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Average Earnings and Hours of Men in Manufacturing

ANALYSIS BY SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT

EACH April and October an enquiry is made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual workers in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results are published as a special article in the issues of this GAZETTE for the following September and March (or February) respectively (see for instance the issue for February, 1959).

In these enquiries returns suitable for tabulation are normally received in respect of nearly 70,000 establishments employing some 7 million manual workers. The returns are processed in order to obtain, industry by industry and on a national basis, details of average weekly earnings, average hourly earnings, and average hours worked. Statistics are calculated separately for men aged 21 and over, youths and boys under 21 years, women 18 years and over, girls under 18, and for all workers combined.

It is thought that some interest would attach to an analysis of the extent to which average earnings vary between establishments and in particular to the extent to which they vary with the size of establishments. This article is devoted to an analysis by size of establishment within each manufacturing industry.

In the gas and electricity supply industries information about wage earnings was usually available only in respect of pay units each of which, with centralised pay procedures, consisted of a varying number of establishments in the technical sense. The term "establishment" has little significance in national and local government service. Furthermore, in outdoor industries such as building, civil engineering and road transport, the collection of returns on the basis of separate establishments was rendered difficult by the nature of the work. Many building firms, for instance, made a composite return covering all contracts in progress, the sites of which were in some cases distributed over a wide area, and few of the larger road transport undertakings made a separate return for each depot or garage. It was for such reasons that this analysis was limited to establishments in the manufacturing industries.

It was considered that the "all workers" averages would not be suitable for analysing in this way since the sex and age

proportions might vary markedly as between different sizes of establishment, just as they are known to do as between the different industries. In consequence this article is concerned with full-time adult men only.

In general, each return relates to a distinct establishment, and those firms which have more than one establishment are therefore represented more than once in the figures. In some cases, however, all the staff records for a number of establishments are kept at a Central Office and where such an arrangement makes it difficult for the employer to render separate returns for the individual establishments 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 these departments belong to different industrial classifications, e.g., the carton-making department in a large tobacco factory or the foundry in a machine tool works.

The enquiry chosen for this analysis was that held in respect of the last pay-week in October, 1958, the general results of which were published on pages 45-53 of the February, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE.

The returns were divided into the following four size-groups—the size being determined by the total number of manual workers (including women and juveniles) shown on each return:—1-24 workers, 25-99 workers, 100-499 workers, and 500 and more workers. These wide margins ensure that with only a few exceptions 3 or more establishments are contained in each size-group in each Standard Industrial Classification industry. The presence of 3 or more establishments in a size-group means that the averages can be published without any breach of the undertaking which is given by this Department to firms who co-operate in the half-yearly enquiries that figures relating to individual undertakings will not be disclosed. Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics because their numbers as shown on the returns were insignificant.

The Table on pages 126 to 128 shows separately for establishments in four different size-ranges and industry by industry, the average weekly earnings of, the average number of hours worked by, and the average hourly earnings of men aged 21

Average Weekly Earnings, Average Hours Worked, and Average Hourly Earnings, of Men, 21 years and over, in the last Pay-week in October, 1958, as shown by the Returns received, according to size of Establishment—
(continued)

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings					Average Hours Worked					Average Hourly Earnings				
	Establishments with				All establishments	Establishments with				All establishments	Establishments with				All establishments
	Under 25 wage-earners	25-99 wage-earners	100-499 wage-earners	500 or more wage-earners		Under 25 wage-earners	25-99 wage-earners	100-499 wage-earners	500 or more wage-earners		Under 25 wage-earners	25-99 wage-earners	100-499 wage-earners	500 or more wage-earners	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Paper and Printing	217 1	255 1	269 2	286 6	276 11	47.5	50.6	50.4	50.9	50.7	54.8	60.5	64.1	67.5	65.5
Paper and Board	251	7*	249	4*	249 5	51.1*		50.0*		50.1	59.1*		59.8*		59.7
Wallpaper															
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	217 6	233 10	274 11	296 10	271 3	45.5	48.7	48.8	49.0	48.7	57.4	57.6	67.6	72.7	66.8
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	222 3	244 4	257 0	271 5	257 5	44.9	47.3	48.9	48.8	48.4	59.4	62.0	63.1	66.7	63.8
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	250 3	279 11	293 10	371 9	335 6	44.8	46.2	43.9	42.5	43.4	67.0	72.7	80.3	105.0	92.8
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	254 2	282 5	299 0	316 0	293 6	44.6	45.8	47.0	45.9	46.2	68.4	74.0	76.3	82.6	76.2
Other Manufacturing Industries															
Rubber	228 1	251 4	264 8	275 4	270 3	49.4	50.5	49.8	46.3	47.5	55.4	59.7	63.8	71.4	68.3
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	249 5	235 9	248 8	263 10	260 3	56.6	51.9	53.7	52.3	52.6	52.9	54.5	55.6	60.5	59.4
Brushes and Brooms	213 11	203 3	228 0*	219 4	219 4	45.4	45.9	47.1*		46.5	56.5	53.1	58.1*		56.6
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	213 8	231 9	251 11	275 0	254 1	46.3	47.4	48.6	49.8	48.6	56.4	58.7	62.2	66.3	62.7
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	220 5	241 1	240 3*	239 6	239 6	44.8	49.2	44.8*		45.8	59.0	58.8	64.4*		62.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	240 9	258 9	275 3	274 9	269 4	48.2	49.5	49.3	47.5	48.8	59.9	62.7	67.0	69.4	66.2

* The number of establishments covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average for a single size-group.

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

NOTE.—An article on page 55 of the February, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE gave the dates on which the new (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification is being brought into use for the purposes of the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Except where otherwise stated, the industrial analyses published in this GAZETTE have been prepared on the basis of the 1948 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 140 to 160.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during February by 23,000 (— 4,000 males and — 19,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,797,000. The main changes were decreases of 5,000 in coal mining, 7,000 in manufacturing industries and 9,000 in the distributive trades. 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 62,000 from 23,965,000 to 23,903,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 549,137 to 500,875 between 9th February and 9th March, 1959, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 59,526 to 49,670. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 47,777 among males and 10,341 among females.

Rates of Wages

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

(taken as 100), remained unchanged in March at 117. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during March resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £137,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 469,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected Post Office manipulative and engineering grades, iron and steel workers, workers employed in carpet manufacture, and workpeople employed in the production of national newspapers in London and Manchester.

Retail Prices

At 17th March, 1959, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 17th February, compared with 108 at 18th March, 1958.

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 39,400. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 138,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 176, and, in addition, 27 stoppages which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

Guaranteed Day Agreement in the Scottish Hosiery Trade

In the guaranteed week clause of the Scottish Hosiery Trade Wages Agreement provision was made, subject to certain conditions and qualifications, for a guaranteed weekly payment equivalent to the 36 hours' pay at the minimum hourly rate or four-fifths of the average hourly earnings on piecework during four preceding consecutive weeks, working under normal conditions. This clause has been suspended since February, 1952, but, while it was not effective, workers attending for employment on any one day were entitled to payment of a full day's wage.

A guaranteed day agreement has now been adopted providing that, where no notice of suspension has been given, an employee attending for work on any one day shall be paid as follows:—

(a) Time workers shall be entitled to their full earnings during the period they work, and thereafter compensation will be paid at the rate of four-fifths of their time wages for the period during which work is not provided.

(b) Persons paid otherwise than on a time basis shall receive their earnings during the period of work and compensation thereafter for the period during which work is not provided at the rate of four-fifths of the average hourly earnings on piecework during

the four preceding consecutive weeks working under normal conditions.

(c) All time lost when the worker is not available for work shall not be paid for.

Guarantee of Employment in the Building Brick and Refractories Industries in Scotland

The Scottish Employers' Council for the Clay Industries and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Transport and General Workers' Union have recently adopted Guarantee of Employment Agreements to replace the guaranteed week clauses in the main agreements. (See the article on pages 393 to 397 of the November, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE with regard to guaranteed weekly wage arrangements in the principal industries in Great Britain, including, on page 396, particulars for the building brick and refractories industries in Scotland.)

The agreements, which were operative from the first full pay period following 14th March, 1959, are similar to those for the building brick and allied industries and the refractories industries, England and Wales, details of which were published on page 174 of the May, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE.

MAN-POWER AND EMPLOYMENT: REVISED FIGURES FOR THE PERIOD JULY, 1957, TO DECEMBER, 1958

The monthly estimates of man-power and employment that are published regularly in this GAZETTE (e.g., on pages 140 to 142 of this issue) are given as "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". The figures that recently became available from the count of national insurance cards at mid-1958 have made it necessary to make some revision to the figures for every month from July, 1957, to November, 1958. The revised figures are given in the Tables below and they should be used instead of the figures for the same months published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE. The figures for the latter part of

the period (i.e., July to November, 1958) may be subject to further revision when the figures from the count of national insurance cards at mid-1959 become available.

Table I below gives the analysis of the total working population, including employers and workers on their own account, in the months in question. Table II on the next page and following pages gives the figures for employees in each of the manufacturing industries.

Figures for December, 1958, have been included in both Tables. These do not embody any revision of previously published figures, but they may be subject to some revision in 1960.

TABLE I
TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN
July, 1957—March, 1958 (End of Month)

Industry or Service	Thousands									
	July, 1957	August, 1957	September, 1957	October, 1957	November, 1957	December, 1957	January, 1958	February, 1958	March, 1958	
Agriculture and Fishing	1,030	1,042	1,037	1,008	974	968	965	958	962	
Mining and Quarrying	867	868	869	867	868	868	870	868	864	
Chemicals and Allied Trades	534	536	537	541	540	538	537	538	539	
Metal Manufacture	580	581	583	585	585	582	581	580	576	
Vehicles	1,226	1,234	1,241	1,243	1,245	1,245	1,248	1,246	1,244	
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments	2,816	2,837	2,850	2,859	2,863	2,857	2,857	2,850	2,837	
Textiles	930	931	929	925	919	917	917	910	902	
Clothing (inc. footwear)	672	674	674	670	665	663	664	661	658	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	924	925	929	935	928	909	900	901	902	
Other Manufactures	1,591	1,601	1,607	1,611	1,607	1,595	1,592	1,585	1,578	
Total in Manufacturing Industries	9,273	9,319	9,350	9,371	9,358	9,308	9,296	9,271	9,236	
Building and Contracting	1,517	1,521	1,526	1,510	1,507	1,472	1,458	1,465	1,474	
Gas, Electricity and Water	379	378	379	379	380	380	380	380	379	
Transport and Communication	1,725	1,724	1,721	1,714	1,710	1,705	1,702	1,699	1,699	
Distributive Trades	2,945	2,952	2,950	2,965	3,001	2,959	2,940	2,927	2,924	
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	4,230	4,229	4,207	4,206	4,186	4,174	4,182	4,187	4,199	
National Government Service	542	541	539	537	536	536	534	532	529	
Local Government Service	756	757	759	759	759	758	759	761	763	
Total in Civil Employment	23,264	23,331	23,337	23,316	23,279	23,128	23,086	23,048	23,029	
Men	15,381	15,417	15,415	15,394	15,363	15,315	15,295	15,279	15,274	
Women	7,883	7,914	7,922	7,922	7,916	7,813	7,791	7,769	7,755	
Wholly Unemployed	246	259	265	285	315	361	386	394	394	
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	693	681	674	665	656	650	639	632	626	
Men	678	666	660	651	642	636	625	618	612	
Women	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
Total Working Population*	24,209	24,277	24,282	24,272	24,256	24,145	24,117	24,080	24,055	
Men	16,238	16,270	16,264	16,248	16,232	16,124	16,202	16,187	16,176	
Women	7,971	8,007	8,018	8,024	8,024	7,931	7,915	7,893	7,879	

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN—continued
April—December, 1958 (End of Month)

Industry or Service	Thousands									
	April, 1958	May, 1958	June, 1958	July, 1958	August, 1958	September, 1958	October, 1958	November, 1958	December, 1958	
Agriculture and Fishing	973	999	1,009	1,023	1,038	1,038	1,038	998	967	
Mining and Quarrying	862	857	854	851	850	849	847	846	845	
Chemicals and Allied Trades	539	538	537	538	538	537	537	537	535	
Metal Manufacture	573	567	561	558	557	555	553	550	548	
Vehicles	1,243	1,240	1,235	1,229	1,229	1,226	1,224	1,224	1,222	
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments	2,834	2,822	2,808	2,797	2,801	2,804	2,801	2,799	2,792	
Textiles	895	884	871	863	860	857	856	857	854	
Clothing (inc. footwear)	659	650	642	636	638	639	638	636	633	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	906	914	925	942	942	942	942	932	911	
Other Manufactures	1,577	1,573	1,568	1,564	1,572	1,576	1,581	1,580	1,571	
Total in Manufacturing Industries	9,226	9,188	9,147	9,127	9,137	9,136	9,132	9,115	9,066	
Building and Contracting	1,481	1,480	1,492	1,495	1,501	1,499	1,495	1,499	1,468	
Gas, Electricity and Water	377	376	375	375	376	376	376	376	376	
Transport and Communication	1,699	1,701	1,705	1,704	1,700	1,693	1,685	1,681	1,674	
Distributive Trades	2,929	2,926	2,939	2,943	2,952	2,949	2,962	2,999	2,965	
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	4,214	4,238	4,258	4,276	4,284	4,256	4,244	4,232	4,217	
National Government Service	530	530	529	527	527	527	527	525	523	
Local Government Service	765	770	772	772	773	774	773	772	770	
Total in Civil Employment	23,056	23,065	23,080	23,093	23,138	23,097	23,079	23,043	22,871	
Men	15,287	15,283	15,288	15,295	15,311	15,286	15,265	15,231	15,164	
Women	7,769	7,782	7,792	7,798	7,827	7,811	7,814	7,812	7,707	
Wholly Unemployed	394	400	370	383	410	432	467	483	520	
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	622	619	614	609	599	598	598	594	590	
Men	608	605	600	595	589	585	584	580	576	
Women	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
Total Working Population*	24,078	24,090	24,070	24,091	24,157	24,134	24,150	24,126	23,987	
Men	16,182	16,179	16,160	16,172	16,200	16,184	16,188	16,161	16,124	
Women	7,896	7,911	7,910	7,919	7,957	7,950	7,962	7,965	7,863	

* The figures of the total working population include a small number of men on release leave from the Forces who had not entered employment. They are not shown separately in the Table.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

TABLE II(a)
July—December, 1957
(End of Month)

Industry	Thousands											
	July, 1957		August, 1957		September, 1957		October, 1957		November, 1957		December, 1957	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	253.4	79.7	254.5	79.7	254.2	80.1	254.4	79.9	253.8	79.6	251.8	78.7
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	71.9	8.1	71.9	8.1	71.3	8.1	71.2	8.1	70.7	8.1	69.7	8.0
China and Earthenware	30.1	39.4	30.1	39.2	30.3	39.4	30.4	39.2	30.5	39.2	30.5	38.7
Glass (other than containers)	35.8	13.1	36.1	13.3	36.2	13.4	36.3	13.4	36.6	13.4	36.6	13.3
Glass Containers	20.9	5.6	21.0	5.5	21.1	5.5	21.2	5.5	21.3	5.5	21.2	5.4
Cement	14.9	1.4	14.9	1.4	14.9	1.4	14.9	1.4	14.9	1.4	14.8	1.4
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	79.8	12.1	80.5	12.2	80.4	12.3	80.4	12.3	79.8	12.0	79.0	11.9
Chemicals and Allied Trades	380.9	151.3	381.6	152.2	382.1	153.1	383.6	154.6	383.6	154.1	383.9	151.6
Coke Ovens and By-Products Works	20.3	0.6	20.4	0.6	20.5	0.6	20.6	0.6	20.3	0.6	20.4	0.6
Chemicals and Dyes	188.4	50.9	189.3	51.3	189.9	51.6	191.2	52.0	191.6	52.1	191.8	51.8
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	27.6	37.0	27.8	37.4	27.9	38.0	28.0	39.5	28.0	39.7	28.2	38.3
Explosives and Fireworks	29.7	16.5	28.1	16.2	27.8	16.0	27.6	15.5	27.2	15.2	27.0	14.9
Paint and Varnish	29.0	12.9	29.1	12.9	29.1	12.9	29.1	12.9	29.1	12.8	29.1	12.8
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	29.0	18.7	28.9	19.0	28.6	19.1	28.6	19.2	28.6	18.9	28.6	18.6
Mineral Oil Refining	33.2	7.2	33.3	7.2	33.5	7.2	33.7	7.2	33.9	7.2	34.0	7.2
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	24.7	7.5	24.7	7.6	24.8	7.7	24.8	7.7	24.9	7.6	24.8	7.4
Metal Manufacture	511.5	67.1	513.0	67.4	514.9	67.7	516.0	67.9	516.0	67.8	514.4	67.3
Blast Furnaces	22.3	0.4	22.4	0.4	22.6	0.4	22.7	0.4	22.8	0.4	22.8	0.4
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	215.9	19.7	216.7	19.9	217.3	20.0	218.1	20.1	219.0	20.1	219.1	20.0
Iron Foundries	101.1	14.9	101.5	14.9	101.9	15.0	102.2	15.0	102.5	15.1	102.3	15.0
Tinplate Manufacture	12.3	1.5	11.7	1.4	11.4	1.3	11.0	1.2	10.3	1.1	9.6	1.0
Steel Sheet Manufacture	21.0	1.5	21.1	1.5	21.4	1.5	21.6	1.5	21.3	1.5	21.2	1.5
Iron and Steel Tubes	43.5	8.6	43.8	8.6	44.0	8.6	44.0	8.6	43.9	8.4	43.7	8.3
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	95.4	20.5	95.8	20.7	96.3	20.9	96.4	21.2	96.2	21.2	95.7	21.1
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,653.5	466.4	1,663.8	472.8	1,669.7	478.7	1,672.9	482.2	1,674.5	483.7	1,674.5	478.8
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	203.0	9.1	204.2	9.2	204.3	9.2	203.9	9.2	202.8	9.3	202.1	9.2
Marine Engineering	75.3	4.1	75.5	4.1	75.2	3.9	75.3	4.0	75.3	4.1	75.1	4.2
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	34.9	5.2	35.0	5.3	34.8	5.3	34.8	5.2	34.8	5.2	34.8	5.2
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	29.7	3.4	30.2	3.5	30.7	3.5	30.9	3.5	31.1	3.6	31.4	3.6
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	98.8	21.8	99.0	21.9	99.0	21.8	98.8	21.7	98.6	21.7	98.6	21.7
Stationary Engines	23.9	3.9	24.1	4.0	24.3	4.0	24.3	4.0	24.4	4.0	24.5	4.1
Textile Machinery and Accessories	50.1	8.8	50.3	8.8	50.0	8.8	49.9	8.8	49.5	8.8	49.4	8.8
Ordnance and Small Arms	47.9	11.8	47.9	11.8	47.9	11.8	47.9	11.8	47.9	11.9	47.8	11.9
Constructional Engineering	79.7	7.2	80.5	7.2	80.5	7.2	81.0	7.2	81.2	7.3	81.5	7.3
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	563.9	128.5	567.2	129.8	570.0	130.6	570.3	131.1	571.0	131.6	571.7	130.7
Electrical Machinery	152.6	49.4	153.2	49.5	153.8	49.7	154.4	49.8	155.1	50.0	155.2	50.1
Electrical Wires and Cables	42.0	22.4	42.1	22.5	42.1	22.5	42.2	22.5	42.0	22.3	41.9	22.0
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	36.5	24.3	36.8	24.4	37.0	24.4	37.2	24.4	37.4	24.3	37.6	24.1
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	72.5	67.3	73.2	66.2	73.9	69.5	75.0	71.2	75.7	70.9	74.3	67.9
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	25.4	25.1	25.7	25.6	26.1	26.1	26.2	26.4	26.3	26.7	26.0	26.5
Batteries and Accumulators	11.0	7.1	11.1	7.2	11.2	7.4	11.2	7.5	11.3	7.5	11.7	7.6
Other Electrical Goods	106.3	70.6	107.8	71.8	108.9	73.0	109.6	73.9	110.6	74.5	110.9	73.9
Vehicles	1,016.9	175.0	1,023.4	176.6	1,028.7	177.6	1,029.9	178.7	1,031.9	178.6	1,033.0	178.1
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	267.7	41.2	269.8	41.5	271.4	41.7	273.1	42.0	273.9	42.0	274.3	41.8
Motor Repairs and Garages	244.2	42.7	246.6	43.3	247.8	43.4	247.6	43.5	246.7	43.4	247.5	43.4
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	220.1	37.0	220.6	37.1	221.9	37.2	221.9	37.2	221.5	37.0	221.1	36.7
Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	127.9	42.8	129.0	43.4	130.2	44.1	130.7	44.6	132.1	44.8	132.5	44.8
Locomotive Manufacture	71.1	4.8	71.1	4.8	71.0	4.8	70.9	4.8	70.8	4.8	70.7	4.8
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	81.6	4.0	81.9	4.0	82.0	4.1	82.2	4.1	82.5	4.1	82.6	4.1
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	4.3	2.5	4.4	2.5	4.4	2.5	4.4	2.5	4.4	2.5	4.3	2.5
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	329.6	180.3	331.4	181.1	332.5	181.9	332.9	182.6	333.0	182.7	333.2	181.4
Tools and Cutlery	25.7	16.4	25.6	16.5	25.5	16.6	25.4	16.7	25.2	16.9	25.1	16.8
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	24.3	18.1	24.4	18.1	24.4	18.1	24.4	18.1	24.6	18.1	24.7	18.1
Iron and Steel Forgings	35.4	5.9	35.8	5.9	36.1	5.9	36.2	5.9	36.3	5.9	36.3	5.9
Wire and Wire Manufactures	29.5	9.6	29.8	9.7	29.9	9.7	29.9	9.9	29.9	9.9	29.9	9.8
Hollow-ware	27.6	29.5	27.9	29.7	28.2	30.0	28.2	30.2	28.2	30.2	28.2	29.8
Brass Manufactures	31.6	17.1	31.6	17.2	31.7	17.2	31.5	17.3	31.5	17.4	31.5	17.4
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	155.5	83.7	156.3	84.0	156.7	84.4	157.3	84.5	157.3	84.3	157.5	83.6
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	91.3	55.7	92.0	56.2	92.2	56.9	92.1	57.4	92.3	57.6	92.6	57.5
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments	60.1	33.1	60.5	33.2	60.5	33.4	60.4	33.5	60.4	33.6	60.7	33.7
Watches and Clocks	9.0	7.6	9.0	7.7	9.0	7.8	9.0	8.1	9.1	8.1	9.1	8.0
Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals	15.7	13.0	15.9	13.3	16.0	13.6	15.9	13.8	15.9	13.8	15.8	13.7
Musical Instruments	6.5	2.0	6.6	2.0	6.7	2.1	6.8	2.1	6.9	2.1	7.0	2.1
Textiles	395.1	526.2	395.6	526.7	395.0	525.3	393.8	524.1	393.0	523.3	392.0	518.4
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	50.3	96.4	50.5	96.7	50.2	96.0	50.2	95.9	50.1	95.7	49.9	94.4
Cotton Weaving, etc.	35.0	68.0	34.9	67.9	34.9	67.5	34.8	67.6	34.7	67.6	34.6	67.4
Woolen and Worsted	92.9	116.6	92.9	116.6	92.7	116.6	92.3	116.2	92.1	115.7	91.7	114.1
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	29.8	9.6	29.6	9.5	29.4	9.4	28.3	9.0	27.6	8.6	27.4	8.1
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	21.5	28.8	21.6	28.8	21.6	28.6	21.5	28.5	21.4	28.4	21.4	28.1
Linen and Soft Hemp	3.2	5.7	3.2	5.7	3.2	5.7	3.1	5.4	3.1	5.4	3.1	5.3
Jute	8.3	9.4	8.3	9.4	8.2	9.2	8.1	9.0	8.2	9.1	8.2	9.1
Rope, Twine and Net	5.3	8.4	5.3	8.4	5.3	8.4	5.3	8.4	5.3	8.4	5.3	8.4
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	35.0	88.7	35.2	89.0	35.2	88.8	35.2	88.5	35.2	88.0	35.1	87.5
Lace	4.4	5.0	4.4	5.1	4.4	5.1	4.4	5.0	4.4	5.0	4.3	4.9
Carpets	15.7	15.0	15.8	15.1	15.9	15.2	16.0	15.4	16.1	15.7	16.2	15.7
Narrow Fabrics	6.2	14.0	6.2	14.1	6.2	14.2	6.3	14.2	6.3	14.2	6.3	14.1
Made-up Textiles	8.7	19.0	8.7	18.9	8.7	19.0	8.7	19.3	8.7	19.7	8.7	19.6
Textile Finishing, etc.	59.3	29.4	59.4	29.4	59.4	29.4	59.5	29.3	59.5	29.1	59.5	28.8
Other Textile Industries	19.5	12.2	19.6	12.2	19.8	12.3	20.1	12.5	20.2	12.6	20.3	12.5
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	38.9	27.5	39.1	27.6	39.0	27.7	38.8	27.6	38.6	27.4	38.5	27.0
Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery	25.9	7.1	26.0	7.2	26.0	7.3	25.9	7.3	25.8	7.3	25.7	7.3
Leather Goods	8.2	15.4	8.3	15.3	8.3	15.3	8.3	15.3	8.2	15.1	8.2	14.8
Fur	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.1	4.7	5.1	4.6	5.0	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.9
Clothing	179.8	444.5	179.9	446.3	179.5	445.6	178.5	443.4	177.1	440.2	176.6	438.0
Tailoring	70.7	187.3	70.8	187.9	70.7	187.5	70.0	186.2	68.9	184.8	68.5	183.3
Dressmaking	11.0	80.0	11.0	80.2	10.9	79.9	10.9	79.4	10.9	78.9	10.8	78.3
Overalls, Shirts, Under												

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN—continued

TABLE II(b)—continued

January—June, 1958 (End of Month)

Industry	Thousands											
	January, 1958		February, 1958		March, 1958		April, 1958		May, 1958		June, 1958	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Textiles	391.9	516.1	390.3	511.2	388.0	504.8	385.7	500.3	382.1	492.8	378.6	483.4
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	49.9	94.5	49.6	93.1	48.7	91.2	48.0	89.8	47.2	87.7	46.6	85.8
Cotton Weaving, etc.	34.6	67.2	34.5	67.1	34.3	66.5	34.2	66.3	34.0	65.2	33.5	63.3
Woolen and Worsted	91.7	113.2	91.1	112.1	90.7	110.6	90.3	109.4	89.3	108.1	88.6	105.9
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	27.2	8.3	27.0	8.1	26.8	8.0	26.6	7.9	26.4	7.8	26.2	7.8
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	21.2	27.9	21.1	27.6	21.0	27.4	20.8	27.2	20.6	26.7	20.3	26.0
Linen and Soft Hemp	3.1	5.2	3.0	5.1	2.9	5.0	2.8	4.8	2.7	4.6	2.6	4.4
Jute	8.2	9.0	8.2	8.9	8.1	8.7	8.0	8.6	7.8	8.4	7.6	8.3
Rope, Twine and Net	5.2	8.5	5.2	8.4	5.2	8.4	5.2	8.3	5.2	8.2	5.2	8.1
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	35.1	86.8	35.1	85.8	35.0	84.9	34.8	84.6	34.6	84.0	34.5	83.1
Lace	4.3	5.0	4.3	4.9	4.2	4.9	4.2	4.9	4.2	4.9	4.1	4.7
Carpets	16.3	15.8	16.3	15.8	16.3	15.7	16.4	15.7	16.4	15.6	16.4	15.4
Narrow Fabrics	6.4	14.1	6.4	13.9	6.5	13.9	6.5	13.9	6.5	13.8	6.5	13.6
Made-up Textiles	8.7	19.5	8.7	19.5	8.8	19.2	8.8	18.8	8.7	18.4	8.7	18.4
Textile Finishing, etc.	59.6	28.7	59.5	28.6	59.3	28.3	58.9	28.0	58.2	27.2	57.8	27.0
Other Textile Industries	20.4	12.4	20.3	12.3	20.3	12.1	20.2	11.9	20.2	11.8	20.0	11.6
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	38.4	26.7	38.2	26.4	38.0	25.9	37.8	26.0	37.3	25.8	37.0	25.7
Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery	25.6	7.2	25.5	7.1	25.3	6.9	25.1	6.9	24.7	6.8	24.5	6.7
Leather goods	8.2	14.6	8.2	14.4	8.2	14.1	8.2	14.2	8.1	14.1	8.0	14.0
Fur	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.9	4.5	5.0
Clothing	176.3	439.7	175.4	437.7	174.2	435.6	173.2	437.4	170.8	431.4	168.8	424.7
Tailoring	68.6	184.1	68.7	183.8	68.5	183.3	68.1	183.9	66.9	181.4	65.9	178.4
Dressmaking	10.7	78.9	10.6	78.3	10.5	77.8	10.4	78.4	10.2	77.7	10.1	76.8
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	9.1	67.1	9.1	66.8	9.1	66.5	9.2	67.6	9.2	66.6	9.1	65.7
Hats, Caps and Millinery	6.3	11.4	6.2	11.2	6.1	11.1	6.0	11.0	5.9	10.8	5.9	10.7
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	9.0	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc.	57.6	60.9	57.0	60.4	56.4	59.9	55.9	59.4	55.0	58.2	54.3	56.8
Repair of Boots and Shoes	15.0	3.7	14.9	3.7	14.8	3.6	14.8	3.6	14.8	3.7	14.7	3.7
Food, Drink and Tobacco	493.1	383.0	493.7	383.4	495.5	382.0	497.7	384.4	501.1	388.2	505.4	395.3
Grain Milling	30.5	7.7	30.4	7.8	30.3	7.8	30.3	7.7	30.3	7.8	30.2	7.9
Bread and Flour Confectionery	101.2	76.8	101.7	77.6	101.7	78.4	102.3	79.8	102.9	80.1	103.8	81.1
Biscuits	20.8	39.3	20.8	39.7	20.9	40.0	21.0	40.7	21.0	41.2	21.0	41.6
Meat and Meat Products	29.3	18.9	29.4	18.8	29.5	18.8	29.3	19.0	29.3	18.7	29.4	18.7
Milk Products	45.4	17.8	45.6	17.9	46.4	18.0	47.2	18.7	48.6	19.2	49.3	19.3
Sugar and Glucose	14.7	5.0	14.8	4.9	14.8	4.9	14.8	4.9	14.9	4.9	14.8	4.9
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	42.8	72.3	42.7	71.5	42.8	69.8	43.0	69.7	43.2	70.1	43.1	70.2
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	24.0	44.2	24.2	44.6	24.1	43.4	24.2	42.7	24.2	43.3	24.2	44.7
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	46.8	33.2	47.0	33.2	47.2	32.9	47.4	32.4	47.3	33.0	48.1	34.3
Brewing and Malting	67.4	15.5	67.1	15.4	67.4	15.5	67.5	15.6	67.7	15.8	67.9	15.9
Wholesale Bottling	19.6	13.8	19.5	13.7	19.6	13.8	19.7	13.9	19.7	13.9	20.0	13.9
Other Drink Industries	31.7	16.0	31.7	15.9	32.1	16.3	32.5	16.8	33.3	17.6	33.6	17.7
Tobacco	18.9	22.5	18.8	22.4	18.7	22.4	18.7	22.5	18.7	22.6	19.0	22.7
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	225.5	62.0	224.4	61.6	222.9	61.0	222.5	60.9	221.5	60.4	220.6	60.1
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	77.8	11.6	77.2	11.5	76.4	11.4	76.2	11.4	76.1	11.4	76.2	11.4
Furniture and Upholstery	94.3	35.1	93.4	34.7	93.0	34.2	92.7	34.1	91.6	33.8	90.7	33.5
Shop and Office Fitting	19.4	3.3	20.1	3.3	20.0	3.3	20.1	3.3	20.4	3.3	20.4	3.3
Wooden Containers and Baskets	19.2	6.5	19.1	6.5	19.0	6.5	19.0	6.5	18.9	6.4	18.9	6.5
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	14.8	5.5	14.6	5.6	14.5	5.6	14.5	5.6	14.5	5.5	14.4	5.4
Paper and Printing	371.5	207.8	371.2	205.9	371.1	204.4	372.0	205.0	372.1	204.4	372.4	203.4
Paper and Board	75.4	21.7	75.6	21.7	75.9	21.7	76.2	21.8	76.3	21.8	76.3	21.6
Wallpaper	5.4	3.4	5.4	3.1	5.4	2.9	5.4	2.7	5.4	2.6	5.5	2.6
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	22.6	31.7	22.6	31.5	22.5	31.1	22.5	31.3	22.5	31.3	22.6	31.2
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	19.4	29.0	19.4	29.0	19.4	28.8	19.4	28.7	19.3	28.4	19.3	28.2
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	98.9	25.5	98.7	25.4	98.6	25.3	98.8	25.4	99.1	25.2	99.5	25.3
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	149.8	96.5	149.5	95.2	149.3	94.6	149.7	95.1	149.5	95.1	149.2	94.5
Other Manufacturing Industries	172.7	115.1	172.7	114.8	172.4	114.4	171.9	113.7	171.1	113.7	170.6	112.5
Rubber	80.0	36.8	80.1	36.7	79.8	36.4	79.2	36.0	78.5	35.8	78.0	35.1
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	12.7	3.7	12.6	3.7	12.6	3.7	12.6	3.7	12.7	3.8	12.8	3.8
Brushes and Brooms	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.2
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	11.1	18.0	11.1	17.9	11.2	17.8	11.2	17.7	11.2	18.0	11.3	18.1
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	4.9	6.5	4.9	6.4	4.9	6.4	4.9	6.3	4.9	6.3	4.9	6.3
Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films	7.4	2.6	7.3	2.6	7.4	2.6	7.7	2.6	7.7	2.6	7.8	2.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	48.7	39.3	48.6	39.3	48.4	39.3	48.2	39.2	48.0	39.0	47.7	38.4
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	6,155.5	2,940.1	6,146.1	2,925.2	6,129.9	2,906.0	6,125.4	2,900.9	6,106.3	2,881.8	6,085.5	2,861.2

TABLE II(c)

July—December, 1958 (End of Month)

Industry	Thousands											
	July, 1958		August, 1958		September, 1958		October, 1958		November, 1958		December, 1958	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	245.5	76.0	245.7	76.0	244.8	75.8	245.3	75.7	245.3	75.7	244.5	75.1
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	66.1	7.4	65.9	7.3	65.3	7.2	64.8	7.1	64.3	7.0	63.8	7.0
China and Earthenware	30.2	37.7	30.1	37.6	30.0	37.8	30.0	38.0	30.4	38.2	30.4	38.0
Glass (other than containers)	35.5	12.5	35.6	12.5	35.5	12.5	35.7	12.5	35.6	12.5	35.6	12.2
Glass Containers	21.4	5.6	21.4	5.6	21.3	5.4	21.6	5.3	21.6	5.3	21.4	5.2
Cement	14.5	1.4	14.5	1.4	14.6	1.4	14.6	1.4	14.6	1.4	14.6	1.4
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	77.8	11.4	78.2	11.6	78.1	11.5	78.3	11.4	78.8	11.3	78.7	11.3
Chemicals and Allied Trades	387.5	147.9	386.5	149.0	386.3	149.4	386.4	149.2	386.3	148.9	386.3	147.2
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	20.2	0.6	20.2	0.6	20.1	0.6	20.1	0.6	20.0	0.6	20.0	0.7
Chemicals and Dyes	195.0	51.5	194.0	51.8	194.0	52.0	194.2	52.3	195.0	52.6	195.4	52.5
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	28.6	36.7	28.8	37.3	28.8	37.6	28.8	37.3	28.7	37.2	28.6	36.2
Explosives and Fireworks	25.9	13.1	25.7	13.1	25.6	12.9	25.5	12.8	25.3	12.7	25.2	12.6
Paint and Varnish	29.5	13.0	29.7	13.0	29.6	12.9	29.5	12.8	29.3	12.8	29.2	12.6
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	29.0	18.5	28.9	18.6	28.9	18.8	29.0	18.7	28.9	18.8	28.9	18.6
Mineral Oil Refining	34.4	7.1	34.3	7.1	34.4	7.1	34.6	7.2	34.6	7.2	34.5	7.2
Other Oils, Greasing, Glue, etc.	24.9	7.4	24.9	7.5	24.9	7.5	24.7	7.5	24.5	7.5	24.5	7.4
Metal Manufacture	493.2	63.9	491.9	63.9	490.0	63.9	488.3	63.8	485.8	63.5	484.6	62.9
Blast Furnaces	22.5	0.5	22.4	0.5	22.3	0.5	22.2	0.5	22.2	0.5	22.1	0.5

ECONOMIC SURVEY, 1959

The Economic Survey, 1959, has been presented to Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 708), price 3s. net (3s. 4d. including postage).

The Survey analyses economic developments in the United Kingdom during the year 1958 as a basis for assessing the outlook in 1959. It contains seven chapters, beginning with a short review of the international background. It then examines the changes in demand for goods and services (in "real terms", i.e., at constant prices) and their effect on imports, production and employment. From this it turns to the behaviour of costs and prices in 1958 and to the part played by saving and by monetary policy. It then considers the United Kingdom's balance of payments and its general external position. Finally, it reviews the outlook for 1959. Each of the first six chapters, which deal with the main economic developments in 1958, contains a brief summary. The contents of these chapter summaries are reproduced below, and this is followed by a summary of the final chapter dealing with prospects for 1959. Some of the main items of more detailed information given in the earlier chapters of the Survey are also summarised below.

General Economic Developments in 1958

At the beginning of 1958, in much of the world, production and trade had ceased to rise, in the United States there was a recession and there was severe pressure on the currency reserves of many countries. At the end of the year the United States had almost recovered from its recession, the reserves of industrial countries (apart from the United States) had increased and most European currencies were made convertible; throughout the year there was little change in the general level of commodity prices. On the other hand, there was a fall in the volume of world trade, the production of Western European countries showed little sign of expansion and there was a further decline in the reserves of many primary producing countries.

The slight decline in total demand on the United Kingdom's resources, which began in the second half of 1957, continued into 1958. The indications are that this decline came to an end about the middle of the year and that in the fourth quarter there was an up-turn, mainly because of the removal of restrictions on credit. In 1958 as a whole, total expenditure in real terms was fractionally lower than in 1957. Consumers' purchases of goods and services increased—indeed, consumers' expenditure in real terms rose more than in each of the preceding two years. This increase was, however, outweighed by the large decrease in stockbuilding and the smaller decreases in exports and in public authorities' current expenditure on goods and services. Gross fixed investment remained at the same level as in 1957.

In consequence of the movements of demand described above, there was a slight decline in the volume of imports and output from the latter part of 1957 until the second half of 1958 when signs of recovery appeared. For 1958 as a whole, the volume of imports was about the same as in 1957, and the gross domestic product (that is, the total of goods produced and services provided in this country) was fractionally lower than in 1957. There was also a decrease in employment and at the end of 1958 it was 1 per cent. lower than a year earlier.

During 1958 prices rose very little. Indeed, the average level of export prices, wholesale prices and retail prices (apart from food and rents) hardly changed at all, despite the fact that wages and salaries were rising and the average level of import prices had ceased to fall. In 1958 the earlier fall in import prices prevented prices of manufactured goods from rising in spite of the increase in other costs of production. The index of retail prices rose by nearly 2 per cent. between the end of 1957 and the end of 1958; this was almost entirely a result of the increase in rents and in the average level of food prices.

In 1958, as in the two preceding years, the United Kingdom saved—and invested at home and abroad—about one-fifth of the gross national product. The saving of persons, companies and the Government exceeded their investment and helped to finance public corporations and local authorities whose own saving fell short of their investment. Monetary policy, as one of the factors in the pattern of saving and investment, helped to restrain home demand in the early part of 1958; later, when the emphasis of economic policy changed, many financial and monetary restrictions were removed in order to encourage investment and promote expansion.

In 1958 the United Kingdom had a record current surplus in its balance of payments, largely because import prices were much lower than in 1957. This surplus was accompanied by an increase in overseas investment, but nevertheless far more was added to the reserves than to short-term liabilities. Thus the country's external position was greatly strengthened.

The Economic Outlook

In making an assessment of the outlook for 1959, the Survey first examines the present position and then discusses the prospects for the United Kingdom's external transactions, for the level of prices, and for demands on United Kingdom resources.

With regard to the present position, the Survey recalls that from mid-1955 to mid-1958 the growth of home demand had to be restrained in order to check the rise in prices and to safeguard the country's external financial position. By the middle of 1958, however, there was sufficient improvement both in the external position, confidence in sterling having been restored, and in internal price stability, for expansion to be resumed. The initial

allowances for investment were increased, and the restraints of the previous three years were gradually removed. By February, 1959, there were no longer any official restrictions on bank advances, on hire purchase transactions or on new issues of capital. Bank Rate had been reduced from 7 per cent. to 4 per cent. The Government also increased the programmes for public investment. By the end of 1958 there were signs that production was moving up. Both in November and December, 1958, industrial production was higher than in any of the preceding six months and there was a decline in unemployment in both February and March, 1959.

Prospects for the balance of payments, the Survey says, appear reasonably satisfactory. The gradual increase in the volume of imports which began in the last quarter of 1958 is expected to continue in 1959, but so far there is no sign of any general increase in their prices. Provided exports can be maintained, there should still be a substantial surplus on current account in 1959. Transactions with the International Monetary Fund will be of special importance in 1959. Firstly, £71 millions will be repaid of the £200 millions drawn in 1956. Secondly, £58 millions in gold will be paid in connection with the increase in the United Kingdom's Fund quota. The reserves will also be affected by gold payments of up to £40 millions associated with the increased quotas of other members of the sterling area. In view of all these payments to the Fund, the reserves of gold and convertible currencies may fall in the course of the year, but, so far from this giving cause for concern, the repayment of the United Kingdom's drawing and the increase in its quota will greatly increase the facilities which the Fund can make available to this country should the need arise. The increase in the Fund's resources will also greatly improve world liquidity and facilitate the growth of world trade.

The general level of wages and salaries rose less in 1958 than in previous years, but, the Survey notes, the rise was still greater than the increase in production, so that labour costs per unit of output rose. This rise was roughly offset by lower import prices. If wages and salaries continue to rise, however, without a corresponding rise in productivity, the recent near-stability of prices will be threatened.

The total demand on the United Kingdom's resources in real terms is expected to be higher in 1959 than it was in 1958. Consumers' demand, the largest part of the total, is expected to continue to rise, as real incomes will be higher and borrowing is easier. In real terms, there will be little change in the Government's current expenditure. The current expenditure of local authorities is likely to be appreciably higher, mainly because of increased provision for education. Capital expenditure by the Government, local authorities, and nationalised industries will increase markedly. Private investment is unlikely to be lower in 1959 than in 1958.

The Survey concludes: "At the beginning of 1959, the United Kingdom economy is undoubtedly much stronger than in previous years. Demand and production are rising and the economy can afford to expand more than in the past three years. Subject to the need to maintain a strong external position and the continuance of the recent record of price stability at home, the Government's policy is to do all it can to foster this expansion".

Demand and Output, Employment and Unemployment in 1958

Of the chapters in the Survey devoted to an examination of the changes in the United Kingdom's economy in 1958, the first, dealing with the use of resources, includes information in real terms about personal income and expenditure, public authorities' current expenditure, fixed investment, and investment in stocks. The second, dealing with supplies and employment, includes information about production and employment and unemployment.

Personal incomes in 1958 were 5½ per cent. higher on average than in 1957, or 4½ per cent. higher after deduction of tax payments and national insurance contributions. The proportion of income saved was slightly smaller than in 1957, so that expenditure rose by more than 4½ per cent., i.e., by 5 per cent. One-half of the increase in expenditure was absorbed by higher prices, so that in real terms personal spending rose by 2½ per cent. The largest increases in spending were in purchases of cars and other durable goods. Current expenditure on goods and services by the Government and local authorities in real terms was nearly 1½ per cent. lower in 1958 than in 1957. This was a result of the further fall in Government expenditure on defence; the current spending of local authorities on goods and services continued to rise. Total fixed investment was about the same in real terms in 1958 as in 1957. Private investment was about 2½ per cent. higher, reflecting rises of 5½ per cent. in housing and 11 per cent. in distribution and other services, partly offset by a fall of 2½ per cent. in investment in manufacturing. Public investment for 1958 was about 3½ per cent. lower in real terms than in 1957. This was the result of lower investment in housing; the total of other public investment in 1958 was the same as in 1957. The value of the increase in all stocks was £65 millions (at constant 1957 market prices), which was £295 millions less than the increase in 1957. Manufacturers' stocks fell by £25 millions in 1958, compared with a rise of £195 millions in 1957.

Industrial production, which accounts for about one-half of the gross domestic product, was about 1 per cent. lower in 1958 as a whole than in 1957, but it began to recover in the fourth quarter of the year and by December had risen to just above the level of December, 1957. The Survey gives details of varying movements in the output of different industries owing to the changing pattern of demand. In connection with inland transport, it notes that the volume of railway freight traffic in 1958 was about 12 per cent. lower than in 1957, and passenger traffic also was slightly lower,

but the volume of goods carried by road vehicles increased, and 8½ per cent. more motor cars were in use.

The number in civil employment, which had reached its highest level in the third quarter of 1957, declined during 1958. At the end of the year it was 253,000, or about 1 per cent., lower than at the end of 1957. There was also a fall of 60,000 in the numbers serving in the Armed Forces. Employment fell slightly in most industry groups, the largest decreases being in iron and steel, textiles, and engineering. There was a significant increase only in professional, financial and miscellaneous services. Apart from seasonal variations, unemployment in Great Britain rose throughout 1958 and in December, at 532,000, was 196,000 higher than a year earlier. The figure of 532,000 represented 2.4 per cent. of all employees, compared with 1.5 per cent. at the end of 1957. The rise in the number of persons registered as unemployed during 1958 was smaller than the fall in the numbers at work because many of those who left their jobs were married women and elderly people who decided not to seek further employment. The increase in unemployment was spread throughout industry, though the biggest rates of increase were in iron and steel, textiles and engineering. The main increases were in Scotland, the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and the North-Western region. In order to relieve local unemployment the Treasury's powers, under the 1945 Distribution of Industry Act, to give financial assistance to industrial undertakings in Development Areas were extended in a new Distribution of Industry Act (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1958, page 294). This permitted the Treasury to provide assistance to all kinds of trades and businesses in areas of high and persistent unemployment. At the same time the Government announced a more stringent application of the Board of Trade's power to withhold Industrial Development Certificates in order to encourage new or expanding businesses to set up in areas where unemployment was high. Output per man employed in industry was a little higher in 1958 than in 1957. At the end of 1958, there were unused resources available in the economy, but the extent of excess capacity and its causes showed marked differences from industry to industry.

Costs, Prices, Saving and Investment in 1958

In a section reviewing costs in the economy as a whole in 1958, the Survey notes that wage rates rose by just over 3½ per cent., compared with increases of 5½ per cent. in 1957 and nearly 8 per cent. in 1956. In the last quarter of 1958 the total of wages and salaries was about 2½ per cent. higher than a year earlier. As the increase in wages and salaries was not accompanied by a corresponding increase in output, there was a rise in labour costs per unit of output. Final prices, however, did not on average rise much, because of the fall in import prices in 1957 which was working its way through the economy. With regard to costs and prices in manufacturing industry, there were divergent movements in the various components of costs and no clear evidence of whether total unit costs rose or fell over the two-year period 1957-58. But, the Survey says, there may have been a slight rise. The rise in the retail price index in 1958 was under 2 per cent., less than half the increase in 1957. Nine-tenths of this rise was the result of increases in food prices and in the cost of housing. There was a slight fall in average prices of durable household goods and clothing.

Details are also given in the Survey of saving and investment in 1958. The total of net personal saving in 1958 was £1,471 millions, about the same amount as in 1957, but the rate of saving declined from 9½ per cent. to 9 per cent. of disposable income. The total income of companies in 1958 was about 1 per cent. less than in 1957. There was an increase of 4½ per cent. in company saving. The combined investment of companies in fixed capital and stocks was lower than in 1957. Government revenue continued to rise and in 1958 was £425 millions higher than in 1957. Government expenditure on goods and services only, at constant prices, was 3½ per cent. lower than in 1957; but Government expenditure at current prices, including all current payments, was £394 millions higher than in 1957. Payments on capital account were nearly £200 millions higher than in 1957. The Survey sums up by saying that the general pattern of saving and investment in 1958 was similar to that of other recent years, with persons, companies and the Government as the net suppliers of saving to the public corporations and local authorities whose own saving fell short of their investment. The only marked difference was that the surplus of companies was distinctly larger than in 1957.

Overseas Trade and Payments in 1958

The Survey says that there was a considerable improvement in the United Kingdom's balance of trade between 1957 and 1958, mainly because of the fall in world commodity prices and hence in this country's import prices. In the second half of 1957 world commodity prices and freight charges declined from the level reached in the later months of 1956, and they continued to fall as world industrial activity slackened and the supply of industrial materials exceeded the demand. In consequence, import prices averaged 8 per cent. lower in 1958 than in 1957; as export prices were only 1 per cent. lower, the terms of trade moved strongly in our favour. The volume of imports was about the same in 1958 as in 1957. Export earnings fell by 3½ per cent., but two-thirds of the total fall of £110 millions took place in the middle four months of the year; in the last four months they were only slightly lower than in the corresponding four months of 1957.

On current account the United Kingdom's balance of payments showed a surplus on visible trade in 1958 (in balance of payments terms) of £120 millions, compared with a deficit of £58 millions in 1957. The Survey comments that it is the first time since the war, and probably for many years before, that this country has had a surplus on visible trade. All of the surplus was earned in the first

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half of 1958. The United Kingdom also had its customary large surplus on invisible transactions, and this was slightly higher than in 1957. Taking visible trade and invisible transactions together, there was a total surplus on current account of £455 millions, easily the highest since the war. Three-quarters of the total surplus was earned in the first half of the year.

This year's Survey again sets out figures showing the balance of current and long-term capital transactions. The United Kingdom's net long-term overseas investment is estimated at £236 millions in 1958; this includes payment of the annual instalments on the North American loans. Apart from these instalments, most of the net outflow was to the sterling area. There was a balance of £219 millions in the United Kingdom's current and long-term capital transactions overseas.

In the first half of 1958, the reserves of gold and convertible currencies rose by £287 millions. A fall of £76 millions in the sterling holdings of the rest of the sterling area was balanced by a rise of £77 millions in those of non-sterling countries. In the second half of the year, the sterling holdings of the rest of the sterling area were almost unchanged, while those of non-sterling countries continued to rise rapidly. There was, however, a slight fall in the reserves, mainly because of the annual service on the North American loans in December. For the year as a whole, there was a substantial increase of £284 millions in the reserves.

A section on investment in the Commonwealth notes that in 1958 Commonwealth and Colonial Governments raised £50 millions on the London market and the total of net private investment in the sterling Commonwealth was about £50 millions higher than the average of the years 1955-57.

Appendices to the Survey

In Appendix A to the Survey there is a wide range of statistical Tables covering *inter alia* distribution of man-power, wages and prices, changes in the index of retail prices, consumers' expenditure, and production of various commodities.

Appendix B, a new feature, is entitled "Public Investment in Great Britain", and presents detailed figures for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58, with estimates for 1958-59 and 1959-60. It analyses public investment both under the direct control of the Government and also that for which local authorities and each of the public corporations are responsible, as well as that part which is the joint responsibility of both the Government and local authorities. The estimates differ in coverage, approach and timing from those given in the National Income Blue Books which have a rather wider definition.

DEVELOPMENTS AND GOVERNMENT ACTION IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

The Minister of Housing and Local Government and Minister for Welsh Affairs has presented to Parliament the thirteenth in the series of Reports on Developments and Government Action in Wales and Monmouthshire. Previous Reports have related to successive periods of twelve months ending on 30th June, but it has now been decided to alter the period covered by the Reports to correspond with the calendar year, and as a transitional measure the present Report covers the period of eighteen months from 1st July, 1957, to 31st December, 1958. (The last Report related to the period from 1st July, 1956, to 30th June, 1957, see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1957, page 429). The Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 684), price 5s. 6d. net (5s. 11d. including postage).

The introduction to the Report notes a change in Government administrative arrangements in Wales. In order to assist the Minister for Welsh Affairs, who is also responsible for the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, the Prime Minister decided to appoint a Minister of State for Welsh Affairs, who would be available to spend most of his time in Wales. The first Minister of State for Welsh Affairs took up his duties on 31st December, 1957. During the period covered by this Report the Conference of Heads of Government Departments in Wales held five meetings to review the activities of all the Departments in Wales. An Economic Committee of the Conference was set up, consisting of the representatives of those Departments specially concerned with Welsh economic growth, and this new Committee met on four occasions during the eighteen-month period. A number of developments in connection with the further devolution of Departmental business from London to Wales are also noted in the Report. The Council for Wales and Monmouthshire held seven meetings during the period of the Report, and the Report contains a note summarising the history of certain differences between the Government and the Council on matters of Government administration and the general functioning of the Council. With regard to economic matters, the introduction to the Report says that during the whole period of eighteen months there was a measure of economic recession but it affected different industries very unevenly. Fortunately, at the close of 1958 general business confidence in Wales appeared markedly greater than it had been twelve months earlier. On 17th September, 1958, there was announced the formation of the Development Corporation for Wales to promote the development of industry in Wales either through expansion of industry already there or by introducing new industries. The Corporation was independent of Government and drew all its finance from voluntary sources.

In a general review of employment in Wales, the Report says that during the period from 1st July, 1957, to 31st December, 1958, unemployment gradually rose, but there were some encouraging features in the general employment situation. Moreover, important developments designed to increase future employment were going forward at the same time. Substantial increases in employment took place in the modern steel and tinplate works. There was also increased employment in firms making electrical plant and goods, parts and accessories for motor vehicles, paper and cardboard. Although the manufacturing industries as a whole showed a fall in employment of 5 per cent., mainly in the older tinplate plants, in engineering, textiles, furniture, bricks and patent fuels, the manufacturing group of industries was still providing work for upwards of 300,000 people, nearly one-third of the number in employment in Wales. The mineral industries of coal, slate, granite and lead all showed a fall in employment, and the general recession in trade brought more unemployment to the South Wales ports. Apart from decreases in the numbers of workers in employment in Wales, there was also a decrease in the amount of overtime worked and an increase in short-time working. Among factors which led to employment redundancies the Report mentions cuts in the defence programme. A considerable part was also played by modernisation of industry, and this reflected a much more constructive development in the shape of increase of productivity. Welsh industry was, therefore, strengthening its competitive position and its ability to maintain employment in the future. Special reference is made in the Report to the fact that much of the fall of the labour force in the manufacturing group of industries was accounted for by redundancy in the tinplate industry. Closure of the old tinplate mills had long been foreseen, but a sudden fall in world demand for tinplate caused greater transitional unemployment than had been expected. The percentage rate of unemployment for Wales rose from 2.1 per cent. in June, 1957, to 4.1 per cent. in December,

1958, while the rate for Great Britain as a whole rose from 1.2 per cent. to 2.4 per cent. The ratio between unemployed and unfilled vacancies followed an almost identical pattern. Although total unemployment in Wales doubled, the rate and extent of this rise were by no means uniform; throughout the period the highest percentages were those in North West Wales. The section of the Report dealing with employment matters also contains brief notes on the work of the Youth Employment Service and on resettlement of disabled persons and resettlement of ex-Regular officers and men leaving the Armed Forces.

A section of the Report dealing with industrial development notes that, during the period covered, the general economic climate at home and abroad was less favourable to large-scale expansion of production than in recent years and thus restricted the scope for attracting new industries to areas in need of them. Nevertheless, there were several important new developments, as well as expansion of existing Welsh factories. Eventually, the Report says, the projects arranged during the period have prospects of providing several thousand new jobs. Mention is made, in particular, of a large new factory being built with Government finance at Swansea for the production of refrigerators, the related plans for conversion of a redundant tinplate works at Gorseinon into a steel press and fabricating shop, and a large factory for the manufacture of mining machinery which is to be built with Government finance at Llanelly. A most important development was the Government's decision to provide Exchequer finance for the erection of a new semi-continuous strip mill near Newport. The full employment effects of this cannot yet be assessed, but they will be felt over a wide area of South Wales.

The Report contains notes on individual industries, including coal, iron and steel, and power supply, and gives information about production, consumption, development, etc. With regard to the coal mining industry, it says that the main feature of the period under review was that the decrease in coal consumption by industry began to be felt in the Welsh coalfields. Industrial coal consumption during 1958 fell to 77 per cent. of the consumption in 1957, the most pronounced decrease (37 per cent.) being in the iron and steel industry. Gradually extending restrictions were placed upon coal output. In February, 1958, recruitment at many of the Welsh pits was stopped and in December the National Coal Board announced the closure in 1959 of six of the less productive pits in South Wales out of a total of 36 in the United Kingdom. Output of saleable coal from South Wales decreased from 11 million tons in the second half of 1957 to 10 million tons in the corresponding period of 1958. Of this decrease, three-quarters could be attributed to the cessation of Saturday working. Although output of coal declined, there was an improvement in productivity. In the steel industry, Wales continued to be the major producing area of the United Kingdom, with about 30 per cent. of the total United Kingdom output of crude steel, although the level of Welsh crude steel production during the first ten months of 1958 was about 8 per cent. below that for the corresponding period of 1957. Output of tinplate during the first ten months of 1958 showed a reduction compared with the corresponding period of 1957 but an increase compared with the same period of 1956. Sheet steel production from the continuous mills increased during the second half of 1957 and in 1958 remained at about the high level reached in the latter part of 1957. The Report says that the plans for the construction of a new strip mill at Newport are evidence of the industry's confidence in the future. Initial production capacity of the new mill is expected to be about 500,000 tons of sheet and tinplate a year and the works may ultimately have a capacity of 3 million ingot tons of steel a year. In the power industries, steady progress was maintained in the South West Division of the Central Electricity Generating Board in the construction of new power stations and the commissioning of new plant. Preliminary works were started in connection with the plans for construction at Trawsfynydd in North Wales of a nuclear power station to increase future generation of electricity. Progress was also made with extension to the grid systems for gas in North and South Wales.

Other sections of the Report review developments in other industries, including shipbuilding and ship repairing, the building and civil engineering industry, and agriculture, fisheries and forestry, and in industrial and agricultural research. The Report contains also sections on health, housing and planning, education, Pensions, National Insurance and National Assistance, and transport, public utilities and other services. A chapter on rural Wales embodies the second report of the Rural Wales Committee.

SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Additions to the 1956 scales of salaries of teachers in primary and secondary schools, recommended by the Burnham Main Committee, have been approved* by the Minister of Education to operate in England and Wales from 1st February, 1959. (See previous article on page 405 of the November, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE).

Provision is made for the remuneration paid by Local Education Authorities to teachers employed in primary and secondary schools to be increased by 5 per cent., the addition to be known as "the Special Addition to Salary (1959)".

* The Remuneration of Teachers (Primary and Secondary Schools) Amending Order, 1959; S.I. 1959 No. 148. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

† The Remuneration of Teachers (Primary and Secondary Schools) Amending Order, 1958; S.I. 1958 No. 1349. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

Under a previous Order†, operative from 1st September, 1958, the provisions of the 1956 Burnham scales for assessing head teacher allowances, deputy head teacher allowances and additional payments for teachers holding graded posts were extended to meet the needs of the largest schools.

A further amending Order*, operative from 1st April, 1959, (a) extends the provisions for safeguarding the allowances of head teachers, deputy head teachers and holders of graded posts in primary and secondary schools, in the event of a fall in the number of pupils, to newly opened and re-organised schools and (b) enables a Local Education Authority to pay a temporary (acting) allowance to a teacher who undertakes the duties of a post of special responsibility during the absence of the holder of the post.

* The Remuneration of Teachers (Primary and Secondary Schools) Amending Order No. 2, 1959. S.I. 1959 No. 367. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (8d. including postage).

GOVERNMENT POLICY ON DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY

In a Written Answer to a Parliamentary Question on 10th March the President of the Board of Trade said that five areas were being added to the list of places for which Government financial assistance is available on the recommendation of the Development Areas Treasury Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 55). The areas now added to the list are:—in County Durham, Sunderland, Pallion and Southwick; in Lancashire, Oldham, Shaw and Middleton, Rochdale and Littleborough; in Scotland, Arbroath and Carnoustie, Sanquhar.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Revision of Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing Regulations

The Minister of Labour and National Service has published a Statutory Draft of a new code of special Regulations to replace the Shipbuilding Regulations, 1931. The draft Regulations relate to repair and construction work carried out in harbours and wet docks (which is not subject to the 1931 Regulations) as well as in shipyards and dry docks.

The purpose of the proposed Regulations is to safeguard the health and promote the safety and welfare of persons employed in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industries. Among the new provisions in the draft Regulations are requirements as to the fencing of dry docks, guard rails on staging, and precautions to be taken against explosions and fires on oil carrying vessels. Provision is also made for the allocation of responsibility for the observance of each of the Regulations.

Preliminary drafts of the Regulations were published in 1950 and 1958 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for September, 1950, page 303, and June, 1958, page 217) and have been the subject of correspondence and discussions between the Ministry and interested organisations, including the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

The publication of the Statutory Draft provides an opportunity for those concerned to consider the requirements and to raise any points they may have with the Ministry. Representations should be addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1., and must be received not later than 15th May, 1959.

Copies of the draft Regulations, which are entitled the Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing Regulations, 1959, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. including postage).

Accidents ; How they happen and how to prevent them

The April issue of "Accidents; how they happen and how to prevent them" describes a number of accidents, selected from those notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

Details are given of a guard developed by an operator of book sewing machines, and it is pointed out that investigation of accidents at these machines shows that the majority occur either during the feeding of folded sections of several pages over the saddle which automatically carries them to the sewing needles, or when the needles are being attended to. The guard consists of a trip screen to stop the machine before a hand can be carried into danger by the moving saddle, and an interlocked screen which prevents access to the needles unless the machine is stopped.

Attention is also drawn to the risk of persons being trapped by hydraulically operated bodies of tipping lorries. Reference is made to recommendations made in 1956 after discussions with makers and users of such vehicles. "Unfortunately", the booklet states, "accidents still occur, and it is clear that the recommendations made in 1956 are not as well known as they should be." The booklet notes that it is becoming common to see warning plates fitted to new vehicles, but many older lorries are not yet fitted with them. The accidents indicate that a large number of drivers and other persons concerned with tipping lorries have not been instructed about the trapping danger.

Numerous accidents occur every year, both in factories and on building sites, when minor repairs or adjustments have to be made to electrically driven machines. The majority occur, the booklet says, because simple precautions are not taken to isolate the motor driving the machine before the work is started. Simple rules should be drawn up, ensuring that the machines cannot be started whilst any work which is likely to give rise to danger is being done. Effective methods are removal of the switch fuses or some other essential part, or locking of the starting gear, the fuses or key being kept in the possession of the man until the work he is doing is complete.

"Accidents; how they happen and how to prevent them" is a quarterly publication of the Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Copies of the April issue can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. net. (The annual subscription—four issues—is 6s. 4d., including postage.)

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1959

The Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1959*, received the Royal Assent on 25th March, 1959. The Act, a Private Member's measure, contains three provisions based on recommendations of the Committee on Administrative Tribunals and Inquiries (the Franks Committee).

First, with effect from 25th March, 1959, it removes the requirement that leave must be obtained before an appeal can be brought from a local appeal tribunal under the Industrial Injuries Act to the Industrial Injuries Commissioner.

Secondly, it provides for claims to family allowances to be determined by the independent authorities appointed under the National Insurance Act (namely, insurance officers, local tribunals and the Commissioner) in substitution for the present system whereby claims are decided by the Minister with appeal to an independent Referee.

Thirdly, it gives a right of appeal on a point of law from decisions of medical appeal tribunals (which determine questions as to disablement under the Industrial Injuries Act) to the Industrial Injuries Commissioner, subject to leave.

The two last changes are to operate when the necessary Regulations have been made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance.

Together with Regulations made by the Minister last year under existing powers (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1958, page 180), this will complete the implementation of the recommendations of the Franks Committee which relate specifically to the National Insurance, Industrial Injuries and Family Allowances schemes.

Prescribed Industrial Diseases : Consolidating Regulations

On 18th March the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations, 1959. The Regulations came into operation on 31st March.

These Regulations consolidate some fifteen sets of Regulations dealing with the industrial diseases provisions of the Industrial Injuries Insurance scheme. The consolidation in no way changes the effect of the Regulations.

The National Insurance (Earnings) Regulations, 1959

On 24th March, the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Earnings) Regulations, 1959. The Regulations came into operation on 20th April. A preliminary draft had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee, and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 99 (Session 1958-59). The Regulations now made reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft.

They provide that the amount of earnings which is disregarded for the purposes of reducing the weekly rate of a retirement or widow's pension or widowed mother's allowance, on account of the beneficiary's earnings, shall be increased in the case of a retirement or widow's pension from fifty shillings to sixty shillings, and in the case of a widowed mother's allowance from sixty shillings to eighty shillings. The reduction of benefit for earnings in excess of this amount continues to be sixpence for each shilling of the first twenty shillings of the excess and one shilling for each shilling thereafter.

The National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1959

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1959. As it was considered that the Regulations should, on account of urgency, come into operation without delay, provisional Regulations were made on 3rd April by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority.

These provisional Regulations, which came into operation on 8th April, are in the same terms as the preliminary draft Regulations. They have been made as a result of a decision given recently by a Tribunal of Commissioners, the final independent authority in deciding claims for benefit under the National Insurance scheme, and are designed to re-establish the intended effect of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948. Unemployment benefit is not paid for any day in a week in which a worker has done his normal week's work. But under the pre-1948 Unemployment Insurance scheme short-time working was not regarded as a normal week's work for this purpose and unemployment benefit was payable for the days not worked.

The recent Commissioner's decision has made it clear that the

* 7 and 8 Eliz. 2. Ch. 18. H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. net (11d. including postage).

present Regulations must be interpreted to mean that when a worker has been on short-time for a year this is to be regarded as the full extent normal in his case, with the result that he would then lose unemployment benefit. Under the new Regulations, no account will be taken of short-time working in deciding on which days of the week a man normally works. The effect will be to preserve existing rights to unemployment benefit and benefit will, therefore, continue

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

141st Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office

The 141st Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from 10th to 13th March under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. A. Barboza Carniero, representative of the Government of Brazil. 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 and Industrial Relations Standing Committees 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 Director-General presented to the Finance Committee of the Governing Body budget proposals for 1960, providing for a net expenditure budget of 9,240,040 United States dollars. The proposals finally adopted by the Governing Body provide for a net expenditure budget of 8,995,040 dollars, which compares with a corresponding figure of 8,549,702 dollars for 1959. The budget estimates will be submitted to the International Labour Conference at its 43rd Session in June.

Improvement of Practical Methods of Working of the International Labour Conference

The Governing Body received the report of the tripartite committee constituted at its 138th Session to consider the improvement of the practical methods of working of the International Labour Conference. The main question dealt with in this report concerned the composition of the committees of the Conference, a question which has given rise to considerable discussion at recent sessions of the Conference (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1958, page 249). The majority of the Committee, the Employers' members dissenting, made a series of proposals for modifying the present Conference procedures on this point, which the Governing Body adopted by 27 votes to 12. The Committee also recommended a number of changes in the arrangements at present governing the examination by the Conference of resolutions relating to matters not included in the Conference agenda. The Governing Body adopted these proposals by 37 votes to 3. The proposals on both of these questions will now be submitted to the 43rd Session of the Conference in June. A further number of recommendations and suggestions by the Committee will be considered by the Governing Body at its next session.

Industrial Committees

The Governing Body decided to proceed at its Session in November, 1959, to the reconstitution of the present Industrial and similar Committees. These are the Committees on: building, civil engineering and public works; chemical industries; coal mines; inland transport; iron and steel; metal trades; petroleum; textiles; salaried employees and professional workers; and work on plantations. It also decided to establish a further list of industries, one of which might be selected for an *ad hoc* meeting each year.

Problems of Women Workers

It was decided to establish a Panel of Consultants on the problems of women workers. This panel will be composed, in the first instance, of twenty-seven persons, nine to be selected after consultation with certain Governments, and the others (nine from each side) after consultation with the Employers' and Workers' Groups

to be paid to workers on short-time for the days on which they are losing work.

The Committee will consider representations on the draft Regulations. Representations should be made in writing and should reach the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 10 John Adam Street, London, W.C.2, not later than 8th May, 1959.

of the Governing Body. The Panel's primary functions will be to keep the International Labour Office informed of major developments relating to women workers, to provide information on basic trends in that field, and to assist the Office, on request, to reply to specific questions. A meeting of the Panel will be held during the last quarter of this year. It will examine the following questions: recent trends in women workers' opportunities and needs; conditions and problems of women working in agriculture; women's wages; and the future programme of the International Labour Organisation as regards women workers.

Other Matters

The Governing Body took decisions on the action to be taken on conclusions reached by recent technical meetings:— the *ad hoc* Meeting on Conditions of Work and Employment of Nurses; the Meeting of Experts on the International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconioses; the Committee of Social Security Experts; and the Tripartite Technical Meeting on the Timber Industry. It approved the convening, jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organisation, of a technical meeting on fishery co-operatives in Europe and North America. It also decided that an African Regional Conference of the Organisation should be convened to meet at the end of 1960. Note was taken, with satisfaction, of a report on the Tripartite Conference convened by the International Labour Organisation at the request of the Council of Europe (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1958, page 464). The Director-General was authorised to undertake further consultations with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the Director of the Berne Bureaux with a view to arriving at agreement on the drafting of an instrument, which could be submitted to Governments, concerning the protection of performers, manufacturers of phonograph records, and broadcasting organisations.

Seventh Session of Coal Mines Committee

The Seventh Session of the Coal Mines Committee of the International Labour Organisation opened in Geneva on 27th April and is expected to continue until 8th May. The agenda is 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 coal mining industry. (2) Principles and methods of wage determination in the coal mining industry. (3) Labour-management relations in the coal mining industry with emphasis on the human aspects of relations within the enterprise.

The United Kingdom Government is represented by Mr. G. C. Wilson, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. D. le B. Jones, Principal, Ministry of Power. The Employers' representatives are Mr. J. Crawford, C.B.E., J.P., Board Member—Industrial Relations, National Coal Board, and Mr. J. V. Wood, Director-General, Industrial Relations Department, National Coal Board, who will be accompanied by two advisers, Mr. J. L. Davjies, Head of Planning Group, Industrial Relations Department, National Coal Board, and Mr. J. D. M. Bell, Head of Wages Control Branch, Industrial Relations Department, National Coal Board. The Workers' representatives are Mr. W. E. Jones, O.B.E., Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and President of the National Union of Mineworkers, and Mr. H. Lockett, Member of the National Executive Committee of the National Union of Mineworkers and Agent for the Midlands Area, who will be accompanied by Mr. W. Paynter, General Secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers.

The Sixth Session of the Coal Mines Committee was held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 30th April to 11th May, 1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1956, page 260).

LABOUR OVERSEAS

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, 1958, on the quarterly enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the German Federal Statistical Office.

The Table opposite shows, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings 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. In the following Table the terms "Male workers" and "Female workers" include boys and girls respectively; male workers comprise approximately 90 per cent. of the labour force. The term "Average Weekly Hours of Work" relates to actual hours spent at the work bench, excluding time off for meal breaks, company or union meetings, visits to the doctor, etc.

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
		s. d.	s. d.
Male Workers:			
Skilled	40·0	4 7	214 6
Semi-skilled	41·2	4 6	211 9
Unskilled	39·9	3 10	178 1
Average	40·7	4 5	206 8
Female Workers:			
Skilled	37·5	3 4	150 1
Semi-skilled	38·0	2 10	127 1
Unskilled	36·6	2 10	125 4
Average	37·2	2 10	126 2
Average all workers	40·3	4 3	198 6

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 as a preliminary report (obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Branch of the International Labour Office at 38-39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1, price 9d.), 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 10 to 13 days, according to the predominant religious belief in the area concerned.

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing Industry in the Netherlands

The particulars which follow have been obtained from the report for October, 1957, of the annual enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 10·64 florins = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Average hours of work of adult males (21 years and over) were 49 a week.

Average hourly earnings of adult males in October, 1957, were as follows:—skilled 3s. 9d.; semi-skilled 3s. 7d.; unskilled 3s. 2d. Average weekly earnings were:—skilled 184s. 6d.; semi-skilled 173s. 2d.; unskilled 154s. 5d.

The number of women employed in the industry is negligible. Employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness, unemployment, accidents, children's allowances and invalidity. There is no uniform total rate of contributions, which may vary according to the incidence of sickness and industrial accidents. The total charge is between 12·85 and 17·2 per cent. of wages, but it is not levied on the whole of the individual worker's wages; *i.e.*, the amount of wages above a certain defined "ceiling" is, except for invalidity insurance, excluded for the purpose of calculating contributions. The percentage of the grand total wages bill represented by the total amount of contributions is, therefore, less than the figures given above. In addition to the above compulsory payments, many employers contribute to voluntary schemes and in some cases these contributions increase total payments to as much as 40 per cent. of wages.

With regard to paid holidays, annual holidays are fixed by collective agreement and usually vary from 12 to 18 days with pay, according to seniority. In addition, there are between five and seven paid public holidays a year.

Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Clothing Industry 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 thirteenth annual report and relate to the second quarter of 1957. 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 clothing industry in Belgium are 45 a week. Approximately 75 per cent. of the labour force are women. Average daily earnings in the second quarter of 1957 were:—male workers 28s. 2d.; female workers 16s. 11d.

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 "ceiling" on which certain charges are levied, it is estimated that the employer's social charges would be approximately 20 per cent. of this sum. The cost to employers of contributions to holiday and supplementary unemployment funds, and of public holidays, amounts to approximately 11·5 per cent. of manual workers' earnings.

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 10 paid public holidays.

Average Hours of Work, Rates of Wages, etc., in the Clothing Industry in France

The French Ministry of Labour and Social Security undertake a quarterly enquiry into economic activity and conditions of employment in a number of industries. The particulars below relating to the clothing industry have been obtained from the report of the French Ministry of Labour and Social Security relating to 1st October, 1958.

During the last week of the quarter ended 20th September, 1958, the average weekly hours of work of manual workers in the industry were 40·4.

A system of provincial differentiation in rates of wages operates in France. The Paris Region constitutes zone A, and in other districts the following differentials are applied to the statutory minimum rate for a labourer obtaining in zone A:—zone B, minus 2·22 per cent.; zone C, minus 4·44 per cent.; zone D, minus 6·67 per cent.; zone E, minus 8·00 per cent. Using this statutory minimum as a base, rates are negotiated by collective bargaining.

The following Tables show, by sex and skill, average hourly wage rates, excluding overtime and production bonuses, expressed in shillings and pence, at 1st October, 1958, in the clothing industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 1,176 French francs = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. In the Tables for women workers (which comprise approximately 80 per cent. of the labour force) highly skilled workers are no longer divided into two groups.

Average Hourly Rates in the Clothing Industry

Men (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
A	3 1	3 4	3 10	4 5	5 4
B	2 8	2 10	3 2	3 5	3 10
C	2 7	2 9	3 0	3 4	3 9
D	2 5	2 7	2 10	3 1	3 7
E	2 5	2 8	2 11	3 0	3 8

Women (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				s. d.	s. d.
A	2 8	2 11	3 3	3 8	3 8
B	2 6	2 7	2 9	2 8	3 0
C	2 6	2 6	2 7	2 7	2 10
D	2 6	2 6	2 7	2 7	2 10
E	2 4	2 6	2 7	2 7	2 8

Employers pay contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness and maternity, family allowances, industrial injuries, and, since 1st January, 1959, unemployment. In October, 1958, these payments totalled 27·65 per cent. to 28·95 per cent. of assessable wages, according to the branch of the industry concerned. As a result of changes in the social security scheme which were introduced at the beginning of 1959, employers' contributions to the general scheme were increased from 10·0 per cent. to 12·5 per cent. of wages. However, these contributions are paid only on wages up to a "ceiling" of 660,000 francs a year. The rate of employers' contributions to the family allowances scheme was reduced from 16·75 per cent. to 12·0 per cent. of wages and the previous "ceiling" was abolished. A contributory unemployment insurance scheme, the first of its kind to be introduced in France, also came into operation on 1st January, 1959. Employers' contributions under this scheme are 1 per cent. of wages up to 30,000 francs (£21 14s. 2d.) a month and 0·8 per cent. of wages above that level.

In addition to the above, employers pay compulsory contributions amounting to approximately 1 per cent. of assessable wages in respect of apprenticeship and housing and 5 per cent. as a payroll tax to the national Budget.

The annual paid statutory holidays in industry are, subject to certain qualifying conditions, 24 days for young persons under 18 years of age and 18 days for adults 18 years and over. There are also increments for seniority; they are two additional days for five years' service, four additional days for 25 years' service, and six additional days for 30 years' service.

The number of statutory public holidays is 11 days for women and young persons and one day for adult males. In the case of both women and young persons, and adult males, only one day (May Day) is payable by statute. Additional paid public holidays may be granted under collective agreements or local practice. It appears to be the normal rule for employers to pay their employees for at least five public holidays.

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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in February

GENERAL SUMMARY

During February the number in civil employment is estimated to have fallen by 23,000 to 22,797,000. The main changes were seasonal reductions in distribution and food, drink and tobacco; there were reductions also in coal mining and textiles.

The Employment Exchanges filled 130,000 vacancies in the four-week period ended 4th March. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 4th March was 181,000; this was 26,000 more than in February.

The number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries in the week ended 21st February was 132,000, which was 35,000 less than in the previous month. The number working overtime in the same week in manufacturing industries was 1,305,000; this was 59,000 less than in November, 1958, and 171,000 less than a year ago.

There were 551,000 persons registered as unemployed on 9th March, of whom 501,000 were wholly unemployed and 50,000 were temporarily stopped from work. Between 9th February and 9th March, unemployment fell by 58,000, the wholly unemployed falling by 48,000 and the temporarily stopped by 10,000. Reductions occurred in nearly all industries, the largest being 27,000 in building and contracting, 4,000 each among school-leavers and in agriculture and fishing, and 3,000 each in hotels and catering, cotton, and distribution.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in March was 2.5 per cent., compared with 2.8 per cent. in February; in March, 1958, it was 2.0 per cent. There were 286,000 persons who had been unemployed for more than eight weeks—57 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of February was 23,903,000, a decrease of 62,000 compared with the end of January.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-January and end-February, 1959, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-February, 1958.

(End of Month)

	Feb., 1958	Dec., 1958	Jan., 1959	Feb., 1959	Change during Feb., 1959
Number in Civil Employment	23,048	22,871	22,820	22,797	-23
Men	15,279	15,164	15,139	15,135	-4
Women	7,769	7,707	7,681	7,662	-19
Wholly Unemployed‡	394	520	554	517	-37
Temporarily Stopped§	35	60	64	53	-11
Total Registered Unemployed‡§	429	580	618	570	-48
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	632	590	585	583	-2
Men	618	576	571	569	-2
Women	14	14	14	14	...
Total Working Population†	24,080	23,987	23,965	23,903	-62
Men	16,187	16,124	16,124	16,087	-37
Women	7,893	7,863	7,841	7,816	-25

* The figures of employment for all dates after June, 1958, 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-1959.

† 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.

‡ 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.

(End of Month)

Industry or Service	Thousands				
	Feb., 1958	Dec., 1958	Jan., 1959	Feb., 1959	Change during Feb., 1959
Agriculture and Fishing	958	967	957	957	...
Mining and Quarrying	868	845	844	839	-5
Chemicals and Allied Trades	538	535	536	537	+1
Metal Manufacture	580	548	548	547	-1
Vehicles	1,246	1,222	1,226	1,229	+3
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments	2,850	2,792	2,789	2,789	...
Textiles	910	854	856	852*	-4
Clothing (inc. Footwear)	661	633	636	636	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco	901	911	902	898	-4
Other Manufactures	1,585	1,571	1,570	1,568	-2
Total in Manufacturing Industries	9,271	9,066	9,063	9,056	-7
Building and Contracting	1,465	1,468	1,448	1,449	+1
Gas, Electricity and Water	380	376	377	377	...
Transport and Communication	1,699	1,674	1,670	1,669	-1
Distributive Trades	2,927	2,965	2,947	2,938	-9
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	4,187	4,217	4,222	4,220	-2
National Government Service	532	523	522	521	-1
Local Government Service	761	770	770	771	+1
Total in Civil Employment	23,048	22,871	22,820	22,797	-23

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, 1958, and January and February, 1959. 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—214,000. Wool—198,000. Other textiles—440,000.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	Feb., 1958	Dec., 1958	Jan., 1959	Feb., 1959	Feb., 1958	Dec., 1958	Jan., 1959	Feb., 1959	Feb., 1958	Dec., 1958	Jan., 1959	Feb., 1959
Mining, etc.												
Coal Mining	773.0	750.0	749.0	743.8	18.6	18.9	18.9	18.9	791.6	768.9	767.9	762.7
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products												
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	249.1	244.5	243.8	243.3	77.7	75.1	74.8	74.8	326.8	319.6	318.6	318.1
China and Earthenware	68.5	63.8	63.5	63.5	7.9	7.0	6.8	6.8	76.4	70.8	70.3	70.3
Glass (other than containers)	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.3	38.2	38.0	37.7	37.7	68.5	68.4	68.2	68.0
Glass Containers	36.3	35.6	35.8	35.6	13.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	49.4	47.8	48.0	47.9
Cement	21.3	21.4	21.2	21.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1	26.7	26.6	26.6	26.3
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.9
Chemicals and Allied Trades												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	385.7	386.3	386.5	386.8	149.8	147.2	147.8	147.6	535.5	533.5	534.3	534.4
Chemicals and Dyes	20.6	20.0	20.0	19.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	21.2	20.7	20.7	20.5
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	193.2	195.4	195.8	196.4	52.2	52.5	52.6	52.5	245.4	247.9	248.4	248.9
Explosives and Fireworks	28.1	28.6	28.7	28.7	36.9	36.2	36.2	36.2	65.0	64.8	65.1	65.0
Paint and Varnish	26.7	25.2	25.0	24.8	14.3	12.6	12.7	12.7	41.0	37.8	37.7	37.5
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	29.3	29.2	29.2	29.1	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.5	42.0	41.8	41.7	41.6
Mineral Oil Refining	28.8	28.5	28.9	28.9	18.6	18.0	18.2	18.3	47.4	46.9	47.1	47.2
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	34.2	34.5	34.5	34.7	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	41.4	41.7	41.8	42.1
Metal Manufacture												
Blast Furnaces	512.2	484.6	484.5	483.5	67.0	62.9	62.9	62.7	579.2	547.5	547.4	546.2
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	22.9	22.1	21.9	21.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	23.3	22.6	22.4	22.3
Iron Foundries	218.8	204.0	204.0	203.5	20.0	18.5	18.4	18.3	238.8	222.5	222.4	221.8
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	102.2	95.6	95.6	95.6	14.9	13.7	13.8	13.7	117.1	109.3	109.4	109.3
Stationary Engines	9.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	10.2	9.2	9.2	9.1
Textile Machinery and Accessories	20.9	19.4	19.3	19.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	22.4	20.8	20.8	20.6
Ordnance and Small Arms	43.3	41.7	41.7	41.7	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	51.6	49.9	49.9	49.9
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	94.8	93.4	93.6	93.5	21.0	19.7	19.7	19.7	115.8	113.1	113.3	113.2
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,674.4	1,640.0	1,637.8	1,638.3	473.8	460.4	459.7	460.2	2,148.2	2,100.4	2,097.5	2,098.5
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	197.8	186.0	186.6	186.6	9.2	9.1	9.0	9.0	207.0	195.4	195.0	195.6
Marine Engineering	75.5	74.8	74.6	74.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	79.9	79.2	79.0	79.2
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	34.9	33.9	34.3	34.6	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	40.1	39.1	39.5	39.8
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	31.9	32.6	33.2	33.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	35.6	36.3	36.9	37.0
Stationary Engines	98.2	91.6	91.1	90.4	21.7	20.4	20.4	20.2	119.9	112.0	111.5	110.6
Textile Machinery and Accessories	24.8	24.1	24.0	23.8	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	28.9	27.9	27.8	27.5
Ordnance and Small Arms	48.0	46.9	47.1	47.4	11.9	11.2	11.2	11.2	59.9	58.1	58.3	58.9
Constructional Engineering	82.1	81.8	80.4	79.9	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	89.4	87.9	87.9	87.4
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	574.1	560.0	559.5	558.8	131.1	125.6	125.8	125.8	705.2	685.6	685.3	684.6
Electrical Machinery	156.3	160.1	160.0	160.5	50.3	50.7	50.7	51.2	206.6	210.8	210.7	211.7
Electrical Wires and Cables	41.7	40.1	40.2	40.2	21.4	19.0	19.2	19.2	63.1	59.1	59.4	59.5
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	38.0	38.0	37.3	37.3	23.9	20.9	20.2	20.0	61.9	58.9	57.5	57.3
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	73.5	75.2	75.1	75.3	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	26.2	26.7	26.8	26.9	26.9	27.3	27.2	27.2	53.1	53.6	54.1	54.1
Batteries and Accumulators	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.8	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.2	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.0
Other Electrical Goods	111.5	113.2	113.9	114.6	72.5	70.9	71.4	72.1	184.0	184.1	185.3	186.7
Vehicles												
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	1,033.9	1,017.0	1,019.6	1,022.2	178.3	171.4	172.2	173.1	1,212.2	1,188.4	1,191.8	1,195.3
Motor Repairs and Garages	249.0	271.9	273.7	276.1	41.5	39.2	39.4	39.8	317.0	311.1	313.1	315.9
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	218.9	212.4	212.0	211.2	36.1	33.6	33.5	33.4	255.0	246.0	245.5	244.6
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	133.5	129.6	130.2	130.8	45.4	42.6	43.2	43.6	178.9	172.0	173.4	174.4
Locomotive Manufacture	70.3											

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued
(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	Feb., 1958	Dec., 1958	Jan., 1959	Feb., 1959	Feb., 1958	Dec., 1958	Jan., 1959	Feb., 1959	Feb., 1958	Dec., 1958	Jan., 1959	Feb., 1959
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	224.4	223.9	223.9	223.1	61.6	61.3	60.9	60.1	286.0	285.2	284.8	283.2
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	77.2	76.3	76.2	75.8	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.1	88.7	87.6	87.5	86.9
Furniture and Upholstery	93.4	95.5	95.4	95.0	34.7	35.0	34.7	34.3	128.1	130.5	130.1	129.3
Shop and Office Fitting	20.1	19.6	19.8	20.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	23.4	22.9	23.1	23.5
Wooden Containers and Baskets	19.1	18.5	18.5	18.4	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.0	25.6	24.7	24.6	24.4
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	14.6	14.0	14.0	13.8	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.3	20.2	19.5	19.5	19.1
Paper and Printing	371.2	375.3	376.3	376.7	205.9	203.4	203.3	202.1	577.1	578.7	579.6	578.8
Paper and Board	75.6	77.3	77.6	77.8	21.7	21.7	21.9	22.0	97.3	99.0	99.5	99.8
Wallpaper	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.8	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.4
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	22.6	23.1	23.0	23.0	31.5	30.7	30.2	29.9	54.1	53.8	53.2	52.9
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	19.4	19.7	19.8	19.8	29.0	28.0	28.2	27.9	48.4	47.7	48.0	47.7
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	98.7	99.0	99.3	99.6	25.4	25.9	25.8	25.9	124.1	124.9	125.0	125.5
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	149.5	150.5	150.8	150.7	95.2	94.5	94.6	93.8	244.7	245.0	245.4	244.5
Other Manufacturing Industries	172.7	170.8	171.1	171.4	114.8	110.0	110.0	110.1	287.5	280.8	281.1	281.5
Rubber	80.1	77.9	78.1	78.2	36.7	34.7	34.9	35.2	116.8	112.6	113.0	113.4
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	12.6	13.3	13.4	13.4	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.0	16.3	17.4	17.4	17.4
Brushes and Brooms	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.7	16.3	16.0	15.8	15.6
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	17.9	17.1	17.0	16.6	29.0	28.2	28.1	27.6
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.3	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.3
Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films	7.3	6.7	6.7	7.0	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	9.9	9.1	9.1	9.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	48.6	48.8	48.9	48.9	39.3	37.4	37.6	37.8	87.9	86.2	86.5	86.7
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	6,146.1	6,046.0	6,047.8	6,046.1	2,925.2	2,819.7	2,815.2	2,810.2	9,071.3	8,865.7	8,863.0	8,856.3
Building and Contracting	1,260.8	1,262.8	1,242.8	1,243.8	63.4	63.9	63.9	63.9	1,324.2	1,326.7	1,306.7	1,307.7
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	337.9	335.3	335.7	335.8	41.7	41.4	41.6	41.6	379.6	376.7	377.3	377.4
Gas	123.3	119.9	120.0	119.8	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.5	137.7	134.3	134.5	134.3
Electricity	181.2	182.0	182.3	182.6	25.1	24.8	24.9	24.9	206.3	206.8	207.2	207.5
Water	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6
Transport and Communication	200.7	197.2	196.6	196.6	51.2	48.3	47.9	47.5	251.9	245.5	244.5	244.1
Tramway and Omnibus Service	19.1	18.9	18.7	18.7	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	21.4	21.3	21.2	21.2
Other Road Passenger Transport	181.6	178.3	177.9	177.9	48.9	45.9	45.4	45.0	230.5	224.2	223.3	222.9
Distributive Trades	1,192.1	1,206.4	1,207.9	1,208.8	1,261.3	1,285.1	1,265.1	1,255.4	2,453.4	2,491.5	2,473.0	2,464.2
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	123.3	125.5	128.0	128.9	38.1	37.6	37.9	38.0	161.4	163.1	165.9	166.9
Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	75.0	74.4	74.4	74.8	30.6	30.2	30.0	29.9	105.6	104.6	104.4	104.7
Food and Drink, Wholesale	135.3	136.9	136.1	136.4	63.4	63.3	63.0	63.3	198.7	200.2	199.1	199.7
Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail	300.5	304.6	304.9	305.5	321.1	316.7	315.1	313.5	621.6	621.3	620.0	619.0
Non-Food Goods, Wholesale	177.2	176.4	176.5	177.1	111.9	113.4	112.0	111.3	289.1	289.8	288.5	288.4
Non-Food Goods, Retail	360.9	370.0	369.3	367.1	682.1	695.7	685.0	682.1	1,015.9	1,052.1	1,035.0	1,025.5
Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	19.9	18.6	18.7	19.0	41.2	41.8	41.4	41.0	61.1	60.4	60.1	60.0
Miscellaneous Services	57.6	57.9	57.2	57.5	68.3	66.1	66.6	66.2	125.9	124.0	123.8	123.7
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	36.6	35.7	35.6	35.0	39.3	41.0	40.3	40.0	75.9	76.7	75.9	75.0
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	164.5	167.2	166.9	166.2	478.0	481.6	478.9	475.8	642.5	648.8	645.8	642.0
Catering, Hotels, etc.	30.4	30.5	30.6	30.6	99.7	96.6	96.6	96.6	130.1	126.5	127.2	127.5
Laundries	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.4	33.5	32.6	32.7	32.8	44.1	43.0	43.1	43.2
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.4	33.5	32.6	32.7	32.8	44.1	43.0	43.1	43.2

SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from all employers in manufacturing industries with 100 or more employees and one-quarter of the employers in those industries with 11-99 employees, and once a quarter the regular monthly figures for all manufacturing industries, other than shipbuilding and ship repairing, are supplemented by particulars about short-time and overtime. These additional particulars relate to operatives

only (i.e., they exclude administrative, technical and clerical staffs and the overtime figures also exclude maintenance workers). Employers are asked to supply this additional information in respect of the pay weeks to which the quarterly returns relate.

The figures for 21st February, 1959, including an allowance for the firms with 11-99 employees not required to render returns, are given in the Table below.

Operatives on Short-time or Overtime in Great Britain in week ended 21st February, 1959

Industry	Estimated total number of operatives covered by returns (000's)	Operatives on Short-time					Operatives (excluding maintenance workers) on Overtime		
		Working part of the week		Total, including persons stood off for the whole week			Number (000's)	Aggregate number of hours of overtime worked (000's)	Average number of hours of overtime worked
		Number (000's)	Average number of hours lost	Number (000's)	Aggregate number of hours lost	Average number of hours lost			
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	224	6.9	7½	7.0	59	8½	49.5	41.2	8½
China and Earthenware	53	4.4	8½	4.5	39	9	5.2	38	7
Chemicals and Allied Trades	297	0.4	14	0.4	6	14	6.2	581	9
Metal Manufacture	410	25.2	9	26.0	264	10	73.8	583	8
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	166	14.9	9½	15.5	169	11	19.1	168	9
Iron Foundries	79	6.0	7½	6.2	56	9	18.9	132	7
Steel Sheet Manufacture	16	1.5	9½	1.5	14	9½	1.5	14	9
Iron and Steel Tubes	37	1.6	8	1.7	15	9	9.8	82	8½
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	84	0.7	9	0.7	6	9	22.7	174	7
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,165	13.7	8½	13.9	127	9	368.5	2,817	7½
Non-Electrical Engineering	722	10.9	8½	11.1	101	9	248.5	1,913	7½
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	443	2.8	9	2.8	26	9½	120.0	904	7½
Vehicles	660	5.1	9	5.5	63	11½	207.2	1,480	7
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	234	3.3	10	3.7	50	13½	83.9	590	7
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	145	0.1	8½	0.1	1	8½	30.8	393	7½
Parts, etc., for Motors and Aircraft	125	1.4	7	1.4	10	7	39.7	259	6½
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	348	8.1	7	8.3	78	9½	90.1	660	7½
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	86	0.7	6	0.7	6	8	17.7	104	6
Textiles	645	30.8	11	38.6	695	18	82.0	627	7½
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	95	12.9	12	16.2	306	19	3.3	22	7
Cotton Weaving, etc.	74	3.4	12½	5.6	140	25	2.9	20	7
Woolen and Worsted	153	3.3	13	3.7	59	16	32.3	275	8½
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	90	5.5	8½	6.4	86	13½	6.6	35	8½
Textile Finishing, etc.	60	2.6	8	2.7	27	10	17.3	133	7½
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	40	0.3	12	0.4	7	19½	6.7	47	7
Clothing (including Footwear)	404	14.2	8½	14.6	140	9½	24.8	118	5
Tailoring	166	4.7	9	4.8	11	12	10.8	54	5
Dressmaking	51	0.9	11½	0.9	12	12	2.2	17	5
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	88	4.8	7	4.9	38	7	7.6	32	4½
Food, Drink and Tobacco	547	4.2	7½	4.6	48	10½	124.6	938	7½
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	184	3.6	11	3.9	55	14	40.0	271	7
Furniture and Upholstery	84	3.1	12	3.3	47	14	17.0	105	6
Paper and Printing	363	2.7	7	2.9	27	9½	106.7	756	7
Paper and Board	74	1.8	7	1.8	11	6	19.5	177	9
Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	211	0.1	7	0.2	4	21	71.1	468	6½
Other Manufacturing Industries	188	5.2	7½	5.5	50	9	50.3	389	7
Rubber	80	4.1	7	4.1	33	8	25.3	181	7
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,561	121.1	9	132.3	1,625	12½	1,304.8	9,783	7½

Unemployment at 9th March, 1959

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed at 9th February and 9th March, 1959, were as follows:

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
9th February	422,100	21,243	150,542	14,778	608,663
9th March	379,194	16,372	143,035	11,944	550,545
Dec. (-)	42,906	4,871	7,507	2,834	58,118

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 9th March represented 2.5 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 9th February was 2.8.

An analysis of the figures for 9th March according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

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		
Men 18 and over	59,452	78,119	210,706	348,277	30,917	379,194
Boys under 18	4,595	5,373	5,488	15,456	916	16,372
Women 18 and over	22,586	37,380	66,676	126,642	16,393	143,035
Girls under 18	3,260	3,728	3,512	10,500	1,444	11,944
Total	89,893	124,600	286,382			

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 9th March, 1959, 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 9th February, 1959.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 9th March, 1959					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 9th Feb., 1959
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County)	59,422	1,942	18,479	1,236	81,079	- 9,994
Acton	28,585	551	8,296	309	37,741	- 3,617
Brentford and Chiswick	2,512	7	68	4	2,591	- 83
Brighton and Hove	2,658	86	836	32	3,612	- 463
Chatham	810	76	404	39	1,329	- 182
Croydon	1,019	19	220	18	1,276	- 336
Dagenham	667	61	246	10	984	- 45
Ealing	513	21	195	7	736	- 79
East Ham	307	19	138	11	465	- 88
Enfield	314	10	116	5	445	- 78
Harrow	441	49	257	13	760	- 4
Hayes and Harlington	156	6	42	10	214	- 58
Hendon	490	13	124	13	640	- 144
Ilford	674	27	140	14	855	- 109
Leyton and Walthamstow	1,014	29	288	23	1,354	- 179
Tottenham	905	29	279	20	1,233	- 141
Wembley	285	11	69	12	377	- 49
West Ham	1,408	50	413	29	1,900	- 289
Willesden	804	20	366	16	1,206	- 130
Eastern and Southern	31,177	1,237	9,848	954	43,216	- 4,544
Bedford	354	20	173	7	554	- 114
Bournemouth	1,312	22	618	22	1,984	- 219
Cambridge	340	13	67	10	430	- 99
Ipswich	804	14	258	30	1,106	- 9
Luton	486	25	87	11	609	- 375
Norwich	1,932	29	415	4	2,380	- 217
Oxford	332	7	126	7	472	- 140
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	2,304	111	909	29	3,353	- 147
Reading	614	22	310	16	962	- 281
Slough	498	15	134	29	676	- 73
Southampton	3,161	54	541	40	3,796	- 733
Southend-on-Sea	1,284	42	371	18	1,715	- 122
Watford	306	14	171	10	501	- 44
South-Western	20,943	947	8,328	736	30,954	- 3,817
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	3,934	147	1,124	76	5,281	- 319
Exeter	808	22	364	7	1,201	- 25
Gloucester	653	23	328	23	1,027	- 223
Plymouth	2,211	204	1,232	106	3,753	- 118
Swindon	255	34	183	16	488	- 118
Midland	27,859	625	10,472	475	39,431	- 5,284
Birmingham	8,690	169	2,390	84	11,533	- 209
Burton-on-Trent	225	9	108	2	344	- 402
Coventry	1,687	53	1,162	86	2,988	- 60
Oldbury	261	5	108	1	375	- 254
Smethwick	688	15	120	3	826	- 700
Stoke-on-Trent	2,574	69	1,177	37	3,857	- 447
Walsall	1,312	17	387	19	1,745	- 198
West Bromwich	609	6	174	8	797	- 293
Wolverhampton	1,576	46	616	26	2,264	- 711
Worcester	584	5	118	4	711	- 52
North-Midland	17,577	673	6,824	567	25,641	- 3,541
Chesterfield	766	25	182	23	996	- 306
Derby	1,251	35	592	12	1,890	- 388
Grimsby	1,264	53	243	34	1,594	- 413
Leicester	1,975	50	533	3	2,561	- 36
Lincoln	552	26	125	18	721	- 137
Mansfield	412	20	154	22	608	- 194
Northampton	360	6	168	6	534	- 208
Nottingham	2,950	59	835	24	3,868	- 237
Peterborough	396	10	181	11	598	- 88
Scunthorpe	359	45	437	49	891	- 142
East and West Ridings	29,193	913	9,325	1,051	40,482	- 6,057
Barnsley	767	73	365	91	1,296	- 124
Bradford	2,495	33	557	17	3,102	- 320
Dewsbury	608	5	136	6	775	- 173
Doncaster	766	21	472	24	1,283	- 66
Halifax	734	29	430	114	1,307	- 116
Huddersfield	978	9	320	7	1,314	- 516
Hull	4,446	129	922	39	5,536	- 734
Leeds	3,882	58	676	25	4,641	- 465
Rotherham	1,653	32	326	37	2,048	- 849
Sheffield	4,239	109	892	55	5,295	- 175
Wakefield	471	26	112	17	626	- 142
York	726	26	242	27	1,021	- 198
North-Western	59,582	2,865	31,895	1,835	96,177	- 7,982
Accrington	473	7	570	22	1,072	- 12
Ashton-under-Lyne	683	28	431	12	1,154	- 88
Barrow	489	62	875	77	1,503	- 157
Birkenhead	1,491	142	862	74	2,569	- 234
Blackburn	870	47	1,095	36	2,048	- 324
Blackpool	2,189	35	1,134	56	3,414	- 84
Bolton	1,813	37	911	41	2,802	- 52
Burnley	736	26	1,214	13	1,989	- 112
Bury	366	1	241	6	614	- 31
Crews	359	28	464	22	873	- 462
Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	17,270	1,060	4,816	360	23,506	- 516
Manchester (inc. Stretford)	8,320	281	1,467	81	10,149	- 1,941
Oldham (inc. Failsworth)	2,570	44	2,166	47	4,827	- 317
Preston	981	38	897	43	1,959	- 526
Rochdale	807	14	771	29	1,621	- 201
St. Helens	937	72	1,051	74	2,134	- 398
Salford (inc. Eccles and Fendley)	1,904	42	590	7	2,543	- 47
Stockport	994	26	486	17	1,523	- 134
Wallasey	858	78	596	41	1,573	- 83
Warrington	682	33	443	11	1,169	- 216
Wigan	1,121	65	702	73	1,961	- 114

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 9th March, 1959					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 9th Feb., 1959
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
Northern	34,116	1,498	10,104	961	46,679	- 2,057
Carlisle	441	17	208	10	676	- 6
Darlington	893	12	321	11	1,237	- 141
Gateshead	1,383	36	396	22	1,837	- 91
Hartlepool	1,220	20	490	17	1,747	- 91
Jarrow and Hebburn	1,126	58	442	17	1,643	- 72
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	3,127	135	915	57	4,234	- 509
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	3,878	120	1,113	44	5,155	- 104
South Shields	2,255	62	395	19	2,731	- 32
Stockton-on-Tees	1,353	80	505	29	1,967	- 114
Sunderland	3,366	151	1,102	60	4,679	- 47
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	463	29	109	5	606	- 845
Scotland	70,433	4,070	26,418	2,112	103,033	- 13,487
Aberdeen	2,972	65	969	22	4,028	- 25
Clydebank	1,350	50	354	16	1,770	- 362
Dundee	2,944	141	1,062	52	4,199	- 541
Edinburgh	4,828	102	1,210	58	6,198	- 1,684
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)	20,760	1,176	5,442	216	27,594	- 79
Greenock	1,626	122	1,039	43	2,838	- 300
Motherwell and Wishaw	2,536	180	1,081	107	3,904	- 78
Paisley	1,445	98	809	25	2,377	- 47
Wales	28,892	1,602	11,342	2,017	43,853	- 1,355
Cardiff	3,535	89	668	70	4,362	- 64
Merthyr Tydfil	750	32	226	36	1,044	- 270
Newport	1,287	31	270	43	1,631	- 471
Rhondda	1,475	131	1,406	232	3,244	- 8
Swansea	2,636	96	939	96	3,767	- 3,340
Northern Ireland	25,667	1,630	12,644	863	40,804	- 203
Belfast	9,389	441	5,463	175	15,468	- 398
Londonderry	2,181	224	940	72	3,417	- 114

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : 1939 to 1959

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1958, and the numbers so registered in January, February and March, 1959.

	Great Britain				Total	United Kingdom: Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped			
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800
1940	507,700	295,200	100,600	59,200	962,700	1,034,700
1941	153,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800	391,500
1942	74,000	43,200	3,200	2,800	123,200	139,300
1943	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600	99,100
1944	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500	89,600
1945	83,700	52,100	600	600	137,100	157,000
1946	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900
1947	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600
1948	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000
1949	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000
1950	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100
1951	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400
1952	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500
1953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000
1954	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800
1955	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500
1956						

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	896	509	112	73	1,008	582	1,590	1,022	607	1,629
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	567	177	104	41	671	218	889	678	232	910
Leather Goods	207	294	3	24	210	318	528	216	329	545
Fur	122	38	5	8	127	46	173	128	46	174
Clothing	3,723	6,020	493	2,179	4,216	8,199	12,415	4,435	10,549	14,984
Tailoring	1,708	3,010	261	1,224	1,969	4,234	6,203	4,425	6,460	10,885
Dressmaking	168	992	2	142	170	1,134	1,304	1,800	1,322	3,122
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	124	733	7	494	131	1,227	1,358	181	2,446	2,627
Hats, Caps and Millinery	112	127	119	87	231	214	445	234	231	465
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	163	453	2	94	165	547	712	190	1,232	1,422
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	872	654	83	136	955	790	1,745	980	839	1,819
Repair of Boots and Shoes	576	51	19	2	595	53	648	635	54	689
Food, Drink and Tobacco	13,932	10,081	106	457	14,038	10,538	24,576	15,043	11,842	26,885
Grain Milling	556	131	—	—	556	131	687	619	134	753
Bread and Flour Confectionery	3,671	1,785	14	10	3,685	1,795	5,480	3,920	1,934	5,854
Biscuits	726	1,063	11	5	737	1,068	1,805	762	1,165	1,927
Meat and Meat Products	480	10	12	688	492	1,180	816	523	1,339	1,862
Milk Products	957	397	5	17	962	414	1,376	1,085	481	1,566
Sugar and Glucose	860	166	—	—	860	166	1,026	869	169	1,038
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	892	1,557	3	74	896	1,631	2,527	911	1,653	2,564
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	1,035	1,976	57	57	1,035	1,976	2,033	3,071	1,227	4,298
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	1,273	977	42	257	1,315	1,234	2,549	1,344	1,248	2,592
Brewing and Malting	1,486	443	6	18	1,492	461	1,953	1,529	463	1,992
Wholesale Bottling	421	335	2	1	423	336	759	477	370	847
Other Drink Industries	1,020	502	9	2	1,029	504	1,533	1,100	573	1,673
Tobacco	357	269	—	—	357	273	630	384	625	1,009
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	5,970	1,224	1,145	339	7,115	1,563	8,678	7,398	1,597	8,995
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	2,238	237	30	13	2,268	250	2,518	2,343	251	2,594
Furniture and Upholstery	2,491	647	1,055	296	3,546	943	4,489	3,695	973	4,668
Shop and Office Fitting	325	32	2	2	327	34	361	342	34	376
Wooden Containers and Baskets	617	177	51	26	668	203	871	700	206	906
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	299	131	7	2	306	133	439	318	133	451
Paper and Printing	3,306	2,519	210	208	3,516	2,727	6,243	3,645	2,886	6,531
Paper and Board	836	386	177	39	1,013	425	1,438	1,031	426	1,457
Wallpaper	95	50	—	—	95	50	145	96	50	146
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	360	600	8	124	368	724	1,092	377	804	1,181
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	232	361	—	18	232	379	611	239	390	629
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	574	109	12	—	586	109	695	635	122	757
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	1,209	1,013	13	27	1,222	1,040	2,262	1,267	1,094	2,361
Other Manufacturing Industries	3,644	2,567	407	168	4,051	2,735	6,786	4,197	2,767	6,964
Rubber	1,422	580	154	26	1,576	606	2,182	1,601	612	2,213
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	257	117	120	—	377	117	494	385	118	503
Brushes and Brooms	159	113	—	—	161	171	332	175	181	356
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	370	855	99	58	469	908	1,377	470	915	1,385
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	77	97	—	—	77	97	174	90	98	188
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	196	35	1	—	197	35	232	197	35	232
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	1,163	770	31	31	1,194	801	1,995	1,279	808	2,087
Building and Contracting	72,571	415	505	4	73,076	419	73,495	80,141	460	80,601
Building	49,440	251	339	2	49,779	253	50,032	55,044	283	55,327
Electric Wiring and Contracting	1,843	70	16	—	1,859	70	1,929	2,015	75	2,090
Civil Engineering Contracting	21,288	94	150	2	21,438	96	21,534	23,082	102	23,184
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	3,556	208	23	1	3,779	209	3,988	3,818	214	4,032
Gas	1,795	92	16	—	1,811	92	1,903	1,902	92	1,994
Electricity	1,365	110	7	1	1,372	111	1,483	1,495	116	1,611
Water	396	6	—	—	396	6	402	421	6	427
Transport and Communication	31,031	2,872	395	28	31,426	2,900	34,326	33,442	2,981	36,423
Railways	4,931	350	5	1	4,936	351	5,287	5,148	357	5,505
Tramway and Omnibus Service	2,762	1,225	32	12	2,794	1,237	4,031	2,975	1,252	4,227
Other Road Passenger Transport	726	23	4	—	730	23	753	807	26	833
Goods Transport by Road	4,533	103	71	4	4,604	107	4,711	4,813	114	4,927
Sea Transport	8,885	122	223	—	9,008	122	9,230	9,434	125	9,559
Port, River and Canal Transport	2,143	35	32	—	2,175	35	2,210	2,759	37	2,796
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc. Service	994	16	5	—	999	16	1,015	1,056	16	1,072
Air Transport	317	37	—	—	317	37	354	328	38	366
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	4,125	728	13	7	4,138	735	4,873	4,486	771	5,257
Other Transport and Communication	533	98	5	2	538	100	638	545	106	651
Storage	1,082	135	5	2	1,087	137	1,224	1,091	139	1,230
Distributive Trades	33,183	21,294	230	319	33,413	21,613	55,026	35,614	23,126	58,740
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	5,322	390	29	2	5,351	392	5,743	5,701	425	6,126
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	4,032	428	28	6	4,060	434	4,494	4,410	493	4,903
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	3,365	895	20	29	3,385	924	4,309	3,715	1,009	4,724
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	7,277	6,502	34	139	7,277	6,641	13,952	7,932	7,058	14,990
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	3,605	1,169	90	16	3,695	1,185	4,880	3,831	1,283	5,114
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	9,068	11,219	27	120	9,095	11,339	20,434	9,493	12,086	21,579
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	514	691	2	7	516	698	1,214	532	772	1,304
Insurance, Banking and Finance	2,850	929	11	6	2,861	935	3,796	2,989	980	3,969
Public Administration	21,629	3,512	121	20	21,750	3,532	25,282	23,006	3,803	26,809
National Government Service	8,419	1,886	11	2	8,430	1,888	10,318	9,987	2,034	11,021
Local Government Service	13,210	1,626	110	18	13,320	1,644	14,964	14,019	1,769	15,788
Professional Services	5,848	7,382	21	40	5,869	7,422	13,291	6,099	7,973	14,072
Accountancy	241	115	1	1	242	116	358	247	128	375
Education	1,334	1,454	6	9	1,340	1,463	2,803	1,381	1,596	2,977
Law	147	232	—	—	147	232	379	150	401	551
Medical and Dental Services	2,274	4,909	6	19	2,280	4,928	7,208	2,410	5,290	7,700
Religion	169	62	2	2	171	64	235	195	70	265
Other Professional and Business Services	1,683	610	6	9	1,689	619	2,308	1,716	638	2,354
Miscellaneous Services	28,419	31,607	177	290	28,596	31,897	60,493	29,985	33,785	63,770
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	3,941	2,148	31	23	3,972	2,171	6,143	4,095	2,233	6,328
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	3,236	904	32	14	3,268	918	4,186	3,465	937	4,402
Catering, Hotels, etc.	15,438	19,177	58	150	15,496	19,327	34,823	16,243	20,140	36,383
Laundries	1,050	2,025	4	13	1,054	2,038	3,092	1,119	2,189	3,308
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	293	605	4	9	297	614	911	312	657	969
Hairdressing and Manicure	354	517	6	11	360	528	888	386	580	966
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	326	1,966	1	3	327	1,969	2,296	332	2,479	2,807
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	1,303	3,477	61	61	1,319	3,538	4,857	1,432	3,948	5,380
Other Services	2,478	788	25	6	2,503	794	3,297	2,601	854	3,455
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	6,306	237	—	—	6,306	237	6,543	6,482	245	6,727
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	17,021	15,584	—	—	17,021	15,584	32,605	18,649	16,425	35,074
GRAND TOTAL*	363,733	137,142	31,833	17,837	395,566	154,979	550,545			

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 21st February, 1959, 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 21st February, 1959

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.0	3.2	2.2	2.1	3.1	2.4
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.2	4.1	2.4	2.1	3.5	2.2
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	1.7	3.1	2.5	2.2	3.3	2.8
Glass (other than Containers)	1.2	2.8	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.7
Glass Containers	2.0	2.9	2.2	1.9	4.6	2.5
Cement	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.3	1.8
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	2.4	3.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1.3	2.7	1.6	1.2	2.9	1.6
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.4	1.6
Chemicals and Dyes	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.0	2.4	1.2
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	1.4	3.4	2.5	1.5	3.9	2.8
Explosives and Fireworks	0.5	2.3	1.1	1.2	2.0	1.5
Paint and Varnish	1.7	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.3
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	1.1	3.3	1.9	1.1	2.8	1.8
Mineral Oil Refining	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	4.8	2.3
Metal Manufacture	1.1	2.0	1.2	1.3	2.4	1.4
Blast Furnaces	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.4
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.1
Iron Foundries	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.0	3.2	2.2
Thinplate Manufacture	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.3	2.4	1.3
Steel Sheet Manufacture	0.5	2.6	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.3
Iron and Steel Tubes	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.3	2.2	1.5
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	1.2	2.4	1.4	1.2	2.6	1.5
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1.6	3.0	2.0	1.7	3.0	2.0
Marine Engineering	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.4	1.8
Agricultural Machinery	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.5	2.8	1.6
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	2.1	1.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	1.0	2.2	1.2	1.8	3.0	2.0
Stationary Engines	1.4	2.6	1.5	2.2	3.9	2.4
Textile Machinery and Accessories	1.4	3.1	1.6	2.4	3.8	2.6
Ordnance and Small Arms	1.5	4.2	2.0	0.8	1.9	1.0
Constructional Engineering	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.4
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	1.5	2.6	1.7	2.6	1.8	1.8
Electrical Machinery	1.3	3.0	1.9	1.3	2.1	1.5
Electrical Wires and Cables	1.4	2.9	1.9	1.3	2.7	1.7
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.0	1.3
Wireless Apparatus	2.6	4.1	3.3	2.3	4.9	3.5
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	1.5	2.9	2.3	1.3	3.2	2.2
Batteries and Accumulators	1.4	3.1	2.1	1.2	3.6	2.2
Other Electrical Goods	2.3	3.9	3.0	1.7	3.0	2.2
Vehicles	1.7	3.2	1.9	1.4	2.7	1.6
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	2.0	3.0	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.2
Motor Repairs and Garages	2.1	3.5	2.3	1.9	3.1	2.1
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	1.2	2.1	1.3	1.6	2.6	1.7
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories	1.9	4.1	2.4	1.4	3.1	1.8
Locomotive Manufacture	1.0	3.8	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.2
Railway Carriages and Wagons	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.1	3.9	1.2
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	3.8	5.4	4.5	2.6	4.3	3.3
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	2.1	3.2	2.5	2.0	3.6	2.5
Tools and Cutlery	2.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	3.5	2.4
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.	1.5	2.6	1.9	1.3	2.8	1.9
Iron and Steel Forgings	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	2.6	1.4
Wire and Wire Manufactures	1.3	3.0	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.7
Hollow-ware	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.2	4.4	3.3
Brass Manufactures	1.9	3.8	2.5	2.2	3.6	2.7
Other Metal Industries	2.6	3.5	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	1.5	2.9	2.0	2.0	3.1	2.4
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	1.5	3.1	2.1	2.2	3.1	2.5
Watches and Clocks	1.0	2.5	1.7	1.4	2.5	1.9
Jewellery, Plate, etc.	1.8	2.5	2.1	2.0	3.5	2.7
Musical Instruments	1.2	2.3	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.6
Textiles	1.8	2.9	2.4	2.0	3.5	2.9
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	2.1	3.3	2.9	3.0	4.1	3.7
Cotton Weaving, etc.	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.6	3.6	3.2
Woolen and Worsted	2.5	3.8	3.2	2.3	4.0	3.2
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	1.1	2.4	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.1
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.1
Linen and Soft Hemp	1.7	3.4	2.7	3.5	6.4	5.3
Lace	2.6	4.7	3.7	3.8	6.6	5.3
Rope, Twine and Net	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.3	3.1
Hosiery	1.4	2.6	2.3	1.3	2.9	2.5
Carpets	1.1	1.5	1.3	3.8	4.3	4.0
Narrow Fabrics	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	2.8	2.0
Made-up Textiles	3.0	3.5	3.3	2.6	4.6	4.0
Textile Finishing, etc.	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.6	3.5	2.2
Other Textile Industries	1.9	3.4	2.5	1.6	2.3	1.9
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.3	3.1	2.6
Leather Tanning and Dressing	1.6	2.9	1.9	1.6	2.5	1.8
Leather Goods	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.3	3.1	2.8
Fur	10.7	5.0	8.2	7.3	4.6	6.2
Clothing	1.8	3.1	2.8	1.8	3.2	2.8
Tailoring	2.4	3.5	3.2	2.0	3.3	3.0
Dressmaking	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.0
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.1	3.1	3.0
Hats, Caps and Millinery	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.2
Other Dress Industries	1.9	3.1	2.9	1.8	3.9	3.5
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	1.4	3.1	2.3	1.5	2.8	2.2
Repair of Boots and Shoes	1.1	2.4	1.4	1.7	4.6	2.4
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1.8	4.2	2.8	2.6	4.3	3.3
Grain Milling	1.5	3.8	1.9	1.7	2.8	1.9
Bread and Flour Confectionery	2.7	4.4	3.4	2.4	4.1	3.0
Biscuits	1.5	4.5	3.4	1.9	3.2	2.7
Meat and Meat Products	2.2	4.0	2.9	3.1	4.8	3.8
Milk Products	1.8	2.6	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.7
Sugar and Glucose	0.6	1.7	0.8	1.5	8.1	14.1
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	1.4	3.3	2.5	1.7	4.0	3.0
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	2.4	7.0	5.3	2.1	6.8	5.0
Other Food Industries	2.9	7.2	4.5	1.9	4.7	3.0
Brewing and Malting	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.6	4.4	2.1
Wholesale Bottling	1.3	1.7	1.5	2.4	4.6	3.3
Other Drink Industries	2.5	3.7	2.9	3.1	4.8	3.6
Tobacco	0.8	2.2	1.6	1.0	2.2	1.7
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.0	2.7	2.2	2.4	4.2	2.8
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.4	4.6	2.7
Furniture and Upholstery	1.8	2.6	2.0	2.2	3.7	2.6
Shop and Office Fitting	3.8	3.5	3.8	2.3	1.4	2.2
Wooden Containers and Baskets	2.4	3.1	2.6	3.0	5.3	3.5
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	1.5	2.8	1.9	3.0	7.0	4.0
Paper and Printing	1.2	2.2	1.5	1.1	2.7	1.6
Paper and Board	1.1	2.3	1.4	0.9	2.1	1.2
Wallpaper	1.1	0.4	0.9	1.5	2.3	1.7
Cardboard Boxes, etc.	1.7	2.9	2.4	1.8	3.8	3.0
Other Manufactures of Paper	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.6	3.5	2.7
Printing of Newspapers, etc.	1.0	2.2	1.2	0.6	1.9	0.8
Other Printing, etc.	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.3	2.5	1.8
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.1	3.9	2.8	1.9	3.8	2.6
Rubber	1.8	3.8	2.4	1.6	3.0	2.0
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	1.5	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.7
Brushes and Brooms	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.5	4.5	2.9
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	1.8	3.3	2.7	2.7	5.6	4.6
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	2.8	5.8	4.6	2.7	4.8	4.0
Production of Cinematograph Films	5.2	5.4	5.3	1.2	2.8	1.9
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.4	4.2	3.2	2.3	3.7	2.6
All the above Industries	1.6	3.1	2.1	1.7	3.3	2.2

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 28th February was 682,800, compared with 686,900 for the four weeks ended 31st January, and 712,000 for the four weeks ended 22nd February, 1958. The total numbers who were effectively employed* were 601,400 in February, 612,100 in January, and 641,100 in February, 1958; 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, 1959, and February, 1958. 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 28th February, 1959	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 31st January, 1959	4 weeks ended 22nd February, 1958
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)	45,500	— 500	— 1,900
Durham	97,900	— 300	— 3,600
North Eastern	136,300	— 100	— 3,100
North Western	54,900	— 400	— 3,600
East Midlands	101,900	— 200	— 2,600
West Midlands	56,300	— 300	— 3,200
South Western	99,600	— 2,000	— 7,000
South Eastern	7,100	—	— 200
England and Wales	599,500	— 3,800	— 25,200
Scotland	83,300	— 300	— 4,000
Great Britain	682,800	— 4,100	— 29,200

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of February about 1,830 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number who left the industry was about 6,980; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 5,150. During the four weeks of January there was a net decrease of 1,150.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.55 in February, 4.60 in January and 4.87 in February, 1958. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 4.96, 5.01 and 5.36.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in February, and in January, 1959, and February, 1958. 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)

	February, 1959			January, 1959			February, 1958		
	Voluntary	Involuntary	Total	Voluntary	Involuntary	Total	Voluntary	Involuntary	Total
Coal-face workers:	8.19	9.83	18.02	7.07	8.70	15.77	8.59	7.35	15.94
All workers:	6.23	10.04	16.27	5.55	9.09	14.64	6.61	7.66	14.27

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.75 tons in February, compared with 3.63 tons in the previous month and 3.48 tons in February, 1958.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.36 tons in February; for January, 1959, and February, 1958, the figures were 1.32 and 1.25 tons, respectively.

* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 6,400.

† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in the Year 1958

The Tables below set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the year 1958, (i) according to the Division of the Inspectorate concerned, and (ii) according to industry. The accidents to which these statistics relate are those notifiable to H.M. District Inspector in accordance with the definitions given below. Provisional figures for each quarter of 1958 have been published in previous issues of this GAZETTE. The Tables below give the corrected totals for the year 1958. Other Tables giving additional information will be published in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

The following definitions, etc., should be noted in connection with these statistics:—

1. A *notifiable accident* is one which is either fatal or which disables the injured person for more than three days from earning full wages for the work at which he was employed. (See Section 64(1) of the Factories Act, 1937.)

2. An accident is *notifiable* in accordance with the above Section only if it occurs within the precincts of a factory (or other place subject to Sections 105, 107 and 108 of the Factories Act, 1937) as defined in Sections 151-153. Accidents occurring in parts of factories not subject to the Act, e.g., certain offices, are not notifiable.

3. Subject to the conditions in 1 and 2 above, all accidents to persons employed are notifiable, whatever the employment or industrial status of the injured person and whether or not his employer is the occupier of the factory.

4. In the Tables, the *UNIT* is the *INJURED PERSON*.

5. Accidents which are included in the Tables are those of which notice was received during the period indicated.

6. The accidents are classified according to the Factory Inspectorate's industrial classification.

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in the Year 1958, by Divisions of Inspectorate

Divisions	Fatal Accidents	Non-Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Northern	66	16,572	16,638
E. and W. Ridings (Leeds)	32	7,877	7,909
E. and W. Ridings (Sheffield)	29	10,785	10,814
North Midland	35	9,384	9,419
Eastern and Southern	61	13,534	13,595
London (North)	43	13,725	13,768
London (South)	67	12,640	12,707
South Western	27	7,833	7,860
Wales	52	9,844	9,896
Midland (Birmingham)	27	8,409	8,436
Midland (Wolverhampton)	40	9,081	9,121
North Western (Liverpool)	50	16,849	16,899
North Western (Manchester)	53	10,747	10,800
Scotland	83	19,752	19,835
Totals	665	167,032	167,697

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Great Britain in the Year 1958, by Industry

Industry	Fatal Accidents	Non-Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Textile			
Cotton	3	3,681	3,684
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	2	2,609	2,611
Flax, Hemp and Jute	1	995	996
Silk, Rayon, etc.	2	605	607
Hosiery	—	297	297
Other Textiles	1	581	582
Total Textile	9	8,766	8,775
Non-Textile			
Clay, Stone, Lime and Cement	—	—	—
Brick, Pipe and Tile Making	8	1,969	1,977
Other Clay, Stone, Lime and Cement	8	1,713	1,721
Total	16	3,682	3,698
Metals			
Metal Extracting and Refining	12	1,773	1,785
Metal Conversion	20	4,090	4,110
Iron, Steel and Other Metal Rolling	20	5,022	5,042
Metal Tube Making and Wire Drawing	5	2,126	2,131
Metal Founding	17	7,803	7,820
Metal Galvanising, Tinning, Plating and Enamelling	1	585	586
Total	75	21,399	21,474
Engineering Works (other than Machine Making), Machine and Other Tools			
Marine Engine-building and Repairing	3	1,245	1,248
Locomotive building and Repairing	4	1,697	1,701
Other Engine building and Transmission Machinery	—	1,000	1,000
Boiler Making	5	1,158	1,163
Constructional Engineering	8	2,335	2,343
Electrical Engineering	8	5,810	5,818
Hydraulic, Ventilating and Pneumatic Engineering	1	862	863
Machine Tool and Other Tool Making	1	1,262	1,263
Total	30	15,356	15,386
Machinery, Machinery Accessories, etc.			
Textile Machinery and Accessories	—	639	639
Other Miscellaneous Machine Making	6	2,987	2,993
General and Jobbing Engineering, Making and Repairing Machinery	20	8,588	8,608
Railway and Tramway Plant and Vehicles	3	3,465	3,468
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles	20	7,239	7,259
Ordnance and Munitions of War	3	1,853	1,856
Total	52	24,771	24,823
Light Metal Trades			
Industrial Appliances (Locks, Bolts, Screws, Springs, Chains, etc.)	3	1,498	1,501
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	8	2,199	2,207
Shipbuilding	46	8,143	8,189
Aircraft	2	1,948	1,950
Total	59	13,788	13,847
General Woodwork			
Sawmills, Joinery and General Woodworking	14	4,521	4,535
Box and Packing Case Making	2	287	289
Brushes and Other Special Woodware	—	323	323
Other Builders' Materials	1	594	595
Total	17	5,725	5,742
Furniture, etc.			
Cabinet and Chair Making, Upholstery	—	452	452
Other Furniture Making	—	1,092	1,092
Total	—	1,544	1,544

Industry	Fatal Accidents	Non-Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Pottery	1	909	910
Glass	1	1,989	1,990
Chemicals, etc.			
Artificial Manure	1	220	221
Coal Tar	10	1,303	1,313
Other Chemicals	19	3,853	3,872
Paint, Colours and Varnish	—	463	463
Total	30	5,839	5,869
Tanning, Currying Leather	1	626	627
Textile Printing, Bleaching, Dyeing and Cleaning			
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	3	848	851
Cloth Finishing, Raising, Lapping, Making-up and Packing	—	138	138
Job Dyeing, Other Finishing, Cleaning and Dyeing	—	157	157
Laundries	1	574	575
Total	4	1,717	1,721
Wearing Apparel and Articles for Personal Use			
Tailoring	—	360	360
Dress, Millinery, Underclothing, and Other Wearing Apparel	—	854	854
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	1	721	722
Total	1	1,935	1,936
Rubber Trades			
Paper, Printing and Stationery	3	1,690	1,693
Paper, Cardboard and Millboard Making	13	3,647	3,660
Letterpress and Lithographic Printing and Bookbinding	—	1,668	1,668
Cardboard and Paper Box Making	1	800	801
Other Printing, Photography, etc.	—	741	741
Total	14	6,856	6,870
Food			
Flour and Other Milling	3	849	852
Bakeries	2	2,365	2,367
Confectionery (Sugar), Groceries, etc.	1	2,102	2,103
Other Foods	5	4,959	4,964
Total	11	10,275	10,286
Drink			
Alcoholic	5	2,504	2,509
Non-Alcoholic	—	478	478
Total	5	2,982	2,987
Tobacco and Matches			
Olefinic Oil Refining and Extracting	—	567	567
Soap, Starch, Candles, etc.	5	1,213	1,218
Fine Instruments, Jewellery, Sports Articles, etc.	2	1,258	1,260
Gas Works	11	2,664	2,675
Electrical Stations	11	2,433	2,444
Other Miscellaneous Industries	5	775	780
Total Non-Textile	359	133,965	134,324
Places under Sections 105, 107 and 108 of Factories Act, 1937			
Docks (Section 105)	30	5,969	5,999
Building Operations (Section 107)			
Construction	140	11,461	11,601
Maintenance	46	2,848	2,894
Demolition	21	501	522
Total	207	14,810	15,017
Works of Engineering Construction (Section 108)			
Warehouses (Section 105)	51	2,278	2,329
Other	9	1,244	1,253
Total for Places under Ss. 105, 107 and 108 of the Factories Act, 1937	297	24,301	24,598
Grand Total	665	167,032	167,697

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 112, compared with 108 in the previous month and 121 (revised figure) in March, 1958. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 4 fatal accidents were reported in March, compared with 11 in the previous month and 17 in March, 1958. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for March, 1959. The figures in this article are provisional. The figures under the heading "Factories" (other than Works and Places under Sections 105, 107, 108, of the Factories Act, 1937) are based on a new "Process Classification" which was introduced on 1st January, 1959, and it is not possible to compare the figures with those previously published. The total for the "Factories" group, however, is not affected by these changes.

Mines and Quarries*

Coal Mines:	
Underground	28
Surface	4
Other Stratified Mines	2
Miscellaneous Mines	2
Quarries	5
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	39

Factories

Textile Finishing	1
Lime, Cement and other Minerals	1
Iron Extraction and Conversion	2
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forging	1
Miscellaneous Metal Processes	1
Engine-building and Repairing	1
Non-rail Vehicles (Manufacture and Repair)	2
Shipbuilding and Repairing and Ship Breaking	3
Miscellaneous Machine Making	2
Electrical Engineering	2
Miscellaneous Chemical Manufacture	3
Petroleum and Oil Refining	1
Paper and Paper Coating Printing and Bookbinding	2
Electrical Stations	3
Rubber	1

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

Building Operations	19
Works of Engineering Construction	8
Docks, Warehouses and Ships	5
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS	59

Railway Service

Brakesmen and Goods Guards	—
Engine Drivers and Motormen	—
Guards (Passenger)	—
Labourers	3
Permanent Way Men	2
Porters	3
Shunters	1
Other Grades	5
Contractors' Servants	—
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	14

Total (excluding Seamen) 112

Seamen	
Trading Vessels	3
Fishing Vessels	1
TOTAL, SEAMEN	4
Total (including Seamen) 116	

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,901,600 in November, 1958, an increase of 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 1.0 per cent. compared with November, 1957.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment in December, 1958, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 2.8 per cent. lower than in the previous month and 1.4 per cent. lower than in December, 1957. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries in December was 2.5 per cent. lower than in the previous month and 1.9 per cent. lower than in December, 1957.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 552,047 in October, 1958, compared with 553,302 in the previous month and 532,374 in October, 1957. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 20,663 at the end of October, compared with 20,979 at the end of the previous month and 14,445 at the end of October, 1957.

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 50,233,000. This was about 0.1 per cent. lower than the (revised) figure for the previous month but 0.9 per cent. higher than for February, 1958. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in February, compared with the previous month, and an increase of 1.2 per cent. compared with February, 1958. The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of February was about 4,749,000, compared with 4,724,000 at the middle of the previous month and 5,173,000 at the middle of February, 1958.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during January was 169,818, compared with 151,470 in the previous month and 114,993 in January, 1958. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 147,544 working days. The total number of working days lost in January by persons wholly unemployed was 4,076,513, while 3,554,011 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 91,695, or 12.8 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 17.4 per cent. at the end of December, 1958, and 17.3 per cent. at the end of January, 1958.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of January was 133,699, of whom 28,026 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 117,833 and 21,875 at the beginning of the previous month and 87,272 and 17,200 at the beginning of January, 1958.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of February was 1,107,088, compared with 1,343,507 at the end of the previous month and 1,324,936 at the end of February, 1958. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 89,932, 94,939 and 93,256.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 21st March was 73,437, compared with 81,233 at 14th February and 78,719 at 22nd March, 1958.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of November, 1958, was 1,930,624, of whom 1,223,552 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 1,839,546, including 1,151,058 wholly unemployed, and at the end of November, 1957, it was 1,909,518, including 1,198,485 wholly unemployed.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 26,262 at the end of November, 1958, compared with 19,438 in the previous month and 16,032 in November, 1957.

Industrial Diseases

The number of *cases* and *deaths*† in Great Britain reported during March under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, are shown below. The figures in this article are provisional.

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in:	Pitch and Tar
Shipbreaking	Mineral Oil
Other contact with	
Molten Lead	
Printing	
Electric Accumulator Works	
Paint and Colour Works	
Other Industries	
TOTAL	7
	Chrome Ulceration
	Manuf. of Bichromates
	Chromium Plating
	TOTAL
	10
	Total, Cases
	20
	II. Deaths
	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
	Mineral Oil
	TOTAL
	2
Compressed Air Illness	
1	
Anthrax	
—	

*

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. The register of vacancies includes a wide range of vacancies overseas.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 9th March was 4,215; this figure included 3,018 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,197 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 10th February and 9th March, 1959 (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 10th February	4,011
„ notified during period	444
„ filled during period	66
„ cancelled or withdrawn	424
„ unfilled at 9th March	3,965

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.

At 4th March the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 15,600, consisting of 14,631 men and 969 women. During the period 5th February to 4th March, 1959, the number of vacancies filled was 350. The number of vacancies unfilled at 4th March was 2,524.

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 2nd March, 1959, 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	772	88	860
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,341	170	1,511
Persons who completed courses during period	537	77	614

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 2nd March, 1959, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 99,731.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in March

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during March resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £137,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 469,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected Post Office manipulative and engineering grades, iron and steel workers, workers employed in carpet manufacture, and workpeople employed in the production of national newspapers in London and Manchester.

For Post Office manipulative and engineering grades revised pay scales were authorised implementing the general 3½ per cent. increase payable from 1st December, 1958, under the terms of the central pay settlement in the non-industrial civil service. Basis hourly and shift rates in the iron and steel industry were adjusted by amounts equivalent to an increase of 5s. 6d. a week for adult workers. In carpet manufacture the percentage of basic earnings calculated as cost-of-living bonus was increased by 2½ per cent. The cost-of-living bonus payable to London and Manchester staffs employed in the production of national newspapers was increased by 2s. a week.

Of the total increase of £137,000, about £122,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £9,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £5,000 resulted from sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices; and the remainder was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts.

Changes in January-March, 1959

The Table opposite 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 1959, and the aggregate amounts of such increases. There were no decreases in wage rates during this period.

Industry Group†	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases‡	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	—	£ 4,900
Mining and Quarrying	18,000	4,900
Food, Drink and Tobacco	65,500	17,300
Chemicals and Allied Industries	2,500	700
Metal Manufacture	157,000	42,600
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2,500	500
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	—	—
Vehicles	5,500	2,000
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	39,500	10,700
Textiles	96,000	22,100
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	21,500	4,000
Clothing and Footwear	8,000	1,700
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	1,000	200
Timber, Furniture, etc.	13,500	2,100
Paper, Printing and Publishing	27,000	3,600
Other Manufacturing Industries	3,000	200
Construction	1,150,000	202,500
Gas, Electricity and Water	500	100
Transport and Communication	275,500	133,700
Distributive Trades	30,000	7,800
Public Administration and Professional Services	71,000	26,100
Miscellaneous Services	243,500	68,300
Total	2,231,000	551,100

In the corresponding months of 1958 there was a net increase of £512,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 2,384,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

Normal weekly working hours for bakery workers in Northern Ireland were reduced from 45 to 44 in the Belfast and Londonderry districts and from 46 to 45 elsewhere. In Scotland, the normal working week of 48 hours hitherto operative during the months March to August inclusive for workers engaged in milk products manufacture was reduced to one of 46 hours, and normal weekly working hours for pitwood trade workers were reduced from 46 to 44.

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, 1958," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying	Yorkshire (11)	First full pay week commencing after 1 Mar.	Workpeople employed in the freestone and sandstone quarrying industry	Increases in minimum rates of 1d. an hour for craftsmen in grades 1, 2 and 3, ordinary machinemen and kerb machinemen, and of proportional amounts for labourers and young learners. Rates after change: craftsmen—grade 1 4s. 6½d. an hour, grade 2 4s. 5d., grade 3 4s. 3½d.; labourers—3s. 9d.; ordinary machinemen 4s. 6½d., kerb machinemen 4s. 5½d.; young learners—1s. 1½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 11½d. at 20.
Baking	Northern Ireland (125) (246)	24 Mar.	Male early morning workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for workers 21 and over, and of ½d. or 1d. for apprentice bakers and other young workers. General minimum time rates after change for each hour worked on a week day between midnight and 6.0 a.m.: journeymen bakers, Belfast and districts 6s. 4d. an hour, County of the City of Londonderry 6s. 2d., all other areas 6s. 0½d., doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 6s. 7d., 6s. 5d., 6s. 3½d., apprentice bakers 1s. 11½d., 1s. 11d. or 1s. 10½d. during first year of apprenticeship rising to 3s. 10½d., 3s. 9½d. or 3s. 8½d. during fifth year, bakehouse labourers and packers 5s. 8d., 5s. 6½d., 5s. 5d., other workers 3s. 1d., 3s. 0½d. or 2s. 11½d. at 18 and under 19 rising to 5s. 6½d., 5s. 5d. or 5s. 3½d. at 21 and over.
	Belfast and districts and the County of the City of Londonderry (125) (246)	do.	Male Sunday workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 7d., 8d. or 9d. a week, according to occupation and hours of work, for workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentice bakers and other young workers. General minimum time rates after change: day workers—journeymen bakers, Belfast and districts 217s. 8d. a week, County of the City of Londonderry 212s. 2d., doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 226s. 6d., 220s. 11d., apprentice bakers 67s. 11d. or 66s. 2d. during first year of apprenticeship rising to 133s. 5d. or 130s. 3d. during fifth year, bakehouse labourers and packers 194s. 11d., 189s. 11d., other workers 106s. 6d. or 103s. 11d. at 18 and under 19 rising to 190s. 9d. or 186s. 1d. at 21 and over; night workers—journeymen bakers, Belfast and districts 235s. 3d., County of the City of Londonderry 229s. 8d., doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 244s., 238s. 6d., apprentice bakers 76s. 8d. or 74s. 11d. during first year of apprenticeship rising to 142s. 3d. or 139s. during fifth year, bakehouse labourers and packers 209s. 10d., 204s. 10d., other workers 117s. 11d. or 115s. 3d. at 18 and under 19 rising to 205s. 8d. or 201s. at 21 and over.

* 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.

† The industry groups included in this Table comprise industries now classified in accordance with the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (see page 55 of the February, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE). The figures for individual groups, therefore, are not strictly comparable with those published in previous years.

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

§ Embraces the County of the City of Belfast and districts situate within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.

|| These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 161 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".

Would it suit ME?

THAT IS THE QUESTION that every school leaver has to ask himself about every career that presents itself for consideration. Before it can be answered, the questioner—and teachers and parents also—will want to know something of the openings, the training, the work itself, the conditions, and the prospects. The *Choice of Careers* booklets issued by the Central Youth Employment Executive are designed to provide the background information against which the most suitable career may be selected. They cover a wide variety of crafts, industries, and professions, and are kept up-to-date by frequent revision. They are published by HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE and you may obtain a complete list free of charge at any of the Government Bookshops. The booklets themselves may be purchased direct from the Government Bookshops, through official agents in most of the larger cities, or through any bookseller.

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
Brewing	Northumberland and Durham (132)	1 Jan.*	Male and female workers	Increases of 4s. 7d. a week in minimum rates for male workers 21 and over, of 2s. 9d. for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—inside workers 66s. 11d. a week at 15 rising to 170s. 6d. at 21 and over, motor drivers of vehicles less than 40 cwt. carrying capacity 173s. 3d., 40 to 70 cwt. 177s. 10d., over 70 cwt. 182s. 5d. (1s. a day extra when driving a vehicle with trailer attached), mates and one-horse drivers 171s. 5d., two-horse drivers 176s. 11d.; female workers in bottling stores 57s. 9d. at 15 rising to 113s. 8d. at 20 and over.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants, and South Wales (certain firms)†	1 Mar.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast-furnaces	Increases in datal rates or datal shift payments (workers paid straight tonnage rates) of 12s. 57d. a shift for workers 21 and over, of 9s. 43d. for those 18 and under 21, and of 6s. 29d. for those under 18; increases of 1s. 5d. an hour for workers 21 and over paid hourly rates, of 1s. 12s. 5d. for those 18 and under 21, and of 0s. 75d. for those under 18.
Patent Fuel and Briquette Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week including 1 Dec., 1958§	Workpeople employed by the National Coal Board	Increase of 1s. 4d. a shift in the divisional standard rates for adult dayworkers in the national occupational groups, with proportional increases for persons under 21; consolidated piece rates increased by an amount which will yield on an average an additional 1s. 4d. a shift to pieceworkers.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland|| (42)	1 Mar.	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases in datal rates or datal shift payments (workers paid straight tonnage rates) of 12s. 57d. a shift for workers 21 and over, of 9s. 43d. for those 18 and under 21, and of 6s. 29d. for those under 18; increases of 1s. 5d. an hour for workers 21 and over paid hourly rates, of 1s. 12s. 5d. for those 18 and under 21, and of 0s. 75d. for those under 18.
	West of Scotland.. (42)	do.	Workpeople employed at certain blast-furnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Increases in net base rates of 8s. 706d. a shift for adult workers on a 5½ shift (42-hour) week, and of 1s. 04d. an hour for adult hourly-rated workers on a 44-hour week, giving, with the application of the 44½ per cent. sliding-scale percentage, a gross addition of 5s. 6d. a week; for adult workers paid tonnage rates the increase is 1s. 0s. 58d. a shift applied to the existing conversion bonus, giving an increase of 5s. 6d. a week for 5½ shifts; in all cases the usual proportions are payable to youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain¶ (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week (44 hours or 5½ shifts) for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys.
	Great Britain** (43)	do.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, lademen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Increases in base datal rates or cost-of-living conversion payments (workers paid straight tonnage rates) of 7s. 18d. or 6s. 86d. a shift, according to average number of shifts in a normal week,†† for workers 21 and over, of 5s. 39d. or 5s. 14d. for those 18 and under 21, and of 3s. 59d. or 3s. 43d. for those under 18; increases of 0s. 86d. an hour for workers 21 and over paid base hourly rates, of 0s. 64d. for those 18 and under 21, and of 0s. 43d. for those under 18.
	Great Britain** (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain** (43)	do.	Roll turners and apprentices employed in steel works	Increases in basic rates of 1s. 5d. an hour for workers 21 and over, of 1s. 12s. 5d. for apprentices 18 and under 21, and of 0s. 75d. for apprentices under 18.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Increases in base datal rates or cost-of-living conversion payments (workers paid straight tonnage rates) of 6s. 548d. a shift for workers 21 and over, of 4s. 911d. for those 18 and under 21, and of 3s. 274d. for those under 18; increases of 0s. 794d. an hour for workers 21 and over paid base hourly rates, of 0s. 595d. for those 18 and under 21, and of 0s. 397d. for those under 18.
	West of Scotland.. (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Increases in base datal rates, base hourly rates or cost-of-living conversion bonus (workers paid tonnage rates) equivalent to 5s. 6d. a week (44 hours) actual, i.e., after the addition of the sliding-scale percentage, for workers 21 and over, of 4s. 11d. for those 18 and under 21, and of 2s. 9d. for those under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire †† (43)	do.	Workpeople, other than skilled maintenance craftsmen, employed at steel rolling mills	Increases in base rates of 5s. 6d. a week (44 hours) for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
	England and Scotland§§	do.	Fully skilled bricklayers and apprentices employed at blast-furnaces and in iron and steel works	Increases in basic rates of 1s. 5d. an hour (3s. 8s. 83d. to 3s. 10s. 33d.) for fully skilled bricklayers, of 1s. 12s. 5d. for apprentices 18 and under 21, and of 0s. 75d. for apprentices under 18.

* These increases were agreed in March with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

‡ Relates to a normal week of 5½ shifts or 42 hours (average); for workers 21 and over paid datal rates who work 44 hours on days and are paid 6 shifts a week the increase is 11d. a shift.

§ This increase was agreed in February, 1959, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

|| These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association or the Midland Merchant Blast Furnace Owners' Association, the principal districts in England and Wales being Cleveland, Durham, West Cumberland, North Lancashire, North Lincolnshire, North and South Staffordshire, Bilston, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, South Wales and Monmouthshire (certain firms).

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

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

†† The increases quoted relate to normal weeks of 5½ shifts or 42 hours (average) and 5½ shifts or 44 hours (average) respectively; for workers 21 and over paid base datal rates who work 44 hours on days and are paid 6 shifts a week the increase is 6s. 29d. a shift.

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

§§ These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts in England being Cleveland, Cumberland, Lincolnshire and the North-East Coast area.

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
Galvanising	England and Wales	1 Mar.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week (44 hours or 5½ shifts) for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys.
Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacture	Scotland (51)	Beginning of first full pay period following 23 Feb.	Men, women, boys and girls..	Increases of 7s. a week for male workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles under 18. Minimum rates after change include: men, skilled 161s. 9d. a week, semi-skilled 149s. 9d., labourers 139s. 3d.; women 102s.*
Artificial Limb Manufacture	Great Britain (69)	Week commencing 2 Mar.	Men, youths and boys	Increases† of 1½d. an hour (10½d. to 1s.) in the cost-of-living allowance for workers 18 and over, and of 1d. for apprentices and juniors. Minimum rates after change inclusive of cost-of-living allowance, include: grade 1 6s. 6d. an hour, grade A 6s. 5d., grade B 6s. 3d., grade C 5s. 8d.
Tin Box Manufacture	Great Britain	1 Mar.	Workpeople, other than those whose rates of wages are regulated by other agreements	General minimum time rates of wages agreed as follows: male workers—die setters 3s. 9½d. an hour, knife hands or press hands 21 and over 3s. 8d., other workers 1s. 4d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 6d. at 21 and over; female workers 1s. 3½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 5½d. at 18 and over. Piecework basis time rates to be 25 per cent. above general minimum time rates.‡
Laminated Spring Manufacture	Sheffield (60)	16 Feb.	Adult male workers	Increases in minimum time rates of 1s. 77d. or 1s. 62d. an hour, according to occupation, for workers 21 and over. Consolidated minimum time rates after change: springsmiths and spring fitters 4s. 9s. 5d. an hour, strikers and vicemen 4s. 1s. 8d.
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in Mar.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2½ per cent. (67½ to 70 per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: men 21 and over 158s. 1d. a week, women 20 and over 105s. 5d.
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (94)	First pay day in Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2½ per cent. (67½ to 70 per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Bonus on earnings in excess of £6 15s. and £4 10s. increased from 57½ to 60 per cent.
Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	England and Wales (certain districts)§ (16)	Beginning of first full pay period following 27 Feb.	Pieceworkers employed in making building and engineering bricks (other than glazed bricks), hollow clay blocks, roofing and flooring tiles (unglazed), terra cotta (unglazed), agricultural drain pipes (unglazed), chimney pots and finials	Piecework prices to be adjusted by an amount corresponding to the 1½d. an hour granted to timeworkers from September, 1958.||
	Southern England (18-19)	Beginning of first full pay period following 26 Feb.	Pieceworkers employed in making building bricks (other than glazed bricks), stock, Fletton, sandlime and concrete bricks, roofing and flooring tiles (unglazed), terra cotta (unglazed), agricultural drain pipes (unglazed), chimney pots and finials	Pieceworkers to receive an increase in wages (not exceeding 1½d. an hour) equivalent to that granted to dayworkers from September, 1958.¶
	England and Wales (24)	Beginning of first full pay period following 12 Feb.	Pieceworkers employed in the manufacture of fireclay refractories	Adult male pieceworkers to be paid the same flat rate increase of 1½d. for each clock hour worked as was payable to adult male timeworkers from September, 1958. Other pieceworkers to be paid proportionate flat rate increases for each clock hour worked as may be agreed locally.**
	Great Britain (21)	Beginning of first full pay period following 27 Feb.	Pieceworkers employed in making salt glazed and sanitary fireclay ware	Pieceworkers to be paid the same flat rate increase, not exceeding 1½d. for each clock hour worked, as was payable to adult timeworkers from September, 1958.††
Pre-cast Concrete Products	Scotland (33)	3 Feb.	Concreters	Introduction of plus rate of 1d. an hour over labourers' rate.
Pitwood Trade	Bo'ness and Grange-mouth (141)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Mar.	Workpeople employed in pit-wood yards	Increases of 2½d. an hour for single bench sawyers, of 2d. for other male workers 19 and over, of 1½d. for female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: male workers 19 and over—single bench sawyers 4s. an hour, double bench sawyers and saw sharpeners 3s. 11d., drawers off and mill and motor crosscutters 3s. 9½d., mill loaders, tallymen and men selecting timber from stacks 3s. 9½d., labourers 3s. 9d.; women 19 and over 2s. 5d.‡‡

* These increases were the result of an award (No. 1260) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. See page 119 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

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

‡ These rates are established as a result of the first agreement on wages and conditions of employment concluded by the Joint Industrial Council for the Tin Box Manufacturing Industry which was inaugurated in July, 1958.

§ The districts affected are in the Northern, North Eastern and North Western counties of England, the North and East Midlands, Northamptonshire (except Fletton bricks), North Staffordshire (Stoke-on-Trent district), Gloucestershire and Wales.

|| This increase was the result of an award (No. 1267) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal, see page 119 of the March issue of this GAZETTE. For details of increases granted to timeworkers from September, 1958, see page 478 of the December, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE.

¶ This increase was the result of an award (No. 1263) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal, see page 119 of the March issue of this GAZETTE. For details of increases granted to dayworkers from September, 1958, see page 478 of the December, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE.

** These increases were the result of an award (No. 1232) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal, see page 119 of the March issue of this GAZETTE. For details of increases granted to timeworkers from September, 1958, see page 393 of the October, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE.

†† This increase was the result of an award (No. 1269) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal, see page 119 of the March issue of this GAZETTE. For details of increases granted to timeworkers from September, 1958, see page 393 of the October, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE.

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

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
Stone Carving, Wood Carving and Modelling	United Kingdom..	First pay week in Mar.	Apprentices	Percentage of journeymen's minimum rate paid to apprentices increased by 5 per cent. (40 to 45 per cent.) for those aged 18, (50 to 55 per cent.) 19 and (75 to 80 per cent.) 20. Percentages for younger apprentices remain unchanged.
Printing	London (156-157)	1 Jan.*	Process provers and proof pullers employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	New rate introduced for process provers; proof pullers upgraded to parity of basic wage with copyholders resulting in increases of 6s. 6d. a week for night workers and 3s. 6d. for dayworkers. Basic rates after change: process provers, day and night 280s. a week, proof pullers, night 222s., day 214s.
	Manchester	do.	do.	do.
Penmaking	Birmingham and district (67)	First pay day in Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase 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 25 and over 199s. 1d., a week, 21 and under 25 180s. 4d., semi-skilled workers 21 and over 169s. 1d., unskilled 161s. 7d.; women 18 and over (daywork) 95s. 3d., (piecework) 106s. 6d.
	Isle of Man	First full working week after 2 Mar.	Building operatives	Increase of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 4s. 9d. an hour, labourers 4s. 2½d.
Water Supply	England and Wales (173)	From and including first full pay week commencing on or after 1 Mar.	Shift workers:— Workpeople other than fully skilled engineering craftsmen Fully skilled engineering craftsmen other than those employed by the Metropolitan Water Board	Increase of 1d. an hour in the plus rate for rotatory shift workers (3d. to 4d. an hour) and alternating shift workers (2d. to 3d.). do. do.
Post Office	United Kingdom.. (194-195)	1 Dec., 1958†	Manipulative rank-and-file grades	Increase of approximately 3¼ per cent., calculated on National scales of pay. For men, increases range from 4s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. a week, according to age, occupation and area of employment, with proportional amounts for younger workers. For female workers, increases of varying amounts include a revision of the Stage 4 equal pay transitional scale for the period 1st December, 1958 to 31st December, 1958, and adjustments arising from the application of the revised Stage 5 scale from 1st January, 1959. Rates after change include: men—postmen, London area 187s. 6d. a week at 21 rising to 211s. 6d. at 24, then by one further increment to 220s., National rate areas 181s. 6d. to 204s. 6d. then to 213s., Provincial areas 175s. 6d. to 197s. 6d. then to 206s.; postmen higher grade 191s. 6d. rising to 253s., 184s. 6d. to 245s., 178s., to 237s.; telegraphists 166s. at 21 rising to 201s. at 25 then to a maximum of 241s. 6d., 160s. to 194s. then to 233s. 6d., 154s. to 187s. then to 225s. 6d.; telephonists 166s. at 21 rising to 197s. at 25 then to a maximum of 232s., 168s. to 190s. then to 224s., 154s. to 183s. then to 216s.; postal and telegraph officers 165s. 6d. at 21 rising to 206s. at 25 then to a maximum of 287s. 6d., 159s. 6d. to 199s. then to 279s. 6d., 153s. 6d. to 192s. then to 271s. 6d.; women—telegraphists, London area 164s. a week at 21 rising to 197s. at 25 then to a maximum of 228s., National rate areas 158s. to 190s. then to 221s., Provincial areas 152s. to 183s. then to 214s.; telephonists 163s. at 21 rising to 193s. at 25 then to a maximum of 219s., 157s. to 186s. then to 212s., 151s. to 179s. then to 205s.; postal and telegraph officers 160s. at 21 rising to 198s. at 25 then to a maximum of 270s., 153s. to 191s. then to 262s., 150s. to 184s. then to 254s.
	United Kingdom.. (195)	1 Dec., 1958†	Adult engineering, motor transport and supplies rank-and-file grades	Increase of approximately 3¼ per cent., calculated on notional National scales of pay, resulting in increases of amounts ranging from 6s. to 9s. a week, or £20 to £35 a year. Rates after change include: engineering grades—labourers, London area 182s. 6d. a week, Provinces 175s. 6d., technicians Class IB, London area—on entry 194s., after 1 year's adult service 203s. then by annual increments to 213s. 6d., 224s., Provinces 185s. 6d., 194s. 6d., 205s., 215s. 6d., technicians Class IIA, London area—on entry 206s. 6d., after 1 year's adult service 217s. then by annual increments to 227s. 6d., 239s., Provinces—198s., 208s. 6d., 219s., 229s. 6d., technicians Class I, London area 272s. 6d., Provinces 263s., technical officers, London area £590 a year on entry, then by annual increments to £835, Provinces £566 to £805.
Wholesale Newspaper Distribution	London	1 Mar.	Male workers employed by wholesale newsagents in the collection, packing and despatch of newspapers, periodicals, magazines and books	Increase in cost-of-living bonus of 2s. a week (10s. to 12s.) for full-time workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger full-time workers, regular half-night workers and casual workers. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus, for full-time workers 21 and over: indoor workers and drivers—day staff 231s. 6d. a week, night staff 239s. 6d.
	Outside London (212)	2 Mar.	Workpeople employed by wholesale newsagents in the handling, packing and distribution of newspapers and periodicals	Increase in cost-of-living bonus of 2s. a week for qualified men and late entrants, and of 1s. for women. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: male workers—qualified men 21 and over, grade 1 towns, night staff and early morning staff 216s. 6d. a week, day staff 208s., grade 2 towns 208s., 199s. 6d.; female workers—qualified women, grade 1 127s. 6d., grade 2 123s. 6d.
Retail Multiple Grocery and Provisions Trade	England and Wales	Week commencing 16 Mar.	Branch shop managers and manageresses	Ascending scale of minimum weekly remuneration related to amount of weekly trade (present upper limit of scale for manager, London area 308s. where weekly trade is £1,490 and under £1,510) extended on the basis of 5s. for each additional £100 weekly trade up to a new ceiling of £2,400 and over (new maximum of scale for manager, London area 358s.).

* These changes were agreed in March with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 ‡ These increases were authorised in March, 1959, with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 § The rates shown for women represent the (revised) Stage 5 equal pay transitional scale effective from 1st January, 1959.
 ¶ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. The cost-of-living bonus is a flat addition to wages subject to variation on the 1st of March, June, September or December of each year in accordance with the index figure published in the February, May, August and November immediately preceding, calculated at the rate of 2s. a point for full-time adult workers over an index figure of 104. The rates shown above are related to the index figure of 110 published in the February issue 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
Retail Multiple Tailoring	United Kingdom..	First full pay period following 27 Feb.	Male and female workers 22 and over	Minimum weekly remuneration established as follows:—Provincial A area—shop managers, average of 200s. a week (inclusive of basic wage, commission, bonus, etc.) where average weekly takings are under £150 rising to 415s. where average weekly takings are £1,500 or above, male sales assistants 170s. (basic, exclusive of commission and/or bonus), 173s. or 177s. 6d. (inclusive of basic wage, commission and/or bonus), according to average weekly takings, female cashiers 117s. 6d., female clerks, grade 1 engaged mainly on clerical work of certain types 120s. 6d., shop porters 165s.; in the London area rates are 5s. a week higher, and in Provincial B area 5s. a week lower, than the rates quoted.*
Retail Saddlery and Leather Goods Trade	Great Britain (107)	Week commencing 2 Feb.	Workpeople employed in retail establishments on the manufacture and repair of saddlery, luggage, leather goods and handbags	Increase of 2d. an hour in national basic time rates for all workers. Rates after change include: skilled men 21 and over who have served 4 years in the trade—horse-collar makers 3s. 11d. an hour, other workers 3s. 10d.; skilled women 20 and over 3s.
Cemeteries	London (Metropolitan Area)	First pay day in week commencing 18 Jan.	Workpeople employed in non-municipal cemeteries	Increase of 5s. 6d. a week for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: grave-diggers 195s. 8d. a week, assistant gravediggers 184s., foremen or head gardeners or propagating gardeners 193s., deputy foremen or assistant head gardeners or first class gardeners 188s., second class gardeners 182s. 6d., general labourers 178s. 6d., youths and boys 81s. at 15 rising to 161s. at 20; women gardeners, three-fourths of the appropriate adult male rate for a 44-hour week.
National Government Service	United Kingdom..	1 Dec., 1958†	Messenger grades, paperkeeper grades and non-industrial cleaners employed in H.M. Civil Service in departments other than the Post Office	Increase of approximately 3¼ per cent. calculated on National scales of pay. For men, increases in National rates range from 5s. 6d. to 8s. a week, according to occupation and period of service. For women, current National rates represent increases over National rates operative from 1st January, 1958, ranging from 5s. to 13s. a week, according to occupation and period of service, and (with the exception of cleaners) take account of revision of the Stage 4 equal pay transitional scale from 1st December, 1958, and the operation of the (revised) Stage 5 scale from 1st January, 1959. National rates after change include: men—messengers 171s. 6d. a week on entry rising to 176s. after 1 year's service, senior messengers 183s. 6d. rising to 202s. after 4 years, paperkeepers 182s. 6d. rising to 193s. after 3 years, senior paperkeepers 197s. rising to 217s. after 4 years, chief paperkeepers 216s. rising to 233s. after 4 years, non-industrial cleaners (full-time) 166s. 6d. on entry rising to 171s. 6d. after 1 year's service; women—non-industrial cleaners, full-time 144s. a week, part-time 3s. an hour.
Health Services	Great Britain (231)	2 Feb.‡	Building craftsmen and labourers employed in hospitals, etc.	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: London (within 12 miles circle) and Liverpool special district, craftsmen 4s. 10½d. an hour, labourers 4s. 4d., London outer zone (12-15 miles) 4s. 10d., 4s. 3½d., grade A districts and Scotland 4s. 9d., 4s. 2½d., grade A1 4s. 8½d., 4s. 2d.
	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period after 19 Dec., 1958||	Engineering craftsmen employed in hospitals	Increase of 2½d. an hour. Rates after change: London 5s. 0½d. an hour, Urban 4s. 10½d., Rural 4s. 9½d.
	do.	Beginning of first full pay period following 10 Feb., 1959||	do.	Amalgamation of existing Urban and Rural Zones resulting in an increase of 1d. an hour for workers currently paid at Rural Zone rates. The new areas to be known as "London" and "Elsewhere" respectively.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING MARCH

Baking	Northern Ireland.. (125) (246)	24 Mar.	Male and female workers (except transport workers)	Normal weekly working hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 45 to 44 in Belfast and district¶ and the County of the City of Londonderry, and from 46 to 45 in all other areas.**
Milk Products Manufacture	Scotland	1 Mar.	Men, women and juveniles	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 48 to 46 during the months March to August inclusive. The working hours for the months September to February inclusive remain unchanged at 44.††
Pitwood Trade	Bo'ness and Grange-mouth (141)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Mar.	Workpeople employed in pit-wood yards	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 46 to 44.‡‡

* These rates were established as the result of an award (No. 1265) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal arising out of a claim for an agreement by the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers on behalf of their members in the employment of members of the Multiple Tailors' Association. The question of rates for workers under 22 was referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation. See page 119 of the March issue of this GAZETTE. The rates quoted have been embodied in an agreement between the parties, dated 17th March, together with agreed rates for workers under 22 and a scale of weekly extra amounts for one sales assistant in each shop with average weekly takings of £500 or more; the scale ranges from 7s. 6d. where average weekly takings are £500 and under £600 to 17s. 6d. where average weekly takings are £1,000 and over.
 † These increases were authorised in February, 1959, with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 ‡ National rates are subject to London weighting or, for a transitional period, provincial reduction. See page 69 of the February, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE.
 § This increase was authorised in March with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 ¶ These changes (together with revised charges for board, lodging, laundry and meals) were authorised in March, 1959, with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 ¶ Embraces the County of the City of Belfast and districts situate within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.
 ** These changes took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 161 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
 †† This change took effect under an agreement operative from week commencing 13th October, 1958; increases arising from the wages provisions of the agreement were published on page 481 of the December, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE.
 ‡‡ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 31st MARCH, 1959
(31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services 117
Manufacturing Industries only* .. 116

At 31st March, 1959, the wage rates index (rates at 31st January, 1956 = 100) was 117 for all workers in all industries and services and 116 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. Details of the revised weights for the industry groups consequent upon the introduction of the revised Standard Industrial Classification in January, 1959, were given on page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1959. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or

in the earnings of pieceworkers and other payment-by-results workers due to 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.

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	113	113	114	114	115	116	116	116	116
1959	116	117	117									

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	113	113	113	113	113	114	114	116	116	116
1959	116	116	116									

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 Monthly averages	104.8	104.2	105.5(-)	104.7
1957 Monthly averages	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1958 Monthly averages	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0
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
December ..	106.3	106.3	107.5(+)	106.4
1957, March ..	107.6	107.2	108.9	107.6
June ..	110.8	110.0	111.8	110.9
September ..	111.5(+)	111.1	112.7	111.5(+)
December ..	112.1	112.1	112.7	112.2
1958, January ..	112.2	112.3	113.9	112.3
February ..	112.5(-)	112.6	114.3	112.6
March ..	112.5(+)	112.7	114.4	112.7
April ..	112.6	112.8	114.5(-)	112.7
May ..	112.7	113.1	114.7	112.9
June ..	113.3	113.6	115.3	113.4
July ..	113.6	114.0	115.6	113.7
August ..	113.9	114.7	116.0	114.1
September ..	114.5(+)	114.9	116.5(+)	114.7
October ..	115.9	115.8	117.7	115.9
November ..	116.0	115.9	118.0	116.1
December ..	116.2	116.0	118.2	116.2
1959, January ..	116.2	116.1	118.2	116.3
February ..	116.5(-)	116.5(-)	118.5(-)	116.6
March ..	116.6	116.5(-)	118.6	116.7

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 Monthly averages	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957 Monthly averages	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958 Monthly averages	113.6	113.6	114.5(+)	113.7
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
December ..	106.3	106.1	107.0	106.3
1957, March ..	106.8	107.2	107.9	107.0
June ..	110.0	110.1	111.2	110.9
September ..	111.9	111.2	112.3	111.8
December ..	112.2	111.6	112.7	112.1
1958, January ..	112.3	111.8	113.0	112.3
February ..	112.5(-)	112.4	113.4	112.5(-)
March ..	112.5(-)	112.5(-)	113.4	112.5(+)
April ..	112.6	112.7	113.5(+)	112.6
May ..	112.7	113.1	113.9	112.9
June ..	112.9	113.4	114.1	113.1
July ..	113.0	113.5(+)	114.3	113.3
August ..	113.4	113.9	114.6	113.5(+)
September ..	113.7	114.1	114.8	113.8
October ..	115.8	115.3	116.3	115.7
November ..	116.0	115.5(-)	116.6	115.9
December ..	116.0	115.5(-)	116.6	116.0
1959, January ..	116.0	115.4	116.5(+)	115.9
February ..	116.0	115.6	116.6	116.0
March ..	116.2	115.6	116.7	116.1

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, 1958, were given in an article on pages 45 to 53 of the February issue of this GAZETTE. As stated in that article, the average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between

April, 1956, and October, 1958, in those industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 9½ per cent., as compared with an increase of 10 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 10 per cent. for earnings and 10 per cent. for rates of wages.

* As from January, 1959, the term "Manufacturing industries only" covers all industries included in Orders III to XVI of the revised (1958) Standard Industrial Classification. See page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1959.

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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 Ministry, was 176. In addition, 27 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 203 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 39,400. The aggregate number of working days lost during March at the establishments concerned was about 138,000.

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	1	136	137	16,200	27,000
Engineering ..	5	3	8	2,800	7,000
Vehicles ..	5	8	13	13,600	76,000
Textiles ..	—	2	2	600	3,000
Building and Contracting ..	6	11	17	2,500	10,000
All remaining industries and services..	10	16	26	3,700	15,000
Total, March, 1959, ..	27	176	203	39,400	138,000
Total, February, 1959	22	185	207	67,500	164,000
Total, March, 1958 ..	17	258	275	52,700	196,000

Of the total of 138,000 days lost in March, 45,000 were lost by 22,500 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 18,200 were directly involved and 4,300 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 93,000 days lost by 16,900 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 187 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during March, 87, directly involving 5,200 workers, lasted not more than one day; 31, directly involving 4,900 workers, lasted two days; 22, directly involving 4,700 workers, lasted three days; 25, directly involving 4,700 workers, lasted four to six days; and 22, directly involving 3,000 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 176 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in March, 12, directly involving 1,400 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 76, directly involving 10,500 workers, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 100 workers, on questions as to working hours; 17, directly involving 1,200 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or

persons; 62, directly involving 4,300 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 300 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Four stoppages, directly involving 400 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1959 AND 1958

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 1959 and 1958:—

Industry Group	January to March, 1959			January to March, 1958		
	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	338	46,400†	76,000	600	82,500‡	154,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	2	1,100	2,000	—	—	—
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ..	2	†	†	3	600	2,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2	100	3,000	1	†	†
Metal Manufacturing ..	11	13,500	36,000	16	7,200	22,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	19	2,700	14,000	28	8,600	71,000
Engineering ..	18	6,000	21,000	15	5,100	13,000
Vehicles ..	37	35,900‡	157,000	24	34,800‡	60,000
Other Metal Industries ..	1	†	†	3	400	1,000
Textiles ..	2	600	3,000	3	200	†
Leather, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing	5	300	1,000	5	2,000	4,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	1	200	†	3	1,400	4,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2	300	2,000	4	500	5,000
Paper and Printing	1	100	†	1	300	2,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	5	1,700	3,000	3	500	1,000
Building and Contracting ..	49	5,400	36,000	56	7,600	41,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	—	—	—	3	700	3,000
Transport, etc. ..	27	8,300	17,000	32	11,900	23,000
Distributive Trades ..	1	†	†	1	†	†
Other Services ..	4	1,500	10,000	3	1,700	2,000
Total ..	528	124,100‡	381,000	804	166,000‡	408,000

The number of days lost in the period January to March, 1959, through stoppages which began in that period was 367,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 123,100. In addition, 14,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 1,000 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:— Colliery workers—Wombwell (one colliery)	260	840	11 Mar.	14 Mar.	Dissatisfaction with allocation of tonnage on the concurrent loading system	Work resumed.
ENGINEERING:— Workers employed in the engineering industry—near Sheffield (one firm)	1,500	—	26 Feb.	2 Mar.	The dismissal of a shop steward for alleged industrial misconduct	Work resumed, worker reinstated, and assurances given by management and workers.
VEHICLES:— Workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles—Birmingham (one firm)	230	1,520	16 Feb.	27 Mar.¶	The refusal of electricians to work with a non-unionist and subsequent refusal of other craftsmen to work on machines serviced by supervisory staff.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
TEXTILES:— Workers employed in bleaching and dyeing—Glasgow (one firm)	515	—	4 Mar.	10 Mar.	Claim for a minimum weekly bonus of 10s. 0d.	Work resumed. Firm's offer of guaranteed minimum bonus of 9s. 0d. a week accepted.
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING:— Workers employed in constructional engineering at a building site—near Manchester (one firm)	640	—	3 Mar.	6 Mar.	Dispute over the selection of a full-time site convenor	Work resumed. Employer agreed to the appointment.
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION:— Manual workers employed in Local Government Service—Glamorgan	1,170	—	26 Feb.	7 Mar.	The promotion of a certain worker, allegedly in violation of an agreed seniority regulation	Work resumed and matter referred to arbitration.

* 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.

† Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. In the period under review in 1959 the net numbers of individuals involved were approximately 42,000 in coal mining, 28,000 in vehicles and 112,000 for all industries combined. Corresponding figures for the period under review in 1958 were approximately 72,000 for coal mining, 29,000 for vehicles and 149,000 for all industries combined.

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

§ Work was not resumed until 1st April owing to the Easter holiday.

Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 17th MARCH, 1959

ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 110

At 17th March, 1959, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 17th February, compared with 108 at 18th March, 1958.

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 17th MARCH, 1959

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 17th 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 17th MARCH, 1959 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food	108.9	350
II. Alcoholic drink	105.9	71
III. Tobacco	107.8	80
IV. Housing	126.2	87
V. Fuel and light	117.0	55
VI. Durable household goods	100.1	66
VII. Clothing and footwear	102.3	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles	113.9	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods	113.7	59
X. Services	115.6	58
All items	110.3	1,000

The "all items" index figure at 17th March was therefore 110.3, taken as 110.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

Food

Reductions in the average prices of a number of items of food, particularly bacon and eggs, were largely offset by increases in the average prices of tomatoes, cabbage and fresh fruit. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell slightly but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 109.

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 about one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 116, compared with 115 for the previous month.

Other Groups

In the eight remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, housing, 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, 126, 117, 100, 102, 114 and 114 respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO MARCH, 1959

The following Table shows the index figure for "all items" for each month from January, 1956, onwards, taking the level of prices at 17th January, 1956, as 100. The figure normally relates to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of the month.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	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	110	109	110	109	108	108	109	110	110
1959	110	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices" (No. 6 in the Series "Studies in Official Statistics"), is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 8d. including postage). This 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 163 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., 1959	109	Nil	Nil
All Items*	.. .. .	109	+ 1	Nil
Food	.. .. .	109	+ 1	Nil
France (Paris)	July, 1956—June, 1957 = 100	125.7	+ 1.7	+ 9.5
All Items	Feb., 1959	121.8	+ 0.1	+ 5.3
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100 Feb., 1959	119	Nil	Nil
All Items .. .. .	.. .. .	125	Nil	- 1
Food .. .. .	.. .. .	125	Nil	- 1
Irish Republic	Aug., 1947 = 100†	147	+ 1‡	+ 3
All Items	Feb., 1959	147	+ 1‡	+ 3
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100	66.46	+ 0.26	+ 0.36
All Items	Jan., 1959	74.80	- 0.58	- 1.31
Food .. .. .	.. .. .	74.80	- 0.58	- 1.31
Netherlands	1951 = 100	122	+ 1	- 1
All Items .. .. .	.. .. .	120	+ 1	- 2
Food .. .. .	.. .. .	120	+ 1	- 2
Switzerland	Aug., 1939 = 100	180.9	- 0.6	+ 0.4
All Items	Feb., 1959	194.7	- 1.5	+ 1.7
Food .. .. .	.. .. .	194.7	- 1.5	+ 1.7
Other Countries				
Canada	1949 = 100	125.7	- 0.4	+ 2.0
All Items	Feb., 1959	121.2	- 1.1	+ 1.3
Food .. .. .	.. .. .	121.2	- 1.1	+ 1.3
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100	105.0	+ 0.8	- 1.3
All Items	Jan., 1959	104.75	+ 0.83	- 4.41
Food .. .. .	.. .. .	104.75	+ 0.83	- 4.41
India*	1949 = 100	119	- 3	+ 6
All Items	Dec., 1958§	122	- 4	+ 9
Food .. .. .	.. .. .	122	- 4	+ 9
Japan	1955 = 100||	103.1	- 0.2	+ 0.2
All Items	Dec., 1958	101.1	- 0.7	+ 1.1
Food .. .. .	.. .. .	101.1	- 0.7	+ 1.1
Pakistan (Karachi)	April, 1948—March, 1949 = 100	120	- 8	- 3
All Items	Oct., 1958	126	- 11	- 4
Food .. .. .	.. .. .	126	- 11	- 4
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100	221.1	Nil	+ 5.8
All Items	Nov., 1958	257.3	Nil	+ 7.8
Food .. .. .	.. .. .	257.3	Nil	+ 7.8
United States	1947-49 = 100	123.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
All Items	Jan., 1959	119.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Food .. .. .	.. .. .	119.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.8

* 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). The index for India is an All-India average of the indices for a number of areas. † A figure for "Food" is not available on this base. On base August, 1953 = 100, it was 121.7 at February, 1959. ‡ The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter. § Figures for the latest month are provisional. || Revised series replacing series based on 1951 = 100.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During March the Industrial Court issued five awards, Nos. 2716 to 2720. Two of the awards are summarised below; the other awards did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 2716 (13th March).—Parties: The Musicians' Union and Hammersmith Palais Limited, Mecca Dancing Limited, and Circuits Management Association Limited. Claim: For an increase in the rates of pay of musicians employed in dance-halls by the Proprietors, Hammersmith Palais Limited, Mecca Dancing Limited, and Circuits Management Association Limited. Award: The Court awarded:—(a) that the minimum basic weekly salaries paid to musicians employed in dance-halls controlled by the Proprietors referred to in the terms of reference shall be increased by £1 5s. with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following 1st March, 1959; (b) that the claim for a six-day week of afternoon and evening performances has not been established; and (c) that the Café de Paris shall be included in Category (a) as set out in the Agreement of 18th November, 1952.

Award No. 2718 (25th March).—Parties: Employees' and Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authority Services (Scotland) Probation Officers' Committee. Claim: For increase in salary scales of Senior Probation Officers. Award: The Court have noted the fact that in the near future the Probation Service is to be the subject of inquiry by a Departmental Committee. The Court found and so awarded that the Secretary of State be recommended: (a) to agree that, pending the report of that Committee, and without prejudice to any consequential alterations in the structure of, or the salary scales for, the said Service which may result therefrom, the current scales for Senior Probation Officers shall, as from 1st July, 1957, be increased in the terms of the Employers' Side's offer; and (b) to take such steps forthwith to invoke the operation of such machinery as is necessary to give effect to the award.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During March two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under Section 2 (2) (b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The awards related to individual undertakings.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During March the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 361,* which is summarised below.

Award No. 361 (24th March).—Parties: Civil Service Union and Ministry of Works. Claim: For increased scales of pay with retrospective effect and for increased leave allowance for Park-keeper, Sergeant and Inspector Grades in the Royal Parks. Award: The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the salary scales (London, male) of the under-mentioned grades employed in the Royal Parks shall be:—Park-keeper £9 10s. 6d. by 6s. to £10 2s. 6d., Sergeant £11 0s. 0d., Inspector £11 10s. 0d.; (b) that the above scales shall be operative from 1st May, 1957, and subject to provincial differentiation as revised from 1st April, 1956; (c) that the annual leave allowances shall be as follows:—Park-keepers, Established, Park-keepers, Temporary, and Sergeants: Two weeks and three days, rising to three weeks after ten years' service. Inspectors: Three weeks, rising to three weeks and three days after ten years' service.

Agricultural Wages Act, 1948

Orders relating to Wages in England and Wales

The following Orders were made on 4th March, with effect from 16th March, 1959, by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales:—

Order No. 2290, which applies to agricultural workers in Herefordshire and provides that "where a worker employed as a shepherd is required by the conditions of his employment to keep and feed a dog or dogs the appropriate minimum rate of wages shall be increased by 2s. 9d. per dog per week for not more than two dogs".

Order No. 2291, which applies to certain agricultural workers on shift work in Cumberland and Westmorland and provides that "where the system of work adopted by an employer entails two separate shifts of workers the appropriate minimum rate payable to a whole-time worker working on any such shift shall be increased by 3d. per hour in respect of work carried out before 6.30 a.m. and after 6 p.m."

* See footnote * in second column on page 163.

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:—

Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal B.F.C.(9), dated 12th March, for amending the provisions relating to the statutory minimum remuneration payable to temporary managers and temporary manageresses and increasing the addition to the minimum remuneration payable for night work.

Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposals U.(65), dated 13th March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Further information concerning either 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 (Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 386 (R.F.A.(30)), dated 9th March and effective from 13th April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain), amends the provisions relating to the statutory minimum remuneration payable to temporary shop managers and temporary shop manageresses, and the guaranteed weekly remuneration provisions.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Bespoke Tailoring) (Scotland) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 470 (R.B.S.(51)), dated 18th March and effective from 8th April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised general minimum time rates, general minimum piece rates, and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notice of Proposals

During March notice of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was issued by the following Wages Council:—

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.G. (N.156), dated 13th March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers in the trade.

Further information concerning the above proposal may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council 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 Council concerned:—

The Baking Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (N.I. Bk. (N.243)), dated 12th March and effective on and from 24th March, 1959. This Order prescribes (1) revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain workers employed in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom, and (2) a reduction in the normal working week from 45 to 44 hours for these workers.—See page 153.

The Baking Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (N.I. Bk. (N.244)), dated 12th March and effective on and from 24th March, 1959. This Order prescribes (1) revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain workers employed in the County of the City of Londonderry, and (2) a reduction in the normal working week from 45 to 44 hours for these workers.—See page 153.

The Baking Wages Regulation (No. 3) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (N.I. Bk. (N.245)), dated 12th March and effective on and from 24th March, 1959. This Order prescribes (1) revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain workers employed in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry, and (2) a reduction in the normal working week from 46 to 45 hours for these workers.—See page 153.

* See footnote * in second column on page 163.

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.

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.

A recent decision of general interest is set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 1/59 (23rd October)

A guarantee agreement provided that, when a recognised holiday occurred, the period of guarantee should be reduced "proportionately". Held that this meant that the normal period of guarantee should be reduced, not simply by the number of days of holiday, but by the ratio which the number of days of holiday bore to the claimant's normal working week.

Decision of the Tribunal of Commissioners

"Our decision is that the claimant's claim for unemployment benefit in respect of 20th December, 1957, and 2nd January, 1958, is not allowed.

"The claimant was entitled to the benefit of an agreement dated 15th February, 1957, between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions. This agreement, which we refer to hereafter as the 1957 agreement, replaced the agreement made in 1956 which formed the subject of Decision R(U) 21/56.

"By the 1957 agreement it was provided, so far as is material to this appeal, that: 'All hourly rated manual workers who have been continuously employed by a federated firm for not less than four weeks shall be guaranteed employment for four days in each normal pay week. In the event of work not being available for the whole or part of the four days, employees covered by the guarantee will be assured earnings equivalent to their consolidated time rate for 34 hours.

"This guarantee is subject to the following conditions:—(a) That the employees are capable of, available for, and willing to perform satisfactorily, during the period of the guarantee, the work associated with their usual occupation, or reasonable alternative work where their usual work is not available. (b) In the case of a holiday recognised by agreement, custom or practice, the period of guarantee shall be reduced proportionately."

"It was admitted that the normal pay week ran from Friday to Thursday, both days included. The normal working week was a five-day week, Saturday being an idle day, but at the time to which the claimant's claim for unemployment benefit related he was working short time. In the pay week beginning on 20th December, 1957, he did not work on that day. Saturday was a non-working day. He worked on Monday and Tuesday, 23rd and 24th December, 1957, but he did not work on 25th and 26th December, 1957, which were recognised holidays. In the pay week beginning on 27th December, 1957, he worked on Friday, Monday and Tuesday and he did not work on Wednesday, 1st January, 1958,

* 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 163.

which was a recognised holiday. He did not work on Thursday, 2nd January, 1958.

"On these facts he alleges that he was unemployed on 20th December, 1957, and 2nd January, 1958, and claimed unemployment benefit.

"It was conceded by the insurance officer now concerned with this case that, but for the fact that the claimant had been on holiday in those weeks, he would have been entitled to the benefit claimed because he was obliged to hold himself available for his employers only for the period of the guarantee, namely, four days in each normal pay week, for the reasons explained in Decision C.U. 12/56 (reported as an appendix to Decision R(U) 21/56) and that, if Decision C.U. 56/57 (not reported) was correct, the claimant was entitled to succeed in his claim, but it was submitted that that decision should not be followed.

"It was submitted that in that decision the phrase 'In the case of a holiday recognised by agreement, custom or practice, the period of guarantee shall be reduced proportionately' had been erroneously interpreted. A proportionate reduction (it was contended) required the presence of four quantities and the fourth quantity must be ascertained by applying the ratio of the first pair of quantities to the third. The first quantity was here the normal working week (five days), the second quantity was the holiday (two days in the week beginning 20th December and one day in the week beginning 27th December). The third quantity was the period of guarantee (four days). Therefore, the period of guarantee as reduced, which was the fourth quantity, must be ascertained by reducing four days by two-fifths in the week commencing on 20th December and by one-fifth in the week beginning on 27th December.

"It was submitted that the intention of the parties could only be inferred from the words they had used and it was pointed out that in the 1956 agreement (which the 1957 agreement had replaced) it was expressly stated that 'in the case of a holiday recognised by agreement, custom or practice, the guarantee shall be reduced in respect of the pay week in which the holiday takes place in the same proportion as the normal working hours for the time being have been reduced in that pay week'. The change of language (it was submitted) was designed to shorten the formula without altering its effect.

"It was conceded that the effect of the interpretation contended for would be that under the terms of the guarantee the claimant would be entitled to 2½ days' work in the first week and 3½ days' work in the second week (or alternatively pay for those hours), notwithstanding that he had been paid two days' pay for holidays in the first week and one day's pay for a holiday in the second week. As a consequence, however, he was not entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of the days to which this appeal relates since he was required to hold himself available for his employers on those days for part of the day.

"On behalf of the claimant it was admitted that if the insurance officer's interpretation of paragraph (b) referred to above was correct, the claimant would not be entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of the days in question for the reasons explained in Decision R(U) 17/58.

"It was submitted, however, that the change of wording in the 1957 agreement should not be ignored. If the words were ambiguous, the conduct of the parties could be regarded as evidence of their intentions. The employers had not recognised, and the union had not claimed, that the guarantee entitled the claimant to work or pay in respect of the fifth day in either of these weeks, or any part of the fifth day. The intention of the parties had been to enable the employees to obtain unemployment benefit on the days of the week which fell outside the period of guarantee. It was pointed out that the words in paragraph (b) of the 1956 agreement had been copied from an earlier (1946) agreement which was an agreement guaranteeing hours, and not days, of work and were inappropriate to an agreement guaranteeing days of work.

"The argument that the word proportionately must be interpreted in its strict arithmetical sense was (it was said) fallacious. In its context, it meant correspondingly or commensurately, that is to say, to an extent equal to the extent by which the holiday had reduced the period of guarantee. In other words, for each day of holiday the period of guarantee was reduced by one day. The word 'proportion' was not always used in an arithmetical sense as could be seen from the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary. Even in statutes the word was not always so used. By section 2 of the Fatal Accidents Act, 1846 (for example) it was provided that 'the jury may give such damages as are proportioned to the death

"There was no reference to the normal working week in the 1957 agreement and the agreement was not concerned with the normal working week, which might vary from one place of employment to another. Decision R(U) 17/58 referred to above showed the unexpected result of the use of words such as had been used in the 1956 agreement, which the 1957 agreement replaced.

"After careful consideration of these arguments and with due attention to Decision C.U.56/57 (not reported), we feel driven to the conclusion that the interpretation relied on by the insurance officer is correct. It is clear that an arithmetical calculation is involved, albeit a very simple one, and it seems to us, therefore, that the word 'proportionately' must be interpreted in an arithmetical sense and the fact that the word can be used in other contexts more loosely is not relevant. It is necessary to find, therefore, a third quantity so that the unknown fourth quantity, namely, the extent to which the period of guarantee is to be

reduced, can be ascertained. Further, a holiday cannot occur in a vacuum. It seems to us, that since this agreement deals with terms of employment the word holiday in the phrase 'a holiday recognised by agreement, custom or practice' must mean a holiday occurring during the normal working week. A holiday occurring outside the normal working week would be irrelevant to terms of employment. If then the paragraph is expanded to express what seems to be clearly implied in its terms to read 'In the case of a holiday recognised by agreement, custom or practice, occurring in the normal working week, the period of guarantee shall be reduced proportionately', all difficulties of interpretation are removed. The paragraph would then clearly mean that since, in the case of persons employed at the claimant's place of employment, the normal working week is reduced by one-fifth for each day of holiday, the period of guarantee must also be reduced by one-fifth for each such day with the consequences which are conceded on behalf of the claimant to result from such an interpretation.

"For these reasons, in our view, the claimant was not entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of 20th December, 1957, and 2nd January, 1958, and Decision C.U. 56/57 (not reported) must be held to have been erroneously decided and should not be followed. We allow the insurance officer's appeal."

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 (Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 386; price 10d. (1s.)), dated 9th March; The Wages Regulation (Retail Bespoke Tailoring) (Scotland) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 470; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 18th March. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 161.

The Remuneration of Teachers (Primary and Secondary Schools) Amending Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 148), dated 26th January; The Remuneration of Teachers (Primary and Secondary Schools) Amending Order No. 2, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 367; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 5th March. These Orders were made by the Minister of Education under the Education Act, 1944.—See page 136.

The Tribunals and Inquiries Act, 1958 (Commencement) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 451 (C.5.); price 2d. (4d.)), made on 16th March by the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain and the Secretary of State for Scotland, under the Tribunals and Inquiries Act, 1958. This Order provides that 1st April, 1959, is the appointed day for the purpose of sections 8, 9 and 12 of the Tribunals and Inquiries Act, 1958. Section 8 requires the Council on Tribunals to be consulted before the making of procedural rules, section 9 provides for an appeal to the High Court or the Courts of Session on a point of law from the decisions of certain tribunals, and section 12 makes provision for the giving of reasons for decisions of tribunals and ministers.

The National Insurance (Earnings) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 549), made on 24th March by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1956.—See page 137.

The National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 615), made on 3rd April by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 137.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 467; price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)), made on 18th March by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1953 and 1946.—See page 137.

The Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration (Amendment and Revocation) (Northern Ireland) Order, 1958 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1958 No. 169), made on 30th October, 1958, by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under Regulation 58AA of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. This Order, made at the same time as the corresponding Order in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1958, page 414) provided that the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order (Northern Ireland), 1940, should not apply in respect of any trade dispute or question not reported to the Ministry before 10th December, 1958; and that the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration (Northern Ireland) Order, 1940 to

* See footnote * in next column.

1945, should cease to have effect on 1st March, 1959. The Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order (Northern Ireland), 1940, set up machinery for the compulsory settlement of trade disputes or questions in trade or industry concerning terms and conditions of employment.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary Pay Order, 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 36; price 4d. (6d.)), made on 20th February by the Minister of Home Affairs under the Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Act, 1919, as applied by the Constabulary Act (Northern Ireland), 1922. This Order revokes the Royal Ulster Constabulary Pay Order, 1954, the Royal Ulster Constabulary Pay (Amending) Order, 1955, and the Royal Ulster Constabulary Pay Order, 1956, and prescribes the rates of pay applicable to the several ranks of the force set out in the Schedule to the Order.

The National Insurance (Earnings) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 32), made on 27th February by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1956. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see page 137).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—*Accidents; How they Happen and How to Prevent Them*. No. 39. April, 1959. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.—See page 137.

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Commonwealth Trade.—*Commonwealth Trade, 1950–1957*. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.). Commonwealth Economic Committee.

Economic Survey.—*Economic Survey, 1959*. Cmnd. 708. Treasury. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.).—See page 134.

National Insurance.—*National Insurance (Earnings) Regulations, 1959. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77(4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in accordance with Section 77(5) of that Act*. H.C. 99. Price 4d. (6d.).—See page 137.

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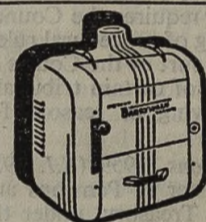
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