



of the world social situation during that period. He sought the views of the Conference on the direction and development of future activities. More than 160 speakers took part in the discussion on the report at plenary sittings of the Conference.

#### Speech by the Minister of Labour and National Service

The Minister of Labour and National Service, the Rt. Hon. Iain Macleod, M.P., attended the Conference and spoke on 19th June during the debate on the Director-General's Report. The Minister welcomed the Federation of Malaya as a new member of the International Labour Organisation and expressed his pleasure at the return of Venezuela.

The Minister said that the Director-General's Report, which this year was a general review of the International Labour Organisation's activities over the past decade, was both an enquiry into past achievements and a challenge for the future. He considered that two guiding principles for the work of the Organisation were the Declaration of Philadelphia and the needs of Member States. Nowadays, it was the under-developed countries which must be particularly considered as the Organisation had its greatest opportunity where living standards were lowest.

The United Kingdom had always attached great importance to the aims and activities of the International Labour Organisation, and its labour legislation, practice and standards had long given conditions on which the International Labour Code could seldom improve and which on many points were still in advance of it. Any suggestions which he might make for the future work of the Organisation were based on the experience gained by a country which had contributed greatly to human and social progress. There was no doubt that the traditional research, information and standard-setting activities of the International Labour Organisation must continue with especial emphasis on the application of standards irrespective of the ratification of Conventions. It was also important that there should be a wider understanding of the social problems in the various Member States and of the differing viewpoints concerning them, although there was no one method of solving the many problems facing society, an understanding of the difficulties involved would assist in their solution. As an example of this, the Minister mentioned the question of industrial relations where there were certain common principles but wide differences in method even between industrially developed nations with long-established industrial relations systems.

Mr. Macleod then referred to the place of organised employers and workers in a highly industrialised society. These organisations had originated in the pursuit of the sectional interests of the parties concerned, but with the development of industrialisation the representatives of organised industry had a vital part to play in the wider field of general economic and social progress. In the United Kingdom, for instance, consultation between Government and industry was a firmly established feature of our national life. The Minister then quoted the examples of three advisory bodies on which both sides of industry were represented, which gave invaluable assistance to the Government: the National Joint Advisory Council, the National Production Advisory Council on Industry and the Economic Planning Board. Summing up, the Minister said that he considered the tripartite approach of the International Labour Organisation to be the right one, not only in the international but the national sphere as well. A country's problems could not be solved by Governments alone or trade unions alone or employers alone, or indeed by any two of them, but only by the united efforts of the three parties.

#### Finance

The Conference approved a net expenditure budget of 8,529,857 United States dollars for 1959. This compares with 7,972,901 dollars for 1958. It also approved the scale of contributions for States Members under which the United Kingdom will pay 744,714 dollars (net) as compared with 770,778 dollars (net) in 1958.

#### Discrimination in the Field of Employment and Occupation

Following a first discussion on this subject at last year's session, the Conference adopted by 189 votes to 24, with 13 abstentions, a Convention with the aim of eliminating discrimination in the field of employment and occupation, together with the supplementary Recommendation, which was adopted by 212 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

The Convention defines discrimination as any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in the employment or occupation provided that any such distinction based on the inherent requirements of a particular job shall not be regarded as discrimination. Countries ratifying the Convention undertake to declare and pursue, in co-operation with employers' and workers' organisations, a national policy designed to promote, by methods appropriate to national conditions and practice, equality of opportunity and treatment in respect of employment and occupation with a view to eliminating any discrimination in respect thereof.

The Recommendation, which supplements the Convention, deals with the formulation, application and co-ordination of an anti-discrimination policy. It covers such points as discrimination in access to placement services and vocational training, remuneration for work of equal value and conditions of work. It also recommends that the principle of equality of treatment should be respected in collective negotiations and in industrial relations.

#### Conditions of Employment of Plantation Workers

After a second discussion, the Conference adopted by 171 votes to 35, with 26 abstentions, a Convention on this subject supple-

mented by a Recommendation, which was adopted by 218 votes to 0 with 7 abstentions.

The Convention brings together a number of provisions taken mainly from existing Conventions and makes them specifically applicable to plantation workers. It is in fourteen parts, including the following subjects: engagement and recruitment and migrant workers; contracts of employment and abolition of penal sanctions; wages; holidays with pay; maternity protection; workmen's compensation; the right to organise and collective bargaining; freedom of association; labour inspection; housing and medical care. Certain general provisions and the parts dealing with wages, the right to organise and collective bargaining, and labour inspection, are all compulsory for ratifying countries, which must also choose to apply at least two out of nine other specified parts. For the purpose of the Convention, the term "plantation" is defined as including any agricultural undertaking regularly employing hired workers which is situated in the tropical or sub-tropical regions and is mainly concerned with the cultivation or production for commercial purposes of coffee, sugar cane, rubber, bananas, cocoa, coconuts, groundnuts, cotton, tobacco, fibres (sisal, jute and hemp), citrus, palm oil, cinchona or pineapple; it does not include family or small-scale holdings producing for local consumption and not regularly employing hired workers.

The Recommendation, which contains eleven parts, covers a similar field.

The Conference also adopted a resolution inviting the Governing Body to consider the possibility of initiating, in co-operation with other appropriate international organisations, a world-wide survey of the conditions of employment of plantation workers having regard to all the relevant economic factors.

#### Conditions of Work of Fishermen

The Conference held a first discussion on this subject and adopted conclusions in the form of three proposed draft Conventions. The first, dealing with the minimum age for admission of fishermen to employment, would provide that children under 15 should not be employed on fishing vessels and that young persons under 18 should not be employed or work on coal-burning vessels as trimmers or stokers. The second, concerning the medical examination of fishermen, would provide that no person should be engaged for employment in any capacity in a fishing vessel unless he produced a certificate attesting to his fitness for the work. The third proposed Convention would lay down standards for fishermen's articles of agreement. These three matters will be placed on the agenda of the next session of the Conference for second discussion with a view to a final decision.

The Conference also adopted by 168 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, a resolution requesting the Governing Body to consider setting up a special committee to continue or initiate studies by the International Labour Organisation, in co-operation with other international agencies, on questions affecting employment conditions on fishing vessels.

#### Organisation of Occupational Health Services in Places of Employment

As a result of a first discussion, the Conference adopted conclusions directed towards a Recommendation which, after further consultation with Governments, will provide a basis for a second discussion at the next session of the Conference. The conclusions would provide that occupational health services should be set up for all industrial, non-industrial and agricultural undertakings as well as for public services; they should be organised either as separate services within single undertakings or as services common to a number of undertakings. Where such services could not be set up immediately for all undertakings, they should be established first for those where workers are exposed to special health hazards and for those employing more than a minimum number of workers to be prescribed by national law or regulations. The conclusions set out in some detail the functions of occupational health services and the principles to be applied in the introduction and organisation of such services.

A resolution was also adopted requesting the Governing Body to give high priority to the study of problems in the protection of the health of workers arising from recent developments in production processes and from the use of new materials.

#### Hours of Work

There was a general discussion on the question of hours of work, and the action which should be taken by the International Labour Organisation in this field was considered. A resolution inviting the Governing Body to place the question of the reduction of hours of work on the agenda of the Conference, not later than 1960, with a view to the adoption of an international instrument, was adopted by 100 votes to 77, with 17 abstentions.

#### Resolutions

The Conference adopted a number of resolutions dealing with subjects not on the agenda. One of the most important, adopted by 166 votes to 1 with 10 abstentions, dealt with measures to promote employment and action against unemployment. Other subjects on which resolutions were adopted included: co-operation with the United Nations in promoting respect for human rights; the publication of labour laws; the promotion of industrial health and safety campaigns; the man-power aspects of economic development; management development; the expansion of international trade; and action by the International Labour Organisation in the field of labour-management relations.

## 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 261 to 283.

#### Employment

There was no change during May in the estimated number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain, an increase of 3,000 males being offset by a decrease of 3,000 females. Manufacturing industries showed a decrease of 43,000, all other industries and services showing a corresponding increase. 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 increased by 3,000 from 24,074,000 to 24,077,000.

#### 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 389,044 to 367,970 between 12th May and 16th June, 1958, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 58,512 to 61,287. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 11,580 among males and 6,719 among females.

#### Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on January, 1956 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in June at 113. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during June resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £504,000 in the weekly

full-time wages of about 2,412,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in building and civil engineering construction, British Railways staff, railway workers and Central London road services staff employed by the London Transport Executive, non-skilled workers in Government industrial establishments paid at miscellaneous "M" rates, workpeople in the retail food trades and laundry workers.

#### Retail Prices

At 17th June, 1958, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 109 at 13th May and with 106 at 18th June, 1957. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of potatoes and meat, which were partly offset by a reduction in the average price of tomatoes.

#### Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during June in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was nearly 107,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was nearly 1,204,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 213, and, in addition, 15 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE FOR 1957

The Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for 1957 has recently been published.\* It gives a concise account of the Ministry's work during the year in a series of chapters dealing with man-power matters, the various services provided by the Ministry, industrial relations and international labour relations, while a final chapter describes the organisation of the Ministry. The Report contains much statistical information and the text is supplemented by several appendices and a number of charts and photographs.

Reproduced below is the text of the "Introduction" to the Report which indicates the nature of its contents and deals with the general trend in some of the various matters with which the Ministry is concerned.

During 1957 the total working population, which comprises people in civil employment, the unemployed and those in H.M. Forces, declined by 61,000. There was a substantial reduction in the strength of the Forces but there were only comparatively small rises in civil employment and in unemployment.

The slackening in the demand for labour, which began to show itself in 1956, continued into the early months of 1957. During the spring and summer, however, the position remained fairly steady, but towards the end of the year there were signs of a further decline in demand and the number of unfilled vacancies in December was the lowest since the winter of 1952-53. The demand for skilled labour also eased, though to a relatively smaller extent. Unemployment was higher than in 1956, but there was a reduction in short-time working; overtime was at about the same level as during the previous year.

Despite the decline of 61,000 during the year the total working population at the end of 1957 stood at over 24 million. The number of men and women in civil employment increased during the year by 20,000 and the number unemployed by 30,000; the number in H.M. Forces was reduced by 110,000. There was practically no change in the number of workers employed in the manufacturing industries, increases in the metal-using industries being counterbalanced by reductions in textiles and clothing. Outside the manufacturing industries there were fewer employed in agriculture, building and contracting, and national government service, but there were increases in coal mining, distribution, and professional, financial and miscellaneous services.

Unemployment remained at a relatively high level for the first few months of the year. The limitation on petrol and other oil supplies was removed in May and unemployment fell during the following two or three months to the level of the corresponding period in the previous year. During the latter part of the year, however, the trend was again reversed; there was an increase in unemployment—particularly in the building industry—and by December the total number of workers unemployed was nearly 40,000 above the level of December, 1956. In January, 1957, there were 383,000 persons registered as unemployed, representing 1.8 per cent. of the total number of employees; the number fell to 244,000 by mid-July but rose again to 335,500 by December. The average number unemployed during the year was 313,000 which was 56,000 higher than the average for 1956.

At the end of 1957 the lowest percentage rates of unemployment (1 per cent. in each case) were in the Midland, North Midland and East and West Ridings Regions, and the highest were in Wales (3.0 per cent.) and Scotland (2.9 per cent.). In the Development Areas as a whole the number of persons unemployed in December, 1957, was 93,664 (2.4 per cent.). This was 14,000 higher than the

\*Cmd. 468. H.M. Stationery Office; price 8s. net (8s. 6d. including postage).

available facilities were almost completely taken by member firms of the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education and the British Iron and Steel Federation.

The Ministry's Training Within Industry (T.W.I.) service for employers was fully maintained throughout the year, and in addition to the programmes of Job Relations, Job Instruction and Job Methods, a special Job Safety (T.W.I.) training course was made available to employers in the latter part of the year.

In July, 1957, the Minister set up an Advisory Board to assist in the resettlement of ex-Regular members of the Forces. One of its first tasks was to review the arrangements for providing business training courses to meet the anticipated demand for such training by Service personnel.

In the Ministry's work for the disabled the main interest in 1957 was concentrated on the consideration and implementation of the Report, published in November, 1956, of the Committee of Inquiry on the Rehabilitation, Training and Resettlement of Disabled Persons. It was announced in the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament in November, that the Government proposed to introduce legislation to implement those recommendations which necessitated amendment of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

The Minister gave notice of proposals to make special regulations under the Factories Acts to regulate work in compressed air, and draft regulations were published in August. A preliminary draft of regulations safeguarding workers against ionising radiations was published in July; and preliminary drafts of codes of regulations dealing, respectively, with the use of lifting appliances at building sites and the use in factories of power presses were circulated to interested organisations for their comments.

A Joint Advisory Committee was set up by the Minister to consider how to stimulate interest in the building and civil engineering industries in problems of safety and health. The Industrial Safety Sub-Committee of the National Joint Advisory Council continued its review of progress made in furthering all aspects of industrial safety within the field covered by the Factories Acts. The Industrial Health Advisory Committee considered the results of the Industrial Health Survey which was carried out in the town of Halifax and recommended that a report on the findings of the Survey should be published.

During the year action was taken to implement the decisions on the staffing and organisation of the Factory Inspectorate which were published in the form of a Command Paper in 1956.

In October, 1957, the "Report of an Enquiry into Household Expenditure in 1953-54" was published. This enquiry was carried out, on the advice of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee, to obtain information which would serve as a basis for a new index of retail prices. A new index based on the results of the enquiry was, in fact, introduced from January, 1956. The average level of retail prices as measured by the index of retail prices rose by about 4½ per cent. during the year. In December, 1957, the index stood at 108 compared with the base of 100 in January, 1956, when, as mentioned above, the present index was introduced.

Weekly rates of wages increased by about 5½ per cent.; over one-half of this increase occurred in the three months from March to May. Rather more than 12½ million wage-earners had their weekly rates of wages increased during the year and about 434,000 had their normal weekly hours of work reduced. In October, 1957, the gross weekly earnings of adult male manual workers averaged £12 11s. 7d. compared with £11 17s. 11d. in October, 1956, and their actual hours of work averaged 48.2 compared with 48.5 in October, 1956.

Although the total number of working days lost (8,412,000) through industrial disputes in 1957 was the highest since 1926, over 80 per cent. of this total was accounted for by the national strikes in engineering, shipbuilding and provincial omnibus undertakings.

Trade union membership of 9,700,000 at the beginning of the year showed a slight increase over the 1956 membership of 9,664,000.

The Ministry again took a major part in the work of the International Labour Organisation. The 40th Session of the International Labour Conference in June was attended by the Minister and by senior officers of the Ministry. This Session adopted a Convention on the abolition of forced labour which is likely to rank as one of the most significant of International Labour Conventions. The United Kingdom ratified the Convention at the end of the year, being the first Member State of the Organisation to do so. The Ministry also took part, in co-operation with the Foreign Office and other Government Departments, in the work of the United Nations and other international bodies working in the social and labour fields and in some cases provided Government representation at their meetings.

## DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1958

The Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1958\*, received the Royal Assent on 7th July. The Act gives effect to those recommendations concerned with employment and involving legislation which were made by the Committee of Inquiry on the Rehabilitation, Training and Resettlement of Disabled Persons under the Chairmanship of Lord Piercy (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1956, page 401). The majority of the Committee's recommendations do not require legislation and have been or are being dealt with in other ways.

Sections of the new Act amend the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, in three respects. The minimum age for attendance

\* 6 & 7 Eliz. 2. Ch. 33. H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. (8d. including postage).

at vocational training courses and industrial rehabilitation courses is reduced from 16 years to the school-leaving age, in order to exclude the possibility of a gap between leaving school and any course of rehabilitation or training which may be necessary. It is provided that one of the requirements for a person's name to be entered in the Register of Disabled Persons shall be that his disability must be likely to continue for twelve months instead of for six months as provided under the Act of 1944. Provision is also made for the voluntary removal of a person's name from the Register. Although registration is voluntary, there has previously been no way for a disabled person to remove his name from the Register during the currency of his registration if he should wish to do so. These provisions of the Act became operative from the date of the Royal Assent.

The Act also contains a section, coming into force on 1st January, 1959, enabling local authorities to make arrangements, to be carried into effect in accordance with a scheme and under the general guidance of the Minister of Labour and National Service, for the employment and training under special conditions of severely disabled persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts. The effect of this section will be to place the statutory responsibility for supervising local authorities' schemes of sheltered employment for registered severely disabled persons upon the Minister of Labour and National Service. The powers under the new Act will supersede any powers or duties of local authorities to make similar arrangements under the welfare provisions of the National Assistance Act and the after-care provisions of the National Health Service Acts. The section implements the recommendation of the Piercy Committee that the provision of sheltered employment for severely disabled persons should be separated from welfare and after-care and brought under legislation dealing specifically with employment. There is no alteration in the scope of local authorities' existing powers or duties, and, except for the transfer of control from the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland to the Minister of Labour and National Service, it is intended to continue the present procedure for bringing schemes into force. The Schedule to the Act applies and adapts the relevant provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948, and provides for the continuance of existing schemes, including the duty of local authorities to make arrangements for the provision of sheltered employment for the blind.

## TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND PERSONS

During the year ended 31st March, 1957, County Councils and County Borough Councils in England and Wales and County Councils and Councils of Large Burghs in Scotland expended the sum of £1,178,500 on the provision of employment for some 3,900 workers in the 69 workshops for the blind. Of this expenditure, grants totalling £371,000 were payable by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The cost to the Ministry of Labour and National Service of providing training for some 274 adult blind persons in these workshops during the year ended 31st March, 1957, totalled £90,000. The Ministry also made grants totalling £36,000 towards approved capital expenditure of the workshops.

An analysis of accounts of workshops for the blind, for the year ended 31st March, 1957, shows that sales of goods amounted to £2,236,000; the corresponding figure for the previous year was £2,142,000 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1957, page 243).

## COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION INTO DISPUTE AT SMITHFIELD MARKET

On 18th June the Minister of Labour and National Service appointed Professor D. T. Jack, C.B.E., M.A., J.P., to be Chairman, and Mr. W. A. Morrison, O.B.E., and Mr. D. K. Rollit, O.B.E., to be members of a Committee of Investigation "to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the unofficial strike by members of the Transport and General Workers' Union employed by the members of the Wholesale Meat and Provisions Transport Association Limited". The strike involved drivers and mates employed in meat transport at Smithfield Market. The Committee have made a Report to the Minister, which, in addition to outlining the facts connected with the dispute and the events leading up to the strike, sets out the contentions of the parties to the dispute as submitted to the Committee of Investigation and gives the Committee's conclusions.

The Union contended that the unofficial strike was caused by the dissatisfaction of the membership with the progress of negotiations on the Union's claim for a 15 per cent. increase on basic rates as a consequence of the increased speed limit for certain goods vehicles. The claim, which was formally made to the Joint Industrial Council for London meat carriers on 5th April, 1957, was based on an agreement reached by the Union with British Road Services. It was to apply to all employees covered by the Joint Industrial Council since it was felt that the employers would benefit from advantages other than those arising directly from the increased speed of certain vehicles. After discussions at various meetings of the Joint Industrial Council the employers, at a meeting on 10th April, 1958, rejected the claim but offered to examine the worksheets for March, 1958, to see what savings could be made. Following this meeting the Union informed their membership of

the progress of negotiations on the claim and proposed that there should be a strict observance of Regulations and that vehicles should be run at 20 miles per hour. Dissatisfaction was expressed by the Union's members with the employers' offer to look at the March worksheets, which, it was considered, they could have examined earlier, and, against the advice of the official Union Committee, it was decided that all labour should be withdrawn from meat transport if a satisfactory answer was not received within a week. On the week commencing 20th April, 1958, normal work ceased with the exception of six firms who had agreed to pay the claim. Subsequently thirty firms, employing between them over 600 employees, accepted the claim. Late on 20th April and early on 21st April, 1958, without any previous consultation, approximately 600 porters were given a week's notice of termination of employment, and, as a result of resentment of this decision, all labour was withdrawn from the Market from 12th May, 1958.

The main contention of the employers' Association was that negotiations on the Union's claim had been hampered by its nature and background. It was submitted that, had the claim been confined to the vehicles affected by the increased speed limit, it could have been settled quickly by negotiation. In fact, over 90 per cent. of the employees who would benefit from the claim were unaffected by the new speed limit. Attention was drawn to similar claims which the Union had made at the National Joint Industrial Council for the Road Haulage Industry and to the Employers' Panel of the Road Haulage Wages Council. The Association felt that the claim should have been settled at a national level, and they had had during the negotiations to bear in mind the implications for other sections of the industry of any decision they might take on the claim. Referring to the suggestion that the unofficial strike was the result of unduly protracted negotiations on the claim, the Association pointed out that the British Road Services' agreement had still not been put into operation and that the Union had made no further progress with its claim elsewhere in the industry. Further, it was suggested that the Union itself had been partly responsible for the delay in failing to press its claim after October, 1957, until it was clear that the approach to the National Joint Industrial Council for the Road Haulage Industry had been unsuccessful.

The main conclusions in the Report are as follows:—

The Committee were of the opinion that the unofficial strike was the result of dissatisfaction at the alleged delay in dealing with the Union's claim. The delays were not caused, however, by procrastination but by the complexity of the claim. The Committee noted that the procedure in the Constitution of the Joint Industrial Council provides that no strike action shall take place until the procedure has been exhausted. The Committee were of the opinion that the procedure had not been exhausted and that the strike was, therefore, a flagrant violation of the Constitution. The Committee were not satisfied, however, that the Union adequately advised their membership on either the facts of the case or the negotiations upon it.

Although the Committee did not doubt that it was the earnest desire of the senior officials of the Union that work should be resumed under normal conditions, they were of the opinion that the attitude of these officials did not adequately reflect their disapproval of the irregular behaviour of their members. The Committee stressed that it is of the utmost importance, both in the interests of the Union itself and in the interest of good relations in the trade, that the Union's attitude to unauthorised conduct should be devoid of equivocation and above reproach.

Finally, the Committee state that they found it difficult to resist the conclusion that there was an insufficient understanding of the Constitution of the Joint Industrial Council and an insufficient respect for its provisions, and they express the hope that the constituent bodies will consider the steps which they can take to remove the weakness to which attention has been drawn.

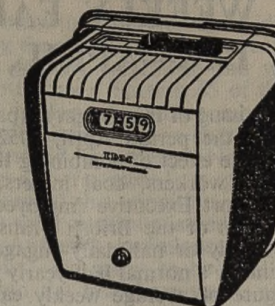
In forwarding the Report to the parties the Minister expressed the hope that its conclusions would assist in the more effective use of the procedure for disputes provided by the Constitution of the Joint Industrial Council.

## SMITHFIELD MARKET: INQUIRY INTO CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL UNREST

The Minister of Labour and National Service has set up a Committee of Inquiry "to inquire whether there are any causes of industrial unrest arising from the present arrangements for the delivery, handling and distribution of meat in Smithfield Market, and to report". The Chairman of the Committee is Mr. Roy Wilson, Q.C., and the other members are Mr. H. Douglass and Mr. A. H. Mathias, C.B.E. The Committee began its hearings in London on 21st July.

This inquiry is quite distinct from the Committee of Investigation which was appointed under the Chairmanship of Professor D. T. Jack to examine the causes and circumstances of the unofficial strike by members of the Transport and General Workers' Union employed by the Wholesale Meat and Provision Transport Association Limited (see above). It will be wider in scope and will consider the possibility of industrial unrest arising from the present arrangements in the market.

The decision to institute the inquiry was taken after considering information received from the Smithfield Market Tenants' Association and the London Retail Meat Traders' Association regarding difficulties which were likely to arise in re-opening the market after the recent stoppage.



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## AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, APRIL, 1952—APRIL, 1957

The December, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE (page 427) contained an article showing, for the period April, 1952, to April, 1956, what would have been the effect of combining the average weekly earnings of agricultural workers, coal miners, British Railway workers, London Transport Executive employees (wages grades), inland waterways workers of the British Transport Commission and dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements with those obtained from the Ministry's normal half-yearly enquiries in order to obtain a single figure of average weekly earnings of manual wage-earners.

Similar estimates for April, 1957, have now been completed and once again these show that the "all workers" figure (in monetary terms) would have been increased by an amount of the order of 2 per cent., i.e., from 204s. 7d. to 208s. 10d. The figure for men would have been affected to a lesser extent, i.e., from 241s. 6d. to 242s. 11d., whilst that for youths and boys would have been increased from 105s. 0d. to 111s. 0d. and those for women and girls would have been virtually unchanged. However, as will be seen from the following Table, except in the case of youths and boys, there would have been very little difference in the percentage increase over April, 1952.

	Percentage increase from April, 1952, to April, 1957				
	Men	Youths and Boys	Women	Girls	All Workers
Industries covered by the Ministry's half-yearly enquiries .. .. .	39	46	37	45	39
All industries as defined in para. 1 above .. .. .	39	44	37	45	39

## CATERING WAGES ACT

The Minister of Labour and National Service was asked in the House of Commons on 9th July whether he had considered the views expressed in recent annual Reports of the Catering Wages Commission on the subject of workers in unlicensed residential establishments, and if he would state what action he proposed to take.

In reply the Minister said that the Catering Wages Commission had repeatedly drawn attention to the need for revision of the Catering Wages Act, 1943, and to the unsatisfactory position of the Unlicensed Residential Establishment Wages Board, which during its period of activity from 1946 to 1949 never submitted any recommendations to the Minister. Since 1950 the Board had not been reconstituted. It did not appear that the problem could be solved without legislation. When Parliamentary time permitted, Her Majesty's Government proposed to repeal the Catering Wages Act, abolish the Catering Wages Commission and to convert into Wages Councils the four Catering Wages Boards now functioning. The wages and holiday regulations made under the Catering Wages Act would remain in force.

The Minister added that only after an Act had been passed would it be possible to appoint a Commission of Inquiry under the Wages Councils Acts to consider whether a Wages Council should be established for workers in unlicensed hotels and boarding houses. Such a Commission of Inquiry would be free from the legal restrictions which have hampered the work of the Catering Wages Commission.

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## REGIONAL ORGANISATION OF MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE

In order to bring about economies in administration, the Eastern and Southern Regions of the Ministry of Labour and National Service are to be amalgamated on 5th August. The existing Regional Offices at Cambridge and Reading will be closed from that date and headquarters for the new combined Region, which is to be known as the "Eastern and Southern Region", will be set up at Bryan House, 76-80 Whitfield Street, London, W.1 (Telephone number, Museum 8616). The new Region will include the area covered by the present Eastern and Southern Regions except for Dorset. The whole of that County, with the exception of Poole, has already been transferred to the South-Western Region.

The change will not affect the day-to-day working of the Employment Exchanges in the area: those activities which call for close local contacts will continue to be carried out by local Exchange Managers or, exceptionally, by Regional Office staff stationed, as appropriate, outside London. London has been chosen as the new Regional headquarters as the most convenient administrative centre for the new Region.

## INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

### The Fees of Appointed Factory Doctors Order, 1958

On 16th July the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Fees of Appointed Factory Doctors Order, 1958, which comes into operation on 1st August, 1958. This Order determines the fees payable by occupiers of factories to Appointed Factory Doctors for various services required under the Factories Acts.

The fees are those payable in respect of:—(1) examinations of young persons as to their fitness for employment in a factory or other workplace covered by the Factories Acts, and (2) periodic medical examinations of persons employed in various processes involving special risks to health.

The new Order provides for higher rates of fees than those laid down in the Fees of Examining Surgeons Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947 No. 1672), which it replaces. The changes are as follows:—for both (1) and (2) above the fee for the first person examined on the occasion of any one visit by the Doctor to a factory has been increased from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Fees for every other examination under (1) have been increased from 4s. to 6s. and under (2) from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

The scales of fees determined by the new Order can be varied by agreement between the Appointed Factory Doctor and the occupier of a factory.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1958 No. 1156) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

### Industrial Health and Safety Centre

An Outline Guide to the Industrial Health and Safety Centre has recently been issued by H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. including postage).

The Centre is in Horseferry Road, Westminster, London, S.W.1, and is a permanent exhibition for promoting the safety, health and welfare of industrial workers. It contains exhibits showing methods, arrangements and appliances which are in actual use in industry and represent good practice. In addition, it exhibits some examples of appliances of bad design or quality which have caused accidents. The Guide gives a general indication of the arrangement of the exhibits at the Centre and of their scope. They relate to heating, ventilation, lighting, lifts, machinery, electricity, dock processes, building operations, and lifting tackle, and to protective clothing, washing and other facilities designed to promote the health and welfare of industrial workers.

### First Aid in Factories

In a Written Answer to a Parliamentary Question on 25th June the Minister of Labour and National Service said that revised drafts of the First Aid in Factories Order and of the leaflet giving advice on first-aid treatment had been sent to interested organisations in April, 1958, and their comments invited by 30th June. Subject to their comments, it was hoped to make a new Order and to publish a new leaflet before the end of the year.

The Minister said that the question of the recruitment and training of persons in first aid in factories had been discussed with representatives of the St. John Ambulance Association, St. Andrew's Ambulance Association, and the British Red Cross Society. As a result it had been decided to select, in consultation with representatives of these Associations, two or three places in each of the fourteen Divisions of H.M. Factory Inspectorate where special efforts would be made to stimulate an increase in the number of factory workers taking initial or refresher courses in

first aid. The Minister added that he attached great importance to the success of these efforts, as an increase in the number of factory workers with up-to-date training in first-aid treatment was essential in securing the improvements in the present situation which everyone agreed was necessary. He was glad to say that the British Employers' Confederation, the Trades Union Congress and the Nationalised Industries had indicated their support for these proposals. Further action would depend on the results achieved in the places selected for these special efforts to stimulate training.

The action outlined by the Minister follows the recommendations made by the Industrial Health Advisory Committee in the Report on Industrial Health based on a survey in Halifax (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 138). The Report drew attention to the unsatisfactory arrangements for first aid that existed in a considerable number of factories and the Committee recommended that action designed to improve the existing situation should be taken under the following heads: advice on methods of treatment as set out in the official leaflet included in first-aid boxes; the contents of first-aid boxes; maintenance of the boxes in good order; and training and recruitment of first-aid personnel.

The current First Aid in Factories Order prescribing the contents of first-aid boxes was made in 1938. The new draft Order, and the new draft of the leaflet giving advice on first-aid treatment which, under the Order, must be kept in the first-aid box, take account of changes in medical practice in the intervening 20 years. The new Order, when made, will apply to some 255,000 premises covered by the Factories Acts.

## EDUCATION IN 1957

The Report of the Ministry of Education for the year 1957 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 454), price 9s. net (9s. 7d. including postage).

The Minister, in his introduction to the Report, says that during 1957 the number of children of school age continued to rise and the problem of providing schools and teachers for them still confronted the Ministry. At the same time, technical education was considerably advanced on the lines laid down in the Government's five-year programme of development described in the Command Paper (Cmd. 9703) on Technical Education issued in February, 1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1956, page 93).

In January, 1957, the number of pupils on the registers of maintained and assisted primary and secondary schools (other than nursery and special schools) in England and Wales was 6,777,000, an increase during 1956 of 128,000, compared with increases of 133,000 in 1955 and 140,000 in 1954. There was a marked decline in 1956 as in 1955 in the number of infant pupils and a corresponding increase in the number of juniors, but the number of infants declined less than had been expected and the total number of infants and juniors increased by 13,000. A substantial decline in the total numbers in primary schools was, however, still expected to show itself in 1957 and to continue for a number of years. The number of senior pupils increased in 1956 by 114,000. This increase was rather less than had been anticipated but nevertheless continued the series of large annual increases which were expected to continue until 1960. An increase of 12,000 in the number of pupils staying on at school beyond the compulsory school age substantially exceeded expectations. The Report notes that this increase was due in part to the presence in the schools of more 17-year-old pupils, who are the most likely source of recruitment for degree courses and other comparable courses of higher education. A Table in the Report shows that at 1st January, 1957, the number of such pupils in grant-aided schools and in schools recognised by the Ministry as efficient represented, for boys, 10 per cent. of the age-group and, for girls, 8 per cent. of the age-group, compared with 8.4 per cent. and 6.9 per cent., respectively, in 1954.

The number of new schools occupied during 1957 was 531. These new schools, together with extensions and alterations to existing schools, provided 117,855 additional primary and 162,570 additional secondary school places. At the end of 1957 permanent premises were under construction for 282 primary and 597 secondary schools, and were expected, on completion, to provide 79,660 and 275,640 places respectively. The Report comments that the emphasis in the building programme on secondary schools which was noted in the previous year was thus continued in 1957.

The Report sets out figures showing the numbers of full-time teachers employed in maintained and assisted schools (other than special schools) in January of each year from 1953 to 1957, together with estimates for January, 1958. The total number of teachers rose from 247,800 in January, 1956, to 254,800 in January, 1957. The increase of 7,000 reflected the high figures of recruitment in recent years which were maintained during 1956. The estimates for January, 1958, indicated that there was an increase of about 4,300 in 1957, bringing the estimated total of full-time teachers in January, 1958, to 259,100, including 98,700 men and 160,400 women. The corresponding figures at 1st January, 1953, were, respectively, 227,600, 86,200 and 141,400. The increase in the number of married women who had returned to teaching after a break in service was substantially lower in 1956 than in recent years, but this was largely offset by fewer retirements on age grounds. There were increases in 1956 in the numbers of classes for both junior pupils (i.e., those under 11 years of age) and senior pupils, but whereas the number of over-size junior classes decreased the number of over-size senior classes increased. In January, 1957, the proportion of all pupils who were being taught in over-size classes (i.e., those exceeding the prescribed maxima of 40 for junior classes and 30 for senior classes) was 42.6 per cent., compared with 43.5 per cent. in January, 1956. The net increase in the total number of teachers during 1956 was

The basic problem in improving first-aid services in factories is that of increasing the number of persons employed there who have been trained in first-aid treatment and whose training is both adequate and up-to-date. Section 45 of the Factories Act, 1937, lays down that in factories where more than 50 persons are employed the responsible person in charge of the first-aid box must be trained in first-aid treatment. No definition of the phrase "trained in first-aid treatment" is given in the Act, but the Ministry would regard this condition as satisfied if, for example, the person held a valid certificate issued by the St. John Ambulance Association, St. Andrew's Ambulance Association or the British Red Cross Society. Normally, to be valid a certificate must have been issued within the last three years, and in many cases this means that certificates issued some years ago should be replaced by a new certificate after the holder has taken a refresher course.

The Ministry, together with the St. John Ambulance Association, St. Andrew's Ambulance Association and the British Red Cross Society, have worked out plans for launching a series of local drives to urge firms to review the existing arrangements for first aid in their factories and to consider whether, in order to make these arrangements adequate, advantage should be taken of the training facilities available in the locality. It has been decided to make, as an experiment, special approaches to the occupiers of factories employing 50 workers or more in the selected towns. A letter will be sent to the management of each firm stressing the importance of having adequate first-aid arrangements in their factory and telling them of the training facilities offered by those of the above-mentioned voluntary training organisations which are active in the area.

thus sufficient to make possible a slight improvement in the overall staffing position, but, with the upward movement of the post-war age-groups from primary to secondary schools, this improvement was confined to junior classes.

The Report describes efforts under a scheme begun during 1956 and continued during 1957 to achieve a more equitable distribution of teachers throughout the country. Figures supplied to the Minister in October, 1957, by all the local education authorities showed that areas in which there was a shortage of teachers had benefited from the scheme, in some cases very noticeably. As the net increase during 1957 in the total teacher force was smaller than originally expected, it was evident, however, that in January, 1958, there would still be areas of acute shortage. In view also of the fact that more teachers would be required for secondary schools during 1958, it was decided not to attempt to carry further the process of re-distribution but to continue the scheme already in operation in order not to lose the ground which had been gained.

Recruitment to teacher training colleges showed a marked increase in 1957 compared with 1956. More men candidates were available as a result of the changes in call-up for National Service and in the arrangements for deferment. In view of the urgent need to find more teachers for secondary schools, in recent years larger numbers of training college students have been encouraged to train for work in secondary schools. The proportion of students in their final year at college who were training for secondary teaching rose from 26 per cent. in 1955-56 to 29 per cent. in 1956-57 and 31 per cent. in 1957-58. The Report gives figures showing a steady increase in the six years 1952 to 1957 in the number of graduate teachers in the secondary schools, including some increase in the numbers of mathematics and science graduates. The arrangements for deferment of mathematics and science graduates were, the Report says, of great benefit to the schools. Progress was also made in 1957 in establishing one-year supplementary courses in mathematics and science and in recruiting to them teachers trained in the general training colleges. In commenting on the recruitment and supply of teachers of science and mathematics, the Report says that the improvements achieved did no more than match the increasing number of children in the secondary schools and prevent any further deterioration in science staffing standards. The increasing impact of the very large post-war age groups during the next few years will make necessary a considerably larger increase in the number of science teachers.

In reviewing progress in further education the Report notes that 1957 was the first full year after the publication of the Government's plans for developing technical education. These plans envisaged a doubling in the number of part-time day students, and an increase of 50 per cent. in the output of advanced courses, by the time the new accommodation authorised under the five-year building programme would be ready for use. Useful progress was made during 1957 towards the main objectives, but it could hardly be expected that the long-term expansion plans would have much effect on the total enrolment of students for the 1956-57 session. Nevertheless, the total number of students of all kinds who attended day or evening courses in technical colleges and schools of art in that session rose by 4 per cent. compared with 1955-56. Particularly important were increases in the numbers attending full-time (including sandwich) courses and part-time day release courses. The number of full-time students increased by 13 per cent. from 61,176 to 75,994, and the number of young workers released by their employers during working hours to attend part-time day courses increased by nine per cent. from 383,846 to 417,007. The total number of advanced students who successfully completed courses leading to a University degree, a Higher National Diploma or Higher National Certificate in 1956-57 was 10,297, compared with 9,836 in 1955-56.

Considerable reorganisation of work in the technical colleges took place in 1957. The eight technical colleges designated as colleges of advanced technology made arrangements to shed work

below advanced level; and new courses, including courses leading to the Diploma in Technology, were being developed. The Report says that one of the most important developments in advanced technical education in 1957 was the approval of courses for the Diploma in Technology, and more colleges sought to modify existing courses, or to establish new courses, in order to satisfy the high standards required by the National Council for Technological Awards for the award of the Diploma. The Government plans set out in Command Paper No. Cmd. 9703 had emphasised the need for a substantial development of sandwich courses, and in this connection the Report says that the number of sandwich courses at technical colleges rose from about 100 in February, 1956, to 203 by the end of 1957. Most of these courses were intended to provide students with higher technological qualifications, and, although few were aimed at University degrees, 37 were for the Diploma in Technology. The number of students enrolled in sandwich courses in 1956-57 was 3,979, compared with 2,327 in 1955-56 and 1,419 in 1954-55. The total number of students in the technical colleges continued to grow, and there was an increase of about 10 per cent. in candidates for the Ordinary National Certificate and of about six per cent. in candidates for the Higher National Certificate. There was an increase also in the number of entries for technical state scholarships, and the number awarded was raised to 225, compared with 150 in the previous year. The effect of changes, coming into operation in 1958, in the conditions of award, will be to limit the competition almost entirely to part-time students.

The Report gives also some details about the increasing number of regional colleges and says that two more colleges, one for the south-west and one for the north-east, have been earmarked for designation in due course as Colleges of Advanced Technology. Substantial progress was made in the task of providing accommodation to match the expansion of technical education. New

## NATIONAL INSURANCE

### Seventh Interim Report by Government Actuary on National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946

The Seventh Interim Report by the Government Actuary on the operation of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, for the year ended 31st March, 1957, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 216, price 6d. net (8d. including postage). The Report gives information about the progress of the Industrial Injuries Fund, the numbers of persons insured under the Industrial Injuries scheme, and the various benefits under the scheme.

In the introduction to the Report the Government Actuary notes that additional expenditure from the Industrial Injuries Fund was incurred as a result of the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956, and the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956. The former Act extended the period during which an allowance is payable for a child undergoing full-time instruction or apprenticeship until the eighteenth birthday of the child, and made other changes increasing the payments under the Industrial Injuries scheme to widows left with children. The Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act provided for a supplementary benefit of 17s. 6d. a week to totally disabled persons entitled to payments under the Workmen's Compensation Acts or under schemes set up by virtue of the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts, 1951 and 1954. (See the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1956, pages 297 and 298).

The Report contains a summarised statement of the income and expenditure of the Industrial Injuries Fund for the financial year 1956-57, together with corresponding figures for the previous year. The statement is based on the Accounts of the Fund which have already been published (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 178). It shows that benefit expenditure in 1956-57 was nearly £2½ millions greater than in 1955-56. The cost of disablement and death benefits continued to rise, the increase of over £2 millions being due mainly to growth in the numbers of pensioners. The changes made by the legislation mentioned above were not operative for the full year, and their precise effect cannot be measured, but the cost of allowances paid under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act from August, 1956, was about £½ million. The income of the Fund showed an increase in 1956-57 compared with 1955-56 of £3½ millions, of which £2½ millions were due to an increased yield from contributions by insured persons and their employers and payments by the Exchequer. Contributions were raised under the National Insurance Act, 1954, but as the higher contributions did not come into force until June, 1955, the full effect of the increase was not felt in the financial year 1955-56. The balance in the Industrial Injuries Fund at 31st March, 1957, was over £155 millions.

The average number of persons insured for industrial injury benefits in the calendar year 1956 was about 21½ millions, of whom rather over one-third were women. Compared with 1955, when the average number was 21¼ millions, there were increases in the numbers of insured men and married women and a small decrease in the number of insured single women.

Estimates based on the latest statistics available in respect of injury benefit, relating to the period of 52 weeks ended 2nd June, 1956, show that during this period there were 750,000 new awards, an average of 14,400 a week; the average duration of injury benefit was 24 days for men and 32 for women. These figures, the Government Actuary says, are very close to the expectation on the basis used for the first quinquennial review. It is estimated that, in addition to the 750,000 new awards of benefit, awards due to recurrence of

building work, the Report says, has now been authorised to the value of over £60,000,000 for the first four years of the five-year plan, out of a total of £70,000,000 and over 300 new major building projects have already been approved. Between the announcement of the Government's plans early in 1956 and the end of 1957, work began on 20 new colleges and 102 major extensions to existing colleges.

Reference is made in the Report to the Special Committee set up in September, 1956, under the chairmanship of Dr. Willis Jackson, to consider the supply and training of full-time and part-time teachers for technical colleges. The Committee's Report was published in May, 1957. As a result of their enquiries from local education authorities, the Committee concluded that by 1960-61 the colleges would require about 7,000 more full-time and 8,000 more part-time teachers than in 1955-56. To reach the figure for full-time teachers the average net annual increase over the next five years would need to be about 1,400. The Committee recognised that this figure could not be achieved without great difficulty and recorded their opinion that industry would have to make an even greater contribution than hitherto to the provision of technical teachers. They urged that industry and Government Departments should do more to release staff for part-time teaching in the day-time.

Other sections of the Report deal with the school health service and other special services; the educational building programme; university awards; the work of the Central Advisory Councils for Education; education in Wales and Monmouthshire; information services and external relations; and the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Science Museum. Part II of the Report contains statistics of public education in England and Wales for the year 1956-57. Appendices to the Report contain a list of Statutory Orders made by the Minister in 1957 and other relevant information.

incapacity in the injury benefit period numbered 34,000, making a total of 784,000 awards.

The number of disablement pensions in payment at 31st October, 1956, is provisionally estimated at 142,100, compared with 135,200 (corrected figure) at 31st October, 1955, the increase of 6,900 during the year being the net result of 44,800 awards and 37,900 cessations. The total of 142,100 included 37,800 pensions awarded on account of pneumoconiosis, an increase of 3,500 (4,700 awards and 1,200 cessations) compared with 31st October, 1955. The increase of 3,400 over the year in pensions awarded for causes other than pneumoconiosis was the net result of 40,100 awards and 36,700 cessations. The Report contains an analysis, according to the year of award, of pensions, other than for pneumoconiosis, still in payment at 31st October, 1956. The Government Actuary says that the general impression conveyed by the analysis is that the proportion of awards continuing in payment is running down more rapidly, and possibly to a lower ultimate figure, than was indicated by the statistics available at the time of the first quinquennial review; this inference will, however, need careful examination in the light of the further material which will have accumulated when the second quinquennial review is undertaken.

Reference was made in the Sixth Interim Report (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1957, page 287) to the increasing annual number of awards of disablement gratuity. The number of initial awards of gratuity shown in the statistics for the year ended 31st October, 1956, was 79,800. This figure compares with the (uncorrected) figure of 68,500 for the previous year, showing an increase of over 15 per cent. In addition, there were 96,900 gratuities awarded on reassessment, including 25,800 granted on termination of pension.

Awards of special hardship allowance during the year ended 31st October, 1956, numbered 41,600, and there were 35,300 cessations, giving a net increase of 6,300. The number of allowances in payment at 31st October, 1956, was 80,200, of which about 70 per cent. were being paid with disablement pensions; the other 30 per cent. were associated with awards of disablement gratuities.

The number of awards of industrial death benefit in 1956 was about 2,100, of which about 600 were on account of death from pneumoconiosis. In 1955 there were nearly 2,400 awards of death benefit and 600 of the deaths were due to pneumoconiosis. The benefit awarded in the vast majority of cases takes the form of a pension to the widow, with or without allowances to dependent children. At 31st December, 1956, there were about 14,000 pensions in payment to widows and 500 to other relatives (mostly parents) of the deceased, and 12,000 allowances, almost entirely in respect of children. Of the children's allowances over 9,000 attracted the addition of 5s. a week provided by the 1956 Act; this represented an increase in expenditure of £120,000 a year.

### Proposed Changes Affecting New Entrants

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider and report on the preliminary drafts of the National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1958, and the National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1958.

The effect of the National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1958, would be to enable the appropriate portion of national insurance contributions to be refunded to persons who are unable to qualify for retirement pension or widow's benefit because they entered insurance too late to be able to pay the

minimum number of 156 contributions required before reaching age 65 for a man or 60 for a woman. The effect of the National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1958, would be to enable a widow claiming retirement pension on her own insurance to make use of her husband's contribution record if he entered the scheme in July, 1948, and died before completing his first contribution year. At present a widow can substitute her husband's contribution record for her own for the period of the marriage only if he completed at least one year's insurance. The draft Regulations would also apply to women whose marriage is terminated during the husband's first contribution year otherwise than by his death.

On account of urgency the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1958. The Regulations were made on 19th June and came into operation on 5th July. They reproduce the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1958, referred to above.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net each (6d. including postage), and of the Provisional Regulations (S.I. 1958 No. 1018) price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

### Proposed Changes Relating to Payment of Benefits to Seamen and Airmen Abroad

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider and report on the preliminary drafts of the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1958, and the National Insurance (Airmen) Amendment Regulations, 1958. These Regulations would amend the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948, and the National Insurance (Airmen) Regulations, 1948, by extending the provisions of those Regulations, which make exceptions from disqualification for receipt of sickness benefit, or in the case of mariners unemployment and sickness benefit, by reason of absence from Great Britain, and by applying those provisions to certain persons who travel to commence employment as mariners or aircrew abroad. They provide that the provisions of those Regulations which suspend payment of benefit to mariners and airmen while absent from Great Britain would cease to have effect.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net each (5d. including postage).

### Contributions and Benefits for Persons Abroad

On 30th June the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit Amendment Regulations, 1958, and the National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations, 1958. Both Instruments came into operation on 7th July. The preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations, 1958, had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 140) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 230 (Session 1957-58). The Regulations now made reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft.

The Regulations enable persons who are working abroad for an employer in this country to pay contributions as a non-employed person in respect of an employed contributor's employment so as to earn increments on their retirement pension if they remain at work abroad after reaching the minimum pension age of 65 for men and 60 for women.

It is also provided that a man whose wife normally resides with him and who is entitled to an increase of benefit for her will be able to draw the increase if his wife goes abroad temporarily, e.g., on a visit. The same rule will apply to an increase of benefit payable to a wife for her dependent husband. In addition, persons who are entitled to sickness benefit, injury benefit or maternity allowance whilst temporarily abroad may now, if they wish, receive the benefit abroad. Hitherto such persons have had to appoint an agent in this country or wait until they returned before receiving the benefit.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1958 No. 1083 and S.I. 1958 No. 1084) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net each (5d. including postage) except the Report which is 4d. net (6d. including postage).

### Changes in Schedule of Prescribed Diseases

On 26th June the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations, 1958. The Regulations introduce a new schedule of the occupational diseases for which workers in specified occupations are covered for the benefits of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946. The new Schedule includes all the diseases which have been added to the original Schedule since it was introduced in 1948, and also makes certain amendments recommended by the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council in their Report on the Review of the Prescribed Diseases Schedule (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 179). The Regulations came into effect on 7th July.

The new Schedule covers 40 of the 42 industrial diseases prescribed under the Industrial Injuries Act; the other two, pneumoconiosis and byssinosis, are both lung conditions caused by dust and are already covered separately by special provisions which have been

revised within the last five years. In 22 of these 40 diseases the new provisions differ from those in the old Schedule, but it is expected that only a few insured persons will be affected by the changes. These alterations have been made in view of developments in medical knowledge and in industrial techniques.

Among the changes is the widening of the description of poisoning by some substances, e.g., lead, benzene, to include certain of their compounds. Extensions are also made in the definitions of other diseases including industrial dermatitis, radiation injuries, and cramps of the hand or arm caused by repetitive movements. A minor change is also made in the cover provided against tuberculosis for post-mortem workers to make it clear that only persons working with human remains are to be covered.

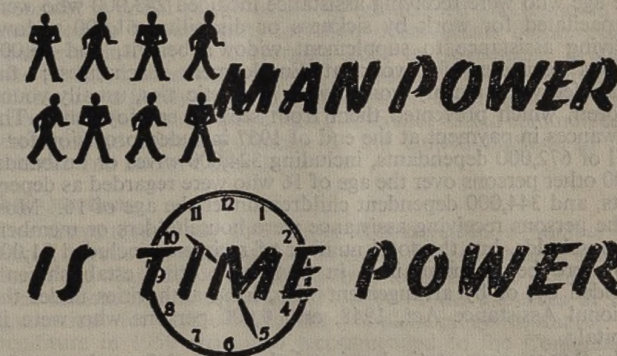
Special benefit provisions are made for persons who have already contracted a disease, in a form now covered by the extension of the regulations, between 5th July, 1948, when the Industrial Injuries scheme began, and 7th July, 1958, the operative date for the new Schedule. Such persons can receive benefit from 7th July provided that, on that date, they were either incapacitated for work or suffering from a loss of faculty, as a result of the disease.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1958 No. 1068) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (8d. including postage).

### Late-Age Entrants to National Insurance

The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance have announced that over 400,000 late-age entrants into national insurance became entitled to retirement pensions on Monday, 7th July. This number includes more than 100,000 wives entitled to a pension on their husband's insurance and will raise the total number of retirement pensions to nearly 5½ millions. It is estimated that the additional cost of these pensions in the first full year will be about £50 millions and that the current total cost will increase to about £630 millions a year. The standard rate of pension is 50s. for an insured man or woman and 30s. for a wife receiving a pension on her husband's insurance.

Late-age entrants are those who became insured for a pension on or after 5th July, 1948, the date when the National Insurance scheme came into full operation, and who on that date were men aged between 55 and 65 and women aged between 50 and 60. They could qualify for a pension ten years after the start of the National Insurance scheme but their pensions are subject to the earnings rule while the pensioner is under 70 years of age for a man or 65 for a woman. Under this rule, if earnings are more than 50s. in a calendar week the pension for the next pension week (starting on a Monday), including any increase for a wife under 60 or a child, is reduced. The pension of a wife over 60 is affected only by her own earnings and not by her husband's earnings.



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## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE IN 1957

The Report of the National Assistance Board for the year ended 31st December, 1957, has been presented to Parliament by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 444), price 3s. net (3s. 4d. including postage).

### Expenditure

The total net expenditure of the Board during the calendar year 1957 was about £134,448,000. This amount included £112,200,000 in payments of national assistance grants, £14,200,000 in respect of non-contributory old age pensions, £330,000 for the maintenance of reception centres and re-establishment centres, £74,000 representing the cost of Polish and £44,000 the cost of Hungarian hostels, and £7,600,000 administrative expenses.

### National Assistance

The number of weekly allowances in payment in December, 1957, was 1,712,000. Including dependants, chiefly wives and young children, these allowances made provision, in whole or in part, for nearly 2,400,000 people. Between December, 1956, and December, 1957, the number of allowances increased by 56,000. The number of applications for assistance dealt with by the Board during 1957 (apart from applications for grants to meet charges under the National Health Service) was about 2,079,000, or 252,000 more than in 1956. About 874,000 of these applications resulted in the grant of a weekly allowance and about 892,000 were dealt with by a single payment to meet a temporary need. In the remaining 313,000 cases it was decided that the applicant at the time was not in need of assistance.

Of the total number of 1,712,000 allowances in payment at the end of 1957, about 70 per cent. were being paid to persons receiving national insurance benefits. They included 978,000 allowances to supplement retirement pensions, 118,000 to supplement sickness benefit (including about 1,700 industrial injury cases), 61,000 to supplement widow's benefit, and 41,000 to supplement unemployment benefit. Of the remaining allowances, 143,000 were being paid in supplementation of non-contributory old age pensions, 55,000 to persons registered for employment but not receiving unemployment benefit, and 316,000 to other persons not receiving national insurance benefit or non-contributory old age pensions. Included in the totals of allowances in payment at the end of the year were 59,000 to blind persons and 23,000 to tuberculous persons which were assessed on the special, *i.e.*, more favourable, scale for such persons. These figures showed a small increase during the year in the number of special scale allowances paid to blind persons and a continuation of the reduction, which began in 1954, in the number paid to tuberculous persons.

An analysis based on a 2½ per cent. sample of the numbers of persons receiving allowances at 5th November, 1957, showed that, of the total of 1,712,000 (568,000 men and 1,144,000 women), 1,237,000, or 72 per cent., were persons over the pensionable age of 65 for men and 60 for women. The 475,000 persons under pensionable age who were receiving assistance included 243,000 who were incapacitated for work by sickness or disability, 61,000 widows receiving assistance to supplement widow's benefit, and 95,000 persons registered for work at Employment Exchanges; the remainder were mainly women with domestic ties, usually young children, which prevented them from seeking employment. The allowances in payment at the end of 1957 included provision for a total of 672,000 dependants, including 324,000 wives or husbands, 4,000 other persons over the age of 16 who were regarded as dependants, and 344,000 dependent children under the age of 16. Most of the persons receiving assistance were householders or members of households, but the total number of recipients included 31,000 who were being maintained in homes or other establishments provided by, or by arrangement with, local authorities under the National Assistance Act, 1948, and 9,000 persons who were in hospital.

The Report gives particulars in tabular form of the scale rates for requirements, other than rent which is allowed for additionally, paid to persons under the regulations and shows the changes made since 1948, including the increases which came into operation from 27th January, 1958 (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1957, page 434). The figures show that the two main rates, those for a married couple and for a single householder, rose on 27th January, 1958, to 90 per cent. and 87.5 per cent., respectively, above the rates adopted for the start of national assistance in 1948. The scale rates as revised on 23rd January, 1956 (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1956, page 11) remained effective throughout 1957. Details are also given of the numbers of persons paying rent and the average rents they paid, the financial resources taken into account in making assessments, and the annual cost of increased assistance which the Board has discretion to grant in special circumstances. At the beginning of November, 1957, the average weekly allowance in payment was 25s. 8d. About 341,000 of all weekly allowances were for amounts up to 10s., about 541,000 for amounts ranging from 10s. 6d. to 20s. and 651,000 for amounts ranging from 20s. 6d. to 50s. Allowances for sums in excess of 50s. numbered 179,000. The smaller allowances were mostly drawn in supplementation of pensions or insurance benefits, the average allowance in supplementation of retirement pensions being 16s. 8d. a week. The Report also gives particulars of the numbers and total amounts of single payments made as grants to meet exceptional needs, including payments to meet charges under the National Health Service, and of payments to persons involved in trade disputes, these latter payments being almost entirely to meet the needs of dependants.

In December, 1957, the number of persons receiving assistance allowances who were registered for employment at Employment Exchanges was 96,000 (including 1,000 persons over pensionable age), compared with 73,000 in December, 1956. The Report recalls that the results of a special enquiry carried out in 1956 con-

firmed that in conditions of full employment a high proportion of unemployed persons receiving assistance, though considered fit enough to register for work, suffer from disabilities which greatly reduce their chances of securing regular work. Some of the steps taken to help and encourage such persons to become self-supporting are mentioned in the Report, which also describes the action taken by the Board in those cases (relatively few in number) in which the person's continued unemployment seems due to idleness.

### Re-establishment Centres

During 1957 a total of 196 men were admitted to the Board's new re-establishment centre at Henley-in-Arden where men who have been unemployed for long periods are given the opportunity of improving their physical condition and of regaining habits of regular employment. The number of men discharged during the year was 198, of whom 48 were placed in employment in Birmingham, Stratford-on-Avon or other districts in the neighbourhood of the centre, seven were found lodgings in Birmingham where suitable work was known to be available for them, five returned home to obtain work and two were sent to training courses run by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The remaining 136 men discharged from the centre had no immediate prospect of employment when they left but it was known that some of them found work on their return home. The Report shows that 40 per cent. of those leaving the centre in a period of twelve months ending on 31st August, 1957, had not required assistance again by the end of 1957.

### Persons without a settled way of living

The number of reception centres at the end of 1957 was 65, which was three fewer than at the beginning of the year. The average nightly number of persons using the centres in December, 1957, was 1,759, or 60 fewer than in December, 1956. As a result of efforts to resettle persons using the centres 452 persons returned to their families, 648 who were in need of care and attention were admitted to establishments provided by local authorities under the National Assistance Act, 447 were admitted to hospitals, and 57 were sent to re-establishment centres. The number placed in employment was 8,797 (including some persons placed more than once).

### Non-Contributory Old Age Pensions

The number of non-contributory old age pensions continued to decline in 1957, but at a rather slower rate than in other recent years. The number of pensions in payment in December, 1957, was 233,000, compared with 257,000 a year earlier. About 36,000 pensions ceased during the year, most of them on the death of the pensioner, and about 12,000 new pensions were awarded. Figures for 20th August, 1957, of rates of pensions in payment show that rather more than three-quarters of the pensions were at the maximum rate of 26s. a week or, in the case of married women, 16s. Of the 233,000 pensioners at the end of the year, 143,000 were also receiving national assistance, and of these about 6,000 had wives or husbands who were themselves non-contributory pensioners and whose requirements were included in the assessment of the assistance grant. The National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, brought to an end, on 27th January, 1958, the tobacco token scheme under which tokens to the value of 2s. 4d. a week were issued to regular smokers in possession of retirement pension or non-contributory old age pension books. The Act provided that from the same date non-contributory pensions should be increased, for smokers and non-smokers alike, by 2s. 4d. a week.

### Polish Resettlement

The number of hostels administered by the Board under the Polish Resettlement Act, 1947, was reduced to 13 during 1957. At the end of the year there were 4,577 residents in the hostels, compared with 6,165 at the end of 1956. Of those who left the hostels, over 1,000 moved to accommodation they had found for themselves, over 400 were re-housed by local authorities, and nearly 200 emigrated. During 1957, the gross expenditure of the Board (*i.e.*, exclusive of expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Works in maintaining the hostel buildings, sanitary services, etc.) on Polish hostels was about £115,000. The residents paid in charges a total of about £90,000, of which £49,000 was remitted to the Ministry of Works.

### Hungarian Resettlement

Between October, 1956, and the end of March, 1957, about 21,000 persons from Hungary were given refuge in this country. Most of the refugees were found accommodation in hostels by the British Council for Aid to Refugees, the cost of maintenance being met from grants from a fund derived from a public appeal made by the Lord Mayor of London. At the peak of activity nearly 150 establishments were in use to provide the required accommodation. About 5,500 of the refugees emigrated later to other countries and large numbers of the remainder were speedily settled in work and placed in private accommodation in this country. On 1st October, 1957, responsibility for administering the hostels was transferred from the British Council for Aid to Refugees to the National Assistance Board. At that date twelve hostels were still in use, accommodating 1,814 residents. By the end of the year two of these hostels had been closed and the number of residents had been reduced to 1,427. During the three months October to December, 1957, the gross expenditure of the Board was about £65,000, towards which the residents contributed £21,000.

### Legal Aid

Applications for legal aid referred to the Board for assessment of resources numbered 41,488 in the year ended 31st December, 1957, compared with 43,820 in the preceding year. Of the applicants in whose cases determinations were made during the year, 31 per cent. were found to be entitled to free legal aid, 54 per cent. to be entitled

to legal aid subject to the payment of a contribution, and 15 per cent. to be outside the financial limits of the scheme.

### Other Matters

Other sections of the Report deal with the work of the local Advisory Committees and Appeal Tribunals, the liability of relatives for the maintenance of assisted persons, the prevention of abuse of national assistance, the organisation of the Board and visits received during the year from social administrators, social workers and students from overseas. In the section dealing with the prevention of abuse, the Report

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### 42nd Session of International Labour Conference

The 42nd Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 4th June to 26th June. An article on the work of the Session appears on pages 249 and 250 of this GAZETTE.

### 139th Session of the Governing Body

The 139th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva on 30th and 31st May and on 27th June under the Chairmanship of Mr. E. Calderon Puig, representative of the Government of Mexico. The United Kingdom Government representative was Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Chief International Labour Adviser to Her Majesty's Government, and Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Also from the United Kingdom were Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., LL.D., Chairman of the International Standing Committee and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., J.P., Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body, Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, and General Secretary of the National Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives.

At the end of the Session the Governing Body was called upon to elect its Officers for the ensuing year. Mr. Julio Barboza-Carneiro, representative of the Government of Brazil, was unanimously elected Chairman, and Mr. Pierre Waline, Employers' representative (France), and Sir Alfred Roberts were unanimously re-elected as Vice-Chairmen.

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

### Agenda of the 44th (1960) Session of the International Labour Conference

The Governing Body gave preliminary consideration to the question of the agenda for the 44th (1960) Session of the International Labour Conference, on which a final decision will be taken at the 140th Session of the Governing Body in November. There are three standing items on the agenda of sessions of the International Labour Conference. These are: the Report of the Director-General; Financial and Budgetary Questions; and Information and Reports on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. Two questions on the agenda of the 43rd (1959) Session for a first discussion are likely to be carried forward for second discussion in 1960. These items are: Protection of Workers against Radiations; and Collaboration between Public Authorities and Employers' and Workers' Organisations at the industrial and national levels. Regarding possible new items for the agenda, the Governing Body decided to call for law and practice reports to be considered in November on: workers' housing, revision of the International Labour Recommendations concerning vocational training, the employment of young persons on underground work in mines of all kinds, and equality of treatment of nationals and non-nationals in respect of social security; and for detailed proposals for a general discussion by the Conference on the contribution of the International Labour Organisation to the raising of incomes and living conditions in rural communities in under-developed countries.

### Civil Aviation

The Governing Body considered the report which it had requested the Director-General at its 134th Session to prepare on the possibility of convening a tripartite meeting on civil aviation (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1957, page 127). The Governing Body approved in principle the convening of such a meeting to consider the following agenda: (1) review of conditions of employment in Civil Aviation, and (2) hours of duty and rest periods of flight personnel. The Director-General was requested to submit proposals at a future session concerning the composition of the meeting, and to consider including draft estimates therefor

notes that at the end of 1957 there were 28 officers assigned to the special duty of enquiring into suspected abuses where the doubt or suspicion could not be resolved by the ordinary visiting officer. Of the 720 prosecutions by the Board for fraud in 1957, about 50 were the direct result of special investigators' activities. In approximately 1,500 other cases, in which prosecution could not be undertaken, there was enough information to show that the person concerned was not in need of assistance or of as much assistance as was being granted.

Appendices to the Report contain statistics and other information relating to the work of the Board during 1957.

in his budget proposals for 1960. It was further agreed that a small tripartite Working Party, which would also be attended by a representative of the International Civil Aviation Organisation, should be convened in order to define the scope of the two agenda items.

### Safety in Coal Mines

The Governing Body again had before it the report of a Meeting of Experts (Geneva, October, 1957) on the Prevention of Accidents due to Fire and Electricity underground in Coal Mines to which preliminary consideration had been given at the 138th Session. The Governing Body authorised the issue of two codes of practice prepared by the experts dealing with the prevention of accidents arising from those two causes. It also authorised the communication to Governments of coal-producing countries of a number of resolutions adopted by the experts concerning self-rescue apparatus, fluid transmissions, international co-operation between rescue stations, radio communications, firedamp alarms and incombustible dielectric fluids.

### Radiation Protection

The Governing Body also concluded its consideration of the report of the Meeting of Experts on Radiation Protection (Geneva, November-December, 1957) on which it had already taken a number of decisions at its 138th Session. It authorised the Director-General to issue as an amendment to the relevant section of the Model Code of Safety Regulations for Industrial Establishments the recommendations of the experts concerning ionising radiations and to take the necessary steps to keep up to date the standards concerning maximum permissible doses and concentrations of such radiations.

### World Employment Situation

The Governing Body received a report prepared by the International Labour Office on the world employment situation which surveyed briefly the extent and nature of present unemployment, noted some of the measures being taken in various countries to deal with this situation, outlined the chief international standards and machinery which have been established for action against unemployment and discussed the possible need for further action in this field. The Governing Body did not endorse the paper, which it was unable to consider in detail on this occasion, but decided that it should be transmitted to Governments for their observations before being further examined by the Governing Body in November. In view of the topical interest of the paper, it was also decided to make it available immediately for the information of delegates to the 42nd Session of the International Labour Conference and to communicate it through the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Economic and Social Council.

### Other Questions

The Governing Body had under consideration a number of financial questions, including the recommendations which it should make to the 42nd Session of the International Labour Conference on the allocation among Member States of the expenses of the Organisation for 1959. Certain supplementary estimates of expenditure in 1959 were also recommended to the Conference. The Governing Body also considered the conclusions of the 5th Session of the Chemical Industries Committee, and took decisions concerning the agendas for the 6th Session of the Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee, and the 5th Session of the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers. Further decisions were taken regarding the arrangements for the tripartite conference to be convened at the request of the Council of Europe to examine the draft European Social Charter (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 141). Other questions dealt with included action to be taken on resolutions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 41st (Maritime) and 42nd Sessions, the composition of various committees, and the approval of an agreement between the International Labour Organisation and the European Economic Community providing for co-operation between the two Organisations with a view to making a maximum contribution to economic expansion, the development of employment, and the raising of the standard of living.

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## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Clothing Industry in the Netherlands

The particulars which follow have been obtained from the report for October, 1956, of the annual enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics. The following Table shows, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in October, 1956, in the clothing industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 10.64 florins = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

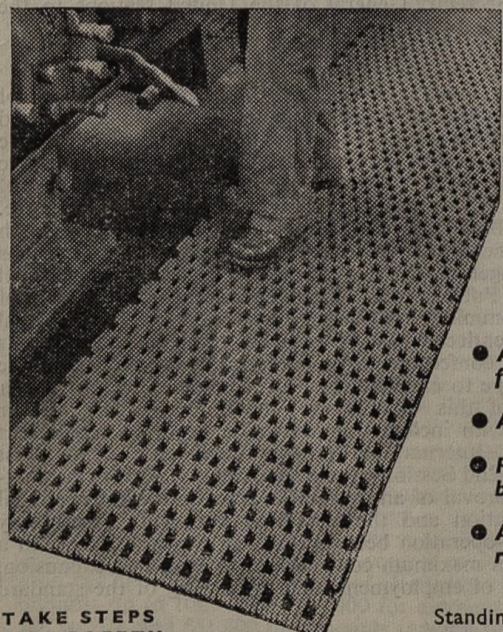
—	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
Adult males :					
Skilled .. .. .	49.0	3	11	193	4
Semi-skilled .. .	49.0	2	11	142	7
Unskilled .. . .	49.0	2	11	143	7
Average .. . . .	49.0	3	0	146	1
Adult females :					
Skilled .. . . .	47.5	2	8	128	5
Semi-skilled .. .	47.5	1	10	85	9
Unskilled .. . .	48.0	1	8	80	8
Average .. . . .	47.5	1	10	85	9

Employers in the Netherlands pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness, unemployment, accidents, children's allowances and invalidity. There is no uniform total rate of contributions, which may vary according to the incidence of sickness and industrial accidents. The total charge is between 12.85 and 17.2 per cent. of wages, but it is not levied on the whole of the individual worker's wages; i.e., the amount of wages above a certain defined "ceiling" is, except for invalidity insurance, excluded for the purpose of calculating contributions. The percentage of the grand total wages bill represented by the total amount of contributions is, therefore, less than the figures given above. In addition to the above compulsory payments, many employers contribute to voluntary schemes and in some cases these contributions increase total payments to as much as 40 per cent. of wages.

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

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### Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Clothing Industry in Belgium

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

Hours of work in the clothing industry in Belgium are 45 a week. Average daily earnings in the second quarter of 1956 were: male workers 26s. 6d.; female workers 15s. 7d.

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

The statutory paid annual holiday for manual workers over the age of 18 years is of 12 days' duration, with 12 days' pay for the first six days thereof. The allowance for persons under 18 years of age is 18 days a year. In addition, there are 10 paid public holidays.

### Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Engineering Industry in Denmark

Information concerning wages is published by the Statistical Department in the annual Statistical Yearbook of Denmark. The data on which the Tables are based are obtained from various sources, including the Danish Employers' Confederation. The information on earnings in the engineering industry (including basic metal industries) given below has been taken from the 1957 Statistical Yearbook and relates to the third quarter of 1956. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 19.34 kroner = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Hours of work in the engineering industry in Denmark are 48 a week.

Average hourly earnings in the engineering industry in the third quarter of 1956 were as follows:—engineering other than transport equipment, men 5s. 1d., women 3s. 4d., boys (14 to 18 years) 1s. 1d.; transport equipment, men 5s. 4d., women 3s. 4d., boys 1s. 1d.

Employers' contributions to social security schemes in Denmark are very low. Insurance against employment injuries, which is compulsory, is administered mainly through approved insurance companies. Employers also pay between 7.5 and 15.0 kroner a year in respect of each worker into the Unemployment Insurance Fund. In addition, there is a voluntary sick-pay scheme, set up jointly by the employers and the trade unions, to which the employers contribute 2 öre an hour in respect of each worker.

There is statutory provision for 18 days' paid holiday a year. Paid public holidays are fixed by collective agreement and usually number eight or nine days a year.

### Hours of Work, Wages, etc., in the Engineering Industry in Sweden

Details of hours of work and wage rates in various industries, based on returns from affiliated firms, are compiled each year by the Swedish Employers' Confederation. The information on wages in the engineering industry (including shipbuilding) given below is taken from this source and relates to the second quarter of 1957. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 14.48 kroner = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

On 1st January, 1958, the working week was reduced from 48 hours to 47 hours with no reduction in total wages. Very little overtime is worked.

Hourly wage rates are as follows: adult males, time rate 6s. 2d., piece rate 7s. 4d.; adult females, time rate 4s. 4d., piece rate 5s. 3d. In the second quarter of 1957, 72.2 per cent. of adult males and 76.1 per cent. of adult females were on piece rates.

Employers pay contributions to funds covering sickness insurance, including maternity benefit and industrial injuries. These contributions amount to approximately 1.7 per cent. of earnings.

There is statutory provision for 18 days' paid holiday a year for workers aged 18 years and over, and 24 days for workers under 18. The number of paid public holidays is fixed by collective agreement. It appears to be the general practice to pay for 11 such holidays.

## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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## Employment\* in Great Britain in May

### GENERAL SUMMARY

During May the number in civil employment remained unchanged at 23,052,000. There were appreciable increases in professional, financial and miscellaneous services and in building and contracting, with smaller increases in food, drink and tobacco, and transport and communication. The largest decreases were in engineering and textiles; smaller reductions occurred in clothing, metal manufacture, coal mining, vehicles and chemicals.

The Employment Exchanges filled 151,000 vacancies in the five weeks ended 11th June. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 11th June was 213,000. This was 5,000 more than in May.

The number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries in the week ended 24th May was 217,000, which was 52,000 more than in the previous month. The number working overtime in the same week in manufacturing industries was 1,292,000; this was 184,000 less than in February and 216,000 less than a year ago.

There were 429,000 persons registered as unemployed on 16th June, of whom 368,000 were wholly unemployed and 61,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 12th May and 16th June unemployment fell by 18,000, the number of wholly unemployed decreasing by 21,000 and the number of temporarily stopped increasing by 3,000.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in June was 2 per cent., compared with 2.1 per cent. in May and 1.2 per cent. in June, 1957. There were 185,000 persons who had been unemployed for more than eight weeks—50.3 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of May was 24,077,000, an increase of 3,000 compared with the end of April.

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

—	Thousands				
	End-May, 1957	End-March, 1958	End-April, 1958	End-May, 1958	Change during May, 1958
Number in Civil Employment	23,221	23,022	23,052†	23,052	...
Men .. . . .	15,359	15,274	15,289†	15,292	+ 3
Women .. . . .	7,862	7,748	7,763	7,760	- 3
Wholly Unemployed§	266	394	394	400	+ 6
Temporarily Stopped§	19	36	48	60	+12
Total Registered Unemployed§	285	430	442	460	+18
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	708	626	622	619	- 3
Men .. . . .	693	612	608	605	- 3
Women .. . . .	15	14	14	14	...
Total Working Population†	24,201	24,048	24,074†	24,077	+ 3
Men .. . . .	16,241	16,176	16,184†	16,188	+ 4
Women .. . . .	7,960	7,872	7,890	7,889	- 1

\* The figures of employment for all dates after June, 1957, are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1958.

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

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

### ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

Industry or Service	Thousands				
	End-May, 1957	End-March, 1958	End-April, 1958	End-May, 1958	Change during May, 1958
Agriculture and Fishing	1,021	956	967	967	...
Mining and Quarrying	870	864	862	858	- 4
Chemicals and Allied Trades	535	533	532	530	- 2
Metal Manufacture	581	573	569	563	- 6
Vehicles	1,223	1,250	1,249	1,246	- 3
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments	2,818	2,819	2,814	2,799	-15
Textiles	942	897	889	877*	-12
Clothing (inc. footwear)	683	663	665	657	- 8
Food, Drink and Tobacco	901	905	911	918	+ 7
Other Manufactures	1,595	1,574	1,574	1,570	- 4
Total in Manufacturing Industries	9,278	9,214	9,203	9,160	-43
Building and Contracting	1,519	1,472	1,478†	1,497	+19
Gas, Electricity and Water	379	381	380	379	- 1
Transport and Communication	1,719	1,707	1,708	1,711	+ 3
Distributive Trades	2,934	2,955	2,965	2,965	...
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	4,200	4,190	4,204	4,228	+24
National Government Service	547	530	530	530	...
Local Government Service	754	753	755	757	+ 2
Total in Civil Employment	23,221	23,022	23,052†	23,052	...

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

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

\* Cotton—235,000. Wool—197,000. Other textiles—445,000.

† Revised figure.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-May, 1957	End-March, 1958	End-April, 1958	End-May, 1958	End-May, 1957	End-March, 1958	End-April, 1958	End-May, 1958	End-May, 1957	End-March, 1958	End-April, 1958	End-May, 1958
Mining, etc.												
Coal Mining .. .. .	774.6	769.2	767.0	762.6	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	792.0	786.6	784.4	780.0
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products .. .	253.9	245.3	244.8	244.2	80.2	77.3	77.0	77.0	334.1	322.6	321.8	321.2
Bricks and Fireclay Goods .. .	72.3	68.2	67.9	67.5	8.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	80.5	75.4	75.0	74.5
China and Earthenware .. .	30.3	29.6	29.7	29.7	39.6	38.3	38.4	38.5	69.9	67.9	68.1	68.2
Glass (other than containers) .. .	35.7	36.6	36.5	36.4	13.2	12.9	12.7	12.6	48.9	49.5	49.2	49.0
Glass (containers) .. .	21.0	20.9	21.0	21.0	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.9
Cement .. .	15.0	13.9	13.8	13.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	16.4	15.3	15.2	15.1
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures ..	79.6	76.1	75.9	75.9	12.2	11.8	11.6	11.6	91.8	87.9	87.5	87.5
Chemicals and Allied Trades												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works .. .	380.2	382.1	382.1	380.9	152.3	148.7	148.3	147.5	532.5	530.8	530.4	528.4
Chemicals and Dyes .. .	20.7	19.6	19.5	19.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	21.3	20.2	20.1	19.6
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	187.5	191.8	191.9	191.7	50.7	51.5	51.2	51.0	238.2	243.3	243.1	242.7
Explosives and Fireworks .. .	27.1	27.6	27.6	27.6	36.7	36.4	36.3	36.0	63.8	64.0	63.9	63.6
Paint and Varnish .. .	29.7	25.9	25.7	25.5	17.8	14.5	14.1	14.1	47.5	40.4	40.1	39.6
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	28.8	29.2	29.3	29.3	13.0	12.8	12.9	12.9	42.0	42.2	42.2	42.7
Mineral Oil Refining .. .	29.1	29.1	29.2	29.0	18.7	18.1	18.1	17.9	47.8	47.2	47.3	46.9
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. .. .	32.7	34.6	34.7	34.7	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.6	39.9	42.1	42.2	42.3
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. .. .	24.6	24.3	24.2	24.1	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.4	32.2	31.6	31.5	31.5
Metal Manufacture .. .												
Blast Furnaces .. .	512.6	506.4	503.1	497.8	67.5	66.0	65.3	64.4	580.1	572.4	568.4	562.2
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. .. .	22.2	22.7	22.7	22.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	22.6	23.1	23.1	23.1
Iron Foundries .. .	215.5	217.7	216.0	214.1	19.7	19.9	19.7	19.6	235.2	237.6	237.7	237.7
Timplate Manufacture .. .	101.6	99.2	98.7	97.3	15.0	14.7	14.5	14.1	116.6	113.9	113.2	111.4
Steel Sheet Manufacture .. .	13.0	8.6	8.3	8.0	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	14.6	9.3	9.0	8.6
Iron and Steel Tubes .. .	21.0	19.8	19.5	18.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	22.5	21.3	21.0	19.7
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	43.6	43.3	43.0	42.9	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.3	52.2	51.7	51.4	51.2
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods ..												
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing .. .	1,650.4	1,655.0	1,653.5	1,647.2	468.8	465.8	463.7	458.9	2,119.2	2,120.8	2,117.2	2,106.1
Marine Engineering .. .	201.6	194.8	194.3	193.7	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.1	210.8	203.9	203.5	202.8
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) .. .	75.4	74.4	74.4	74.7	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.9	79.8	78.3	78.3	78.6
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant .. .	34.7	35.2	35.1	34.9	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	39.9	40.4	40.3	40.1
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools ..	29.3	29.7	29.9	29.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	32.7	33.1	33.3	33.2
Stationary Engines .. .	99.1	97.0	96.5	95.6	22.0	21.2	21.1	20.9	121.1	118.2	117.6	116.5
Textile Machinery and Accessories .. .	23.9	23.7	23.7	23.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	27.8	27.6	27.5	27.4
Ordnance and Small Arms .. .	50.9	47.4	47.0	46.2	9.0	8.1	8.0	7.8	59.9	54.0	53.5	53.0
Constructional Engineering .. .	48.4	47.7	47.8	47.6	12.5	11.6	11.5	11.4	60.9	59.3	59.3	59.0
Other Non-Electrical Engineering .. .	79.5	79.6	79.6	80.0	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	86.7	86.6	86.6	87.0
Electrical Machinery .. .	562.3	568.9	568.4	565.5	128.2	130.0	129.8	128.9	690.5	698.9	698.2	694.4
Electrical Wires and Cables .. .	152.6	157.5	158.2	158.6	49.9	49.9	50.1	49.8	202.5	207.4	208.3	208.4
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus .. .	42.0	42.1	42.0	41.7	22.6	21.4	21.2	20.9	64.6	63.5	63.2	62.6
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones .. .	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.6	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	61.0	60.6	60.6	59.5
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps .. .	72.0	72.0	71.9	71.6	63.0	60.0	58.9	57.8	135.0	132.0	130.4	129.4
Batteries and Accumulators .. .	25.2	26.2	26.2	26.3	25.1	26.8	26.9	26.7	50.3	53.0	53.1	53.0
Other Electrical Goods .. .	11.0	11.6	11.6	11.5	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.9	18.7	19.3	19.5	19.4
Other Electrical Goods .. .	106.2	110.2	110.1	109.4	71.1	72.6	72.0	71.4	177.3	182.8	182.1	180.8
Vehicles .. .												
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles ..	1,014.8	1,037.4	1,037.1	1,035.4	174.5	178.4	177.8	177.0	1,189.3	1,215.8	1,214.9	1,212.4
Motor Repairs and Garages .. .	266.5	280.0	280.0	280.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	307.7	322.2	321.5	321.0
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft .. .	243.0	248.5	250.4	251.0	42.2	43.7	44.4	44.2	285.2	292.2	294.5	295.2
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft .. .	221.8	217.2	216.6	216.0	37.5	35.6	35.3	35.1	259.3	252.8	251.9	251.1
Locomotive Manufacture .. .	126.2	133.2	133.0	132.6	42.1	45.7	45.5	45.3	168.3	178.9	178.5	177.9
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams .. .	71.2	71.4	70.8	70.2	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	76.0	76.3	75.7	75.0
Carts, Perambulators, etc. .. .	81.7	82.5	81.8	80.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	85.7	86.5	85.8	84.8
Tools and Cutlery .. .	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.7	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.4
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified .. .												
Tools and Cutlery .. .	330.2	333.1	333.1	331.4	182.3	179.0	178.0	176.1	512.5	512.1	511.1	507.5
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ..	25.9	25.6	25.7	25.6	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	42.8	42.0	42.0	41.7
Iron and Steel Forgings .. .	24.3	24.8	24.8	24.6	18.2	17.9	17.8	17.6	42.5	42.7	42.6	42.2
Wire and Wire Manufactures .. .	35.3	36.4	36.1	35.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	41.2	42.2	41.9	41.5
Hollow-ware .. .	29.7	29.7	29.6	29.6	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.7	39.4	39.4	39.3	39.3
Brass Manufactures .. .	27.9	27.6	27.6	27.5	30.1	28.5	28.2	28.0	58.0	56.1	55.8	55.5
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified ..	31.8	31.4	31.4	31.3	17.2	17.4	17.3	17.1	49.0	48.8	48.7	48.4
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified ..	155.4	157.6	157.8	157.0	84.2	83.3	82.9	81.9	239.6	240.9	240.7	238.9
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. .. .												
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments	91.6	90.8	90.7	90.3	55.7	56.6	56.4	55.9	147.3	147.4	147.1	146.2
Watches and Clocks .. .	60.2	59.3	59.2	58.9	32.8	32.5	32.3	32.3	93.5	92.1	91.7	91.2
Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals	9.1	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	17.9	18.1	18.1	18.1
Musical Instruments .. .	15.7	15.5	15.5	15.5	13.0	13.2	13.0	12.7	28.7	28.7	28.5	28.5
Textiles .. .												
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. .. .	397.9	386.0	383.3	379.2	535.2	501.6	496.6	488.5	933.1	887.6	879.9	867.7
Cotton Weaving, etc. .. .	50.6	49.3	48.6	47.8	97.5	91.9	90.5	88.4	148.1	141.2	139.1	136.2
Woolen and Worsted .. .	35.4	33.8	33.6	33.5	65.8	65.8	65.8	64.3	104.6	99.9	99.1	97.6
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production .. .	93.2	90.2	89.7	88.6	118.0	108.0	106.9	105.2	198.2	193.7	192.2	191.2
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk .. .	30.0	26.4	26.2	26.0	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.2	39.7	34.8	34.5	34.2
Linens and Soft Hemp .. .	21.8	20.7	20.4	20.1	29.5	26.5	26.2	25.6	51.3	47.2	46.6	45.7
Jute .. .	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	6.0	4.8	4.6	4.3	9.3	7.2	6.9	6.4
Rope, Twine and Net .. .	8.6	8.1	8.0	7.8	10.1	8.4	8.2	8.0	18.7	16.5	16.2	15.8
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods .. .	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.2	13.8	13.6	13.5	13.4
Lace .. .	35.2	34.9	34.7	34.5	84.5	84.2	83.5	82.6	119.4	118.9	118.0	118.0
Carpets .. .	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
Narrow Fabrics .. .	15.7	16.6	16.7	16.7	15.2	15.5	15.4	15.4	30.9	32.1	32.2	32.1
Made-up Textiles .. .	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.0	14.3	14.1	14.0	14.0	20.6	20.1	20.1	20.0
Textile Finishing, etc. .. .	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.3	19.1	18.9	18.7	18.3	28.1	28.1	28.0	28.0
Other Textile Industries .. .	59.7	58.9	58.4	57.6	29.3	29.1	28.4	28.4	88.2	87.5	87.5	86.0
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. .												
Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Feltmongery ..	39.2	37.6	37.4	36.8	28.1	24.5	24.6	24.2	67.3	62.1	62.0	61.0
Leather Goods .. .	26.1	24.9	24.7	24.2	7.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	31.2	31.2	31.2	30.6
Fur .. .	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	15.7	13.4	13.5	13.3	24.0	21.6	21.7	21.4



# Unemployment at 16th June, 1958

## SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th May and 16th June, 1958, were as follows:

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
12th May ..	297,122	12,294	128,347	9,793	447,556
16th June ..	287,917	9,919	123,122	8,299	429,257
Dec. (-) ..	-9,205	-2,375	-5,225	-1,494	-18,299

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 16th June represented 2.0 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 12th May was 2.1.

An analysis of the figures for 16th June according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	51,869	67,078	136,201	255,148	32,769	287,917
Boys under 18	3,826	3,249	2,004	9,079	840	9,919
Women 18 and over	20,226	32,179	45,278	97,683	25,439	123,122
Girls under 18	2,594	2,058	1,408	6,060	2,239	8,299
Total ..	78,515	104,564	184,891	367,970	61,287	429,257

The total of 429,257 includes 66,321 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 16th June, 1958, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 12th May, 1958, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Males						
London and South-Eastern ..	12,609	13,741	21,607	47,957	2,738	50,695
Eastern ..	2,767	3,057	6,522	12,346	1,065	13,411
Southern ..	2,548	2,943	4,682	10,173	352	10,525
South-Western ..	3,066	3,683	8,564	15,313	390	15,703
Midland ..	4,162	5,645	9,307	19,114	3,334	22,448
North-Midland ..	2,472	3,232	6,874	12,578	3,483	16,061
E. and W. Ridings ..	3,943	5,427	10,150	19,520	4,622	24,142
North-Western ..	8,630	11,123	21,422	41,195	6,587	47,782
Northern ..	3,726	4,891	9,779	18,596	1,019	19,615
Scotland ..	8,194	11,870	26,263	46,327	5,759	52,086
Wales ..	3,558	4,715	12,835	21,108	4,260	25,368
Great Britain ..	55,695	70,327	138,205	264,227	33,609	297,836
Females						
London and South-Eastern ..	5,379	6,489	4,392	16,260	1,302	17,562
Eastern ..	1,008	1,310	1,662	3,980	323	4,303
Southern ..	879	1,153	1,535	3,567	553	4,120
South-Western ..	1,186	1,807	2,517	5,510	327	5,837
Midland ..	1,908	3,059	3,460	8,427	1,158	9,585
North-Midland ..	1,219	1,833	2,131	5,183	1,430	6,613
E. and W. Ridings ..	1,576	2,158	2,408	6,142	5,424	11,566
North-Western ..	3,701	6,025	8,061	17,787	12,657	30,444
Northern ..	1,590	2,285	3,197	7,072	873	7,945
Scotland ..	3,125	5,648	11,898	20,671	3,199	23,870
Wales ..	1,249	2,470	5,425	9,144	432	9,576
Great Britain ..	22,820	34,237	46,686	103,743	27,678	131,421
Total						
London and South-Eastern ..	17,988	20,230	25,999	64,217	4,040	68,257
Eastern ..	3,775	4,367	8,184	16,326	1,388	17,714
Southern ..	3,427	4,096	6,217	13,740	905	14,645
South-Western ..	4,252	5,490	11,081	20,823	717	21,540
Midland ..	6,070	8,704	12,767	27,541	4,492	32,033
North-Midland ..	3,691	5,065	9,005	17,761	4,913	22,674
E. and W. Ridings ..	5,519	7,585	12,558	25,662	10,046	35,708
North-Western ..	12,351	17,148	29,483	58,982	19,244	78,226
Northern ..	5,316	7,176	13,176	25,668	1,892	27,560
Scotland ..	11,319	17,518	38,161	66,998	8,958	75,956
Wales ..	4,807	7,185	18,260	30,252	4,692	34,944
Great Britain ..	78,515	104,564	184,891	367,970	61,287	429,257

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 16th June, 1958, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 16th June, 1958			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	50,695	17,562	68,257	1.5	0.9	1.2
Eastern ..	13,411	4,303	17,714	1.6	1.1	1.4
Southern ..	10,525	4,120	14,645	1.6	1.2	1.4
South-Western ..	15,703	5,837	21,540	2.0	1.5	1.8
Midland ..	22,448	9,585	32,033	1.6	1.3	1.5
North-Midland ..	16,061	6,613	22,674	1.6	1.4	1.5
E. and W. Ridings ..	24,142	11,566	35,708	2.0	1.8	1.9
North-Western ..	47,782	30,444	78,226	2.6	2.7	2.6
Northern ..	19,615	7,945	27,560	2.2	2.1	2.1
Scotland ..	52,086	23,870	75,956	3.7	3.2	3.5
Wales ..	25,368	9,576	34,944	3.7	3.6	3.7
Great Britain ..	297,836	131,421	429,257	2.1	1.7	2.0

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 16th June, 1958, was 472,920, including 315,472 men, 11,046 boys, 137,358 women, and 9,044 girls. Of the total, 405,887 (including 5,397 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 67,033 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 16th June, 1958, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	46,519	1,438	15,456	804	64,217
Eastern ..	11,916	430	3,689	291	16,326
Southern ..	9,778	395	3,343	224	13,740
South-Western ..	14,793	520	5,150	360	20,823
Midland ..	18,692	422	8,111	316	27,541
North-Midland ..	12,189	389	4,909	274	17,761
E. and W. Ridings ..	19,017	503	5,741	401	25,662
North-Western ..	39,545	1,650	16,979	808	58,982
Northern ..	18,010	586	6,596	476	25,668
Scotland ..	44,445	1,882	19,588	1,083	66,998
Wales ..	20,244	864	8,121	1,023	30,252
Great Britain ..	255,148	9,079	97,683	6,060	367,970
Northern Ireland ..	26,033	1,000	10,452	432	37,917
United Kingdom ..	281,181	10,079	108,135	6,492	405,887
Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)					
London and South-Eastern ..	46,519	1,438	15,456	804	64,217
Eastern ..	11,916	430	3,689	291	16,326
Southern ..	9,778	395	3,343	224	13,740
South-Western ..	14,793	520	5,150	360	20,823
Midland ..	18,692	422	8,111	316	27,541
North-Midland ..	12,189	389	4,909	274	17,761
E. and W. Ridings ..	19,017	503	5,741	401	25,662
North-Western ..	39,545	1,650	16,979	808	58,982
Northern ..	18,010	586	6,596	476	25,668
Scotland ..	44,445	1,882	19,588	1,083	66,998
Wales ..	20,244	864	8,121	1,023	30,252
Great Britain ..	255,148	9,079	97,683	6,060	367,970
Northern Ireland ..	26,033	1,000	10,452	432	37,917
United Kingdom ..	281,181	10,079	108,135	6,492	405,887
Temporarily Stopped					
London and South-Eastern ..	2,723	15	1,272	30	4,040
Eastern ..	1,047	18	294	29	1,388
Southern ..	245	7	403	150	905
South-Western ..	385	5	279	48	717
Midland ..	3,301	33	1,104	54	4,492
North-Midland ..	3,454	29	1,308	122	4,913
E. and W. Ridings ..	4,466	156	4,844	580	10,046
North-Western ..	6,381	206	12,123	534	19,244
Northern ..	968	51	678	195	1,892
Scotland ..	5,493	266	2,817	382	8,958
Wales ..	4,206	54	317	115	4,692
Great Britain ..	32,769	840	25,439	2,239	61,287
Northern Ireland ..	1,522	127	3,784	313	5,746
United Kingdom ..	34,291	967	29,223	2,552	67,033
Total Registered as Unemployed					
London and South-Eastern ..	49,242	1,453	16,728	834	68,257
Eastern ..	12,963	448	3,983	320	17,714
Southern ..	10,123	402	3,746	374	14,645
South-Western ..	15,178	525	5,429	408	21,540
Midland ..	21,993	455	9,215	370	32,033
North-Midland ..	15,643	418	6,217	396	22,674
E. and W. Ridings ..	23,483	659	10,585	981	35,708
North-Western ..	45,926	1,856	29,102	1,342	78,226
Northern ..	18,978	637	7,274	671	27,560
Scotland ..	49,938	2,148	22,405	1,465	75,956
Wales ..	24,450	918	8,438	1,138	34,944
Great Britain ..	287,917	9,919	123,122	8,299	429,257
Northern Ireland ..	27,555	1,127	14,236	745	43,663
United Kingdom ..	315,472	11,046	137,358	9,044	472,920

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

## 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 16th June, 1958, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 12th May, 1958.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 16th June, 1958					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 12th May, 1958
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	
London and South-Eastern ..	49,242	1,453	16,728	834	68,257	- 2,801
London (Administrative County) ..	25,112	465	8,850	234	34,661	+ 103
Acton ..	192	12	64	1	269	+ 20
Brentford and Chiswick ..	199	9	31	2	241	- 32
Brighton and Hove ..	2,099	56	451	25	2,631	- 313
Chatham ..	552	43	353	32	980	- 27
Croydon ..	480	52	285	19	836	- 45
Dagenham ..	311	18	142	5	476	- 1
Ealing ..	527	15	158	16	716	+ 90
East Ham ..	279	13	160	4	456	- 11
Harrow ..	331	19	137	8	495	- 61
Hayes and Harlington ..	132	22	44	13	211	- 34
Hendon ..	431	20	170	16	637	+ 47
Ilford ..	670	21	142	8	841	+ 45
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	1,125	31	303	18	1,477	+ 93
Tottenham ..	1,111	18	349	14	1,492	+ 116
Wembley ..	231	9	52	6	298	- 27
West Ham ..	1,517	58	401	22	1,998	+ 222
Willesden ..	670	19	349	7	1,045	- 109
Eastern ..	12,963	448	3,983	320	17,714	- 3,037

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

The following Table gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great

Britain at 16th June, 1958. The analysis does not include persons temporarily stopped (33,609 males and 27,678 females) or unemployed casual workers (4,124 males and 227 females).

Duration of Unemployment in weeks	Age Groups											
	Males					Females						
	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 55	55 and over	Total	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 55	55 and over	Total
One or less	2,308	1,781	15,497	6,798	3,527	29,911	1,581	1,426	6,282	2,861	795	12,945
Over 1 and up to 2	1,509	1,297	10,974	5,075	2,805	21,660	1,011	894	4,761	2,268	714	9,648
" 2 " " " 4	1,598	1,558	13,822	7,017	4,343	28,338	936	1,220	6,328	3,027	1,008	12,519
" 4 " " " 6	948	1,150	10,918	5,927	4,402	22,945	649	973	6,060	3,129	1,022	11,833
" 6 " " " 8	703	898	8,682	5,082	3,679	19,044	473	778	5,034	2,709	891	9,885
" 8 " " " 13	981	1,285	12,770	7,901	6,330	29,267	636	1,051	6,995	3,592	1,379	13,653
" 13 " " " 26	720	1,583	19,186	13,297	12,064	46,850	558	1,052	8,389	5,045	1,995	17,039
" 26 " " " 39	166	506	7,480	7,124	7,198	22,474	127	261	3,607	2,418	1,117	7,530
" 39 " " " 52	81	150	2,948	3,323	3,894	10,396	49	61	1,490	1,104	512	3,216
" 52 " " " 104	56	164	3,811	5,383	6,834	16,248	38	60	1,216	1,236	822	3,372
Over 104 " " " "	—	59	1,953	4,263	6,695	12,970	—	34	481	795	566	1,876
Total	9,070	10,431	108,041	71,190	61,371	260,103	6,058	7,810	50,643	28,184	10,821	103,516

Figures for the main age-groups and "duration" categories are given in the Table below for each Region and Development Area :-

Duration of Unemployment in weeks	Regions															
	Males				Females				Males				Females			
	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
Regions																
London and South-Eastern																
8 or less	2,642	11,759	10,404	24,805	1,657	5,763	4,359	11,779	661	2,546	2,526	5,733	428	1,071	813	2,312
Over 8 and up to 26	524	5,118	7,392	13,034	231	1,411	1,649	3,291	200	1,159	2,184	3,543	164	511	500	1,175
Over 26	100	1,937	6,536	8,573	38	314	749	1,101	61	643	2,275	2,979	24	132	331	487
Total	3,266	18,814	24,332	46,412	1,926	7,488	6,757	16,171	922	4,348	6,985	12,255	616	1,714	1,644	3,974
Eastern																
8 or less	540	2,111	2,760	5,411	378	910	735	2,023	681	2,874	2,954	6,509	575	1,473	933	2,981
Over 8 and up to 26	121	771	1,622	2,514	102	488	456	1,046	254	1,356	2,787	4,397	211	771	667	1,649
Over 26	37	409	1,722	2,168	22	165	302	489	80	687	3,400	4,167	40	328	500	868
Total	698	3,291	6,104	10,093	502	1,563	1,493	3,558	1,015	4,917	9,141	15,073	826	2,572	2,100	5,498
South-Western																
8 or less	855	5,193	3,746	9,794	655	2,671	1,637	4,963	558	2,735	2,408	5,701	509	1,463	1,068	3,040
Over 8 and up to 26	194	2,675	2,769	5,638	174	1,186	1,067	2,427	176	1,504	2,226	3,906	152	660	710	1,522
Over 26	45	1,002	2,622	3,669	28	353	652	1,033	40	784	2,144	2,968	34	194	381	609
Total	1,094	8,870	9,137	19,101	857	4,210	3,356	8,423	774	5,023	6,778	12,575	695	2,317	2,159	5,171
North-Western																
8 or less	873	4,779	3,622	9,274	660	1,831	1,234	3,725	2,417	9,862	7,181	19,460	1,466	4,752	3,481	9,699
Over 8 and up to 26	236	2,943	2,855	6,034	194	735	830	1,759	885	5,634	6,168	12,687	442	2,618	2,497	5,557
Over 26	52	1,060	3,004	4,116	19	216	414	649	191	2,682	5,862	8,735	66	1,032	1,406	2,504
Total	1,161	8,782	9,481	19,424	873	2,782	2,478	6,133	3,493	18,178	19,211	40,882	1,974	8,402	7,384	17,760
Northern																
8 or less	928	4,477	2,995	8,400	763	2,068	1,030	3,861	2,576	10,262	6,652	19,490	1,727	4,702	2,314	8,743
Over 8 and up to 26	307	2,243	2,440	4,990	254	1,144	664	2,062	1,135	6,389	5,786	13,310	718	4,317	2,102	7,137
Over 26	67	1,294	3,628	4,989	42	478	615	1,135	353	3,956	8,644	12,953	171	2,488	2,102	4,761
Total	1,302	8,014	9,063	18,379	1,059	3,690	2,309	7,058	4,064	20,607	21,082	45,753	2,616	11,507	6,518	20,641
Wales																
8 or less	1,019	3,295	3,007	7,321	1,123	1,761	820	3,704	13,750	59,893	48,255	121,898	9,941	28,465	18,424	56,830
Over 8 and up to 26	537	2,164	3,363	6,064	655	1,543	869	3,067	4,569	31,956	39,592	76,117	3,297	15,384	12,011	30,692
Over 26	156	1,738	4,877	6,771	146	1,094	1,118	2,358	1,182	16,192	44,714	62,088	630	6,794	8,570	15,994
Total	1,712	7,197	11,247	20,156	1,924	4,398	2,807	9,129	19,501	108,041	132,561	260,103	13,868	50,643	39,005	103,516
Great Britain																
8 or less	1,019	3,295	3,007	7,321	1,123	1,761	820	3,704	13,750	59,893	48,255	121,898	9,941	28,465	18,424	56,830
Over 8 and up to 26	537	2,164	3,363	6,064	655	1,543	869	3,067	4,569	31,956	39,592	76,117	3,297	15,384	12,011	30,692
Over 26	156	1,738	4,877	6,771	146	1,094	1,118	2,358	1,182	16,192	44,714	62,088	630	6,794	8,570	15,994
Total	1,712	7,197	11,247	20,156	1,924	4,398	2,807	9,129	19,501	108,041	132,561	260,103	13,868	50,643	39,005	103,516
Development Areas																
North-Eastern																
8 or less	785	3,998	2,558	7,341	550	1,723	857	3,130	773	2,337	2,033	5,143	922	1,404	594	2,920
Over 8 and up to 26	242	2,028	2,062	4,332	151	943	560	1,654	410	1,485	2,387	4,282	524	1,271	661	2,456
Over 26	46	1,096	2,993	4,135	22	412	505	939	88	1,043	3,079	4,210	106	866	837	1,809
Total	1,073	7,122	7,613	15,808	723	3,078	1,922	5,723	1,271	4,865	7,499	13,635	1,552	3,541	2,092	7,185
South Wales and Monmouthshire																
8 or less	48	196	128	372	111	127	45	283	123	473	303	899	111	421	174	706
Over 8 and up to 26	34	87	119	240	58	103	31	192	36	208	270	514	53	357	197	607
Over 26	9	99	243	351	10	34	41	85	4	122	422	548	10	132	123	265
Total	91	382	490	963	179	264	117	560	163	803	995	1,961	174	910	494	1,578
West Cumberland																
8 or less	48	196	128	372	111	127	45	283	123	473	303	899	111	421	174	706
Over 8 and up to 26	34	87	119	240	58	103	31	192	36	208	270	514	53	357	197	607
Over 26	9	99	243	351	10	34	41	85	4	122	422	548	10	132	123	265
Total	91	382	490	963	179	264	117	560	163	803	995	1,961	174	910	494	1,578
Merseyside																
8 or less	1,125	4,255	2,291	7,671	605	1,667	923	3,195	37	139	99	275	50	91	49	190
Over 8 and up to 26	572	2,909	2,174	5,655	158	901	671	1,730	14	81	115	210	39	88	56	183
Over 26	128	1,432	2,033	3,593	19	278	296	593	6	71	218	295	11	75	64	150
Total	1,825	8,596	6,498	16,919	782	2,846	1,890	5,518	57	291	432	780	100	254	169	523
Wrexham																
8 or less	1,125	4,255	2,291	7,671	605	1,667	923	3,195	37	139	99	275	50	91	49	190
Over 8 and up to 26	572	2,909	2,174	5,655	158	901	671	1,730	14	81	115	210	39	88	56	183
Over 26	128	1,432	2,033	3,593	19	278	296	593	6	71	218	295	11	75	64	150
Total	1,825	8,596	6,498	16,919	782	2,846	1,890	5,518	57	291	432	780	100	254	169	523
Scottish																
8 or less	1,851	6,729	3,766	12,346	1,008	3,023	1,427	5,458	27	190	229	446	43	140	219	402
Over 8 and up to 26	844	4,672	3,500	9,016	417	2,738	1,328	4,483	4	94	149	247	6	49	146	201
Over 26	208	2,757	4,997	7,962	102	1,571	1,331	3,004	—	35	129	164	2	18	88	108
Total	2,903	14,158	12,263	29,324	1,527	7,332	4,086	12,945	31	319	507	857	51	207	453	711

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 ..	827	485	167	81	994	566	1,560	1,011	599	1,610
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery ..	521	170	149	30	770	200	870	679	214	893
Leather Goods ..	186	271	7	44	468	315	508	199	328	527
Fur ..	120	44	11	7	138	51	182	133	57	190
Clothing ..	4,601	5,932	2,061	3,846	6,662	9,778	16,440	6,834	11,452	18,286
Tailoring ..	2,478	2,682	1,391	1,617	3,869	4,299	8,168	3,909	4,496	8,405
Dressmaking ..	190	1,091	35	296	225	1,387	1,612	230	1,574	1,804
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. ..	115	664	5	440	220	1,104	1,224	157	2,011	2,168
Hats, Caps and Millinery ..	106	114	96	127	202	241	443	210	257	467
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified ..	125	364	23	575	148	939	1,087	166	1,255	1,421
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) ..	1,195	972	502	790	1,697	1,762	3,459	1,720	1,817	3,537
Repair of Boots and Shoes ..	392	45	9	1	401	46	447	442	48	490
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	9,405	7,111	33	172	9,438	7,283	16,721	10,279	8,468	18,747
Grain Milling ..	85	—	—	—	85	—	85	—	—	85
Bread and Flour Confectionery ..	2,414	1,237	4	11	2,418	1,248	3,666	2,626	1,377	4,003
Biscuits ..	562	824	—	5	567	829	1,391	586	901	1,487
Meat and Meat Products ..	508	364	15	1	523	365	888	612	391	1,003
Milk Products ..	664	293	3	1	667	294	961	713	326	1,039
Sugar and Glucose ..	392	137	1	—	393	137	530	403	147	550
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ..	1,122	1,075	—	—	2,197	1,122	3,324	1,143	1,797	2,940
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables ..	715	1,344	4	31	719	1,395	2,114	949	1,987	2,936
Food Industries not elsewhere specified ..	879	621	2	47	881	668	1,549	914	686	1,600
Brewing and Malting ..	996	300	1	1	997	301	1,298	1,029	302	1,331
Wholesale Bottling ..	304	246	—	1	304	247	551	334	252	586
Other Drink Industries ..	665	434	—	3	665	437	1,102	724	469	1,193
Tobacco ..	256	151	1	4	257	155	412	271	397	668
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	4,867	916	2,033	353	6,900	1,269	8,169	7,170	1,299	8,469
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) ..	1,613	184	16	7	1,629	191	1,820	1,700	192	1,892
Furniture and Upholstery ..	2,335	498	1,980	333	4,315	831	5,146	4,453	855	5,308
Shop and Office Fitting ..	218	25	9	2	227	27	254	240	28	268
Wooden Containers and Baskets ..	464	122	20	6	484	128	612	518	129	647
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures ..	237	87	8	5	245	92	337	259	95	354
Paper and Printing ..	2,225	1,980	246	120	2,471	2,100	4,571	2,562	2,204	4,766
Paper and Board ..	510	334	219	44	729	378	1,107	745	383	1,128
Wallpaper ..	50	69	—	—	50	69	119	51	71	122
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases ..	255	430	21	7	276	437	713	284	473	757
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified ..	170	311	1	54	171	365	536	172	371	543
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals ..	387	82	5	2	392	84	476	428	91	519
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc. ..	853	754	—	13	853	767	1,620	882	815	1,697
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	3,061	2,037	241	291	3,302	2,328	5,630	3,472	2,381	5,853
Rubber ..	1,218	539	219	252	1,437	791	2,228	1,481	812	2,293
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. ..	201	96	—	6	201	102	303	209	103	312
Brushes and Brooms ..	110	80	6	—	116	86	132	86	218	304
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites ..	245	526	3	12	248	538	786	249	541	790
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods ..	75	100	—	1	75	101	176	76	103	179
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films ..	148	19	—	—	149	19	168	150	19	169
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries ..	1,064	677	12	20	1,076	697	1,773	1,175	717	1,892
Building and Contracting ..	46,566	306	87	2	46,653	308	46,961	53,344	344	53,688
Building ..	30,853	180	56	1	30,909	181	31,090	35,946	205	36,151
Electric Wiring and Contracting ..	1,691	50	6	—	1,697	50	1,747	1,890	56	1,946
Civil Engineering Contracting ..	14,022	76	25	1	14,047	77	14,124	15,508	83	15,591
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply ..	2,989	145	11	—	3,000	145	3,145	3,231	150	3,381
Gas ..	1,605	64	2	—	1,607	64	1,671	1,681	64	1,745
Electricity ..	1,059	77	8	—	1,067	77	1,144	1,199	81	1,280
Water ..	325	4	1	—	326	4	330	351	5	356
Transport and Communication ..	23,942	1,894	315	12	24,257	1,906	26,163	26,417	1,951	28,368
Railways ..	3,601	203	2	—	3,603	203	3,806	3,903	207	4,110
Tramway and Omnibus Service ..	1,662	861	4	3	1,666	864	2,530	1,799	873	2,672
Other Road Passenger Transport ..	406	20	3	—	409	20	429	497	20	517
Goods Transport by Road ..	3,199	90	45	—	3,244	90	3,334	3,466	96	3,562
Sea Transport ..	8,013	87	226	3	8,239	8,239	8,750	9,274	8,844	9,298
Port, River and Canal Transport ..	1,818	13	—	—	1,838	13	1,851	2,342	13	2,355
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service ..	745	11	6	—	751	11	762	813	11	824
Air Transport ..	134	20	—	—	134	20	154	136	21	157
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication ..	3,127	447	7	3	3,134	450	3,584	3,458	471	3,929
Other Transport and Communication ..	392	71	—	3	392	74	466	398	74	472
Storage ..	845	71	2	—	847	71	918	855	71	926
Distributive Trades ..	23,746	14,384	186	238	23,932	14,622	38,554	26,091	15,812	41,903
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) ..	4,029	337	26	3	4,055	340	4,395	4,529	366	4,895
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery ..	3,029	332	17	9	3,046	341	3,387	3,367	402	3,769
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink ..	2,699	663	63	19	2,762	682	3,444	3,052	749	3,801
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering) ..	4,620	4,345	24	87	4,644	4,432	9,076	5,255	4,793	10,048
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods ..	2,749	861	27	18	2,776	879	3,655	2,895	937	3,832
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods ..	6,263	7,383	28	99	6,291	7,482	13,773	6,618	8,036	14,654
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers ..	357	463	1	3	358	466	824	375	529	904
Insurance, Banking and Finance ..	2,044	594	2	2	2,046	596	2,642	2,147	651	2,798
Public Administration ..	16,614	2,754	89	15	16,703	2,769	19,472	18,007	3,006	21,013
National Government Service ..	6,764	1,584	15	1	6,779	1,584	8,363	7,424	1,718	9,142
Local Government Service ..	9,850	1,171	74	14	9,924	1,185	11,109	10,583	1,288	11,871
Professional Services ..	4,437	5,524	20	41	4,457	5,565	10,022	4,704	6,011	10,715
Accountancy ..	168	88	2	1	170	89	259	174	94	268
Education ..	1,041	1,094	3	9	1,044	1,103	2,147	1,098	1,224	2,322
Law ..	114	161	1	—	115	161	276	121	186	307
Medical and Dental Services ..	1,672	3,693	3	9	1,675	3,702	5,377	1,805	3,974	5,779
Religion ..	104	48	1	1	105	49	154	86	179	233
Other Professional and Business Services ..	1,338	440	10	21	1,348	461	1,809	1,383	477	1,860
Miscellaneous Services ..	17,276	20,866	61	205	17,337	21,071	38,408	18,463	22,499	40,962
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. ..	2,810	1,395	13	14	2,823	1,409	4,232	2,951	1,483	4,434
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting ..	1,734	680	8	8	1,742	688	2,430	1,897	700	2,597
Catering, Hotels, etc. ..	6,613	12,067	23	90	6,636	12,157	20,793	9,192	12,664	21,856
Laundries ..	769	1,503	1	12	770	1,515	2,285	817	1,671	2,488
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. ..	229	453	—	3	229	456	685	242	489	731
Hairdressing and Manicure ..	206	226	1	5	207	231	438	227	262	489
Private Domestic Service (Resident) ..	201	1,374	—	2	201	1,376	1,577	209	1,560	1,769
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) ..	941	2,593	8	62	949	2,655	3,604	3,051	4,120	4,120
Other Services ..	1,773	575	7	9	1,780	584	2,364	1,859	619	2,478
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry ..	4,725	203	—	—	4,725	203	4,928	4,908	210	5,118
Other Persons not Classified by Industry ..	15,008	12,882	—	—	15,008	12,882	27,890	16,357	13,586	29,943
GRAND TOTAL*	264,227	103,743	33,609	27,678	297,836	131,421	429,257	326,518	146,402	472,920

\* The totals include unemployed casual workers (4,124 males and 227 females in Great Britain and 5,141 males and 256 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 7th May, 1958, and 11th June, 1958, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Four weeks ended 7th May, 1958		Five weeks ended 11th June, 1958		Total Number of Placings, 5th Dec., 1957, to 11th June, 1958 (27 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	74,694	84,639	82,417	83,586	457,140
Boys under 18 ..	21,280	20,836	11,316	23,280	102,061
Women aged 18 and over ..					

## Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 24th May, 1958, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the month, the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their

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

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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 4 weeks ended 24th May, 1958

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<b>Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal</b>	2.1	2.9	2.3	2.3	3.1	2.5
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.1	2.9	2.2	2.7	4.9	2.9
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	1.7	3.1	2.5	1.7	2.9	2.3
Glass (other than Containers)	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.9	2.1
Glass Containers	2.3	4.3	2.7	2.2	3.2	2.4
Cement	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.9
<b>Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures</b>	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.5	2.7
<b>Chemicals and Allied Trades</b>	1.3	2.4	1.6	1.6	3.0	2.0
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.1	1.2	1.1	3.5	2.3	3.5
Chemicals and Dyes	1.3	2.4	1.5	1.5	2.5	1.6
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	1.6	2.5	2.1	1.6	3.3	2.6
Explosives and Fireworks	0.6	1.6	0.9	1.2	3.7	2.1
Paint and Varnish	2.1	3.2	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.3
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	1.1	2.8	1.8	1.9	3.7	2.6
Mineral Oil Refining	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	1.4	3.5	1.9	1.6	2.7	1.9
<b>Metal Manufacture</b>	1.2	1.9	1.3	2.3	3.1	2.4
Blast Furnaces	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Iron Foundries	1.3	1.6	1.3	2.7	4.1	2.9
Temple Manufacture	1.6	0.4	1.5	5.2	10.4	5.6
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.3	1.1	1.3	7.7	5.4	7.6
Iron and Steel Tubes	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.9	1.9
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	1.5	2.7	1.7	1.9	3.1	2.1
<b>Engineering and Electrical Goods</b>	1.5	2.3	1.7	1.9	3.3	2.3
Marine Engineering	2.1	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.6
Agricultural Machinery	1.8	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.3
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.9
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	1.1	1.9	1.2	2.0	2.7	2.1
Stationary Engines	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.4	2.5	1.5
Textile Machinery and Accessories	0.8	2.4	1.0	2.5	4.6	2.8
Ordnance and Small Arms	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.6	2.4	1.7
Constructional Engineering	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.4
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	1.6	2.5	1.7	2.1	3.1	2.2
Electrical Machinery	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.3	2.5	1.6
Electrical Wires and Cables	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.5	2.0
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.4	0.9	1.2	2.1	4.2	2.9
Wireless Apparatus	1.6	2.7	2.1	2.0	4.5	3.1
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	1.8	3.1	2.5	1.5	3.8	2.7
Batteries and Accumulators	1.9	4.4	2.9	2.3	4.1	3.0
Other Electrical Goods	1.6	2.6	2.0	2.2	3.4	2.6
<b>Vehicles</b>	1.6	2.8	1.7	1.8	3.2	2.0
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.7	3.3	1.9
Motor Repairs and Garages	2.2	3.7	2.4	2.0	3.5	2.2
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.3	1.6
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories	1.8	3.2	2.1	2.1	3.5	2.4
Locomotive Manufacture	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.8	2.9	1.9
Railway Carriages and Wagons	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.9	2.7	1.9
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	6.0	14.1	9.2	2.6	4.8	3.5
<b>Metal Goods not elsewhere specified</b>	1.9	2.7	2.2	2.4	3.7	2.9
Tools and Cutlery	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.5	3.7	3.0
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.5
Iron and Steel Forgings	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.1	2.3	2.1
Wire and Wire Manufactures	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.8	2.5	1.9
Hollow-ware	2.2	3.6	2.9	2.4	4.3	3.4
Brass Manufactures	1.9	2.9	2.2	2.2	3.9	2.8
Other Metal Industries	2.2	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.9	3.1
<b>Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.</b>	1.5	2.6	1.9	2.0	3.3	2.5
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	1.4	2.6	1.8	2.0	3.2	2.4
Watches and Clocks	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.4	3.2	2.2
Jewellery, Plate, etc.	1.7	2.7	2.1	1.8	4.0	2.8
Musical Instruments	1.0	2.8	1.4	3.4	3.1	3.4
<b>Textiles</b>	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.7	3.8	3.3
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	1.9	2.2	2.1	3.5	4.5	4.2
Cotton Weaving, etc.	2.1	1.8	1.9	3.1	3.6	3.4
Woolen and Worsted	1.6	2.4	2.1	2.9	4.0	3.5
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.9	2.8	2.1
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	1.1	1.4	1.3	2.5	3.7	3.2
Linen and Soft Hemp	1.8	2.0	1.9	9.7	7.6	8.3
Jute	2.6	3.2	2.9	5.3	6.1	5.7
Rope, Twine and Net	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.9	3.1	2.9
Hosiery	1.2	2.1	1.8	1.9	3.0	2.7
Lace	1.4	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3
Carpets	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	2.6	2.0
Narrow Fabrics	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.4	2.8	2.3
Make-up Textiles	3.9	3.7	3.8	2.8	4.7	4.1
Textile Finishing, etc.	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.4	3.5	2.7
Other Textile Industries	1.9	2.5	2.1	2.5	3.5	2.9
<b>Leather, Leather Goods and Fur</b>	1.2	2.3	1.6	2.9	4.0	3.4
Leather Tanning and Dressing	1.2	1.8	1.3	3.1	4.0	3.3
Leather Goods	1.1	2.7	2.1	2.7	4.3	3.8
Fur	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.1	2.7	2.4
<b>Clothing</b>	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.8	3.7	3.5
Tailoring	1.6	2.5	2.3	3.1	3.7	3.6
Dressmaking	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.3
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	1.8	2.3	2.2	1.9	4.1	3.9
Hats, Caps and Millinery	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.3	3.1	2.8
Other Dress Industries	1.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	4.1	3.7
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.8	3.4	3.1
Repair of Boots and Shoes	2.5	3.7	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco</b>	3.0	5.3	3.9	2.2	4.2	3.1
Grain Milling	2.2	3.9	2.5	1.8	2.6	2.0
Bread and Flour Confectionery	3.5	4.7	4.0	2.7	3.9	3.2
Biscuits	3.1	5.8	4.9	3.0	4.9	4.2
Meat and Meat Products	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.9	4.6	3.6
Milk Products	5.2	6.7	5.6	2.1	3.7	2.5
Sugar and Glucose	2.2	5.3	2.9	1.9	4.5	2.5
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	2.9	4.7	4.0	3.3	3.9	3.3
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	2.7	6.5	5.0	2.0	5.0	3.8
Other Food Industries	2.1	7.7	4.2	2.4	6.0	3.8
Brewing and Malting	2.1	3.8	2.4	1.7	2.6	1.9
Wholesale Bottling	2.8	4.0	3.3	2.6	3.9	3.1
Other Drink Industries	4.8	9.9	6.5	2.2	4.6	3.0
Tobacco	1.4	3.3	2.4	1.2	2.8	2.1
<b>Manufactures of Wood and Cork</b>	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.6	3.5	2.8
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.5	3.2	2.6
Furniture and Upholstery	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.9	3.5	3.1
Shop and Office Fitting	3.8	2.3	3.7	2.9	3.6	3.0
Wooden Containers and Baskets	2.5	3.1	2.6	2.9	4.2	3.2
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.1	3.3	1.7
<b>Paper and Printing</b>	1.4	2.3	1.7	1.3	2.5	1.7
Paper and Board	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.5
Wallpaper	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	5.0	2.8
Cardboard Boxes, etc.	2.5	3.7	3.2	2.0	3.5	2.9
Other Manufactures of Paper	1.5	2.4	2.0	2.0	3.3	2.8
Printing of Newspapers, etc.	1.4	2.0	1.5	0.7	1.9	1.0
Other Printing, etc.	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.6
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries</b>	2.1	3.9	2.8	2.6	3.9	3.1
Rubber	1.8	3.1	2.2	2.4	3.7	2.8
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	2.5	4.1	2.9	2.1	2.8	2.3
Brushes and Brooms	1.0	2.3	1.7	1.3	2.9	2.1
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	2.5	5.7	4.6	2.6	3.3	3.0
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	4.1	6.2	5.4	5.0	5.7	5.4
Production of Cinematograph Films	3.2	1.6	2.9	3.4	2.3	3.2
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.5	3.7	3.1	3.1	4.4	3.7
<b>All the above Industries</b>	1.7	2.8	2.0	2.1	3.5	2.5

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in May

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 24th May was 702,300, compared with 705,300 for the four weeks ended 26th April, and 712,400 for the four weeks ended 25th May, 1957. The total numbers who were effectively employed\* were 636,700 in May, 633,900 in April, and 648,300 in May, 1957; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in May, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with April, 1958, and May, 1957. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

Division‡	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 24th May, 1958	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 26th April, 1958	4 weeks ended 25th May, 1957
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) .. .. .	47,000	- 100	- 800
Durham .. .. .	100,500	- 400	- 1,700
North Eastern .. .. .	137,100	- 600	- 1,700
North Western .. .. .	57,300	- 400	- 1,300
East Midlands .. .. .	103,800	- 200	- 200
West Midlands .. .. .	58,200	- 400	- 1,600
South Western .. .. .	104,800	- 600	- 2,600
South Eastern .. .. .	7,200	...	...
<b>England and Wales</b> .. .. .	<b>615,900</b>	<b>- 2,700</b>	<b>- 9,900</b>
Scotland .. .. .	86,400	- 300	- 200
<b>Great Britain</b> .. .. .	<b>702,300</b>	<b>- 3,000</b>	<b>- 10,100</b>

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of May about 1,410 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,490; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 4,080. During the four weeks of April there was a net decrease of 2,030.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.56 in May, 4.45 in April and 4.86 in May, 1957. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 4.97, 4.91 and 5.37.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in May, and in April, 1958, and May, 1957. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

—	Absence Percentage (five-day week)		
	May, 1958	April, 1958	May, 1957
<b>Coal-face workers:</b>			
Voluntary .. .. .	7.57	8.90	5.01
Involuntary .. .. .	7.66	7.71	8.97
<b>All workers:</b>			
Voluntary .. .. .	5.52	6.63	3.73
Involuntary .. .. .	7.25	7.63	8.12

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.55 tons in May, compared with 3.52 tons in the previous month and 3.51 tons in May, 1957.¶

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.29 tons in May; for each of the months April, 1958, and May, 1957, the figure was 1.26 tons.

\* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number

## Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in Great Britain whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in June was 116, compared with 87 in the previous month and 91 in June, 1957. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 7 fatal accidents were reported in June, compared with 56 in the previous month and 5 in June, 1957. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for June, 1958.

Mines and Quarries*	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Coal Mines:	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships .. 5
Underground .. 28	Building Operations .. 23
Surface .. 2	Works of Engineering Construction .. 7
Other Stratified Mines .. 1	Warehouses .. 2
Miscellaneous Mines .. 1	TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 37
Quarries .. 6	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. 64
<b>Factories</b>	<b>Railway Service</b>
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass .. 1	Brakemen, Goods Guards 1
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. 3	Engine Drivers and Motormen .. 1
Metal Extracting and Refining .. 2	Guards (Passenger) ..
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) .. 7	Labourers ..
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. 1	Permanent Way Men .. 6
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture .. 1	Porters .. 4
Shipbuilding .. 3	Shunters ..
Other Metal Trades .. 3	Other Grades .. 3
Cotton .. 1	Contractors' Servants ..
Food and Drink .. 1	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 15
General Woodwork and Furniture .. 2	<b>Total (excluding Seamen) 116</b>
Paper, Printing, etc. .. 3	
Rubber Trades .. 1	<b>Seamen</b>
Gas Works .. 1	Trading Vessels .. 5
Electrical Stations .. 1	Fishing Vessels .. 2
Other Industries .. 1	TOTAL, SEAMEN .. 7
	<b>Total (including Seamen) 123</b>

## Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
<b>Lead Poisoning</b>	<b>Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)</b>
Operatives engaged in:	Pitch and Tar .. 19
Smelting of Metals .. 2	Mineral Oil ..
Electric Accumulator Works ..	TOTAL .. 19
Paint and Colour Works ..	
Other Industries ..	<b>Chrome Ulceration</b>
TOTAL .. 2	Manuf. of Bichromates .. 8
	Chromium Plating .. 15
<b>Aniline Poisoning .. 1</b>	Other Industries .. 1
	TOTAL .. 24
<b>Compressed Air Illness .. 1</b>	<b>Total, Cases .. 48</b>
<b>Anthrax</b>	<b>II. Deaths</b>
Hides and Skins .. 1	Nil
Other Industries ..	
TOTAL .. 1	

## Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units given below relate to the four weeks ended 27th May, 1958.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period ..	600	91	691
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period ..	1,163	187	1,350
Persons who completed courses during period ..	525	76	601

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 27th May, 1958, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 91,652.

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the four weeks ended 28th June, 1958.

## Technical and Scientific Register

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

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 16th June was 3,992; this figure included 3,030 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 962 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 13th May and 16th June, 1958 (5 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 13th May ..	4,358
.. notified during period ..	499
.. filled during period ..	90
.. cancelled or withdrawn ..	490
.. unfilled at 16th June ..	4,277

## Professional and Executive Register

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

Statistics of the numbers of persons on the Register and the numbers of vacancies filled and unfilled are published at quarterly intervals. At 11th June the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 14,639, consisting of 13,647 men and 992 women. During the period 13th March to 11th June, 1958, the number of vacancies filled was 915. The number of vacancies unfilled at 11th June was 2,331.

## Employment Overseas

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in May is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 50,496,000. This was 0.5 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month, but 3.8 per cent. lower than for May, 1957. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in May, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 12.5 per cent. compared with May, 1957.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of May was about 4,904,000, compared with 5,120,000 at the middle of the previous month and 2,715,000 at the middle of May, 1957. (All figures are in a revised series which includes certain persons not in work but known to be entering or returning to employment within 30 days; these categories were formerly not included as unemployed.)

### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during April was 103,541, compared with 110,972 in the previous month and 78,274 in April, 1957. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 71,352 working days. The total number of working days lost in April by persons wholly unemployed was 2,282,918, while 1,568,039 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

### FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of April was 95,906, of whom 20,533 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 101,136 and 20,495 at the beginning of the previous month and 92,234 and 23,526 at the beginning of April, 1957.

### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of May was 469,917, compared with 589,682 at the end of the previous month and 493,633 at the end of May, 1957. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 86,601, 88,479 and 94,319.

## WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in June

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during June resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £504,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 2,412,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in building and civil engineering construction, British Railways staff, railway workers and Central London road services staff employed by the London Transport Executive, non-skilled workers in Government industrial establishments paid at miscellaneous "M" rates, workpeople in the retail food trades and laundry workers. Others receiving increases included workpeople employed in the iron and steel industry, hosiery manufacture, the wholesale grocery and provision trade and the food manufacturing industry.

Standard rates of wages for craftsmen and labourers employed in building and civil engineering construction were increased by 1d. an hour. Salaried and conciliation staff of British Railways received an increase of approximately 3 per cent. on basic rates and there was a similar increase for railway grades employed by the London Transport Executive; drivers and conductors operating the Executive's Central London road services received an increase of 8s. 6d. a week. For non-skilled workers in Government industrial establishments paid at miscellaneous "M" rates increases of 1s. or 2s. a week, according to station, for men and 10d. or 1s. 8d. for women were authorised with retrospective effect to the beginning of April. Increases became operative in the statutory minimum remuneration fixed under the Wages Councils Act for the retail food trades in England and Wales; for male shop assistants amounts ranged from 3s. to 7s. a week, according to age, and for female assistants from 3s. to 5s. The statutory rates for laundry workers were advanced by 1½d. an hour for men and for women employed as substitutes for male workers, and by 1½d. for other female workers.

In the iron and steel industry small increases were payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. Hosiery manufacturing operatives in the Midlands received a cost-of-living bonus increase of ½d. in the shilling on basic wages. For warehouse and transport workers in the wholesale grocery and provision trade, increases were agreed of 7s. 6d. and 5s. a week for men and women respectively. Similar increases were introduced in the food manufacturing industry.

Of the total increase of £504,000, about £185,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about

£128,000 was the result of arbitration awards; about £107,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £54,000 was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; and the remainder resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices.

#### Changes in January-June, 1958

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the six completed months of 1958, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
		£
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	23,500	6,100
Mining and Quarrying ..	100,500	20,200
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal ..	36,000	7,500
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	166,500	17,300
Metal Manufacture ..	2,000	300
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	9,000	2,300
Vehicles ..	27,500	6,500
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified ..	345,500	52,400
Textiles ..	22,000	7,700
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	446,500	118,600
Clothing ..	215,500	67,200
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	25,000	7,500
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	244,000	61,200
Paper and Printing ..	24,000	6,600
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	1,196,000	416,800
Building and Contracting ..	130,000	53,100
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	510,000	166,000
Transport and Communication ..	275,500	86,900
Distributive Trades ..	156,500	19,400
Public Administration and Professional Services	112,500	30,700
Miscellaneous Services ..		
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4,068,000</b>	<b>1,154,300</b>

In the corresponding months of 1957 there was a net increase of £3,804,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 9,436,000 workpeople.

### HOURS OF LABOUR

Normal weekly working hours were reduced from 42 to 40 for shift workers in the flour milling industry and from 47 to 45 for labourers in a section of the Aberdeen fish-curing industry.

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE

(NOTE.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the new volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST APRIL, 1958," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland .. (8)	2 June	Ironstone mineworkers	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2.4d. a shift (10s. to 10s. 2.4d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 1.2d. (5s. to 5s. 1.2d.) for boys under 18.
	North Lincolnshire	1 June	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased‡ by 2.6d. a shift (8s. 2.8d. to 8s. 5.4d.) for men, by 1.95d. (6s. 2.095d. to 6s. 4.045d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1.3d. (4s. 1.4d. to 4s. 2.7d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants, and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living payment increased‡ by 2.72d. a shift (8s. 0.56d. to 8s. 3.28d.) for men, by 2.04d. (6s. 0.42d. to 6s. 2.46d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1.36d. (4s. 0.28d. to 4s. 1.64d.) for boys under 18.‡
	Portland ..	23 June	Craftsmen and labourers employed in limestone masonry works	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 4s. 8d. an hour, labourers 4s. 1½d.
	do. (9)	do.	Workpeople employed in limestone quarries	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: quarrymen—dayworkers (working individually) 4s. 7d. an hour, dayworkers (working collectively in piecework quarry) 4s. 8d.; pieceworkers minimum rate 4s. 8d., other dayworkers and labourers 4s. 1d.
	South and West Durham	2 June	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living payment increased‡ by 2d. a shift (8s. to 8s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. to 4s. 1d.) for boys under 18.

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

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

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

§ Wage are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths 18 and under 21, and of 6d. for boys.

## Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying (continued)	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland and Durham (11)	23 June	Freestone quarry workers	Increases of 1d. an hour for skilled workers, and of proportional amounts for labourers. Rates after change: masons—grade A districts 4s. 8d. an hour, grade A1 4s. 7d., grade A3 4s. 6d.; stone planing machinemen 4s. 7d., 4s. 7d., 4s. 6d.; quarrymen and grindstone turners 4s. 7d., 4s. 6d., 4s. 5d.; carborundum sawyers 4s. 5d., 4s. 4d., 4s. 3d.; cranemen 4s. 4d., 4s. 3d., 4s. 2d.; labourers 3s. 8d., 3s. 7d., 3s. 6d.
Cement Manufacture	United Kingdom (30)	Beginning of the first full pay week commencing on or after 2 June	Men, youths and boys, other than maintenance craftsmen and transport workers	Increases in basic rates of 2d. 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 1·7d. an hour to 1·8d., 2·2d. to 2·3d., 2·5d. to 2·6d., 3·3d. to 3·4d., 4·4d. to 4·6d., 5·3d. to 5·5d., 6·9d. to 7·2d., 8·2d. to 8·6d.; for pieceworkers the increase to be merged into piecework rates so as to produce an average increase of 2d. 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. 11·05d., group II 3s. 10·25d.
Monumental Masonry	England and Wales	23 June	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: fully competent masons able to undertake all classes of letter cutting and monumental work—London and Merseyside 5s. 0d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 11d.; other craftsmen 4s. 9d., 4s. 8d.; chargehand labourers 4s. 6d., 4s. 5d.; labourers 4s. 3d., 4s. 1d.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)*	1 June	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast-furnaces	Cost-of-living payments increased† by 2·6d. a shift (8s. 2·8d. to 8s. 5·4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·36d. an hour (13·47d. to 13·83d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1·95d. a shift (6s. 2·1d. to 6s. 4·05d.) or by 0·27d. an hour (10·1d. to 10·37d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1·3d. a shift (4s. 1·4d. to 4s. 2·7d.) or by 0·17d. an hour (6·74d. to 6·91d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture	Great Britain (41)	30 June	Electricians	Increase of 9s. 2d. a week. Rates after change: class A districts (London, within 12 miles from Charing Cross) 22s. a week, class B 21s., class C 20s., Scotland 21s.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland†	1 June	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2·6d. a shift (8s. 2·8d. to 8s. 5·4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·36d. an hour (13·47d. to 13·83d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1·95d. a shift (6s. 2·1d. to 6s. 4·05d.) or by 0·27d. an hour (10·1d. to 10·37d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1·3d. a shift (4s. 1·4d. to 4s. 2·7d.) or by 0·17d. an hour (6·74d. to 6·91d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland (42)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 June	Workpeople employed at certain blast-furnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2·6d. a shift (8s. 3d. to 8s. 5d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain§ (43)	2 June	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2·6d. a shift (8s. 2·8d. to 8s. 5·4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 1·95d. (6s. 2·1d. to 6s. 4·05d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 1·3d. (4s. 1·4d. to 4s. 2·7d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain   (43)	1 June	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melting, ladling, slagging, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2·6d. a shift (8s. 2·8d. to 8s. 5·4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·36d. an hour (13·47d. to 13·83d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 1·95d. a shift (6s. 2·1d. to 6s. 4·05d.) or by 0·27d. an hour (10·1d. to 10·37d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 1·3d. a shift (4s. 1·4d. to 4s. 2·7d.) or by 0·17d. an hour (6·74d. to 6·91d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain   (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain   (43)	do.	Roll turners employed in steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0·36d. an hour (13·47d. to 13·83d.) for craftsmen, by 0·27d. (10·1d. to 10·37d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0·17d. (6·74d. to 6·91d.) for apprentices under 18.
	Great Britain   (43)	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blast-furnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	do. do.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 2·6d. a shift (8s. 2·8d. to 8s. 5·4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 1·95d. (6s. 2·1d. to 6s. 4·05d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 1·3d. (4s. 1·4d. to 4s. 2·7d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland (43)	Pay period beginning 2 June	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2·8d. a shift (8s. 9d. to 8s. 11·8d.) for men, by 2·1d. (6s. 6·75d. to 6s. 8·85d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1·4d. (4s. 4·5d. to 4s. 5·9d.) for boys under 18.
	South-West Wales (43)	1 June	Workpeople employed in steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 4d. a shift (7s. 2d. to 7s. 6d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 3d. (5s. 4d. to 5s. 7d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 2d. (3s. 7d. to 3s. 9d.) for youths under 18.
	North-East Coast Area	do.	Semi-skilled craftsmen, 21 and over, employed at blast-furnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0·36d. an hour (13·47d. to 13·83d.).
	South Wales and Monmouthshire¶ (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2·4d. a shift (6s. 3·6d. to 6s. 6d. for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 6·6d. to 7s. 9d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 1·2d. (3s. 1·8d. to 3s. 3d. or 3s. 9·3d. to 3s. 10·5d.) for those under 18.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	England and Scotland*	1 June	Bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers employed at blast-furnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0·36d. an hour (13·47d. to 13·83d.) for men 21 and over, by 0·27d. (10·1d. to 10·37d.) for apprentices and youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·17d. (6·74d. to 6·91d.) for apprentices and boys under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2·32d. a shift (8s. 0·86d. to 8s. 3·18d.) for men, by 1·546d. (5s. 4·545d. to 5s. 6·091d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1·16d. (3s. 11·27d. to 4s. 0·43d.) for boys.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire (43)	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 4d. a shift (8s. 2d. to 8s. 6d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 3d. (6s. 1d. to 6s. 4d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 2d. (4s. 1d. to 4s. 3d.) for workers under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	2 June	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2·6d. a shift (8s. 2·8d. to 8s. 5·4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 1·95d. (6s. 2·1d. to 6s. 4·05d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 1·3d. (4s. 1·4d. to 4s. 2·7d.) for those under 18.
Shuttle Manufacture	Lancashire and Yorkshire (51)	First pay day following 2 June	Journeymen	Increase† of 1d. an hour in minimum day-work rate, and of 2 per cent. (108 to 110 per cent.) on the percentage addition to piecework rates. Minimum day-work rate after change: Lancashire 4s. 10d. an hour, Yorkshire 5s.
Patent Glazing	Great Britain	23 June	Patent glaziers and assistants employed on outside work	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: inner London (within a 12 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district—patent glaziers 4s. 9d. an hour, assistants 4s. 3d., outer London (within 12 to 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 4s. 9d., 4s. 2d., grade A districts 4s. 8d., 4s. 1d., grade A1 4s. 7d., 4s. 1d.‡
Wire and Wire Rope Industries	Great Britain (62)	First full pay week commencing on or after 1 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase† in the cost-of-living bonus of 5s. a week for men 21 and over, of 3s. 9d. for women 21 and over, and of 2s. to 4s. 5d. according to age, for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: iron and steel wire manufacture—men 21 and over 163s. a week, women 21 and over 122s. 3d.; wire rope manufacture—men 21 and over, splicers, closers, testers (rope) 171s., stranders, crane drivers 166s., testers (wire) 165s., winders 164s., ancillary workers 163s.; women 21 and over—splicers 126s. 3d., stranders, closers, testers (wire), crane drivers 124s. 9d., winders 123s. 3d., ancillary workers 122s. 3d., women doing recognised adult male work 130s. 3d.
Keg and Drum Manufacture	Great Britain (68) (244)	11 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1d. an hour for male and female workers 21 or over, of ½d. to 1d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ½d. to 1d. for girls; increases in piecework basis time rates of 1d. for male workers 21 or over, of ½d. to 1d. for youths and boys, of ½d. for women 21 or over, and of ½d. to 1d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 1s. 2d. an hour at under 16, rising to 3s. 5d. at 21 or over, female workers 1s. 1d. to 2s. 5d.; piecework basis time rates after change: male workers 1s. 4d. to 3s. 9d., female workers 1s. 2d. to 2s. 8d.§
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire	23 June	Building trade operatives employed in the woollen and worsted industry	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 4s. 8d. an hour, labourers 4s. 1d.
Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands   (92)	First pay day in June	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by ½d. in the shilling (7½d. to 8d.) on basic wages.
	Scotland (except Hawick) (93)	First full pay week in June	Male and female timeworkers	Bonus increased† by 3s. 10d. a week for adult male workers, by 2s. 7d. for adult female timeworkers, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of bonus: male workers 63s. 4d. a week at 15, rising to 155s. 4d. at 21 and over; female workers 53s. 10d. at 15, rising to 104s. 10d. at 18 and over.
			Female pieceworkers	Bonus (or flat-rate addition) increased† by 2s. 11d. (26s. 3d. to 29s. 2d.).
	Hawick (93)	Pay day in week ending 6 June	Men, women and juveniles	Increase† of 4s. 6d. (50s. 6d. to 55s.) in the flat-rate bonus for men, of 3s. (36s. to 39s.) for women, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum weekly rates after change, inclusive of percentage bonus of 110 per cent. on basic rates and the flat-rate bonus of 55s. for men and 39s. for women: journeymen 165s. 3d., journeymen 113s. 10d.
	Nottingham and district	First pay day in June	Male knitters employed in the shawl and antimacassar section of the hosiery and knitwear industry	Increase† of 5 per cent. (5 to 10 per cent.) on the total of basic earnings and static bonus.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	North-West Region (98)	23 June	Building trade craftsmen	Increase of 1d. an hour (4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d.).
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts)   (100)	First pay day in June	Male and female workers	Increase† of 2 per cent. (8 to 10 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.
Shirt, Collar, Tie, etc., Making	Northern Ireland (115) (246)	12 June	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers in specified occupations and for other workers 21 or over, and of ½d., 1d., 1½d. or 2d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—special or measure cutters (with 3 years' experience in measure cutting), pattern cutters or pattern takers with not less than 5 years' experience after 19 years of age 3s. 11d. an hour, other cutters 21 or over with not less than 5 years' experience in cutting 3s. 9d., other workers 1s. 4d. at under 16, rising to 3s. 3d. at 21 and 3s. 5d. at 22; piecework basis time rate for cutters (other than special or measure cutters) 21 or over with not less than 5 years' experience in cutting 3s. 11d.**
			Women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of ½d. to 1d., according to age and period of employment, for learners; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—conveyor belt machinists 2s. 6d. an hour, other workers except learners 2s. 4d.; piecework basis time rate 2s. 6d.**
Flour Milling	Great Britain (120)	30 June	Electricians	Increase of 9s. 2d. a week. Rates after change: class A mills 22s. a week, class B1 21s. 6d., class B2 21s., class C 207s.

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

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

‡ Under an agreement between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Plumbing Trades Union, these workers are paid the Building Trade rates but work to Engineering conditions.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 243 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

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

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

\*\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 243 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

## Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Baking	Lancashire (except Liverpool)*	First pay week following 5 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 9s. 7d. a week for foremen confectioners, foremen bakers, first hands, single hands and confectioners or table hands (including oven clearers), of 7s. 8d. for other male workers 21 and over and for forewomen, female charge hands (other than packing and despatch dept.) and female confectioners 21 and over, of 5s. 9d. for other female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for a 46-hour week: male workers—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 20s. 11d. a week, first hands and single hands 197s. 5d., second hands, doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 191s. 8d., confectioners or table hands (including oven clearers) 182s. 1d., stokers 174s. 5d., charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) 178s. 3d., other male workers 75s. 5d. at 15 (44 hours), rising to 168s. 8d. at 21 and over; female workers—forewomen 145s. 8d., charge hands (other than packing and despatch dept.) 138s., single hands 132s. 3d., confectioners 98s. 9d. at 19, 104s. 6d. at 20, 128s. 5d. at 21, charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) 122s. 8d., other female workers 72s. 7d. at 15 (44 hours), rising to 116s. 11d. at 21 and over.
	Liverpool and Birkenhead district	First full pay period after 19 May	Workpeople employed in the baking industry (other than factory bakeries)	Increases of 9s. 7d. a week for foremen confectioners, foremen bakers, first hands and single hands, of 7s. 8d. for other male workers 21 or over (11s. 6d. for confectioners or table hands), of 5s. 10d. for forewomen, of 4s. 10d. for confectioners 19 or over and for other female workers 21 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: male workers—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 20s. 3d. a week, first hands and single hands 191s. 8d., second hands, doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 185s. 11d., divider men 184s., confectioners or table hands 180s. 2d., stokers 170s. 7d., charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) 174s. 5d., other male workers 21 or over 168s. 8d.; female workers—forewomen 135s. 2d., single hands 121s. 9d., confectioners 117s. 11d., workers in unspecified occupations 111s. 3d.
Fish Curing and Fish Marketing	Hull	26 Feb.†	Male workers employed in fish markets and fish curing houses	Increases of 8s. a week for adult unskilled workers, and of 4s. for adult skilled or process workers. Rates after change: skilled or process workers (fileters, sorters or packers and drivers of "C" licensed vehicles) 20 and over 184s. a week, unskilled workers 20 and over 158s.
Fish Curing	Aberdeen	13 June	Labourers employed in the box pool section of the fish curing industry	Increases of 1d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Rates after change: men 21 and over 154s. 9d. a week, youths and boys 77s. 5d. at 16, rising to 112s. 11d. at 20.‡
Food Manufacture	Great Britain (131)	22 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum time rates of 7s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over, of 5s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change: London (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross)—men 21 and over 162s. a week, women 18 and over 114s., youths and boys 56s. at 15, rising to 138s. at 20 and under 21, girls 56s. at 15, rising to 83s. 6d. at 17 and under 18; elsewhere—men 158s., women 112s., youths and boys 55s. to 135s., girls 55s. to 81s. 6d.§
Grain Distilling	Scotland (136)	Pay day in week commencing 19 May	Workpeople employed in bottling and blending warehouses and in grain distilling section of the Distillers Company, Ltd., and associated companies	Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for male workers 20 and over, of 1½d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: male workers 20 and over 3s. 9½d. an hour, female workers 18 and over 2s. 10d.
Sawmilling	Manchester (140)	23 June	Workpeople employed in steam joinery and sawmill shops	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers and girls; increase of 4s. a week for lorry drivers, statutory attendants and mates employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change include: wood-cutting machinists 4s. 8d. an hour, power-driven crane drivers 4s. 3½d., slingers (regularly employed as such) 4s. 2d., timber yard labourers 4s. 1½d.; female labourers 19 and over 3s. 5½d.; lorry drivers 196s. to 213s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, statutory attendants and mates 18 and over 199s. 6d.
Pitwood Trade	Bo'ness and Grangemouth (141)	Beginning of first full pay period following 3 June	Workpeople employed in pit-wood yards	Increases of 2d. an hour for male workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Rates after change include: male workers 19 and over—single bench sawyers 3s. 9½d. an hour, double bench sawyers and saw sharpeners 3s. 9d., drawers off and mill motor crosscutters 3s. 7½d., mill loaders, tallymen and men selecting timber from stacks 3s. 7½d., labourers 3s. 7d.; women 19 and over 2s. 3½d.¶
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast (145)	First pay day following 2 June	Dayworkers Pieceworkers	Increases in national minimum daywork rates of 1d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen: London 4s. 7½d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 6½d. Increase of 4 per cent. (120 to 124 per cent.) in the piecework plussage.**
Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Manufacture	England and Wales (except London) (144)	First full pay week following 1 May††	Men, women and juveniles	Increases in national minimum rates of 2d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, of 1½d. for female workers (including dilutees) 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and improvers, youths, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—sawyers and wood-cutting machinists 4s. 4½d. an hour, box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists 4s. 3½d., labourers 3s. 9½d.; women 21 and over—box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists 2s. 11½d., labourers 2s. 9½d.
	London	do.	do.	Increases in minimum rates of 2d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, of 1½d. for female workers (including dilutees) 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and improvers, youths, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—sawyers 4s. 7½d. an hour, saw sharpeners 4s. 6½d., sawyers and wood-cutting machinists 4s. 6d., box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists 4s. 5½d., labourers 3s. 11½d.; women 21 and over—box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists 3s. 1½d., labourers 2s. 11d., female dilutees 2s. 9d. during first 3 months of employment, rising to 3s. 3d. after 8 months.
Basket Making	United Kingdom (145)	First pay day in June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2½ per cent. (25 to 27½ per cent.) for time-workers and pieceworkers. Minimum time rates after change include: journeymen basket makers 3s. 4d. an hour, skilled fitters 3s. 1d., labourers 2s. 11d.; women 19 and over after 1 year's employment 2s. 4d.; plus 27½ per cent. in each case.
Printing	London and Manchester (156-157)	1 June	Workpeople (other than electricians and engineers) employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 4s. a week (8s. to 12s.) for adult workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors.

\* These rates apply to workers employed by firms which are members of the North-Western Federation of Master Bakers' Associations.

† These increases were the result of an award (No. 1112) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal dated 25th June with retrospective effect to the date shown. See page 284 of this GAZETTE.

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

§ These increases were agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Food Manufacturers' Industrial Group and apply to workpeople employed by members of the group.

¶ These increases were the result of an award (No. 1104) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. See page 284 of this GAZETTE.

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

\*\* Piecework rates to be calculated by adding at least 50 per cent. to the existing basic piecework prices before the addition of the current piecework plussage.

†† These increases were agreed in June with retrospective effect to the date shown.

## Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Paper Box Making	Northern Ireland (150) (246)	20 June	Male and female timeworkers	New general minimum time rates fixed resulting in increases of varying amounts for male workers, of 3s. 6d. for female workers other than learners, and of varying amounts, according to period of employment and age of entering the trade, for female learners. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers (with 2 years' experience in the trade after serving automatic carton gluing machine or a carton cutting and creasing machine fitted with fully automatic feeder 177s. a week, employed as die makers, forme setters, shear cutters, guillotine cutters, workers on (a) rotary cutting, (b) scoring, when combined with rotary cutting, or (c) slitting and rewinding (in each case only when the operator sets the machine), machine minders, head stock keepers 172s.; other male workers except learners 135s. 9d. during first year of employment after attaining age of 21, 153s. thereafter; female workers other than learners 105s. 9d.*
			Female pieceworkers	Increase of 1d. an hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d.) in piecework basis time rate; addition to general minimum piece rates raised from 230 to 240 per cent.*
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	23 June	Electricians, craft grades, general grades, etc.	Increases in minimum and standard rates of 3d. an hour or 12s. 9d. a week of 51 hours for craft-up artists, hairdressers in charge and wardrobe supervisors, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and juveniles. Minimum and standard rates after change include: studio standard agreement—craft grades £12 8s. 5d. a week, semi-skilled £11 11s. 11d., general grades (labouring, etc.) £10 14s. 6d., other grades (unclassified, e.g., crane operators (manual), property makers, etc.) £12 0s. 2d., sculptors and modellers £14 19s. 9d. to £17 5s. 7d., according to grade (chargehands 6d. an hour above craft rate, supervising chargehands by day or night (where employed) 1s. an hour above), assistant heads of departments £14 5s. 2d. to £18 19s. 2d., according to occupation and classification of studio, chief or supervising projectionists (where employed) £16 9s. 10d., first projectionists £13 15s. 11d., second £12 0s. 2d.; general grades agreement—transport workers, gardeners, storemen, cleaners, etc., £9 12s. 6d. to £14 5s. 1d., according to occupation, female cleaners £9 1s. 6d.; canteen employees agreement—male workers £7 13s. 1d. to £14 11s. 10d., according to occupation and classification of studio, female workers £7 9s. 2d. to £14 11s. 10d., part-time workers (male and female) £4 7s. 10d.; make-up artists, hairdressers and wardrobe staffs £10 12s. 8d. to £26 9s. 5d., according to occupation.†
	United Kingdom	First pay day in June	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners employed in producing news-reels	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 3s. a week (60s. 6d. to 63s. 6d.) for workers 21 and over, and by 2s. (39s. 4d. to 41s. 4d.) for younger workers.
	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 31 May	Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed £21 10s. 6d. a week, employed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 3s. a week (12s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 2s. (8s. 4d. to 10s. 4d.) for younger workers.
	do.	9 June	Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed £21 18s. a week, employed in the production of specialised films	Consolidation with minimum rates of 7s. 6d. of the present cost-of-living bonus payable to workers 18 and over, and 5s. of the bonus payable to younger workers. Minimum rates after change for technicians' live action dept., £9 16s. 6d. to £35 8s. 9d. a week, according to occupation, cartoon and diagram dept. £7 19s. 9d. to £21 18s., additional grades, charge hands £11 18s. 6d., assemblers £10 12s. 3d., breakers-down £8 10s. 3d.
	do.	5 May	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Consolidation with minimum rates of 8s. of the present cost-of-living bonus payable to all workers, and further increases in minimum rates of 8s. 6d. a week for workers 18 and over, and of 5s. for younger workers.
	do.	First pay day in June	do.	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 3s. a week (50s. to 53s.) for workers 18 and over, and by 2s. (30s. 8d. to 32s. 8d.) for younger workers.
Building	England and Wales (164-165)	2 June	Building operatives employed in night gangs and trade charge hands	Night work addition paid above ordinary rates increased by 2d. an hour (from 5d. to 7d.); increase of 1d. an hour (from 2d. to 3d. above the standard rate for craftsmen) for trade charge hands.
	do.	23 June	Building operatives	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers, young women and girls. Rates after change include: men—inner London (within 12 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 4s. 9½d. an hour, labourers 4s. 3d., outer London (within 12 to 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 4s. 9d., 4s. 2½d., grade A districts 4s. 8d., 4s. 1½d., grade A1 4s. 7½d., 4s. 1d.; women—on craft processes (after 6 months' probation) 3s. 9½d., on other than craft processes 3s. 5½d.¶
	Scotland (166-167)	do.	Building operatives	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: men—craftsmen 4s. 8d. an hour, labourers 4s. 1½d.; women—on craft operations (after 6 months' probation) 4s. 1½d., on other than craft operations 3s. 7½d.
	(166)	do.	Painters	Increases of 1d. an hour (4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d.) for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
	England and Wales (except London) (165)	do.	Road haulage workers	Increase of 4s. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change: motor drivers grade 1 districts 200s. to 217s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, grade 2 districts 195s. 6d. to 212s. 6d., mates and statutory attendants 18 and over 203s. 6d., 198s. 6d.¶
	London (165)	do.	do.	Increase of 4s. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change: motor drivers 203s. 6d. to 222s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, tractor drivers (steam and I.C.) 221s. 6d., mates and statutory attendants 18 and over 208s. 6d., drivers of vehicles with trailer 6d. a day more.¶
	Great Britain	do.	Firebrick bricklayers and labourers and masons employed by refractory users (other than those in the employ of the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards)	Increases of 1d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers.
	Great Britain	do.	Terrazzo and mosaic workers	Increases of 1d. an hour for layers and polishers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: London and Mersey districts, layers 4s. 10½d. an hour, polishers—dry 4s. 8½d., wet and hand 4s. 7½d.; elsewhere, layers 4s. 9d., polishers—dry 4s. 7d., wet and hand 4s. 6d.
	London	do.	Tilefixers	Increases of 1d. an hour (4s. 10½d. to 4s. 11½d.) for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.

\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 285 of this GAZETTE.

† Extra hourly differentials varying from 1d. to 4d. are payable to specified craft, semi-skilled and general grade workers, and weekly allowances varying from 1s. to 2s. 6d. are payable for tools when supplied by employees in craft grades.

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

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

¶ The cost-of-living agreement has been amended from the date shown, the index figure of 108 being regarded as equivalent to a bonus of 50s. for workers 18 and over; for each rise or fall of one point in the index the bonus is to be increased or decreased by 1s. 6d. for workers 18 and over and by 1s. for younger workers. For each rise of 3 points over the figure of 108 the bonus is to be decreased by 4s. 6d. and 3s. respectively, and the sum of 4s. 6d. added to the minimum rates of all workers.

‡ These increases were the result of an award (No. 1109) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. See page 284 of this GAZETTE.

## Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Glazing	England and Wales	23 June	Glaziers and wall liners	Increase of 1d. an hour in standard rates of wages. Rates after change: London area (within 12 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 4s. 9½d. an hour; South Eastern area (from 12 to 30 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 9d. an hour; South Eastern area (from 30 to 45 miles of Charing Cross, except Aldershot and Guildford), Manchester, Midlands, North Eastern, West of England and South Wales and Yorkshire areas, Portsmouth and Bournemouth 4s. 8d.; Poole, Christchurch, Wimborne, Romsey, Winchester and Basingstoke 4s. 7½d.; Andover, Isle of Wight, Aldershot and Guildford 4s. 7d.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering	Great Britain (172)	do.	Craftsmen, adult mates and apprentices	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and adult mates, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 4s. 10½d. an hour, all other districts 4s. 9½d.; adult mates—20 years and over 4s. 3½d., 4s. 2½d., 18 and under 20 4s. 0½d., 3s. 11½d.
Demolition Contracting	Great Britain (167)	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 1d. an hour for men and youths 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change for labourers: inner London (within 12 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district 4s. 3d. an hour, outer London (within 12 to 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 2½d., grade A districts 4s. 1½d., grade A1 4s. 1d.,* Scotland 4s. 1½d.
Building and Civil Engineering Construction	England and Wales (224)	2 June	Charge hands employed in building and civil engineering by local authorities	Increase of 1d. an hour (from 2d. to 3d. above the standard rate for craftsmen) for trade charge hands.
	do.	23 June	Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities	Increases of 1d. an hour for adult employees, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: London inner zone and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 4s. 9½d. an hour, labourers 4s. 3d., London outer zone 4s. 9d., 4s. 2½d., grade A districts 4s. 8d., 4s. 1½d., grade A1 4s. 7½d., 4s. 1d.†
	Scotland (227)	do.	do.	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: craftsmen 4s. 8d. an hour, labourers 4s. 1½d.
Electrical Contracting	England and Wales and Northern Ireland (171)	30 June	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2½d. an hour in basic rates for journeymen, of 2d. for adult mates, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Standard inclusive rates after change include: journeymen electricians—grade A (London) area 5s. 2½d. an hour, Mersey district 5s. 0½d., grade B (other areas) 4s. 9½d.; adult mates—London 4s. 3½d., Mersey district 4s. 2½d., all other areas 3s. 11½d.
Civil Engineering Construction	Great Britain (168-169)	23 June	Men, youths and boys (except watchmen)	Increases of 1d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London super grade and Liverpool grade 4s. 9½d. an hour, class 1 districts (remainder of England, Wales and Scotland) 4s. 8d.; navvies and labourers—London super grade 4s. 3d., class 1 districts (remainder of England, Wales and Scotland) 4s. 1½d.
			Watchmen	Increase of 6d. a shift. Rates after change: London super grade 26s. a shift (day or night), class 1 24s. 9d.
Mastic Asphalt Manufacture	Great Britain	do.	Workpeople other than craftsmen and transport workers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: London 4s. 3d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 1½d.
Mastic Asphalt Laying	Great Britain (172)	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 1d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: charge hands, London area and Merseyside 5s. 4½d. an hour, Provinces 5s. 3d., spreaders 4s. 10½d., 4s. 9d., mixers 4s. 6d., 4s. 5d., potmen 4s. 5d., 4s. 4d., classified labourers 4s. 3½d., 4s. 2½d.
Gas Supply	Great Britain (175)	do.	Firebrick bricklayers and masons employed by the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards	Increase of 1d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Electricity Supply	Great Britain (176-177)	First full pay period following 1 May†	Workpeople in the service of Electricity Boards:—	
			Manual workers	Payment of a productivity allowance of 8s. 3d. a week, and of proportional amounts (on a percentage basis) for apprentices and other juveniles.
			Building and civil engineering workers	do. do.
	Northern Ireland	Commencement of the first full pay period following 26 June	Manual workers	Payment of an allowance of 8s. 3d. a week, and of proportional amounts (on a percentage basis) for apprentices and other juveniles.
Railway Service	Great Britain (178-179)	30 June	Workpeople employed by British Railways:—	
			Salaried staff including clerks, stationmasters, agents, traffic control staff and supervisors	Increase of approximately 3 per cent. on basic rates of pay.
			Conciliation staff engaged in the manipulation of traffic, and miscellaneous grades	Increase of approximately 3 per cent. on basic rates of pay. Rates after change for conciliation grades employed outside the London area include: traffic staff—porters and crossing keepers 1st year 151s. 6d. a week, 2nd year 154s., 3rd year 156s., guards 1st year 166s. 6d., 2nd year 175s. 6d., 3rd year 185s., shunters 171s. 6d., ticket collectors 172s. 6d., train ticket collectors 179s. 6d., signalmen, class 4 173s. 6d., class 3 179s. 6d., class 2 186s. 6d., class 1 195s. 6d., special class "A" 209s., "B" 216s. 6d., "C" 223s. 6d.; relief signalmen, class 2 179s. 6d., class 1 195s. 6d., special class 216s. 6d.; goods and cartage staff—horse drivers 158s. 6d., leading horse drivers 166s. 6d., mobile crane drivers (up to 5 tons), capstanmen, checkers 169s.; carriage and wagon staff—carriage servicemen 1st year 151s. 6d., 2nd year 154s., 3rd year 156s., carriage and wagon examiners 176s. 6d., permanent way staff—labourers 1st year 151s. 6d., 2nd year 154s., 3rd year 156s., sub-gangers, patrolmen 168s., gangers 181s.; signal and telecommunication staff—linemen, class 3 179s. 6d., class 2 186s. 6d., class 1 193s., special class 203s.; locomotive shed staff—shedmen, 1st year 151s. 6d., 2nd year 154s., 3rd year 156s., coalmen, leading shedmen 162s., fire-droppers 164s. 6d., boiler washers, steam raisers 165s. 6d.; London rates are in general 3s. a week higher than the rates paid elsewhere; locomotive running staff—adult engine cleaners, 1st year, London 157s. a week, Provincial areas 154s., 2nd year 159s., 156s., after prescribed number of firing turns representing one year 168s. (all areas); firemen and assistant motormen, 1st year 168s., 2nd year 178s. 6d., 3rd year 190s., after prescribed number of driving turns representing one year 204s.; drivers and motormen, 1st year 204s., 2nd year 216s. 6d., 3rd year 229s.; shed chergemen, category A, and shed enginemens 204s., shed enginemens' mates 168s.; junior conciliation staff—junior engine cleaners 74s. at 16, rising to 106s. 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.

\* The grading of districts in England and Wales is in accordance with that for the building industry.

† The grading of districts is in accordance with that for the building industry.

‡ This allowance was agreed in June with retrospective effect to the date shown.

§ The allowance will be regarded as distinct from the wage rate, and be paid as a weekly sum in addition to overtime and any other special allowances.

## Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Railway Service (continued)	London	30 June	Railway workers employed by the London Transport Executive, except workers whose rates follow those paid by British Railways:—	
			Salaried and weekly rated staff, including general clerical and technical grades, railway supervisors, and women ticket staffs	Increase of approximately 3 per cent. on basic rates of pay.
			Conciliation grades and others engaged in the manipulation of traffic, and miscellaneous grades	Increase of approximately 3 per cent. on basic rates of pay. Rates after change include: operating staff—stationmen including porters, station cleaners, mess room attendants, watchmen, lampmen, etc., 162s. a week, ticket collectors—class 2 170s. 6d., class 1 175s. 6d., guards—1st year 179s. 6d., 2nd year 185s., 3rd year 192s., motormen and drivers 1st year 207s., 2nd year 220s., 3rd year 233s., signalmen—class "A" 221s., class "B" 204s., class "C" 186s. 6d., relief 233s.; permanent way staff—lengthmen, relayers 169s., sub-gangers 176s. 6d.; mechanical engineers' staff—carriage cleaners, watchmen, escalator machinery attendants (class 2), lift machinery attendants (class 2) 168s., escalator machinery attendants (class 1), lift machinery attendants (class 1) 174s. 6d.
Road Passenger Transport	Central London (180-181)	21 June	Omnibus and trolleybus drivers and conductors employed in the Central Road Services of the London Transport Executive	Increase of 8s. 6d. a week. Standard weekly rates after change: drivers—commencing rate 190s., after 6 months 194s., after 1 year 198s., after 2 years 202s. (maximum); conductors—188s., 191s., 194s., 198s.
Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade	England and Wales (198)	First pay day following 8 June	Warehouse and transport workers	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over, of 2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 5s. for women 21 and over, and of 2s., 3s. or 4s. for girls. Minimum adult rates after change: warehouse workers, vanguards and mates—London area, men 179s. 6d. a week, women 131s., elsewhere 173s. 6d., 128s.; motor vehicle drivers (men)—London, from 181s. 6d. for drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 30 cwt., to 193s. 6d. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 5 tons, elsewhere, grade 1 areas from 174s. 6d. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 30 cwt., to 184s. 6d. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 3½ tons and up to and including 5 tons, grade 2 areas 173s. 6d. to 180s. 6d. (Outside the London area the rates for vehicles of over 5 tons are subject to local negotiation.)
Retail Food Trades	England and Wales (200) (245)	23 June	Shop managers and manageresses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 8s. or 10s. a week, according to weekly trade, for shop managers, and of 6s. or 8s. for shop manageresses. Minimum rates after change: shop managers—London area 167s. a week where weekly trade is under £50, to 261s. where weekly trade is more than £1,250, Provincial A area 163s. to 257s., Provincial B area 157s. to 251s.; shop manageresses—London 146s. to 240s., A 142s. to 236s., B 135s. to 229s.*
			Other workers (except transport workers)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 3s. to 7s. a week, according to age, for male workers, and of 3s., 4s. or 5s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: grade I clerks 23 or over—London area, males 160s. a week, females 119s., Provincial A area 156s., 115s., Provincial B area 150s., 108s.; grade II clerks under 23, grade II clerks, shop assistants, stockmen or ordermen, canvassers, van salesmen, cashiers or central warehouse workers—male workers, London 67s. at under 16 rising to 154s. at 22 or over, A 62s. to 150s., B 59s. to 144s., female workers, London 56s. to 114s. 6d., A 51s. 6d. to 110s. 6d., B 48s. to 103s. 6d.; all other workers—male workers, London 66s. to 148s., A 61s. to 143s. 6d., B 58s. to 142s., female workers, London 55s. to 108s. 6d., A 50s. 6d. to 104s., B 47s. to 100s. 6d. (The minimum remuneration for shop assistants entering the trade at or over the age of 20 is the appropriate age rate reduced by 10s. a week during the first three months of employment and by 5s. during the second three months.)*
			Transport workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 4s., 5s. or 7s. a week, according to age. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 90s. 6d. a week at under 18 rising to 154s. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 88s. 6d. to 150s., Provincial B area 84s. 6d. to 144s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons and of two-horse drawn vehicles 160s., 156s., 150s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 164s., 160s., 154s., of over 5 tons 168s., 164s., 158s.*
Retail Meat Trade	Scotland (206)	16 June	Shop managers and manageresses	Increase in minimum rates of 8s. a week. Minimum rates after change: managers, Town—182s. 6d. a week where weekly trade does not exceed £100, to 213s. where weekly trade does not exceed £300; Country—176s. 6d. to 207s.; manageresses to receive 10s. a week less than managers' rates.
			Male shop assistants, cashiers and van salesmen	Increases in minimum rates of 3s. to 8s. a week, according to age. Minimum rates after change: Town, area 1—64s. a week at 13 rising to 162s. 6d. at 22; Country, area 2—60s. to 155s. 6d. (van salesmen receive 5s. above these rates).
			Female workers	Increases in minimum rates of 2s. to 4s. a week, according to age. Minimum rates after change: Town, area 1—56s. a week at 15 rising to 114s. 6d. at 22; Country, area 2—54s. to 110s. 6d.
Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade	Scotland (205) (244)	23 June	Managers and manageresses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. 6d. or 8s. a week, according to weekly trade, for managers, and of 5s. to 7s. 6d. for manageresses. Minimum rates after change: managers, area 1 158s. 6d. a week where weekly trade is less than £110, to 175s. where weekly trade is £200, area 2 155s. 6d. to 172s.; manageresses, area 1 123s. where weekly trade is less than £50, to 154s. 6d. where weekly trade is £200, area 2 120s. to 151s. 6d.; with the addition in each case of 1s. for each additional complete £10 of weekly trade above £200 up to £350 a week, and thereafter a further 1s. for every additional complete £20 of weekly trade. (Minimum rates are also fixed for temporary managers and manageresses.)†
			All other workers (except transport workers and van salesmen)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 3s. to 8s. 6d. a week, according to age, for male workers, and of 3s. to 7s. 6d. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers, area 1 57s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 143s. 6d. at 22 or over, area 2 55s. 6d. to 139s. 6d.; female workers, area 1 50s. 6d. to 105s. 6d., area 2 48s. 6d. to 101s. 6d.‡
			Transport workers and van salesmen	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 4s. 6d. to 10s. a week, according to age and occupation. Minimum rates after change: drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of 1 ton or less, area 1 94s. 6d. a week at under 18 rising to 152s. 6d. at 21 or over, area 2 94s. 6d. to 148s. 6d.; drivers, all ages, of vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 1 ton, area 1 158s., area 2 154s.; female van salesmen, all ages, on vehicles with a carrying capacity of 10 cwt. or less, area 1 122s., area 2 118s.; all other van salesmen, all ages, area 1 161s. 6d., area 2 157s. 6d.‡

\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 243 of the June issue of this GAZETTE. The Order also specifies certain improvements in benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of cash.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 243 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 243 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.



Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—*continued*

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades	Great Britain (213) (244)	30 June	Shop managers and managers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 12s. 6d. a week for shop managers, and of 10s. for shop managers. Minimum rates after change: shop managers, London area 189s. a week, Provincial A area 185s., Provincial B area 179s.; shop managers, London 164s., A 160s., B 154s.*
			All other workers (except transport workers)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 3s. 6d. to 7s. a week, according to age, for male workers, and of 3s. 6d. to 6s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: workers other than cleaners, messengers, deliverers or porters—males, London area 63s. 6d. a week at under 16 rising to 159s. at 22 or over, Provincial A area 58s. to 155s., Provincial B area 53s. 6d. to 149s., females, London 55s. to 122s., A 49s. 6d. to 118s., B 45s. to 112s.; cleaners, messengers, deliverers or porters—males, London 60s. to 149s., A 55s. to 145s., B 51s. to 139s., females, London 52s. to 112s., A 47s. to 108s., B 43s. to 102s. (The minimum remuneration for workers, other than cleaners, messengers, deliverers or porters, entering the trade for the first time at or over the age of 18 is to be 15 per cent. less than the above rates during the first twelve months' employment.)*
			Transport workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 3s. 6d., 5s. or 7s. a week, according to age. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 85s. 6d. a week at under 18 rising to 153s. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 83s. 6d. to 149s., Provincial B area 79s. 6d. to 143s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 157s., A 153s., B 147s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 161s., 157s., 151s., of over 5 tons 165s., 161s., 155s.*
Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades	Scotland (216) (245)	do.	All workers, other than managers and managers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. 6d. a week for men 21 or over, of 4s. 6d., 5s. or 5s. 6d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 5s. for women 21 or over, and of 3s. 6d., 4s. or 4s. 6d. for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: grade I clerks 24 or over—male workers, area 1 144s. a week, area 2 140s., female workers 104s., 100s.; grade I clerks under 24, grade II clerks, shop assistants, central warehouse workers, and all other workers (except transport workers)—male workers, area 1 53s. at 15 rising to 139s. at 23 or over, area 2 51s. to 135s., female workers 43s. 6d. to 100s. 6d., 40s. 6d. to 96s. 6d.; transport workers—drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, area 1 85s. at under 18 rising to 142s. at 21 or over, area 2 81s. to 136s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 5 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse drawn vehicles, area 1 145s., area 2 139s., of over 5 tons 149s., 143s.†
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain (218)	Beginning of the pay week containing 1 April‡	Non-skilled workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates:— London, and Provinces (except Special Stations)  Special Stations	Increases in minimum rates of 2s. a week for adult male workers, of 1s. 8d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change: adult male workers—London 167s., Provinces 159s.; adult female workers 140s. 2d., 133s. 4d.  Increases in minimum rates of 1s. a week for adult male workers, of 10d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change are equated to the new Provincial rates quoted above.§
Film Distribution	United Kingdom	14 Apr.¶	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases ranging from 9s. 6d. to 17s. a week, according to occupation and experience for adult male workers, from 7s. 3d. to 11s. for adult female workers, and from 4s. 9d. to 10s. 6d., according to occupation, experience and age, for juvenile workers. Rates after change include: film despatch dept.—managers, London (within a radius of 25 miles from Cambridge Circus) 234s. 6d. a week on appointment, 240s. 3d. after 6 months, 245s. 6d. after 12 months, Provinces (in charge of 5 or more employees) 204s. 3d., 210s. 3d., 216s. (in charge of less than 5 employees) 193s., assistant managers, London, 192s., 198s., 204s. 3d., chief packers (deputy for manager when absent) Provinces, 179s. 6d., packers, store-keepers and driver packers, London 76s. 9d. at 15, rising, according to age and experience, to 178s. 9d., Provinces 66s. 9d. to 168s. 9d.; industrial grades—film repair, foremen (in charge of 3 or more repairers) London 195s. 9d., Provinces 168s. 3d., forewomen (in charge of 3 or more repairers) London 154s. 6d. to 166s. 9d., according to experience, Provinces 134s. 6d. to 146s. 9d., repairers and cleaning machine operators, London, adult males 143s. 6d. to 161s. 6d., according to experience, adult females 113s. 9d. to 133s. 9d., juveniles 76s. 9d. at 15, rising to 122s. 6d. at 20, Provinces, adult males 133s. 6d. to 151s. 6d., adult females 103s. 9d. to 123s. 9d., juveniles 66s. 9d. to 112s. 6d., driver mechanics, London 173s. 6d. to 192s., according to experience; projection room staff (35 mm.)—chief projectionists, London 240s. 3d., adult projectionists, London 197s., Provinces 187s., projectionists' assistants, London 71s. 6d. at 15, rising to 155s. 6d. at 21; technical and editorial dept., London, adult male assistants 168s. 3d. to 186s. 6d., according to experience, adult female assistants 144s. to 156s.
Catering	Belfast and district	First full pay period following 10 May	Male charge-hands, assistants and apprentices employed by licensed vintners	Increases of 8s. a week for charge-hands, of 7s. for assistants after 5 years' service (including 3 years' apprenticeship), and of 5s. for apprentices and junior assistants. Rates after change: charge-hands 188s. to 208s. a week, according to staff, assistants—during first year after apprenticeship 135s., during second year 145s., after 5 years (including 3 years' apprenticeship) 182s., apprentices—first year 80s., second year 90s., third year 105s.¶
Laundering	Great Britain (241) (244)	16 June	Male workers (including transport workers but excluding enginemen and stokers)	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates (6s. 6½d. a week of 45 hours) for workers 21 or over, and of varying amounts, according to age, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over 3s. 1½d. an hour or 141s. 6½d. a week, youths and boys 1s. 7½d. or 71s. 6d. (44 hours) at under 16, rising to 2s. 10d. or 127s. 6d. (45 hours) at 20 and under 21.*
			Female workers (excluding transport workers or female workers employed as substitutes for male workers)	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates (4s. 8½d. a week of 45 hours) for workers 19 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: women 19 or over 2s. 3½d. an hour or 103s. 1½d. a week, girls 1s. 4½d. or 61s. 5d. (44 hours) at 15, rising to 101d. or 84s. 4½d. (45 hours) at 18 and under 19; piecework basis time rate for workers of all ages 2s. 5½d.*
			Female workers employed as substitutes for male workers (including drivers)	Increase of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates. General minimum time rate after change for female workers who perform in full the duties actually or normally undertaken by male workers 3s. 1½d. an hour.*

\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 243 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 284 of this GAZETTE.

‡ These increases were authorised in June with retrospective effect to the date shown.

§ Special Stations as such have now been eliminated and in future there will be no differentiation in Provincial rates.

¶ These increases were agreed in May with retrospective effect to the date shown.

¶ These increases were the result of an award (No. 1223) of the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland). See page 242 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—*continued*

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Funeral Direction	Metropolitan district	14 Jan.*	Workpeople employed in funeral-furnishing departments of co-operative societies	Increases of 10s. a week in minimum rates for adult male workers, and of 5s. for youths. Rates after change include: branch managers (resident) 221s. a week, chauffeur-bearers 194s. 6d., general workers who act as bearers 183s. 6d., coffin makers 201s. 3d., polishers and finishers 190s., machinists 211s. 9d., other adult male workers 181s.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JUNE

Flour Milling	Great Britain (120)	30 June	Shift workers (including provender workers employed by certain flour milling firms)	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 42 to 40.
Fish Curing	Aberdeen	13 June	Labourers employed in the box pool section of the fish curing industry	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 47 to 45.†

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

† Resident branch managers also receive reasonable living accommodation, light and rent free, and 2½ per cent. commission on turnover in excess of £780 per half year.

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

## Index of Rates of Wages

## INDEX FOR 30th JUNE, 1958

(31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services	113
Manufacturing Industries only	113

At 30th June, 1958, the wage rates index (rates at 31st January, 1956 = 100) was 113 for all workers in all industries and services and 113 for all workers in manufacturing industries only, both figures being the same as at the end of May.

The index of rates of wages measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 31st January, 1956, taken as 100. The representative industries and services for which changes in rates of wages are taken into account in the index and the method of calculation were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1957. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or Wages Regulation Orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by their total wages bills in 1955. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and other payment-by-results workers due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc.

## I—All Industries and Services

## All workers

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

## Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, Monthly averages	104.8	104.2	105.5(-)	104.7
1957, Monthly averages	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1956, March	103.8	103.1	104.2	103.7
June	105.5(-)	104.6	106.1	105.4
September	106.0	105.7	107.2	106.0
December	106.3	106.3	107.5(+)	106.4
1957, January	106.5(-)	106.4	107.6	106.5(+)
February	106.8	106.8	108.1	106.9
March	107.6	107.2	108.9	107.6
April	108.0	107.9	109.4	108.1
May	110.6	109.9	111.7	110.6
June	110.8	110.0	111.8	110.7
July	111.2	110.5(-)	112.3	111.1
August	111.5(-)	111.0	112.6	111.5(-)
September	111.5(+)	111.1	112.7	111.5(+)
October	111.8	111.4	113.2	111.8
November	111.9	111.8	113.4	112.0
December	112.1	112.1	113.7	112.2
1958, January	112.2	112.3	113.9	112.3
February	112.5(-)	112.6	114.3	112.6
March	112.5(+)	112.7	114.4	112.7
April	112.6	112.8	114.5(-)	112.7
May	112.7	113.1	114.7	112.9
June	113.3	113.5(+)	115.2	113.4

## II—Manufacturing Industries only

## All workers

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

## Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, Monthly averages	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957, Monthly averages	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1956, March	104.5(+)	102.8	103.8	104.2
June	105.7	103.9	105.4	105.4
September	106.1	105.5(+)	106.6	106.1
December	106.3	106.1	107.0	106.3
1957, January	106.5(+)	106.2	107.2	106.5(+)
February	106.7	107.0	107.7	106.8
March	106.8	107.2	107.9	107.0
April	107.5(-)	108.0	108.6	107.6
May	110.9	110.1	111.1	110.7
June	111.0	110.1	111.2	110.9
July	111.4	110.4	111.7	111.2
August	111.9	111.1	112.3	111.7
September	111.9	111.2	112.3	111.8
October	112.0	111.2	112.4	111.9
November	112.1	111.4	112.5(+)	112.0
December	112.2	111.6	112.7	112.1
1958, January	112.3	111.8	113.0	112.3
February	112.5(-)	112.4	113.4	112.5(-)
March	112.5(-)	112.5(-)	113.4	112.5(+)
April	112.6	112.6	113.5(+)	112.6
May	112.7	113.1	113.9	112.8
June	112.8	113.3	114.0	113.0

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

1956, and October, 1957, in those industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 7½ per cent., as compared with an increase of 6½ per cent. during the same period in the average level of rates of wages in these same industries. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 8½ per cent. for earnings and 6½ per cent. for rates of wages.

## Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN JUNE

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in June, which came to the notice of the Ministry was 213. In addition, 15 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during June in these 228 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 1,204,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during June at the establishments concerned was nearly 1,204,000.

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

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining ..	1	182	183	28,400	53,000
Transport ..	4	7	11	72,600	1,096,000
Distributive Trades ..	1	—	1	2,200	35,000
All remaining industries and services ..	9	24	33	3,800	20,000
<b>Total, June, 1958 ..</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>107,000</b>	<b>1,204,000</b>
<i>Total, May, 1958 ..</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>105,700</i>	<i>1,441,000</i>
<i>Total, June, 1957 ..</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>45,400</i>	<i>110,000</i>

Of the total of 1,204,000 days lost in June, 66,000 were lost by 32,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 30,500 were directly involved and 2,300 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in June also included 1,138,000 days lost by 74,200 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

#### Duration of Stoppages

Of 216 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during June, 115, directly involving 10,100 workers, lasted not more than one day; 49, directly involving 6,500 workers, lasted two days; 21, directly involving 4,800 workers, lasted three days; 17, directly involving 7,900 workers, lasted four to six days; and 14, directly involving 70,900 workers, lasted over six days.

#### Causes of Stoppages

Of the 213 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in June, 13, directly involving 1,900 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 81, directly involving 12,400 workers, on other wage questions; 8, directly involving 2,400 workers, on

questions as to working hours; 25, directly involving 3,100 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 82, directly involving 9,700 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 700 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Two stoppages, directly involving 300 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1958 AND 1957

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first six months of 1958 and 1957:—

Industry Group	January to June, 1958			January to June, 1957		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	—	—	—	1	700	4,000
Coal Mining ..	1,116	143,500†	270,000	1,172	139,400†	302,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	—	—	—	1	‡	‡
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ..	4	600	2,000	5	4,500	24,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1	‡	‡	—	—	—
Metal Manufacturing ..	22	7,900	29,000	20	55,900	428,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	42	11,500	255,000	48	185,700†	2,287,000
Engineering ..	31	8,900	26,000	36	417,800	2,684,000
Vehicles ..	36	38,300†	97,000	37	128,600†	756,000
Other Metal Industries ..	8	1,400	3,000	17	35,300	224,000
Textiles ..	6	500	3,000	17	4,400	31,000
Leather, etc. ..	—	—	—	1	200	‡
Clothing ..	8	2,400	4,000	6	3,000	3,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	4	1,500	6,000	6	1,600	3,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	7	600	7,000	8	1,100	4,000
Paper and Printing	3	900	3,000	1	‡	‡
Other Manufacturing Industries	7	1,500	3,000	7	6,500	33,000
Building and Contracting ..	83	10,900	65,000	54	8,600	42,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	3	700	3,000	1	100	1,000
Transport, etc. ..	54	89,600	2,400,000	72	41,000	126,000
Distributive Trades ..	4	2,300	66,000	6	400	1,000
Other Services ..	3	1,700	2,000	5	400	3,000
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>324,700†</b>	<b>3,244,000</b>	<b>1,513‡</b>	<b>1,035,200†</b>	<b>6,956,000</b>

### PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
<b>COAL MINING:—</b>						
Market men (colliers) and other colliery workers—Rotherham (one colliery)	2,300	—	10 June	13 June	Alleged failure to state wage rates to be paid for alternative work	Work resumed.
<b>TRANSPORT:—</b>						
Drivers, conductors and garage staff employed in road passenger transport—Greater London	50,000	—	5 May	20 June†	Dissatisfaction with certain features of an Industrial Court award	Some workers excluded from the Industrial Court award to receive a wage increase from the date of resumption and the wages of other excluded workers to be reviewed immediately.
Drivers, mates, porters and pullers-back employed in meat transport—London area (various firms)	2,300	600	21 April	24 June	To support a claim for an increase of 15 per cent. in basic rates of wages following the raising of the speed limit for certain vehicles	Work resumed following the appointment by the Minister of Labour and National Service of a Committee of Investigation. (For a summary of the Report of the Committee see page 252 of this Gazette.)
Dock workers—London ..	3,900	—	13 May	21 June	In sympathy with workers involved in the above stoppage	Work resumed.
Dock workers—London and Tilbury	16,000	—	21 May	25 June**	To protest against the employment of unregistered labour on work of men on strike.	Work resumed.
<b>DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES:—</b>						
Shopmen, pitchers, porters and other workers employed in wholesale meat and poultry markets—Greater London	2,200	—	12 May	24 June	To protest against the dismissal of the 600 workers rendered idle by the stoppage in the meat transport industry	Dismissed workers re-employed when meat transport drivers returned to work.

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

† Some workers, largely in the coal mining and vehicles industries and, in 1957, in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net numbers of individuals involved in stoppages in the coal mining and vehicles industries in the period under review in 1958 were approximately 113,000 and 30,000 respectively, and in the corresponding period in 1957 were approximately 116,000 and 124,000 respectively. The net numbers of individuals involved in shipbuilding and ship repairing stoppages in January to June, 1957, were approximately 168,000. For all industries the net totals for the period under review in 1958 and 1957 were approximately 283,000 and 979,000.

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

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

¶ There was a resumption by workers manning the late night services on 20 June.

\*\* There was a temporary resumption of work on 24–27 May and work was finally resumed by the majority of workers on 23 June.

## Index of Retail Prices

### INDEX FOR 17th JUNE, 1958

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

At 17th June, 1958, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 109 at 13th May and with 106 at 18th June, 1957. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of potatoes and meat, which were partly offset by a reduction in the average price of tomatoes.

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

The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The weights now in use have been computed from information provided by a large-scale household expenditure enquiry made in 1953–54, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January, 1956.

### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 17th JUNE, 1958

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

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

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 17th JUNE, 1958 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food ..	110.9	350
II. Alcoholic drink ..	105.6	71
III. Tobacco ..	107.8	80
IV. Housing ..	122.2	87
V. Fuel and light ..	110.5	55
VI. Durable household goods ..	100.2	66
VII. Clothing and footwear ..	103.1	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles ..	113.3	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods ..	112.8	59
X. Services ..	114.5	58
<b>All items ..</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>1,000</b>

The "all items" index figure at 17th June was therefore 110.2, taken as 110.

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

#### Food

A substantial increase in the average price of potatoes, and smaller increases in the average prices of beef, mutton and lamb, fresh fruit and cauliflower were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of tomatoes and cabbage. The increase in the average price of potatoes was due mainly to the substitution in many areas of higher-priced new potatoes for old potatoes. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about 2 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 111, compared with 109 for the previous month.

#### Housing

There was a rise in the average level of rents of privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished. As a result, the average level of housing costs rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 122, compared with 121 for the previous month.

#### Fuel and Light

There was a seasonal increase in the prices of household coal in London and the south of England. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices and charges rose by about one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 111, compared with 110 for the previous month.

#### Transport and Vehicles

Road passenger transport fares were increased in a few areas. As a result, the average level of prices and charges for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 113.

### Other Groups

In the six remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, miscellaneous goods, and services, there was little change in the general level of prices. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 106, 108, 100, 103, 113 and 114, respectively.

### ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO JUNE, 1958

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	100	101	103	103	102	102	102	102	103	103	103
1957	104	104	104	104	105	106	107	106	106	107	108	108
1958	108	108	108	110	109	110	—	—	—	—	—	—

### 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 287 of this GAZETTE.

## Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (–) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
<b>European Countries</b>				
Belgium	1953 = 100			
All Items* ..	Apr., 1958	108	Nil	+ 2
Food ..		108	Nil	+ 2
France (Paris)	July, 1956–June, 1957 = 100			
All Items ..	May, 1958	118.9	+ 0.2	+ 18.8
Food ..	" "	118.3	+ 0.4	+ 19.5
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100			
All Items ..	May, 1958	120	+ 1	+ 6
Food ..		127	Nil	+ 7
Irish Republic	Aug., 1947 = 100†			
All Items ..	May, 1958	146	+ 2‡	+ 8
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 1			
All Items ..	Apr., 1958	66.96	+ 1.04	+ 3.96
Food ..		77.19	+ 1.33	+ 4.60
Netherlands	1951 = 100			
All Items ..	May, 1958	121	– 2	+ 6
Food ..		121	– 3	+ 6
Sweden	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	Mar., 1958	151	Nil	+ 8
Food ..		163	Nil	+ 9
Switzerland	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All Items ..	Apr., 1958	180.7	+ 0.2	+ 3.8
Food ..	" "	197.1	+ 0.6	+ 3.6
<b>Other Countries</b>				
Canada	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	May, 1958	125.1	– 0.1	+ 4.0
Food ..		122.7	– 0.7	+ 6.0
India*	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	Mar., 1958§	110	Nil	+ 3
Food ..	" "§	110	Nil	+ 3
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100			
All Items ..	Feb., 1958	216.7	+ 0.2	+ 8.2
Food ..		252.9	+ 0.4	+ 8.7
United States	1947–49 = 100			
All Items ..	Apr., 1958	123.5	+ 0.2	+ 4.2
Food ..	" "	121.6	+ 0.8	+ 7.8

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

† A figure for "Food" is not available on this base. On base August, 1953 = 100 it was 119.0 at May, 1958.

‡ 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 June the Tribunal issued thirteen awards, Nos. 1104 to 1116.\* Five of these are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

**Award No. 1104 (3rd June).**—*Parties*: Members of the Pitwood Association of Scotland and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union and of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. *Claim*: For an increase in wages of 3d. an hour with proportionate increases for females and juveniles, and for a reduction in the working week to one of 44 hours on a 5-day basis with no reduction in earnings. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded an increase in wages of 2d. an hour for male workers 19 years of age and over, with proportionate increases for boys, youths and female workers and found that the remainder of the claim had not been established.

**Award No. 1107 (11th June).**—*Parties*: Members of the Textile Comb Making Employers' Federation, members of the Wool-combing Employers' Federation and members of the Worsteds Spinners' Federation Limited, and members of the Amalgamated Society of Wool-Comb, Hackle and Gill Makers in their employment. *Claim*: For increased rates of wages. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded revised rates of pay as follows:—Pinsetters in mills 4s. 6½d. an hour plus 12s. 3d. in lieu of bonus, making an hourly rate of 4s. 9½d., Faller Drillers and Setters in shops 4s. 6d. an hour plus 15s. 7d. in lieu of bonus making an hourly rate of 4s. 10½d., and Circle Drillers and Setters in shops 4s. 8d. an hour plus 16s. 5d. in lieu of bonus making an hourly rate of 5s. 0½d.

**Award No. 1109 (19th June).**—*Parties*: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry and members of the trade unions represented by the Operatives' Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim*: For a reduction in the normal working hours to 40 a week and for an increase of 8d. an hour in the standard rates of wages. *Award*: The Tribunal found that the claim for the shorter working week as set out had not been established, and awarded an increase of 1d. an hour in the standard rates of wages.

**Award No. 1112 (25th June).**—*Parties*: Members of the Hull Fish Merchants' Protection Association Limited and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. *Claim*: For an increase in the wages of fish market workers. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the wages of skilled or process workers should be 184s. a week and of unskilled workers 158s. a week.

**Award No. 1116 (27th June).**—*Parties*: Members of the Hull Ship Labour Contractors' Association and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. *Claim*: For a substantial increase in the basic rate of pay of shore-riggers, deck and engineroom staffs and for an increase of 1s. 6d. in the rate per move for tidal movements. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded an increase in the basic rate of 1s. 6d. a day and found that the claim for an increase in the rate per move for tidal movements had not been established.

### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During June the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued three awards, none of which related to a substantial part of an industry.

## Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During June the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 348\*, which is summarised below.

**Award No. 348 (27th June).**—*Parties*: The Civil Service Union and the Ministry of Supply. *Claim*: For increased salary scale with retrospective effect for Head of Branch in charge of Printing Department in the Inspectorate of Armaments, Ministry of Supply. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded:—That the pay scale (London, male) of the Head of Branch in charge of the Printing Department in the Inspectorate of Armaments, Ministry of Supply, be as follows: With effect from 1st August, 1956, £975 by £30 to £1,095; with effect from 1st January, 1957, £1,005 by £30 to £1,125; with effect from 1st July, 1957, £1,055 by £30 to £1,085 by £35 to £1,120 by £30 to £1,180.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 287.

## Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

### Industrial Court Awards

During June the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 2694 and 2695. Neither related to a substantial part of an industry.

### Single Arbitrators and *ad hoc* Boards of Arbitration

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

*Parties*: British Nylon Spinners Limited and the Transport and General Workers' Union. *Claim*: To determine a claim made by the Union on behalf of members for an increase in the base rate of 3d. an hour for men and women. *Award*: The Arbitrator awarded an increase of 2d. for men and 1½d. for women.

## Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

### Notices of Proposals

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

*Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland)*.—Proposal W.D.S.(68), dated 6th June, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

*Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain)*.—Proposal X.(51), dated 20th June, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

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

*The Wages Regulation (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1958*: S.I. 1958 No. 946 (R.N.T.S.(20)), dated 10th June and effective from 30th June. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.—See page 280.

*The Wages Regulation (Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear) Order, 1958*: S.I. 1958 No. 961 (R.D.O.(30)), dated 11th June and effective from 7th July. 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 (Baking) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1958*: S.I. 1958 No. 980 (BK(59)), dated 13th June and effective from 4th July. 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.

*The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1958*: S.I. 1958 No. 1002 (W.D.(67)), dated 16th June and effective from 4th July. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

*The Wages Regulation (Hat, Cap and Millinery) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1958*: S.I. 1958 No. 1008 (H.M.(52)), dated 17th June and effective from 4th July. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

*The Wages Regulation (Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving) (Holidays) Order, 1958*: S.I. 1958 No. 1063 (F.(69)), dated 25th June and effective from 11th July. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain), revises the provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 287.

*The Wages Regulation (Paper Box) (Amendment) Order, 1958*: S.I. 1958 No. 1071 (B.(66)), dated 26th June and effective from 11th July. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

*The Wages Regulation (Baking) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1958*: S.I. 1958 No. 1081 (BKS(39)), dated 27th June and effective from 16th July. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Baking Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, and amends the provisions relating to payment of accrued holiday remuneration.

*The Wages Regulation (Road Haulage) (Amendment) Order, 1958*: S.I. 1958 No. 1082 (R.H.(64)), dated 27th June and effective from 16th July. 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.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### Notices of Proposals

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

*Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland)*.—Proposal N.I.A. (N.53), dated 6th June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

*Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland)*.—Proposal N.I.H.M. (N.29), dated 13th June, for fixing revised

## 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.†

A recent decision of general interest is set out below.

### Decision No. R(U) 10/58 (20th January)

A general sales manager with a salary of £3,500 a year and prospects of a directorship had no express agreement oral or written as to duration of employment or notice required for termination. His appointment was terminated without notice and he was paid a sum equivalent to eight months' salary which was described as compensation for loss of office. Held that having regard to the claimant's status, responsibilities and prospects, a reasonable period of notice was six months. Accordingly part of the sum he received was compensation for loss of remuneration for this period.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the days from 1st November, 1957, to 31st December, 1957 (both dates included) can be treated as days of unemployment in the claimant's case.

"The claimant was employed as general sales manager by W. M. Limited (hereafter called 'the company') from 1st July, 1956, to 30th April, 1957, at a salary of £3,500 per annum. On 1st May, 1957, the claimant registered for employment and claimed unemployment benefit. The claim was disallowed by the local insurance officer who decided that by virtue of the provisions of regulations 6(1)(d) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277 and S.I. 1954 No. 117] unemployment benefit was not payable to the claimant from 1st May, 1957, to 31st December, 1957 (both dates included), which could not be treated as days of unemployment on the ground that, although the claimant's employment had terminated, he received, by way of compensation for the loss of the remuneration which he would have received for each of those days if the employment had not been terminated, payment of an amount which exceeds the amount arrived at by deducting the standard daily rate of unemployment benefit from two-thirds of the remuneration lost in respect of each of those days. This decision was upheld by the local tribunal and the claimant now appeals to the Commissioner.

\* Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(D)"—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 287.

† These provisions, operative at the time these Decisions were given, have now been modified (see article on page 180 of the May issue of this GAZETTE).

statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the Factory Branch of the trade.

*Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland)*.—Proposal N.I.H.M. (N.30), dated 13th June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers in the Retail Branch of the trade.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

During June 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 Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1958* (N.I.B. (N.67)), dated 6th June and effective on and from 20th June. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 277.

*The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order, 1958* (N.I.W.D. (N.86)), dated 20th June and effective on and from 1st July. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the Factory Branch of the trade.

*The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1958* (N.I.W.D. (N.87)), dated 20th June and effective on and from 1st July. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers in the Retail Bespoke Branch of the trade.

"The claimant was employed by W. M. Limited as general sales manager from 1st July, 1956, to 30th April, 1957. No formal agreement in writing was made and no express agreement, oral or written, was entered into as to the duration of the employment or the notice required for its termination by either party. It was in fact terminated on 30th April, 1957, and on its termination the company paid the claimant the sum of £2,333 6s. 8d. In reply to a request by the local insurance officer on form U.I. 85 to state the 'period to which payment related' the company replied 'compensation for loss of office'. In answer to the question whether the amount of compensation was in any way related to salary lost they replied 'represented salary to the end of the year'. It is thus clear that the claimant was paid the total amount of his salary for 8 months. The question in this appeal therefore is whether the whole or any part of this sum must be regarded as paid as 'compensation for the remuneration which the claimant would have received . . . if the contract had not been terminated'. The claimant contended that it was not so paid but was a payment of damages or compensation for the total loss sustained as the result of the termination of his employment. If this contention is correct the payment could not have been 'compensation . . . for the loss of the remuneration which he would have received . . . within the meaning of regulation 6(1)(d) of the above-named regulations.

"The claimant explained that the company engaged him in pursuance of a plan they had formed to capture a large share of the margarine market. He was to be in charge of this campaign and would have regional managers, supervisors and some 60 salesmen under him. The campaign however miscarried owing to an increase in the price of raw materials as a result of the Suez crisis and a sharp fall in the price of butter. Further (according to the claimant) the company had not taken adequate measures to ascertain the cost of getting into the margarine market. They therefore felt compelled to reduce the number of salesmen from 60 to 5 as well as to discharge senior employees and ultimately the claimant himself. They had thus disappointed the expectation upon which their employees were engaged and felt a moral obligation to compensate those concerned for the result of their own lack of foresight. This loss included in some cases loss of pension rights and of the positions and prospects the employees had given up when they took service with the company. The claimant said that the matter was dealt with as one of fair and honourable dealing and not of legal obligation and the payment was made not as salary in lieu of notice but as compensation in respect of the whole financial loss, actual and prospective, incurred by the employees concerned and was based on the salary of the employees merely as a convenient way of assessing the amount of compensation appropriate to each grade of employee.

"I cannot take this view of the transaction. While accepting the claimant's statement that the company felt a moral duty to go beyond their bare legal obligation it seems to me that the fact that the compensation was based on the amount of salary or wages which the employees would have earned in a number of months compels the inference that it was the intention of the parties that the sums paid should be accepted as including the discharge of the company's legal obligation to pay salary or wages in lieu of notice. It follows that in so far as the sum paid did not exceed that which the claimant would have earned had he been given reasonable notice it must, in my opinion, be regarded as compensation for loss of the remuneration which the claimant would have earned had he been given reasonable notice. If and in so far as the payment would have covered a longer period the excess would have been paid in accordance with a moral and not a legal obligation and would have been gratuitous from the legal point of view. It follows that the excess would not have been compensation within the meaning of regulation 6(1)(d). See Decision R(U) 37/53 to which the attention of the local tribunal was apparently not drawn. As indicated in

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 287.

that decision, in the case dealt with in Decision R(U) 29/52 (on which the local tribunal relied in the present case) the claimant's contract of service provided for 3 months' notice and the employers stated that the sum paid on the termination of the claimant's employment represented wages in lieu of the 3 months' notice required under his contract of service (plus £50 paid as subsistence allowance).

"It remains to consider what length of notice would have been reasonable in the claimant's case, for he was legally entitled only to that length of notice. I have found this a difficult question. The claimant said that in the employment which he resigned in order to take the employment with the company and in which he was paid a salary of £4,000 a year, the contract provided expressly for 3 months' notice. He added that he would have desired no longer notice in the employment here in question because an obligation to give a longer period of notice might prevent him accepting an even more advantageous post if the opportunity occurred. He said that he had been twice employed on agreements providing for 1 month's notice and twice on agreements providing for 3 months' notice and that both the regional managers and supervisors mentioned above had contracts providing for 1 month's notice. It was submitted for the insurance officer now concerned that the length of notice which is expressly provided in a contract of service is no guide as to what is reasonable notice because the object of inserting an express provision as to length of notice in a contract of service is to prevent disputes as to what is reasonable notice. No doubt parties wish to avoid disputes about the length of notice to be given which would generally arise when the parties were dissatisfied with each other and consequently likely to be disputatious but I do not think it follows that the period they agree upon when they are entering into the contract is not some evidence of what is reasonable notice.

"It is to be observed that in the case of regional managers whose maximum salary was £1,750 (half that of the claimant) the contracts expressly provided for 1 month's notice. This fact might be taken to indicate that 3 months would not be an unreasonably short period of notice in the claimant's case. However, I do not think that the problem can be solved on this arithmetical basis. The claimant's status and responsibilities as general sales manager in charge of the whole campaign were (as it seems to me) different in kind from those of the regional managers and, having regard to the fact that it was clearly contemplated by the company that the claimant would succeed to a directorship after 12 months and would presumably remain in this position for a number of years (if not for the whole of his working life) during which he would play his part in the supreme direction of the company's affairs, I think that six months would have been the reasonable period of notice to be given and received by the claimant.

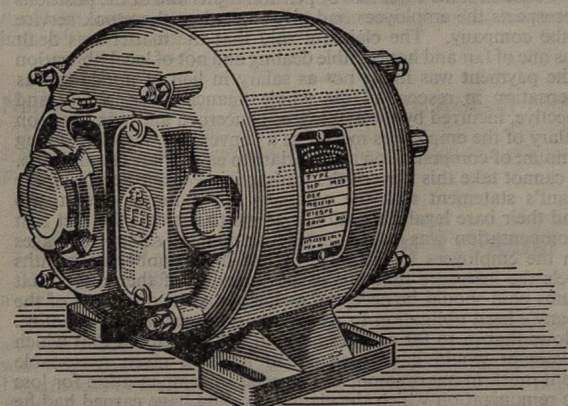
"I hold therefore that the claimant is entitled to have the days from 1st November, 1957, to 31st December, 1957 (both days included) (but no earlier days) treated as days of unemployment. To this extent the claimant's appeal is allowed."



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## Legal Cases Affecting Labour

### Shipbuilding Regulations, 1931—Dry Dock—Accident to Shipowners' Employee—No Notional Occupier—Breach of Regulation 10.

A carpenter employed by the owners of a ship, which was undergoing repairs in a public dry dock, was injured when, during the performance of his ordinary duties, he fell through an unguarded well in the deck. The accident happened in a part of the ship not affected by the repairs, which were being executed for the shipowners by one firm of general repairers and 17 other specialist contractors. Regulation 10 of the Shipbuilding Regulations, 1931, so far as relevant, provides that "All openings in decks shall be securely protected". The duty to comply with this Regulation is on the "occupier", and for this purpose the Regulations provide that, when a ship is being repaired in a public dry dock, the person who contracts with the owner of the ship to execute the work of repair shall be deemed to be the occupier, "except as follows:— . . . Where the control of the ship apart from the work of repair remains with the shipowner, it shall be the duty of the shipowner . . . to provide the protection specified in Regulation 10 for hatches not required to be used for the repairs".

The carpenter sued the shipowners for damages for breach of Regulation 10. The shipowners argued (1) that they were under no duty to observe Regulation 10, since the exception (quoted above) applied only where there was a contractor, who was deemed to be the occupier, and there was no such person in this case; (2) that the carpenter was not a person for whose benefit the Regulations were made since he was not employed in the processes of the construction and repair of ships.

The House of Lords (The Lord Chancellor, Viscount Simonds, Lord Morton of Henryton, Lord Tucker and Lord Keith of Avonholm) rejected these arguments and held (1) that although no one was deemed to be the occupier under the Regulations the exception (quoted above) operated to cast upon the shipowners a duty to observe Regulation 10, since the ship was being repaired in a public dry dock and (2) that the carpenter was a person entitled to the benefit of the Regulation, since he was ordinarily and regularly employed in a ship which was at the material time undergoing repairs in a dry dock.—*Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited v. Bryers*. House of Lords, 2nd, 3rd, 7th and 8th October and 25th November, 1957.

### Industrial Disputes Order, 1951—Refusal by Local Authority to apply to its Town Clerk the recommendations of the Joint Negotiating Committee—Whether an "issue".

The Joint Negotiating Committee for Town Clerks and District Council Clerks, a negotiating body on which both Town Clerks and Local Authorities are represented, in 1954 and in 1956 recommended salary increases for Town Clerks. The Newcastle Corporation refused to increase the salary of their Town Clerk in accordance with these recommendations and following a report by the Society of Town Clerks the matter was referred by the Minister of Labour and National Service as an "issue" to the Industrial Disputes Tribunal.

Article 2 of the Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, provides as follows:—"Where (a) in any trade or industry or section of trade or industry in any district terms and conditions of employment are established which have been settled by machinery of negotiation or arbitration to which the parties are organisations of employers and trade unions representative respectively of substantial proportions of the employers and workers engaged in that trade or industry or section of trade or industry in that district (hereinafter referred to as 'recognised terms and conditions'); and (b) an issue as to whether an employer in that district should observe the recognised terms and conditions (hereinafter referred to as 'an issue') is reported to the Minister in accordance with this Order by an organisation of employers or a trade union; and (c) the Minister is of opinion that the organisation of employers or trade union reporting the issue habitually takes part in the settlement of terms and conditions of employment in the trade or industry or section of trade or industry concerned; that issue shall be dealt with in accordance with the subsequent provisions of this Order".

By a subsequent provision of the Order, where the Tribunal is of opinion that there are recognised terms and conditions applicable to a case and that those terms and conditions or terms and conditions not less favourable are not being observed by the employer, it is empowered to make an award requiring such terms and conditions to be observed.

The Tribunal made such an award in the present case in favour of the Town Clerk. The Corporation thereupon applied to the Divisional Court to quash the award, arguing *inter alia* that there were no recognised terms and conditions (as defined in Article 2 of the Order) applicable to the case. The Divisional Court (The Lord Chief Justice Lord Goddard, Mr. Justice Devlin and Mr. Justice Pearson), rejecting this contention, held (1) that Town Clerks constitute a section of trade or industry, since what constitutes "a section" is to be determined by reference to functions and not to geographical divisions, and "trade or industry" by Article 12 of the Order includes the performance of its functions by a local authority; (2) that the phrase "in any district" can refer to the whole of England and Wales since the Order applies to Scotland also; (3) that it had been found as a fact by the Tribunal that the terms and conditions were "established"; and (4) that these terms and conditions had been settled by negotiating machinery representing a substantial proportion of the employers and workers engaged in the section of trade or industry.—*R. v. Industrial Disputes Tribunal (ex-parte Newcastle Corporation)*. Divisional Court, 5th December, 1957.

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

*The Wages Regulation (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 946)*, dated 10th June; *The Wages Regulation (Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 961)*; price 10d. (1s.), dated 11th June; *The Wages Regulation (Baking) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 980)*, dated 13th June; *The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1002)*, dated 16th June; *The Wages Regulation (Hat, Cap and Millinery) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1008)*, dated 17th June; *The Wages Regulation (Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving) (Holidays) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1063)*; price 5d. (7d.), dated 25th June; *The Wages Regulation (Paper Box) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1071)*; price 4d. (6d.), dated 26th June; *The Wages Regulation (Baking) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1081)*; price 4d. (6d.), dated 27th June; *The Wages Regulation (Road Haulage) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1082)*; price 4d. (6d.), dated 27th June. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 284.

*The Fees of Appointed Factory Doctors Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1156)*, made on 16th July by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories Act, 1937.—See page 254.

(i) *The National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1018)*, dated 19th June; (ii) *The National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1084)*, dated 30th June. These Regulations were made (i) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in conjunction with the Treasury, and (ii) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See pages 256 and 257.

*The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1068)*; price 6d. (8d.), dated 26th June; *The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1083)*, dated 30th June. These Regulations were made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 257.

*The National Health Service (Employers of Mariners Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 924)*; price 2d. (4d.), made on 4th June by the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland under the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1957. These Regulations amend the National Health Service (Employers of Mariners Contributions) Regulations, 1957, following the passing of the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1958. They have the effect of increasing by one penny to twopenne halfpenny the existing employer's contribution in the case of mariners who are domiciled or resident in the United Kingdom and are employed on foreign-going ships.

*The Injuries in War (Shore Employments) Compensation (Amendment) Scheme, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1003)*, made on 11th June by the Army Council under the Injuries in War (Compensation) Act, 1914. The Injuries in War (Shore Employments) Compensation Schemes, 1914 to 1955, provide for the payment of weekly allowances to small numbers of ex-members of the women's auxiliary forces who suffered disablement from their service overseas during the 1914-18 war. This amending Scheme provides, with effect from 27th January, 1958, that the maximum weekly allowance payable shall be increased from 67s. 6d. to 85s. 0d. and that other allowances shall be increased proportionately.

*The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1958 No. 87)*, dated 30th May; *The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 92)*, dated 6th June. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 243, and page 285 of this issue).

*The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agreement with Belgium) Order (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 93)*; price 11d. (1s. 1d.), made on 22nd May by the Governor in the Privy Council of Northern Ireland under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. This Order gives effect in Northern Ireland to the Convention (set out in the Schedule to the Order) made between the United Kingdom and Belgium, and modifies the Family Allowances Acts (Northern Ireland), 1945 to 1956, the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1957, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1957, in their application to cases affected by the provisions of the Convention. The Order is similar in scope to the corresponding Order made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 221).

\* See footnote \* in next column.

*The Health Service Contributions (Appointed Day) Order (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 86)*; price 2d. (4d.), made on 11th June by the Minister of Health and Local Government under the Health Service Contributions Act (Northern Ireland), 1958. This Order is similar in scope to the corresponding Order made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 221).

*The Health Service (Employers of Mariners Contributions) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 96)*, made on the 23rd June by the Ministry of Health and Local Government under the Health Service Contributions Act (Northern Ireland), 1957. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain.—See previous column.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

**Careers.**—*Choice of Careers, New Series*. (i) No. 48. *Printing—Photo-Mechanical Processes*. Second Edition. April, 1958. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.). (ii) No. 89. *Nursing for Men*. April, 1958. Price 1s. 6d. (2s. 1d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

**Census of Production for 1954.**—Reports. (i) *Volume 4, Industry J, Mechanical Engineering (Repairing)*. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.). (ii) *Volume 1, Industry B, Non-Metalliferous Mines and Quarries (other than Coal, Salt and Slate)*. (iii) *Volume 8, Industry B, Bread and Flour*. Price 1s. 9d. each (1s. 11d.). Board of Trade.

**Civil Service.**—*Staffs Employed in Government Departments. Statement showing the Civil Service Staffs employed in Government Departments on 1st April, 1958, compiled from Returns furnished to the Treasury*. Cmnd. 442. H.M. Treasury. Price 4d. (6d.).

**Education.**—*Education in 1957. Report of the Ministry of Education and the Statistics of Public Education for England and Wales*. Cmnd. 454. Ministry of Education. Price 9s. (9s. 7d.).—See page 255.

**Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare.**—*Industrial Health and Safety Centre. Outline Guide*. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.—See page 254.

**Ministry of Labour and National Service.**—*Annual Report for the Year 1957*. Cmnd. 468. Price 8s. (8s. 6d.).—See page 251.

**National Assistance.**—*Report of the National Assistance Board for 1957*. Cmnd. 444. Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.).—See page 258.

**National Insurance.**—(i) *National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946. Seventh Interim Report by the Government Actuary for the year ended 31st March, 1957*. H.C. 216. Price 6d. (8d.). (ii) *National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations, 1958. 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. 230. Price 4d. (6d.).—See pages 256 and 257.

**Transport.**—*British Transport Commission Annual Report and Accounts, 1957. Volume I. Report*. H.C. 215. I. Price 6s. (6s. 4d.). *Volume II. Financial and Statistical Accounts*. H.C. 215. II. Price 15s. (15s. 8d.).

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

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

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