



Ministry of Labour Gazette

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30 MAY 1957

OF POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC SCIENCE

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VOLUME LXV, No. 5

MAY, 1957

Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

PRICE 1s. 9d. NET

Annual subscription 23s. 0d.
including postage

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

Industrial Disputes in 1956

SOME preliminary statistics of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom during 1956 were given in the review of wages, retail prices, disputes, etc., in 1956, which appeared in the January, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE (page 5). More detailed statistics regarding these stoppages, revised in accordance with the latest information received, are now available and are given below.

The statistics on this subject compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. Small stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers and those which lasted less than one day are excluded from the statistics, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures also exclude any loss of time which may be caused at other establishments by shortages of material or other effects brought about by the stoppages which are included in the statistics.

The number of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as having begun in 1956, was 2,648, compared with 2,419 in the previous year. Six other stoppages which began in 1955 continued into 1956, so that the total number of stoppages in progress in 1956 was 2,654. The aggregate number of workers involved in 1956 in the stoppages which began in that year was nearly 507,000, and, in addition, 1,000 workers were involved in 1956 in stoppages which had started towards the end of the previous year. Some of these workers were only indirectly involved, i.e., they were thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but were not themselves parties to the disputes. The classification of the workers concerned into those directly and those indirectly involved is necessarily approximate, but it is estimated that, of the total of nearly 508,000 reported as involved in all stoppages in progress in 1956, nearly 43,000 were indirectly involved. The total number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress in the previous year was nearly 671,000. Separate figures for the numbers of males and females involved are not available.

The total number of workers shown as involved in stoppages during any given year has been obtained by aggregating the

numbers involved in the separate stoppages during that year. Some workers are involved in more than one stoppage during a year and have therefore been counted more than once in the year's total. Precise information regarding the extent to which individual workers became involved in two or more stoppages during any one year is not available, but it is estimated that, during 1956, the net number of individuals involved in stoppages in progress in that year was nearly 405,000. Of the workers believed to have been involved in more than one stoppage during 1956 the great majority were coal miners, but there was also an appreciable number in the vehicle building industry.

No information is available as to the extent to which the same workers were involved in stoppages which occurred in different years.

The aggregate number of working days lost in 1956, through stoppages which began in that year, is estimated at about 2,036,000. In addition, nearly 47,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1956 through stoppages which began towards the end of the previous year, making a total of 2,083,000 working days lost in all stoppages in progress in 1956, compared with 3,781,000 lost in 1955. In the case of shift workers a shift is counted as a working day for the purpose of these figures.

The number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress during the year represented less than 2 per cent. of the total number of employees in civil employment and the loss of time for each of the workers involved averaged about 5 working days during the year.

Analysis by Causes of Stoppages

An analysis of the principal causes of industrial disputes which led to stoppages of work beginning in 1956, showing the numbers and proportions of stoppages and of workers directly involved therein, is given in the next Table. In some cases stoppages originated from more than one matter in dispute, e.g., a claim for an advance in wages accompanied by a claim for some other change in working conditions. For the purpose of these statistics such cases have been

classified according to what appeared to be the principal cause of the stoppage.

Principal Cause of Disputes leading to a Stoppage of Work	Stoppages beginning in 1956		Workers directly involved in Stoppages beginning in 1956	
	Number	Per cent. of total	Number	Per cent. of total
Wages :-				
Claims for increases	286	10.8	125,700	27.1
Other wage disputes	922	34.8	114,400	24.6
All wage disputes	1,208	45.6	240,100	51.7
Hours of labour	74	2.8	11,800	2.6
Employment of particular classes or persons*	229	8.7	64,300	13.8
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	1,078	40.7	116,800	25.2
Trade union status†	35	1.3	4,700	1.0
Sympathetic action, i.e., in support of stoppages at other establishments	24	0.9	26,500	5.7
Total	2,648	100.0	464,200	100.0

Analysis by Magnitude of Stoppages

In the Tables below, the stoppages beginning in 1956 are classified according to the length of time they lasted, the loss of working time they caused and the total number of workers involved. In this analysis the figures include working days lost in 1957 in cases where the stoppages continued into that year.

Number of Stoppages beginning in 1956	Number of Workers directly and indirectly involved in these Stoppages	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in these Stoppages
2,648	507,000	2,051,000

Classified by Duration in Working Days

Duration	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers directly and indirectly involved	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost
Not more than one day	1,180	159,000	118,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	652	85,000	128,000
" 2 " " " 3 " " "	328	55,000	115,000
" 3 " " " 4 " " "	184	80,000	232,000
" 4 " " " 5 " " "	110	42,000	128,000
" 5 " " " 6 " " "	40	13,000	57,000
" 6 " " " 12 " " "	65	27,000	233,000
" 12 " " " 18 " " "	26	15,000	177,000
" 18 " " " 24 " " "	16	1,000	23,000
" 24 " " " 36 " " "	14	20,000	469,000
" 36 " " " 60 " " "	23	9,000	337,000
" 60 days	10	1,000	34,000

Classified by Aggregate Number of Working Days lost

Aggregate Number of Working Days lost	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers directly and indirectly involved	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost
Under 500 days	2,226	144,000	211,000
500 and under 1,000 days	194	68,000	136,000
1,000 " " 5,000 " "	191	149,000	385,000
5,000 " " 25,000 " "	29	65,000	275,000
25,000 " " 50,000 " "	2	14,000	75,000
50,000 days and upwards	6	67,000	969,000

Classified by Total Number of Workers directly and indirectly involved

Total Number of Workers directly and indirectly involved	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers directly and indirectly involved	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost
Under 100 workers	1,861	59,000	163,000
100 and under 250 workers	386	61,000	177,000
250 " " 500 " "	217	77,000	226,000
500 " " 1,000 " "	114	75,000	193,000
1,000 " " 2,500 " "	51	72,000	281,000
2,500 " " 5,000 " "	6	21,000	39,000
5,000 " " 10,000 " "	7	45,000	233,000
10,000 workers and upwards	6	97,000	739,000

As in other recent years, most of the stoppages were of short duration (only about 6 per cent. lasted more than six working days) and in the majority the numbers of workers involved and the aggregate loss of time were relatively small.

Analysis by Industry

The Table in the next column analyses by industry groups the number of stoppages reported as beginning in 1956, together with the number of workers involved in, and the aggregate number of working days lost through, all stoppages in progress in that year, including stoppages which began in 1955 :-

* Employment of particular classes or persons includes, e.g., demarcation disputes; for reinstatement of discharged or suspended employee(s); disputes arising from employment of certain officials.

† Trade union status includes, e.g., refusal of trade union members to work with non-unionists.

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in 1956	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in 1956	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in 1956 through all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1	100	*
Mining and Quarrying :-			
Coal Mining	2,076	241,400†	502,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	2	*	1,000
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :-			
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	5	300	1,000
China and Earthenware	1	100	1,000
Glass	1	*	*
Cement, Cast Stone, Abrasives, etc. .. .	3	200	*
Chemicals and Allied Trades :-			
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works .. .	1	*	*
Chemicals and Dyes	2	600	3,000
Explosives and Fireworks	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Paints, Soaps, Matches, Oils, etc.	3	200	2,000
Metal Manufacture :-			
Iron and Steel (Blast Furnaces, Melting, Rolling, etc.)	18	16,200	216,000
Iron Foundries, Sheet, Tinplate, Tubes, etc.	19	2,300	11,000
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	7	1,600	15,000
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods :-			
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	78	49,100	324,000
Engineering and Machinery (non-electrical)	55	23,600	57,000
Electrical Machinery, etc.	16	9,200	20,000
Vehicle Manufacture :-			
Motor Vehicles, Aircraft, Cycles	48	87,300†	361,000
Railway Locomotives, Carriages, Trams, etc.	4	400	1,000
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	—	—	—
Other Metal Industries	11	1,800	13,000
Textiles :-			
Paper, Board, Cartons, etc.	1	200	2,000
Woolen and Worsted	3	400	2,000
Other Textiles	21	3,500	24,000
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2	200	*
Clothing :-			
Clothing other than Footwear	5	2,800	1,000
Boots, Shoes, etc. (incl. Repairs)	2	100	*
Food, Drink and Tobacco :-			
Grain Milling	—	—	—
Bread, Flour Confectionery, etc.	1	100	*
Other Food	1	1,000	1,000
Drink	1	*	*
Tobacco	—	—	—
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	11	2,600	5,000
Paper and Printing :-			
Paper, Board, Cartons, etc.	1	400	1,000
Printing, Publishing, etc.	1	16,000	370,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	12	4,300	17,000
Building and Contracting	114	13,000	78,000
Gas, Electricity and Water	6	3,100	8,000
Transport and Communication :-			
Railways	4	200	*
Road Passenger Transport	14	3,500	7,000
Goods Transport by Road	15	2,600	6,000
Water Transport and Docks	68	14,200	21,000
Other Transport and Communication .. .	1	—	—
Distributive Trades	12	3,600	6,000
Insurance, Banking and Finance	—	—	—
Public Administration	8	1,500	5,000
Professional Services	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Services (Entertainment, Sport, Catering, etc.)	1	300	1,000
Total	2,648‡	508,000†	2,083,000

The numbers of workers shown above as involved in all stoppages in progress in 1956 in the various industries include workers who were directly involved and also those involved only indirectly (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments affected, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The totals also include workers who were involved in 1956 in six stoppages which had begun in the previous year.

Analysis by Regions and Main Industry Groups

The Tables on the next page provide a Regional analysis of the number of workers involved and of the aggregate number of working days lost in the main industry groups. As such an analysis has not previously been published, figures for 1955 are also shown for purposes of comparison. The industrial analysis is necessarily somewhat less detailed than that which appears in the main Table above. In these Tables, the Regional figures for each industry group have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers or 1,000 working days and do not, therefore, necessarily add up to the all industries totals in the end columns or to the United Kingdom totals at the bottom of each Table.

An important factor affecting the Regional distribution of industrial disputes is the industrial structure in each Region. Thus Regions in which industries such as coal mining, in which the incidence of disputes is relatively high, tend to be concentrated, are likely to show high figures for this reason. In order to enable account to be taken of this factor, a third Table is provided showing the total number of employees at end-May of each year in each Region in each of the main industry groups. These figures thus give a Regional analysis of the estimated numbers of employees published in the issues of this GAZETTE for February, 1956, and February,

* Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

† Some workers, largely in the coal mining and vehicle building industries, were involved in more than one stoppage during the year and are counted more than once in the year's total. The net number of individuals in stoppages in progress during the year was approximately 405,000. For coal mining and motor vehicles, aircraft, cycles the net totals were 170,000 and 71,000 respectively.

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

1957. Care must be exercised, however, in comparing numbers of workers involved in disputes in any particular industry group or Region with the corresponding figures representing the total numbers of employees. The employees' figures include large numbers of clerical, technical and administrative staff who are not normally involved in disputes, and the proportions of these workers to total employees vary as between the different industry groups and between

Regions. Also, as some workers are involved in more than one stoppage during a year they have therefore been counted more than once in the annual total of workers involved in stoppages. This factor is particularly important in some cases, as will be seen when comparing the numbers of workers involved in stoppages in mining and quarrying with the number of employees in that industry group in the East and West Ridings Region and in Scotland.

Region	Year	Industry Group						
		Mining and Quarrying	Metals, Engineering, Shipbuilding and Vehicles	Textiles and Clothing	Building and Contracting	Transport and Communication	All other Industries and Services	All Industries and Services
Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in 1956 and 1955								
London and South-Eastern	1956	1,000	40,400	2,000	2,700	9,200	21,000	76,400
	1955	1,700	13,300	1,000	2,800	41,900	17,100	77,800
Eastern	1956	—	2,800	—	2,800	400	200	6,200
	1955	—	3,300	—	4,100	4,300	800	12,500
Southern	1956	*	2,200	—	1,000	1,800	*	5,100
	1955	—	9,500	—	100	2,700	*	12,300
South-Western	1956	*	—	100	400	400	100	1,100
	1955	—	600	—	6,300	—	—	7,000
Midland	1956	6,000	42,400	—	100	—	200	48,700
	1955	8,100	29,400	—	700	3,100	1,000	42,300
North-Midland	1956	3,800	1,900	*	300	*	200	6,300
	1955	4,100	900	*	200	7,900	*	13,200
East and West Ridings	1956	62,700	5,700	300	400	1,500	70,500	
	1955	155,700	5,000	200	300	10,300	100	171,600
North-Western	1956	6,000	300	2,000	600	600	25,700	
	1955	13,100	8,300	300	1,400	45,100	5,300	73,500
Northern	1956	8,000	9,700	600	600	300	19,200	
	1955	4,600	5,400	—	2,500	—	15,000	
Scotland	1956	84,900	36,700	1,800	2,700	6,500	5,300	137,900
	1955	96,900	26,500	1,700	1,200	21,700	11,600	159,000
Wales	1956	69,000	5,500	1,100	200	900	2,100	78,700
	1955	69,200	5,000	400	200	7,900	1,100	83,800
Northern Ireland	1956	—	27,800	600	—	400	3,100	32,000
	1955	—	2,000	600	—	100	300	3,000
United Kingdom	1956	241,400	191,500	6,900	13,000	20,500	34,600	507,800
	1955	353,600	109,200	3,600	13,500	153,600	37,500	671,000

Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in 1956 and 1955

Region	Year	Industry Group						
		Mining and Quarrying	Metals, Engineering, Shipbuilding and Vehicles	Textiles and Clothing	Building and Contracting	Transport and Communication	All other Industries and Services	All Industries and Services
London and South-Eastern	1956	1,000	83,000	*	13,000	13,000	377,000	487,000
	1955	7,000	25,000	12,000	18,000	493,000	75,000	630,000
Eastern	1956	—	6,000	—	22,000	—	1,000	31,000
	1955	—	14,000	—	51,000	—	1,000	91,000
Southern	1956	*	10,000	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	13,000
	1955	—	20,000	—	31,000	*	51,000	
South-Western	1956	*	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	
	1955	—	1,000	—	70,000	—	72,000	
Midland	1956	9,000	252,000	—	—	—	1,000	262,000
	1955	16,000	48,000	—	1,000	31,000	4,000	100,000
North-Midland	1956	6,000	16,000	*	2,000	*	1,000	25,000
	1955	9,000	2,000	*	98,000	*	109,000	
East and West Ridings	1956	143,000	104,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	254,000
	1955	707,000	23,000	3,000	2,000	120,000	1,000	856,000
North-Western	1956	11,000	174,000	2,000	13,000	*	207,000	
	1955	20,000	141,000	1,000	9,000	551,000	34,000	756,000
Northern	1956	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	*	33,000	
	1955	5,000	23,000	—	10,000	30,000	—	68,000
Scotland	1956	179,000	268,000	4,000	24,000	14,000	23,000	512,000
	1955	209,000	343,000	4,000	6,000	136		

stoppage of work in Wales, during April and May, in which approximately 3,400 days were lost by nearly 300 workers and a further 13,000 days were lost by about 2,700 workers who ceased work in sympathy with the workers involved in this dispute. In Yorkshire approximately 12,000 days were lost in August by about 1,300 workers who were involved in a stoppage in support of a demand that concessionary coal should be washed and screened. Arising out of the loss of bonus shift payment to workers unable to work a full week owing to a stoppage of work by fillers, some 10,000 days were lost, during October, in another stoppage in Yorkshire by about 2,300 workers.

A protracted stoppage lasting from June to August, which involved about 5,300 maintenance workers employed in iron and steel manufacture in various districts in Great Britain, arose from the employers' attempt to counteract a craftsmen's ban on overtime by employing other workers on maintenance. Approximately 200,000 working days were lost in this stoppage. A Court of Inquiry was appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1956, page 334).

In the ship repairing industry a stoppage of work began on Merseyside early in July. About 2,400 workers were involved, the stoppage being in support of a demand for an increase in wages. There was a loss of nearly 66,000 working days by the end of August when this stoppage ended. A stoppage at Aberdeen, which began in mid-August and lasted until late September, arose out of the rejection of a demand for an increase in the minimum rates of wages. Nearly 11,000 working days were lost by nearly 600 workers involved in this stoppage. Some 120,000 working days were lost, in September, by about 10,000 shipyard workers employed on Clydeside when a demand for guaranteed hourly rates of pay for pieceworkers was rejected. During October about 13,000 working days were lost at Belfast by nearly 1,100 workers in a stoppage in support of a demand for increased piece rates and lieu rates. A stoppage, which began in October and lasted until the middle of December, involving about 420 shipbuilding and ship repairing workers at Aberdeen, arose out of the rejection of a demand for an increase in bonus payments. This stoppage resulted in the loss of about 11,000 working days.

In engineering, nearly 12,000 working days were lost in April when about 700 workers employed in the manufacture of process plant and equipment at Crawley ceased work over the dismissal of two workers on redundancy grounds.

Stoppages in the vehicle building industry included several of appreciable size and accounted for about one-sixth of the aggregate loss of time in 1956. A stoppage which began at Coventry towards the end of April and continued until the middle of May involved nearly 11,200 workers employed in motor car and tractor manufacture and resulted in the loss of 128,000 working days. This stoppage was a protest against the failure to introduce short-time working as an alternative to the laying-off of workers. Rejection of a demand that 6,000 workers dismissed on redundancy grounds should be reinstated or receive some compensation led to a stoppage, during July and August, of some 21,500 workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles and accessories in various districts in England and Wales. This stoppage resulted in the loss of approximately 85,000 working days. The consequential restriction of supplies to other firms led to another stoppage during the same period when about 12,700 workers employed in motor body manufacture at Dagenham ceased work as a result of the issue of "protective" notices of dismissal on redundancy grounds and lost nearly 28,000 working days. Some 47,000 working days were lost between August and October by about 1,200 aircraft workers at Stockport in a stoppage which arose out of dissatisfaction with the rates of pay for workers employed on jobs for which no agreed price had been fixed.

During February and March a stoppage in the printing industry accounted for approximately one-sixth of the aggregate time lost in

1956. This stoppage, which involved some 16,000 workers employed in periodical and general printing in Greater London, followed the dismissal of workers who refused to cease working to rule and limiting overtime in support of a wages claim. The stoppage resulted in the loss of some 370,000 working days. A Court of Inquiry was appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1956, page 91).

In the building and contracting industry a protracted stoppage from the end of February to the beginning of May on an oil refinery site at Grangemouth was due to the rejection of a demand for an increase in daily allowances. This stoppage involved some 300 workers and resulted in the loss of about 14,000 working days.

A short stoppage of work in February by approximately 25,000 workers employed in shipbuilding, engineering, and aircraft manufacture in Belfast was in support of a demand for an increase in wages and resulted in the loss of about 13,000 working days.

Disputes in Years 1937-1956

The next Table gives figures relating to stoppages of work through industrial disputes in each of the past 20 years. In the columns showing the number of stoppages in each year, those stoppages which began in one year and continued into the next year have been included only in the year in which they began. As regards the numbers of workers involved and the loss in working days, however, separate particulars are shown for stoppages which began in the year under review and for all stoppages in progress in the year, including those which began in the previous year.

Year	Number of Stoppages beginning in Year	Number of Workers* involved in Stoppages				Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in Stoppages	
		Beginning in Year		In progress in Year	Beginning in Year	In progress in Year	
		Directly	Indirectly				
		000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	
1937	1,129	388	209	610	3,132	3,413	
1938	875	211	63	275	1,329	1,334	
1939	940	246	91	337	1,352	1,356	
1940	922	225	74	299	938	940	
1941	1,251	297	63	361	1,076	1,079	
1942	1,303	349	107	457	1,527	1,527	
1943	1,785	454	103	559	1,805	1,808	
1944	2,194	716	105	826	3,687	3,714	
1945	2,293	447	84	532	2,827	2,835	
1946	2,205	405	121	529	2,138	2,158	
1947	1,721	489	131	623	2,389	2,433	
1948	1,759	324	100	426	1,935	1,944	
1949	1,426	313	120	434	1,805	1,807	
1950	1,339	269	33	303	1,375	1,389	
1951	1,719	336	43	379	1,687	1,694	
1952	1,714	303	112	416	1,769	1,792	
1953	1,746	1,329	41	1,374	2,157	2,184	
1954	1,989	402	46	450	2,441	2,457	
1955	2,419	599	60	671	3,741	3,781	
1956	2,648	464	43	508	2,036	2,083	

The average yearly number of days lost during the period 1914 to 1918 was about 5,360,000. In the following three years the average was about 49,140,000. From 1922 to 1932 (omitting 1926, when 162,000,000 days were lost, mainly in the coal mining dispute and general strike), the yearly average was about 7,560,000. Since 1932 the annual totals have been considerably lower, and in the 20 years, 1937 to 1956, the yearly total of days lost ranged from 940,000 to 3,781,000, the average being about 2,086,000. The average during the six war years 1940-45 was about 1,980,000.

* Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total. Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in one year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages in progress.

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 166 to 185.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during March by 40,000 (-13,000 males and -27,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,908,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 4,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 46,000 and other industries and services an increase of 2,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have decreased by 63,000 from 24,024,000 to 23,961,000.

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 335,353 to 321,250 between 11th March and 15th April, 1957, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 27,592 to 21,009. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 14,660 among males and 6,026 among females.

Rates of Wages

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

(taken as 100), remained unchanged in April at 107. The changes in the rates of wages reported to the Department during April resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £389,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,104,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected employees of British Railways, railway workers employed by the London Transport Executive, and workpeople employed in baking, the retail meat trade, chemicals manufacture, and cocoa, chocolate and confectionery manufacture.

Retail Prices

At 16th April, 1957, the retail prices index was 104 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 12th March.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during April in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was nearly 841,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 2,572,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 277, and, in addition, 15 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

REPORTS OF COURTS OF INQUIRY INTO DISPUTES IN THE ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRIES

The Reports have been issued of the Courts of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the disputes in the engineering and shipbuilding industries (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 125). The Reports have been published as Command Papers.*

The two Courts of Inquiry consisted of the same members. The Chairman of the Court was Professor D. T. Jack, C.B.E., M.A., J.P., and the other members were Mr. C. J. Geddes, C.B.E., and Brigadier L. C. Mandleberg, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. The Reports contain a number of references to the Reports of the Courts of Inquiry set up in 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1954, page 81), which gave a considerable amount of information, relevant to the present disputes, about the engineering and shipbuilding industries. In addition to examining the immediate matters in dispute in the two industries, the Reports contain some more general observations and conclusions. Some particulars are given below of the contents of each of the Reports and of the general observations and conclusions of the Courts.

Engineering

The Report gives briefly some information, as a background to the dispute, about the engineering and allied industries, the parties to the dispute, viz., the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, the wage structure of the engineering industry, and the existing machinery for negotiation and avoidance of disputes. After referring to the general increases in wages which came into force in March, 1956, following negotiations which began late in 1955, the Report sets out the history of the dispute from April, 1956, when the Amalgamated Engineering Union passed a resolution urging the submission of a claim for a further substantial wage increase. The Report then summarises the contentions of the two parties to the dispute and in a final section gives the conclusions and recommendations of the Court.

The dispute arose out of a claim submitted by the Confederation for a substantial increase in wages, later defined as a 10 per cent. increase in the minimum rates of wages in the industry. The Report notes that the employers had offered increases of 6s. for skilled workers and 5s. for unskilled workers, conditional on the acceptance by the Unions of the terms of a document (a draft of which is reproduced in an annex to the Report) containing provisions that no further claim should be submitted for at least a year and that the Unions should co-operate in eliminating certain restrictive practices, such as embargoes on overtime and "ceilings" on earnings and output, in facilitating the introduction of new machinery and techniques, and in preventing loss of working time. The wage offer was equivalent to an increase of 3½ per cent. on existing rates. Non-acceptance of these terms by the Unions was, in the Court's view, due mainly to the amount of the wage increase offered. As the Unions had intimated that they would be prepared to consider a settlement for 12s. 6d., the Court says that they felt entitled to conclude that the difference between the parties was between an offer of 6s. for skilled workers coupled with an acceptance by the Unions of the terms of an agreed document and 12s. 6d. presumably accompanied by the acceptance of a document at least resembling the draft.

In giving their conclusions and recommendations, the Court observe that the employers' offer of 6s. meant an increase of 3½ per cent. compared with a rise of 4 per cent. in the Index of Retail Prices since the last wage settlement. They appreciate the unwillingness of the Unions to accept this offer, knowing that in other industries—some of them less profitable than engineering—there had been wage increases of 5 per cent.; they make this point while recognising that a general rise in wages of 5 per cent. over the greater part of the economy is out of proportion to the change in the general index of production and might well have inflationary implications. The Court says also that they cannot fail to recognise the grounds on which the employers suggest that acceptance of an agreed document should be a condition of a wage increase. It was natural for the employers to be anxious to obtain some protection against the speedy submission of a fresh application. The other terms of the document were not unreasonable in principle and if accepted and acted upon in good faith might make some contribution to the improvement of industrial relations between the parties and of production. Taking into account all relevant considerations, the Court suggest that the parties should consider the alternatives of a wage increase of 8s. 6d. a week on the consolidated time rate for skilled workers, or 11s. with provisions of the kind set out in the draft document to be embodied in a negotiated document.

The Court observe that the principles embodied in the draft document are in no sense prejudicial to the interests of the Unions, although some re-wording of the draft may be necessary. They express doubt, however, whether a "period standstill" of wage claims, which is at best an *ad hoc* arrangement limited in time, would be adequate. They refer to the suggestion made in the 1954 Report that a joint body should be set up by the parties to keep wages and related matters under periodic review, and they urge the parties to consider setting up a National Joint Council which might make a periodic review of the industry to cover such matters as changes in the cost of living, changes in productivity, and changes in the economic prospects of the industry, with full exchange of informa-

* Cmnd. 159 and Cmnd. 160. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net each (1s. 5d. including postage).

tion on both sides. This Council, the Court say, should concern itself positively with the productive efficiency of the industry and make its own contribution to the promotion of that end. The Court suggest also that the parties should give careful consideration to the desirability of including in their agreed procedure for the settlement of disputes a provision whereby unresolved disputes at district or national level should be referred to arbitration.

Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing

In sections outlining the background to the dispute the Report gives brief details about the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry and its position in world shipbuilding production, the parties to the dispute, viz., the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, the wage structure of the industry and the existing machinery for negotiation and avoidance of disputes. After referring to the increases in wages which took effect in 1954, 1955 and 1956, the Report gives an account of the history of the present dispute and a summary of the contentions of the parties. A final section gives the conclusions and recommendations of the Court.

As in the engineering industry, the cause of this dispute resolved itself into a claim for a 10 per cent. wage increase for all manual workers, which, in the case of the skilled rate, would have been equivalent to an increase of 17s. a week on the existing rate of 170s. 6d. The employers were prepared to offer an increase of 8s. 6d., provided that the Unions accepted the terms of a document, prepared in draft, designed to assure the employers of at least a year's "standstill" before any further application for increased wages and of the Unions' co-operation in eliminating loss of working time and certain restrictive practices in the shipyards. In their view union co-operation in these matters would materially assist production and productivity. The employers were not prepared to go further than an 8s. 6d. increase. The Unions refused to consider less than 12s. 6d. and negotiations broke down.

In examining the arguments put forward by the parties the Court say that there is no doubt of the present prosperity of the shipbuilding industry and that its future prospects appear good, though world demand for new tonnage may not grow in the years ahead at the same rate as in recent years and competition may in consequence become more severe. With regard to the cost of living, the Court say that, if the claim were to be assessed solely on the basis of the rise in retail prices since the last wage settlement, a wage increase of 4 per cent. would appear to be appropriate. As, however, in recent weeks a number of industries, including some which are either not profitable or only barely profitable, have accepted increases of 5 per cent., it would be difficult to resist a claim for at least a similar amount in an industry enjoying a considerable prosperity. In making this point, the Court recognise the possibility that for the economy as a whole a general rise in wages of 5 per cent. may have inflationary implications. On the other hand, the Court see in the proposed measures concerning a wages "standstill period" and the reduction of restrictive practices and loss of working time principles of great value to the employers which should offset wholly or in part the rise in labour costs which might otherwise follow from an increase in wage rates. The Court suggest that the parties should consider the alternatives of accepting a wage increase of 8s. 6d. a week on the consolidated time rate for skilled workers with consequent adjustments for semi-skilled and unskilled workers; or 11s. with provisions regarding a wages "standstill period" and the reduction of restrictive practices and of loss of working time, to be embodied in a negotiated document which might be regarded as an interim arrangement.

The Court draw attention to the lack of formal negotiating machinery in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry. They urge the parties to consider setting up a National Joint Council which would keep wages problems under review and would also concern itself positively with the productive efficiency of the industry and by its advice make its own contribution to that end. Referring to the record of disputes in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry, the Court say they cannot resist the conclusion that either the existing procedure for the settlement of disputes is not satisfactory or that it is not operated in a proper manner. They therefore also suggest that, when the present dispute has been settled, the parties should devote their attention to an examination of the existing procedure in order to ascertain what improvements, including conciliation procedure, might be effected to the benefit of all concerned.

General Observations and Conclusions

Each of the Reports contains a concluding section dealing with general matters arising from a consideration of the disputes in engineering and shipbuilding. The Court say in each case that they have endeavoured to disentangle those aspects of the dispute which are capable of being dealt with by the two sides of the industry by themselves and those aspects which lie outside their control. In the Court's view the latter are, in the last resort, the more important.

In recent years the wages problem has become an integral part of an inflationary situation confronting the whole economy. Employers see in the recurring annual demands for wage increases a form of pressure which raises their production costs and which is so general that it cannot be associated with the economic condition of a particular industry. Unions, on the other hand, feel impelled to press for higher wages to compensate for the upward movement in retail prices and to provide in advance some protection against

that further rise in retail prices which is anticipated. Both sides of industry are anxious that the inflationary process should be terminated but are unable to agree upon the appropriate means to attain that end. The Court noted in dealing with the claims in the engineering and shipbuilding industries that much emphasis was placed on the profitability of the industries and on their productivity, but the wage claims submitted over the whole field of industry have conformed to a certain pattern irrespective of the profitability of individual industries or of their productivity.

The 1954 Courts of Inquiry entertained a similar view. They saw the claims with which they were dealing as a part of a more general movement of wages, costs and prices, and they accordingly made a proposal for the setting up of an authoritative and impartial body to consider and advise on the wider economic problems involved in the relationships between wages, costs and prices. The Court says that they would urge in the strongest possible terms that this suggestion should now be acted upon with the vigour it merits and requires. It would be going beyond their terms of reference to elaborate their own views on the appropriate steps to check the

STATEMENT ON MAN-POWER AND THE NEW DEFENCE POLICY

During the debate in the House of Commons on the Government's future defence policy as outlined in Command Paper No. 124 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 123) the Minister of Labour and National Service made a statement on 17th April regarding the Government's proposals on three matters:— first, the effects on employment of the defence economies; secondly, the question of civilian employment for Regulars who leave H.M. Forces; and thirdly, detailed plans for the final years of National Service. Some particulars are given below about the main matters dealt with in the Minister's statement.

Effects of Defence Economies on Employment

The Minister explained that as a result of the changes of policy announced in the Command Paper the volume of defence work, and particularly of defence production, would be curtailed. It followed from that that many people would have to find new jobs, and that some would have to move.

There was nothing very new in the situation ahead. The total volume of defence production had been declining for some years and bigger reductions in the numbers employed had taken place in previous years than were expected this year. In the last four years the numbers employed on defence production had been reduced by 200,000, including 70,000 last year. It was probable that the reduction this year would be much less than the figure for last year. During the next twelve months it was expected that the numbers employed in Royal Ordnance Factories might be reduced by about 5,000 or 6,000; in the aircraft industry about 15,000 workers now employed on military contracts were likely to be made available for other work; and as a result of reductions in Admiralty contracts a further 7,000 workers would become available.

There would, the Minister said, be concern about the effects on employment if the cuts in defence production fell in areas where alternative work is not easy to find. Arrangements have therefore been made for close co-operation between the Supply Departments, the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Labour and National Service so as to ensure (a) that workers released by cuts in defence production are, if necessary, absorbed in other employment as quickly as possible, and (b) that where there is scope for choice in deciding where cuts shall fall, the prospects of re-absorbing the workers are taken fully into account. Some workers would, no doubt, remain at their present place of employment, largely depending on the extent to which the firms concerned are successful in finding civilian work to take the place of defence contracts. When there was no alternative but to make significant reductions in the size of the labour force the longest possible notice of this would be given by the Supply Departments to the Board of Trade and to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, so that every effort could be made to find new tenants for the factories, where that was necessary, and new jobs for the workers.

The Minister said he was confident that the great majority of those who would have to be discharged in the next few years would be quickly absorbed in other employment. At the highest level the ever-increasing demands from manufacturing industry for qualified scientists and engineers ensured that any who became available would not have serious difficulty in obtaining other suitable employment. In a recently issued official report (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1956, page 404) employers in manufacturing industries alone estimated that they would require no less than 37 per cent. more scientists and engineers in 1959 than in 1956. The number of vacancies for draughtsmen in March was over 4,000, or more than 13 times the number of those unemployed. For skilled engineering workers there were nearly 20,000 vacancies, or four times as many as those unemployed. In the metal-using industries vacancies for all kinds of workers totalled over 40,000. These vacancies might not always be in the right places and there would certainly be some local difficulties, but the main task ahead should not prove too formidable.

Prospects for production were good. Opportunities existed for a further expansion of our exports, and the proportion of our resources devoted to investment had steadily increased since 1952 and further progress was expected in this field. The engineering industries were likely to be in the forefront of these activities. There were, therefore, fairly favourable conditions at this time for the change-over to civilian production.

existing inflationary process. The Court think, however, that they are justified in pointing out that if any group of employers offers stubborn resistance to a wage claim which is part of a series of similar claims affecting the entire economy, the result is likely to be that friction is generated and industrial relations are seriously strained. On the other hand, a general acquiescence in these recurring wage claims worsens the inflationary situation. The Court say also that the appropriate body to conduct the authoritative and impartial examination of the wider problems of wages policy in an inflationary setting should be a small body with which the Treasury would be associated and should be composed of persons whose knowledge and experience of these wider problems were firmly established. The Court think it important also that the British Employers' Confederation, the Trades Union Congress and the nationalised industries should be associated with it. The Court hope that a body of the kind they have in mind would command the respect of employers and unions alike and that it would do something to weaken the sectional approach to wages problems which now generally prevails.

Resettlement of ex-Regulars

In outlining the steps to be taken to deal with the question of civilian employment for those released from the Forces in the next few years, the Minister said that what was required was not the establishment of new machinery, but the adaptation of the machinery which already existed. He explained that the arrangements were now being examined by an inter-Departmental committee of officials. The Government would give careful consideration to any measures for expanding the volume of training or the placing machinery which seem necessary to give adequate help to ex-Regulars. The Advisory Council on the Relationship between the Services and Civilian Life, which was set up in 1950, would be convened in due course to consider the new position and see if a further approach to industry is needed.

Under the guidance of the Advisory Council on the Relationship between the Services and Civilian Life the Ministry of Labour and National Service had negotiated a series of agreements with different industries securing special arrangements to provide for the employment of ex-Regulars. Examples of these arrangements are the allocation of a quota of vacancies to ex-Regulars and the raising of the upper age-limit of recruitment to give an opportunity to the long-service Regular. Negotiations between trade unions and the Services had resulted in the recognition of Service training and experience in a wide range of trades as qualifying men for membership of the appropriate trade union. In the Government Service, for many years certain posts had been almost wholly reserved for ex-Regulars. In some Civil Service grades a proportion of vacancies is reserved for ex-Regulars and there are also special examinations for them. For almost all Civil Service posts filled by competitive examinations, ex-Regulars can deduct their period of service with the Forces from their actual ages for the purpose of the age limits. In addition, special arrangements exist for training ex-Regulars, and over 1,000 are trained annually at the Government Training Centres run by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

In 1956 more than half of the other ranks who registered with Local Offices of the Ministry were placed in employment before their terminal leave expired and most of the others were placed shortly after the expiry of their leave. Out of the scores of thousands who left the Services, only 97 over the whole of the country had been unemployed for more than twelve weeks on 9th January, 1957. These were chiefly in country districts or seaside resorts where employment opportunities were limited.

The Minister referred also to the more difficult problem of finding suitable employment for ex-officers. Steps are being taken to see whether any improvement can be made in the arrangements for advising officers about the employment opportunities open to them on release. Ex-officers tend to look for employment at executive or managerial level, and it is not easy to enter industry at that level without previous industrial experience. The employment service provided by the Professional and Executive Register at the larger Employment Exchanges should be of considerable help. One way of helping the ex-officers is provided by the Ministry's Business Training Scheme for ex-Regulars. The Scheme gives a three months' theoretical course at a Commercial College or practical training in a particular firm, or a combination of both.

Another problem which affects ex-Regulars of all ranks is the provision of housing. Very full advice is provided by the Services to help ex-Regulars solve their housing problems, including advice on the most advantageous methods of house purchase and on applying for a council house. Over 90 per cent. of local housing authorities (1,330 out of 1,467) have said that they are prepared to relax residential qualifications for an ex-Regular who has found employment in, or near, the district, or who has a family connection with it.

Call-up for National Service

In explaining the Government's proposals for new call-up arrangements, the Minister referred to the past practice of calling up only three-quarters of an age group each year and thus allowing the age of call-up to rise (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1955, page 386). He said that that was a policy which, in the absence of a firm decision to end the call-up on a given date, could not continue indefinitely. The position now was different in two important respects. First, the ultimate size envisaged for the

Forces was substantially less than at the time of that decision, and, secondly, a date had been set for ending the call-up altogether. The Government proposed to end the call-up in 1960. The Government's decisions in relation to National Service, as set out in the Minister's statement, are summarised below.

Under the existing National Service Acts the Minister is empowered to call up men born before the end of 1940 so long as they are within the age limits of liability. He has no power under existing legislation to call up men born in 1941 or later years and the Government have decided that it is not necessary to amend the present Acts to give him that power. With regard to other age-classes, between now and the end of 1960 (i) men born in 1940 need not expect to be called up although they remain legally liable for Service, (ii) men born in 1939 will be needed, although probably not all of them, and (iii) the need for National Service men will be met to a considerable extent by those who have been deferred to complete their training or studies, supplemented as necessary by younger men.

The total number of fit men who can be called up under the existing legislation between April, 1957, and the end of 1960 is estimated at about 570,000. Of that number, 330,000 have not yet registered and 240,000 are in process of call-up or will become available for call-up after deferment. So far as can be foreseen, it is unlikely that much more than half of this potential field will be required. This leaves a surplus of 250,000 or more. The gap is too wide to make it practicable or fair to try to meet the situation by a wholesale extension of deferment on industrial grounds. The choice is between some way of maintaining the principle of universal service whilst reducing the surplus to manageable proportions, and a ballot. Now that a date for the end of call-up has been fixed, the ballot has been rejected as a solution to the problem.

Men born before October, 1938, have already registered and those of them who are due to do their National Service are either on deferment or in process of being called up. The Government propose to rely as far as practicable on those men who have enjoyed the advantage of deferment to complete their training or studies and whose contemporaries have been called up. To rely on them alone (apart from the fact that the numbers would not be enough) would, however, present one obvious difficulty. The men called up would be preponderantly skilled or trained men and many of them would have to be employed on routine tasks. This would be very wasteful of skill and the Services would not receive a balanced intake. These men will, therefore, be supplemented by younger men, of whom about 30,000 become available from each quarter's registration. Men born in the last quarter of 1938 registered on 4th May. Men born in 1939 will be called upon as necessary, though it is too early to say how far into the 1939 age-group it will be necessary to go. It is unlikely that men born in the first quarter of 1939 will be required to register until early next year.

In order to carry out the new call-up scheme the register from which men are posted to the Forces will be divided into two sections as from 1st April, 1958. These sections will consist of (1) men who have had deferment and become available for call-up after successfully completing their courses of training or studies; and (2) others, mainly younger men not eligible for deferment. The object of this separation is to enable men in these two categories to be called up in pre-determined proportions so as to maintain properly balanced postings. The proportion will not necessarily remain unchanged in the terminal years but sufficient men will be registered to ensure that whatever proportions are decided on are maintained. Within each section of the register call-up will proceed as it does now. There will be no new element of selection. The existing arrangements for deferment will also continue, although consideration will, as in the past, be given to extending the arrangements if the grounds are sufficiently strong. Some relaxations in the rules governing deferment for study and training have already been announced (see article in next column). During the current financial year there will be no particular problem, as a reasonably balanced intake can be achieved by relying on the men (about 60,000) who will come off deferment during the year, together with the younger men in process of being called up and those who registered in May.

The Minister said in his statement that, in any scheme in which call-up ends on a particular date, there will be men within the call-up field who have not been called up when that date arrives. This would happen under a ballot and it will happen under this scheme. He hoped that an announcement could be made long before the end of 1960 that it would not be necessary to call on any further men beyond those who at the time were in process of being called up. The two main difficulties of the plan are that (a) men are likely to have to wait rather longer than they might have expected before being called up, and (b) the age of call-up will continue to rise above its present level of about 18 years 9 months. Every effort will be made to meet these difficulties by continuing the existing arrangements whereby men who ask to be called up without delay are given special precedence. The recruitment of medical and dental officers from the National Service field would, the Minister said, require separate consideration and would continue to be organised on the advice of the appropriate professional committees.

EXTENSION OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEFERMENT OF CALL-UP

In a Written Answer to a Parliamentary Question the Minister of Labour and National Service stated on 16th April that he had decided to extend deferment of call-up for study or training, within the framework of present policy, to cover certain classes of young men who have not hitherto been eligible. These include, among others, categories of apprentices and learners who for various reasons are at present outside the field for deferment, as well as men training to be technicians, and certain part-time students who are working for examinations of a high standard but do not satisfy the practical training requirements of the present student deferment arrangements.

Under the present arrangements about 80,000 apprentices, learners, pupils and students are deferred from each age class. These arrangements are both extensive and comprehensive and it is estimated that the new concessions will affect only a few thousand young men. Full details of the new concessions, as set out in the Official Report, are as follows:

"It has been decided to extend the present arrangements for the deferment of call-up of apprentices, pupils, learners and students in the following categories:—

(a) Men who claim to be apprentices or learners, who are not covered by existing generally recognised schemes of apprenticeship or training, e.g., men whose training is designed to meet the requirements of a section of an industry or an individual employer. National Service Deferment Boards will require to be fully satisfied that the training given will be such as to produce a fully skilled man, even though the skill attained is biased towards the needs of the individual employer. The grant of deferment will be subject to the existing conditions as to age of entry, standard of training, etc.

(b) Men who are being trained as "technicians", i.e., workers who on the completion of training will be qualified by specialist technical education and practical training to work under the general direction of a technologist. Deferment will be granted on the basis that practical training on the job is combined with part-time study for an approved examination. The main test will be (a) where the examination qualification is lower than Higher National Certificate or its equivalent, the standard of practical training or (b) where the qualification required is Higher National Certificate or equivalent, the standard of the examination, it being understood that arrangements for satisfactory practical training must exist. The employer must be prepared to grant day release for study of not less than 8 hours per week on average.

(c) Students taking part-time courses of study. The arrangements relating to articulated pupils, student apprentices and others studying part-time for certain professional examinations will remain unchanged, but in future deferment will also be granted to a man taking a part-time course of study provided that the course has a vocational bearing on the employment he is following, that it is for an examination of a high standard and that day release for study of not less than 8 hours a week on average is allowed by the employer. The courses of study which will qualify applicants for consideration will be those undertaken for the purpose of obtaining a University degree, or a Higher National Certificate, or in preparation for an examination not below the Higher National Certificate standard leading to a qualification which is widely recognised in the profession or industry concerned. The course must be one which can normally be completed before the end of the academic year, ending 31st July, during which the man reaches 23 years of age.

(d) Craft apprentices who have completed their apprenticeship. Deferment will be extended beyond the present limits where this is needed to continue part-time study for qualifications not essential to such men to follow their occupation but of use to them in their careers, where the man has, by his early start in and by his application to his studies during apprenticeship, attained a high standard by the end of his apprenticeship.

(e) Students taking full-time courses of study. Apart from deferment to attend full-time courses at Universities, University Colleges, Agricultural and Technical Colleges, and certain other institutions of further education, arrangements exist under which deferment is at present allowed for full-time courses of lower standard which can be regarded as appropriate to the career a man proposes to follow. It is proposed to extend these arrangements to cover students in full-time attendance at other approved courses, provided that such courses can be completed by the end of the academic year, ending 31st July, in which the student reaches the age of 20 years.

It will be an over-riding condition in all these concessions that the course of study or training must, as at present, have been entered into sufficiently early to establish the *bona fides* of the application for deferment."

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NATIONAL SERVICE: CALL-UP AND DEFERMENT OF 1931-1938 CLASSES

An article is published in this GAZETTE at six-monthly intervals giving information about the age-classes which have been required to register under the National Service Acts (see, for example, page 406 of the November, 1956, issue). Similar information is now available for 1st April, 1957, in respect of men born between 1st January, 1931, and 30th September, 1938, and a summary of that information is given below.

Men in the classes in question were registered under the National Service Acts at various dates between 26th February, 1949, and 17th November, 1956. Each man was informed by means of a leaflet issued to him when he registered of the conditions which govern the grant of deferment of call-up to apprentices, learners, articulated pupils, etc., to enable them to complete their industrial training or their training for professional qualifications before call-up. He was also informed that there are arrangements under which deferment may be granted to enable a student to remain in full-time attendance at school to sit external examinations, such as the General Certificate of Education, or to undertake a University course of study. Arrangements for deferment of call-up on the ground of industrial need continued to operate in regard to men employed in coal mining and agriculture.

It should be noted that the men whose call-up for the Forces has been deferred have not yet been medically examined, and consequently it is not known how many of them are in fact unfit for service. The figures on the second line of the Table below represent the "unfits" among those who have already been medically examined, and for all age-classes taken together they represent approximately 21 per cent. of the total number in that category.

In view of the shortage of labour in the coal mining industry, men employed in certain occupations in that industry will continue to have their call-up suspended. Men born in 1932 or earlier whose call-up has been suspended because of employment in agriculture are, in present circumstances, not normally regarded as available for call-up while they remain in that employment. Agricultural workers born after 1932 will be regarded as available for call-up except that deferment may be allowed in individual cases subject to the satisfaction of certain specific conditions. Details of the agricultural deferment arrangements can be obtained from any Local Office of the Ministry.

The men included in the Table below who are shown as having been granted deferment to 31st July, 1957, to take an external examination of similar or higher standard will normally become available for call-up after termination of their deferment on 31st July, unless granted further deferment to continue their full-time studies or to enter into an apprenticeship or to train for a professional qualification.

The figures relating to the deferment of students at Universities and similar educational establishments include men pursuing, or under consideration for, full-time courses for University degrees and qualifications of a similar standard (including medicine and dentistry); men taking Higher National Diploma Courses and other full-time or sandwich higher technical courses at Technical Colleges; men pursuing courses at Teachers' Training Colleges in Scotland, and men undertaking theological and missionary training. The deferment position of students taking full-time courses for University degrees or qualifications of similar standard and medical, dental, etc., full-time or sandwich higher technical courses is determined by Joint Recruiting Boards which have been established at all University Centres, and the majority (about 47,000) of the men in the above categories were students dealt with by these Boards. Applications for the deferment of students in

full-time attendance at technical classes (other than those whose cases are considered by Joint Recruiting Boards) are dealt with by National Service Deferment Boards.

The statistics which were compiled on 1st April included an occupational analysis of the apprentices who had been granted deferment. About 56 per cent. of the total number of apprentices in the deferment class at 1st April were in engineering and metal-working occupations and about 24 per cent. were in building occupations. The following Table shows the numbers in the principal occupations:—

	1934 Class	1935 Class	1936 Class	1937 Class	1938 Class Jan. to Sept.
Building Occupations:					
Carpenters	7	111	2,652	6,099	5,354
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, etc.	4	79	1,682	3,387	2,939
Bricklayers	3	46	1,307	3,102	2,609
Painters and Decorators	1	27	827	2,135	1,866
Plasterers	—	14	252	722	679
Other Building Craftsmen	1	30	514	1,367	1,285
Engineering, Shipbuilding, etc., Occupations:					
Motor Mechanics, Fitters (not electrical), etc.	33	285	3,319	5,695	4,325
Toolmakers, Precision Fitters, etc.	152	1,000	7,407	11,753	9,568
Machine Tool Setters, Setter Operators, etc.	5	62	447	768	645
Electrical Engineering Fitters, Erectors, etc.	38	287	1,808	2,973	2,408
Electricians, Wiremen, etc.	32	186	2,552	4,882	4,028
Electrical Communications, etc., mechanics	15	58	433	927	1,095
Millwrights, Maintenance Fitters (not electrical)	14	116	834	1,491	1,279
Turners	11	153	992	1,724	1,378
Vehicle Body Builders	1	10	359	670	547
Scientific Instrument Makers and Assemblers	22	104	563	997	826
Sheet Metal Workers, Tinsmiths	2	32	627	1,221	1,040
Shipwrights	12	33	498	970	842
Patternmakers	6	29	448	646	464
Platers	2	58	684	1,441	1,139
Iron and Steel Founders and Moulders	—	22	320	676	461
Welders, Burners, Cutters	10	28	385	731	660
Other Occupations:					
Draughtsmen, etc.	504	1,122	2,672	3,510	3,120
Laboratory Technicians, Dispensers, etc.	586	933	1,482	2,129	2,065
Printers	3	81	643	1,481	1,555

Deferment under the provisions regarding apprenticeship is granted initially for a period of 12 months. Renewal of deferment will then be conditional on a report of satisfactory progress showing that the apprentice is gaining full experience of his trade. If progress is satisfactory, deferment may be renewed for a further twelve months or until the date on which the apprenticeship is due to end, whichever is the shorter period. Comparison with the figures for April, 1956 (given in the May, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE, page 174), shows a considerable reduction in the 1934 and 1935 classes in most of the occupations included in the Table. This was mainly due to the fact that many men had completed their apprenticeship and become available for service in the Forces. The reduction in the number of apprenticeship deferments is reflected in an increase in the numbers posted to the Forces, with a corresponding slight increase in the numbers found unfit for service.

Numbers of men registered under National Service Acts*

	1931 Class	1932 Class	1933 Class	1934 Class	1935 Class	1936 Class	1937 Class	1938 Class Jan. to Sept.
Posted to H.M. Forces or entered as volunteers	219,200	211,000	205,100	205,800	188,300	155,800	131,700	57,100
Found unfit for service in H.M. Forces	50,700	59,600	50,500	48,000	50,700	46,300	42,300	27,100
Available for H.M. Forces or awaiting medical examination	300	600	900	1,300	3,400	11,100	2,800	29,500
Application for deferment of call-up under consideration:—								
Agricultural cases	—	—	300	400	400	500	900	800
Others	—	—	100	100	200	400	300	2,000
Call-up deferred:—								
Apprentices	—	100	100	800	4,500	36,700	65,600	58,500
Post-apprenticeship deferments	—	100	300	900	1,200	400	—	—
Articled pupils and others training for professional qualifications	—	600	1,700	3,500	5,400	7,100	8,700	7,600
Agricultural workers	14,100	14,100	4,000	4,600	5,400	5,700	7,800	9,400
Coal mining workers	7,400	8,200	8,800	10,000	10,700	11,600	12,500	9,100
Seamen	5,300	5,400	5,600	6,400	6,700	5,500	4,200	3,600
Scientific research workers on high priority work	1,100	1,000	600	500	200	—	—	—
Boys at school granted deferment to 31st July, 1957 (to take an external examination)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500	7,500
Students at Universities and similar educational establishments	600	1,800	3,000	5,000	8,400	11,400	12,900	7,700
Emigrants and others gone abroad, including seamen who left ship abroad	2,500	2,500	2,000	1,700	1,300	1,000	700	300
All others (including hardship postponements, "approved school" cases, conscientious objectors, etc.)	800	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,500	2,100	4,800
Total	302,000	306,000	284,000	290,000	288,000	295,000	294,000	223,000

* The great majority of men born in 1929 and 1930 and about one-quarter of the men in the 1931 class have ceased to be liable to be called for National Service. Figures for the 1929 and 1930 classes were given in a Table on page 174 of the May, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE. The figures for the 1931 class in the Table include 4,700 agricultural workers, 1,900 coal mining workers and 1,300 seamen in this category.

TEMPORARY TRANSFER SCHEME

On 7th May the Minister of Labour and National Service made an announcement in the House of Commons, giving details of a new scheme designed to assist the temporary transfer of workers from areas where there is a redundancy of labour which is not expected to be permanent. The scheme will come into operation on 11th June.

Under the new scheme workers who have been unemployed for at least eight weeks, who have no early prospect of obtaining suitable employment locally, and who continue to maintain dependants at home, may be paid a lodging allowance if they take up employment beyond daily travelling distance for which no suitable local unemployed worker is available and provided that this is done with the prior knowledge of the Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The lodging allowance will be at the rate of 35s. a week and will continue for up to 12 months so long as no suitable employment is available in the home area. Other facilities provided under the scheme are: free fares to the new area; free return fare to the home area to be interviewed for employment if necessary; free fare home to take up employment in the home area; continuing liability allowance, as an alternative to lodging allowance, where the dependants join the worker in the new area and he remains liable for items such as rent and rates in the home area.

The present Resettlement Transference Scheme applies to unemployed workers permanently moving from designated areas of poor employment prospects and to unemployed ex-Regular servicemen and Disabled Persons wherever they live. The new scheme will be available generally outside the areas covered by the present scheme, but it will not be applied to workers who usually follow seasonal employment nor in cases where similar assistance is normally provided by the prospective employer. The lodging allowance under the Resettlement Transference Scheme is being increased from 24s. 6d. a week to 35s. a week also from 11th June, 1957.

RECRUITMENT OF NURSES AND MIDWIVES

From 1st May, 1957, certain functions of the Ministry of Labour and National Service relating to the recruitment of nurses and midwives have been transferred to the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland. The National Advisory Council on the Recruitment of Nurses and Midwives which has hitherto advised the Minister of Labour and National Service has been reconstituted and will henceforth advise the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland.

The Health Departments will be responsible for the general oversight of recruitment activities and for controlling the use of the mobile nursing exhibitions and the mental health exhibitions. By agreement with the Ministries, Regional Hospital Boards will be responsible for the organisation of, and arrangements for, these exhibitions and talks to schools.

The Nursing Appointments Service of the Ministry of Labour and National Service will continue to function and will provide, through its 166 Nursing Appointments Offices, a placing and advisory service to assist those who wish to take training or obtain suitable appointments as trained nurses, midwives, enrolled assistant nurses, nursing assistants and nursing auxiliaries. The Service will similarly be available to persons in medical auxiliary and allied occupations. Regional Hospital Boards, Hospital Management Committees, Local Health Authorities, the Services and other employing authorities will, as before, notify their nursing and midwifery vacancies to the Nursing Appointments Offices.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service will retain the services of its Principal Nursing Officer and a small number of Technical Nursing Officers based on Headquarters to give technical guidance and assistance to officers in charge of Nursing Appointments Offices.

GUIDE TO CAREERS

In order to meet the demand for copies of the "Careers Guide" (the 1956 revision of which was reviewed in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1956, page 258), the Central Youth Employment Executive have recently issued another revised edition, which can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 10d. including postage). The "Guide" is intended to help young men and women in their choice of a professional, technical or business career, and also boys and girls still at school and their parents and teachers. In the compilation of the "Guide" and of the pamphlets to which it refers, more than 300 professional bodies, educational institutions and other organisations have been consulted.

The revised "Guide" gives information about more than one hundred professions and occupations. It incorporates a new section on the work of the Factory Inspectorate. In addition to giving information about careers in each of the various professions, including particulars of the educational standards and training required and the openings available, the "Guide" contains sections on careers in business management and on employment in overseas countries of the British Commonwealth and references to sources of more detailed information about the careers outlined.

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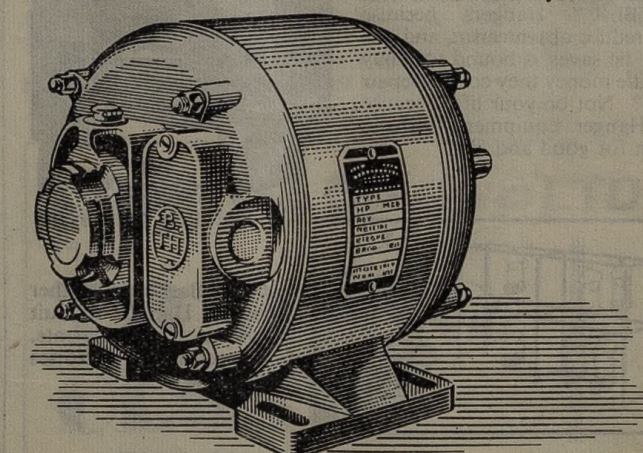
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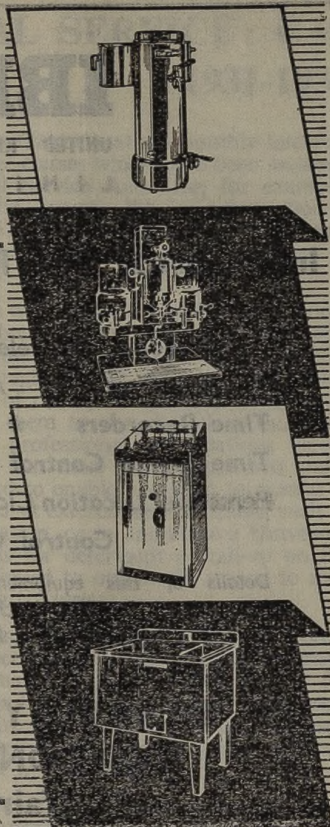
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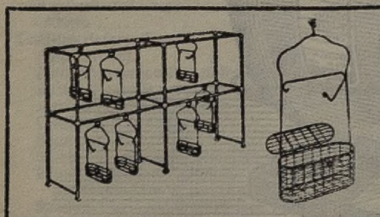
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PAMPHLETS ON EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, ETC.

Articles published in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1956 (page 257) and earlier issues described briefly the contents of pamphlets on employment, training, etc., issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and other Government Departments. Below are notes on further pamphlets, copies of which can be obtained from Local Offices of the Ministry, or from Youth Employment Offices in the case of those prepared for young persons.

A revised edition is available of the pamphlet entitled "Persons undergoing training in Workshops for the Blind and in Approved Undertakings providing training and employment for severely disabled sighted persons" (P.L. 322 (Revised January, 1957)). The pamphlet contains information about the conditions of training and the allowances payable by the Ministry of Labour and National Service to approved persons training in workshops for the blind and in approved undertakings providing training and employment under sheltered conditions. It has been prepared mainly for the use of Workshop Managers, trainees and other persons interested in the welfare of the blind and of severely disabled sighted persons.

Leaflet P.L. 367, entitled "Disabled Persons Register", has been prepared for handicapped young persons who find it difficult to obtain or keep work. It gives brief information about the advantages of voluntary registration under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act.

The leaflet entitled "Youth Employment Service: Training Allowances Scheme" (P.L. 366 (June, 1956)) contains information about conditions of eligibility and other provisions of the Scheme. The Scheme is designed to provide financial assistance to young persons to undertake training for skilled industrial employment beyond daily travelling distance if suitable facilities are not available in their home area.

FIRE PRECAUTIONS IN FACTORIES

A letter from H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, enclosing a pamphlet about fire drills in factories, has recently been sent to about 65,000 factory occupiers. The issue of the pamphlet is a further step in the efforts made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service to improve fire precautions in factories. A year ago, following a fire in a woollen mill in which eight people lost their lives, a promise was given on behalf of the Ministry in the House of Commons that energetic steps would be taken under the Factories Acts to improve fire precautions. It was added that particular attention would be paid to the provision of effective fire alarms and to ensuring that workers could escape safely in an emergency. Measures already taken to improve factory fire precautions include the issue to employers in June, 1956, of an advisory leaflet on fire alarms, and a nation-wide survey, completed in October, of factories where fire alarms are required. At the same time Local Authorities were asked to speed up the work of issuing certificates to factory occupiers where the means of escape in case of fire are adequate.

The new pamphlet on fire drills stresses the need for a plan to be worked out for use when fire occurs and for the plan to be practised so that if fire does break out everyone in the factory knows precisely what to do and where to go. Firms are advised, before making specific plans, to consult the Chief Fire Officer for the area (in Scotland the Firemaster), who will be able to give free expert advice necessary to deal effectively with the particular circumstances of each case.

Other action to improve fire precautions in factories is in hand. In particular, advice on prevention of fires is being prepared by the Ministry, in collaboration with the Home Office, and instructions have been issued to Factory Inspectors providing for closer co-operation between them and the fire authorities.

INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT IN SCOTLAND IN 1956

The Secretary of State for Scotland has presented to Parliament the eleventh annual review of the main developments and trends in the economic affairs of Scotland. The review, which has been published as a Command Paper*, relates to the calendar year 1956. Some of the figures for previous years quoted in the Paper have been revised since the publication of the last review (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1956, page 176), and some of the figures for 1956 are estimates only. In addition to the review of industry, employment and related services, the Command Paper contains also the Roads Report, 1956. Powers under the Trunk Roads Acts were transferred from the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation to the Secretary of State for Scotland on 1st April, 1956, and the Report, which the Secretary of State is now required to submit to Parliament, is included in this year's Command Paper in lieu of the paragraphs on roads published in previous Papers.

The general summary with which the Command Paper opens says that the Government policy of restraining United Kingdom domestic demand had no considerable adverse effect on the general level of unemployment in Scotland. There was some short-time working, but in the Scottish Development Area average unemployment was lower in 1956 than in 1955 and in the whole of Scotland there were on the average more people employed. The restrictions in oil supplies had no appreciable effect on industry in Scotland by the end of 1956.

* Industry and Employment in Scotland and Scottish Roads Report, 1956, Cmnd. 125. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. net (3s. 2d. including postage).

The volume of industrial output in Scotland, as measured by the Scottish Index of Production, continued to rise and was nearly two per cent. higher in 1956 than in 1955. A slowing down of the rate of increase was, however, evident in the last quarter of the year, when output was only fractionally higher than a year earlier. The output of Scotland's manufacturing industries, which together account for nearly three-quarters of the total output covered by the Index of Production, increased by nearly 1½ per cent. in 1956 compared with 1955. There were increases in production of 14 per cent. in non-metalliferous mining manufactures, 10 per cent. in the vehicles group of industries, 5 per cent. in metal manufacture, and 4½ per cent. in the food, drink and tobacco trades. The textile and clothing industries showed a slight improvement in the year as a whole, but in the latter half of the year their output was below that of the corresponding period of 1955. Of the non-manufacturing industries, building and contracting showed an increase of almost 6 per cent., and the gas, electricity and water industries together an increase of just under 3 per cent. Electricity generation increased by 6½ per cent. The output of the mining and quarrying industries continued to decline. In agriculture, there was a reasonably heavy cereal crop, but owing to excessive rain in the summer and early autumn the quality was below average. Acreage under cultivation in Scotland was higher than in 1955 and livestock production continued to increase. The estimated value of farm output for the 1956 crop year is about £154 millions, compared with £153 millions in 1955.

The number of persons in employment (excluding the self-employed) in Scotland at mid-1956 was 2,122,000, an increase of 0.5 per cent. compared with 1955 and of 4 per cent. compared with 1948. Between mid-1955 and mid-1956 the numbers of employed persons in manufacturing industries as a whole increased by 2,800, this increase being more than accounted for by an increase of 5,300 in the engineering group of industries in the same period. Unemployment during the year averaged 52,200 a month, and, apart from 1955 when the monthly average was 51,100, was at a lower level than in any year since the war. The rise in 1956 compared with the previous year was entirely due to an increase, from 2,700 to 4,400, in the average number of workers temporarily stopped. The numbers wholly unemployed reached a lower level than for any year since the end of the war. In the Scottish Development Area there was little change in unemployment during 1956, a slight decrease in the numbers wholly unemployed being offset by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped. In the two categories combined the average number unemployed in the Development Area was 30,900 in 1956 compared with 31,300 in 1955. Considerable under-employment in 1956 in a number of Scottish industries was caused by a fall in demand in both the home and export markets. At the beginning of June, 1956, the estimated number of workers on short-time was about 7,300, but by the end of November the figure had declined to about 2,700.

As in the previous year, there were marked shortages of certain categories of skilled workers, particularly in the engineering, shipbuilding, and printing and publishing industries. At 12th December 1956, the number of unfilled vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Scotland was 16,646, including 6,398 for men, 2,554 for boys, 3,261 for women and 4,433 for girls. The vacancies for men and boys were mainly in the distributive, the building and civil engineering, the engineering and electrical goods and the shipbuilding and ship repairing industries and on the railways; for women and girls the vacancies were mainly in distribution, textiles, clothing, and in domestic service and hotels and catering. There was an increase in 1956 in man-power in coal mining, but the development programme absorbed many men who might have been engaged in producing coal. Recruitment was, however, satisfactory, particularly among juveniles. The number of persons (including office staffs) employed on building and civil engineering work was estimated at 162,000 in 1956, compared with 161,000 in 1955. Recruitment to the industry during the year was reasonably satisfactory and a fairly balanced distribution of new entrants among the various crafts was maintained. The number of workers employed on constructional work on the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board's schemes averaged 7,000 during 1956. In agriculture, the labour force was over 90,000 in June, 1956. About 41,500 children helped with the potato harvest. The call-up of agricultural workers was suspended during the harvest and certain Servicemen were released on unpaid leave to assist.

In a reference to employment of young persons the review says that in 1956 opportunities for apprenticeship in building, engineering and shipbuilding were considerably fewer than in 1955. There was, however, an unsatisfied demand for apprentice caulkers, moulders and drillers. Vacancies for posts requiring a higher educational standard, e.g., trainee chartered accountants, architects and metallurgists, were also available. In addition to three schemes covering Great Britain, Scottish schemes were agreed for recruiting and training young workers in display producing, screen printing, sign writing and kindred trades, in the agricultural machinery industry, and as powerloom tenters in the jute industry. Financial assistance was given to 165 young persons under the Training Allowances Scheme.

The review contains a note on industrial relations, giving statistics of industrial disputes. The number of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in Scotland in 1956 was 917, which was five fewer than in the preceding year. There was a considerable reduction, from 795,000 in 1955 to 512,000 in 1956, in the number of working days lost through industrial disputes. Most of the work stoppages in 1956 occurred in the coal mining industry, but the number of days lost in coal mining was lower than in the other industries taken together. During the year officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service assisted in the settlement of 66 industrial disputes in Scotland.

In a section on industrial development the review says that at the end of September, 1956, new factories and extensions with a

total area of 7.3 million square feet were in course of construction in Scotland. This was about 300,000 square feet more than the corresponding figure for September, 1955. New factory building projects, as shown by the numbers of industrial development certificates issued, were about one-third fewer in 1956 than in 1955 but their total area was only about one-eighth less and the labour force they were estimated to require showed an even smaller reduction compared with the corresponding figure for 1955. The schemes approved in 1956 covered a total area of over 4,700,000 square feet and will, it is estimated, provide employment for about 9,900 workers. A wide range of industries was represented by the schemes but the engineering and whisky industries accounted for over half the area and about three-quarters of the estimated labour force required. More than half of the schemes for which industrial development certificates were issued in 1956 were in the Development Area and it is expected that they will provide employment for about 8,600 persons. In the important field of atomic energy, the review says, there was very satisfactory development in 1956. Good progress was made with the construction of the fast breeder and materials-testing reactors at the Dounreay establishment of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. It is explained that the fast breeder reactor is a full-scale experimental reactor of advanced design which may serve as a model for power reactors at a later stage in the nuclear power programme. In addition to generating heat for conversion into electricity, it will "breed" nuclear fuel from non-fissile material, and, it is hoped, produce in this way at least as much fuel as it consumes. This reactor is expected to come into operation in 1958.

Other sections of the review describe industrial and other developments in the Highlands and Islands and in the main industries and basic services in Scotland, and the progress made in industrial research and design and in technical education, including the plans for an extensive technical college building programme.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Changes in Time Limits for Claiming and Obtaining Death Grant Benefits

On 2nd April the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations, 1957. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 94) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 136 (Session 1956-57). The Regulations now made came into operation on 10th April.

The Regulations reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft. They amend the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Regulations, 1948, by providing that the time limit for claiming death grant should be six months (or such longer period as the Minister may determine in the circumstances of any particular case) from the date of the death of the deceased. Previously the time limit was normally three months. The Regulations also provide for the abolition of the time limit (previously six months) for obtaining payment of the death grant.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 No. 578) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price, respectively, 3d. and 4d. net (5d. and 6d. including postage).

Reciprocal Arrangements on Social Security with Israel

A Convention on Social Security between the United Kingdom and Israel was signed in London on 29th April by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and the Israel Ambassador.

The Agreement will come into operation when it is ratified. Among other things it enables nationals of either country to add together contributions paid in the two countries in order to determine the right to receive benefit in either country.

The Agreement covers retirement pensions and maternity, widowhood, industrial injury and death benefits.

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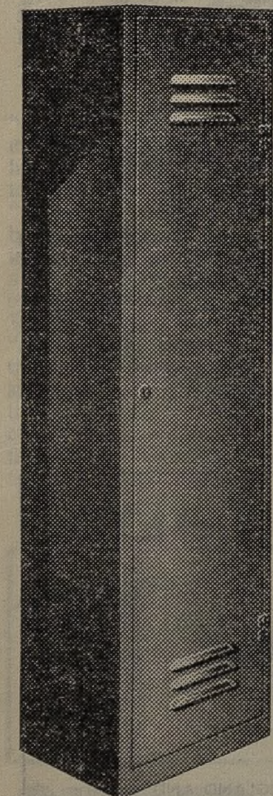
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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Sixth Session of Metal Trades Committee

The Sixth Session of the Metal Trades Committee of the International Labour Organisation opened in Geneva on 6th May and was expected to continue until 18th May. The agenda was as follows:—

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

2. Automation in the metal trades.
3. Job evaluation methods in the metal trades.

The United Kingdom Government was represented at the meeting by Mr. A. M. Morgan, C.M.G., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. F. Bradley, Principal, Board of Trade. The Employers' representatives were Mr. C. S. Oliver, Chairman of the Central Conference Committee and Member of the Management Board of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and Managing Director, Rotherham and Sons, Limited, Coventry, and Mr. W. Watson, C.B.E., Secretary of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation. The Workers' representatives were Mr. D. McGarvey, Executive Council Chairman of the United Society of Boilermakers, Shipbuilders and Structural Workers and member of the Executive Committee of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, and Mr. H. E. Matthews, O.B.E., National Industrial Officer of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers.

The Fifth Session of the Metal Trades Committee was held in Geneva from 25th October to 6th November, 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1955, page 13).

Sixth Session of Inland Transport Committee

The Sixth Session of the Inland Transport Committee of the International Labour Organisation was held in Hamburg from 11th to 22nd March (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 94). Twenty-four countries were represented. In accordance with the normal practice of the International Labour Organisation, national delegations representative of Governments and of employers and workers attended. Also in attendance were observers from the Dominican Republic, Luxembourg and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, representatives of the United Nations and the European Conference of Ministers of Transport and observers from a number of international non-Governmental organisations.

The agenda comprised:—

1. A general report dealing particularly with (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions adopted at previous sessions; (b) steps taken by the International Labour Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee; and (c) recent events and developments in inland transport.

2. Methods of improving organisation of work and output in ports.

3. Labour inspection in road transport.

The Committee set up three Sub-Committees to consider, respectively, items 2, 3, and 1 (a) and (b) of the agenda. The Committee also held a general discussion in plenary session.

The Sub-Committee dealing with the organisation of work and output in ports adopted a number of suggestions concerning methods for improving the organisation of work and output in ports, which it requested should be transmitted to Governments, port authorities, employers' and workers' organisations and all others concerned with cargo handling in ports. These suggestions covered, among other things, labour management relations, the expeditious settlement of disputes or grievances, discipline, the position of the gang foreman, allocation of man-power, availability of dockers, overtime, unproductive time, work study techniques, payment by results, introduction of new equipment and port organisation.

The Sub-Committee on labour inspection in road services adopted a Resolution, which set forth a number of important principles in the organisation of systems of labour inspection in road transport. These dealt with the administrative organisation of labour inspection, the powers and duties of inspection staff, scope of supervision, the main points to be covered by labour inspection and methods of inspection. An annex to the Resolution listed points on which it was considered that information should be given in the driver's individual control book.

The Sub-Committee on the effect given to the conclusions adopted at previous sessions reviewed the conclusions previously reached by the Committee. The Sub-Committee selected a number of these conclusions on which it was suggested Governments should be asked to supply further information.

The reports of the Sub-Committees were adopted by the Committee in plenary session. The Committee also adopted resolutions concerning the protection of employed drivers against civil law claims arising out of their employment, regularisation of employment of dock workers, inter-port competition and conditions of employment of motor vehicle drivers engaged in international

road transport in Europe. Suggestions were also put forward for the agenda of the Seventh Session of the Committee.

In accordance with the usual practice, the conclusions of the Committee will be considered by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

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

The tripartite Working Party on Wages, Hours of Work and Manning on Board Ship (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 129) met in Geneva from 11th to 17th April under the Chairmanship of Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Chief International Labour Adviser to Her Majesty's Government, Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

The Working Party prepared a draft Recommendation which the Governing Body will be asked to submit for consideration and, if approved, adoption by the Maritime Session of the International Labour Conference in 1958, in addition to the proposed draft revised Convention transmitted by the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1956, page 368). The draft Recommendation would provide *inter alia* that except in certain specified circumstances the basic pay of an able seaman for a calendar month of service should not be less than the equivalent of £25 sterling or 70 United States dollars, whichever may from time to time be the greater; that the normal hours of work of seamen should be eight per day; and that sufficient numbers of officers and men should be engaged to ensure the avoidance of excessive overtime and to satisfy the dictates of safety of life at sea.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Earnings in the United States Seamless Hosiery Industry, April, 1956

Statistics of the earnings in April, 1956, of production workers employed in seamless hosiery mills in the United States of America are given in an article in the January, 1957, issue of *Monthly Labor Review*, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The article summarises the results of an enquiry conducted by the Bureau and carried out by personal visits to 200 mills each employing 21 or more workers and primarily engaged in knitting, dyeing or finishing seamless hosiery. The 200 mills which were visited employed 70 per cent. of an estimated total of about 53,100 production workers (of whom nearly three-quarters were women) within the scope of the enquiry. Of the total of 53,100, about 26,600 were employed in the manufacture of men's seamless hosiery, 17,600 on children's and 8,900 on women's seamless hosiery. The survey showed that incentive methods of payment were widespread in the industry, and in April, 1956, about 70 per cent. of the production workers were paid on this basis.

The average hourly earnings of production workers in April, 1956, were 1.22 dollars, which represented an increase of about 20 per cent. since an earlier survey in November, 1952. For women average hourly earnings were 1.16 dollars and for men they were 1.39 dollars. The article says that the difference in average earnings between men and women reflects, in part, the fact that the more highly-paid jobs such as knitting-machine adjusters and fixers are held by men, although, in the occupations in which both men and women were employed, men's average earnings were usually somewhat higher. In mills manufacturing men's seamless hosiery average hourly earnings were 1.20 dollars; this was five cents above the average for workers in the children's seamless hosiery branch of the industry but 23 cents below the average for workers in the women's seamless hosiery branch.

The Tables below show, for April, 1956, the average straight-time hourly earnings (i.e., exclusive of premium payments for overtime and for work at week-ends and on holidays and late shifts) of men and women workers (i) in men's seamless hosiery mills in selected regions and for the United States as a whole, and (ii) in children's and in women's seamless hosiery mills in selected regions and for the United States as a whole. In the case of the women's seamless hosiery branch of the industry, the article says, there was insufficient concentration of mills to permit presentation of data by more than

one area. The figures for the United States as a whole include data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

Men's Seamless Hosiery

Occupation	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-East	Great Lakes	United States
<i>Men</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Adjusters and fixers, knitting machine (4 or more years' experience)	1.88	1.66	1.69	1.61	1.80	1.63
Boards, other than automatic	1.21	1.33	—	1.30	—	1.30
Knitters, automatic	1.18	1.18	—	1.28	—	1.28
Knitters, rib	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knitters, string	—	—	—	1.23	—	1.23
<i>Women</i>						
Boards, other than automatic	1.24	1.17	1.14	1.11	—	1.12
Boxers	—	1.09	—	1.05	—	1.07
Examiners, grey (inspectors, hosiery)	1.04	1.03	1.10	1.08	1.15	1.08
Folders	—	—	—	1.10	—	1.14
Folders and boxers	1.02	1.03	—	1.14	—	1.13
Knitters, automatic	1.13	1.17	1.11	1.21	1.16	1.18
Knitters, rib	—	—	—	1.07	—	1.12
Knitters, string	—	1.03	—	1.16	—	1.14
Knitters, transfer	—	1.10	—	1.08	—	1.08
Loopers, toe (1 or more years' experience)	1.17	1.22	1.16	1.18	1.18	1.18
Menders, hand, finish	—	1.06	1.03	1.13	—	1.10
Menders, hand, grey	1.09	1.07	1.09	1.04	1.10	1.06
Pairers	1.02	1.08	1.09	1.17	1.13	1.14

Children's and Women's Seamless Hosiery

Occupation	Children's Seamless Hosiery			Women's Seamless Hosiery	
	Middle Atlantic	South-East	United States	South-East	United States
<i>Men</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Adjusters and fixers, knitting machine (4 or more years' experience)	1.83	1.52	1.54	2.18	2.09
Boards, other than automatic	1.34	1.15	1.18	—	1.40
Knitters, automatic	—	1.19	1.19	1.58	1.56
Knitters, rib	—	1.12	1.16	—	—
Knitters, string	—	1.16	1.17	—	—
<i>Women</i>					
Boards, other than automatic	1.20	1.13	1.13	1.14	1.17
Boxers	—	1.11	1.12	1.58	1.33
Examiners, grey (inspectors, hosiery)	1.02	1.10	1.10	1.38	1.31
Folders	—	1.15	1.10	—	—
Folders and boxers	1.04	1.09	1.09	1.33	1.33
Knitters, automatic	1.26	1.10	1.11	1.30	1.28
Knitters, rib	1.04	1.10	1.08	—	—
Knitters, string	1.08	1.13	1.13	—	—
Knitters, transfer	1.11	1.12	1.12	—	—
Loopers, toe (1 or more years' experience)	1.15	1.16	1.16	1.48	1.47
Menders, hand, finish	1.06	1.12	1.11	1.37	1.37
Menders, hand, grey	—	1.07	1.07	1.23	1.19
Pairers	1.21	1.14	1.14	1.37	1.34

Of all the production workers in the industry, about 70 per cent. were employed in mills which reported a scheduled working week of 40 hours; most of the remainder had a shorter working week, except those in women's seamless hosiery mills, where 28 per cent. worked more than 40 hours. One in six of all the workers were employed on either a second or a third shift; about one-third of the workers on late shifts received extra payment. Payment for public holidays ranging from two to six days a year was made by mills employing one-fifth of the production workers in the industry. Vacation pay for workers with qualifying service was provided in mills employing about two-thirds of the workers. Nearly three-fifths of the production workers in the industry were employed in mills providing the equivalent of one week's pay after one year's service and about three-eighths of the workers in mills granting two weeks after five years' service. The survey showed also that life insurance and insurance against hospital and surgical expenses, at least part of the cost being borne by the employers, was available to more than two-thirds of the workers meeting minimum eligibility requirements. Pension plans were also reported in establishments employing one-tenth of the workers.

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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in March

GENERAL SUMMARY

During March the numbers in civil employment fell by 40,000 to 22,908,000. The main changes were decreases in the manufacture of food, drink and tobacco, in distribution, the latter being partly seasonal, and in the metal-using industries, though there was a small increase in the manufacture of motor vehicles. There were seasonal increases in building and contracting, agriculture and fishing, and miscellaneous services.

The Employment Exchanges filled 169,000 vacancies in the five weeks ended 10th April. The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges and remaining unfilled on 10th April was 285,000. This was 34,000 more than on 6th March and 106,000 fewer than a year previously.

The number of operatives working short-time in the week ended 30th March in manufacturing establishments covered by returns was 82,000, which was 27,000 less than a month previously.

There were 342,000 persons registered as unemployed on 15th April, of whom 321,000 were wholly unemployed and 21,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 11th March and 15th April, unemployment fell by 21,000, the number of wholly unemployed decreasing by 14,000 and the temporarily stopped by 7,000.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in April was 1.6 per cent., compared with 1.7 per cent. in March and 1.2 per cent. in April, 1956. There were 158,000 persons who had been unemployed more than eight weeks, 49 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of March was 23,961,000, a decrease of 63,000 compared with the end of February.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	End-March, 1956	End-Jan., 1957	End-Feb., 1957	End-March, 1957	Change during March, 1957
Number in Civil Employment	23,045	22,979	22,948	22,908	- 40
Men	15,252	15,231	15,213	15,200	- 13
Women	7,793	7,748	7,735	7,708	- 27
Wholly Unemployed‡	220	360	342	328	- 14
Temporarily Stopped‡	25	30	26	24	- 2
Total Registered Unemployed‡	245	390	368	352	- 16
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	773	740	728	719	- 9
Men	756	725	712	704	- 8
Women	17	15	16	15	- 1
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment ..	6	6	6	6	...
Total Working Population†	24,044	24,085	24,024	23,961	- 63
Men	16,157	16,212	16,167	16,136	- 31
Women	7,887	7,873	7,857	7,825	- 32

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

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

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

Industry or Service	End-March, 1956	End-Jan., 1957	End-Feb., 1957	End-March, 1957	Change during March, 1957
Basic Industries					
Mining and Quarrying ..	861	864	866	866	...
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	379	380	380	378	- 2
Transport and Communication ..	1,712	1,710	1,714	1,715	+ 1
Agriculture and Fishing ..	1,005	994	999	1,004	+ 5
Number in Basic Industries ..	3,957	3,948	3,959	3,963	+ 4
Manufacturing Industries					
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	528	531	531	529	- 2
Metal Manufacture ..	585	585	585	582	- 3
Vehicles ..	1,259	1,197	1,192	1,190	- 2
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments ..	2,817	2,806	2,798	2,784	- 14
Textiles ..	952	940	940	935*	- 5
Clothing (inc. footwear) ..	685	681	680	678	- 2
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	898	895	888	876	- 12
Other Manufactures ..	1,600	1,578	1,575	1,569	- 6
Number in Manufacturing Industries ..	9,324	9,213	9,189	9,143	- 46
Building and Contracting	1,492	1,502	1,494	1,502	+ 8
Distributive Trades	2,854	2,887	2,877	2,866	- 11
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	4,125	4,136	4,136	4,143	+ 7
Public Administration—					
National Government Service ..	562	557	557	553	- 4
Local Government Service ..	731	736	736	738	+ 2
Total in Civil Employment	23,045	22,979	22,948	22,908	- 40

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 March, 1956, and January, February and March, 1957. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

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

* Cotton—252,000. Wool—212,000. Other textiles—471,000.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-Mar., 1956	End-Jan., 1957	End-Feb., 1957	End-Mar., 1957	End-Mar., 1956	End-Jan., 1957	End-Feb., 1957	End-Mar., 1957	End-Mar., 1956	End-Jan., 1957	End-Feb., 1957	End-Mar., 1957
Mining, etc.												
Coal Mining ..	767.6	771.4	773.4	773.6	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	783.4	787.2	789.2	789.4
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	259.9	254.9	254.1	253.4	85.1	80.3	79.7	79.6	345.0	335.2	333.8	333.0
Bricks and Fireclay Goods ..	74.6	73.7	73.5	73.2	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.1	83.0	81.8	81.6	81.3
China and Earthenware ..	34.1	32.2	31.9	31.7	43.7	40.5	40.0	40.0	39.8	37.7	37.9	37.5
Glass (other than containers) ..	34.8	34.2	34.2	34.1	13.0	12.4	12.4	12.4	47.8	46.6	46.6	46.5
Glass Containers ..	21.5	21.7	21.6	21.4	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	27.4	27.4	27.3	27.1
Cement ..	14.6	14.8	14.8	14.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	16.0	16.2	16.2	16.2
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures ..	80.3	78.3	78.1	78.2	12.7	12.2	12.2	12.2	93.0	90.5	90.2	90.4
Chemicals and Allied Trades	374.2	378.0	378.5	378.4	152.0	150.8	150.4	148.7	526.2	528.8	528.9	527.1
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ..	19.8	20.5	20.5	20.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	20.4	21.1	21.1	21.1
Chemicals and Dyes ..	179.7	182.7	183.5	184.0	48.7	49.6	49.7	49.0	228.4	232.3	233.2	233.0
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	27.1	27.2	27.2	27.1	35.8	35.7	35.4	35.1	62.9	62.9	62.6	62.2
Explosives and Fireworks ..	32.3	31.6	31.4	31.1	19.9	18.1	17.8	17.5	52.2	49.7	49.2	48.6
Paint and Varnish ..	28.9	28.7	28.8	28.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	41.7	41.5	41.6	41.7
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	28.9	28.6	28.7	28.7	19.5	19.0	19.0	19.0	48.4	47.6	47.9	47.7
Mineral Oil Refining ..	32.3	33.1	33.0	32.9	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.2	39.3	40.3	40.2	40.1
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	25.2	25.6	25.4	25.2	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.5	32.9	33.4	33.1	32.7
Metal Manufacture	514.0	515.6	515.8	513.7	70.0	68.7	68.5	67.8	584.0	584.3	584.3	581.5
Blast Furnaces ..	21.6	22.1	22.0	22.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	22.2	22.7	22.6	22.8
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	208.6	213.5	214.1	213.8	19.2	19.6	19.5	19.3	227.8	233.1	233.6	233.1
Iron Foundries ..	110.5	105.7	105.4	104.5	16.7	16.0	15.8	15.6	127.2	121.7	121.2	120.1
Thiplate Manufacture ..	12.9	13.0	13.0	12.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.6
Steel Sheet Manufacture ..	20.3	20.8	20.9	20.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	21.6	22.1	22.2	22.1
Iron and Steel Tubes ..	42.5	43.5	43.6	43.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	51.9	52.0	52.0	51.8
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	97.6	97.0	96.8	96.1	21.8	20.9	20.9	21.0	119.4	117.9	117.8	117.0
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,632.7	1,647.3	1,644.5	1,638.2	476.8	464.2	462.6	460.1	2,109.5	2,111.5	2,107.1	2,098.3
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	204.7	205.4	204.3	204.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	214.0	214.8	213.8	213.8
Marine Engineering ..	75.7	75.5	75.6	75.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.3	80.3	80.1	79.9	79.9
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) ..	36.8	33.6	33.5	33.6	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	41.6	38.8	38.7	38.8
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant ..	28.9	29.3	29.3	29.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	32.0	32.4	32.4	32.4
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools ..	95.6	98.6	98.3	97.7	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.8	117.7	120.6	120.2	119.3
Stationary Engines ..	24.9	25.1	24.9	24.5	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	29.1	29.2	29.0	28.6
Textile Machinery and Accessories ..	54.3	51.1	50.9	50.8	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.9	63.8	60.1	59.8	59.7
Ordinance and Small Arms ..	51.3	49.6	49.4	48.5	14.5	13.1	13.0	12.5	65.8	62.7	62.4	61.0
Constructional Engineering ..	78.0	80.4	80.3	79.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	85.0	87.4	87.2	86.4
Other Non-Electrical Engineering ..	552.5	558.0	556.9	556.9	150.4	151.2	150.9	150.9	649.9	659.9	659.9	659.9
Electrical Machinery ..	144.1	150.8	150.7	150.7	129.7	126.6	126.1	125.5	682.2	684.6	683.0	679.1
Electrical Wires and Cables ..	41.9	41.9	42.0	41.9	24.0	23.0	22.9	22.7	65.9	64.9	64.9	64.6
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus ..	35.1	36.8	37.1	37.2	23.8	24.6	24.7	24.6	58.9	61.4	61.8	61.8
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones ..	71.3	72.1	72.2	72.2	58.3	61.5	61.7	61.8	129.6	133.6	133.9	134.0
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps ..	25.2	24.2	24.3	24.2	27.8	24.1	24.1	23.7	53.0	48.3	48.4	47.9
Batteries and Accumulators ..	11.2	10.7	10.7	10.6	9.4	8.4	8.1	7.7	20.6	19.1	18.8	18.3
Other Electrical Goods ..	101.9	104.2	104.1	104.3	72.8	68.4	68.2	68.3	174.7	172.6	172.3	172.6
Vehicles	1,042.2	993.4	989.5	987.8	182.7	169.3	168.1	167.5	1,162.7	1,157.6	1,155.3	1,153.7
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles ..	286.8	250.3	249.5	251.5	46.4	39.8	39.2	39.2	333.2	290.1	288.8	290.7
Motor Repairs and Garages ..	248.1	236.8	233.8	231.5	41.4	39.9	39.5	39.1	289.5	276.7	273.3	270.6
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft ..	219.8	228.2	227.9	226.6	37.3	38.4	38.3	37.8	257.1	266.6	266.2	264.4
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft ..	131.4	1										

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 15th April, 1957, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 11th March, 1957.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 15th April, 1957					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 11th March, 1957
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women over 18	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County)	39,564	1,757	15,019	1,198	57,538	-5,976
Acton	161	3	57	3	224	-17
Brentford and Chiswick	146	5	38	5	194	-49
Brighton and Hove	2,037	42	635	20	2,734	+438
Chatham	112	44	371	39	865	+35
Croydon	712	47	315	52	1,126	-62
Dagenham	439	19	190	6	654	-84
Ealing	246	19	132	8	405	-99
East Ham	312	19	99	10	440	+29
Enfield	161	3	128	7	299	-138
Harrow	276	46	187	66	575	+3
Hayes and Harlington	112	44	371	39	865	+35
Hendon	410	58	102	32	602	+21
Ilford	530	49	123	13	715	+44
Leyton and Walthamstow	720	29	220	10	979	-257
Tottenham	675	28	296	33	1,032	-243
Wembley	157	3	51	5	216	-86
West Ham	951	34	266	13	1,264	-50
Willesden	462	18	289	14	783	-112
Eastern	13,411	634	4,137	536	18,718	-1,759
Bedford	177	47	188	53	465	+142
Cambridge	192	1	34	5	232	-40
Ipswich	831	37	144	22	1,034	-22
Luton	259	4	49	2	314	-62
Norwich	1,434	15	232	3	1,704	-57
Southend-on-Sea	957	30	276	15	1,278	-271
Waford	198	6	87	4	295	-
Southern	9,271	531	4,049	441	14,292	-1,726
Bournemouth	892	24	339	12	1,267	-446
Oxford	247	2	91	8	348	-302
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	1,466	65	601	20	2,152	-220
Reading	452	21	139	11	623	-46
Slough	274	11	92	4	381	-76
Southampton	1,588	86	633	98	2,405	+564
South-Western	15,186	636	6,008	625	22,455	-561
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	2,428	42	772	42	3,284	+6
Exeter	599	25	300	10	934	-86
Gloucester	277	24	352	30	583	+19
Swindon	1,327	84	991	63	2,405	+8
Midland	20,070	1,236	9,501	969	31,776	-5,932
Birmingham	5,190	804	2,576	573	9,143	-2,105
Burton-on-Trent	157	1	91	2	251	-7
Coventry	2,598	64	852	47	3,561	-2,378
Oldbury	201	7	66	3	277	-84
Stoke-on-Trent	369	19	115	21	524	+84
Walsall	1,652	21	1,053	26	2,752	+1,071
West Bromwich	753	153	294	102	1,302	+1,574
Wolverhampton	566	12	279	16	873	+145
Worcester	896	6	405	13	1,320	-164
North-Midland	8,928	362	4,127	417	13,834	-2,647
Chesterfield	177	1	52	3	233	-5
Derby	387	14	228	14	633	-15
Grimsby	1,176	45	171	28	1,420	-101
Leicester	950	10	326	4	1,290	-88
Lincoln	360	19	87	13	479	-236
Manchester	171	11	89	5	276	-80
Northampton	386	8	170	6	570	-211
Nottingham	1,230	11	360	12	1,613	-614
Peterborough	137	38	210	40	425	-136
Scunthorpe	147	6	412	44	609	-
East and West Ridings	12,282	419	4,193	408	17,302	-728
Barnsley	356	26	91	47	520	-48
Bradford	678	14	86	9	787	-85
Doncaster	167	18	78	2	247	-11
Hull	543	7	257	9	827	-70
Huddersfield	169	7	176	6	358	-122
Leeds	234	14	147	4	399	-12
Sheffield	2,763	50	606	20	3,439	-16
Wakefield	1,857	64	314	5	2,240	-23
Rotherham	214	7	152	15	388	+23
Sheffield	1,235	3	391	43	1,672	-6
Wakefield	160	4	73	4	241	-43
York	526	113	83	71	793	+41
North-Western	35,780	2,067	16,463	1,249	55,559	+2,265
Accrington	449	—	136	—	585	-213
Ashton-under-Lyne	228	60	106	46	440	+69
Barrow	323	36	765	96	1,220	+119
Birkenhead	2,179	52	1,005	33	3,269	+1,133
Blackburn	295	5	206	9	515	-170
Blackpool	1,494	19	667	26	2,206	-407
Bolton	451	18	142	5	616	-20
Burnley	305	6	275	4	590	-115
Bury	96	—	70	—	166	-34
Crewe	195	16	209	10	430	-1
Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	13,755	713	3,911	394	18,773	+1,232
Manchester (inc. Salford)	4,341	412	1,006	78	5,937	+289
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton)	601	25	337	16	979	-8
Preston	401	141	296	19	857	-21
Rochdale	208	—	157	1	366	-16
St. Helens	358	13	700	18	1,089	+8
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	985	16	253	9	1,263	+1
Stockport	494	26	263	5	788	-99
Wallasey	713	57	528	16	1,314	+113
Warrington	482	66	362	38	948	-40
Wigan	463	5	212	2	682	-54

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 15th April, 1957					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 11th March, 1957
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women over 18	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
Northern	16,569	1,052	6,599	845	25,065	+1,220
Carlisle	265	26	204	15	510	-22
Darlington	291	9	207	12	519	-25
Gateshead	794	203	355	126	1,478	+401
Hartlepool	621	14	302	17	954	+81
Jarrow and Hebburn	523	13	336	5	877	+108
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	638	45	340	38	1,061	+74
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	2,685	266	808	223	3,982	+686
South Shields	1,263	36	276	12	1,587	+135
Stockton-on-Tees	360	29	342	18	749	+133
Sunderland	1,827	44	690	19	2,580	+59
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	318	2	86	—	406	+92
Scotland	37,405	1,429	19,597	1,101	59,532	-3,606
Aberdeen	2,178	32	727	8	2,945	-393
Clydebank	495	16	158	6	675	+11
Dunfermline	1,906	132	1,243	91	3,372	+202
Edinburgh	3,380	137	894	33	4,444	-90
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)	11,143	345	3,846	129	15,463	-521
Greenock	857	83	530	41	1,493	-38
Motherwell and Wishaw	706	22	740	32	1,500	-11
Paisley	555	20	474	23	1,072	-114
Wales	17,142	780	7,269	997	26,188	-1,236
Cardiff	2,230	24	388	30	2,672	+302
Merthyr Tydfil	643	20	243	41	947	-60
Newport	957	146	190	67	1,360	+290
Rhondda	1,059	60	446	85	1,650	+74
Swansea	1,377	38	564	25	2,004	-166
Northern Ireland	25,716	1,593	8,699	897	36,905	-2,815
Belfast	8,125	459	3,173	110	11,867	-108
Londonderry	2,584	145	1,053	262	4,044	-18

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1944

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 15th April, 1957, was 764,446 compared with 785,510 at 15th October, 1956. The figure for 15th April, 1957, included 669,242 men, 89,178 women and 6,026 young persons; of the total, 415,379 had at some time served in H.M. Forces (though their disabilities may not have been caused by that service), and 349,067 had not.

In the following Table, the persons on the Register at 15th April, 1957, are classified according to the disablement which made them eligible for registration at the time of their applications. These disabilities are not necessarily the only ones which these persons have and they may not now constitute the primary handicap to employment.

Nature of Disablement	Other Disabled Ex-Service Personnel		Total	Per cent.
	1914-1918 War-Disabled Pensioners	Men Disabled during service in H.M. Forces		
Amputations	18,475	11,023	29,498	8.2
Arthritis and rheumatism	1,408	8,009	9,417	4.1
Congenital Malformations	47	236	283	1.8
Diseases of digestive system	2,048	14,874	16,922	6.0
Diseases of heart, etc.	5,276	8,546	13,822	7.0
Diseases of the lungs	5,498	13,024	18,522	7.5
Ear defects	3,390	6,999	10,389	4.5
Eye defects	6,650	7,463	14,113	6.9
Injuries of head, face, neck, throat, abdomen, pelvis and trunk	16,150	8,074	24,224	4.7
Injuries and diseases of lower limb	23,854	22,745	46,599	12.5
Injuries and diseases of upper limb	24,544	13,924	38,468	9.1
Injuries and diseases of spine	1,052	6,086	7,138	4.0
Nervous and mental disorders	5,968	13,206	19,174	9.3
Tuberculosis	2,868	17,614	20,482	9.1
Other diseases and disabilities	3,034	7,839	10,873	5.3
Total	120,262	159,662	279,924	100.0

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 15th April, 1957, was 48,955, of whom 42,091 were males and 6,864 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	38,686	6,453	45,139
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions†	3,405	411	3,816
Total	42,091	6,864	48,955

* This column includes a small number of young persons who had served in H.M. Forces.
† These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the preceding Tables.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 15th April, 1957. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e., persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	10,265	1,873	1,764	180	12,029	2,053	14,082	16,785	2,173	18,958
Agriculture and Horticulture	6,976	1,838	1,005	179	7,081	2,017	9,098	11,528	2,137	13,665
Forestry	354	24	1	1	380	24	404	396	24	420
Fishing	2,935	11	1,658	1	4,593	12	4,605	4,861	12	4,873
Mining and Quarrying	2,510	148	12	8	2,522	156	2,678	2,910		

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	522	310	28	33	550	343	893	564	361	925
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	333	92	21	14	354	106	460	363	116	479
Leather Goods	128	190	4	12	132	202	334	137	208	345
Fur	61	28	3	7	64	35	99	64	37	101
Clothing	1,930	3,647	337	1,119	2,267	4,766	7,033	2,510	6,968	9,478
Tailoring	849	1,708	49	192	898	1,900	2,798	958	2,049	3,007
Dressmaking	87	684	1	240	88	924	1,012	96	1,036	1,132
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	501	2	376	69	877	946	1,202	120	2,360	2,480
Hats, Caps and Millinery	53	70	134	141	187	211	398	191	213	404
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	103	312	116	115	219	427	646	247	840	1,087
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	464	356	25	55	489	411	900	536	451	987
Repair of Boots and Shoes	307	16	10	—	317	16	333	362	19	381
Food, Drink and Tobacco	8,042	7,513	33	428	8,075	7,941	16,016	8,988	8,901	17,889
Grain Milling	349	108	—	1	349	109	458	408	110	518
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,235	7	7	9	1,242	1,244	2,222	1,318	3,540	4,858
Biscuits	409	769	1	18	410	787	1,197	429	839	1,268
Meat and Meat Products	364	394	11	20	375	414	789	479	446	925
Milk Products	507	209	2	—	509	212	721	577	283	860
Sugar and Glucose	446	170	—	—	446	170	616	472	172	644
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	1,082	3	50	565	1,132	1,697	2,829	1,150	1,743	2,893
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	725	1,697	3	230	728	1,927	2,655	939	2,399	3,338
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	946	806	4	87	950	893	1,843	989	925	1,914
Brewing and Malting	802	304	—	2	802	306	1,108	831	308	1,139
Wholesale Bottling	212	254	—	3	212	257	469	244	263	507
Other Drink Industries	522	346	2	5	524	351	875	576	365	941
Tobacco	209	139	—	—	209	139	348	229	323	552
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3,700	744	1,136	298	4,836	1,042	5,878	5,165	1,068	6,233
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	1,333	147	15	11	1,348	158	1,506	1,441	160	1,601
Furniture and Upholstery	1,599	389	1,066	275	2,665	664	3,329	2,860	687	3,547
Shop and Office Fitting	169	29	3	1	172	30	202	185	30	215
Wooden Containers and Baskets	396	110	49	9	445	119	564	466	119	585
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	203	69	3	—	206	71	277	213	72	285
Paper and Printing	1,908	1,646	108	85	2,016	1,731	3,747	2,104	1,819	3,923
Paper and Board	364	254	100	—	464	254	718	470	257	727
Wallpaper	27	28	—	—	27	28	55	27	28	55
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	173	335	—	29	173	364	537	185	396	581
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	133	243	—	7	133	250	383	134	254	388
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	420	92	7	—	427	92	519	470	103	573
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	791	694	1	49	792	743	1,535	818	781	1,599
Other Manufacturing Industries	2,234	1,620	170	104	2,404	1,724	4,128	2,700	1,746	4,446
Rubber	930	411	108	49	1,038	460	1,498	1,098	464	1,562
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	140	70	10	2	150	72	222	153	72	225
Brushes and Brooms	101	66	2	16	103	82	185	110	89	199
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	162	486	1	1	164	487	651	168	492	660
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	57	89	1	13	58	102	160	58	103	161
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	151	20	1	1	152	21	173	152	21	173
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	693	478	46	22	739	500	1,239	961	505	1,466
Building and Contracting	40,585	315	148	17	40,733	332	41,065	48,072	368	48,440
Building	27,545	201	88	—	27,633	201	27,834	33,196	222	33,418
Electric Wiring and Contracting	1,106	41	5	—	1,116	46	1,162	1,283	53	1,336
Civil Engineering Contracting	11,934	73	56	12	11,990	85	12,075	13,593	93	13,686
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	2,524	131	15	1	2,539	132	2,671	2,796	137	2,933
Gas	1,326	72	5	—	1,331	72	1,403	1,412	73	1,485
Electricity	891	56	7	1	895	57	952	1,027	61	1,088
Water	307	3	3	—	310	3	313	357	3	360
Transport and Communication	21,269	2,041	301	34	21,570	2,075	23,645	23,517	2,140	25,657
Railways	3,053	174	7	—	3,060	175	3,235	3,297	182	3,479
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1,484	883	21	7	1,505	890	2,395	1,728	902	2,630
Other Road Passenger Transport	465	26	4	—	469	26	495	547	27	574
Goods Transport by Road	2,900	95	16	1	2,916	96	3,012	3,134	98	3,232
Sea Transport	6,630	91	192	6	6,822	97	6,919	7,293	102	7,395
Port, River and Canal Transport	1,825	12	31	—	1,856	12	1,868	2,239	12	2,251
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	737	14	6	—	743	14	757	798	14	812
Air Transport	104	28	—	—	104	28	132	106	31	137
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	2,893	549	7	16	2,900	565	3,465	3,162	596	3,758
Other Transport and Communication	418	66	12	—	430	66	496	438	69	507
Storage	760	103	5	3	765	106	871	775	107	882
Distributive Trades	18,978	13,784	78	210	19,056	13,994	33,050	20,979	15,029	36,008
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	3,271	250	14	4	3,285	254	3,539	3,640	277	3,917
Dealing in Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	2,258	292	9	6	2,267	298	2,565	2,513	312	2,825
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	1,940	612	6	8	1,946	620	2,566	2,236	691	2,927
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	3,964	4,224	18	85	3,982	4,309	8,291	4,504	4,640	9,144
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	2,163	854	14	13	2,177	867	3,044	2,316	918	3,234
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	5,058	7,047	17	89	5,075	7,136	12,211	5,425	7,625	13,050
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	324	505	—	5	324	510	834	345	566	911
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,695	656	5	2	1,700	658	2,358	1,826	695	2,521
Public Administration	14,903	2,838	98	24	15,001	2,862	17,863	16,314	3,031	19,345
National Government Service	5,899	1,541	12	3	5,911	1,544	7,455	6,497	1,641	8,138
Local Government Service	9,004	1,297	86	21	9,090	1,318	10,408	9,817	1,390	11,207
Professional Services	4,207	5,813	22	105	4,229	5,918	10,147	4,438	6,263	10,701
Accountancy	140	74	—	—	140	74	214	143	77	220
Education	1,066	1,311	8	74	1,074	1,385	2,459	1,127	1,478	2,605
Law	119	157	1	1	120	158	278	123	168	291
Medical and Dental Services	1,565	3,840	5	8	1,570	3,848	5,418	1,690	4,062	5,752
Religion	91	33	—	3	91	36	127	102	45	147
Other Professional and Business Services	1,226	398	8	19	1,234	417	1,651	1,253	433	1,686
Miscellaneous Services	17,683	22,886	87	348	17,770	23,234	41,004	18,949	24,690	43,639
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	3,201	1,822	19	35	3,220	1,857	5,077	3,339	1,901	5,240
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	1,935	654	14	11	1,949	665	2,614	2,102	677	2,779
Catering, Hotels, etc.	9,059	13,441	28	174	9,087	13,615	22,702	9,718	14,201	23,919
Laundries	703	1,451	2	32	705	1,483	2,188	756	1,616	2,372
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	144	395	3	8	147	403	550	168	430	598
Hairdressing and Manicure	172	238	4	2	176	240	416	206	256	462
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	194	1,489	—	5	194	1,494	1,688	204	1,691	1,895
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	863	2,839	13	74	876	2,913	3,789	959	3,304	4,263
Other Services	1,412	557	4	7	1,416	564	1,980	1,497	614	2,111
Ex-Servicemen Personnel not Classified by Industry	4,120	276	—	—	4,120	276	4,396	4,374	291	4,665
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	15,509	15,089	—	—	15,509	15,089	30,598	16,547	15,691	32,238
GRAND TOTAL*	221,872	99,378	14,639	6,370	236,511	105,748	342,259	263,820	115,344	379,164

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,618 males and 255 females in Great Britain and 4,239 males and 281 females in the United Kingdom).

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 23rd February, 1957, 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 23rd February, 1957

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	2.2	2.9	2.3	2.5	3.6	2.8
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.0	2.7	2.1	2.3	3.3	2.4
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	1.8	2.8	2.3	2.7	4.0	3.4
Glass (other than Containers)	2.0	2.7	2.2	2.0	3.1	2.3
Glass Containers	2.6	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.5	3.0
Cement	1.0	4.0	1.1	1.2	2.5	1.2
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	2.7	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.8	3.1
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1.7	3.0	2.1	1.5	3.3	2.0
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.5	2.8	1.6
Chemicals and Dyes	2.0	2.8	2.1	1.5	2.6	1.7
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	1.7	3.5	2.7	1.9	4.3	3.2
Explosives and Fireworks	0.5	1.6	0.9	1.3	3.4	2.1
Paint and Varnish	2.2	3.5	2.6	1.8	3.5	2.3
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	1.3	4.2	2.4	1.0	3.2	1.9
Mineral Oil Refining	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.9
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	2.1	2.8	2.3	2.8	3.9	3.1
Metal Manufacture	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.5	1.8
Blast Furnaces	1.7	0.9	1.6	2.1	1.2	2.1
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.5
Iron Foundries	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.3	3.4	2.4
Tinplate Manufacture	1.2	2.4	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.3
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.8	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.3
Iron and Steel Tubes	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.9
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	1.6	3.2	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.0
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1.9	3.2	2.2	2.0	3.4	2.3
Marine Engineering	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.0
Agricultural Machinery	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.5
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	1.8	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	1.7	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.8	2.1
Stationary Engines	1.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.6	1.8
Textile Machinery and Accessories	1.9	2.8	2.0	2.3	3.4	2.5
Ordnance and Small Arms	1.1	2.0	1.3	1.5	2.9	1.8
Constructional Engineering	2.5	1.5	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.6
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	1.9	3.1	2.1	2.1	3.5	2.3
Electrical Machinery	1.6	2.7	1.9	1.7	3.0	2.0
Electrical Wires and Cables	1.8	2.6	2.1	1.6	2.9	2.1
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	2.2	3.0	2.5	1.3	2.5	1.8
Wireless Apparatus	2.1	4.4	3.1	2.0	4.1	2.9
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	2.0	3.1	2.6	1.7	2.9	2.3
Batteries and Accumulators	1.8	4.8	3.0	1.7	8.5	4.6
Other Electrical Goods	2.0	3.6	2.6	2.1	3.9	2.8
Vehicles	1.6	2.6	1.7	1.9	3.3	2.1
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.1	3.6	2.3
Motor Repairs and Garages	1.3	2.1	1.4	2.5	3.2	2.6
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	1.6	2.5	1.8	1.7	2.9	1.9
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories	1.9	3.0	2.2	1.9	3.7	2.4
Locomotive Manufacture	1.2	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.0	1.1
Railway Carriages and Wagons	1.4	2.3	1.4	1.2	3.5	1.3
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	3.2	5.4	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.3
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	2.0	3.1	2.4	2.6	4.1	3.1
Tools and Cutlery	1.7	3.7	2.5	2.3	4.1	3.0
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.	1.8	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.5
Iron and Steel Forgings	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.0
Wire and Wire Manufactures	1.6	2.6	1.8	1.9	3.0	2.2
Hollow-ware	2.0	4.6	3.3	2.6	4.3	3.5
Brass Manufactures	2.0	2.8	2.3	2.4	4.8	3.3
Other Metal Industries	2.2	2.7	2.4	3.0	4.3	3.5
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	1.9	3.5	2.5	1.9	3.7	2.6
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	1.9	3.9	2.6	1.8	4.2	2.6
Watches and Clocks	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.8	2.9	2.8
Jewellery, Plate, etc.	1.9	3.8	2.8	1.6	3.1	2.3
Musical Instruments	1.8	2.9	2.0	2.1	3.3	2.4
Textiles	2.7	3.5	3.2	2.6	3.5	3.1
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	3.6	4.4	4.1	3.7	4.1	3.9
Cotton Weaving, etc.	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.5
Woolen and Worsted	3.5	4.5	4.0	3.1	3.9	3.5
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	2.2	3.2	2.4	1.5	2.3	1.7
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.7
Linen and Soft Hemp	2.0	3.8	3.1	4.3	4.9	4.7
Jute	4.5	5.8	5.2	4.1	5.8	5.0
Rope, Twine and Net	2.8	4.2	3.7	2.0	3.7	3.1
Lace	1.7	2.4	2.2	1.4	2.7	2.4
Hosiery	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.4	2.6	2.0
Carpets	2.0	3.2	2.6	1.5	2.9	2.2
Narrow Fabrics	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.7	3.5	2.9
Made-up Textiles	2.4	4.5	3.9	2.1	5.8	4.8
Textile Finishing, etc.	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.7	3.2	2.9
Other Textile Industries	2.8	4.2	3.3	3.6	4.1	3.8
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.1	3.6	2.7	2.0	2.6	2.2
Leather Tanning and Dressing	2.1	4.1	2.5	2.0	3.8	2.4
Leather Goods	2.2	3.5	3.1	1.9	2.0	2.0
Fur	2.3	2.9	2.6	1.8	2.8	2.3
Clothing	2.2	3.3	3.0	2.2	3.6	3.3
Tailoring	2.7	3.6	3.4	2.8	3.8	3.6
Dressmaking	3.3	4.1	4.0	3.0	3.6	3.5
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	2.4	3.0	2.9	2.4	4.3	4.1
Hats, Caps and Millinery	2.2	3.1	2.7	1.9	3.5	2.9
Other Dress Industries	1.8	3.2	2.7	1.2	3.7	3.4
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	1.6	3.5	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.1
Repair of Boots and Shoes	1.8	3.4	2.2	2.0	3.2	2.3
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2.1	4.2	3.0	3.0	5.0	3.9
Grain Milling	1.7	2.8	1.9	3.7	5.1	3.9
Bread and Flour Confectionery	2.6	3.8	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.9
Biscuits	2.3	4.2	3.6	3.5	4.7	4.3
Meat and Meat Products	2.3	5.3	3.6	3.0	5.1	3.9
Milk Products	2.6	5.1	3.2	2.3	3.7	2.7
Sugar and Glucose	1.7	6.5	2.7	13.1	13.3	13.1
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	2.0	4.2	3.4	2.3	5.8	4.5
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	2.5	6.0	4.7	2.6	8.3	6.2
Other Food Industries	1.8	4.8	3.0	1.7	4.7	3.4
Brewing and Malting	1.5	2.5	1.7	1.9	4.2	2.3
Wholesale Bottling	2.2	2.6	2.4	3.4	4.3	3.8
Other Drink Industries	2.2	3.4	2.6	3.3	3.9	3.5
Tobacco	1.6	2.5	2.1	0.8	2.0	1.5
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.3	3.3	2.5	2.6	3.9	2.9
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	2.5	3.5	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.0
Furniture and Upholstery	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.3	3.9	2.7
Shop and Office Fitting	3.2	2.3	3.1	2.0	2.7	2.1
Wooden Containers and Baskets	2.2	4.3	2.6	3.4	5.8	4.0
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.0	3.0	2.3
Paper and Printing	1.4	2.5	1.8	1.3	2.9	1.9
Paper and Board	1.5	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.4
Wallpaper	1.5	3.6	2.2	2.3	3.9	2.8
Cardboard Boxes, etc.	2.1	3.5	2.9	1.9	4.3	3.4
Other Manufactures of Paper	2.1	3.0	2.6	2.0	3.6	3.0
Printing of Newspapers, etc.	1.1	2.1	1.7	1.0	2.0	1.2
Other Printing, etc.	1.4	2.2	1.7	1.4	2.5	1.8
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.5	4.1	3.1	2.5	4.5	3.3
Rubber	2.2	3.5	2.6	2.4	4.2	3.0
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	2.5	1.4	2.2	3.0	3.2	3.1
Brushes and Brooms	1.9	3.8	2.8	1.1	3.3	2.2
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	2.9	5.1	4.3	2.4	5.4	4.3
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	4.1	7.9	6.5	2.2	7.5	5.6
Production of Cinematograph Films	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.4	1.6	2.3
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.9	4.0	3.4	2.8	4.3	3.5
All the above Industries	1.9	3.3	2.4	2.1	3.7	2.6

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 16th April, 1957, and the corresponding figures for 19th March, 1957, and 17th April, 1956. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	16th Apr., 1957	19th Mar., 1957	17th Apr., 1956	16th Apr., 1957	19th Mar., 1957	17th Apr., 1956
London and S. Eastern :	89.2	102.0	92.1	3.8	3.9	3.7
London and Middlesex	73.3	80.3	75.4	3.2	3.4	3.4
Remainder	44.0	47.9	44.6	1.8	2.1	2.0
Eastern	34.5	37.2	36.2	1.6	1.7	1.6
Southern	48.6	51.3	50.3	2.2	2.4	2.1
South-Western	76.3	82.1	79.2	4.5	4.7	4.7
Midland	53.3	57.7	54.5	4.8	5.1	4.3
North Midland	80.0	88.0	83.2	7.6	8.4	7.3
East and West Ridings	148.9	160.9	153.3	7.5	7.8	7.0
North-Western	63.8	70.3	66.1	7.2	8.1	7.2
Scotland	113.8	123.3	112.7	7.8	8.2	7.6
Wales	64.1	68.7	65.5	6.9	7.2	6.7
Total, Great Britain	890.0	969.8	912.9	58.8	62.9	57.6

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

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 16th April, 1957, represented 4.4 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

Nursing Appointments Service

The placing of men and women in nursing and midwifery vacancies and in vacancies for medical auxiliary and allied occupations notified by hospitals and other employers is carried out by the Nursing Services Branch of the Employment Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service through the Nursing Appointments Offices. These Offices also provide a Careers Advice Service for the above-mentioned professions both for potential students and for qualified persons seeking other posts.

Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives, and medical auxiliary and allied occupations, in respect of the period from 1st January to 31st March, 1957, are given below.

	Men	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 1st January	4,205	20,766
filled during period	378*	2,648*
outstanding at 31st March	4,042	21,123

The total of 25,165 vacancies outstanding at 31st March included 3,541 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing auxiliaries and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the remaining 21,624 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below.

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in March

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 30th March was 711,100, compared with 709,900 for the four weeks ended 23rd February, and 704,900 for the five weeks ended 31st March, 1956. The total numbers who were effectively employed* were 640,700 in March, 643,000 in February, and 632,500 in March, 1956; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

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

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

Division‡	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 30th March, 1957	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 23rd February, 1957	5 weeks ended 31st March, 1956
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)	47,800	..	+ 200
Durham	102,100	..	+ 400
North Eastern	138,600	+ 300	..
North Western	58,900	..	+ 300
East Midlands	103,500	+ 100	+ 1,300
West Midlands	59,500	+ 300	+ 2,600
South Western	107,000	+ 200	+ 1,000
South Eastern	7,200	..	+ 100
England and Wales	624,600	+ 900	+ 4,200
Scotland	86,500	+ 300	+ 2,000
Great Britain	711,100	+ 1,200	+ 6,200

It is provisionally estimated that, during the five weeks of March, about 6,560 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 6,040; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 520. During the four weeks of February there was a net increase of 2,090.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.91 in March, 4.97 in February, and 4.84 in March, 1956. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.42, 5.46 and 5.37.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in March, and in February, 1957, and March, 1956. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

	March, 1957	February, 1957	March, 1956
Coal-face Workers :			
Voluntary	5.45	5.12	5.37
Involuntary	9.94	9.51	10.19
All workers :			
Voluntary	4.05	3.87	4.03
Involuntary	9.01	8.76	9.45

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.42 tons in March, compared with 3.43 tons in the previous month and 3.34 tons in March, 1956.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.26 tons in March; for February, 1957, and March, 1956, the figures were 1.27 tons and 1.24 tons respectively.

* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These numbers approximately 6,200.

† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,786,400 in December, 1956, a decrease of 0.2 per cent. compared with the previous month but an increase of 0.6 per cent. compared with December, 1955.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st January, 1957, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 3.3 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month but 5.8 per cent. higher than at 1st January, 1956. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st January, 1957, was 2.7 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month but 4.6 per cent. higher than at 1st January, 1956.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The interim index of employment in manufacturing industries, published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics, showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in November, 1956, compared with the previous month, but no change compared with November, 1955. Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 529,424 in November, compared with 534,149 in the previous month and 511,696 in November, 1955. The numbers of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed were 12,870 at the end of November, compared with 13,143 at the end of the previous month and 10,660 at the end of November, 1955.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in February is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 51,245,000. This was slightly lower than the figure for the previous month but 2.0 per cent. higher than for February, 1956. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9=100) showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in February, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 0.9 per cent. compared with February, 1956.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of February was about 2,881,000, compared with 2,940,000 at the middle of the previous month and 2,914,000 at the middle of February, 1956.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during February was 97,494, compared with 101,475 in the previous month and 136,166 in February, 1956. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 51,234 working days. The total number of working days lost in February by persons wholly unemployed was 2,677,014, while 890,909 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of February was 106,651, of whom 25,630 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 97,399 and 23,130 at the beginning of the previous month and 161,364 and 48,469 at the beginning of February, 1956.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of March was 702,232, compared with 1,112,331 at the end of the previous month and 1,019,265 at the end of March, 1956. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 101,883, 110,458 and 139,366.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of December, 1956, was 2,185,802, of whom 1,363,758 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 2,094,330, including 1,273,925 wholly unemployed and at the end of December, 1955, it was 2,299,027, including 1,439,688 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at 31st January, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 59,057, compared with 53,691 at the end of the previous month and 73,850 at the end of January, 1956. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 17,968 at 31st January, compared with 9,889 at 31st December, 1956, and 19,971 at the end of January, 1956.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in April

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during April resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £389,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,104,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected employees of British Railways, railway workers employed by the London Transport Executive, and workpeople employed in baking, the retail meat trade, chemicals manufacture, and cocoa, chocolate and confectionery manufacture. Others receiving increases included operatives in textile bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing, workers in the electrical contracting industry, male agricultural workers in Northern Ireland, and workers employed in tobacco manufacture and in the home grown timber trade.

Salaried and conciliation staff employed by British Railways received an increase of approximately 5 per cent. on rates operative prior to 26th November, 1956; except for locomotive running staff, for whom a comparable increase was already operative, there was a retrospective adjustment of 3 per cent. from that date to 3rd March, 1957. Similar grades employed by the London Transport Executive received an increase of 5 per cent. on current rates with retrospective effect from January. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for adult bakery workers in England and Wales were increased by 3d. or 3½d. an hour, according to occupation, for men, and by 2d., 2½d. or 3d. for women. In the retail meat trade there were increases of 10s. or 12s. a week, according to weekly turnover, for managers and managerses, of 2s. to 12s. 6d., according to age and area, for other male workers and of 1s. to 6s. 6d. for other female workers. For workpeople employed in heavy chemicals manufacture rates were increased by 2½d. an hour for men and by 1½d. (2d. in constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.) for women. The minimum rates agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturers' Industrial Group were increased by 7s. 6d. a week for men and 5s. 6d. for women.

Cost-of-living payments for men and women employed in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing were increased by 1s. 5d. and 1s. a week respectively. Increases of 2½d. an hour for journey-men electricians and 2d. for adult mates were introduced in the electrical contracting industry in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The statutory minimum rates for male agricultural workers in Northern Ireland were increased by 6s. a week. Workers employed in tobacco manufacture received increases of 8s. a week for men and 6s. for women. In the home grown timber trade in England and Wales there were increases of 2½d. or 3d. an hour,

according to occupation, for male workers and of 1½d. for female workers.

Of the total increase of £389,000, about £165,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £148,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £62,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts and the Agricultural Wages (Regulations) Act (Northern Ireland); about £9,000 was the result of arbitration awards; and the remainder resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices.

Changes in January-April, 1957

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

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases†	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	123,000	£ 34,300
Mining and Quarrying	31,000	9,100
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	110,000	29,600
Chemicals and Allied Trades	182,500	60,400
Metal Manufacture	166,500	7,900
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	59,500	11,900
Vehicles	2,000	700
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	53,000	15,800
Textiles	230,000	48,000
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur
Clothing	151,500	74,100
Food, Drink and Tobacco	206,500	85,200
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	157,000	27,700
Paper and Printing	225,000	11,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	20,500	6,500
Building and Contracting	1,242,500	230,200
Gas, Electricity and Water	202,000	93,300
Transport and Communication	467,500	182,300
Distributive Trades	187,500	77,300
Public Administration	36,500	11,900
Miscellaneous Services	96,000	28,800
Total	3,950,000	1,046,000

In the corresponding months of 1956 there was a net increase of £5,149,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 10,268,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Agriculture	Northern Ireland (4) (236)	1 Apr.	Male workers employed in agriculture (other than those employed at or in flax mills)	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. a week for workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for workers 20 and over—127s. to 134s. a week, according to district.‡
Mining and Quarrying	Great Britain (10)	1 Apr.	Men, youths and boys employed in the roadstone quarrying industry	Increases of 2d. an hour in the minimum basic rate for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum basic rates after change: adult unskilled workers 3s. 6½d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 7d. at 15, rising to 3s. 2½d. at 20.
Building Brick and Allied Industries	England and Wales (23)	First full pay period following 27 Apr.	Workpeople employed in making silica bricks, except maintenance men§	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1½d. for adult female timeworkers, and of 1d., 1½d. or 1½d. for younger workers; shift allowance for productive workers employed on a three-shift system increased by 1d. an hour (2d. to 3d.). Standard minimum rates after change include: labourers 21 and over 3s. 6d. an hour, kilnburners and boilerfremen on continuous shift-work 31s. 8d. a shift (inclusive of differential of 2½d. an hour and shift allowance of 3d.); drivers of road vehicles—up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 3s. 7½d. an hour, over 2 and up to 3½ tons 3s. 8½d., over 3½ tons carrying capacity but gross laden weight not over 12 tons 3s. 9½d., over 12 tons gross laden weight 3s. 10½d.; youths and boys 1s. 9½d. at 15, rising to 3s. 1½d. at 20; female workers 1s. 11½d. at 16 and under, 2s. 3d. at 17, and 2s. 7d. at 18 and over.
	Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Peterborough districts (22)	First full pay week commencing on or after 15 Apr.	Workpeople employed in Fletton brick manufacture, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum time rates for men 20 and over, of an equivalent amount for pieceworkers, either as a flat-rate payment or by the adjustment of piecework rates, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Basic rates after change: adult male general labourers 3s. 7½d. an hour; women 18 and over 2s. 8½d.

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

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

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulations) Act (Northern Ireland).

§ Fully qualified craftsmen employed as maintenance men are to be paid the appropriate district skilled rate for their occupation; the wages of other than fully qualified craftsmen are to be settled by local negotiation.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during April—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Cement Manufacture	United Kingdom (30)	15 Apr.	Men, youths and boys, other than maintenance craftsmen and transport workers	Increases in basic rates of 2½d. an hour for all adult male workers (i.e., day, piece and shift workers), and of proportional amounts for younger workers; scheduled occupational differential rates (paid over and above the agreed basic hourly rates for able-bodied adult male general labourers) increased as follows:—from 1-6d. an hour to 1-7d., 2-1d. to 2-2d., 2-4d. to 2-5d., 3-1d. to 3-3d., 4-2d. to 4-4d., 6-6d. to 6-9d., 7-8d. to 8-2d.; for pieceworkers the increase to be merged into piecework rates so as to produce an average increase of 2½d. an hour on present earnings, with a further adjustment, where necessary, to enable pieceworkers of average ability and under normal conditions to earn 25 per cent. above the new time rates. Basic hourly rates after change for able-bodied adult male general labourers: group I works 3s. 9-05d., group II 3s. 8-25d.
Slag and Tarmacadam Production	Great Britain	1 Apr.	Male workers	Increase of 2d. an hour. Minimum basic rates after change: labourers 3s. 7d. an hour, plant unit attendants 3s. 8d., tar mixer attendants 3s. 9d.
Chemicals, etc., Manufacture	Great Britain (36)	Beginning of first full pay period on or after 31 Mar.	Workpeople (other than maintenance workers) employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals and in the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry	Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 and over, of 1½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—day labourers, London (within 15 miles radius from Charing Cross) 3s. 9½d. an hour, other districts 3s. 7½d., shift workers—3-shift systems 4s. 1½d., 4s., 2-shift systems 4s. 0½d., 3s. 10½d., night workers on continuous night work 4s. 9½d., 4s. 7½d., youths and boys on day work 1s. 8½d. or 1s. 7½d. at 15, rising to 3s. 6½d. or 3s. 5½d. at 20; women 21 and over—on women's work 2s. 8½d., 2s. 7½d., on 2-shift systems 2s. 1½d., 2s. 10½d., on men's work (1st month) 2s. 8½d., 2s. 7½d., thereafter 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9½d., girls on day work 1s. 5½d. or 1s. 4½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 7½d. or 2s. 6½d. at 20.*
do.	do.	do.	Workpeople (other than maintenance workers) employed in the manufacture of chemical fertilisers	Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 and over, of 1½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—day labourers, London (within 15 miles radius from Charing Cross) 3s. 9½d. an hour, other districts, class I firms 3s. 7½d., class II 3s. 6½d., shift workers—3-shift systems 4s. 1½d., 4s., 3s. 11½d., 2-shift systems 4s. 0½d., 3s. 10½d., 3s. 9½d., night workers on continuous night work 4s. 9½d., 4s. 7½d., 4s. 6½d., youths and boys on day work 1s. 8½d., 1s. 7½d. or 1s. 7d. at 15, rising to 3s. 6½d., 3s. 5½d. or 3s. 5½d. at 20; women 21 and over—on women's work 2s. 8½d., 2s. 7½d., on 2-shift systems 2s. 1½d., 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9½d., on men's work (1st month) 2s. 8½d., 2s. 7½d., thereafter 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9½d., 2s. 8½d., girls on day work 1s. 5½d., 1s. 4½d. or 1s. 4d. at 15, rising to 2s. 7½d., 2s. 6½d. or 2s. 5½d. at 20.*
do.	do.	do.	Building trade craftsmen employed in the heavy chemical industry	Increases of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for craftsmen: London (within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross) 4s. 7½d. an hour, (between 12 and 15 miles from Charing Cross) 4s. 7½d., elsewhere 4s. 6½d. Chemical plumbers continue to receive 2d. an hour above these rates.†
do.	do.	do.	Skilled engineers, electricians, etc., employed on engineering and maintenance work in the heavy chemical industry	Increases of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for craftsmen: London district 4s. 7½d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 6½d.†
do.	Great Britain (certain firms)‡ (37)	1 Apr.	Workpeople, other than engineering and building trade craftsmen, coopers, wheelwrights and wagon repairers	Increases of 2½d. an hour in basic time rates for male workers 21 and over, of 2d. for female workers 21 and over (employed on women's work), of 2d. for male and female workers 18 and under 21, and of 1½d. for those under 18; existing piecework prices increased by 5-3 per cent. for male workers 21 and over, by 6-7 per cent. for female workers 21 and over, with proportional additions for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for dayworkers (other than the metals division): male labourers 21 and over 3s. 8½d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 9½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 11½d. at 20; women 21 and over (on women's work) 2s. 7½d., girls 1s. 9½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 6½d. at 20.
do.	do.	do.	Engineering and building trade craftsmen, coopers, wheelwrights and wagon repairers	Increases of 2½d. an hour in standard rates for skilled craftsmen, of 2½d. or 2½d. for other adult workers, with consequential increases for apprentices. Rates after change include: boiler makers, pattern-makers, template-makers and chemical plumbers 4s. 7½d. an hour, fitters, blacksmiths, electricians, building trade craftsmen, etc., 4s. 6½d., holders-up, planers, slotters, etc., 4s. 5½d., cold sawyers, hand drillers, strikers, etc., 4s. 2½d., screwers, cutting-off machinists, etc., 3s. 11½d.§
Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacture	Great Britain (38)	First full pay week beginning on or after 14 Apr.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases in minimum rates of 8s. a week for men 21 and over, of 6s. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over—class I occupations 167s. a week, class II 160s., class III 153s.; women 21 and over—class I 117s. 6d., class II 113s. 6d., class III 109s. 6d.; youths and boys 66s. at 15, rising to 133s. at 20; girls 62s. to 103s. 6d. In the London area (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) rates are 6s. 6d. a week higher for adult males and 3s. 6d. for adult females and juveniles.
Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture	Great Britain (41)	29 Apr.	Electricians	Increase of 9s. 2d. a week. Rates after change: class A districts (London, within 12 miles of Charing Cross) 213s. 10d. a week, class B 204s. 10d., class C 198s. 10d., Scotland 204s. 10d.
Engineering	Swansea, Llanelly, Port Talbot and Neath (48)	Beginning of pay week commencing on or after 29 Mar.¶	Timeworkers employed in engineering works and foundries	Increases of 2½d. an hour for adult male craftsmen, of 2½d. for semi-skilled intermediate grades, of 2½d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and juveniles. Plain timework rates after change include: craftsmen 201s. 8d. a week, labourers 165s.
Bobbin Manufacture	England and Wales (51)	Third pay day in Apr.	Men, apprentices, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1s. a week for adult workers, and of 6d. for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 162s. 2d. a week, lesser skilled 153s. 8d., labourers 146s. 2d.; women 118s. 8d.
Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacture	Scotland (51)	First full pay period following 1 Apr.	Men, women, boys and girls	Increases of 6s. a week for male workers 18 and over, of 5s. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles under 18. Minimum rates after change include: men, skilled 154s. 9d. a week, semi-skilled 142s. 9d., labourers 132s. 3d.; women 96s.
Railway Workshops	London	Payroll week commencing 24 Apr.**	Staff employed in railway workshops and depots by the London Transport Executive	Increases for adult male workers of 9s. 2d. a week for skilled, of 8s. 3d. for semi-skilled, of 7s. 4d. for unskilled, of 3s. 8d. at 15 to 6s. 5d. at 20 for apprentices and youths, and of 7s. 8d. at 16 to 7s. 4d. at 21 for female workers. Basic rates after change include: male workers—skilled 184s. 3d. a week, semi-skilled, started 172s. 4d., grade 1 165s. 11d., grade 2 161s. 4d., unskilled 154s. 11d.; handy-women 21 and over 127s. 5d.

* These increases were agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council; they do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.
 † These increases do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.
 ‡ These increases apply to workpeople employed by firms (other than the metals division) which are constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., including lime works at Buxton and Colwyn Bay.
 § The rates quoted are subject to augmentation under the company's discretionary bonus scheme.
 ¶ These increases were agreed on 29th April, 1957, with retrospective effect to the date shown, and apply to workpeople employed by firms which are members of the Welsh Engineers' and Founders' Conciliation Board. They are payable also to payment-by-result workers in respect of the actual clock hours worked with appropriate overtime gains, and to taskworkers for the standard normal working hours for the factory for the week in question on fulfilment of a completed task.
 ** Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. Since January, 1957, minimum rates of wages have been related to the new index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100) and are calculated on movements in the index above a datum line fixed at 100. For each one point variation in the index above the datum figure on a quarterly review (i.e., in January, April, July and October according to the index figure published in the month immediately preceding) minimum rates are varied by 1s. a week for adult workers, and 6d. for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. The amounts shown above are related to the February, 1957, index figure of 104 published in March, 1957.
 †† Lump sum payments were made based on the increase in the standard weekly rates of pay for the 15 weeks prior to the introduction of the new rates from the above date.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during April—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Iron, Steel and Non-ferrous Scrap	Great Britain (69)	Pay day in week commencing 1 Apr.	Adult male lorry drivers	Increase of 8s. a week in minimum rate. Minimum rate after change 163s. a week (drivers in the London Metropolitan Police District receive 5s. above this rate).
Organ Building	United Kingdom (75)	1 Apr.	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases* of 1d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for improvers and apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen: London, Liverpool and Manchester 4s. 7½d. an hour, other towns 4s. 6½d.
Textile Making-up and Packing	Manchester (98)	Pay day in week ending 6 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases† of 1s. 6d. a week (58s. 6d. to 60s.) in cost-of-living addition for men 21 and over, of 1s. (39s. to 40s.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire (96)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases‡ of 1s. 5d. a week (39s. 1d. to 40s. 6d.) in the cost-of-living payment for adult male workers, of 1s. (28s. 4d. to 29s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living payments and special payments to timeworkers or agreed additions to pieceworkers, include: timeworkers—boiler firemen 170s. 1½d. a week, other adult males 144s. 6d., adult females 101s. 10d.; pieceworkers—adult males 161s. 6d., adult females 112s. 8d.
do.	Scotland (96)	do.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases‡ of 1s. 5d. a week (39s. 1d. to 40s. 6d.) in the cost-of-living payment for adult male workers, of 1s. (28s. 4d. to 29s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living payments and special payments to time workers or agreed additions to pieceworkers, include: timeworkers—adult males 144s. 6d. a week, adult females 101s. 10d.; pieceworkers—adult males 161s. 6d., adult females 112s. 8d.
do.	Northern Ireland (97)	First full pay period following 15 Feb.††	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum time rates of 7s. a week for adult male workers, of 4s. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—skilled (including engine drivers) 142s. 11d. a week, semi-skilled (including firemen) 136s. 4d., general workers or labourers 129s. 9d.; women 18 and over 86s. 11d.
Silk Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Macclesfield	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases‡ of 1s. 5d. a week (39s. 1d. to 40s. 6d.) in the cost-of-living payment for adult male workers, of 1s. (28s. 4d. to 29s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living payments, and special payments to timeworkers or agreed additions to pieceworkers, include: timeworkers—boiler firemen 170s. 1½d. a week, other adult males 144s. 6d., adult females 101s. 10d.; pieceworkers—adult males 161s. 6d., adult females 112s. 8d.
Surgical Dressings Manufacture	Great Britain (94)	First pay day on or after 1 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over, of 5s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over 148s. a week, women 18 and over 105s.
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Apr.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woolen felt and cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical purposes	Increase§ of 2 per cent. (57 to 59 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates.
Jute Preparing, Spinning and Weaving	Great Britain (88) (234)	15 Apr.	Male workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 6s. 4d. a week for loom tenters 21 or over, of 5s. 4d. for loom under-tenters 21 or over, of 5s. 4d. in general minimum time rates and guaranteed time rates for hessian weavers and general minimum time rates for other workers 21 or over, and of varying amounts for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change for workers 21 or over: loom tenters 164s. 6d. a week, loom under-tenters 139s. 5d., hessian weavers and other workers 139s. 3d., guaranteed time rate for hessian weavers 139s. 3d.¶
do.	do.	do.	Female workers (except hessian weavers specified below)	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4s. 3d. a week for spinning shifting mistresses, of 3s. 8d. for orra (or spare) spinners 18 or over, of 3s. 8d. to 5s. 3d., according to size of bobbins and number of spindles attended, for single spinners, of 3s. 8d. to 5s. for double spinners, of 3s. 8d. for weaving learners and other workers 18 or over, and of varying amounts for younger workers; increase of 3s. 9d. (93s. 6d. to 97s. 3d.) in piecework basic time rate. General minimum time rates after change include: spinning shifting mistresses 111s. 2d. a week, single spinners 95s. 8d. to 135s. 9d., double spinners 96s. 4d. to 130s. 10d., orra (or spare) spinners 18 or over 95s. 8d., other workers 18 or over 95s. 8d.¶¶
do.	do.	do.	Male pieceworkers (all districts) and female pieceworkers (Aberdeen, Barrow-in-Furness, Dundee, Kirkcaldy and Tayport) employed in hessian weaving	Increases in standard general minimum piece rate of 3-81d. (95-14d. to 98-95d.) for single loom weavers with appropriate adjustments for other workers; supplemental payments increased by 11d. a week (22s. 7d. to 23s. 6d.) for male workers, and by 10d. (21s. 4d. to 22s. 2d.) for female workers, irrespective of age; guaranteed time rates for female pieceworkers increased by 2s. 1d. to 3s. 8d. a week, according to age (from 92s. to 95s. 8d. at 18 or over).¶¶¶
Rope, Twine and Net Making	Great Britain (89) (235)	5 Apr.	Timeworkers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 or over, of 1d. for female workers 18 or over, of ¾d., ¾d. or 1½d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of ¾d. or ¾d. for younger female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 or over 3s. 0½d. to 3s. 2½d. a week, according to occupation; women 18 or over 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2½d.¶¶
do.	do.	do.	Pieceworkers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 1d. for female workers; general minimum piece rates to be increased by 14 per cent. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers 3s. 1½d. to 3s. 3½d. an hour, according to occupation, female workers 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3½d.¶¶
Lace Furnishings Manufacture	Nottingham, Ayrshire and Glasgow	End of first complete pay week in Apr.	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase§ of 2 per cent. in cost-of-living bonus (49 to 51 per cent. on basic rates).
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Great Britain (113) (233)	17 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 11s. a week in general minimum time rates and guaranteed time rate for male and female foremen or managers, and in the general minimum time rate for press cutters responsible for cutting and costing, of 6s. in general minimum time rates for other male workers 21 or over except makers of bespoke (including surgical) footwear, of 4s. 6d. or 6s., according to occupation for other female workers 21 or over, and of 2s., 3s. or 4s. 6d., according to age and occupation, for other male and female workers under 21; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 5½ to 55 per cent. General minimum time rates after change include: male or female foremen or managers, irrespective of age, 161s. a week, other workers 21 or over and specified workers under 21—men 141s. to 156s., according to occupation, women 102s. to 156s.¶¶

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. Minimum rates of wages are now related to the new index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100) and are calculated on movements in the index above a figure of 95. For each one or two points variation in the index above this figure on six-monthly review (i.e., in April and October according to the index figure for the January and July immediately preceding) the minimum rates for journeymen are adjusted by ½d. an hour in accordance with a given scale. The amounts shown above are related to the January, 1957, index figure of 104.
 † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 ‡ These increases were the result of a National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) award dated 1st April with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 § Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. The cost-of-living payment now represents the points value of the excess over the previous base of the figure obtained by multiplying the current figure of the index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100), taken to one decimal place, by 1-534.
 ¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 188 of this GAZETTE.
 ¶¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 150 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.
 ¶¶¶ The rate for makers of bespoke (including surgical) footwear remains unchanged at 166s. 6d. a week.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during April—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Hat and Cap Making and Millinery	Scotland (111) (234)	3 Apr.	Men, youths and boys (other than felt hat and hood manufacturing branch)	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for workers 21 or over and for late entrants, and of 1d., 1½d., 2d. or 2½d., according to age, for youths and boys; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: cutters, blockers, body makers or finishers, stiffeners or shapers 3s. 5d. an hour, other workers 21 or over except late entrants 3s. 0½d., youths and boys 1s. 4d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 8d. at 20, late entrants 2s. 2½d. during 1st six months, 2s. 4d. during 2nd six months; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 3s. 2½d.*
			Felt hat and hood manufacturing branch	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for workers 21 or over and for late entrants, and of 1d., 1½d., 2d. or 2½d., according to age, for youths and boys; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: workers on certain specified operations (after 3 years' employment after age 18) 3s. 5d. an hour, other workers 21 or over except late entrants 3s. 0½d., youths and boys 1s. 4d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 8d. at 20, late entrants 2s. 2½d. during 1st six months, 2s. 4d. during 2nd six months; piecework basis time rates—workers on certain specified operations (after 3 years' employment after age 18) 3s. 7d., all other workers of any age 3s. 2½d.*
			Women and girls:— Wholesale cloth hat and cap making branch	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for workers other than learners, and of 1d., 1½d. or 2d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase in piecework basis time rate of 2d. an hour. General minimum time rates after change: workers other than learners 2s. 3d. an hour, learners 1s. 2½d. during 1st six months, rising to 1s. 11d. during 3rd year; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 2s. 4½d.*
			Felt hat and hood manufacturing branch	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for workers other than learners, and of 1d., 1½d. or 2d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase in piecework basis time rate of 2d. an hour. General minimum time rates after change: workers (including home workers) other than learners 2s. 3d. an hour, learners 1s. 2½d. during 1st six months, rising to 1s. 11d. during 3rd year; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 2s. 4½d.*
			Other branches	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for workers other than learners, and of 1d., 1½d. or 2d., according to area and period of employment, for learners; increase in piecework basis time rates of 2d. an hour. General minimum time rates after change: workers other than learners, area A 2s. 1½d. an hour, area B 2s., learners 11d. or 10d. during 1st year, rising to 1s. 8½d. or 1s. 6½d. during 4th year; piecework basis time rates for workers of any age 2s. 2½d. or 2s. 1d.*
Flour Milling	Great Britain (114)	29 Apr.	Electricians	Increase of 9s. 2d. a week. Rates after change: class A mills 21s. 10d. a week, class B1 20s. 4d., class B2 20s. 10d., class C 19s. 10d.
			Mechanics	Increase of 10s., 9s. 6d. or 9s. a week, according to class of mill. Rates after change: class A mills 20s. 4d. a week, class B 19s. 6d., class C 19s. 4d.
Baking	England and Wales (116) (233)	29 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 3½d. an hour for foremen, of 3d. for other male workers 18 or over and for forewomen, of 2d., 2½d. or 2½d., according to age, for younger male workers, of 2½d. for female charge hands, and of 2d. for other female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: men—foremen, London area 3s. 10½d. an hour, Provincial area A 3s. 10d., Provincial area B 3s. 9d., first hands and single hands 3s. 7½d., 3s. 7d., 3s. 6d., second hands, dough-makers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 3s. 6½d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 5d., confectioners or table hands 3s. 5d., 3s. 4½d., 3s. 3½d. or 3s. 2½d., 3s. 2½d., 3s. 1½d., according to conditions of service, stokers 3s. 3½d., 3s. 3d., 3s. 2d., other male workers 21 or over 3s. 3d., 3s. 2½d., 3s. 1½d., charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) 1½d. an hour above the appropriate age rate for other male workers; women—forewomen 2s. 10d., 2s. 9½d., 2s. 8½d., charge hands (other than packing and despatch dept.) 2s. 8½d., 2s. 7½d., 2s. 6½d., single hands 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5½d., 2s. 5d., confectioners 21 or over 2s. 5½d., 2s. 5½d., 2s. 4d., 2d. and under 21 2s. 1½d., 2s. 0½d., 1s. 11½d., 19 and under 20 1s. 11½d., 1s. 11½d., 1s. 10½d., other female workers 21 or over 2s. 4d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 2½d., charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) 1½d. an hour (previously 1d.) above the appropriate age rate for other female workers.†
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Manufacture	Great Britain (124)	22 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 8s. a week for men 21 and over, of 6s. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: scale I (factories where the manufacture of cigarettes exceeds 20 per cent. of the total manufacture of all types of tobacco), men 21 and over 168s. a week, women 21 and over 120s. 9d., scale II (factories where the manufacture of cigarettes does not exceed 20 per cent. of the total manufacture of all types of tobacco), men 159s. 6d., women 113s. 3d.
Tobacco Manufacture	United Kingdom (131)	First full pay week following 26 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 3d. an hour (or 11s. a week) for skilled sawyers, of 2½d. (or 8s. 3d.) for other adult male workers and youths 19 and under 21, of 1½d. (or 6s. 5d.) for women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: forest workers and hauliers in the woods—men 21 and over, skilled fellers 168s. 8d. a week, mechanical drivers 159s. 8d., loaders and other male workers in the woods 155s., women 19 and over 106s. 3d.; sawmill workers—men 21 and over, skilled sawyers class A mills 4s. 2½d. an hour, class B mills 4s. 0½d., sawyers engaged in cutting pitwood, firewood, slabs and offcuts 3s. 9½d., 3s. 8d., cranedriers (fully mechanical cranes) 3s. 9d., 3s. 7½d., mill labourers 3s. 7d., 3s. 6½d., women 19 and over—machinists (after 9 months' experience) 3s. 0½d., 2s. 11d., labourers 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5½d.
Home Grown Timber Trade	England and Wales (134)	First full pay week following 29 Apr.	Men, women and juveniles (other than transport workers)	Increases of 8s. 3d. a week for workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: drivers—London 163s. 8d. a week for drivers 21 and over of vehicles of under 1 ton carrying capacity to 181s. 8d., for drivers of all ages, of vehicles of over 5 tons carrying capacity, outside London 160s. 2d., class A mills or 155s. 8d., class B mills for drivers 21 and over of vehicles of less than 30 cwt. carrying capacity to 177s. 8d. or 172s. 8d., for drivers of all ages, of vehicles over 12 tons gross laden weight, mates 21 and over—London 166s. 8d., outside London, class A mills 163s. 8d., class B mills 158s. 8d.
Transport workers	England and Wales (134)	First full pay week following 29 Apr.		Increases of 8s. 3d. a week for workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: drivers—London 163s. 8d. a week for drivers 21 and over of vehicles of under 1 ton carrying capacity to 181s. 8d., for drivers of all ages, of vehicles of over 5 tons carrying capacity, outside London 160s. 2d., class A mills or 155s. 8d., class B mills for drivers 21 and over of vehicles of less than 30 cwt. carrying capacity to 177s. 8d. or 172s. 8d., for drivers of all ages, of vehicles over 12 tons gross laden weight, mates 21 and over—London 166s. 8d., outside London, class A mills 163s. 8d., class B mills 158s. 8d.
				Increases of 8s. 3d. a week for workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: drivers—London 163s. 8d. a week for drivers 21 and over of vehicles of under 1 ton carrying capacity to 181s. 8d., for drivers of all ages, of vehicles of over 5 tons carrying capacity, outside London 160s. 2d., class A mills or 155s. 8d., class B mills for drivers 21 and over of vehicles of less than 30 cwt. carrying capacity to 177s. 8d. or 172s. 8d., for drivers of all ages, of vehicles over 12 tons gross laden weight, mates 21 and over—London 166s. 8d., outside London, class A mills 163s. 8d., class B mills 158s. 8d.
Pitwood Trade	Bo'ness and Grange-mouth (133)	29 Mar.‡	Workpeople employed in pit-wood yards	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change: men 19 and over—single bench sawyers 3s. 7½d. an hour, double bench sawyers and saw sharpeners 3s. 7d., drawers off and mill motor crosscutters 3s. 5½d., mill loaders, tallymen and men selecting timber from stacks 3s. 5½d., labourers 3s. 5d.; women 19 and over 2s. 2½d.
Upholstery and Bedding Filling Materials Trade	Great Britain	First full pay week in Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living allowance: men 21 and over—process workers, London 3s. 9d. an hour, Provincials 3s. 6d., labourers 3s. 7d., 3s. 4d.; women 20 and over 66½ per cent. of the appropriate rate.
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast (138)	First full pay period following 5 Apr.	Dayworkers	Increases in national minimum daywork rates of 1½d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen: London 4s. 5½d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 4½d.
			Pieceworkers	Increase of 5 per cent. (111 to 116 per cent.) in the piecework plussage.

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 150 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 189 of this GAZETTE.

‡ These increases were agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturers Industrial Group, and apply to workpeople employed by members of the group.

§ In addition to the increase quoted becoming payable on 29th March, amounts of 15s. for adult male workers and 9s. for other workers were paid in respect of the period from 1st February.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during April—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Manufacture	England and Wales (135)	First full pay period following 12 Apr.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases in national minimum rates of 3d. an hour for skilled male workers, of 2d. for male labourers and all female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. National minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—sawyers and wood-cutting machinists 4s. 2½d. an hour, box and packing casemakers, printing, branding, handholing, dowsing and nailing machinists 4s. 1½d., labourers 3s. 7½d.; women 21 and over—box and packing casemakers, printing, branding, handholing, dowsing and nailing machinists 2s. 10d., labourers 2s. 7½d.
Stone Carving, Wood Carving and Modelling	United Kingdom	First full pay week in Apr.	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases * in cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Printing	England and Wales (except London) (144-146)(153)	20 Apr.	Certain workpeople employed in general printing and binding, envelope and stationery manufacture, and periodical and newspaper production (excluding certain national newspapers)†	Minimum grade rates for workers in grade 2 towns increased by 1s. 6d. a week (to be absorbed from house rates or merit money where paid).
Electrical Contracting	England and Wales and Northern Ireland (except London and Bristol) (163)	1 Apr.	Adult mates	Percentage of journeymen's basic rate paid to adult mates increased by 5 per cent. (from 75 to 80 per cent.). Rates after change, inclusive of full addition paid to all workers 21 and over; Mersey district 3s. 10½d. an hour, all other areas (except London) 3s. 7½d.
	England and Wales and Northern Ireland (163)	29 Apr.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2½d. an hour in basic rates for journeymen electricians, of 2d. for adult mates, and of varying amounts for youths and boys. Standard inclusive rates after change include: journeymen electricians—grade A (London) area 5s. an hour, Mersey district 4s. 10d., grade B (other) areas 4s. 7d.; adult mates—London 4s. 1½d., Mersey district 4s. 0½d., all other areas 3s. 9½d.
Electricity Supply	Great Britain	1 Mar.‡	Foremen	Increase of £30 a year. Allowance for foremen engaged on shift-work permanently, increased by £5 a year (£70 to £75). Rates after change: grade 1 £715 a year, grade 2 £665, grade 3 £615, grade 4 £565.
	Northern Ireland	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 1 Apr.	Manual workers	Increase of 2½d. an hour in Schedule A rates. Rates after change include: armature winders, blacksmiths, joiners (extra high tension), meter repairers, meter testers, electricians or wiremen, fitters (electrical and mechanical) 4s. 7d. an hour, joiners 4s. 4½d., fitters, electricians' and joiners' mates 3s. 11½d., labourers 3s. 10d.
Railway Service	Great Britain (170-171)	26 Nov., 1956	Workpeople employed by British Railways:— Salaried staff, including clerks, stationmasters, agents, traffic control staff and supervisors, conciliation staff engaged in the manipulation of traffic (other than locomotive running staff) and miscellaneous grades	Increase for the period 26th November, 1956-3rd March, 1957, of approximately 3 per cent. on basic rates of pay in operation prior to 26th November, 1956, and increase thereafter of approximately 5 per cent. (in substitution of the 3 per cent.) on those rates. Current rates (i.e., from 4th March) after change for conciliation grades employed outside the London area include: traffic staff—porters and crossing keepers 1st year 147s. a week, 2nd year 149s. 6d., 3rd year 151s. 6d., guards 1st year 161s. 6d., 2nd year 170s. 6d., 3rd year 179s. 6d., shunters 166s. 6d., ticket collectors 167s. 6d., train ticket collectors 174s. 6d., signalmen, class 4 168s. 6d., class 3 174s. 6d., class 2 181s., class 1 190s., special class "A" 203s., "B" 210s., "C" 217s.; relief signalmen, class 2 174s. 6d., class 1 190s., special class 210s.; goods and cartage staff—horse drivers 154s., leading horse drivers 161s. 6d., mobile crane drivers (up to 5 tons), capstanmen, checkers 164s.; carriage and wagon staff—carriage servicemen 1st year 147s., 2nd year 149s. 6d., 3rd year 151s. 6d., carriage and wagon examiners 171s. 6d.; permanent way staff—labourers 1st year 147s., 2nd year 149s. 6d., 3rd year 151s. 6d., sub-gangers, patrolmen 163s., gangers 175s. 6d.; signal and telecommunication staff—linemen, class 3 174s. 6d., class 2 181s., class 1 187s. 6d., 151s. 6d., after prescribed number of firing turns representing one year 163s. (all areas); firemen and assistant motormen, 1st year 163s., 2nd year 173s. 6d., 3rd year 184s. 6d., after prescribed number of driving turns representing one year 198s.; drivers and motormen 1st year 198s., 2nd year 210s., 3rd year 222s. 6d.; shed chargemen, category A, and shed enginemen 198s., shed enginemen's mates 163s.; junior engine cleaners 72s. at 16, rising to 103s. 6d. at 19. Adult engine cleaners on the highest rate, firemen and assistant motormen, and drivers and motormen stationed in London receive a rent allowance of 3s. a week in addition to the rates quoted.
	London	4 Jan.††	Railway workers employed by the London Transport Executive, except workers whose rates follow those paid by British Railways:— Conciliation grades and others engaged in the manipulation of traffic and miscellaneous grades	Increase of approximately 5 per cent. on basic rates of pay in operation prior to 26th November, 1956, in substitution for the 3 per cent. already granted from that date. Rates after change: adult engine cleaners, 1st year, London 152s. 6d. a week, Provincial areas 149s. 6d., 2nd year 154s. 6d., 151s. 6d., after prescribed number of firing turns representing one year 163s. (all areas); firemen and assistant motormen, 1st year 163s., 2nd year 173s. 6d., 3rd year 184s. 6d., after prescribed number of driving turns representing one year 198s.; drivers and motormen 1st year 198s., 2nd year 210s., 3rd year 222s. 6d.; shed chargemen, category A, and shed enginemen 198s., shed enginemen's mates 163s.; junior engine cleaners 72s. at 16, rising to 103s. 6d. at 19. Adult engine cleaners on the highest rate, firemen and assistant motormen, and drivers and motormen stationed in London receive a rent allowance of 3s. a week in addition to the rates quoted.

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. With effect from the date stated the cost-of-living allowance is related to the new index figure for January, 1956 = 100 and for each two points movement in the index on quarterly review (i.e., in April, July, October and January, according to the index figure for January, April, July and October immediately preceding) the allowance is to vary by 1d.; the amount shown above is related to the January, 1957, index figure of 104.

† The workpeople concerned are male employees of members of the British Federation of Master Printers and the Newspaper Society, and are members of the Typographical Association (Letterpress section), the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers, the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers, and the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants (i.e., workers in bookbinding and machine-ruling, machine depts., and workers with 5 years' experience in Class 1 occupations in mechanical depts.). This increase is the first stage adjustment of the rates for grade 2 towns to grade 1 level; further adjustments are to be made in 1958 and 1959.

‡ Adult mates in London and Bristol already receive 80 per cent. of the appropriate journeymen's basic rate.

§ These increases were authorised in April and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

|| These increases were agreed at the end of March with retrospective effect as stated under "Particulars of Change", and the revised rates were entered on paybills for week ended 13th April. Arrears from 26th November, 1956, are payable week ending 4th May.

†† This increase was agreed at the beginning of April with retrospective effect to the date shown.

** See page 70 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during April—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Road Passenger Transport Services	London (172)	Payroll week commencing 24 Apr.*	Road services workshop staff and skilled staff in road services garages and depots employed by the London Transport Executive	Increases for adult male workers of 9s. 2d. a week for skilled, of 8s. 3d. for semi-skilled, of 7s. 4d. for unskilled, and of 3s. 8d. at 16 to 7s. 4d. at 21 for coil winders and female workers. Basic rates after change include: male workers in workshops—skilled 184s. 3d. a week, semi-skilled 165s. 11d., unskilled 154s. 11d.; skilled male workers (craftsmen, leading hands) in garages and depots—central area 188s. 2d., country area 186s. 4d.; female workers 21 or over (coil winders) 123s. 9d.
Goods Transport by Road	Northern Ireland	3 Dec. 1956†	Workpeople (excluding horse carters) employed in the Road Freight section of the Ulster Transport Authority	Increases of 5s. a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change: drivers of vehicles of 2 tons and under carrying capacity, Belfast and Londonderry 151s. a week, elsewhere 149s., over 2 tons 158s. 6d., 156s. 6d. (plus 1s. a day extra for drivers of lorries with trailers and drivers of 6 or 8 wheeled heavy vehicles); assistants on lorries 149s. 6d., 143s. 6d., loaders (Belfast Quay) 154s. 6d., porters 145s. 6d., 143s. 6d., checkers 158s., 149s.; juniors, Belfast and Londonderry 56s. at 15, rising to 111s. at 20, elsewhere 53s. to 108s.; youths engaged as Lister Truck Drivers shall be paid 10s. a week more than other juniors.
Civil Air Transport	United Kingdom (184-185)	31 Mar.	Adult male and female hourly rated engineering and maintenance staff and weekly rated non-supervisory staff	Increases of 9s. 2d. a week for progress chasers and assistants, of 2d. an hour for skilled workers, of 1½d. for semi-skilled workers, and of 1¼d. for unskilled workers. Time workers' bonus increased by ¼d. an hour (5d. to 5½d.). Minimum rates after change include: adult male workers—non-tradesmen, grade A 3s. 8½d. an hour, grade B 3s. 8½d., grade C 3s. 10½d.; semi-skilled, grade A 3s. 11½d., grade B 4s. 0½d., grade C 4s. 0½d., grade D 4s. 1½d., grade E 4s. 2½d.; tradesmen—skilled 4s. 4½d. (fully qualified toolmakers receive a differential of 3d. above this rate), leading hands 4s. 8½d.; stores workers—stores assistants 3s. 11½d., increasing by ¼d. an hour for each completed six months' satisfactory service to a maximum of 4s. 2½d., storekeepers 4s. 4½d., senior storekeepers 4s. 7d.; progress chasers I and assistants 1 228s. 1d. a week, rising to 238s. 1d. after 2 years' service, progress chasers II and assistants II 205s. 3d., rising to 220s. 3d. after 3 years' service; adult female workers—grade A 2s. 11½d. an hour, grade B 3s. 0½d., rising to 3s. 0½d. after six months' satisfactory service, grade C 3s. 0½d., increasing by ¼d. an hour for each completed six months' satisfactory service, to a maximum of 3s. 1½d., grade D—adult female workers employed in trade capacities 3s. 3½d. at the end of one month's service, rising to 3s. 8½d. after 24 months' service.
Retail Meat Trade	England and Wales (198)	Pay day in week commencing 15 Apr.	Shop managers and managers	Increase of 10s. or 12s. a week according to weekly trade. Minimum weekly rates after change: managers—London 181s. 6d. where weekly trade does not exceed £100 to 228s., where weekly trade does not exceed £500, Provincial A areas 175s. 6d. to 222s., Provincial B areas 169s. 6d. to 216s.; managers to receive 10s. a week less than the managers' rates.‡
			Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in general butchers' shops	Increases of 2s. to 12s. 6d. a week, according to age and area, for male shop assistants and cashiers, and of 1s. to 6s. 6d. for female workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: male shop assistants and cashiers—London 73s. at 16 rising to 157s. 6d. at 22, Provincial A areas 68s. to 152s. 6d., Provincial B areas 61s. to 145s. 6d.; female shop assistants and cashiers—London 59s. 6d. at 16 to 111s. 6d. at 22, A 55s. 6d. to 107s. 6d., B 48s. 6d. to 100s. 6d.; females mainly engaged in cutting and acting as general butchers' assistants—London 62s. 6d. at 16 to 115s. 6d. at 22, A 58s. 6d. to 111s. 6d., B 51s. 6d. to 104s. 6d.‡
			Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in retail pork trade	Increases of 9s. a week for first machinemen, of 2s. to 12s. 6d., according to age and area, for male assistants engaged as cutters, cutter/salesmen or makers-up, and of 1s. to 6s. 6d. for female assistants wholly or mainly engaged as makers-up. Minimum weekly rates after change: first machinemen engaged mainly in making-up—London 168s. 6d., Provincial A areas 163s. 6d., Provincial B areas 156s. 6d.; first machinemen with three or more assistants 178s. 6d., 173s. 6d., 166s. 6d.; male assistants engaged as cutters, cutter/salesmen or makers-up—London 73s. at 16 to 157s. 6d. at 22, A 68s. to 152s. 6d., B 61s. to 145s. 6d.; female assistants wholly or mainly engaged as makers-up—London 62s. 6d. at 16 to 115s. 6d. at 22, A 58s. 6d. to 111s. 6d., B 51s. 6d. to 104s. 6d.‡
Multiple Retail Meat Trade	England and Wales	do.	Shop managers and managers	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 10s. or 12s. a week, according to weekly turnover. Minimum rates after change: shop managers in general butchers' shops, London area 188s. 6d. a week where weekly trade is up to £100, to 235s. where weekly trade does not exceed £500, Provincial A area 182s. to 228s. 6d., Provincial B area 175s. 6d. to 222s.; managers who supervise making-up in the retail pork trade to receive 10s. a week above these rates; shop managers to receive the rates for shop managers less 10s. in each case.§
			Other workers	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 8s. to 11s. a week, according to age and area, for men 21 and over, of 2s. to 12s. 6d. for youths and boys, of 4s. to 6s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of 1s. to 5s. 6d. for girls. Minimum rates after change: shop assistants and cashiers—male workers, London area 76s. at 16 rising to 164s. 6d. at 22, Provincial A area 71s. to 159s., Provincial B area 64s. to 151s. 6d., female workers, London 62s. to 115s. 6d., A 58s. to 110s. 6d., B 51s. to 103s. 6d.; female workers mainly engaged in cutting and acting as general butchers' assistants, London 65s. 6d. to 120s. 6d., A 61s. 6d. to 115s. 6d., B 54s. 6d. to 108s. 6d.; first machinemen engaged mainly in making-up, London 175s. 6d., A 170s., B 162s. 6d.; first machinemen with three or more workers engaged mainly in assisting him in making-up, London 185s. 6d., A 180s., B 172s. 6d.; heavy transport drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity exceeding 2 tons but not exceeding 5 tons—London 179s. 6d., Provinces 174s.‡
Petroleum Distribution	United Kingdom (200-201)	1 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the distribution, handling and storage of petroleum products, except those employed at refineries: Men and youths Women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 8s. to 11s. a week, according to occupation, for men, and of 3s. 9d. to 6s., according to age, for youths. Minimum rates after change include: men, 21 and over—senior airfield operators, London 240s. 6d. a week, Provinces 235s. 6d., assistant senior airfield operators 237s., 232s., airfield operators 233s. 6d., 228s. 6d. (operators employed at London airport receive 5s. a week above London rates), tester mechanics 219s., 214s. 3d., drivers of vehicles of over 2,500 gallons carrying capacity 197s. 4d., 192s. 7d., of over 1,500 and up to, and including 2,500 gallons carrying capacity 193s. 4d., 188s. 7d., of 1,500 gallons carrying capacity and under 187s. 6d., 182s. 9d., vehicle mates 168s. 3d., 163s. 6d.; other skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled—group 9 (installation mechanics, electricians, motor fitters, coach builders, turners, etc.) 212s. 9d., 208s., group 8 204s. 9d., 200s., group 7 195s. 3d., 190s. 6d., group 6 189s. 3d., 184s. 6d., group 5 186s. 3d., 181s. 6d., group 4 180s. 3d., 175s. 6d., group 3 177s. 3d., 172s. 6d., group 2 173s. 3d., 168s. 6d., group 1 (labourers) 168s. 3d., 163s. 6d.; watchmen operators 185s. 9d., 181s., watchmen "A" 174s. 9d., 170s., day gatekeepers and watchmen 171s. 3d., 166s. 6d. Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 3d. a week for vehicle drivers, of 1¼d., 1½d. or 1½d. an hour, according to occupation, for other adult female workers, and of 1d. to 1½d., according to age, for girls. Minimum rates after change include: drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity of 1,500 gallons and under, London 156s. 2d. a week, Provinces 151s. 5d., checkers and handymen, London 3s. 4½d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 3½d., Fork truck operators 3s. 3½d., 3s. 2½d., storewomen and can repairers 3s. 3½d., 3s. 1½d., package operatives 3s. 2½d., 3s. 1d., depot hands 3s. 1½d., 3s. 0½d., labourers and trainees 3s. 0½d., 2s. 11d., canteen chargewomen 3s. 1½d., 3s. 0½d., canteen attendants 2s. 11½d., 2s. 10½d.

* Lump sum payments were made based on the increase in the standard weekly rates of pay for the 15 weeks prior to the introduction of the new rates from the above date.
† These increases were the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland), dated 11th April, 1957, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
‡ These increases were agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Retail Meat Trade and apply to workpeople employed by members of the group.
§ These increases apply to workpeople employed by members of the Association of Multiple Retail Meat Traders who have adopted the decisions of the Joint Committee for the Multiple Retail Meat Trade in England and Wales.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during April—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Local Authorities' Services	Scotland (217)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 1 Apr.	Manual workers employed in non-trading services, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week for men, of 5s. 1d. for women, and of proportional amounts for workers under 20. Rates after change for adult workers 20 and over include: men—on the basic rate, including private bath or park attendants, street or court sweepers, lamplighters and general labourers, group I authorities 158s. 7d. a week, group II authorities 155s. 7d., rat catchers 167s. 1d., 164s. 1d., drivers of motor vehicles not over 2 tons unladen weight 164s. 7d., 161s. 7d., over 2 and not over 5 tons 167s. 7d., 164s. 7d.; women—on the basic rate, including cleaners, maids and general assistants, group I 118s. 3d., group II 116s. 3d., assistant cooks 125s. 6d., 123s. 8d., cooks 130s. 6d., 128s. 8d.
	Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire (216)	28 Jan.	Manual workers employed in non-trading services	Increases of 2d. an hour for workers 18 and over, and of 1d. for younger workers. Minimum basic rate after change for adult male workers other than watchmen and flagmen 3s. 9d. an hour.

Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 30th APRIL, 1957
(31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services	107
Manufacturing Industries only	107

At 30th April, 1957, the wage rates index (rates at 31st January, 1956 = 100) was 107 for all workers in all industries and services and 107 for all workers in manufacturing industries only, both figures being the same as at the end of March.

The index of rates of wages measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 31st January, 1956, taken as 100. The representative industries and services for which changes in rates of wages are taken into account in the index and the method of calculation were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1957 (see also page 90 of the March issue). The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers

and workpeople, arbitration awards or Wages Regulation Orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by their total wages bills in 1955. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and other payment-by-results workers due to changes in efficiency of operatives and of machines.

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. In order to facilitate the linking of the present index figures to those in the old series, the second part of the Table below shows the separate index figures expressed to one place of decimals. This must not, however, be taken to mean that the index figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number. Table II gives similar figures for manufacturing industries only.

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

Year	All Workers											
	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	106	107	107	107								

Date	Detailed Figures			
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February	101.1	100.8	101.3	101.1
March	103.8	103.1	104.2	103.7
April	105.2	103.9	105.7	105.0
May	105.4	104.3	106.0	105.3
June	105.5(-)	104.6	106.1	105.4
July	105.6	104.9	106.4	105.5(+)
August	105.7	105.0	106.4	105.6
September	105.9	105.7	107.1	105.9
October	105.9	105.8	107.1	106.0
November	106.2	106.1	107.3	106.2
December	106.2	106.3	107.5(-)	106.3
1957, January	106.4	106.3	107.6	106.4
February	106.7	106.8	108.0	106.8
March	107.0	107.1	108.4	107.1
April	107.4	107.5(+)	108.8	107.4

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

II—Manufacturing Industries only

Year	All Workers											
	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	107								

Date	Detailed Figures			
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February	100.3	100.5(+)	100.3	100.3
March	104.5(+)	102.8	103.8	104.2
April	105.3	103.6	105.0	105.0
May	105.6	103.9	105.3	105.3
June	105.7	103.9	105.4	105.4
July	105.9	104.4	105.9	105.7
August	106.0	104.5(-)	106.0	105.8
September	106.1	105.5(+)	106.6	106.1
October	106.2	105.7	106.7	106.1
November	106.3	106.1	106.9	106.3
December	106.3	106.1	107.0	106.3
1957, January	106.5(+)	106.2	107.2	106.5(+)
February	106.7	107.0	107.7	106.8
March	106.8	107.2	107.9	106.9
April	107.4	107.8	108.5(-)	107.5(-)

April, 1956, and October, 1956, in those industries and services covered by these half-yearly enquiries was 1½ per cent., as compared with an increase of 1 per cent. during the same period in the average level of rates of wages in these same industries. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 1¼ per cent. for earnings and 1 per cent. for rates of wages.

Youth Employment Service 1953-1956
Report of the National Youth Employment Council.
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H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE
at the addresses on page 191, or through any bookseller

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN APRIL

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in April, was 277. In addition, 15 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during April in these 292 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at nearly 841,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during April at the establishments concerned was about 2,572,000.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in April 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 ..	4	220	224	23,900	51,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	3	15	18	175,700	584,000
Engineering ..	3	11	14	617,400	1,852,000
Other Metal Industries ..	—	5	5	2,000	15,000
Transport ..	2	2	4	17,200	54,000
All remaining industries and services ..	3	24	27	4,500	16,000
Total, April, 1957 ..	15	277	292	840,700	2,572,000
Total, March, 1957 ..	43	240	283	649,600	3,968,000
Total, April, 1956 ..	19	234	253	55,600	142,000

Of the total of 2,572,000 days lost in April, 173,000 were lost by 42,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 38,400 were directly involved and 3,900 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 April also included 2,399,000 days lost by 798,400 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 275 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during April, 130, directly involving 7,300 workers, lasted not more than one day; 54, directly involving 7,200 workers, lasted two days; 38, directly involving 9,200 workers, lasted three days; 39, directly involving 8,300 workers, lasted four to six days; and 14, directly involving 774,100 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 277 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in April, 32, directly involving 4,300 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 82, directly involving 11,100 workers, on other wage questions; 14, directly involving 1,000 workers, on questions as to working hours; 20, directly involving 3,500 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 119, directly involving 15,900 workers, on other

questions respecting working arrangements; and 9, directly involving 1,600 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 1,000 workers, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1957 AND 1956

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

Industry Group	January to April, 1957			January to April, 1956		
	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 ..	758	86,500	202,000	723	83,600	167,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	—	—	—	1	†	†
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ..	3	600	3,000	2	†	†
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	—	—	—	3	700	3,000
Metal Manufacturing ..	15	2,200	10,000	22	10,700	16,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	41	183,600	2,284,000	30	24,100	61,000
Engineering ..	27	622,100	4,046,000	38	29,400	51,000
Vehicles ..	24	17,400	48,000	20	34,200	45,000
Other Metal Industries ..	12	2,600	20,000	4	900	1,000
Textiles ..	12	2,400	18,000	14	1,600	22,000
Leather, etc. ..	1	200	1,000	—	—	—
Clothing ..	5	2,900	3,000	1	100	†
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	4	1,600	3,000	—	—	—
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	7	700	3,000	5	2,500	3,000
Paper and Printing ..	1	†	†	1	16,000	370,000
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	2	800	5,000	5	1,500	3,000
Building and Contracting ..	33	3,500	23,000	43	6,200	34,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	1	100	1,000	2	2,400	3,000
Transport, etc. ..	43	32,200	99,000	34	8,900	16,000
Distributive Trades ..	5	200	†	7	1,100	2,000
Other Services ..	3	400	3,000	3	400	1,000
Total ..	996†	960,000	6,772,000	951‡	224,300	798,000

The number of days lost in the period January to April, 1957, through stoppages which began in that period was 6,758,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 957,100. In addition, 14,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 2,900 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING APRIL, 1957

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly*	Began	Ended		
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING:— Workers employed in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry—Great Britain and Northern Ireland	165,000		18 Mar.	3 Apr.	To support a national claim for a 10 per cent. increase in wage rates	Work resumed. (For a summary of the Report of the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute, see page 157 of this GAZETTE).
Boilermakers and other workers employed in shipbuilding and ship repairing—Merseyside and Birkenhead (various firms)	3,340	2,000	4 Apr.	26 Apr.	Withdrawal of an agreed increase in lieu bonus on the grounds that the full terms of the agreement had not been carried out	Work resumed on agreed terms.
ENGINEERING†:— Workers employed in the engineering industry—Various districts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland	615,000		25 Mar.	3 Apr.	To support a national claim for a 10 per cent. increase in wage rates	Work resumed. (For a summary of the Report of the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute, see page 157 of this GAZETTE).
TOOL MANUFACTURE:— Workers employed in tool manufacture—Sheffield (one firm)	1,030	160	4 Apr.	19 Apr.	Refusal to complete work commenced by staff workers during a national stoppage	Work resumed on agreed terms.
DOCKS:— Tally clerks and dockers—Tilbury and London	1,590**	15,000**	25 Mar.	8 Apr.	Employment of dock office clerks on work claimed by tally clerks	Work resumed pending negotiations.

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

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

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

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

¶ Included in this stoppage were workers in other industries, e.g., Metal manufacture and Vehicles, but precise details are not yet available.

** The majority of these workers were not involved until 5th April. The number of workers shown as indirectly involved is an approximation.

Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 16th APRIL, 1957

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

At 16th April, 1957, the retail prices index was 104 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 12th March.

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 16th APRIL, 1957

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 16th April, 1957, on the basis 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights which have been used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index.

GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 16th APRIL, 1957 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food:		
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes ..	120	52
Meat and bacon ..	100	89
Fish ..	112	9
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat ..	82	19
Milk, cheese and eggs ..	93	53
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. ..	105	22
Sugar, preserves and confectionery ..	106	39
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned ..	97	33
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned ..	108	19
Other food ..	102	15
Total—Food ..	102.7	350
II. Alcoholic drink ..	103.9	71
III. Tobacco ..	105.3	80
IV. Housing ..	108.9	87
V. Fuel and light:		
Coal and coke ..	108	28
Other fuel and light ..	105	27
Total—Fuel and light ..	106.3	55
VI. Durable household goods:		
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings ..	102	35
Radio, television and other household appliances ..	99	21
Pottery, glassware and hardware ..	101	10
Total—Durable household goods ..	100.7	66
VII. Clothing and footwear:		
Men's outer clothing ..	103	20
Men's underclothing ..	103	7
Women's outer clothing ..	102	22
Women's underclothing ..	102	6
Children's clothing ..	102	11
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, millinery and materials ..	100	21
Footwear ..	102	19
Total—Clothing and footwear ..	101.9	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles:		
Motoring and cycling ..	106	30
Fares and other transport ..	112	38
Total—Transport and vehicles ..	109.6	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods:		
Books, newspapers and periodicals ..	108	16
Medicines and toilet requisites, soap, other cleaning materials, matches, etc. ..	106	26
Other goods including stationery, travel and leather goods, sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods ..	105	17
Total—Miscellaneous goods ..	106.4	59
X. Services:		
Postage and telephones ..	110	6
Entertainment ..	105	23
Other services ..	109	29
Total—Services ..	107.5	58
ALL ITEMS ..	104.5	1,000

The above calculation yields a figure slightly under 104.5 and accordingly the "all items" index figure at 16th April was taken as 104.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Food

Between 12th March and 16th April there were increases in the average prices of beef, mutton and lamb, fish, tomatoes and most other vegetables, fresh fruit, and milk supplied at reduced prices under the welfare milk scheme. These increases were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of bacon, eggs, tea and full-price milk. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about one-half of 1 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 103 at 16th April, compared with 102 at 12th March.

Housing

During the month under review there were marked increases in local rates in most areas in England and Wales. There were also some increases in the net rents of local authority dwellings and in the costs of repairs. In addition, the rent index is affected each month by the inclusion of rents of newly-erected local authority dwellings. The effect of all these changes was to raise the average level of housing costs by about 3½ per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 109 at 16th April, compared with 105 at 12th March.

Durable Household Goods

Between 12th March and 16th April there were decreases in the prices of floor coverings and many articles of hardware, chinaware, etc., resulting from the reduction in purchase tax on these goods. For the household durable goods group as a whole the average level of prices fell by about 1 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 101 at 16th April, compared with 102 at 12th March.

Transport and Vehicles

The principal change in this group was a reduction in the prices of petrol following the reduction of 1s. 0d. per gallon in the rate of duty. Against this, there were increases in road passenger transport fares in a few areas and in the average prices of second-hand cars. For the transport and vehicles group as a whole the average level of prices and charges fell by about 1½ per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 110 at 16th April, compared with 111 at 12th March.

Miscellaneous Goods

During the period under review there were increases in the prices of some periodicals and toys. For the miscellaneous goods group as a whole the average level of prices rose by nearly one-half of 1 per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 106.

Services

The principal change in this group between 12th March and 16th April was a rise in the average level of charges for dry cleaning. There was a small rise in the average level of charges for laundering. For the services group, taken as a whole, the average level of charges rose by nearly one-half of 1 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 108 at 16th April, compared with 107 at 12th March.

Other Groups

In the four remaining groups covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, fuel and light, and clothing and footwear, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 104, 105, 106 and 102, respectively.

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

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

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

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

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 191 of this GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received is given on page 187.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in April was 142, compared with 123 in the previous month and 90 (revised figure) in April, 1956. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 6 fatal accidents were reported in April, compared with 5 in the previous month and 5 in April, 1956. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for April, 1957.

Mines and Quarries*	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Under Coal Mines Act :	
Underground	34
Surface	2
Quarries	4
Metalliferous Mines	1
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	41
Factories	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass	5
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	1
Metal Extracting and Refining	2
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)	12
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc.	9
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture	2
Shipbuilding	7
Other Metal Trades	2
Cotton	—
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy Other Textile Manufacture	—
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	—
Tanning, Currying, etc.	—
Food and Drink	6
General Woodwork and Furniture	3
Paper, Printing, etc.	1
Rubber Trades	1
Gas Works	2
Electrical Stations	1
Other Industries	—
Seamen	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE
Trading Vessels	6
Fishing Vessels	—
TOTAL, SEAMEN	6
Total (including Seamen)	148

Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 30th March, 1957, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, in Great Britain was 123, compared with 85 in the 13 weeks ended 29th December, 1956, and 96 in the 13 weeks ended 31st March, 1956. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 469, 479 and 448. For the purpose of these statistics, serious injuries are injuries which, because of their nature or severity, are, under the terms of Section 80 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, required to be reported to H.M. Divisional Inspectors of Mines at the time of their occurrence.

An analysis of the figures, by nature of accident, is given below.

Nature of Accident	Number of Persons Killed during 13 weeks ended			Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended		
	30th March, 1957	29th Dec., 1956	31st March, 1956	30th March, 1957	29th Dec., 1956	31st March, 1956
Underground :						
Explosions of fire-damp or coal dust	13	9	—	20	7	—
Falls of ground ..	48	40	49	170	149	152
Haulage	42	19	21	113	123	125
Miscellaneous (including shaft accidents) ..	13	14	10	123	149	127
Total	116	82	80	426	428	404
Surface :						
All causes	7	3	16	43	51	44
Total, underground and surface	123	85	96	469	479	448

Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the thirteen weeks ended 11th March, 1957.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 1,783, and 3,380 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 2,884 males and 496 females; of the total, 2,288 were disabled persons. During the period 1,145 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period :			
Able-bodied	621	32	653
Disabled	899	231	1,130
Total	1,520	263	1,783
Number of Persons in Training at end of period at :			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied	979	25	1,004
Disabled	1,102	78	1,180
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied	55	21	76
Disabled	325	274	599
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied	12	—	12
Disabled	23	7	30
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations ..	388	91	479
Total	2,884	496	3,380
Trainees placed in Employment during period :			
Able-bodied	414	19	433
Disabled	540	172	712
Total	954	191	1,145

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 11th March, 1957, the number of trainees placed in employment was 130,908, of whom 116,213 were males and 14,695 were females.

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in :	Pitch and Tar
Smelting of Metals	1
Shipbreaking	2
Other contact with Molten Lead	—
Other Industries	—
TOTAL	3
Phosphorous Poisoning	Chrome Ulceration
Aniline Poisoning	Manuf. of Bichromates ..
1	18
Anthrax	Dyeing and Finishing
Hides and Skins	8
2	Chromium Plating
Other Industries	Other Industries
—	—
TOTAL	26
II. Deaths	Total, Cases
Nil	56

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the four weeks ended 27th April, 1957.

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 1st April, 1957, 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 ..	722	114	836
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period ..	1,332	203	1,535
Persons who completed courses during period ..	612	93	705

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 1st April, 1957, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 80,583.

Business Training for Ex-Regulars

The figures below relate to applications for training under the Scheme of Business Training for Ex-Regulars since its inception in February, 1949. The figures show the position at the end of February, 1957, and are in continuation of those published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1956 (page 428).

Number of applications received	2,453
" " " rejected or withdrawn	1,638
" " " under consideration	15
" " " applicants who entered training	797
" " " awaiting training	3

Of the 797 applicants who entered training, 698 completed their course, 81 terminated their training prematurely (most of them to take employment) and 18 were still in training at the end of February. After completion of training, 604 applicants were placed in, or found, employment, 88 ceased to register for employment, in most cases, presumably, because they had secured suitable posts, and six were awaiting suitable employment. Of those awaiting suitable employment, one was in "stop-gap" employment pending satisfactory resettlement.

Reinstatement in Civil Employment

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

The following Table analyses the determinations given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the quarter ended 31st March, 1957, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August, 1944.

	March, Quarter, 1957	Total cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants	10	1,741
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default	12	947
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	8	2,160
Total of orders made	30	4,848
No orders made against the employers concerned	28	4,708
Total of cases determined	58	9,556

Of the total of 9,556 cases determined since 1st August, 1944, 8,630 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, 876 under the National Service Act, 1948, 47 under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and three under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. Of the cases determined during the March quarter, 1957, 34 were dealt with under the National Service Act, 1948, and 24 were dealt with under that Act as applied by the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, to Reservists who had been recalled in connection with the Suez situation.

Appeals against four determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the quarter, and of these determinations, two were varied and two were reversed.

No reinstatement cases were determined during the quarter by Reinstatement Committees or the Umpire either in Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man.

During the quarter, there were no applications before Reinstatement Committees or appeals before the Umpire for compensation under section 51 of the National Service Act, 1948, which prohibits the dismissal of employees by reason of liability for part-time service under the Act.

Shipbuilding in First Quarter of 1957

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 31st March, 1957, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of March was 348, with a gross tonnage of 2,086,262 tons, compared with 328 vessels of 2,135,218 tons gross at the end of December, 1956, a decrease of 48,956 tons.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 467,010 at the end of March. This figure was 19,616 tons more than at the end of December. It represented 22.4 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country and included 175,068 tons for Liberia and 136,450 tons for Norway.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of March amounted to 8,381,697 tons gross, of which 24.9 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of March was 6,295,435, an increase of 365,585 tons compared with the figures published for the previous quarter, and included 166,493 tons which were being built abroad for Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 3,729,134 tons, or 44.5 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 877,110, representing 42.0 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in this country. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China, for which countries no figures were available. Information from Poland is now up to date (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 75) and the figures of tonnage under construction in the world and abroad for the first quarter of 1957 include those for Poland (129,467 tons).

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the first quarter of 1957 were 7 steamers, of 46,660 tons, and 68 motorships, of 251,903 tons, a total of 75 vessels, of 298,563 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 7 steamers, of 49,870 tons, and 46 motorships, of 175,075 tons, a total of 53 vessels, of 224,945 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 13 steamers, of 171,956 tons, and 41 motorships, of 177,347 tons, a total of 54 vessels, of 349,303 tons gross.

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

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			
All Items*	Feb., 1957	106	Nil	+ 4
Food	"	106	Nil	+ 3
Denmark	1935 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1957	246	- 3†	+ 5
France (Paris)	1949 = 100			
All Items	Mar., 1957	147.3	- 1.6	- 0.8
Food	"	135.6	- 3.2	- 4.0
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100			
All Items	Mar., 1957	114	Nil	+ 1
Food	"	119	- 1	- 2
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 1			
All Items	Feb., 1957	63.35	- 0.38	+ 1.54
Food	"	73.34	- 0.67	+ 0.69
Sweden	1949 = 100			
All Items	Jan., 1957	144	+ 2	+ 7
Food	"	156	+ 2	+ 5
Other Countries—				
Australia (6 Capital cities)	1952-53 = 100			
All Items	Dec., 1956	114.2	- 0.2†	+ 7.2
Food	"	116.2	- 3.4†	+ 7.2
Canada	1949 = 100			
All Items	Mar., 1957	120.5	Nil	+ 4.1
Food	"	116.4	- 0.8	+ 7.3
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100			
All Items	Jan., 1957	100.6	+ 0.3	- 0.9
Food	"	103.45	+ 0.53	- 3.01
India*	1949 = 100			
All Items	Feb., 1957†	107.5	+ 0.1	+ 10.5
Food	"	107.5	Nil	+ 12.5
Japan	1951 = 100			
All Items	Jan., 1957	121.3	+ 1.2	+ 4.9
Food	"	116.6	+ 1.3	+ 4.7
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100			
All Items	Dec., 1956	207.3	+ 0.1	+ 3.9
Food	"	241.0	+ 0.2	+ 6.5
United States	1947-49 = 100			
All Items	Feb., 1957	118.7	+ 0.5	+ 4.1
Food	"	113.6	+ 0.8	+ 4.8

* 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.

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

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During April the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued thirteen awards, Nos. 965 to 977*. Four of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 965 (1st April).—Parties: Members of the Scottish Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacturers' Association, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers employed by them as bobbin workers. **Claim:** For an increase of 10s. a week of 45 hours for the various categories of employees, with proportionate increases for juveniles. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the rates of wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 6s. a week for men and 5s. a week for women, with proportionate increases for juveniles.

Award No. 967 (5th April).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council of the Cooperage Industry and members of the trade unions represented by the Trade Union Side of the National Joint Industrial Council of the Cooperage Industry in their employment. **Claim:** That the daywork rate be increased by a minimum of 4d. an hour, with appropriate percentage increase in the piecework rate. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the minimum hourly daywork rate of the workers concerned should be increased by 1½d. and the piecework percentages increased by 5 per cent., e.g., the National percentage would be increased from 111 to 116.

Award No. 972 (12th April).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council of the Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Industry in England and Wales, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Joint Industrial Council of the Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Industry in England and Wales in their employment. **Claim:** Substantial increases in National Minimum rates for adult male sawyers and woodcutting machinists, box and packing case makers, adult male labourers, females and juveniles. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the National Minimum rates of wages should be increased, for adult workers, by 3d. an hour for sawyers and machinists and box and packing case makers and by 2d. an hour for male labourers and all female workers, with proportionate increases for juveniles.

Award No. 977 (30th April).—Parties: Members of the Manchester District Engineering Employers' Association, and members of the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union in their employment. **Claim:** That Clause 3 of the Manchester Agreement between the parties relating to clerical workers be amended to provide that payment for night shift should be at the rate of time-and-one-third instead of time-and-one-fifth. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that Clause 3 of the Manchester Agreement relating to clerical workers be amended to provide that payment for night shift should be at the rate of time-and-one-quarter.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

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

Award No. 1177 (1st April).—Parties: The member firms of the Irish Bleachers' Association Limited, the Irish Dyers Limited and the Hydraulic Mangle Finishers' Association, and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union, and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers. **Claim:** For a substantial increase in wages. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded as follows: That minimum rates of wages for unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled adult male timeworkers be increased by 7s. a week, and minimum rates of wages of adult female timeworkers by 4s. a week. Minimum rates of wages of juvenile male and female timeworkers to be increased in the same proportion as increases granted to unskilled adult male and to adult female timeworkers respectively. The award to be effective from the beginning of the first full pay period following 15th February, 1957.

Award No. 1184 (11th April).—Parties: The Ulster Transport Authority and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union who are in the employment of the Road Freight Section of the Authority. **Claim:** That a wage increase of 9s. a week for employees 21 years and over with proportionate increases for juniors be granted to employees of the Ulster Transport Authority whose wages and conditions of service are regulated by agreement between the Ulster Transport Authority and the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union

* See footnote * in second column on page 191.

covering employees of the Road Freight Section of the Authority. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded as follows: The wages of employees of 21 years and over in the Road Freight Section of the Ulster Transport Authority be increased by 5s. a week, and juniors in the Road Freight Section of the Authority to be increased in the same proportion as increase granted to employees of 21 years and over. The Tribunal recommended that this award should have effect from 3rd December, 1956.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During April no awards were issued by the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During April no awards were issued by the Industrial Court.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

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

(1) **Parties:** The Milk Marketing Board and the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers. **Claim:** To determine whether the Board acted correctly in dismissing one of their employees. **Award:** The Arbitrator found that the Board did not act correctly in dismissing the said employee.

(2) **Parties:** The two Sides of the National Joint Council for the Cement Manufacturing Industry. **Claim:** To consider an application by the Trade Union Side for a wages advance of 3d. an hour for production workers with proportionate increases for youths. **Award:** The Arbitrator awarded a wages advance of 2½d. an hour to production workers in the Cement Manufacturing Industry, with proportionate increases for youths, to take effect on and from the first pay day following the date of the award, viz., 15th April, 1957.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-48

Notices of Proposals

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

Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal R.N.T.(21), dated 5th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal R.N.T.S.(17), dated 5th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.(21), dated 9th April, for fixing special general minimum piece rates for female workers employed on handbraiding stack nets.

Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.B.C.(19), dated 12th April, for fixing statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Fur Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal Z.(71), dated 16th April, for revising the general minimum piece rates for women employed on piecework and for amending the provisions relating to holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

Baking Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal B.K.S.(36), dated 17th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration and for amending the provisions relating to holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Wages Regulation (Jute) (Amendment) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 566 (J.(98)), dated 1st April and effective from 15th April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Jute Wages

* See footnote * in second column on page 191.

Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 179.

The Wages Regulation (Baking) (England and Wales) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 593 (BK(56)), dated 4th April and effective from 29th April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Baking Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.—See page 180.

The Wages Regulation (Baking) (England and Wales) (Holidays) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 594 (BK(57)), dated 4th April and effective from 29th April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Baking Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised provisions for the allowance and payment of holiday remuneration.

The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (Scotland) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 663 (M.D.S.(69)), dated 11th April and effective from 1st May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Hair, Bass and Fibre) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 684 (H.B.(49)), dated 17th April and effective from 3rd May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 685 (R.F.C.(25)), dated 17th April and effective from 13th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Bespoke Tailoring) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 731 (R.B.S.(49)), dated 25th April and effective from 8th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Sack and Bag) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 732 (S.B.(47)), dated 25th April and effective from 13th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 738 (R.D.O.(28)), dated 26th April and effective from 20th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Road Haulage) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 749 (R.H.(62)), dated 29th April and effective from 20th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Road Haulage Wages Council, prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

The Wages Regulation (Brush and Broom) (Amendment) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 762 (M.(83)), dated 30th April and effective from 15th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Brush and Broom) (Holidays) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 763 (M.(84)), dated 30th April and effective from 15th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain), revises the provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

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

Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B.B. (N.76), dated 5th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B.K. (N.222), dated 12th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situate within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B.K. (N.220), dated 12th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Londonderry.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B.K. (N.221), dated 12th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situate within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry.

Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.L. (N.55), dated 19th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum

remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (N.I.B.S. (N.77)), dated 23rd April and effective on and from 2nd May. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (N.I.R. (N.70)), dated 29th April and effective on and from 9th May. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 29/56 (3rd December)

Claimant had been working a five-day week and was discharged on a Friday. He was available for employment on the following day. Held that a five-day week was normal for the claimant and in the week in which he was discharged he had been employed to the full extent normal in his case. The Saturday of that week could not be treated as a day of unemployment.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant was not unemployed on Saturday, 22nd September, 1956, as in the week in which that day occurred he had then been employed to the full extent normal in his case.

"The facts of this case are fully stated by the insurance officer in her grounds of appeal and it is only necessary for me to say that the question in this case falls to be determined under regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] and that the question whether the claimant was available for employment on Saturday, 22nd September, 1956, has no application to this case. It is not doubted that he was available for employment on that day, but if in the calendar week in which that day occurred he had been employed to the full extent normal in his case then that day could not be treated as a day of unemployment in his case, even though, as the fact was, he had been discharged on the previous Friday. Up to that day a five-day week was normal in the case of the claimant and until he had acquired a six-day week the fact that he was available for employment on the Saturday was nothing to the point. That could in no way help him to escape the provision of regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) to which I have referred.

"The facts establish beyond any doubt that on Saturday, 22nd September, 1956, the claimant was not unemployed, having regard to the provisions of that regulation. (Cf. Decision R(U) 33/53, paragraph 8.) The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed."

Decision No. R(U) 41/56 (24th December)

A colliery repairer lost employment due to a stoppage of work by the brushers because of a trade dispute. By their contract of employment repairers could be required to work as brushers. They were offered such work but refused it. It was contended that the work offered was not "suitable employment". Held that members of claimant's grade were participating in the dispute by refusing to work as brushers, and that section 13(5)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, relating to "suitable employment" has no application to section 13(1).

* See footnote* in second column on page 191.

† 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 191.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 21st June, 1956, to 30th June, 1956, the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit in terms of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"On 18th June, 1956, a stoppage of work took place at C. colliery. Brushers refused to go down the pit on that day because of a dispute with the management as to wages. Work was not generally resumed until Monday, 2nd July, 1956.

"The claimant, who was employed at the C. colliery, worked as a repairer. But it is stated by the management that 'repairers are required to accept alternative work as Brushers at any time provided they are experienced in face work or have had face training. [The claimant] has had this training. An Airway Repairer may be Grade 1, Grade 2, or Grade 3. In this case they are classified as Grade 1 and brushing work comes within the terms of their agreement.' The statement that repairers or members of any other grade trained for face work may be required to do face work, when necessary, is consistent with evidence which has been given to me in other cases—see, for example, Decision C.S.U. 19/55 (not reported). Nor does the statement appear to be contradicted in the present case. I hold that in terms of his contract of employment the claimant was liable to be called upon to do brushing at the demand of the management.

"The claimant worked on as a repairer until 20th June, 1956, and completed the day shift on that day. He presented himself for work on the two following days. There was no work for him as a repairer. The claimant says that no alternative work was offered to him. But the management state that repairers (among others) were offered alternative work as brushers; and this does not seem to be seriously in dispute. The dispute in the present case is rather as to whether this work was alternative work which the repairers could be required to undertake. It is sufficient for present purposes if I hold (as I do) that some, at least, of the repairers were offered alternative work as brushers, and that they declined to perform this work.

"Section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, provides that 'a person who has lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment shall be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit so long as the stoppage of work continues' (except in certain events not applicable here). It is clear in the present case that the claimant lost his employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment. But the foregoing provision does not apply in the case of a person who proves:—(a) that he is not participating in or financing or directly interested in the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work; and (b) that he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage, there

were members employed at his place of employment, any of whom are participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute.

"This means that the claimant is liable to disqualification if it appears that any others of his grade or class participated in the dispute. When a stoppage of work has occurred by reason of a trade dispute relating to a particular class of work, a workman may be held to be participating in that dispute if he, being a person who is under obligation to perform that work when required, declines to do so (see *Umpire's decision in Case No. 95 (Selected Decisions, U.I. Code 8)*; *Umpire's decision in Case No. 4838/26 (corrected)*; *Commissioner's decision R(U) 19/55*; and *Commissioner's decision C.S.U. 19/55 (not reported)*).

"The particular point taken by the claimant's association in this case and the point which seems to have moved the local tribunal to allow his appeal against the disqualification imposed by the local insurance officer, is that in terms of section 13(5)(a) the alternative work offered to the claimant (or at any rate to members of his grade) was not 'suitable employment', in terms of section 13(5)(a) of the Act.

"Section 13(5)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, provides as follows:—(5) For the purposes of this section, employment shall not be deemed to be employment suitable in the case of any person if it is . . . —(a) employment in a situation vacant in consequence of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute . . .

"This provision as to 'suitable employment' is clearly and directly applicable to the provisions of subsection (2) of section 13. Apart from subsection 5(a) itself, it is only in subsection (2) that the words 'suitable employment' occur in section 13. The fact that subsection 5(a) says—'For the purposes of this section' (and not—'for the purposes of subsection (2) of this section') gives some support (but in my view very tenuous support) to the argument that subsection 5(a) is intended to have some application to the other subsections, namely (1), (3), (4) and (6), or one or more of them. But on examination of these subsections I am unable to find how the provisions of subsection 5(a) can properly be applied to any of them. In my view the provisions of subsection 5(a) of section 13 are applicable only to those provisions of section 13 which specifically require an employment to be 'suitable', and they have no application to section 13(1). I observe from *Umpire's decision in Case No. 95 (already cited)* that workmen who refused to do work (which in terms of their contract they were bound to do) because they thought they would be blacklegging fell to be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, now repealed. In my opinion the same result follows under the relevant provisions of the National Insurance Acts. If a workman participates in a trade dispute by refusing to do work which—in terms of his employment—he is under obligation to perform, I do not think it is open to him to escape the consequences of that participation by pleading that the work he was called upon to do was 'unsuitable employment' by virtue of section 13(5)(a). The argument which prevailed before the local tribunal seems to me to be a novel argument, but, with respect, I consider it unsound. I hold therefore that, whether the claimant himself personally participated in the dispute or not, some of his grade did so participate as explained above. That being so, the claimant is not in a position to invoke the proviso to section 13(1). He must therefore be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit so long as the stoppage of work continued.

"The local insurance officer disqualified up to and including 2nd July, 1956. But as work was resumed on 2nd July, 1956, the disqualification should have been imposed only up to and including 30th June, 1956 (Saturday). I amend the period of disqualification accordingly. Subject to this modification, the insurance officer's appeal is allowed."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Wages Regulation (Jute) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 566; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 1st April; *The Wages Regulation (Baking) (England and Wales) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 593*; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 4th April; *The Wages Regulation (Baking) (England and Wales) (Holidays) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 594*; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 4th April; *The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (Scotland) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 663*; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 11th April; *The Wages Regulation (Hair, Bass and Fibre) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 684*; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 17th April; *The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 685*; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 17th April; *The Wages Regulation (Retail Bespoke Tailoring) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 731*), dated 25th April; *The Wages Regulation (Sack and Bag) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 732*; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 25th April; *The Wages Regulation (Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 738*; price 10d. (1s.)), dated 26th April; *The Wages Regulation (Road Haulage) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 749*; price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)), dated 29th April; *The Wages Regulation*

* See footnote * in second column on next page.

(Brush and Broom) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 762; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 30th April; *The Wages Regulation (Brush and Broom) (Holidays) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 763*; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 30th April. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 188.

The China Clay and China Stone Quarries (Employment of Young Persons) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 410; price 2d. (4d.)), made on 13th March by the Minister of Power under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954. This Order came into operation on 21st March. It authorises every owner of a china clay or china stone quarry to give direction, by notice posted at the quarry, the effect of which would be to permit the daily period of work of every male employed at the quarry who has attained the age of 16 but is under the age of 18 to begin not earlier than five o'clock, instead of not earlier than six o'clock, in the morning.

The National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 578), made on 2nd April by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 163.

The National Health Service (Remuneration and Conditions of Service) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 494), made on 25th March by the Minister of Health under the National Health Service Act, 1946. These Regulations, which came into operation on 1st April, amend the National Health Service (Remuneration and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1951, by prescribing the rates of remuneration of certain classes of hospital officers.

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.R. and O. of Northern Ireland 1957 No. 48), dated 18th February; *The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1957 (S.R. and O. 1957 No. 55)*, dated 1st March; *The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order, 1957 (S.R. and O. 1957 No. 61)*, dated 7th March; *The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1957 (S.R. and O. 1957 No. 62)*, dated 7th March. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 150 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE and page 116 of the March issue.

The National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. and O. 1957 No. 72), made on 9th April by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations came into operation on 10th April and are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see page 163).

FACTORY FORMS

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the February, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE (page 79) and may be purchased at the prices shown. The prices in brackets include postage.

No.	Title and Price
43	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Notice of Accident or Dangerous Occurrence. March, 1955. Reprinted 1957. Price 2d. (4d.).
56	Factories Act, 1937, Section 29. Prescribed Form for Report of Examination of Economiser when Cold. July, 1938. Reprinted 1957. Price 2d. (4d.).
91	(Part 1) Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948. Register prescribed for Reports on Section A, Inspections of Scaffolds (Regulation 20); Section B, Weekly Inspections of Lifting Appliances (Regulation 34); Section C, Weekly Examinations of Excavations and Earthworks (Regulation 75); Section D, Anchorage Tests for Derrick Cranes (Regulation 57(4) and (5)); Section E, Tests and Examinations of Passenger Hoists after Erection or Alteration of Height of Travel (Regulation 71(b)). October, 1948. Reprinted 1956. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.).
100	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Docks Regulations, 1934. Form Prescribed under paragraph (d) under the Heading "Duties" for Notice of Completion of Processes of Loading, Unloading or Coaling at Specified Hatches on Board Ship. May, 1952. Reprinted 1957. Price 6 forms, 9d. (11d.).
280	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Operations at Unfenced Machinery Regulations, 1938 and 1946. Machinery Attendants' Leaflet. November, 1951. Reprinted 1957. Price 4d. (6d.).
293	Safety of Machine Tools and other Plant No. 3. Drop Hammers—Props and Catches. January, 1944. Reprinted November, 1956. Price 9d. (11d.).
386	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Repair of Drums or Tanks; Explosion and Fire Risk. Warning Notice. May, 1952, revised December, 1956. Reprinted 1957. Price 4d. (6d.).
692	Chromium Plating Regulations, 1931. Certificate of Exemption: General. November, 1956. Price 2d. (4d.).

941 Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Regulations for Factories in which Self-Acting Mules are used in Spinning Processes. S.R. & O. 1905, No. 1103. June, 1956. Reprinted 1957. Price 4d. (6d.).

987 Celluloid Fire Dangers. Warning to Workers. Reprinted January, 1957. Price 3d. (5d.).

1704 Safety Measures required in the use of Acetylene Gas and in Oxy-Acetylene Processes in Factories, Memorandum on. Revised Edition. Reprinted with Amendments, January, 1957. Price 8d. (10d.).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—Accidents, How They Happen and How to Prevent Them at Factories, Docks, Building Operations, and Works of Engineering Construction. Volume 31. April, 1957. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

Careers.—(i) Careers Guide. Opportunities in the Professions and in Business Management. Second Impression with amendments. January, 1957. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.).—See page 161. (ii) *Choice of Careers, New Series.* No. 37. *Welder and Cutter.* Second Edition. February, 1957. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Census of Production for 1954.—Reports: (i) *Volume 3, Industry E, Tinplate.* (ii) *Volume 12, Industry E, Canal, Dock and Harbour Undertakings (Civil Engineering).* (iii) *Volume 2, Industry L, Ink.* (iv) *Volume 9, Industry E, Starch.* (v) *Volume 12, Industry D, Tramway, Trolley Bus and Omnibus Undertakings (Civil Engineering).* Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.) each. Board of Trade.

Industrial Disputes.—Industrial Courts Act, 1919. (i) *Report of a Court of Inquiry into the causes and circumstances of a Dispute at Briggs Motor Bodies Limited, Dagenham, existing between the Ford Motor Company Limited and members of the Trade Unions represented on the Trade Union side of the Ford National Joint Negotiating Committee.* Cmnd. 131. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.). (ii) *Report of a Court of Inquiry into a Dispute between employers who are members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and workmen who are members of Trade Unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.* Cmnd. 159. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).—See page 157. (iii) *Report of a Court of Inquiry into a Dispute between employers who are members of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and workmen who are members of Trade Unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.* Cmnd. 160. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).—See page 157. Ministry of Labour and National Service.

National Insurance.—National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations, 1957. 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. 136. Price 4d. (6d.).—See page 163.

Scotland.—Industry and Employment in Scotland and Scottish Roads Report, 1956. Cmnd. 125. Scottish Home Department. Price 3s. (3s. 2d.).—See page 162.

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

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