments covered by returns was 1,476,000; this was 150,000 less than in November and 3,000 less than a year ago.

There were 433,000 persons registered as unemployed on 17th March, of whom 396,000 were wholly unemployed and 37,000 were temporarily stopped from work. Between 17th February and 17th March unemployment increased by 9,000, the number of wholly unemployed increasing by 3,000 and the number of temporarily stopped by 6,000.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in March was 2.0 per cent. compared with 1.9 per cent. in February; in March, 1957, it was 1.7 per cent. There were 186,000 persons who had been unemployed for more than eight weeks—47 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of February was 24,089,000, a decrease of 35,000 compared with the end of January.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-January and end-February, 1958, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-February, 1957.

	End-Feb., 1957	End-Dec., 1957	End-Jan., 1958	End-Feb., 1958	Change during Feb., 1958
Number in Civil Employment	23,110	23,131	23,093‡	23,057	-36
Men	15,298	15,319	15,303‡	15,291	-12
Women	7,812	7,812	7,790	7,766	-24
Wholly Unemployed§	342	361	386	394	+ 8
Temporarily Stopped§	26	19	28	35	+ 7
Total Registered Unemployed§	368	380	414	429	+15
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	728	650	639	632	- 7
Men	712	636	625	618	- 7
Women	16	14	14	14	...
Total Working Population†	24,186	24,148	24,124‡	24,089	-35
Men	16,252	16,218	16,210‡	16,199	-11
Women	7,934	7,930	7,914	7,890	-24

* The figures of employment for all dates after June, 1957, 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-1958.

† 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, all persons—employers and persons working 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, together with an estimate of the number of ex-service men and women on release leave not yet in employment (this estimate is included in the figures on the grand total line, but is not shown separately in the Table). 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.

Industry or Service	End-Feb., 1957	End-Dec., 1957	End-Jan., 1958	End-Feb., 1958	Change during Feb., 1958
Agriculture and Fishing .. .	998	964	964	960	- 4
Mining and Quarrying .. .	868	868	870	868	- 2
Chemicals and Allied Trades .. .	535	534	533	532	- 1
Metal Manufacture	584	581	579	577	- 2
Vehicles	1,210	1,249	1,252	1,251	- 1
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments .. .	2,825	2,847	2,845	2,834	-11
Textiles	948	917	914	907*	- 7
Clothing (inc. footwear) .. .	685	667	669	666	- 3
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .	902	911	902	904	+ 2
Other Manufactures	1,595	1,594	1,590	1,583	- 7
Total in Manufacturing Industries .. .	9,284	9,300	9,284	9,254	-30
Building and Contracting .. .	1,501	1,470	1,456†	1,463	+ 7
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .	381	381	381	381	...
Transport and Communication .. .	1,713	1,710	1,709	1,707	- 2
Distributive Trades	2,916	2,981	2,966	2,956	-10
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services .. .	4,151	4,169	4,175	4,179	+ 4
National Government Service .. .	555	537	537	537	...
Local Government Service .. .	743	751	751	752	+ 1
Total in Civil Employment	23,110	23,131	23,093†	23,057	-36

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, 1957, and January and February, 1958. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

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

* Cotton—246,000. Wool—204,000. Other textiles—457,000.
† Revised figure.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in Northern Ireland may be obtained quickly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 80 CHICHESTER STREET, BELFAST

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Industry	(Thousands)								Total			
	Males		Females		Total		Total		Total		Total	
	End-Feb., 1957	End-Dec., 1957	End-Jan., 1958	End-Feb., 1958	End-Feb., 1957	End-Dec., 1957	End-Jan., 1958	End-Feb., 1958	End-Feb., 1957	End-Dec., 1957	End-Jan., 1958	End-Feb., 1958
Mining, etc.												
Coal Mining	773.5	772.7	775.0	773.0	17.0	17.4	17.4	17.4	790.5	790.1	792.4	790.4
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	255.3	250.8	249.1	247.3	80.2	78.8	78.4	77.7	335.5	329.6	327.5	325.0
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	73.2	69.9	69.5	68.7	8.3	7.6	7.5	7.3	81.5	77.5	77.0	76.0
China and Earthenware	31.4	30.2	30.3	29.9	39.8	39.0	39.0	38.6	71.2	69.2	69.3	68.5
Glass (other than containers) .. .	35.1	37.2	37.1	36.9	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	48.1	50.4	50.2	49.9
Glass Containers	21.3	21.0	20.9	20.9	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	27.0	26.6	26.4	26.5
Cement	14.9	14.4	14.0	14.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	16.3	15.8	15.4	15.5
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures ..	79.4	78.1	77.3	76.8	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.8	91.4	90.1	89.2	88.6
Chemicals and Allied Trades	379.8	380.4	380.8	381.0	152.8	151.0	149.6	149.0	532.6	531.4	530.4	530.0
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works .. .	21.0	19.6	19.6	19.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	21.6	20.2	20.2	20.2
Chemicals and Dyes	185.7	190.3	190.6	191.1	50.7	51.7	51.7	51.7	236.4	241.7	242.3	242.8
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	27.1	27.9	27.8	27.6	36.0	37.0	36.0	36.0	63.0	66.1	64.8	64.2
Explosives and Fireworks	30.6	26.4	26.2	26.0	18.5	15.0	14.8	14.6	49.1	41.4	41.0	40.6
Paint and Varnish	28.6	28.9	29.0	29.1	13.0	12.7	12.5	12.6	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.7
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc..	29.1	28.6	28.7	28.8	19.0	18.2	18.2	18.1	48.1	46.8	46.9	46.9
Mineral Oil Refining	32.8	34.1	34.4	34.4	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.5	40.0	41.6	41.9	41.9
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. .. .	24.9	24.6	24.5	24.4	7.8	7.4	7.3	7.3	32.7	32.0	31.8	31.7
Metal Manufacture	514.6	512.9	511.2	509.7	67.2	67.0	66.7	66.7	583.1	580.1	578.2	576.4
Blast Furnaces	21.9	22.7	22.6	22.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	22.3	23.1	23.0	23.0
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. .	214.5	218.8	218.7	218.3	19.8	20.0	20.0	20.0	234.3	238.8	238.7	238.7
Iron Foundries	103.4	101.3	101.1	100.8	15.6	15.0	15.0	14.9	119.0	116.3	116.1	115.7
Tinplate Manufacture	13.8	9.2	8.8	8.8	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	15.7	10.0	9.5	9.5
Steel Sheet Manufacture	20.9	20.6	20.2	20.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	22.4	22.1	21.7	21.5
Iron and Steel Tubes	41.7	41.3	41.0	40.9	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.4	50.3	49.7	49.4	49.3
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc..	98.4	99.0	98.8	98.3	20.7	21.1	21.0	20.8	119.1	120.1	119.8	119.1
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods ..	1,654.9	1,666.8	1,667.8	1,663.4	468.6	473.6	470.2	470.2	2,123.5	2,143.2	2,141.4	2,133.4
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing .. .	204.0	203.3	202.8	198.6	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.2	213.3	212.5	212.0	207.8
Marine Engineering	75.6	74.9	75.2	75.2	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.9	80.0	78.7	79.1	79.1
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) ..	33.9	34.8	34.9	35.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	39.1	40.0	40.1	40.3
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant .. .	29.0	29.7	29.6	29.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	32.4	33.1	33.0	33.0
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools ..	99.4	98.3	97.7	97.8	22.1	21.5	21.7	21.4	121.5	119.8	119.4	119.2
Stationary Engines	24.6	23.7	23.7	23.7	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	28.6	27.6	27.6	27.6
Textile Machinery and Accessories .. .	51.2	49.4	49.2	49.0	8.6	8.5	8.2	8.2	60.2	58.0	57.7	57.5
Ordnance and Small Arms	50.2	47.5	47.7	47.7	13.3	11.7	11.7	11.6	63.5	59.2	59.4	59.3
Constructional Engineering	80.4	79.8	79.8	79.8	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	87.6	86.9	86.8	86.8
Other Non-Electrical Engineering .. .	562.8	569.1	570.4	570.6	127.8	130.6	131.1	130.9	690.6	699.7	701.5	701.5
Electrical Machinery	151.7	155.8	156.6	157.1	50.5	49.7	49.8	49.8	205.2	206.4	206.9	206.9
Electrical Wires and Cables	42.0	42.2	42.1	42.1	22.2	21.9	21.6	21.6	64.4	64.0	63.7	63.7
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus .. .	36.6	36.9	36.9	37.0	24.7	24.5	24.5	24.5	61.3	61.4	61.4	61.3
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones .. .	72.1	73.7	73.1	72.7	66.6	63.6	61.8	61.8	134.1	136.7	134.5	134.5
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps .. .	24.6	25.9	25.9	26.1	24.9	26.4	26.6	26.8	49.5	52.3	52.5	52.9
Batteries and Accumulators	11.1	11.5	11.7	11.7	8.2	7.5	7.7	7.8	19.3	19.0	19.4	19.5
Other Electrical Goods	105.7	110.3	110.5	110.7	69.9	74.5	73.9	73.2	175.6	184.8	184.4	183.9
Vehicles	1,004.2	1,036.3	1,038.6	1,038.1	171.7	178.9	179.5	179.1	1,175.9	1,215.2	1,218.1	1,217.2
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles ..	255.6	277.2	278.6	279.4	40.5	42.2	42.1	41.9	296.1	319.4	320.7	321.3
Motor Repairs and Garages	241.9	246.9	247.6	248.2	41.3	43.3	43.7	43.7	283.2	290.2	291.3	291.9
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft .. .	226.1	220.9	220.0	218.5	38.3	36.7	36.7	36.7	264.4	257.6	256.4	254.5
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft .. .	123.5	132.5	133.3	133.5	40.2	45.3	45.8	46.1	163.7	177.8	179.1	179.6
Locomotive Manufacture	71.3	71.7	71.9	71.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	76.0	76.5	76.8	76.5
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	81.2	82.7	82.8	82.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	85.2	86.7	86.8	86.5
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	7.3	7.0	7.0	6.9
Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified	331.1	334.1	334.4	333.6	184.1	181.5	181.5	180.5	515.2	515.6	515.9	514.1
Tools and Cutlery	26.1	25.5	25.6	25.6	17.0	16.6	16.6	16.6	43.1	42.2	42.2	42.2
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. .	24.4	24.7	24.8	24.8	18.6	18.0	18.1	18.0	43.0	42.7	42.9	42.8
Iron and Steel Forgings	35.1	36.3	36.4	36.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	40.9	42.1	42.2	42.3
Wire and Wire Manufactures	30.0	29.9	29.9	29.7	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.8	40.1	39.7	39.6	39.5
Hollow-ware	28.5	27.9	27.7	27.6	31.7	29.3	29.2	28.8	60.2	57.2	56.9	56.4
Brass Manufactures	32.1	31.4	31.5	31.4	17.5	17.4	17.5	17.5	49.6	48.8	49.0	48.9
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified ..	154.9	158.4	158.5	158.0	83.4	84.5	84.6	84.0	238.3	242.9	243.1	242.0
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. .	92.3	92.1	91.9	91.3	55.8	57.0	56.6	56.6	148.1	149.5	148.9	147.9
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments	60.4	60.1	60.0	59.6	32.9	33.5	33.2	32.9	93.3	93.6	93.2	92.5
Watches and Clocks	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.5	7.5	8.2	8.2	8.3	16.7	17.7	17.7	17.8
Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.7	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.2	29.3	29.4	29.2	28.9
Musical Instruments	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.5	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7
Textiles	398.8	391.3	391.1	388.9	539.7	516.8	514.2	508.6	938.5	908.1	905.3	897.5
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. .. .	50.8	50.4	50.5	50.2	97.2	95.0	95.2	93.8	148.0	145.4	145.7	144.0
Cotton Weaving, etc.	35.4	34.3	34.3	34.1	69.3	67.0	66.7	66.5	104.7	101.3	101.0	100.6
Woolen and Worsted	92.8	91.4	91.4	90.7	119.0	112.4	111.2	109.8	211.8	203.8	202.6	200.5
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production .. .	29.7	27.2	27.0	26.7	9.8	8.7	8.6	8.4	39.5	35.9	35.6	35.1
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk .. .	22.2	21.3	21.0	20.8	29.7	27.5	27.2	26.8	51.9	48.8	48.2	47.6
Linen and Soft Hemp	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.6	6.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	9.9	8.1	7.9	7.5
Jute	8.7	8.2	8.2	8.2	10.4	8.9	8.8	8.7	19.1	17.1	17.0	16.9
Rope, Twine and Net	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.4	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.6
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods .. .	35.6	35.1	35.1	35.1	91.5	87.4	86.6	85.5	127.1	122.5	121.7	120.6
Lace	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.9	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.4
Carpets	15.3	16.5	16.6	16.6	15.1	15.6	15.7	15.6	30.4	32.1	32.3	32.2
Narrow Fabrics	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	14.6	14.3	14.1	14.1	21.1	20.3	20.3	20.1
Made-up Textiles	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	20.6	19.6	19.5	19.5	29.3	28.4	28.4	28.5
Textile Finishing, etc.	60.1	59.3	59.4	59.2	30.1	29.5	29.5	29.5	90.2	88.8	88.9	88.7
Other Textile Industries	19.6	20.1	20.2	20.0	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.2	31.8	32.5	32.5	32.2
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	39.4	38.4	38.2	37.9	28.3	25.6	25.2	25.2	67.7	64.5	63.8	63.1
Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Feltmongery ..	26.2	25.6	25.4	25.2	7.6	7.0	6.9	6.8	33.8	32.6	32.3	32.0
Leather Goods	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.2	15.7	14.4	14.1	13.8	24.1	22.6	22.3	22.0
Fur	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.6	9.8	9.3	9.2	9.1
Clothing	181.6	179.0	179.0	178.5	455.6	439.3	441.3	439.6	637.2	618.3	620.3	618.1
Tailoring	71.5	69.8	70.1	70.4	192.2	184.2	185.2	182.7	254.0	255.3	255.3	255.5
Dressmaking	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.3	82.8	79.4	80.2	79.8	93.8	90.7	91.5	91.1
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. .. .	9.3	8.8	8.8	8.8	68.1	65.9	65.4	65.4	77.4	74.4	74.7	74.2
Hats, Caps and Millinery	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.4	12.2	12.0	11.9	11.8	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.2
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified ..	9.2											

Unemployment at 17th March, 1958

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 17th February and 17th March, 1958, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
17th February ..	289,995	11,537	113,599	9,416	424,547
17th March ..	296,799	10,182	117,721	8,369	433,071
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	+ 6,804	- 1,355	+ 4,122	- 1,047	+ 8,524

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 17th March represented 2.0 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 17th February was 1.9.

An analysis of the figures for 17th March according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	59,431	79,819	136,488	275,738	21,061	296,799
Boys under 18	4,088	3,446	2,100	9,634	548	10,182
Women 18 and over	22,889	34,761	45,536	103,186	14,535	117,721
Girls under 18	2,836	2,492	1,841	7,169	1,200	8,369
Total ..	89,244	120,518	185,965	395,727	37,344	433,071

The total of 433,071 includes 62,412 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 17th March, 1958, 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 17th February, 1958, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
London and South-Eastern ..	14,818	16,368	21,548	52,734	827	53,561
Eastern ..	3,392	5,269	9,222	17,883	713	18,596
Southern ..	2,731	3,384	5,658	11,773	339	12,112
South-Western ..	4,358	4,842	9,830	19,030	264	19,294
Midland ..	4,920	5,728	7,614	18,262	2,082	20,344
North-Midland ..	2,995	4,153	6,303	13,451	1,387	14,838
E. and W. Ridings ..	4,493	5,764	8,417	18,674	1,949	20,623
North-Western ..	9,542	13,298	19,394	42,234	5,262	47,496
Northern ..	4,050	5,613	10,197	19,856	1,042	20,898
Scotland ..	8,853	13,374	27,439	49,666	5,136	54,802
Wales ..	3,367	5,472	12,970	21,809	2,608	24,417
Great Britain ..	63,519	83,265	138,588	285,372	21,609	306,981

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
London and South-Eastern ..	6,392	7,412	4,538	18,342	369	18,711
Eastern ..	1,284	1,730	2,149	5,163	562	5,725
Southern ..	1,243	1,878	2,264	5,385	33	5,418
South-Western ..	1,425	2,253	3,586	7,264	377	7,641
Midland ..	2,231	2,883	3,761	7,875	868	8,743
North-Midland ..	1,132	1,771	2,225	5,128	2,038	7,166
E. and W. Ridings ..	1,536	1,870	2,780	5,186	1,989	7,175
North-Western ..	4,075	5,840	6,838	16,753	6,893	23,646
Northern ..	1,447	2,226	3,150	6,823	538	7,361
Scotland ..	3,556	6,648	12,302	22,506	1,600	24,106
Wales ..	1,404	2,742	5,784	9,930	468	10,398
Great Britain ..	25,725	37,253	47,377	110,355	15,735	126,090

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
London and South-Eastern ..	21,210	23,780	26,086	71,076	1,196	72,272
Eastern ..	4,676	6,999	11,371	23,046	1,275	24,321
Southern ..	3,974	5,262	7,922	17,158	372	17,530
South-Western ..	5,783	7,095	13,416	26,294	641	26,935
Midland ..	7,151	8,611	10,375	26,137	2,950	29,087
North-Midland ..	4,127	5,924	8,228	18,279	3,425	21,704
E. and W. Ridings ..	6,029	7,634	10,197	23,860	3,938	27,798
North-Western ..	13,617	19,138	26,232	58,987	12,155	71,142
Northern ..	5,497	7,839	13,343	26,679	1,580	28,259
Scotland ..	12,409	20,022	39,741	72,172	6,736	78,908
Wales ..	4,771	8,214	18,754	31,739	3,076	34,815
Great Britain ..	89,244	120,518	185,965	395,727	37,344	433,071

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 17th March, 1958, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 17th March, 1958			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	53,561	18,711	72,272	1.6	0.9	1.3
Eastern ..	18,596	5,725	24,321	2.3	1.4	2.0
Southern ..	12,112	5,418	17,530	1.7	1.5	1.6
South-Western ..	19,294	7,641	26,935	2.5	2.0	2.4
Midland ..	20,344	8,743	29,087	1.5	1.2	1.4
North-Midland ..	14,838	7,166	22,004	1.5	1.5	1.5
East and West Ridings ..	20,623	7,175	27,798	1.7	1.1	1.5
North-Western ..	47,496	23,646	71,142	2.5	2.1	2.4
Northern ..	20,898	7,361	28,259	2.3	1.9	2.2
Scotland ..	54,802	24,106	78,908	3.9	3.2	3.6
Wales ..	24,417	10,398	34,815	3.6	3.9	3.7
Great Britain ..	306,981	126,090	433,071	2.2	1.7	2.0

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 17th March, 1958, was 483,893, of whom 41,577 were temporarily stopped.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 17th March, 1958, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	51,024	1,710	17,424	918	71,076
Eastern ..	17,200	683	4,752	411	23,046
Southern ..	11,278	495	4,929	456	17,158
South-Western ..	18,361	669	6,657	607	26,294
Midland ..	17,844	418	7,544	331	26,137
North-Midland ..	13,058	393	4,846	282	18,579
E. & W. Ridings ..	18,228	446	4,845	341	23,860
North-Western ..	40,684	1,550	15,973	780	58,987
Northern ..	19,337	519	6,384	439	26,679
Scotland ..	47,797	1,869	21,028	1,478	72,172
Wales ..	20,927	882	8,804	1,126	31,739
Great Britain ..	275,738	9,634	103,186	7,169	395,727
Northern Ireland ..	33,688	1,539	10,630	732	46,589
United Kingdom ..	309,426	11,173	113,816	7,901	442,316

Region	Total Registered as Unemployed (including Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped and Casuals)				Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
London and South-Eastern ..	51,837	1,724	17,747	964	72,272
Eastern ..	17,898	698	5,256	469	24,321
Southern ..	11,616	496	4,960	458	17,530
South-Western ..	18,620	674	7,023	618	26,935
Midland ..	19,894	450	8,379	364	29,087
North-Midland ..	14,417	421	6,708	458	22,004
E. and W. Ridings ..	20,142	481	6,605	570	27,798
North-Western ..	45,828	1,668	22,559	1,087	71,142
Northern ..	20,349	549	6,828	533	28,259
Scotland ..	52,736	2,066	22,478	1,628	78,908
Wales ..	23,462	955	9,178	1,220	34,815
Great Britain ..	296,799	10,182	117,721	8,369	433,071
Northern Ireland ..	34,989	1,632	13,158	1,043	50,822
United Kingdom ..	331,788	11,814	130,879	9,412	483,893

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 17th March, 1958:—

Duration of Unemployment in Weeks	Males			Females		
	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Total	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Total
One or less ..	2,472	31,611	34,083	1,656	12,775	14,431
Over 2 and up to 2 ..	1,606	24,066	25,672	1,178	9,763	10,941
" 4 " " " 4 ..	1,628	33,853	35,481	1,126	14,067	15,193
" 6 " " " 6 ..	1,036	24,684	25,720	796	11,728	12,524
" 8 " " " 8 ..	782	21,282	22,064	570	8,966	9,536
" 13 " " " 13 ..	1,151	39,019	40,170	979	14,877	15,856
" 13 " " " 26 ..	680	46,075	46,755	686	18,019	18,705
" 26 " " " 39 ..	173	15,612	15,785	125	5,511	5,636
" 39 " " " 52 ..	32	7,849	7,881	23	2,227	2,250
Over 52 ..	64	27,933	27,997	28	4,902	4,930
Total ..	9,624	271,984	281,608	7,167	102,835	110,002

* 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 17th March, 1958, 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 17th February, 1958.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 17th March, 1958					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 17th Feb., 1958
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
London and South-Eastern	51,837	1,724	17,747	964	72,272	+ 1,002
London (Administrative County)	24,456	488	7,704	216	32,864	+ 997
Acton ..	216	15	75	1	307	+ 32
Brentford and Chiswick ..	9	43	3	—	247	+ 3
Brighton and Hove ..	2,547	68	764	33	3,412	+ 59
Chatham ..	514	35	395	36	980	+ 1
Croydon ..	1,039	10	320	22	1,391	+ 19
Dagenham ..	425	37	225	17	704	+ 13
Ealing ..	339	10	133	9	491	+ 9
East Ham ..	414	14	122	6	556	+ 14
Enfield ..	285	9	166	8	468	+ 47
Harrow ..	357	35	193	13	598	+ 15
Hayes and Harlington ..	182	16	36	11	245	+ 15
Hendon ..	417	24	123	21	585	+ 8
Ilford ..	539	31	124	16	710	+ 28
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	1,040	26	224	15	1,305	+ 56
Tottenham ..	949	24	347	15	1,335	+ 158
Wembley ..	238	4	94	7	343	+ 18
West Ham ..	1,296	40	353	19	1,708	+ 89
Willesden ..	708	34	407	15	1,164	+ 180
Eastern ..	17,898	698	5,256	469	24,321	+ 603
* Bedford ..	294	12	114	8	428	+ *
* Cambridge ..	438	4	229	2	673	+ 98
Ipswich ..	912	46	233	24	1,215	+ 45
* Luton ..	355	94	7	—	456	+ *
Norwich ..	1,977	37	325	5	2,344	+ 8
Southend-on-Sea ..	1,078	32	276	9	1,395	+ 49
Watford ..	260					

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 17th March, 1958. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped

(*i.e.*, persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	14,424	3,318	2,388	345	16,812	3,663	20,475	23,376	3,809	27,185
Agriculture and Horticulture	10,923	3,164	309	343	11,232	3,507	14,739	17,527	3,653	21,180
Forestry	439	142	85	—	524	142	666	556	142	698
Fishing	3,062	12	1,994	2	5,056	14	5,070	5,293	14	5,307
Mining and Quarrying	3,892	132	102	9	3,994	141	4,135	4,609	146	4,755
Coal Mining*	2,615	82	35	—	2,650	82	2,732	2,671	82	2,753
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	35	1	—	—	36	1	37	36	1	37
Stone Quarrying and Mining	546	10	28	—	574	10	584	1,038	12	1,050
Slate Quarrying and Mining	146	1	12	—	157	1	158	154	1	155
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	302	7	4	—	306	8	314	419	11	430
Other Mining and Quarrying	248	31	—	8	287	39	326	260	39	299
Treatment of Non-Metallic Minerals other than Coal	5,119	1,292	621	453	5,740	1,745	7,485	6,271	1,782	8,053
Bricks and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	1,666	262	133	28	1,799	290	2,089	1,983	291	2,274
China and Pottery (inc. glazed tiles)	837	492	386	422	1,223	914	2,137	1,253	931	2,184
Glass (other than containers)	563	243	6	2	569	245	814	579	252	831
Glass Containers	478	140	3	—	481	140	621	481	140	621
Cement	75	4	—	—	79	4	83	79	4	83
Other Non-Metallic Minerals Manufactures	1,500	151	93	1	1,593	152	1,745	1,896	162	2,058
Chemicals and Allied Trades	3,812	2,043	12	28	3,824	2,071	5,895	3,955	2,095	6,050
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	154	—	—	—	154	—	154	154	—	154
Chemicals and Dyes	1,716	555	7	7	1,723	562	2,285	1,815	567	2,382
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	203	465	1	18	204	483	687	207	487	694
Explosives and Fireworks	445	594	—	—	445	594	1,039	446	597	1,043
Paint and Varnish	387	87	1	—	388	87	475	396	92	488
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	261	236	1	3	262	239	501	270	245	515
Mineral Oil Refining	277	40	—	—	277	40	317	292	41	333
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	369	66	2	—	371	66	437	375	66	441
Metal Manufacture	7,261	1,001	5,330	234	12,591	1,235	13,826	12,764	1,241	14,005
Blast Furnaces	186	3	1	—	187	3	190	209	3	212
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	2,298	204	2,023	50	4,321	254	4,575	4,373	256	4,629
Iron Foundries	1,778	256	1,173	100	2,951	356	3,307	3,022	360	3,382
Tinplate Manufacture	875	265	492	56	1,367	321	1,688	1,368	321	1,689
Steel Sheet Manufacture	545	21	1,073	—	1,618	21	1,639	1,622	21	1,643
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	539	48	230	1	769	49	818	772	49	821
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	1,040	204	338	27	1,378	231	1,609	1,398	231	1,629
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	26,117	5,998	1,692	1,047	27,809	7,045	34,854	32,066	7,262	39,328
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	10,445	224	326	18	10,771	242	11,013	14,028	252	14,280
Marine Engineering	548	61	—	—	548	61	609	568	62	630
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	351	40	—	—	351	40	391	362	42	404
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	196	7	—	—	196	7	203	204	7	211
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	554	112	21	7	575	119	694	579	120	699
Stationary Engines	134	18	77	2	211	20	231	215	20	235
Textile Machinery and Accessories	432	81	315	70	747	151	898	919	202	1,121
Ordnance and Small Arms	407	188	—	1	407	189	596	411	189	600
Constructional Engineering	1,401	45	33	3	1,434	48	1,482	1,464	48	1,512
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	7,987	1,624	694	503	8,681	2,127	10,808	9,250	2,158	11,408
Electrical Machinery	798	349	2	—	800	351	1,151	882	357	1,239
Electrical Wires and Cables	417	248	9	2	426	250	676	436	256	692
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	263	275	3	3	266	278	544	269	279	548
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	975	1,425	169	408	1,444	1,833	2,977	1,201	1,911	3,112
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	166	261	—	1	166	262	428	166	263	429
Batteries and Accumulators	120	145	4	—	124	145	269	129	145	274
Other Electrical Goods	923	895	39	27	962	922	1,884	983	951	1,934
Vehicles	8,122	1,645	627	142	8,749	1,787	10,536	9,283	1,901	11,184
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	2,042	371	530	126	2,572	497	3,069	2,668	504	3,172
Motor Repairs and Garages	2,859	387	8	1	2,867	388	3,255	3,120	423	3,543
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	1,530	389	4	1	1,534	390	1,924	1,688	427	2,115
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	971	397	22	14	993	411	1,404	1,013	416	1,429
Locomotive Manufacture	234	24	10	—	244	24	268	244	24	268
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	381	10	53	—	434	10	444	435	11	446
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	105	67	—	—	105	67	172	115	96	211
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	4,824	2,476	589	195	5,413	2,671	8,084	5,535	2,696	8,231
Tools and Cutlery	306	154	165	30	471	184	655	480	184	664
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	224	182	27	18	251	200	451	259	200	459
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	332	40	72	12	404	52	456	426	52	478
Wire and Wire Manufactures	344	148	102	15	446	163	609	453	163	616
Hollow-ware	455	518	28	34	483	552	1,035	494	561	1,055
Brass Manufactures	331	188	11	2	342	190	532	345	191	536
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	2,832	1,246	184	84	3,016	1,330	4,346	3,078	1,345	4,423
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	813	637	32	37	845	674	1,519	862	716	1,578
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	467	306	6	13	473	319	792	485	355	840
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	121	182	1	—	122	182	304	124	183	307
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	135	125	23	24	158	149	307	158	152	310
Musical Instruments	90	24	—	—	90	24	116	95	26	121
Textiles	6,272	6,215	5,348	10,052	11,620	16,267	27,887	14,298	21,511	35,809
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	885	719	1,941	3,867	2,826	4,586	7,412	2,898	4,634	7,495
Cotton Weaving, etc.	423	602	437	1,310	1,912	2,772	4,784	1,919	2,789	4,708
Woolen and Worsted	1,524	1,070	1,065	1,548	2,589	2,618	5,207	2,710	2,975	5,685
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	414	207	234	39	648	246	894	671	306	977
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	256	379	1,001	635	1,262	1,897	3,159	1,967	1,310	3,277
Linen and Soft Hemp	175	311	13	175	324	499	2,033	3,942	5,975	9,917
Jute	631	528	97	94	728	622	1,350	737	631	1,368
Rope, Twine and Net	112	267	13	15	125	282	407	165	501	666
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	372	873	467	1,776	839	2,649	3,488	876	2,748	3,624
Lace	51	53	7	15	58	68	126	62	82	144
Carpets	136	180	147	65	283	245	528	311	280	591
Narrow Fabrics	194	154	10	28	242	94	336	278	95	373
Made-up Textiles	198	254	33	201	537	738	2,226	999	1,225	2,224
Textile Finishing, etc.	740	519	211	1,259	569	1,828	1,720	828	2,548	4,268
Other Textile Industries	271	126	29	37	300	163	463	302	168	470

* 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 2,650 males unemployed includes 631 men registered for underground work.

Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	899	481	247	99	1,146	580	1,726	1,175	601	1,776
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	537	151	222	43	759	194	953	779	207	986
Leather Goods	167	255	1	36	168	291	459	175	298	473
Fur	195	75	24	20	219	95	314	221	96	317
Clothing	3,169	4,447	546	1,761	3,715	6,208	9,923	3,934	8,541	12,475
Tailoring	1,323	2,033	112	431	1,435	2,464	3,899	1,494	2,634	4,128
Dressmaking	120	831	9	320	1,150	1,128	1,411	1,268	1,409	2,677</

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 12th February, 1958, and 12th March, 1958, 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.

	Five weeks ended 12th February, 1958		Four weeks ended 12th March, 1958		Total Number of Placings, 5th Dec., 1957, to 12th Mar., 1958 (14 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	91,704	84,370	70,094	83,409	238,200
Boys under 18	19,528	22,665	10,038	25,883	54,414
Women aged 18 and over	55,947	60,726	39,554	62,543	136,387
Girls under 18	17,295	41,181	8,576	45,319	52,670
Total	184,474	208,942	128,262	217,154	481,671

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 (see next page), which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled, and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons. In the first place, 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 four weeks ended 12th March, 1958, 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 12th March, 1958.

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 12th March, 1958					Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 12th March, 1958				
	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	1,197	363	489	66	2,115	20,816	1,161	415	259	22,651
Mining and Quarrying	386	228	16	8	638	1,304	599	21	33	1,957
Coal Mining	198	212	6	1	417	814	563	9	11	1,397
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	1,023	230	393	91	1,737	596	528	794	916	2,834
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1,553	106	185	172	2,567	1,851	524	788	862	4,159
Metal Manufacture	1,257	172	283	44	1,755	1,580	636	241	210	2,667
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	8,591	1,126	2,773	428	12,918	10,961	2,588	3,263	2,176	18,988
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	2,737	76	81	13	2,907	1,028	115	23	30	1,196
Engineering	4,818	835	1,401	262	7,316	8,144	2,085	1,722	1,460	13,411
Electrical Goods	1,036	215	1,291	153	2,695	1,789	388	1,518	686	4,381
Vehicles	3,463	589	885	153	5,090	8,014	1,289	1,124	786	11,213
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	1,836	471	1,329	257	3,893	1,651	943	1,209	1,080	4,883
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	1,296	118	287	75	826	512	385	368	422	1,687
Textiles	1,065	303	1,114	478	3,560	789	1,643	5,089	5,452	12,973
Cotton	295	81	556	81	1,013	237	507	2,273	1,648	4,665
Wool	255	57	384	94	790	211	558	1,203	1,443	3,415
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	104	64	152	46	366	89	130	259	384	862
Clothing (including Footwear)	493	238	1,948	795	3,474	756	1,038	8,426	6,319	16,539
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,235	630	3,435	741	7,041	1,105	745	2,436	2,084	6,370
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	1,087	555	324	109	2,075	823	789	497	550	2,659
Paper and Printing	550	209	652	405	1,816	593	547	935	2,202	4,277
Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods	376	79	404	213	1,072	266	163	586	1,001	2,016
Printing	174	130	248	192	744	327	349	1,201	2,261	
Other Manufacturing Industries	979	186	1,102	223	2,490	570	1,026	696	2,590	
Building and Contracting	25,012	1,119	199	79	26,409	8,663	1,679	289	382	11,013
Building	17,971	868	133	61	19,033	6,490	1,317	149	246	8,202
Gas, Electricity and Water	781	26	75	11	893	510	185	77	90	862
Transport and Communication	3,848	337	728	109	5,022	9,815	1,185	1,456	587	13,043
Distributive Trades	4,660	2,136	5,135	2,583	14,514	3,973	5,523	7,510	11,116	28,122
Insurance, Banking and Finance	279	60	350	187	876	896	593	938	1,429	3,856
Public Administration	4,987	151	1,125	130	6,393	3,583	435	1,788	457	6,263
National Government Service	1,250	46	777	55	2,128	1,815	134	1,109	235	3,293
Local Government Service	3,737	105	348	75	4,265	1,768	301	679	222	6,021
Professional Services	881	104	2,583	340	3,908	1,295	1,468	4,512	2,471	9,746
Miscellaneous Services	3,531	517	12,805	1,033	17,886	2,530	972	19,082	4,356	26,940
Entertainments, Sports, etc.	433	104	382	61	980	205	176	456	235	1,072
Catering	2,361	110	8,792	271	11,534	1,428	294	10,031	986	12,739
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	270	198	971	376	1,815	158	173	1,263	1,119	2,713
Grand Total	70,094	10,038	39,554	8,576	128,262	83,409	25,883	62,543	45,319	217,154

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 12th March, 1958, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period :-

Region	Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
	London and South-Eastern	18,405	16,208	2,957	6,421	12,573	21,735	1,765	12,255	35,700
Eastern	4,217	7,234	532	1,588	2,278	4,500	477	2,611	7,504	15,933
Southern	4,088	5,908	449	1,454	1,784	3,227	400	1,950	6,721	12,539
South-Western	4,132	7,789	523	1,945	3,171	573	1,846	717	13,776	17,776
Midland	5,686	9,233	829	3,669	2,950	4,777	753	4,349	10,218	22,028
North-Midland	3,976	6,901	483	2,428	1,825	3,695	446	4,404	6,730	14,428
East and West Ridings	6,040	6,305	642	3,472	2,661	4,516	562	5,689	9,905	19,982
North-Western	10,021	9,243	1,326	2,646	6,098	9,742	1,129	5,851	18,574	27,482
Northern	4,245	4,884	618	1,319	2,173	2,477	660	1,989	7,696	10,669
Scotland	6,030	5,003	1,124	1,432	3,881	3,539	1,171	3,662	12,206	13,636
Wales	3,254	4,701	555	484	1,386	1,164	640	713	5,835	7,062
Great Britain	70,094	83,409	10,038	25,883	39,554	62,543	8,576	45,319	128,262	217,154

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 1st March, 1958, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the month, the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their

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

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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 4 weeks* ended 1st March, 1958

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period			Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.0	3.0	2.2	2.7	3.9	3.0	Textiles	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.8	3.4
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	1.7	2.4	1.8	2.9	5.0	3.0	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.4	4.6	4.2
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	1.7	3.1	2.5	2.9	4.0	3.5	Cotton Weaving, etc.	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.7
Glass (other than Containers)	1.6	2.7	1.9	2.1	3.2	2.4	Woolen and Worsted	2.5	3.2	2.9	3.3	4.5	3.9
Glass Containers	2.7	4.8	3.1	2.6	3.7	2.9	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	1.3	2.3	1.5	2.5	4.1	2.9
Cement	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.1	2.5	1.2	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.6	3.3	3.0
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	2.4	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.9	3.1	Jute	1.7	3.1	2.6	7.9	6.3	6.8
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1.6	3.0	2.0	1.5	3.4	2.0	Linen and Soft Hemp	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.5
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.2	Rope, Twine and Net	1.9	3.2	2.8	2.3	4.5	3.8
Chemicals and Dyes	1.8	2.7	1.9	1.5	2.6	1.7	Hosiery	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	3.1	2.7
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	1.5	3.5	2.7	2.2	4.7	3.6	Lace	1.7	1.1	1.4	2.8	3.3	3.1
Explosives and Fireworks	2.6	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.4	Carpets	1.8	2.9	2.4	1.6	3.3	2.4
Paint and Varnish	2.6	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.4	Narrow Fabrics	2.0	2.7	2.5	1.9	3.9	3.2
Soap, Candles, Polish, etc.	1.3	2.8	1.9	1.0	3.4	2.0	Made-up Textiles	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.6	4.5	4.2
Mineral Oil Refining	1.0	2.2	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.9	Textile Finishing, etc.	2.0	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.5
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	1.7	4.3	2.3	1.9	4.1	2.4	Other Textile Industries	2.5	3.0	2.7	3.4	4.2	3.7
Metal Manufacture	1.6	2.4	1.7	1.9	3.0	2.0	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.4	3.6	2.9
Blast Furnaces	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	Leather Tanning and Dressing	1.7	2.4	1.8	2.3	3.4	2.5
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.6	Leather Goods	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.7	3.8	3.4
Iron Foundries	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.6	3.4	2.7	Fur	1.7	2.6	2.1	3.0	2.8	2.9
Tinplate Manufacture	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	Clothing	2.1	3.2	2.9	2.5	3.6	3.3
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.2	2.0	1.3	2.2	4.9	2.4	Tailoring	2.8	3.8	3.6	2.4	3.9	3.5
Iron and Steel Tubes	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	Dressmaking	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.6
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	1.7	2.9	1.9	2.2	3.7	2.5	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.6	3.5	3.5
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1.8	2.8	2.1	1.9	3.6	2.3	Hats, Caps and Millinery	2.5	2.2	2.1	3.3	2.7	3.1
Marine Engineering	2.0												

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in February

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in February have been compiled by the Ministry of 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 22nd February was 712,000, compared with 711,500 for the four weeks ended 25th January, and 709,900 for the four weeks ended 23rd February, 1957. The total numbers who were effectively employed* were 641,100 in February, 638,000 in January, and 643,000 in February, 1957; 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, 1958, and February, 1957. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

Division‡	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 22nd Feb., 1958	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 25th Jan., 1958	4 weeks ended 23rd Feb., 1957
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)	47,400	—	400
Durham	101,500	+ 100	600
North Eastern	139,400	+ 200	1,100
North Western	58,500	+ 200	400
East Midlands	104,500	+ 100	1,100
West Midlands	59,500	+ 300	300
South Western	106,600	+ 100	200
South Eastern	7,300	—	100
England and Wales	624,700	+ 400	1,000
Scotland	87,300	+ 100	1,100
Great Britain	712,000	+ 500	2,100

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of February, about 4,240 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,090; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 850. During the four weeks of January there was a net increase of 2,300.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.87 in February, 4.65 in January and 4.97 in February, 1957. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.36, 5.15 and 5.46.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in February, and in January, 1958, and February, 1957. 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)

—	Thousands		
	February, 1958	January, 1958	February, 1957
Coal-face workers :			
Voluntary	8.59	10.93	5.12
Involuntary	7.35	7.00	9.51
All workers :			
Voluntary	6.61	8.44	3.87
Involuntary	7.66	7.31	8.76

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.48 tons in February, compared with 3.42 tons in the previous month and 3.51 tons in February, 1957.¶

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.25 tons in February; for January, 1958, and February, 1957, the figures were 1.22 tons and 1.27 tons respectively.

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

† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

§ Figures for 1957 relating to output per man-shift at the face have been adjusted to allow for the effect of the new definition of face development introduced at the beginning of 1958. The figure for January, 1957, should be amended to read 3.47.

Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 21st March, 1958, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £9,006,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 20th December, 1957, the corresponding figure was £5,514,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 22nd March, 1957, it was £7,543,000.

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 29th March, 1958, was £3,550,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 28th December, 1957, was £2,640,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 30th March, 1957, it was £2,700,000.

Comparison of the figures for the March, 1958, quarter with those for earlier quarters is affected by the increase in the scale rates which came into force on 27th January, 1958, and adjustments resulting from increases in national insurance benefits in January and February, 1958 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1957, pages 434 and 432).

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 18th March, 1958, and the corresponding figures for 18th February, 1958, and 19th March, 1957. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	18th Mar., 1958	18th Feb., 1958	19th Mar., 1957	18th Mar., 1958	18th Feb., 1958	19th Mar., 1957
London and S. Eastern :						
London and Middlesex ..	96.4	102.7	102.0	3.5	3.4	3.9
Remainder	80.3	85.8	80.3	3.2	3.2	3.4
Eastern	48.7	52.4	47.9	2.0	2.0	2.1
Southern	38.8	42.3	37.2	1.6	1.6	1.7
South-Western	54.0	57.6	51.3	2.3	2.2	2.4
Midland	85.5	90.1	82.1	4.4	4.3	4.7
North Midland	60.4	67.4	57.7	5.1	4.7	5.1
East and West Ridings ..	91.9	99.5	88.0	7.9	7.3	8.4
North-Western	166.4	176.0	160.9	7.4	7.3	7.8
Northern	75.7	79.9	70.3	7.5	7.3	8.1
Scotland	124.2	127.5	123.3	7.6	7.2	8.2
Wales	69.9	72.2	68.7	6.9	6.4	7.2
Total, Great Britain ..	992.2	1,053.5	969.8	59.4	57.0	62.9

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 18th March, 1958, represented 5.0 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in Great Britain whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in March was 124, compared with 122 (revised figure) in the previous month and 123 in March, 1957. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 17 fatal accidents were reported in March, compared with 5 in the previous month and 5 in March, 1957. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for March, 1958.

Mines and Quarries*

Coal Mines :	
Underground	35
Surface	4
Other Stratified Mines ..	1
Miscellaneous Mines ..	1
Quarries	4
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	45

Factories

Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass	1
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	2
Metal Extracting and Refining	2
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)	7
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc.	7
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture ..	2
Shipbuilding	10
Other Metal Trades ..	1
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	1
Food and Drink	2
General Woodwork and Furniture	4
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	4
Rubber Trades	1
Gas Works	1
Electrical Stations ..	1
Other Industries	1

WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships	4
Building Operations ..	10
Works of Engineering Construction	4
Warehouses	—
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT ..	63

Railway Service

Brakemen, Goods Guards ..	—
Firemen	2
Guards (Passenger) ..	—
Labourers	1
Permanent Way Men ..	7
Porters	1
Shunters	—
Other Grades	3
Contractors' Servants ..	2
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	16
Total (excluding Seamen)	124

Seamen

Trading Vessels	15
Fishing Vessels	2
TOTAL, SEAMEN	17
Total (including Seamen)	141

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases

Lead Poisoning	
Operatives engaged in :	
Shipbreaking	1
Electric Accumulator Works	1
Paint and Colour Works	3
Other Industries	1
TOTAL	6
Mercurial Poisoning	—
Compressed Air Illness ..	2

I. Cases—continued

Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	
Pitch and Tar	10
Mineral Oil	1
TOTAL	11
Chrome Ulceration	
Manuf. of Bichromates ..	1
Chromium Plating	2
Other Industries	1
TOTAL	4
Total, Cases	23

II. Deaths

Anthrax	
Hides and Skins	—
Other industries	—
TOTAL	—

Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	
Mineral Oil	1
TOTAL	1

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 29th March, 1958.

Technical and Scientific Register

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 17th March was 3,664; this figure included 2,776 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 888 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 18th February and 17th March, 1958 (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 18th February	4,615
" notified during period	489
" filled during period	85
" cancelled or withdrawn	382
" unfilled at 17th March	4,637

Professional and Executive Register

The Professional and Executive Register, which is held at certain Employment Exchanges, operates a specialised placing and information service for persons seeking professional or senior executive posts and for employers seeking persons in these categories.

Statistics of the numbers of persons on the Register and the numbers of vacancies filled and unfilled are published at quarterly intervals. At 12th March the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 14,119, consisting of 13,049 men and 1,070 women. During the period 5th December, 1957, to 12th March, 1958, the number of vacancies filled was 965. The number of vacancies unfilled at 12th March was 2,249.

Industrial Rehabilitation

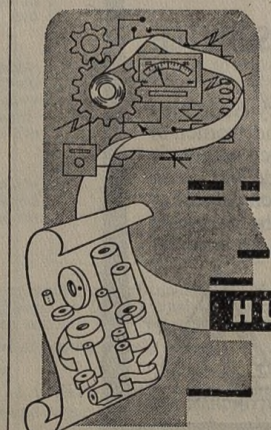
The statistics below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 3rd March, 1958, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period ..	704	76	780
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,301	171	1,472
Persons who completed courses during period ..	496	63	559

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 3rd March, 1958, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 89,491.

PAPER ROLLS

are geared to
AUTOMATION



PAPER ROLLS—For use with adding, accounting, calculating and statistical machines, electronic computers and cash registers, ticket issuing machines used in transport and entertainment.

PAPER ROLLS—Plain, printed, perforated and gummed.

WE MAKE THEM ALL

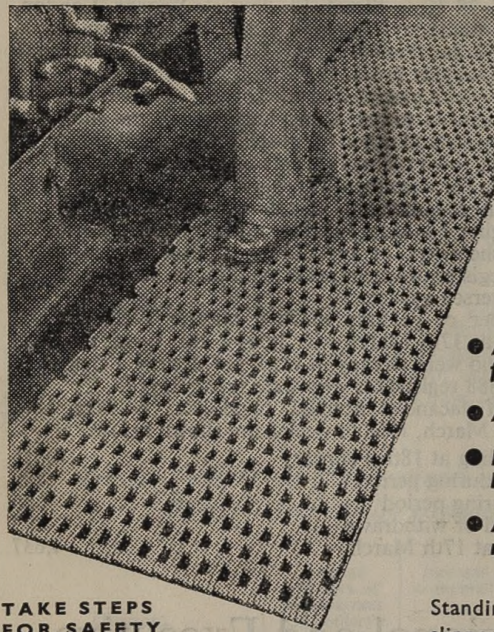
HUNT & COLLEYS LTD.

THE Specialists for every conceivable type of Paper Roll

HUCKNALL ROAD, NOTTINGHAM. Telephone: 61088/9

WHEN CONSIDERING SAFETY

DON'T FORGET THE FLOORS!



- Arrest Standing fatigue
- Avoid Slipping
- Reduce costly breakages
- Acid and Oil resistant

TAKE STEPS FOR SAFETY WITH

TYPROD

LINK MATTING

TYRE PRODUCTS LTD., 303 Harrow Road, Wembley, Middlesex

Standing fatigue and slippery floors contribute greatly to high accident rates! Typrod Mats prevent these hazards and stop needless breakages. Both rigid and roll-up types available, acid and oil-resisting if required.

Playwear ✻ WORKWEAR



Sketchley OVERALL SERVICE

For most jobs in the works or factory Sketchley can supply coloured overalls (men's and women's) in a wide range of pleasing styles. Each wearer is individually measured and Sketchley deliver clean garments weekly; repairs are done when necessary (including button replacements) and the garments are replaced when worn out. Here is an amenity which will improve the whole tone of your firm. Our representative will be pleased to explain the scheme fully. Please write for details to:—

SKETCHLEY LIMITED.
FOX GROVE, OLD BASFORD, NOTTINGHAM. Tel.: NOTTINGHAM 75161



Employment Overseas

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 532,374 in October, 1957, compared with 541,902 in the previous month and 534,149 in October, 1956. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 14,445 at the end of October, compared with 15,002 at the end of the previous month and 13,143 at the end of October, 1956.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in February is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 50,314,000. This was 1.3 per cent. lower than the figure for the previous month, and 2.7 per cent. lower than for February, 1957. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed a decrease of 2.3 per cent. in February, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 10.2 per cent. compared with February, 1957.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of February was about 5,173,000, compared with 4,494,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,121,000 at the middle of February, 1957. (All figures are in a revised series which includes certain persons not in work but known to be entering or returning to employment within 30 days; these categories were formerly not included as unemployed.)

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during January was 114,993, compared with 98,282 in the previous month and 101,475 in January, 1957. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 89,044 working days. The total number of working days lost in January by persons wholly unemployed was 2,760,980, while 2,141,761 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

DENMARK

Monthly returns from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the end of January the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was 122,063, or 17.3 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 21.0 per cent. (revised figure) at the end of December, 1957, and 15.7 per cent. at the end of January, 1957.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of February was 1,324,936, compared with 1,432,067 at the end of the previous month and 1,112,331 at the end of February, 1957. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 93,256, 101,490 and 110,458.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 22nd March was 78,719, compared with 84,959 at 15th February and 84,169 at 23rd March, 1957.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of November, 1957, was 1,909,518, of whom 1,198,485 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 1,844,122, including 1,144,770 wholly unemployed, and at the end of November, 1956, it was 2,094,330, including 1,273,925 wholly unemployed.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 27,541 at the end of December, 1957, compared with 16,032 in the previous month and 21,793 in December, 1956.

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 85,408 at the end of October, 1957, compared with 78,914 at the end of the previous month and 97,768 at the end of October, 1956.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the middle of January the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 59,343, compared with 40,784 in December, 1957, and 45,136 in January, 1957. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for January numbered 48,052 or 3.8 per cent. of all members, compared with 2.7 per cent. in the previous month and 2.9 per cent. in January, 1957.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of January who were wholly unemployed was 9,091, or 5.5 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 4,667 or 2.8 per thousand at the end of the previous month, and 9,041 or 5.5 per thousand at the end of January, 1957.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

Contents of this Section

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour	Page 157	Index of Retail Prices	Page 162
Index of Rates of Wages	160	Retail Prices Overseas	162
Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes	161		

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 rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during March resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £101,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 232,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £250 for 10,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the retail multiple grocery and provisions trade in Great Britain, and in the retail meat trade in England and Wales, and Post Office engineering grades. Others receiving increases included operatives employed in heavy chemicals manufacture in London, and shift and night workers in the food manufacturing industry. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affected certain groups of workers in the mining and quarrying industry and in the iron and steel industry.

In the retail multiple grocery and provisions trade there were varying increases for 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 7s. to 12s. a week, according to age and area of employment, for men and from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. for women. Minimum rates agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the retail meat trade in England and Wales were increased according to age and occupation, for male assistants by amounts ranging from 3s. to 8s. a week and for female assistants from 2s. 6d. to 5s. Revised pay scales became operative for Post Office engineering, motor transport, supplies and factories grades, consequential increases having retrospective effect to 1st July, 1956.

The London differential rates agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council were increased by ¼d. an hour for men and women. Additional payments for shift workers employed in the food manufacturing industry were increased by amounts up to 2s. 6d. a week; for night workers the increase was 6s. 3d. a week.

Of the total increase of £101,000, about £50,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £50,000 was the result of arbitration awards; and the remainder

resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Act, direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives, or the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices.

Changes in January-March, 1958

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 1958, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
		£
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	—	—
Mining and Quarrying	19,500	4,000
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	4,500	1,300
Chemicals and Allied Trades	13,500	1,600
Metal Manufacture	166,500	7,900
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	2,000	300
Vehicles	9,000	2,200
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	7,500	1,900
Textiles	99,000	7,700
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	22,000	7,700
Clothing	75,000	75,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	48,000	17,700
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	8,500	1,900
Paper and Printing	227,000	52,400
Other Manufacturing Industries	8,000	700
Building and Contracting	1,130,500	198,100
Gas, Electricity and Water	3,500	800
Transport and Communication	122,000	61,100
Distributive Trades	138,500	47,600
Public Administration	48,000	8,700
Miscellaneous Services	13,000	4,700
Total	2,371,500	503,300

In the corresponding months of 1957 there was a net increase of £659,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 3,007,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

No changes in hours of labour were reported during the month.

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, 1957," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Mining and Quarrying	Cumberland (8)	17 Mar.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net addition to wages decreased ¼ by 1d. a shift (8s. 10d. to 8s. 9d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ¼d. (4s. 5d. to 4s. 4½d.) for boys.‡
	West Cumberland (9)	do.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net addition to wages decreased ¼ by 1d. a shift (8s. 11d. to 8s. 10d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ¼d. (4s. 5½d. to 4s. 5d.) for boys.‡
	Yorkshire (11)	3 Mar.	Certain workpeople employed in the freestone and sandstone quarrying industry	Those areas of Yorkshire currently graded Zone B transferred to Zone A resulting in increases of up to 1½d. an hour according to age and occupation for workpeople currently paid at Zone B rates.‡
Chemicals, etc., Manufacture	Great Britain (14)	Beginning of the first full pay period following on or after 10 Feb.	Certain classes of workpeople employed in the production of ballast, sand (other than moulding and refractory sand) and gravel aggregates for use in concrete and in building construction and roadmaking	Occupational differential rates (in excess of labourers' rates) increased by 1d., 1½d. or 2d. an hour for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for youths and boys.
	London (36)	First full pay week beginning on or after 25 Mar.	Workpeople (other than maintenance workers) employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals and in the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry	Differentials paid to workers in the London area (within 15 miles radius from Charing Cross) increased by ¼d. an hour (1½d. to 2½d.) for men, (1½d. to 1¼d.) for women, and (1d. to 1½d.) for juveniles.**
	do.	do.	Workpeople (other than maintenance workers) employed in the manufacture of chemical fertilisers	do. do.

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

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

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

§ Wages are subject to further ad hoc additions of amounts ranging from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 1d. a shift for men, with half the appropriate amounts for youths.

¶ Wages are subject to a war bonus of 11s. 3d. a shift for men and youths 18 and over, and of 5s. 7½d. for boys.

** Banker masons, mason machinemmen, ordinary machinemmen and kerb machinemmen working in Zone B districts are already in receipt of Zone A rates.

** These increases do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Chemicals, etc., Manufacture (continued)	London ... (36)	First full pay week beginning on or following 27 Feb.	Skilled engineers, electricians, etc., employed on engineering and maintenance work	Increase of ½d. an hour (4s. 8½d. to 4s. 8¾d.) for workers employed within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross; increase of 2¼d.* (4s. 6¼d. to 4s. 8¾d.) for those employed from 12 to 15 miles radius from Charing Cross.†
do.	do.	First full pay week commencing on or following 24 Mar.	Building trade craftsmen	Increases of 1d. an hour (4s. 7¼d. to 4s. 8¼d.) for workers employed within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross, and of 1¼d. (4s. 7¼d. to 4s. 8¾d.) for those employed from 12 to 15 miles from Charing Cross.†
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	30 Mar.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living bonus payment decreased by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 2.8d. to 8s. 1.5d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.975d. (6s. 2.1d. to 6s. 1.125d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 1.4d. to 4s. 0.75d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland... (43)	Pay period beginning 31 Mar.	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment decreased by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 9d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for men, 1.05d. (6s. 6.75d. to 6s. 5.7d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.7d. (4s. 4.5d. to 4s. 3.8d.) for boys under 18.
			6-shift workers	Cost-of-living payment decreased by 0.19d. an hour for men, by 0.15d. for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.1d. for boys under 18.
Engineering	Sheffield and Rotherham	Beginning of first full pay period following 3 Feb.	Building trade operatives employed in engineering establishments and steel works	Increase of 1d. an hour or 3s. 8d. a week in the existing "all-in" rate for adult workers, and of proportional increases for apprentices on the basis of the existing percentage scale. Rates after change: skilled craftsmen 20s. 2d. a week; bricklayers', masons', slaters' and plasterers' labourers, navies 174s.; apprentices 45s. 3d. at 15, rising to 125s. 9d. at 20.
Railway Workshops	Great Britain (246)	Beginning of first full pay period in Jan.	Apprentices, youths and boys	Increases in the "additions" element in the composite rates of 1s. 6d. to 9s. a week, according to age, to enable the total rates to represent a percentage of the Grade I fitters' rate. Rates after change: London 51s. a week at 15 rising to 126s. 6d. at 20, other districts 49s. to 124s. 6d.
Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring	Great Britain (108) (242)	24 Mar.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than late entrants or learners, of ½d. for late entrants, and of amounts varying from ¼d. to 2d., according to age, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates.
			Women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of ½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates.
Slaughtering	Scotland... (127)	Pay day in week commencing 3 Mar.	Male workers	Increase of 8s. 6d. a week. Rates after change: foremen slaughtermen 205s. a week, slaughtermen 185s., gutmen (full-time) 180s., other grades (other than qualified gutmen) 170s.
Food Manufacture	Great Britain (131)	23 Mar.	Shift and night workers	Additional payments increased by 1s. 3d. a week (11s. 3d. to 12s. 6d.) for workers on a two-shift system, by 1s. 6d. (12s. 6d. to 14s.) for the first and second shifts and by 2s. 6d. (19s. to 21s. 6d.) for the third shift, for workers on a three-shift system, and by 6s. 3d. (27s. 9d. to 34s.) for night workers.
Printing	Scotland... (159)	First pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the production of daily newspapers	New minimum weekly rates introduced incorporating cost-of-living bonus previously paid, and a new cost-of-living bonus granted of 8s. a week.† Minimum adult rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 8s., include: linotype operators and rotary machine minders, grade I (Aberdeen, Glasgow and Edinburgh) day work 252s. 6d. a week, night work 270s., grade II (Greenock and Paisley) 249s. 6d., 266s., upmakers and readers grade I 250s. 9d., 267s. 3d., grade II 246s. 9d., 263s. 3d., compositors grade I 244s. 9d., 261s. 3d., grade II 240s. 9d., 257s. 3d., copyholders grade I 222s. 6d., 233s. 6d., grade II 218s., 229s., brake and tension hands grade I 227s., 238s. 3d., grade II 223s., 233s. 6d., oilers, strikers and rewinders, packers, despatchers and tiers-up grade I 222s. 6d., 233s. 6d., grade II 218s., 229s., fly reel, general hands and general assistants grade I 215s., 226s., grade II 211s., 222s.
Hair, Bass and Fibre Processing	Great Britain (242)	31 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1¼d. or 1d. an hour, according to occupation, for men 21 or over, of ¼d. for women 18 or over, of ¼d., ½d. or 1d., according to age or occupation, for youths and boys, and of ¼d. or ½d. for girls; increases of 1¼d. or 1d. in piecework basis time rates for men, and of ¼d. for women. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in hair dressing, hair curling or hair weaving 3s. 6½d. an hour, with not less than 3 years' experience in bass dressing or fibre dressing 3s. 5¾d., other men 21 or over 3s. 1¼d.; women 18 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in hair dressing, hair curling, hair weaving, bass dressing or fibre dressing 2s. 2¼d., other women 18 or over 2s. 1¼d.; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3s. 11¾d. or 3s. 9¾d., according to occupation, female workers 2s. 4¼d.**
Penmaking	Birmingham district (67)	1 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1s. 3d. a week for men 21 and over, of 9d. for youths and boys, of 8d. for women 18 and over, and of 6d. for girls. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living wage adjustment, include: fully apprenticed toolmakers aged 25 and over 196s. 7d. a week, 21 and under 25 177s. 10d., semi-skilled 21 and over 166s. 7d., unskilled 159s. 1d.; women 18 and over (daywork) 93s. 11d., (piecework) 105s. 2d.
Building	Isle of Man	First full working week after 3 Mar.	Building operatives	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 4s. 7d. an hour, labourers 4s. 0½d.
Electricity Supply	Northern Ireland..	Commencement of the first full pay period following 21 Feb.	Certain manual workers	Increases ranging generally from ¼d. to 2¼d. an hour, according to occupation, in certain Schedule "A" rates. Rates after change include: installation inspectors 5s. an hour; blacksmiths, electricians, fitters (electrical), fitters (mechanical), jointers (extra high tension), meter repairers (mechanicians), meter testers, turners 4s. 7¼d.; jointers, welders 4s. 5¼d.; lagers (generating station) 4s. 4¼d.; meter testers' assistants, assemblers of cooking and heating apparatus 4s. 2¼d.; boiler cleaners 4s. 2d.; storekeepers 4s. 1¼d.; meter fixers 4s. 1¼d.; auxiliary plant attendants 4s. 1¼d.; water softening plant attendants 4s. 0¼d.; blacksmiths' strikers, public lighting attendants 4s.; oilers and greasers 3s. 11¼d.; trimmers 3s. 11¼d.

* This increase resulted from the extension of the area covered by the London district rate from 12 to 15 miles radius from Charing Cross.

† These increases do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

‡ This increase resulted from the introduction of one rate for the London area (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross).

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

|| These changes took statutory effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 164 of this GAZETTE. The new rates have, by agreement, been in operation since 1st February or beginning of first pay period following that date, and were published on page 116 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

¶ This change was the result of an agreement between the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society and the Unions concerned. The cost-of-living bonus is now related to the new index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100) and is to be calculated on the first pay day in January and July each year in accordance with the index figure for the November and May immediately preceding, and for each point rise or fall in the range above 104 the bonus is to be increased or decreased by 2s. a week for workers 18 and over. The bonus shown above is related to an index figure of 108.

** These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 164 of this GAZETTE.

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
Electrical Contracting	Northern Ireland.. (171)	10 Mar.	Apprentice electricians	Percentage of journeymen's rate paid to apprentices increased by 1¼ or 3 per cent., according to age. Rates after change: apprentices aged 16 22¼ per cent. of the journeymen's rate, aged 17 27¼ per cent., aged 18 40 per cent., aged 19 50 per cent., aged 20 60 per cent.
Post Office	United Kingdom.. (195)	1 July, 1956*	Workpeople in engineering, motor transport, supplies and factories grades	Increases generally ranging from £24 to £172 a year for salaried staff, from 3s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. a week for other adult male staff, from 9s. to 15s. 6d. a week for adult women, and from 1s. to 12s. a week for juvenile grades. Current adult rates after change include: engineering grades—labourers, § London 176s. 6d. a week, Provinces 169s. 6d., technicians Class IIB, London—on entry 186s. 6d., after 1 year's adult service 196s. 6d., then by annual increments to 206s. 6d., 216s. 6d., Provinces 179s. 6d., 188s., 198s., 208s., technicians Class IIA, London—on entry 200s., after 1 year's adult service 210s., then by annual increments to 220s., 230s., Provinces—191s. 6d., 201s. 6d., 211s. 6d., 221s. 6d., technicians Class I, London 251s., Provinces 241s. 6d., technical officers, London £555 a year on entry, then by annual increments to £730, Provinces £531 to £706; motor transport grades—labourers, § London 176s. 6d. a week, Provinces 169s. 6d., garage assistants 186s. 6d., 179s. 6d., mechanics B 183s. 6d. on entry, then by two annual increments to 203s. 6d., 178s. 6d., to 195s., mechanics A 203s. on entry, then by two annual increments to 223s., 194s. 6d. to 214s. 6d., senior mechanics 247s. 6d., 238s., mechanics-in-charge Grade III £675 a year, £651, Grade II £755, £730 10s., Grade I £820 rising to £845, £790 to £815, Grade IA £930 to £955, £900 to £925; supplies grades—watchmen, London 176s. 6d. a week, Provinces 169s. 6d., drivers of vehicles up to 2 tons carrying capacity and passenger cars 195s., 186s. 6d., over 2 and up to 8 tons 200s. 6d., 192s., over 8 and up to 12 tons 206s., 197s. 6d., over 12 tons and indivisible loads 213s. 6d., 205s., guards, on entry 184s. 6d., rising to 191s. 6d., after 1 year, 177s. 6d., to 183s., packers and porters 184s. 6d., rising to 191s. 6d., 177s. 6d. to 183s., packers and porters (female) 168s., rising to 174s., 161s. to 167s., assistant storekeepers 195s., rising by two annual increments to 212s., 186s. 6d. to 203s. 6d., storekeepers 216s. on entry, rising by two annual increments to 236s., 207s. 6d. to 226s. 6d., patrolmen 196s. 6d., 188s., storewomen 149s. 6d. at 21 rising by four annual increments to 169s. 6d., 143s. 6d. to 162s. 6d.
Retail Meat Trade	England and Wales (206)	31 Mar.	Shop managers and manageresses	Increases of 8s. to 10s. a week, according to weekly trade. Minimum weekly rates after change: managers—London 189s. 6d. where weekly trade does not exceed £100 to 238s. where weekly trade does not exceed £500, Provincial A area 183s. 6d. to 232s., Provincial B area 177s. 6d. to 226s.; manageresses to receive 10s. a week less than managers' rates.¶
			Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in general butchers' shops	Increases of 3s. to 8s. a week, according to age and area, for male shop assistants and cashiers, and of 2s. 6d. to 5s. for female workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: male shop assistants and cashiers—London 76s. 6d. at 16 rising to 165s. 6d. at 22, Provincial A area 71s. 6d. to 160s., Provincial B area 64s. 6d. to 152s. 6d.; female shop assistants and cashiers—London 62s. at 16 to 116s. 6d. at 22, A 58s. to 112s. 6d., B 52s. 6d. to 105s. 6d.; females mainly engaged in cutting and acting as general butchers' assistants—London 65s. at 16 to 120s. 6d. at 22, A 61s. to 116s. 6d., B 54s. to 109s. 6d.¶
			Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in retail pork trade	Increases of 7s., 7s. 6d. or 8s. a week, according to area, for first machinemen, of 3s. to 8s., according to age and area, for male assistants engaged as cutters, cutter/salesmen or makers-up, and of 2s. 6d. to 5s. for female assistants wholly or mainly engaged as makers-up. Minimum weekly rates after change: first machinemen engaged mainly in making-up—London 176s. 6d., Provincial A area 171s., Provincial B area 163s. 6d., first machinemen with three or more assistants 186s. 6d., 181s., 173s. 6d.; male assistants engaged as cutters, cutter/salesmen or makers-up—London 76s. 6d. at 16 to 165s. 6d. at 22, A 71s. 6d. to 160s., B 64s. 6d. to 152s. 6d.; female assistants wholly or mainly engaged as makers-up—London 65s. at 16 to 120s. 6d. at 22, A 61s. to 116s. 6d., B 54s. to 109s. 6d.¶
Retail Multiple Grocery and Provisions Trade	England and Wales	Week commencing 3 Mar.	Branch shop managers and manageresses	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 10s., 12s. or 14s. a week, according to area and amount of weekly trade, for male workers, and of 10s. or 12s., according to amount of weekly trade, for female workers. Minimum rates after change: branch shop managers, London area 201s. a week where weekly trade is under £100, to 308s. where weekly trade is between £1,490 and £1,510, Provincial A area 190s. to 297s., Provincial B area 186s. to 293s.; branch shop manageresses, London 168s. 6d. to 275s. 6d., A 162s. 6d. to 269s. 6d., B 160s. 6d. to 267s. 6d.¶
			All other workers (except transport workers)	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 7s. to 12s. a week, according to age and area, for male workers, and of 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d., according to age, for female workers. Minimum rates after change: grade 1 clerks 23 or over—male workers, London area 186s. a week, Provincial A area 176s., Provincial B area 172s., female workers 129s., 125s., 123s.; grade 1 clerks under 23, grade 2 clerks, shop assistants, stockmen or ordermen, canvassers, van salesmen, cashiers or central warehouse workers—male workers, London 77s. at under 16 rising to 180s. at 22 or over, A 71s. to 170s., B 69s. to 166s., female workers 61s. 6d. to 124s. 6d., 59s. 6d. to 120s. 6d., 58s. 6d. to 118s. 6d.; all other workers—male workers, London 76s. at under 16 to 175s. at 22 or over, A 70s. to 165s., B 68s. to 161s., female workers 60s. 6d. to 119s. 6d., 58s. 6d. to 115s. 6d., 57s. 6d. to 113s. 6d.¶
			Transport workers	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 10s. or 12s. a week, according to area, for drivers 21 or over of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and for drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, of 8s., 10s. or 12s., according to age and area, for those under 21, and of 10s. or 12s. for drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and for drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 115s. a week at under 18 rising to 180s. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 106s. to 170s., Provincial B area 103s. to 166s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 183s., all Provinces 173s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 188s., 179s., of over 5 tons 191s., 181s.¶

* Changes in rates or scales of pay arise from an award of the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal (Award No. 338, 4th February, 1958, see page 121 of the March issue of this GAZETTE) and a resultant agreement between the Post Office and the Post Office Engineering Union (details announced at the end of February), and have retrospective effect to the date shown; they represent a final settlement for the majority of grades but for technicians Class IIB, technicians Class I, technical officers, patrolmen and drivers the changes are of an interim character to the extent that pay will be further reviewed when relevant reports from the Civil Service Pay Research Unit become available.

† Increases are applied to rates current for the period 1st July, 1956, to 30th April, 1957, and thereafter to enhanced rates operative from 1st May, 1957 (see page 307 of the August, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE). Staff whose pay on 1st July, 1956, and 1st May, 1957, was in excess of the appropriate scale pay or rate will retain their pay on these dates on a mark-time basis. Revised scales for mechanics-in-charge Grades IA and I and for packers and porters fix two pay points instead of one point as previously; for mechanics-in-charge, Grade IA and packers and porters (female) assimilation to the second point, where appropriate, results in each case in an increase above the general range quoted due, in the case of packers and porters (female), to the operation of the agreement on equal pay instalments.

‡ From 1st January, 1958, London rates are payable to all staff whose headquarters are within a 16-mile radius of Charing Cross (previously 12-mile radius), and to those whose headquarters are within the urban district boundaries of Caterham, Dartford, Uxbridge and Watford. A further agreement between the Post Office and the Post Office Engineering Union details of which were announced during March, 1958, concerns the method by which pay will be adjusted between 1st January, 1958, and 1st January, 1962, to bring it to a national rate with London weighting in line with the arrangements now in force for the rest of the non-industrial civil service (see page 69 of the February issue of this GAZETTE); progression to the national scheme will be on the basis of biennial revisions of deductions from existing London pay commencing on 1st January, 1958, and the Provincial rates quoted represent the application of the agreed deductions from London pay effective from that date.

§ The separate grades of engineering labourer and motor transport labourer are abolished; a single grade of labourer is to be employed on engineering or motor transport duties as required.

¶ These increases were agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Retail Meat Trade in England and Wales and apply to workpeople employed by members in the Retail Meat Trade.

¶ 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.

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
Retail Multiple Grocery and Provisions Trade (continued)	Scotland	10 Mar.	Shop managers and manageresses Other workers	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 10s. or 12s. a week, according to weekly trade. Minimum rates after change: shop managers 187s. a week where weekly trade is under £100, to 278s. where weekly trade is between £1,190 and £1,210; shop manageresses 160s. 6d. to 253s. 6d.* Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 7s., 8s. or 10s. a week, according to age, for male workers, and of 4s., 6d., 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: grade 1 clerks 23 or over—male workers, area 1 176s. a week, area 2 172s., female workers 125s., 122s.; grade 1 clerks under 23, grade 2 clerks, shop assistants, central warehouse workers and all other workers not specified—male workers, area 1 68s. 6d. at 15, rising to 170s. at 22 or over, area 2 65s. 6d. to 166s., female workers, area 1 59s. 6d. to 120s. 6d., area 2 56s. 6d. to 117s. 6d.*
Local Authorities' Services	Scotland (225)	Beginning of the first full pay period commencing on or after 17 Feb.	Manual workers employed in non-trading services, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases of 3s. 8d. a week for men and women, and of proportional amounts for workers under 20. Rates after change for adult workers 20 and over include: men—on the basic rate, including private bath or park attendants, street or court sweepers, lamplighters and general labourers, group I authorities 162s. 3d. a week, group II authorities 159s. 3d., rat catchers 170s. 9d., 167s. 9d., drivers of motor vehicles not over 2 tons unladen weight 168s. 3d., 165s. 3d., over 2 and not over 5 tons 171s. 3d., 168s. 3d.; women—on the basic rate, including cleaners, maids and general assistants, group I 121s. 11d., group II 120s. 1d., assistant cooks 129s. 2d., 127s. 4d., cooks 134s. 2d., 132s. 4d.

* 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 Scotland.

Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 31st MARCH, 1958

(31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services 113
Manufacturing Industries only 112

At 31st March, 1958, the wage rates index (rates at 31st January, 1956 = 100) was 113 for all workers in all industries and services and 112 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. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or Wages Regulation Orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by their total wages bills in 1955. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and

I—All Industries and Services

All workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	101	104	105	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	106
1957	107	107	108	108	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	112
1958	112	113	113	108	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	112

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 Monthly	104.8	104.2	105.5(-)	104.7
1957 J averages	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1956, March	103.8	103.1	104.2	103.7
June	105.5(-)	104.6	106.1	105.4
September	106.0	105.7	107.2	106.0
October	106.0	105.9	107.2	106.1
November	106.3	106.2	107.4	106.3
December	106.3	106.3	107.5(+)	106.4
1957, January	106.5(-)	106.4	107.6	106.5(+)
February	106.8	106.8	108.1	106.9
March	107.6	107.2	108.9	107.6
April	108.0	107.9	109.4	108.1
May	110.6	109.9	111.7	110.6
June	110.8	110.0	111.8	110.7
July	111.2	110.5(-)	112.3	111.1
August	111.5(-)	111.0	112.6	111.5(-)
September	111.5(+)	111.1	112.7	111.5(+)
October	111.8	111.4	113.2	111.8
November	111.9	111.8	113.4	112.0
December	112.1	112.1	113.7	112.1
1958, January	112.1	112.3	113.9	112.2
February	112.5(-)	112.7	114.3	112.6
March	112.5(+)	112.8	114.4	112.6

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April, 1947, to October, 1957, were given in an article on pages 83 to 91 of the March issue of this GAZETTE. As stated in that article the average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April,

the other payment-by-results workers due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc.

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

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, and that of Table II the corresponding figures for manufacturing industries only. The figures in this series may be linked with those of the previous series (30th June, 1947 = 100) to give a measure, on a broad basis, of the movement in rates of wages since June, 1947. For this purpose the detailed figures, expressed to one decimal place in the second parts of the Tables, should be multiplied by the following factors:—

	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
All industries and services	1.545	1.598	1.687	1.561
Manufacturing industries only	1.517	1.631	1.708	1.545

The publication of the detailed figures must not, however, be taken to mean that the index figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.

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.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	100	104	105	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	106
1957	107	107	107	108	111	111	111	112	112	112	112	112
1958	112	112	112	108	111	111	111	112	112	112	112	112

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 Monthly	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957 J averages	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1956, March	104.5(+)	102.8	103.8	104.2
June	105.7	103.9	105.4	105.4
September	106.1	105.5(+)	106.6	106.1
October	106.2	105.7	106.7	106.1
November	106.3	106.1	106.9	106.3
December	106.3	106.1	107.0	106.3
1957, January	106.5(+)	106.2	107.2	106.5(+)
February	106.7	107.0	107.7	106.8
March	106.8	107.2	107.9	107.0
April	107.5(-)	108.0	108.6	107.6
May	110.9	110.1	111.1	110.7
June	111.0	110.1	111.2	110.9
July	111.4	110.4	111.7	111.2
August	111.9	111.1	112.3	111.7
September	111.9	111.2	112.3	111.8
October	112.0	111.2	112.4	111.9
November	112.1	111.4	112.5(+)	112.0
December	112.1	111.6	112.7	112.1
1958, January	112.3	111.8	113.0	112.2
February	112.4	112.4	113.4	112.5(-)
March	112.4	112.4	113.4	112.5(-)

1956, and October, 1957, in those industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 7½ per cent., as compared with an increase of 6½ 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 8½ per cent. for earnings and 6½ per cent. for rates of wages.

Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN MARCH

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in March, which came to the notice of the Department was 254. In addition, 17 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 271 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 51,800. The aggregate number of working days lost during March at the establishments concerned was nearly 196,000.

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

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining	2	181	183	26,200	54,000
Metal Manufacture . .	—	5	5	5,000	18,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	2	10	12	5,900	63,000
Vehicles	1	8	9	2,900	13,000
Building and Contracting	4	20	24	3,900	22,000
All remaining industries and services	8	30	38	7,900	26,000
Total, March, 1958 . .	17	254	271	51,800	196,000
Total, February, 1958	18	261	279	56,200	112,000
Total, March, 1957 . .	43	240	283	648,800	3,969,000

Of the total of 196,000 days lost in March, 177,000 were lost by 46,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 37,300 were directly involved and 9,600 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in March also included 19,000 days lost by 4,900 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 248 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during March, 96, directly involving 7,400 workers, lasted not more than one day; 73, directly involving 13,600 workers, lasted two days; 31, directly involving 4,600 workers, lasted three days; 24, directly involving 6,900 workers, lasted four to six days; and 24, directly involving 5,900 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 254 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in March, 17, directly involving 2,800 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 99, directly involving 12,800 workers, on other wage questions; 8, directly involving 800 workers, on questions as to working hours; 39, directly involving 9,100 workers, on ques-

tions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 82, directly involving 10,600 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 9, directly involving 1,200 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1958 AND 1957

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 1958 and 1957:—

Industry Group	January to March, 1958			January to March, 1957		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal Mining	602	81,900	155,000	538	63,400	151,000
Other Mining and Quarrying . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treatment of Non-Ferrous Metals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1	†	†	—	—	—
Metal Manufacture . .	16	7,100	22,000	14	52,400	262,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	27	8,000	70,000	25	172,900	1,700,000
Engineering	13	5,000	13,000	17	282,800	1,429,000
Vehicles	24	34,800	60,000	23	91,800	422,000
Other Metal Industries	3	400	1,000	8	22,600	114,000
Textiles	3	300	1,000	9	1,000	12,000
Leather, etc. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing	5	2,000	4,000	4	2,800	3,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3	1,400	4,000	3	1,300	2,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	4	500	5,000	—	—	—
Paper and Printing	1	300	2,000	4	600	3,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	3	500	1,000	2	3,100	16,000
Building and Contracting . .	54	7,900	40,000	29	3,500	22,000
Gas, Electricity and Water . .	3	600	2,000	1	100	1,000
Transport, etc. . . .	30	11,800	27,000	42	16,100	49,000
Distributive Trades	1	†	†	5	200	†
Other Services	3	1,700	2,000	2	100	2,000
Total	799	164,800	411,000	719‡	717,100	4,200,000

The number of days lost in the period January to March, 1958, through stoppages which began in that period was 410,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 164,100. In addition, 1,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 700 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MARCH

Industry, Occupations§ and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly§	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Fillers and other colliery workers— Adwick-le-Street, Doncaster Yorks. (one colliery)	2,820	—	5 Mar.	14 Mar.	Dissatisfaction with payment for alternative work and, subsequently, the manager's cancellation of a meeting arranged to discuss the grievances when workers refused to end "go slow"	Work resumed to permit discussion of outstanding grievances.
METAL MANUFACTURE:— Transport and other workers employed in steel manufacture— Port Talbot, Glam. (one firm)	700	3,000	1 Mar.	3 Mar.	Suspension of two men for refusal to carry out instructions	Work resumed unconditionally.
SHIPBUILDING:— Platers, platers' helpers, welders and other workers employed in shipbuilding— Belfast (one firm)	550	4,000	3 Mar.	—	To support a claim for an increase in wages for certain work in excess of that offered by employer	No settlement reported.
VEHICLES:— Storekeepers, material handlers, cleaners and production workers employed in motor vehicle manufacture— London (one firm)	140	600	6 Mar.	11 Mar.	Alleged delay in the negotiation of a new bonus scheme	Work resumed to permit negotiations
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING:— Civil engineering workers on site of a new office block— London (one firm)	900	—	28 Feb.	13 Mar.	Dissatisfaction with working conditions	Work resumed pending negotiations.

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

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

‡ A stoppage of engineering workers which began in March, 1957, involved workers in many industry groups, but was counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

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

|| About 1,350 workers were originally indirectly involved in this stoppage but by the end of March the number had increased to approximately 4,000.

Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 18th MARCH, 1958

ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 108

At 18th March, 1958, the retail prices index was 108 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 18th February, compared with 104 at 12th March, 1957.

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 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 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 18th MARCH, 1958

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 18th 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	INDEX FIGURE FOR 18th MARCH, 1958		WEIGHT
	(17th January, 1956 = 100)		
I. Food	105.7	350	
II. Alcoholic drink	105.8	71	
III. Tobacco	107.8	80	
IV. Housing	118.4	87	
V. Fuel and light	115.6	55	
VI. Durable household goods	101.5	66	
VII. Clothing and footwear	103.4	106	
VIII. Transport and vehicles	112.8	68	
IX. Miscellaneous goods	112.6	59	
X. Services	114.2	58	
All items	108.4	1,000	

The "all items" index figure at 18th March was therefore 108.4, taken as 108.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

Food
There were marked increases in the average prices of sugar, bacon, potatoes and other vegetables, and apples, and a small reduction in the average price of butter. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by between 1½ and 2 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 106, compared with 104 for the previous month.

Housing
There was a small rise in the average level of rents of privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished. As a result, the average level of housing costs rose slightly, but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 118.

Services
The only important change 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. As a result, the average level of charges for services rose by nearly one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 114, compared with 113 for the previous month.

Other Groups
In the seven remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, fuel and light, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, transport and vehicles, and miscellaneous goods, there was little change in the general level of prices. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 106, 108, 116, 101, 103, 113 and 113, respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO MARCH, 1958

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	100	101	103	103	102	102	102	102	103	103	103
1957	104	104	104	104	105	106	107	106	106	107	108	108
1958	108	108	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices", is obtainable from 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 168 of this GAZETTE.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Belgium	1953 = 100 Jan., 1958	109	Nil	+ 3
All Items*		109	Nil	+ 3
France (Paris)	July, 1956-June, 1957 = 100 Feb., 1958	116.2	+ 1.3	+15.2
All Items		116.5	+ 1.1	+14.7
Food				
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100 Feb., 1958	119	Nil	+ 5
All Items		126	- 1	+ 6
Food				
Irish Republic	Aug., 1947 = 100† Feb., 1958	144	+ 2‡	+ 9
All Items				
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100 Jan., 1958	66.10	+ 0.66	+ 2.37
All Items		76.11	+ 0.10	+ 2.10
Food				
Netherlands	1951 = 100 Feb., 1958	123	Nil	+ 8
All Items		122	- 1	+ 7
Food				
Spain (Large towns)	July, 1936 = 100 Dec., 1957	760.7	+ 8.1	+89.0
All Items		994.6	+12.5	+118.4
Food				
Switzerland	Aug., 1939 = 100 Jan., 1958	180.5	- 0.5	+ 3.4
All Items		197.8	- 1.4	+ 1.8
Food				
Other Countries				
Canada	1949 = 100 Feb., 1958	123.7	+ 0.3	+ 3.2
All Items		119.9	+ 0.5	+ 2.7
Food				
Israel	Sept., 1951 = 100 Nov., 1957	267	- 1	+19
All Items		274.4	- 4.9	+22.8
Food				
South Africa, Union (9 Urban Areas)	1938 = 100 Nov., 1957	215.3	- 1.4	+ 8.1
All Items		249.5	- 4.5	+ 8.7
Food				
United States	1947-49 = 100 Jan., 1958	122.3	+ 0.7	+ 4.1
All Items		118.2	+ 2.1	+ 5.4
Food				

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, services, and household, etc., items).
† A figure for "Food" is not available on this base. On base August, 1953 = 100 it was 116.7 at February, 1958.
‡ The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Arbitration Awards:		Notices and Orders:	
Industrial Disputes and National Arbitration Tribunals	163	Wages Councils Acts	164
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal	163	Catering Wages Act	164
Industrial Court	163	Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner	165
Single Arbitrators, etc.	164		

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 fourteen awards, Nos. 1070 to 1083.* Six of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 1071 (6th March).—Parties: Members of the Hull Fish Merchants' Protection Association Limited and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. *Matter in dispute:* The proposal by the Association for fish market workers to revert to a 5½-day week. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 1072 (6th March).—Parties: Members of the Hull Fish Merchants' Protection Association Limited and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union and of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. *Matter in dispute:* The proposal by the Association for workers in processing establishments to revert to a 5½-day week. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 1074 (10th March).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim:* That the night shift rate should be at time-and-one-third, and hours worked after the night shift should be at time-and-a-half rate. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the night shift rate should be at time-and-one-quarter, and found that the claim for hours worked after the night shift had not been established.

Award No. 1075 (17th March).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Electrical Cable Making Industry and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim:* For payment of holiday pay to be based on average earnings. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 1077 (20th March).—Parties: Members of the North Wales Slate Quarries Association and members of the North Wales Quarrymen's Union in their employment. *Claim:* For a substantial increase in wage rates. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded a flat-rate increase of 7s. 6d. a week to all adult workers.

Award No. 1078 (26th March).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the Whitley Council for New Towns Staff and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim:* For an increase of 10 per cent. in salaries up to and including APT Grade VII with an enhanced percentage increase in salaries for APT Grades VIII to XIII, and for the establishment of a further grade, APT Grade XIV. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded an increase of 3½ per cent. in the salaries of all the officers concerned up to and including APT Grade XIII, and referred back to the parties the question of an enhanced percentage increase in the salaries for APT Grades VIII to XIII for further consideration in the light of such settlement as may be arrived at in connection with the current claim for increased salaries for Chief Officers of Local Authorities. The Tribunal found that the claim for the establishment of a further grade, APT Grade XIV, had not been established.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

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

Award No. 1216 (24th March).—Parties: Messrs. Harland and Wolff Limited, and certain members of the United Society of Boilermakers, Shipbuilders and Structural Workers in their employment. *Claim:* For an increase in the minimum lieu rate for platers employed on preparing work for welders. *Award:* No evidence having been offered nor any arguments advanced by the Society or by any of the workers concerned in support of the claim, the Tribunal, having considered the evidence offered by the employers, found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 1219 (31st March).—Parties: The member firms of the Irish Bleachers' Association Limited, the Irish Dyers Limited

and the Hydraulic Mangle Finishers' Association, and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union, and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers. *Claim:* For a substantial increase in wages. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded as follows:—That the minimum rates of wages of unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled adult male timeworkers shall be increased by 5s. 8d. a week, and minimum rates of wages of adult female timeworkers by 4s. a week. Minimum rates of wages of juvenile male and female timeworkers to be increased in the same proportion as increases granted to unskilled adult male and adult female timeworkers respectively. The award to have effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During March the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 341*, which is summarised below.

Award No. 341 (19th March).—Parties: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. *Claim:* For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for the Curator and Assistant Curators, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. *Award:* The Tribunal found and so awarded:—(a) that the following salary scales (male) shall be applied to the Curator and Assistant Curators employed in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew:—With effect from 1st April, 1956: Assistant Curator age 25 £625, age 26 £655, age 27 £685, age 28 £715, then by £30 to £1,015 by £40 to £1,135; Curator £1,285 by £50 to £1,485 by £60 to £1,645. With effect from 1st July, 1957: Assistant Curator age 25 £655, age 26 £685, age 27 £720, age 28 £750, then by £30 to £780 by £35 to £850 by £30 to £1,000 by £35 to £1,070 by £40 to £1,190; Curator £1,350 by £50 to £1,450 by £60 to £1,730. (b) That the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During March the Industrial Court issued eight awards, Nos. 2680 to 2687. Six of the awards are summarised below; the other awards did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 2680 (11th March).—Parties: Transport and General Workers' Union and London Transport Executive. *Claim:* For an increase in rates of pay for bus and coach drivers and conductors, garage and depot semi-skilled and unskilled maintenance staff and certain miscellaneous grades. *Award:* The Court found and so awarded that as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award the present standard weekly rates of pay for drivers and conductors employed on buses and trolley-buses in the Central Road Services of the London Transport Executive shall be increased by 8s. 6d. a week. In so far as the Terms of Reference related to other sections of staff the Court found against the claim.

Award No. 2681 (12th March).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Professional and Technical Staffs Council "B" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). *Claim:* For an increase in annual leave for building supervisors. *Award:* The Court found and so awarded that a building supervisor with five years' service in the grade, who has accepted, or is hereafter required to accept, an on-call liability shall, so long as his liability continues, be entitled to an additional three days of annual leave. Effect to be given to the award as from 1st March, 1958.

Award No. 2682 (19th March).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Professional and Technical Staffs Council "B" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). *Claim:* For an increase in the salary scales of medical photographers, dark room technicians and physics technicians. *Award:* The Court found and so awarded that the existing salary scales applicable to staff covered by the present reference shall be increased by 4½ per cent. The award, which shall apply from 1st March, 1958, is without prejudice to the further consideration by the parties of any alteration in the salary scale at present applicable to technicians-in-training, which it was stated was of an experimental nature.

Award No. 2683 (24th March).—Parties: Employees' and Employers' Side of the Catering National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. *Claim:* For an increase in the salary scale of stewards and stewardesses. *Award:* The Court found and so awarded that the claim had not been established.

* See footnote * in second column on page 168.

* See footnote * in column on second page 168.

Award No. 2684 (24th March).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Professional and Technical Staffs Council "B" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). *Claim:* For an increase in the salary scales of dental technicians. *Award:* The Court found and so awarded that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 2686 (31st March).—Parties: The Joint Committee of the Road Transport Unions (North Western Area) and the National Coal Board (North Western Division). *Claim:* For an increased supply of and cheaper rate for coal for transport and ancillary workers. *Award:* The Court found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During March one award was issued by a Single Arbitrator appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The award related to an individual undertaking.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

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

Corset Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal K.(45), dated 11th March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal S.(50), dated 14th March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.(123), dated 18th March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, general minimum piece rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Fustian Cutting Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.C.(35), dated 25th March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for female workers.

Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.B.C.(21), dated 28th 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 (Toy Manufacturing) (Holidays) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 343 (Y.(59)), dated 4th March, and effective from 24th March. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain), revises the provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

The Wages Regulation (Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 371 (R.M.(66)), dated 7th March, and effective from 24th March. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 158.

The Wages Regulation (Hair, Bass and Fibre) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 441 (H.B.(51)), dated 17th March, and effective from 31st March. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 158.

The Wages Regulation (Wholesale Mantle and Costume) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 565 (W.M.(60)), dated 31st March, and effective from 18th April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

* See footnote * in second column on page 168.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

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

Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B.B. (N.78), dated 14th March, for fixing (1) revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade, and (2) an additional provision for the payment of customary holiday remuneration.

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.M. (N.42), dated 21st March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.152), dated 28th March, for fixing revised provisions for the allowance of certain customary holidays.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1958 (N.I.H.H.G. (N.151)), dated 19th March and effective on and from 8th April. This Order sets out inclusive general minimum piece rates, that is, basic piece rates plus the 140 per cent. addition to which they were subject by virtue of Notice N.I.H.H.G. (N.149), dated 9th December, 1957.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order, 1958 (N.I.Bk. (N.231)), dated 21st March and effective on and from 2nd April. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situate within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1958 (N.I.Bk. (N.232)), dated 21st March and effective on and from 2nd April. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Londonderry.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1958 (N.I.Bk. (N.233)), dated 21st March and effective on and from 2nd April. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers employed in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situate within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry.

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1958 (N.I.B.S. (N.79)), dated 26th March and effective on and from 9th April. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

The Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1958 (N.I.T.R.W. (N.48)), dated 31st March and effective on and from 14th April. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

Catering Wages Act, 1943

Notices of Proposals

During March notice of intention to submit a wages regulation proposal to the Minister of Labour and National Service was issued by the following Wages Board:—

Licensed Non-residential Establishment Wages Board.—Proposal L.N.R.(45), dated 7th March, for fixing revised weekly remuneration for the wives of club stewards, where such wives are required by the employer to assist in the work of the establishment.

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

* See footnote * in second column on page 168.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R (U) 33/57 (6th November)

For more than a year a machine moulder was employed on four days a week instead of five, this being attributed to Government restrictions affecting housebuilding and to reduced overseas demand. Held that such short-time working had become normal for the claimant and that the two idle days each week were not days of unemployment. The circumstances which caused the short time were not exceptional in the sense of being temporary, sporadic or unlikely to continue. The fact that five-day working had since been reintroduced did not show that the four-day working was all along likely to be temporary.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that unemployment benefit is not payable from and including 10th May, 1957, in respect of Friday and Saturday in each week which cannot be treated as days of unemployment, in terms of regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] as amended.

"Regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) of the Regulations above cited, so far as relevant, provides that for the purposes of unemployment benefit 'a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day a person does no work and is a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week . . . but who has, in the week in which the said day occurs, been employed to the full extent normal in his case'.

"The claimant is a machine moulder. For an indefinite period prior to May, 1956, he had been employed on a five-day week, that is to say from Monday to Friday. From 4th May, 1956, he was employed on four days a week, that is to say from Monday to Thursday. He worked, in effect, as one of a team of 32 moulders all of whom were similarly affected. After the short-time working (four days a week) had been in operation for just over a year the local insurance officer decided that unemployment benefit was not payable in respect of Friday and Saturday in each week. This decision was based on the view that the claimant was a person who did not ordinarily work on every day in a week; that the normal extent of his employment had become four days in a week; and that accordingly in any week in which he had been employed from Monday to Thursday, the idle days (Friday and Saturday) could not be treated as days of unemployment, by virtue of regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) above cited. An appeal against this decision was upheld by the majority of the local tribunal on 27th June, 1957, the chairman dissenting. The insurance officer appealed in turn to the Commissioner, and the appeal was heard orally.

"It is obvious, and it is not disputed, that the claimant is a man who 'does not ordinarily work on every day in a week'; for it is agreed that he does not ordinarily work on Saturday. The real question is whether four days' employment in a week has become 'the full extent normal in his case'. The main principles generally applicable to the determination of such a question are set forth in Decision C.U. 518/49 (reported).

"In the course of that decision the Commissioner said:—'A claimant who has in fact worked only on some days of the week for a period of a year or more is "a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week", unless there are some exceptional industrial circumstances relevant to his case. . . . Similarly, if such a claimant has worked in the week in question for the number of days that he has ordinarily worked in a corresponding week during the past year, it seems to me that he has been employed in that week to the full extent normal in his case.' It is plain from the Commissioner's observations in paragraph 8 of the decision that he was not attempting to lay down an inflexible rule; for he says in terms that the relevant questions are questions of fact to be decided in the light of the circumstances of the case. It is also plain that even where short-time working has prevailed for a year or more, it is open to the claimant to show, if he can, that this was due to 'exceptional industrial circumstances', or (as it was put in Decision

R(U) 13/55) to 'circumstances relating to his work which were temporary and sporadic and brought about by conditions unlikely to continue'. If a claimant can show that his short-time working was brought about by such circumstances, he may thereby satisfy the determining authorities that the short-time which he works in a given week is not employment 'to the full extent normal in his case'.

"I invited the claimant's representative to explain the circumstances which led to the introduction of four-day-a-week working in the present case. He explained that the production of castings in which the claimant is engaged is an industry closely linked to the building of new houses. The introduction of four-day-a-week working resulted from a reduction in demand, probably associated with reduced housebuilding, which in turn was probably due to Government restrictions on local authority expenditure. It was thought also that the introduction of an Australian tariff had reduced the overseas demand. Apparently the process in which the claimant and his 31 colleagues are engaged is one that does not lend itself to 'individual redundancy'. That is to say; if a reduced output is required, the practicable method of achieving it is to reduce the working time of the whole team of 32, rather than to dispense entirely with the services of some individuals.

"I feel bound to say that the claimant's representative, although he presented his case with great skill and ability, was unable to satisfy me that there was anything exceptional—in the sense of 'temporary, sporadic, or unlikely to continue'—in the circumstances which brought about short-time working in the claimant's trade in May, 1956. The factors which were pointed to as having brought about that short-time working appeared to me to be factors which might well be long-term factors. Any estimate of the probable duration of a policy of restricted credit or of the maintenance of a particular tariff would seem to be highly conjectural. If, in consequence of factors such as these, short-time working has had to be introduced in a particular trade and has continued for at least a year, it seems to me that such short-time working should be generally regarded for the purpose of regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) as having become normal in the particular case if there is no evidence that full-time working is likely to be restored in the near future. I conclude therefore that the local insurance officer's decision, which was made on 14th May, 1957, was a correct decision on the evidence then available; and that the majority of the tribunal on 27th June, 1957, had no sufficient grounds for reversing that decision.

"I have felt more difficulty in respect of a circumstance which has occurred since the date of the local tribunal hearing. It now appears that early in August, 1957, five-day-a-week working was resumed, and that it still continues. It is not doubted that five-day-a-week working was the ordinary rule prior to May, 1956. I have considered whether it would be right to treat the fact that five-day-a-week working has now been resumed as sufficient evidence that four-day-a-week working was all along 'likely to be temporary'. With some hesitation I have come to the conclusion that it cannot be so treated. I hold that from and including 10th May, 1957, four-day-a-week working falls to be regarded as normal in the claimant's case, with the result indicated at the head of this decision. But I wish to make it plain that from the date when the claimant in fact reverted to five-day-a-week working, working for five days in the week should again be regarded as normal in his case.

"The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed."

Decision No. R(U) 1/58 (22nd November)

A civil engineer and buyer was awaiting trial for certain acts committed before he entered the employment. By agreement with his employer he ceased work pending the result of the trial. He was convicted and did not return. Held that he did not leave his employment voluntarily. He merely anticipated a decision by his employers to dismiss him.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 8th April, 1957, to 18th May, 1957.

"The claimant was employed from 18th February, 1957, to 6th April, 1957, as a civil engineer and buyer by a company of structural engineers. Before he entered this employment he had committed certain acts which gave rise to four charges of larceny. The charges were intended to be heard originally on 18th April, 1957. The claimant informed one of the employing directors of the pending charges, and it was agreed that it would be better for all if the claimant did not return to his employment until the matter had been cleared up. He last worked on Saturday, 6th April, 1957.

"He was convicted at the Central Criminal Court on 28th June, 1957, and sentenced to 21 months' imprisonment. He did not return to his employment after 6th April, 1957.

"Acts or omissions occurring before the commencement of employment do not constitute 'misconduct' for the purposes of section 13(2) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, notwithstanding that they may lead to the loss of that employment; see Decision R(U) 26/56. The sole question at issue is whether the claimant voluntarily left his employment without just cause.

"The insurance officer now concerned with the claimant's appeal submits that the claimant did not leave voluntarily, for he probably merely anticipated a decision by his employers to dispense with his services; he was not altogether a free agent when deciding or agreeing not to attend further at his place of business.

"I think that must be right. The claimant was certainly not pressed to stay on. In ceasing work as he did he was merely accepting the inevitable. He was absenting himself to avoid dismissal. I do not think that his action can be regarded as voluntary.

* 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 168.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in the West of England may be obtained quickly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, TOWER LANE, BRISTOL, 1

"Although the disqualification for receiving unemployment benefit for six weeks from the first day of unemployment (8th April, 1957) is removed, benefit will not be payable as the result of this decision earlier than the first day of claim, 23rd April, 1957.

"The claimant's appeal, which is supported by the insurance officer now concerned, is allowed."

Decision No. R(U) 3/58 (12th November)

A plater's helper was discharged owing to shortage of work within the 12 days before a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute in the shipyards in which he was employed. The local tribunal imposed disqualification from the date of discharge. Held that there was evidence that it was the impending strike that induced the employer to discharge the claimant and there was no evidence to rebut the presumption that the claimant had lost employment during and by reason of the stoppage. Disqualification, however, applied only from the date of the stoppage.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 18th March, 1957, to 3rd April, 1957, both dates included.

"On 13th March, 1957, the claimant, who had been employed by B. and C. Limited at H. as a plater's helper in the ship repairing industry, was discharged. The employers stated that he was discharged owing to shortage of work. He made a claim for unemployment benefit on 14th March, 1957. On 7th March, 1957, the unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions had instructed their members in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry to withdraw their labour at noon on 16th March, 1957, and, as a result of this instruction, there was a general stoppage of work throughout the industry. On 20th May, 1957, the regional insurance officer referred the present claimant's claim for unemployment benefit to the local tribunal who decided (by a majority) that the claim must be disallowed from 14th March, 1957, for so long as the stoppage of work continued. (There was a general resumption of work in the shipyards on 4th April, 1957, and the disqualification was removed from and including that date.) The claimant now appeals to the Commissioner from the decision of the local tribunal.

"As the stoppage of work did not begin until 18th March, 1957, the disqualification could not be imposed for any period before that date and to this extent the claimant's appeal must succeed. See Decision R(U) 31/57. As the claimant lost his employment within 12 days of the stoppage of work and is admittedly an intermittent or casual worker the burden of proving that he did not lose employment from 18th March, 1957, by reason of the stoppage of work rests on

him. To discharge that burden he must show that in all probability he would not have been employed during the period of the stoppage of work. See Decision R(U) 20/57. I cannot hold that this burden has been discharged.

"The insurance officer now concerned relied upon the following statement by a representative of the employers which was made at the hearing by the local tribunal of the test case for the claims of the platers' helpers employed by B. and C. Limited and was (as I understand) also considered at the hearing of the claimant's appeal. (The claimant later preferred not to abide by the decision in the test case but I understand that the statement was also before the local tribunal who heard the claimant's appeal and at the hearing before me the claimant's representative made no objection to the admissibility of this statement.) The statement was as follows:—'On the 13th March, 1957, when the claimant and the other men were discharged, the job on which they were engaged was finished. No other ships were expected. The reason may have been the impending strike. Even if a ship or ships had come in during the next few days, no work could have been carried out upon them because of the withdrawal of labour. G. has not yet been restarted, but some of the other men have. Reason for not yet starting him is that work is still slack, probably owing to the strike. The firm did their best to get all work finished up before the start of the strike.'

"The claimant's representative pointed out that in this statement it is only said that the reason why no other ships were expected 'may have been the impending strike' not that this was the reason. There would be force in this observation if the burden of proving that the claimant lost employment by reason of the stoppage of work rested on the insurance officer now concerned but (as already stated) that burden rests on the claimant and the fact that the employers' representative was apparently not prepared to assert that the lack of further work was due to the stoppage of work does not provide the claimant with the positive evidence which he needs in order to discharge the burden of proof which rests upon him. On the other hand the statement that the firm did their best to get all work finished up before the start of the strike is positive evidence that it was the impending strike which induced the employers not to employ the claimant after 13th March, 1957. As I understood his evidence the claimant's representative also relied on the fact that the claimant tried to obtain work at the fish dock but failed to do so although there was no trade dispute at that dock. The insurance officer's representative stated that he had no notice of this contention about the position at the fish dock. However, the claimant's representative stated that B. and C. Limited do not operate at the fish dock and in my opinion the fact that the claimant failed to obtain work at another place at which there was no trade dispute is far from justifying the inference that if there had been no stoppage of work the claimant would not have been employed again by B. and C. Limited during the period for which the stoppage of work lasted.

"I must hold that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 18th March, 1957 (when the stoppage of work became effective) to 3rd April, 1957, both dates included but that the disqualification does not begin before the date of the stoppage and to this extent the claimant's appeal is allowed."

Decision No. R(U) 4/58 (14th November)

Claimant was employed loading stores on to a ship. He lost employment during a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute in the shipyards. It was contended that his place of employment was the ship on which he was working and there was no stoppage there; and that although he subscribed to a union which was paying strike pay, he was not financing the dispute as the strike pay was not paid out of subscriptions but out of interest from the union's investments. Held that his place of employment was the docks where he worked and not merely the particular ship on which he was engaged at the time. He was unable to discharge the burden of proving that neither he nor any member of his grade or class was financing the dispute since he was admittedly a subscribing member of a union paying strike pay from its funds.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 23rd March, 1957, to 3rd April, 1957, both dates included.

"From 9th February, 1957, the claimant, who is a rigger and lumper, was employed in that capacity in loading stores on to a Royal Fleet Auxiliary at S. Docks, N.S. His employers were A.M. and Sons (N.S.) Limited, who are a firm of master riggers and were working for the Admiralty.

"At noon on 16th March, 1957, there was a general stoppage of work in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry throughout the country as a result of a dispute existing between the shipbuilding and ship repairing employers and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions. There was a general resumption of work on 4th April, 1957.

"The claimant's union were parties to the decision to withdraw labour but they had instructed the class of workers to whom the claimant belonged to continue at work but not to do repairs and consequently those workers did not receive dispute pay. However, some of the strike pickets either were not aware of this decision of their union or objected to the claimant's continuing at work and threatened him with violence if he did so. The claimant accordingly ceased work after 22nd March till 3rd April, both dates included (except for three days on which he apparently managed to elude the pickets).

"He claimed unemployment benefit on 23rd March, 1957, but the claim was disallowed by the local insurance officer under section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946 (hereafter referred to as 'section 13(1)') on the ground that the claimant had lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment and could not bring his case

within any of the exceptions specified in section 13(1). The claimant's appeal was allowed by the local tribunal; hence this appeal by the insurance officer now concerned.

"The claimant was represented at the oral hearing of this appeal by an officer of his trade union who submitted that the claimant's place of employment within the meaning of section 13(6)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, was the ship which he was engaged in loading and that there was no stoppage of work at that 'place'. In my opinion this submission is clearly fallacious. The claimant is doubtless called upon to work at different parts of S. Docks from time to time and clearly his place of employment within section 13(6)(a) must include any such parts and cannot be confined to the particular ship on which he happens to be working when the stoppage of work begins. (See Decisions R(U) 30/57 and R(U) 26/57 and compare Umpire's Decisions 1953/25 and 9731/33.)

"The claimant's representative stressed the fact that the claimant and other riggers and lumpers had not withdrawn their labour and argued that there was thus no dispute between them and their employers. Section 13(6)(b) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, however defines a trade dispute 'as any dispute between employers and employees or between employees and employees' not merely any dispute to which the claimant concerned is himself a party; it follows that unless the claimant can bring himself within the exception contained in the proviso to section 13(1) the fact that he had not himself withdrawn his labour would not assist him. To qualify for the exception the claimant must prove that neither he nor any member of his grade or class was participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute. The local tribunal held that the claimant satisfied all three requirements. At the hearing before me attention was concentrated on the question whether the claimant or any member of his grade or class was financing the dispute. In my opinion the claimant failed to prove that he was not doing so since he was admittedly a subscribing member of his union who were financing the dispute by paying strike pay from their funds. The claimant's representative urged (as I understood his argument) that the claimant and his grade or class ought not to be regarded as financing the dispute because the subscriptions were used for the expenses of administration and strike pay was paid out of the interest on the union's investments. This argument is in my view plainly untenable; the burden of proving that neither he nor any member of his grade or class was financing the dispute rests on the claimant and he could only discharge that burden by showing that no subscriptions by any members of his grade or class were expended on the investments from the interest on which the strike pay was made. No evidence was offered to establish such a contention. On that ground alone therefore I must hold that the claimant was disqualified for receiving benefit for the duration of the stoppage of work and I need not therefore deal with the questions of participation or direct interest.

"The insurance officer's appeal must be allowed."

Decision No. R(U) 5/58 (7th November)

A worker was subject to an industrial agreement whereby Whit Monday was a normal working day for which a holiday bonus was payable whether or not he was required to work. He was not so required and received the bonus payment only. Held that the claimant was not unemployed on Whit Monday. The agreement meant that he undertook to keep himself at the disposal of his employer on that day in return for the payment guaranteed.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that unemployment benefit was not payable to the claimant for Whit Monday, 10th June, 1957.

"This, I am informed, is a test case in which 29 of the claimant's fellow workers are interested. The claimant is employed as a chipper at a steel works. His employment is governed by an industrial agreement which provides, amongst other things, for the payment of a holiday bonus, equivalent to one-sixth of a normal week's wages, for each statutory holiday. The material part of the agreement dated 15th July, 1946, as amended on 21st May, 1952, reads as follows:—

"It was agreed that Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August Bank Holiday and Boxing Day are normal working days, with the usual extra payments, but that for each of these four days, in addition to Christmas Day, a Holiday Bonus equivalent to one-sixth of a normal week's wages—with a maximum of 26s.—shall be paid to each employee, subject to the following conditions, viz.: (a) That employees who work on all or any of the above Bank Holidays shall have the right to an alternative day or day's Holiday, to be mutually agreed between Managements and the men concerned. (b) That when, by mutual arrangement, a Holiday is taken either on any of the Statutory Holidays or on alternative days, payment for such Holiday shall be withheld in the case of an employee who fails to work, as required, on the working day immediately before or after such Holiday. (c) That no bonus for a Statutory Holiday shall be paid to any employee who has not been employed at a Works for a minimum period of three weeks preceding a particular Holiday. (d) That the first payment under this arrangement shall become due on August Bank Holiday, 1946."

"On 10th June, 1957, Whit Monday, the claimant and fellow workers in his department did no work, but received £1 12s. 1d. holiday bonus for that day in accordance with the terms of the agreement. (The maximum of 26s. seems to have been increased by consent to 32s. 1d.). The claimant claimed unemployment benefit for that day, Whit Monday.

"The steel works was working on Whit Monday except for the department in which the claimant is employed; the whole of that department was idle in accordance with a notice which had been put up in the department a day or two before saying that there

would be no work there on Whit Monday. If a man works on one of the named statutory holidays he receives double pay and the holiday bonus in addition, subject to the conditions set out in the agreement. The claimant did no work on Whit Monday and received no pay for that day other than the maximum holiday bonus of 32s. 1d.

"The insurance officer, relying on Decision R(U) 21/53, decided that the claimant was not unemployed on Whit Monday. In Decision R(U) 21/53 a claimant received holiday pay for two weeks but agreed to forego the second week of the holiday and to work during that week at his ordinary wages. In the second week he was prevented from working on two days by a trade dispute in which he did not participate, and he claimed unemployment benefit for those two days. It was held that unemployment benefit was not payable, in accordance with a long established principle that when an employee receives from his employer part wages during periods when his actual services are not required, he continues during such periods to be in employment and is not unemployed.

"The local tribunal held that Decision R(U) 21/53 was distinguishable from the present case on the ground that the holiday bonus of 32s. 1d. was not part wages nor accrued holiday pay, but was in the nature of an incentive to get men to work if necessary; the tribunal unanimously allowed the claimant's appeal.

"With all respect to the tribunal, I cannot agree with their view. It is not in dispute that the claimant received a payment of 32s. 1d. which related to Whit Monday, or that the payment was made pursuant to the agreement governing his employment. The agreement simply means that, in return for a guaranteed payment of 32s. 1d., the claimant agrees to keep himself available to work for his employers on the named statutory holidays; if he works, he receives the guaranteed payment and double pay; if he does not work, he receives the guaranteed payment only. When an employee, in return for payment, thus keeps himself available to work for a particular employer on a particular day, he is clearly not unemployed on that day, even though he may not work on that day. I would agree with the tribunal's observation that the bonus payment in the present case 'was in the nature of an incentive to get men to work if necessary', but it follows from that observation that, if an employee in return for the incentive undertakes to keep himself at the disposal of his employers on a particular day, he is not unemployed on that day, even though in fact he does not work on that day.

"In my judgment, the principle applied in Decision R(U) 21/53 clearly governs the present case. The insurance officer's appeal is allowed."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Wages Regulation (Toy Manufacturing) (Holidays) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 343; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 4th March; *The Wages Regulation (Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring) Order*, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 371; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 7th March; *The Wages Regulation (Hair, Bass and Fibre) Order*, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 441; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 17th March; *The Wages Regulation (Wholesale Mantle and Costume) Order*, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 565; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 31st March. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 164.

The Probation (Scotland) Amendment Rules, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 331 (S.18); price 4d. (6d.)), made on 27th February by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1949, and the Police, Fire and Probation Officers Remuneration Act, 1956. These Rules amend the Probation (Scotland) Rules, 1951, and subsequent amending Rules by increasing the salaries of all whole-time probation officers as from 1st July, 1957, and by providing for scales of salaries in place of allowances for senior probation officers as from 1st March, 1957.

(i) *The Family Allowances and National Insurance (Australia) Order*, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 422; price 8d. (10d.)); (ii) *The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Norway) Order*, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 423; price 7d. (9d.)). These Orders were made on 14th March by Her Majesty in Council (i) under the National Insurance Act, 1946, as extended by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956, and (ii) under the National Insurance Act, 1946, as extended by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 140.

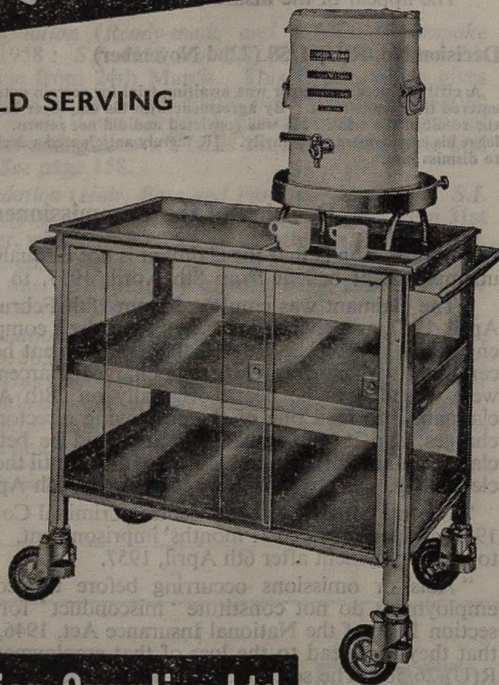
The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agreement with Israel) Order (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1958 No. 32; price 6d. (8d.)), made on 25th February by the Governor in the Privy Council of Northern Ireland, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. This Order gives effect in Northern Ireland to the Convention (set out in the Schedule to the Order) made between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Israel, and

* See footnote * in second column on next page.

THE EXCLUSIVE Café Car

MOBILE COLD SERVING COUNTER

with new - style stand adjustable to take various sizes of urns. Steel push handles give added strength. Clear perspex ensures dust-proof interior. In two sizes, with or without urn stand and drip tray, 42" x 20" x 36" high or 48" x 22" x 42" high.



Institution Supplies Ltd

Illustrated leaflet gladly sent on request

46 PARK PLACE LEEDS 1

TELEPHONE: 31608 (3 lines)

modifies the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1957, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1957, in their application to persons affected by that Convention. The Order is similar in scope to the corresponding Order made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1957, page 398).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—*Choice of Careers, New Series.* (i) No. 33. *Hotel and Catering Occupations.* Second Edition, 1956. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.). (ii) No. 85. *Agriculture and Horticulture (Managerial and Technical Posts), 1958.* Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.). (iii) No. 86. *Farm and Horticultural Workers.* March, 1958. Price 1s. 9d. (2s. 1d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Census of Production for 1954.—Reports: (i) *Volume 2. Industry F. Drugs and Pharmaceutical Preparations.* (ii) *Volume 4. Industry L. Electric Wires and Cables.* (iii) *Volume 5. Industry H. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.* (iv) *Volume 6. Industry N. Canvas Goods and Sacks.* (v) *Volume 6. Industry Q. Textile Finishing.* (vi) *Volume 8. Industry D. Bacon Curing and Sausage.* (vii) *Volume 8. Industry F. Milk Products.* Price 1s. 9d. each (1s. 11d.). Board of Trade.

Economic Survey.—*Economic Survey, 1958.* Cmnd. 394. Treasury. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.).—See page 136.

Industrial Directory.—*Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc., 1958.* Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 8s. (8s. 8d.), see last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 98).

Industrial Diseases.—*Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics, 1956.* Ministry of Power. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.).—See page 139.

Industrial Health in Factories.—*Survey in Halifax. Report by H.M. Factory Inspectorate and Recommendations of the Industrial Health Advisory Committee.* Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.—See page 138.

Occupational Mortality.—*Decennial Supplement, England and Wales, 1951. Occupational Mortality. Part II.* (i) *Volume 1. Commentary.* (ii) *Volume 2. Tables.* Price for two Volumes, 147s. (149s.), not sold separately. General Register Office.

* See footnote * in next column.

Scotland.—(i) *Digest of Scottish Statistics. No. 11.* April, 1958. Scottish Statistical Office. Price 4s. (4s. 5d.).—See page 138. (ii) *Report of the Department of Health for Scotland, 1957.* Cmnd. 385. Secretary of State for Scotland. Price 7s. (7s. 6d.).

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

NOTICE

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Annual subscription 23s. 0d.

All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of this GAZETTE should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester, 2; 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; Tower Lane, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.

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.)

ADVERTISEMENTS

Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, Advertisement Section, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Telephone: City 9876, extensions 147 and 148.)

The Government accept no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements, and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services advertised therein have received official approval.

© Crown Copyright 1958

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE
Printed in Great Britain

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE

Report of an Enquiry into Household Expenditure in 1953-54

Necessitated by the ever-changing pattern of family spending since the last full-scale enquiry in 1937-38, the findings of this report will be of value to economists, social workers, research workers and others interested in patterns of expenditure of various types of household in different income groups.

37s. 6d. (38s. 9d. including postage)

Obtainable from

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on this page
or through any bookseller

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Employment Exchanges

Employment Exchanges provide a service for bringing together employers wanting workers, and men and women looking for jobs. Every effort is made to find the right job for the right man. Advice on choice of jobs or labour problems is part of the service available to workers and employers through Employment Exchanges. Interviews are in confidence and they are conducted with due regard to privacy. Vacancies which cannot be filled locally may be circulated over a wide area, and, if necessary, over the whole country.

Employers who want staff and men and women who want a job or change of job should telephone, write or call at any Employment Exchange.

Professional and Executive Register

Certain of the larger Employment Exchanges provide a service for persons seeking professional, managerial, senior executive and trainee executive posts, and employers wanting to fill such vacancies. These offices holding the Professional and Executive Register also give information about careers in the professions and allied occupations to young people of 18 and over who have left school but not established themselves in a career, to qualified men and women seeking to make a change of career and to officers leaving the Forces.

The addresses of the Exchanges providing these services can be obtained from any Local Office of the Ministry.

Technical and Scientific Register

This provides a specialist employment and careers advisory service centralised at 26-28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone, Whitehall 6200), for scientists, professional engineers, architects and surveyors. Professionally qualified technical officers are available to discuss recruitment problems, vacancies and employment opportunities. The Register has a Scottish representative at 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2.

Employers and men and women in the professions concerned should apply direct or through any Employment Exchange.

Nursing Appointments Service

Specialist trained officers are in post at Nursing Appointments Offices to deal with employment and careers advice in nursing, midwifery, medical auxiliary and allied occupations. There are over 160 of these offices throughout the country. The service is available to both men and women.

Details can be obtained at any Employment Exchange.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

This Service gives advice to young people leaving school on their choice of careers, helps them to find suitable jobs, and guides and advises them in their early years of employment. It is provided locally through Youth Employment Offices, which in some places are administered by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and elsewhere by the Local Education Authorities.

School leavers, other young people under 18 years of age, and those beyond that age still in full-time attendance at school, should get in touch with the Youth Employment Office if they require advice and assistance in seeking work. Parents needing advice about jobs for their children are also welcome.

H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORATE

Factory Inspectors are responsible for the enforcement of the Factories Acts and are available for consultation on all matters concerning the Safety, Health and Welfare of workers employed in factories or at certain other premises subject to those Acts, such as docks, and building operations. There are at present 97 District Offices in the country, centred on the more important towns. The addresses of these offices may be obtained by inquiry at any Employment Exchange, or they may be found in the telephone directory under "Factory Inspectors".

Safety, Health and Welfare methods and appliances used in factories are displayed at the Industrial Health and Safety Centre, Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.1., which is open free to the public.

TRAINING

Vocational training in certain trades is provided at Government Training Centres, Technical Colleges, or with selected employers, for eligible men and women including disabled persons.

Those who wish to take advantage of these facilities should inquire at the nearest Employment Exchange.

SUPERVISORY TRAINING

Facilities for training in the skills of supervision are provided under the scheme known as "Training within Industry for Supervisors". The object of this scheme is to develop the skill

of supervisors in instructing others, in handling workers, in improving methods and in accident prevention. The four training programmes are known respectively as Job Instruction, Job Relations, Job Methods and Job Safety.

Particulars may be obtained from any Regional Office or from Headquarters (T.7) at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

DISABLED PERSONS

At every Employment Exchange there is a Disablement Resettlement Officer. His special duty is to help all disabled persons to find suitable employment, or to offer advice on industrial rehabilitation, training or sheltered employment. He is also available to discuss with employers their responsibilities under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, or questions arising out of the employment of the disabled.

This service is available to all disabled persons irrespective of the origin of the disability.

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

Workers who have had a serious illness (or accident) may need a period of graduated reconditioning to the physical and mental stresses of industrial life before they can confidently resume work. They may also need expert advice as to the most suitable kind of work to take up if they have to change their job. All of these services are provided at the Ministry's Industrial Rehabilitation Units, of which there are now fifteen throughout the country. No charge is made for attendance at the I.R.U.s, and maintenance allowances are paid to workers who attend them. The courses usually last about six or seven weeks but can be extended to twelve weeks if necessary.

Particulars can be obtained at any Employment Exchange.

WORKERS' WELFARE

The Outside Welfare Service helps to promote arrangements for the welfare of workers in matters outside the factory but related to their employment.

Inquiries may be made at any Employment Exchange.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

A Regional Industrial Relations Officer and Conciliation Officers are attached to each Regional Office of the Ministry. Their functions include assistance to industry in the formation and support of voluntary negotiating machinery, and help in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Regional Office.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT ADVISORY SERVICE

This service provides advice and assistance to industrial undertakings, large and small, on problems of human relations and the development of personnel policies in individual firms, on joint consultation and on the techniques of personnel management.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Regional Office.

WAGES INSPECTION

The Wages Inspectorate help employers and workers concerned to understand the provisions of Wages Regulation Orders made under the Catering Wages Act, 1943, and the Wages Councils Acts, 1945 to 1948; and enforce the payment of minimum remuneration and the allowance of holidays with pay as prescribed. The Inspectorate also advise employers and workers about the effect upon them of the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1954, and are responsible for its enforcement.

Inquiries should be addressed to "The Senior Wages Inspector" at the Regional Office.

REGIONAL OFFICES

LONDON: Hanway House, Red Lion Square, High Holborn, W.C.1. Holborn 8454.	NORTH MIDLANDS: Block 2, Government Buildings, Clifton Boulevard, Nottingham. Nottingham 4611.
SOUTHERN: Government Building No. 4, Whiteknights, Reading, Berks. Reading 61122.	NORTH WESTERN: Sunlight House, Quay Street, Manchester, 3. Blackfriars 3424.
EASTERN: Block B, Government Offices, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge. Cambridge 58911.	EAST AND WEST RIDINGS: 44-68 The Headrow, Leeds, 1. Leeds 32761.
SOUTH WESTERN: Bridge House, Clifton Down, Bristol, 8. Bristol 38481.	NORTHERN: 93A Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. Newcastle 26011.
MIDLANDS: 281-289 Corporation Street, Birmingham, 4. Aston Cross 3081.	WALES OFFICE: Dominions House, Queen Street, Cardiff. Cardiff 32961.
	SCOTLAND HEADQUARTERS: 44 Drumshugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3. Caledonian 2544.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

BOOK CLOTHS, ETC.

RED BRIDGE BOOK CLOTH CO. LTD.
BOLTON (LANCS) & LONDON

Manufacturers of High-class

BOOK CLOTHS & TRACING CLOTHS

London: Holb. 3268

Bolton 279

SPECIALISTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF

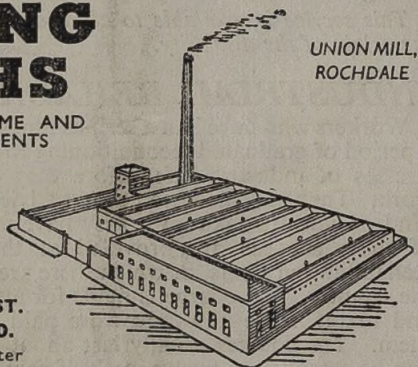
TRACING CLOTHS

CONTRACTORS TO HOME AND OVERSEAS GOVERNMENTS

Especialistas en la fabricación de tela de calcar.

RUDDOCK'S TRACING CLOTHS LIMITED

UNION MILL HAILWOOD ST. ROCHDALE, LANCS., ENGLAND.
Tel. Address: Surpassing, Manchester



SURGICAL DRESSINGS

CARUS of DARWEN

manufacturers of

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

ALEXANDER CARUS & SONS LTD.

Hoddlesden Mills, Darwen, Lancs.
London Office: 41-47, Leswin Rd., N16

EYELETS

BODILL, PARKER (1922) LTD.

Great Hampton Row
BIRMINGHAM 19

Manufacturers of
BRASS SPUR TEETH GROMMETS



BRASS EYELETS and RINGS VENTILATOR EYELETS

Telephone: CENTral 6643-4

All Kinds of SURGICAL DRESSINGS

Established 1839

ROBINSON & SONS Ltd.,

Wheat Bridge Mills, CHESTERFIELD
and King's Bourne House,

229-231 High Holborn, LONDON, W.C.1.

Telephone No. 2105.

Telegraphic Address "Staglint, Chesterfield."

PAPER

CALDWELL'S PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.

Inverkeithing, Fifeshire.

T. "Caldwell, Inverkeithing."
Telephone No.: 1 Inverkeithing.

Tub-sized: Air-dried Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, White and Tinted Boards, Envelope Paper and Cartridge. Engine-sized: Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, Banks, Bonds, Watermarked and Plain, Linen-faced Writings, Printings, Cartridge, Envelope and Cover Papers, Glazed Imitation Parchment, Special Soft and Hard Greaseproofs.

London Address: Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2.
Telegrams: "Calpamil, Rand." Telephone No.: Temple Bar 8684.

EAST LANCASHIRE PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.
RADCLIFFE, Nr. MANCHESTER

Makers of Fine ESPARTO, STRAW and WOODFREE PRINTINGS and ENAMELLING PAPERS

Telephone Radcliffe 2284-5-6-7.

Telegrams "SULPHITE RADCLIFFE."

LONDON OFFICE
VINTRY HOUSE, QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.

CHAS. TURNER & CO. LTD.

SPRINGSIDE MILLS, BELMONT, Nr. BOLTON, LANCS.

Telephone No.: EAGLEY 126 & 7. Telegrams: TURNERS BELMONT LANCS.

M.G. Litho Papers, Cellulose Wadding, Envelopes, Square and Angle Cut, Coloured and Special M.Gs., Ribbed and Plain, Banks, Bonds, Glazed Imitation Parchment for waxing and Envelope and Drawing Cartridges.

London Agents: Johnston Horsburgh & Co. Ltd. 20/21 Queenhithe, E.C.4.
Phone: Central 3636

SAFES, ETC.

SAFES AND STRONG ROOMS

Speciality: TWELVE-CORNER BENT STEEL SAFES

SAMUEL WITHERS & Co., Ltd.

WEST BROMWICH

Telegrams: "SAFES, WEST BROMWICH." Telephone: West Bromwich 2065/6
Telegrams: "POSTULATA, LONDON." "Shoreditch 7773"

INKS

INKS · ADHESIVES



RIBBONS · CARBONS

H. C. Stephens Ltd., Highbury, London, N.5.