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## Payment of Wages for Holidays

IN general, manual wage-earners (including shop assistants) whose conditions of employment are covered by collective agreements or statutory orders are entitled to payment of wages for holidays. Usually after a qualifying period of service has been completed the annual holiday period for which payment is made is twelve days (or two weeks), together with public holidays or days in lieu.
Holidays with pay have been a feature of employment for a long time and during recent years there has been an extension of the holiday period up to twelve days (or two weeks) in those industries not previously enjoying that amount. It will be seen from the Tables given overleaf that in very few industries are wage-earners entitled to only six days (or one week) of paid holidays and again in very few are they entitled to more than two weeks. In individual cases, however, some employers may grant longer periods than the minimum prescribed by the appropriate collective agreement or regulation.

In the issue of this Gazette for April, 1951, particulars were given of the terms of collective agreements and statutory orders, in operation at that date, which provided for the payment of wages for holidays to manual wage-earners. Particulars were also given in a Table of the number of paid holidays in a large selection of industries, and of the length of service required to qualify the workers for the holiday payment. In the issue for May, 1952, particulars were given of changes in the provisions that had occurred up to that date.
Since May, 1952, the principal industries affected by the extension of holidays with pay referred to above are : various branches of mining and quarrying, including ironstone and iron ore mining, limestone and freestone quarrying; wool textiles; building and civil engineering construction; and industrial and staff canteens. In the coal mining industry the additional week's holiday which had been agreed in principle but for which payment in lieu was made in 1952 is now taken as holiday.

In certain other industries the qualifying period of service for attaining the paid holiday of two weeks has been reduced to twelve months, e.g., company-owned omnibus undertakings where previously provision was made for eight days' annual holiday after one year's service, rising to two weeks after three years' service; wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacture in England and Wales, one week's annual holiday after twelve months' service, rising to two weeks after three years' service. In laundering, where previously six-day week workers had nine days' holiday after 48 weeks' qualifying period, rising to twelve days after two
years' service, the entitlement is now twelve days after 48 weeks' service.

The statutory holiday entitlement of certain agricultural workers in England and Wales has been amended and now workers who are required to work seven days a week in 16 or more weeks during the holiday year are allowed one Sunday holiday and if in 33 or more weeks two Sunday holidays.

In general, in industries covered by collective agreements and statutory regulations provision is made for annual holidays to be taken between specified dates in the summer months, e.g., between 1st May and 30th September. Between 1954 and 1957 inclusive the building and civil engineering construction industries were exceptions, the employers having the option of granting the second week of holiday during the winter. As a result of an award of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal, from the 1958 holiday period provision was made for the second week's holiday to be taken during the summer period, not necessarily in continuity with the first week's holiday. Modifications recently agreed provide that, where circumstances prevent the week or weeks of holiday being taken within the summer period, the holiday shall be granted before the following 31st March, by mutual agreement between the employer and the worker.

The majority of workers are now entitled to payment for, usually, six public holidays (or days in lieu thereof) each year. There has been an increase in the number of paid public holidays in forestry (from 6 to $8 \frac{1}{2}$ days), in pottery (from 4 to 5 days), and in building and civil engineering construction (from generally 4 days, to 6 days). In jute preparing, spinning and weaving the increase has been from 99 hours' holiday including public holidays, to two weeks' annual holiday and 4 days' public holidays. In the case of British Railways the previous arrangements provided that staff required to work on Christmas Day and Boxing Day (1st and 2nd January, in Scotland) were granted days in lieu. The present agreement provides for six days' public holidays for all employees, and where staff are required to work on any of these days an additional day's leave is granted. In the agreement of the National Maritime Board, Christmas Day, New Year's Day and Good Friday are now treated as Sundays with the consequent extra day's holiday (or pay in lieu thereof) if spent at sea.
The Tables on pages 90 to 93 give for most of the principal industries and services and for a selection of the smaller industries and services the present position regarding the number of paid holidays granted and the length of qualifying service as provided under the terms of collective agreements or statutory orders.

NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS GRANTED and Length of qualifying Service as PROVIDED UNDER THE TERMS OF COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS OR STATUTORY ORDERS
(The particulars cover most of the principipal industries and services and a selection of the smaller industries and services.
It should not, therefore, be assumed that tolidapss with payy.agreements or orders are in operation only in the industries, or It should not, therefore, be assumed that holidays with pay agreements or orders are in operation only in the industries, or
in the particular districts, specified in the Table. Explanatory notes (a), (b), (c), etc., are given on page 93.$)$


Minstrty of Labour Gazette March, 1959
Payment of Wages for Holidays-continued

(a) Most agreements and orders provide for a shorter holiday or holidays (the method of payment for annual holidays in
educed holiday payments for workpeople with less than the full
ualifying period of service stated in this column. (b) The conditions are as specified in statutory orders.
(c) One Sunday holiday is allowed if the worker is required to
work 7 days a week for 16 or more weeks during the holiday year work 7 days a week for 16 or more weeks during the holiday year.
Two (d) Workers other than shepherds, milkers or workers paid by
the hour, who are required to work on 6 specified days during the he hour, who are required to work on 6 specified day
year, are entitled to overtime payment for such work.
(e) Payment for holidays other than public horidays is provided
(the accumulation of a weekly "credit" for each week's worl by the accumulation of a weekly "credit" for eac
done during the 12 months preceding the holiday.
(f) Payment for holidays other than public holidays is provide by a weekly "credit" of 2 hours at a worker's normal time rate
or very week or part thereof he has been employed up to a orer waximum of 88 hours' credit.
(g) All employees, except packeting plant employees, remaining
in the employ of the British Sugar Corporation Ltd after the end of the campaign break are granted 2 days' holiday at off-seaso ates of pay. Saturdays are not coun part of the 2 days (h) 6 months for workers who are under 18 years of age when they
enter employment and who are under 19 years of age at the commencement of their first annual holiday.
(i) An employet 30 years of age or over, who has 5 or more
years' service with the employer, receives one extra day's holiday
for each 5 years' service, with (j) In add years service, with
(j) In addition to the 18 days' holiday pay a maximum payment (k) The pay
(k) The payment for holidays other than public holidays amounts
to one twenty-fftht of the appropriate time rate for each full week's work performed in the year
(1) Payment for holidays including public holidays is calculated
on the basis of or per cent. of each enployeec's eardins in the period
from the pay day before the preceding annual sumer holl on the basis of o per cent. of each employee's earnings in the period
from the pay day before the preceding annual summer holiday up
to and incluyding the pay day but one preceding the current holiday. ( $m$ ) Payment for holidays other than public cholidays is calculated on the basis of one fiftiett of the total number of hours worked in
ordinary time during the year ending 30th June, with a maximum
of a full works week. The rate of payment is that earned in the ordinary time during the year ending 30 th June, with a maximun
of f full works week. The rate of payment is that earned in the
last week in June. ast week in June.
$(n)$ The payment for holidays other than public holidays amounts
to one twenty-fftt of the appropriate time rate for each full week's
work performed in the year plus 16 te per cent. oone twenty-fifth of the appropriate time rate
work performed in the year plus $16 \frac{2}{2}$ per cent.
(o) 24 weeks for workers who are under 17 years of age when
they enteremployment and who are under 18 years of age at the ommencement of their first annual holiday.
(p) Payment for holidays other than public holidays to male
adult piece-workers is calculated on the basis of a percentage of adult piece--workers is calculated on the basis of a percentage of
each mants actual earnings for the ear, subject to prescribed
maximum amounts according to occupation. maximum amounts according to occupation.
(h) The basic wages of each worker are increased by 4 per cent.,
this amount being retained to cover the summer holiday payment. The calculation excludes bonus and overtime payments.
$(r)$ Payment for holidays including public holidays is provid ( $r$ ) Payment for holidays includidy public holidays is provide
by the accumalation of a weecly . rediti" for each week's wo (s) In this industry there are alternative methods of providing (s) In this industry there are alternative methods of providing
payment for holidays:
(1) Payment at normal time rates for one week's annual holiday,
(1) Payment at normal time rates for one week's annual holiday,
subject to a qualifying period of 48 weeks, and for statutory (2) Payment for holidays including pubbic holidays by the accumulation of a weekly "credit", equal to $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of
the worker's gross wages including overtime. the worker's gross wages including overtime. weekly to eacherh or orker andurined the holiday paymment accumulates
annum conclusion of one (u) Payment for holidays other than public holidays is one wenty-fifth of wages earned between the end of the holiday in
one year and the beginning of the holiday period in the next year. (v) The amount payable at the summer holiday period is to be
.06 ber .o6 per cent. of gross wages including overtime, earned during
.he year. $(\mathcal{Y})$ Payment for the annual summer holiday is calculated on the (w) Payment for the annual summer holiday is calculated on the
besis of 4 per cent. of the worker's.gross aeraings in the year. Pay-
ment ment for public holidays is
the worker's gross earnings.
( $x$ ) Payment for holidays including public holidays is provided
by a "credit" of $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the worker's gross earnings over (y) 24 weeks for workers who are under 18 years of age whe they enter employment and who are under 18 years of age ane the
commencement of their first annual holiday. (z) Payment for holidays other than public holidays is calculated
on the basis of one twenty-fith of the worker's earnings in the (aa) Payment for holidays other than public holidays is to be
ne twenty-fifth of the worker's earnings in the year ending in the ast pay week in the preceding March.
(bb) Payment for holidays other than public holidays is calculated
by muttiplying the number of weeks ont exceeding 50 in which the worker has been employed during the 12 months immediately
preceeding the lass Saturday in June by 1.8 timest the basic time rate
for a worker with less than 12 months' service and 1.8 times the orer
for a worker with less than 12 months' service and 1.8 times the
average hourly rate for a worker with 10 years service; worker
 proportions at basic time rate and average hourly rate.
(cc) In this industry there are alternative methods of providing (cc) In this industry there are alternative methods of providing
payment for holidays: (1) Payment in respect of annual and public holidays is provided
by the accumulation of a weekly "credit" for each week's by the accumulation of a weekly "credit" for each week"s
work done during a period of 12 months preceding the
holiday, or (2) Payment is made at the standard rate of wages on the basi (2) Payment is made at the standard rate of wages on the basis
of one day's pay for each complete month of service evith
maximum of 2 normal working weeks. In adddition, 8 hours maximum of 2 normal working weeks. In addition, 8 hours
pay is given for each public holiday. (ddd) A considerable proportion of the staff are required to work
Bank or public holidays and for each such day worked, on Bank or public holidays and, for each such day worked,
receive an additional day's leave with pay at ordinary rates. (ee) Where the exigencies of the service do not permit of the
public (or local) holidays being arranged, days oft in lieu are substituted. Where such substitution takes place, these days are
aggregated wherever possible and taken as one week's holiday of 44 hours with pay.
(ff) One extra day is granted (or pay in lieu thereof) (ff) One extra day is granted (or pay in lieu thereof) for every
Sunday spent tat sea, Christmas DDay, New Year's Day and Goood
Friday being treated as Sundays. Friday being treated as Sundays.
(g) Workers receive one extra day's pay for each of 6 public
holidays on which they are required to work. (hh) In addition to the 3 days in lieu of public holidays, double time rate is paid for work done the Spring and Autumn holidays
and New Year's Day

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORATE

## Accidents-how they happen and how to prevent them

## EARNINGS AND HOURS OF

 MANUAL WORKERSNOTE.-An article on page 55 of the February, 1959, issue of this Gazette gave the dates on which the new (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification is being brought into use for the purposes of the statistics
compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Except where otherwise stated, the industrial compiled by the Minstry of Lablished in this GAZETTE have been prepared on the basis of the 1948 edition of the Standard
analyses purn Industrial Classification.
The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the
month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 101 mploy

## Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment
in Great Britain fell during January by $51,000(-25,000$ males nd $-26,000$ Pemales), the number at the end of the month being
$22,820,000$ There were decreases of 20,000 in the building and
ontracting industries, 18,000 in the distributive trades and contracting industries, 18,000 in the distributive trades and 10,000
in agriculture. The total working population, including H.M. in agriculture. The total working population, including H.M.
Forces, the unemployed and men and women on release eleve who
have not taken up employment is estimated to have decreased by have not taken up employment, is esti.
22,000 from $23,987,000$ to $23,965,000$.
Unemployment
The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at
Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Servicic in
Great Britain fell from 549,961 to 549,137 between 12 th Janury Great Britain fell from 1959, and the numbers registered as temporaily stopped fell from 70,82 to 59,526 . In the two clamses
combined there was a fall of 10,356 among males and 1,767 among combined
Rates of Wages
The index of weekly rates of wages, based on January, 1956
(taken as 100 ), was 117 at the end of February, compared with 116
at the end of January. The changes in rates of wages reported to the
 $, 628,000$ workpeople. The principal increases anfected work
eeople employed in building and civil engineering construction licensed non-residential
and biscuit manufacture.
Retail Prices
At 17th February, 1959, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January $1956=100$, , te same figure as at 13th January
compared with 108 at 18 th February, 1958.
Stoppages of Work
The number of workers involved during February in stoppages
of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, thoug not themselves parties to the disputes) was nearly 66,800 . The
aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments the stoppages occurred was about 1088,000 working days. The
number of stoppages which began in the month was 189 , and, in number of stopapages which began in the month was 189 , and, in
add ition, 22 stopages which began before February were still
in progress at the beginning of the month.

## EFFICIENT USE OF MAN-POWER

The results of an enquiry undertaken by the National Joint
Advisory Council into oractices inmeding the full and efficient
use of man-power are contained in a Reporit made to the Minister Advisory Council into practices impeding the ruit and emicient
use of man-power are contanind in a Report made to the Minister
of Labour and National Service which has been published by H.M. f Labour and National Service which has been published by H.M.
Stationery Office, , price 1. Id. Od. net (1s. 2d. including postage). The detailed work of the enquiry was undertaken by the Joint
Consultative Committee, which is an executive commitee of the Consultative Committee, which is an executive committee of the
Council, sitting under the Chairmanship of successive Parliamenary Secretaries to the Ministry.

## Introduction

The National Joint Advisory Council, composed of representa-
tives of the British Employers, Confederation, the Trades Union Congress, and the Management Boards of the Nationalised
tries, meet under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Labour and tries, meet under
National Service. The function of the Council io to advise the
Minister on maters of common concern to employers and workers. Minister on matters of common concern to employers and workers.
In Appil, , 956 , the Minister asked the Council to carry out an en-


 portant to examine the use beeng made Restrictive Trade Practices
Secondly, action had been taken in the Rection
Act to deal with restrictive trade practices: it therefore seemed Act to deal with restrictive trade practices: it therefore seemed
appropriate to enquire into the analogous question of restrictive abour practice
Definition
The term "restrictive labour practices" is difficult to define.
It was considered, however, that it covered those practices which go beyond what is necessary for the reasonobale protection of
workers for example in matters sf safety and health and in accepted workers, for example in matters of safety and heatith and in accepted
standards of work. The definition includes not only identifale
trict standards of work.
rractices but also thosedtudes which are restrictive in their effects.
The Council considered that certain practices may have been reasonThe Council considered that certain practices mat yave been reason-
able enough when they were introduced, but that they were no
no longer in
The Council considered that specific problems of individual industries could not be dealt with by propounding general principles
for application to the whole of industry, and that the Council's role should be to encourage industries not already doing so to
examine jointly any problems they might have and to inform the Councilil of the thony proses made. According have approaches were made
Chrough the British Employers' Confederation, the Trades Union through the British Employers' Confederation, the Trades Union the great taja ority yof employeeses in Brititsh, industrty. On the basis of
replies received from employers' organisations or from joint replies received from employers, organisations or from joint
industrial councis where these exist, han Joint Consultative Committee classified individual industries into three broad categories:-
Category I-Industries which had reported that they had no Category I I Industries which had reported that they had no
problems in regard the efficient use of man-power. Category II-
Industries which had set up machinery to deal with any problems Industries which had set up machinery to deal with any problems
or which appeared to be in the process of doinso. Category III
Ind or which appeared to be in the process of doing so. Cates.y
Industries which needed more time, including those which, becuse
of various difficulties, had been unable to undertake a joint examinof various difficulties, had been unable to undertake a joint examin-
ation. In addition, there remained a number of industries which "Practices smpeding the Full and Efficient Use of Manpower. Report of
an Inquiry undertaken by the National Joint Advisory Council".
had not yet responded to the Council's request or which had not had not yet
given a defini
Category IV.
Progress of the Enquiry
As replies came in rather slowly a good deal of follow-up work
had to be undertaken, and it was not until January, 1957, that the Joint Consultative Comminittee were able to bogin their examination.
Thereatter the Committee decided to follow up the Category III Thereafter the Committee decided to follow up the Category 1 III
industries individually and to make a further approach, six months industres ine Category II industries to see if their joint machinery
later, to the
was functioning satisfactorily, At the meeting of the Council in was functioning satisfactorily. At the meecting of the coumcil
July, 1988 , it was decided that, although the enquiry was not
complete, a report should be prepared on the basis of the replies complete,
received.

## Results of the Enquiry

By yuly, 1958, the Council had received information in respect
of 112 industries and then
 Category III. II was impossible to find any entiriely satisfactory
method of correlating these categories with the numbers of workpeople employed. The avesiiablegestatiststicis of ind inustrial employment
relate to industries as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification and are not compiled on the basis of the organisations
throuh which the Council's enquiries were made. Nevertheless, through which the Councir's enquiries were made. Nevertheless,
the following percentages give a rough indication of the proportions
of workpeople in the various categris. of workpoople in the various categories:- 29 per cent. in Categor I, I,
39 per cent. in Categry 1 IT, 7 per cent. in Category III. O the the 39 per cent. in Category II, 7 per cent. in Category 1 IN . Or the
remaining 25 per cent, latre proportion were not cored the
enquiry. These include national and local government, the National enquiry. These include national and local government, the National
Health Service, and bank ing, insurance and finance which alone
would account for about 16 per cent. of the employed population.
 cover less than 10 per cent. of the workpeople in invilian employment.
More than threeffitht of all workers are employed in industries
and in Categories I and II. While industries in Category II may still tackling them.
With regard
With regard to the industries which were included in Category
III, the enquiry made clear that deep-seated difficulties exist in IIT, the enquiry made cleare that deepp-seated difticulties exist in
these industries. There are only six, but some of them are very
large and the Council express their serious concern about the large and the Council express their serious concerr about the
situation in this group of industries. The industries are those with withach the following organisations. are concerned:- the National
Federated Electrical Association; the Association of Heating, Federated Electrical Association, ene Associaiion or Heating
Ventilating and Domestic Enincering Employsrs; the National
Federation of Master Painters and Decorators in Scotland; the


Conclusion
The Council think that the existence of joint machinery over a The Council think that the existence of joint machinery over a
wide area of industry gives some cause for encouragement. Never-
theless the mere exitence foint theless, the mere existence of joint machinery is by no means enough;
much depends on the use which is made of it and the success of
its operation. The Council found disquiteting the exiscence of its operation. The Council found disquieting the existence of
unresolved problems in a number of important industrics and unresolved problems in a number of important industries and
strongly emphasise the need for further joint efforts to tackle and
dispose of them. The Council intend to ask for further reports strongly emphasis the council intend to ask for further re
dispose of them. The Cout the progress which industries have made in this field.
abs

Each April and October an enquiry is held into the earnings and Each April and October an enquiry is held into the earnings and
hours of manual workers, and in the past the results have appeared
in the issue of this GAzrTr for the follow ing September and March, in the issue of this G GZEETIE for the following September and March,
respectively. T . results of the october, 1958, en quiry, which
would normally have been published in this issue of the GAZETTE,
 were obtained earlier than usual, owing to some internal reorganisa
tion within the Statistics Department of this Ministry and to the whole-hearted co-operation of employers. In consequence the
article on earnings and hours in October, 1958, was published in
tin article on earnings and hours in October, 1958, was published in
the February, 1959. issuo of this GARTTE (paes 45-53). It is
hoped to publish the results of future enquiries each August and the Febru
hoped to
February.

## RECENT COLLECTIVE

 AGREEMENTSGuaranteed Week Agreement in the Biscuit Industry
At a recent meeting the National Joint Wages Council for the
Biscuit Industry approved the recommendation of the Sub Committee which had been appointed to considen the proposal o
the Workers' Side that a Guaranteed Week should be introduced the Workers Side that
The terms of the agreement, which became operative from the
week commencing 4th January, 1. Where in any week a worker other than a part--ime worker reauired to work or less than 4 hours, he or she shal, subject to
the conditions and qualifications mentioned below, be paid for
not less than 44 hours at his or her appropriate time rate.
2. Payment for the guaranteed week in any week is subject to
not
the condition that the worker is:-
(a) Willing, capable of and available for work,
(b) Willing to perform any service outside his or her usual employment as may be reasonably required by the employer when the
work is not available in his or her usual occupation in the
ondertaking undertaking.
3. Any day or days allowed and taken as holidays by the worker
under the Agreement dealing with Annual Holidays and Statutory under the Agreement dealing with Annual Holidays and Statutory and Proclaimed Hoildays fhal be treated as a cay or ways on whid
the werker worked for the number of hours usually worked by him
or her on that day of the week or those days of the week as the case may be.
4. The guarateed payment shall be subject to the condition that
if the employer is unable to provide the worker with work during if the employer is unable to provide the worker with work during
the workers normal working hours by erason of a strike, failure of
supplies, recession of trade or any cause beyond the employer's supplies, recession of trade, or any cause beyond the employer's
control and, after consultation with the workers' representatives, sives the worker conser clear week's noticic that work worenilt notives, be
available, guaranteed weekly remuneration shall not be payable
gion available, guaranteed weekly remuneration shall not be payable
after the expiry of such notice in any week during which, or part
of which, the employer continues to be unable to provide work as 5. Where by mutual agreement between employers and workers
an establishment is closed for a customary or local holiday, the 5. Where by mutual agreement between employers and workers
an establishment is closed for a customary or local holitay, the
Guaranted Week shall be reduced by the number of hours normally Guaranteed Week shal
worked on that day.

Guaranteed Weekly Payments in the Port Transport Industry


 guaranteed weekly wage arrangements in the principal industries in
Great Britain, including, on page 397, particulars for the port Great Britain, inc
transport industry)
The terms of the amended agreement, which became operative
from 16th February, 1959, provide that attendance money at the from 16 th February, 1959 , provide that attendance money at the
rate of 5 . per urr will remain unchanged and will continue to be
be payable, s.bbject to certain conditions, in respect of each of the
normal turns in the week for which a dock worker reports and is normal turns in the week for which a dock work
available for work but is not allocated to work
A dock worker under 65 years of age who is required to report
for work for eleven turns in a week will be guaranteed a weekly payment of $132 \mathrm{~s} .$, and 86 s . in the case of a worker who is required
to report to report for worrf for six turns in the week. The amount guaranteed
to a dock worker aged 65 and under 70 years of age who is required to a dock worker aged 65 and under 70 years of age who is required
to report for work eleven turns in a wek is $115 s .6 d$. (this amount
may be increased to 132 . if the worker is apssed medically fit each may be increased to 132 s. if the worker is passed medically fit each
year to undertake all formm of dook work). if required to report
for work for six turns in a week, the weekly guaranteed payment is year to undertake all forms of dock work); if required to repo
for work for six turns in a week, the weekly guaranteed payment is
71s. In the case of dock workers regulated by a joint industrial body
other than the National Joint Council for the Port Trassport Industry provision is made for guaranteed weekly payments not to
exceed 132s. The conditions limiting (1) antendance money to s6. a
.


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THE EMPLOYEE POPULATION, END-MAY, 1958: REGIONAL

ANALYSIS

 end-May 1958 . Corresponding estimates are now availabie for
each of the administrative Regions of England and for scolland

Estimated Num




HUNT \& COLLEYS LTD.


## REPORT ON DEFENCE AND

 ESTIMATES FOR 1959-60The annual Government statement on defence has recently been
presented top Pariiament and pubbished by H.M. Stationery 0 offec as
 In a brief prefatory note the Command Paper refers to the five

 most tup-o-dates lines". This sears spaed is devoted to a summary
of the progess made, during the first two years, in implementing
othis The Paper describes the work which is being done in connection
with the modernisation of the Fleet and the erequiument of the




 improvements which are being made in ithe conditions of servico or
the Armed Froces and in the living conditions of the Forcess at home
nid overses











 shoragas of ofotice
Royal Air Force.





 machinery, it will be possible to dispen
emplosed on non-operational duties.







 need about 110,000 male entrants, including men called up f
National Service, those who enter पpon Regular engagements, an






 hhe partituluars have been summarised byed the British Transport
Commision for the principal groups of staft, as follows:-


It should be noted that the descriptions of some of the groups
of trades are of necessity in in general terms: thus cleaners include of grades are of nececs
chargemen cleaners.
The basis of compilition of the census has been changed this
 complete week were taken at their actual numbers and the number
of saffrt paid for less than a complete week was reduced propor

 or stafin in subtantive grades, with the average rates of pay and
average arrinins of the ste avcord with the
the Commision.
The pay and earnings continue to be on the basis of a foll
weeks work. Previously this was achieved by dividing the total


 gradese e.g., office cleaneres,
worked therer required week.
The efficet of the change in mettod was tested in a sample
representing nearly one-thirid of British Railways staff: The com-
 (75924)
naturall yhere were varations from grade to grade. The following
igures show the effect of the change in overail adult average

In the ease of jumiors the comparison is also affected by a re
defintion wherbey they are includuded entirely on an age basis definition whereby they are included entirly
wherest an ane age bevasis
dults. dults.
The average rate of pay is the average basic payment laid down

 Rertime, Saurday atternoon, sunday and night dury, etc.
Raiwa workers emploged by the e ondon Transport Executive Fot included in the above eigures.
 The Annual Census dealt also (on the same basis) with the
verage rates of pay and average earanings of shins and marine stafit locks, harbours and wharves staffi, and inland waterways stataf

 cases whee
or meals.

| URMta thas |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | or maf |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Averase }}$ |
| Stios and Mario Staff |  | $\varepsilon$ s. |  |
| - | 37 | 113 | 1219 |
| Onetits | ${ }_{8}^{883} 8$ | ${ }_{18}^{1514}$ | ${ }_{11}^{18}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {1, }}^{1.087}$ | \% 91 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{11}$ |
| Maituranes | ${ }_{3} 5$ | 147 | 196 |
| Moter | ${ }^{35}$ | ${ }_{8}^{4} 113$ | 12, ${ }_{12}$ |
|  |  | 退 |  |
|  | $\underbrace{5.388}_{5}$ | ${ }^{10} 4$ | ${ }_{15}^{14}$ |
| Creme Pemataits | ${ }_{2}^{288}$ | 7 | - |
| Docks, Harbours and Wharves Staff <br> Male Adults Technical and Clerical | 1.558 |  | 12 |
| Oeratinery .i. |  |  |  |
| Suen |  |  | (ta |
| Comatatisers | cion | - | (18) |
|  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1.768}$ | ${ }_{8}^{810}$ |  |
| Yaineanco |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{13}{ }^{2}$ | 1614 |
| Gangers, Le Labourers Dredging Staf $\qquad$ | ci,613 |  |  |
|  |  | 9  | ${ }_{4}^{410} 8$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Inland Watereys Sand |  |  |  |
| Male Juniors | $\begin{aligned} & 4,215 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 2025 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 818 \\ & 51818 \\ & 418 \end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}619 \\ \hline 6.19\end{array}$ |
| sand Catering suaf |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Mememe | ${ }_{\substack{7,165 \\ 372}}$ | = | ${ }_{4}{ }^{6} 8^{8}$ |

Increases have been granted to certain groups of staff operative
from dates subsequent to that on which the census was taken.


END OF THE CALL-UP FOR NATIONAL SERVICE
















## NAVY, ARMY AND AIR FORCE

 RESERVES ACT, 1959The Navy, Army and Air Force Reserves Act, 1959*, received the
Royal Assent on Thursday, 19th February. Royal Assent on Thursday, 19 tht February.
The Act extends until the end of Jue, 1964 the provisions of the
Navy, Army and Air Force Reserves. Act, 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1954, page 83), in relation to persons who were Called up for National Service, or who joined the Armed Forces
before being socalled up, after the end of the year 1948. . trepeals the
1954 Act as from the end of June, 1959 , in so so ar as that Act would
 then be already spent or will then cease to be required in view of the
limited extension by the new Act of tiability for service int the reserve.
The effect of the new legislation is to relieve from liability for service The effect of the new legislation is to relieve from liability for service
in the reserve thosemen who saw esvrice uruingor immedialdy anter
the last war, while retaining for a period of five years the liability for in the reserve those men who saw service during or immediately after
the last war, while retaining for a period of five eaars the liability for
service in the resere of those men whose National Service was
performed after the end of to 1948 .

## DISABLED PERSONS IN

 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT









In addition, 47, or $94 \cdot 4$ per cent, of a total of 499 .assenger electric irit atitendants in Government employment were registered
disabiled persons. Employment as a car park attendant or as as passenger electic lift attendant
disabled persons under the Acts.





Ministry of Labour Gazette March, 1959
to employ their quota of disabled persons. For this purpose, the
standard quota, as prescribed by the Disabled Persons (Standard standard quota, as prescribed by the Dis.
Percentage) Order, 1946, is three per cent.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES TRIBUNAL


 Came to an end on 28th February, 1955 . The Tribunal was set up in August, 1951, under the Industrial Setilement of disputes or "issuss" in trade or industry conceraning
 mergency legisiation which provided dompulsory arbitration and
at the same time prohibibied stitikes and lock-outs. This prohitition





## NATIONAL INSURANCE

Long-Term Hospital Patients
On 9th February the Ministet of Pensions and National Insurance annunced in the House of Commonss that he had a asked the National
Insurance Advisory Comnitte to review the contribution and
 Ong-term hospital patients including the mentally disordered.
The full terms of refirence to the
The Comitee


 Peroont:", comm wortec will consider representations on this question
rent
Represesentations should be made in writing and should be sent


## Employers' Contributions for Mariners

 The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked tho National Insurance Advisory Comitite to consider and reporto onthe prefinimary dratit of the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1959. The Regulations amend the National Insurance Mariners)
Regulatitions, 1948 , by altering the provisions reazarding liabily $t$ to Reay the reducecd employer's contributions whicichare payable for mariners who are neither resident nor domicied in the U United
Kinglom nod
sho


## Collection and Payment of Contributions

 On sth February the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance



 expressed the opinion that the limit under the present Regulation 11
and the orroposed Reghal
Ren
 or dat coatribations in respect of employed contributor's employ
 of those provisisns of the Acts, remunuration in respect of an,
 for those purposes.
Copies of the Regultions (S.1. 1959 No. 2077) can be bbtained
 price 4d. net (6d. including postage).

Minstry of Labour Gazette March, 1959
the preliminary drafts of the National Insurance (Contributions) mendment Regulations, 1959 , and the National Insurance These Regulations would enable persons whose employment
has been temporarily suspended to be excused from paying a antional insurance contribution for a week of unempoyment
which includes a short customary holiday for which not more than
40s. holiday pay is received. The draft Regulations would also and persons who are not claiming unemployment benefit to cused payment of contributions on grounds of unemployment, Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, the National Insurance (Contributions) Amend-
ment Regulations, 1959, price 9 . net (11d. including postage), and ment Regulations, 1959 , price 9 d. net (11d. . including postage), and
the National Insurance (Deetermination of Clais and tuestions)
Amendment Regulations 1959, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

ORGANISATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

European Productivity Agency : Join Management-Labour Mission to the United States of America
Under the provisions of the Joint Management-Labour pro-
gramme of the European Productivity Agency of the Organisation

 study their organisation and services to management and labour
The aim will be to study for $4-5$ weeks the organisation and The eam will be to study for $4-5$ weeks the organisation and
functioning of United States University Management-Labour
Relations Departments which cater for the needs of management Relations Departments which cater for the needs of managemen
and labour in a typically industrial community
The team will be drawn from employers' and workers' organis The team will be draws from employers' and workers' organis-
ations and possibly their specialised dintitutions. Particicipants should be leaders of industry or trade unions, or have wide experience in
management-labour probeems, or the personnel aspect of management. The Director of the Agency
is examining the possibility of including in the team one or two
fepresentative of University Deparmens oncerne with manage-
ment-labour relations.. Applications from the staft of such representatives of University Departments concerned with manage
ment-labour relations. Aplications from the staff of such
Departments mat be considered. Departments may be considered.
The travelling expenses ald allowances of participants
within the United States will be borne by the European Productivity
 he transatlantic fare of each participant. The fare for each
particicinant from home to paris and back, as well as the othen 50
per cent. of the transatlantic fare, will be payable by the participipant er cent. of the transatlantic fire, will be payaber
or the organisation sponsoring the candidature. Organisations in the United Kingdom wishing to take advantage
of facilities offered under this project are invied to communicate by
ost Alt
st
 rade unions they have already receeved information about the
roject from the Trades Union Congress. It cannot be guaranteed hat everyone who wishes to particicipete will be able to do so, as the
total number from countries of the Organisation for Europeaa total number from countries of the Organisation for Eurol
Economic Co-operation cannot exced 15 . The tam will be sele
by the Director of the European Productivity Agency.

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

Average Hours of Work, Rates of Wages, etc. to 39.45 per cent. of assessable wages, according to the branch of in the Glass, Pottery and Building Materials in Glas, Pottery and Buiding Materials Industry in France
The French Ministry of Labour and Social Security undertake a
quarterly enquiry inty economic activity and conditions of employ
 The glass, pottery and building materials industry have been obtained
from the report of the French Ministry of Labour and Social Security relating to 1 st Oct ober, 1958 .
Drining the last wek of the पuarter ended 30 th September, 1958 , the average
were $46 \cdot 9$.
A system of provincial differentiation in rates of wages operates
in Franc. The Paris Region constitutes zone A, and in other
districts the hel A system Throvincial derientiaion its rates of wages operates
in France. The Paris Region constitutes zone A, and in other
districts the following ifferentials are applied to the statutory districts the foilowing difierentials are appiled on A:- zone B
minimum rate for a labourer obtaining in zone A.
minus 2.22 per cent.; zone C , minus 4.44 per cent; zone D minus 2.22 per cent.; zone C , minus 4.44 per cent.; zone D
minus 6.67 per cent.; zone E , minus 8.00 per cent.; Using this
statutory minimum as a base, rates are negotiated by collectiv statutory mii
bargaining.
The following Tables show, by sex and skill, average hourly wage Tes excluding overtime and product skion, baveragese hourly wase
apesped ind
hillings and pence, at 1st October, 1958, in the glass, pottery an shilings and pence, at 1st October, 1958, in the glass, pottery and
building materials industry. For the purpose of conversion into
sterling, the Exchange Rate of 1,176 French francs ¢1 has been sterling, the Exchange Rate of 1,176 French francs $=£ 1$ has been
used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. The rates for
highly skilled women workers are no longer divided into two groups.


Employers pay contributions covering insurance in respect of
Employers pay contributions covering insurance in respet of
pensions, sickness and maternity, family alowances and industrial
injuries. In October, 1958, these payments totalled $28 \cdot 55$ per cent.
injuries.
 a reduction in enployers total contributions of 2.25 per cent.
In addition to the above, employers pay compulsory contributions
mounting to a approximately 1 per cent. of assessable wages in amounting to approximately 1 per cent. of assessable wages in
repsect of apprenticssip and housing and 5 per cent. as a payroll
tax to the national Budget. tax to the national Budget.
The annual paid statutory
The annual paid statutory holidays in industry are, subject to
certain qualifying conditions. 24 days for young persons under
18 years of age and 18 days 8 years of age and 18 days for adults 18 years and overs. There are also increments for seniority; they are two additional days for
five yearss service, four additional days for 25 years' service, and
six additional days for 30 years' servis ix additional days for 30 years' service.
The number of statutory public holidays is 11 days for women an The number of statutory pubic hoidaays is 1 days for women and
young persons and one day for adult males. In the case of both
women and young persons, and adult males, only one day (May women and young persons, and addult males, only one day (May
Day) is payabbe by statute. Additional paid publich holidays may
be manter be granted under collective agreements or local practice. It appears
to be the normal rule for employers to pay their employes for at
least five public holidays.

Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the China and Glass Industries in Belgium
 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 supplecovered by social security schemes arg eiven blow relating to earnings
ment to the annual I repor. The fifures
have been taken from the statistical supplement to the thirentht annual report and relate to the second quarter of 1957. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 140
Belgian francs $=£ 1$ has been used and the amounts rounded to he nearest penny.
Hours of work in the china and glass industries in Belgium are
45 a week.
A verage daily earnings in the second quarter of 1957 were:China and allied industries
Glass

Employers' contributions for social security purposes include
ompulsory payments to various insurance funds covering pensions sickness, industrial injuries, unemployment and family allowances. sickness, industrial injuries, unemployment and family allowances.
It is not possible to express these payments individually or in bulk
a as a simple eprcentage of earnings, as the charge is, for some of the
items, levied onl a proportion of the workpoples eannings.
ites However, in the case of a manual worker whose monthly wages
totaled approximately $\& 421$ s. .d., which is the "ceiling on on
which certain charges are levied, it is estimated that the employer's which certain charges are everied, it is estimated that the employer's
social charges would be apporimately 20 per cent. of this sum.
The cost to employers of contribututions to ho per ida and suptlementry The cost to employers of contributions to holiday and supplementary
unemployment funds, and of pubbicholiidas, manounts to approxi-
mately 11.5 per cent. of manual workers earnings.



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

 working
Office.
The Table below shows, by sex and skill average weekly hours


 Work "r rlates to actual hours sent at the work bench, exxludiding
time of for meal braks, company or union meetings, visist to the
doctor, etc. time off for
doctor, ete.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Heraiae } \\ \text { Housf } \\ \text { Hous } \\ \text { Work } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | s. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 36: 20 \\ & \text { sin } \\ & \text { an } \end{aligned}$ | 退 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Average all workers | ${ }_{35} 7$ | 210 | 1186 |

Employers pay compulsory contributionn covering insurance in
respect of pensions, siokness and maternity, industrial tinuries, unemploynent and family allowances. Iti s not possible to ouute
uniform rate of contribution as the actual contributions may vary
 risk. On average, the toral contri
approximate to 15 per cent. of wages.
In addition to theses statutory payments, employers may contribute
to other schemes. Acording to ro rumus made
my employers for


 social security bencitis, dirrect bencitis and subsidies represented
10 per cent.
wor abis wases.

to be granted, on average, for workers over the age of 18 years.
Paid public holidays, granted additionally, vary from 10 to 13 days, Paid public holidays, granted addititonally, vary from 10 to 13 days,
according to the predominant religious belief in the area
concerned. concerned.

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, 19s7, of the annual enquiry int 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 of work, average hourly earnings and average weeky eas of con-
Octorer, 1957 , in the clothing industry. For the purpose orsion
version into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 0.64 forins $£ 1$ has yersion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 10.64 florins $=$
been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Heirs } \\ \text { Howrs } \\ \text { Work } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { Earning } \\ & \text { Earrings } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 8.5 \\ 48.5 \\ 48.5 \\ 48 \cdot 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s. d. } \\ & \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{array}{ }^{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} s . d . \\ 2 . & \\ 17 & 1 \\ 156 & 1 \\ 159 & 2 \\ 159 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 47.0 \\ 47 \\ 47.0 \\ 47.5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 2 & 11 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 135 & 1 \\ \hline 95 \\ 90 & 5 \\ \hline 95 \end{array}$ |

Employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness, unemployment, accidents, children
allowances contributions, which may vary according to the incidence of sicknes condrinustrial accidents. The total charge is between 12.85 an
ant ind
7.2 per cent 17.2 per cent. of wages, but it is not levied on the whole of the
individual workers wages i.e. the amount of wages above a
certain defined "ceiling" is, except for invalidity insurance, excertain defined ceciling is except for invaliaity insurance, ex
cluded for the purpose of calculating contributions. The percentage
of the erand total waies bill rentested by the total amount of of the grand total wages bill represented by the total amount of
contributions is, therefore, less than the figures given above. addition to the above compulsory payments, many employen
contribute to voluntary schemes and in some cases these contri
but butions increase total payments to as much as 40 per cent. of wages.
 according to seniority. In a
paid public holidays a year.

## Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

1st April, 1958
Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts, the Agricultural Wages Acts, and the Catering Wages Act. In a number of cases the agreements have been arrived at by Joint Industrial Councils or similar bodies. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

Price 15 s. By post 16 s.

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HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE at the addresses shown on page 123
or through any bookseller

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC. Contents of this Section


Employment* in Great Britain in January

GENERAL SUMMARY
During January the number in civil employment is stimated to
have fallen by 51,000 to $22,820,000$. The main changes were have fallen by ti,000 to 22,820,000. The main changes were
seasonal reductions in buiding and contracting, agriculture, distribul The Employment Exchanges filled 145,000 vacancies in the
four-wek period onded thi February. The number of vacancies notifed to Exxhanges but remaining unfiled al
154, oooo; this was 1,000 fewer than in
January. The number of operatives working shor-t-time in manufacturing
industries it the week ended 24th Janury was 168,000 , which was







 January was $23,5,5,000$.
end or December, 1958.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION


 | Tabie |
| :---: |
| 1958. |

|  | cos | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \substack{198} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{1958}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Change } \\ \text { durning }}}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 7,707 <br> 520 |  |  |
| Moraly Stioneds | ${ }_{4}^{28}$ | ${ }_{535}^{535}$ | ${ }_{5}^{50}$ | ${ }_{6}^{64}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{cc}\text { H.M. Forces and Women' } \\ \text { Services } & \text {.. } \\ \text { Men } & \text {.. }\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\substack { 69 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{65 \\ 14{ 6 9 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 6 5 \\ 1 4 } } \\{\hline 14}\end{subarray}}$ |  | $\underbrace{\substack{14}}_{\substack{50 \\ \hline 14}}$ |  |  |
| Total Working Populationt <br> Nen <br> Women <br> $.: \quad:$. |  |  |  | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{23,95 \\ 1,784 \\ 1,74}}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

analysis of numbers in civil

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { An analysis of the total numbers in civil employment by broad } \\
& \text { industrial groups s is iven in the rable below. }
\end{aligned}
$$

| Thousands |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry or serice | $\substack{\text { Enat } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ajs }}$ | $\substack{\text { End } \\ \text { ndo } \\ \text { ISt } \\ \hline}$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{9}^{965}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{967 \\ 845}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{954 \\ 84}}$ | ${ }_{-1}^{-10}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 5,59 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 536 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Totain Manuacuring | ,226 | 9,115 | 9,066 | 9,06 | -3 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,996 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Toat in Civil Emploment | 23,066 | 23,043+ | 228814 | 22,820 | -51 |

## NUMBERS EMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL

ANALYSIS
The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which omparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end
of January, November and December, 1958 and January 1 159.
The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid The figures relate to employeess (including persons temporarily lai
off but tsill on the employers pay-rolls); they exclude employer
nd persons working on their own accunt, and they are thu and persons working on their own account, and they are
different in scope from those given in the preceding parazraph
Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the
latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual
industries. industries.
The efigures are based primarily on the estimates of the total
numbers ef empoyees and theeri industrial distribution at the middle umbers of employeesa and theiririndustrial distribution of the tot total
of each year which have been computed on the basis of the cound
of insurance cards. In the case of all ind of insurance cards. In the case of all industries other than coa
mining, building and civile ngineering and gas and electricity us
has also been made of the monthy yeturns rendered by mpor
under the Statistics of Thrade Act, 1947. The returns show the
 those the month and at the end of the monts, the two setsto of finnir
ore summarised separately for each industry, and the ratio betwee
ate 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 during the month. Certain industries and services which are no
covered by employers 'reurns (or are only partially covered), or
for which figures are not available in the same form as for thos for which figupere are not avaiabie in the sa
fhown below, are omitted from the Table.

- Cotton-216,000. Wool-198,000. Other textiles-442,000.
Amended figure.

| Industry | Males |  |  |  | Females |  |  |  | Total |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { End. } \\ \text { Sand } \\ \text { an } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { Nos } \\ \hline 1958 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { End } \\ & \text { So } \\ & \text { Do } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { } \\ \hline 1958 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { No } 190 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Endc } \\ \text { inc } \\ \hline 1988 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { Has } \\ \hline 1959 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End. } \\ \text { Jand } \\ \hline 9558 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { Nos. } \\ \text { 1958 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { ind } \\ 1958 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End. } \\ \text { Bnd } \\ \hline 19590 \end{gathered}$ |
| Mining, etc. Coal Mining | 775.0 | 751.5 | 750.0 | 749.0 | 18. | 18.9 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 793.5 | 770.4 | 768.9 | 767.9 |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement <br> Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures | 250.5 an. 30. 30. an II 78.5 78.4 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 78 \cdot 3 \\ 8.0 \\ 38.6 \\ 13.2 \\ 5.3 \\ 11.4 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 74 \cdot 8 \\ 37.8 \\ 37.8 \\ 52.2 \\ 1.24 \\ 11.4 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades <br> Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Explosives and Fireworks Soap, Candles, Polish Mineral Oil Refinin Other Oils, Greases, Giue, etc. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 534.3 20.7 20.7 65.1 si.7 44.7 41.1 31.8 31.8 5.8 |
| Metal Manufacture <br> Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, $\ddot{\text { Rolling, }} \boldsymbol{0}$, etc. ron Foundries <br> Tinplate Manufacture <br> Steel Sheet Manufactur <br> Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 63.5 .5 \\ & 18.7 \\ & 13.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 80.2 \\ & 20.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 60.9 \\ 00.5 \\ 18.5 \\ 13.7 \\ 0.5 \\ 18.5 \\ 89.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vehicles <br> Manufacture of Motor $\ddot{\text { Vehicles and }} \dot{\text { Cycles }}$ Motor Repairers and Garazes Manuracture and | $1,034.8$ <br> and <br> 278 <br> 228.2 <br> 22.3 |  | $\begin{gathered} , 017 \cdot 0 \\ 1,077 \\ \text { 2515 } \\ 212 \cdot 6 \\ 212 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 178.717 .7 \\ & 4438 \\ & 36: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 172 \cdot 1 \\ 35: 3 \\ 43: 9 \\ 33: 9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 171.4 \\ 349: 2 \\ 34: 8 \\ 33: 6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 172:2 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,213.5 \\ & \text { anc. } \\ & \text { an2 } \\ & 256 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $1,189.9$ <br> and <br> 2497.4 <br> 247 |  | $1,191 \cdot 8$ <br> and <br> 301 <br> $245 \cdot 1$ <br> 15 |
| Mo oro vehicles and dircraft Locomotive Manufueture | 133:3 | 129.6 |  | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{130 \cdot 2}$ | 45:2 | 42.7 | ${ }_{4} 42 \cdot 6$ | $43 \cdot 2$ | ${ }_{\substack{178 \\ 75 \\ 7 \\ \hline \\ \hline}}$ | ${ }_{71}^{172} \mathbf{0}$ | 172.2. | 173:4 |
| Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages <br> and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc. |  | 77.8 |  | 77.1 4.6 | ${ }^{4} 2.5$ | 4.0 | 3:9 |  | 86.9 | ${ }_{81.1}^{1.8}$ | 7.1 | 81.0 <br> 7 |
| Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Metal Industries not elsewhere specified |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 173 \cdot 419.9 \\ & 13: 1 \\ & 15: 6 \\ & 5: 8.8 \\ & 219: 6 \\ & 79: 4 \\ & 79 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 514 \cdot 9 \\ & 54 \\ & 43.8 \\ & 42.0 \\ & 39.7 \\ & 57.9 \\ & 249.1 \\ & 241 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments | $\begin{aligned} & 92 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 60.7 \\ & 15: 7 \\ & 15.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.2 \\ \hline 5: 6 \\ 7.1 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \cdot 79.7 \\ & 59.7 \\ & 15: 6 \\ & \hline 7.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \cdot 7 \\ & 59.9 \\ & 15: 6 \\ & 15: 1 \\ & 7.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57.4 \\ & 33.6 \\ & 18.7 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \cdot 0 \\ & 38.1 \\ & 14.0 \\ & 4 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 199 \cdot 9.9 \\ 9717 \\ \text { ap: } \\ 9.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 149: 1 \\ & 929: 3 \\ & 27: 6 \\ & 29.6 \\ & 9.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Textiles <br> Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc Woollen and Worsted <br> Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production <br> Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk ute <br> Rope, Twine and Net <br> Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Carpets Fabrics Made-up Textiles Other Textile Industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur <br> Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods .. Fur | $4 \cdot 6$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 37 \cdot 0 \\ 24 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 4 \\ 8.3 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.7 \\ & \hline 7.2 \\ & 14.6 \\ & 4 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.56 .7 \\ & \hline 6.7 \\ & \hline 4.7 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.1 \\ & \hline 6.4 \\ & 14.4 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 1.6 \\ 3.0 \\ 9.6 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{aligned}$ |  | : ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |
| Clothing <br> Dressmakin <br> Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc Repair of Boots and Shoes .. .. |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \cdot 4 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 112 \\ 1754 \\ 65.4 \\ 10.6 \\ 31.2 \\ 56: 8 \\ 3: 6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76.26 .7 \\ & \hline 10.5 \\ & \hline 17.5 \\ & 57: 6 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco <br> Brain and Flour Confectionery <br> Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products. <br> Sugar and Glucose <br> Preserving of Fruit and Confectionery Food Industries not elsewhere specified Wholesale Bottling Other Dr Tobacco |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 87.3 ${ }^{878}$ |

Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis-continued

| Industry | Males |  |  |  | Females |  |  |  | Total |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { End. } \\ 19558 \\ 1958 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { Ho } \\ \hline 198 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End. } \\ \text { Dos } \\ 1958 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End. } \\ \text { Sand } \\ 195595 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { No } 195 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { Dos, } \\ 19858 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { Eand } \\ 1959 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { jand } \\ 19585 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { Nos } \\ 1958 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { End } \\ \text { Dos. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { End } \\ & \text { Eng } \\ & \text { 1955 } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 225 \cdot 5 \cdot 5.8 \\ & 797: 3 \\ & 919: 4 \\ & 19: 2 \\ & 14: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 223.9 959.4 os. 18.5 14.5 14.0 | $\begin{gathered} 1200 \\ \hline 110 \\ 35.1 \\ 3.5 \\ 6.5 \\ 5: 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12 \cdot 1 \\ \hline 12.5 \\ 35 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \\ 6.5 \\ 5: 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 11: 3 \\ 35.0 \\ 3.3 \\ 6: 2 \\ 5: 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \cdot 9.9 \\ 31.3 \\ 34.7 \\ 3.1 \\ 6.1 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ | 287.5 28:4 129:4 an: 20.7 50.3 |  | $285 \cdot 2$ <br> 87 <br> 130 <br> 20 <br> 24 <br> 24 <br> 19.5 <br> 5 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 376 \cdot 3 \\ & 75 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 23 \\ & \hline 19.8 \\ & 90.8 \\ & 150: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber .. Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms ... Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries | $\begin{aligned} & 172.7 \\ & 80.0 \\ & 817.7 \\ & 11.7 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 48.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 113: 8 \\ \text { an } \\ 8.2 \\ 8.3 \\ 19.0 \\ 6.4 \\ 2.5 \\ 38: 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 110 \cdot 0 \\ 34.7 \\ \hline \end{array} .$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, All Manufacturing Industries | 6,155.5 | 6,055-5 | 6,046.0 | 6,047 - 8 | 2,940 | 2,859 | 2,819 | 2,815 | 9,0 | 8,915-3 | $865 \cdot 7$ | 0 |
| Building and Contracting | 1,253.8 | 1,293.8 | 1,262.8 | 1,242-8 | $63 \cdot 2$ | 63.9 | 63.9 | 63.9 | 1,317.0 | 1,357.7 | 1,326.7 | 1,306. |
| Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Electricity <br> Vater |  | $\begin{aligned} & 344 \cdot 9.9 \\ & 19.9 \\ & \text { an } 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 355 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 1192: 9 \\ 33: 4 \\ 35 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \cdot 9 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 14: 6 \\ 25: 1 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \cdot 4 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 14: 3 \\ 24: 9 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a1:4} \\ & \text { at: } \\ & 24: \\ & 2: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \cdot 6 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 14 \\ 24: 9 \\ 2: 2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 376 \cdot 3 \cdot 0.0 \\ & \text { 200.7 } \\ & 356 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Transport and Commumication Tramway and Omnibus Service | ${ }_{\text {200.3 }}^{19.0}$ | ${ }_{19}^{199 .}$ | 197.2 | ${ }^{19666}$ | ${ }_{21}^{51 / 3}$ | 48.3 | 48.3 | 47.95 | ${ }_{251.7}^{21.3}$ | ${ }_{21}^{24.5}$ | ${ }_{21}^{245} 5$ | ${ }_{21}^{24.5}$ |
|  | 1,195.9 | 1,203.9 | 1,206.4 | 1,207.9 | 1,270.1 | 1,321.6 | 1,285.1 | 1,265-1 | 2,466.0 | 2,525.5 | 2,491-5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 575: 9 \\ & \hline 5950 \\ & 50.9 \\ & 10 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 57.2 \\ \hline 56.6 \\ \hline 50.6 \\ 10.4 \\ 10.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 68.4 \\ \text { 68:4.4 } \\ 479.3 \\ 99.8 \\ 33.3 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment obtained on the returns for other months to show the total numbers returns are collected by the Ministry of, Labour and National more employees and one-quarter of the employers in those indus more employees and one-quarter or the employers ind inose infor about short-
tries with $11-99$ employees.
time and overtime working is obtained on the returns* only once a ime and overtime working is obtained on the returns* only once a
quarter (in February, May, August and November), but figures are
working short-time. These figures relate to they exclude administrative, technical and clerical staffs).
The figures for 24th January, 1959, including an allowance given in the Table below.

Operatives on Short-time in Great Britain in week ended 24th January, 1959


Unemployment at 9th February, 1959

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN
The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12 th

|  |  |  | Boys under 18 |  | ${ }_{\text {under }}$ Girls | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 26,629 \\ -1,1,43 \\ -5,449 \end{gathered}$ | (148,031 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 19,056 \\ -14,778 \\ -4,788 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 620,786 \\ \hline 688,65 \\ -12,123 \end{array}$ |
| It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 9 th February represented 2.8 per cent. of the total number of employees. This was the same percentage as at 12th January. <br> An analysis of the figures for 9th February according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wholly |  |  | ens | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tempor } \\ & \text { Stapiped } \\ & \text { Staped } \end{aligned}$ | To |
|  | 62,218 <br> 5,783 <br> 2,785 <br> 4,180 | ( ${ }_{\text {9,9,921 }}^{8,737}$ |  | 58,97 | 38,126 <br> 1,124 <br> $1,8,03$ <br> 1,373 | 422,100 |
| Total. | 94,886 | 152,480 | 退 80 | 549,137 | 59,526 | 608,663 |

The total of 608,663 includes 77,602 married women.
The numbers of yholly unemployed pesens. in iach Region at

 numbers unemplose
on the next page.

| Region | Wholly Unemployed ${ }_{\text {(including Casals }}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tempo- } \\ & \text { Serind } \\ & \text { Stopped } \end{aligned}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Total |  |  |
| London and South $\underset{\text { Eastern and Southern }}{\text { East }}$ South-WesternMidland Morth-Midland $\underset{\text { E. and W. Ridings }}{ }$ Northern Wales Great Britain | Males |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 68,001 | 108,658 | 227,434 | 404,093 | 39,250 | 443,343 |
|  | Females |  |  |  |  |  |
| London and South Eastern and Southern South-WeMidland North-Midland E. and W. RidingNorth-Western Northern Wales Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 26,885 | 43,822 | 74,3, | 145,044 | 20,2 | 165,320 |
|  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
| London and SouthEastern and Southern South-WesternMidland North-Midland E. and W. RidingNorth-Western Northern Wales Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 94,886 | 152,480 | 301,771 | 54, 137 | 59,226 | 608,663 |

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered
as unemployed at 9th February, 1959, and the percentage rates as unemployed at 9th rebruary,
of unemployment in ach Region:

| Region |  |  |  | Percentage rate of ${ }_{\text {a }}$ unemployment ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| London and South$\dagger$ Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales <br> Wales |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain | 443,343 | 165,320 | 608,66 | 3. | 2.2 | 2.8 |

\footnotetext{
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM : REGIONAL ANALYSIS The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of
Employmant Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 9 th February,
1959, was 652,807 , including 450,430 men, 23,097 boys, 163,5966 women and 15,684 girls. Of the total, 5991,93 (including 7,52 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 61,614 temporarily work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their
former employment. The numboyment. on unemployed persons on the registers in each
Region at 9th February, 1959, are shown below.

| Region | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Men en } \\ \text { and over } \\ \text { and vor } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { noder } \\ \text { rof years } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { Gind } \\ 18 \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| London and South Eastern and Southern <br> South-Western <br>  Midland E. and W. Ridings Northern . ScotlandWales | Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,459 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 1280$ |  |
| Great Britain | 38,974 | 20,119 | 131,639 | 13,405 | 549,137 |
| Northern Ireland | 27,802 | 1,830 | 11,668 | 756 | 42,0 |
| United Kingdom | 411,776 | 21,949 | 143,307 | 14,161 | 591,193 |
|  | Temporarily Stopped |  |  |  |  |
|  | 760 | 16 | 532 | 18 | 1,326 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 48 \\ & 48 \\ & 54 \\ & \hline 120 \\ & 213 \\ & 415 \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 51 \\ & 710 \\ & \hline 1818 \\ & \hline 184 \\ & \hline 81 \\ & \hline 139 \\ & 139 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Great Britain .. Northern Ireland United Kingdom | 38,126 | 1,124 | 18,903 | 1,373 | 59,526 |
|  | 528 | 24 | 1,386 | 150 | 2,08 |
|  | 38,654 | 1,148 | 20,289 | 1,523 | ${ }^{61,614}$ |
|  | Total Registered as Unemployed |  |  |  |  |
| London and SouthEastern and South-South-Western Midland North-Midiand North-Western Northern Wales | 66,810 | 2,576 | 20,210 | 1,477 | 91,073 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10,400 \\ & 1,738 \\ & 1,258 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | +1,345 |  |
|  |  | cick |  | coili, |  |
|  | 29,564 | 2,012 | 11,316 | 2,316 | 45,208 |
| Great Britain .. Northern Ireland United Kingdom | 422,100 | 21,243 | 150,542 | 14,778 | 608,663 |
|  | 28,330 | 1,854 | 13,054 | 906 | 44,144 |
|  | 450,430 | 23,097 | 163,596 | 15,684 | 652,807 |
| * Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated <br> total number er employees. $\dagger$ The Eastern and Southern Regions were amalgamated on 5 th Ausust, 1958 <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 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 inScotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 9th February, 1959, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 12th January, 1959. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Regions and Principal Iowns |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Men } \\ & 18 \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Women } \\ \text { 180an } \\ \text { over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Girls } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Total } \\ \text { 15 and } \\ \text { oner } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1,477 | (1, ${ }^{11,073}$ |  |
| Eastern and Southern Bournemouth .. Ipswich Luton Norwich Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) Reading . . Slough .. Watford .. |  | 1,665 11 31 16 37 30 16 13 13 18 18 96 94 11 11 |  | 156  <br> 3  <br> 38  <br> 37  <br> 34  <br> 14  <br> 19  <br> 19  <br> 37  <br> 30  <br> 10  <br> 51  <br> 31  <br> 31  <br>   | (i, |  |
|  | $\left.\begin{gathered} 23,76 \\ 4,769 \\ 4.874 \\ 2.848 \\ 2,344 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,268 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 212 \\ 30 \\ 286 \\ 246 \\ 37 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,737 \\ & 1,37176 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 1,184 \\ & 1,204 \end{aligned}$ | 1,010 | 34,771 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 895 \\ & 249 \\ & 249 \\ & 79 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 32 \\ & 14 \\ & 51 \end{aligned}$ | (11,288 | 21 122 126 125 1 11 36 16 16 58 58 |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,860 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  | 84 34 31 56 34 34 27 27 70 70 12 59 59 | 7,316 <br> 7,193 <br> 631 <br> 270 <br> 538 <br> 180 <br> 181 <br> 288 <br> 280 <br> 490 <br> 40 | 314 34 14 93 93 15 16 28 43 43 | [ 29,1982 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1,345 <br> 119 <br> 20 <br> 18 <br> 48 <br> 48 <br> 10 <br> 10 <br> 57 <br> 38 <br> 8 <br> 106 <br> 106 | (t, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \|rin8 } \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,252 \\ \hline 245 \\ \hline 245 \\ \hline 45 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2,941 |  |

(75924)


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


DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1944
The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons
(Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958 , at 20th October, 1958 (thee last date on which a a count was taken), was 731,352 , compared
with 737,043 wat 2 st
 unemployed at 16 th February, 1959, was 62,433 , of whom 53,962
were emales and 8,471 wwere females. An analysis of these figures is were manes and 8,41 were
given in the Table below.

| - | Males | Females | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Suitale for ordinary employment | 50,195 | 8,003 | 58,198 |
| Severely disabled persons classified as unikery to obtain employ under special conditions | 3,767 | 468 | 4,235 |
| Total | 53,962 | 8,471 | 62,433 |

The number of registered disabled persons placed in ordinary,
employment during the period 1st August, 1985, to 31st January, employment during the period 1 st August, 1958 , to 3 st January,
1959, was 29,078 , including 23,47 men 4,562 women and 969
young persons. In addition, 991 registered disabled persons were young persons. In addition, 491
placed in sheltered employment.
*These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on tho
registers of Employment Exchanges siven in the prececing Tabies.

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the (i.e., persons suspended from work on the understanding that they
numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in

 Great Britain

| Industry | reat |  |  |  |  |  |  | United Kingdom |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholly } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Wuepmpoyed } \\ \text { (inclouing } \\ \text { casuals) } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Temporarily } \\ \text { stopped }}}^{\text {a }}$ |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Female | Males | Females | Males | Females | Total | Males | Fema | Total |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agricultur Forestry Fishing | $\begin{aligned} & 19,458 \\ & 15,596 \\ & 3,549 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,576 \\ 3,515 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,8731421 \\ & 1,390 \\ & 1,392 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{4}^{438}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,5,31 \\ & 1,564 \\ & \hline, 544 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,015 \\ & \hline, 957 \\ & \substack{5} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25,366 \\ 19,694 \\ 4,94 \\ 4,945 \end{gathered}$ | 26,588 20,7928 5,188 5 | cinc $\begin{gathered}4,175 \\ 4,116 \\ 5 \\ 5\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{30,763}$ |
| Mining and Oaarring Iran Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Ouarrying and Mining Cate, Saurrying and Mining OThel and Ohalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying | $\begin{aligned} & 7,63 \\ & 5,892 \\ & \hline, 73 \\ & \hline 195 \\ & \hline 15454 \\ & 2929 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 177 \\ 121 \\ -11 \\ -5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 618 \\ & 382 \\ & 388 \\ & 148 \\ & 15 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}8,182 \\ 5,865 \\ 474 \\ 921 \\ 204 \\ 369 \\ 349 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 188 \\ \hline 121 \\ -20 \\ -\quad 20 \\ -5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,370 \\ 5,986 \\ \hline 474 \\ 941 \\ 2044 \\ 374 \\ 391 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,612,612 \\ & 5,886 \\ & 1,213 \\ & 1,208 \\ & 474 \\ & 360 \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | 103 121 -21 -6 45 | 8,805 6,002 1,276 1,238 280 480 405 |
| Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other Bricks and Fireclay Goods <br> China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass Containers Cement Other No <br> Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,715151515 \\ \hline 361 \\ \hline 300 \\ 300 \\ 187 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,2053 \\ \hline 1275 \\ 657 \\ 58 \\ 58 \\ 148 \end{array}$ | 948 818 817 39 39 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,664 \\ & 1,368 \\ & 1,368 \\ & 379 \\ & 391 \\ & 189 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,136 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } 1,96 \\ & 1,1187 \\ & 1,162 \\ & 2,613 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades <br> Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes <br> Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Explosives and Fireworks' Paint and Varnish Sine, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 5,157 \\ & \hline, 451 \\ & 2,432 \\ & \hline 233 \end{aligned}$ |  | 61 <br> 1 <br> 9 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> 3 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> 40 | 11 |  | - ${ }^{36}$ |  |  |  | ( |
| Metal Manufacture <br> Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Found <br> Tinplate Manufacture <br> Steel Sheet Manufacture <br> Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) Smelting, Rolling, etc. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 12,379 \\ 1782 \\ 7,961 \\ 1,93 \\ 1,073 \\ 1,965 \\ 225 \end{array}$ | 305 7 164 164 122 4 | [ 23,7366 | ${ }^{1,473}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Marine <br> Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Batteries and Accumulato Other Electrical Goods. |  | TV |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (i,285 |
| Vehicles <br> Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages ... Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft <br> Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft. Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, et | $\begin{aligned} & 11,759 \\ & 2,729 \\ & 2,236 \\ & 2,026 \\ & 1,245 \\ & 620 \\ & 703 \\ & 123 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,1855 \\ & \hline, 554 \\ & 554 \\ & 451 \\ & 431 \\ & 536 \\ & 468 \\ & 48 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 87 \\ 682 \\ 16 \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 34 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ |  | 556 421 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,4,50 \\ & 4,800 \\ & 4,811 \\ & 2,462 \\ & 1,851 \\ & 1,673 \\ & 777 \\ & 176 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,025 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 3,551 \\ 4,51 \\ 2,129 \\ 1,638 \\ 1,631 \\ 734 \\ 744 \end{array} \\ & \hline 141 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified <br> Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. <br> Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Wire and Wire Manufactures <br> Brass Manufactures Metal Industries <br> Metal Industries not elsewhere specified |  |  | 1,507 2.531 211 2185 215 56 58 588 58 | 802 90 90 15 110 14 465 |  |  | 13,288 1,324 1,923 1,957 1,438 6,782 6,835 |  |  |  |
| Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. ... ... Manufacture and Repain of Watches and Clocks Jewellery Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Jeweliery, Pate and Musical Instruments | 1,048 <br> $\substack{588 \\ 1 \\ 183 \\ 139}$ <br>  <br> 184 | $\begin{gathered} 8.80 \\ \hline 204 \\ 204 \\ 185 \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 41 \\ 41 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 4 \\ & 45 \\ & 35 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,105 \\ & 159 \\ & 124 \\ & 146 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,966 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 065$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,124 \\ & \hline 182 \\ & 1282 \\ & 128 \\ & 147 \end{aligned}$ | ( $\begin{array}{r}468 \\ 210 \\ 215 \\ 35 \\ \hline 3\end{array}$ |  |
| Textiles <br> Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. <br> Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted <br> Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production <br> Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk <br> Jute.. <br> Jute., Twine and $\ddot{\text { Net }}$ <br> Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Carpets <br> Narrow Fabrics <br> Made-up Textiles ${ }^{\text {Textile Finishing, etc. }}$ <br> Other Textile Industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ¢ 4 ¢,294 |



## Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 7th January and
4th February, 1959 , the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employ4th February, 1959 , the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employ-
ment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour and National Service
in Great in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfiled
at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc. by
the Youth Employment. Offices of certain Local Authorities.
 The figures of vacancies filled relate only to those vacancies
which were filled by applicants sumbitted by Employment Ex-



Table published quarterly in this GAzETri which relate to engage-
ments of all kinds during the period in question. The figures of by The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of
vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and
 Yepresent the total number of vacancies whicy require to be filled,
and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons
n the first and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons
In the first place, it is probable that some employers do not notify
their vacancies to In the irst place, it is probable that some employers do not notify
their vacancies Employment Exchanges and prefer to rely on
other method for for finding the workpeople whom they require. other methods for finding the workpeople whom they require,
Secondly, employers who do use the
system may in certain circumstances te. system may in certain circumstances (e.g., when they require langee
numbers of additional workpeople, or where labour of the kind
 ment Exhange to subbit all suitable applicants to them without
亿otifying any specific number of vacancies, and the vacancies
remaining unfiled in such cases will not be included in the figwes notirying any specific number of vacancies, and the vacancies
remaining unnilled in such cases will not beincluded in the figres.
Nevertheless, lomparison of the figures for various dates provides Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates
some indication of the change in the demand for labour.
The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during
the four weeks ended 4th February, 1959, in each of the industy COrders "of the Standard Industrial Classification (1948) and in
certain sel certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the
number of vacancies remaining unfiled at 4th February,
, 1959 .

| Industry Group | Placings dring four eedss |  |  |  |  | Number of Yacanoies reminimis unfled at |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | (Homen |  | Toal |  |  | (\%) | $\underbrace{\text { der }}_{\substack{\text { girss } \\ \text { under } \\ 18}}$ | Total |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1,42 \\ & \substack{415 \\ 239} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 585 \\ \hline 885 \\ \hline 895 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 369 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{63}{2} \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,128 \\ & \hline 1,1248 \\ & \hline, 908 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 822 \\ 4142 \\ 410 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{141 \\ 4 \\ 4}}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{180 \\ 30}}{ }$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 142 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { sis } \\ & \text { s.15 } \\ & \text { sot } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\underbrace{\text { c, }}_{\substack{18,733 \\ 1 ; 338}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1255 \\ \text { i,068 }}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 371 \\ & 104 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { s.ficion } \\ 4,3000 \end{gathered}$ | (in | (2s | cinc | $\substack { 1,384 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{1,264{ 1 , 3 8 4 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 , 2 6 4 } } \\{5,24} \end{subarray}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 236 <br> $\substack{230 \\ 105 \\ \text { and } \\ 015}$ <br> 1515 |  | $\begin{gathered} 1.51 \\ \text { s.50 } \\ \text { sis } \\ 367 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total | 71,201 | 15,411 | 42,76 | 15,766 | 145,054 | 65, | 13,952 | 47,357 | , 5 | 154,459 |

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 4th February, 1959, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:-

| Region | 18 and on over |  | Boysunder 18 |  | ${ }_{\text {chen }}^{\substack{\text { Women } \\ 18 \text { and over }}}$ |  |  |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Placings | Vacancies | Placings | Vacancies | Placings | (Vacancies | Placings | Vacancies | Placings | Vacancies |
| London and South-Eastern South-Western Midland North-Midland North-Western Ridings Northern Wales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain | 71,201 | 65,698 | 15,441 | 13,952 | 42,706 | 47,357 | 15,706 | 27,452 | 145,054 | 154,459 |

Ministry of Labour Gazette March, 1959
Employment in the Coal Mining Industry Work owing to Sickness or
in January
Insured Persons Absent from Industrial Injury


#### Abstract

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industy in January have beey compiled. b the Ministry of Power from information provided by the Nataionai Coal Board.  686,900, compared with 6888,200 for the fied weeks ended 277 th December, 1958 and 711,50 for the four weeks ended 25 th January, 1958 . The total numbers who were effectively employed were 612,100 in Jonuary 618,100 in December, and 638,000 in Jenary, January, 1958 ; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in January, together wit the increase or decreaset in each case compared with December, 1958, and January, 1958. The figures for the latest month are 1958, and January, 1958 . The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.


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

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was $3 \cdot 63$ tons
in January, 1959, and December, 1958, compared with $3 \cdot 42$ tons in January, 1958
The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers
was s 1.3 tons in January for December and January, 1958, the was 1.32 tons in January; for December
figures were 1.32 and 1.22 tons, respectivel

* Excluding wazeearners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal






 Sid any ontributions under the main National Insuranee schene.




The proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain)
 periods, when it may rise to about 69 per cent. In the totala for
incustral injury the proportion remains constant throughout the year at about 88 per cent.
The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent
owing to sickness on 17 th February, 1959, represented 6.7 per cent of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure
for absences due to

Technical and Scientific Register
The Technical and Scientific Register of the Ministry of Labour
nd National Service operates centrally on a national basis from And National Service operates centrally on a national basis from, S.W. 1 (telepphone number, Whitehall 6200 ), but it also has a
representative at 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2 (telephone representative at 450 Sauchiehall
number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).
The Register provides a placing and advisory service for physicists,
mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologisists and other scien thatsts, professional engingeers,
 normal qualification for enrolment is a university degree in science
or argineering or membership of a recogised prossional
institution. A Higher National Certificate in in ensineering subjects, institution. A Higher National Certificate in engineering subjects,
appplid. physics. chemistry or metalury is also an acceptable
qualifiction. A register of vacances is maintained, which includes
a wide range of oversea vacancies.
The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and
Scientific Register at 9 th February was 4,258 ; this figure included 3,012 registrants who were already in work but desired a change
of employment, and 1,246 registrants who were unemployed The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 13th Vacancies outstanding at 13 cancies outstanding at 13th January filled during period
" cancelled or withdrawn

Professional and Executive Register
The protesional and Feceutive Repister) which is hed hat ecertinn




## Fatal Industrial Accidents







 hise changes.
Mines and Duarrice
Coal Miness Underground
Surface Outhrece Stratifed Mines
Miscellaneous Mines Quarries total, mines \& quarries

## Factories <br> actories Cotton

Cotton
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Textile Finishing } \\ & \text { Lime, Cement and other }\end{aligned}$ Lime, Cement and other
Minerals
Iron Extraction and Con-
version version.
Metal Casting
Metal Rolling, Metal Roslling, $\ddot{\text { Drawing }}$ Extrusion and Forging. cesses
Constructional Enginecring
Non-rail Vehicles (ManuNonstructionaicles (Manu-
fon-tare Vhd Repair)
Macture $\underset{M i s c l l a n e o u s ~ M a c h i n e ~}{\text { fact and }}$ Miscelling
Mlectrical Engineering
Miscellaneous Chemical Electrical Engineering
Miscellaneous Chemical
Manufacture
Coal Gas Coke Ovens and Coal Gas, Coke Ovens and
Patent Fuel
$\because$ Paper and Paper Coating
Other Paper Manufacture Milling
Food Milling $\quad$.
Food
Other Processe

Works and Places under
sS. 105, 107, 108 FACTORIES Su. Acr, 1937
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Builing Operations } \\ & \text { Works of Engineering }\end{aligned} . \quad 17$ Works of Engineering Con
struction . struction
Docks, Warehouses and
Ships total, factories acts. 4
Railmay Service
Brakesmen and Good Engine $\begin{aligned} & \text { Guards } \\ & \text { Drivers } \\ & \text { and }\end{aligned}$ Motormen
Guards (Passenger) Guards (Passenger)
Labourers
Permanent Way Men Permane
Prorts
Shunters
Phunters

| Other Grades |
| :--- |
| Contractors' |
| $\because$ |
|  |
|  |

total, railway service $\overline{18}$ Total (excluding Seamen) 108

Seamen
Trading Vessels
Fishing Vessels
total, seamen
Total (including Seamen) 119

Industrial Diseases

 article are provision
I. Cases

## Lead Poisoning

Operatives engaged in
Shipbreaking
O.
Shipreakng contact
Molten Lead ..
Molten Lead
Printing
R1ectric
Lecuic
Accumulato
Works $\begin{aligned} & \text { Waint and Colour Works }\end{aligned}$
Paint and Colour
Other Industries
total .
Aniline Poisoning
Anthrax


## Industrial Rehabilitation





Fiom the starting of thase Units by the Ministy of thabour and


## Employment Overseas

## CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from
employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1 st November, 1 , s, in the establishments covered by the returns,
was 1.6 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 4.2 per cent. lower than at 1 st November, 1 pry. The
number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1 st November was 2.0 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners is estimated by the Deartment of Labor to have been approximately $50,266,000$. This was about $3 \cdot 2$ per cent. lower than the for January, 1958. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base $1947-9=100$ ) showed a decrease
of $1 \cdot 1$ per cent. in January, compared with the previous month,
and and a decrease of 1.7 per cent. compared with whe previous month,
The Bunuary, 1958 . The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of January was about $4,724,000$,
compare with $4,108,000$ at the middle of the previous month and
$4,494,000$ at the middle of January 1958 . BELGIUM
The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly un-
employed during December, 1958 , was 151,470 , compared with employed during December, 1958, was 151,470 , compared with.
128,362 in the previous month and 98,282 in December, 1957 . Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 101,209 working days. The total number of working days
lost in December by persons wholly unemployed was $3,340,000$, lost in December by persons wholly unemployed was $3,340,000$,
while $2,230,748$ days were lost as a result of partial unemployment. FRANCE
The number of persons registered as applicants for employment
at the beginning of December, 1958, was 117,833 , of whom 21,875 The number of persons registered as appicants for employment
at the beginning of December, 1 15s8 was was 17,83, of who 21,875
were whoily unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The
corresponding figures were 101,974 and 1,751 at the begining of
the previous month and 81,822 and 15,626 at the beginning of corresponang mon
the previous mon
December, 1957 GERMANY
In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number In the Federal Repubic (not including the saarland) the num with
unemployed at the end of January was $1,33,507$, compared
931,131 at the end of the previous month and $1,432,067$ at the end of 931,131 at the end of the previous month and $1,432,067$ at the end of
January, 1958 . In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corrassponding
. January, 1958 . In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corres.
figures at the same dates were $94,939,91,503$ and 101,490 .

IRISH REPUBLIC
The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 14th Ferbruary was 81,233 , compared
with 83,172 at 17 th January and 84,959 at 15 th February, 1958.

NETHERLANDS
Provisional figures show that the number of persons wholly
unemployed at the end of December, 1958, including persons who unemployed at the end of December, 1958 , including persons who
are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment
 morth and illided in the to toal who were employed on relief work was personsinction athend of December, compared with 12,673 at the end of
18,107 at
November and 14,187 at the end of December, 1957. SWEDEN
Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges
showed that at the middle of November, 1958 , the total number of showed that, at the middle of November, 1958 , the total number of
persons registered as unemployed was 47,145 , compared with 36,907 in October and 30,206 in November, 1557 . Members of
approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in
the total for November numbered 30,292 or 2.4 per cent. of all the total for November numbered
members, compared with 1.7 per ce
1.7 per cent. in November, 1957.

## WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

Contents of this Section
$\qquad$ $\substack{r_{\text {ficis }}^{116} \\ 118}$

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour
RATES OF WAGES
Changes in January-February, 1959
The following Table show the numbers of workpoople in the
United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported

## Changes in February

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the
changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in


 establishments, industrial and staff canteens, and biscuit manu-
facture. Others receiving increases included iron and steel workers facture. Others receiving increases included iron and steel workers
and workers engaged in flax preparing and spinning in Northern
Ireland reland.
In building and civil engineering construction adult workers received an increase of 1d. an hour under sliding-scale arrangements
based on the officia index of retail prices. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Catering Wagres Act for workers in inicensed
non-residential establishments were increased by 7 . a week for non-residential establishments were increased by 7s. a week for
men and 5s. 6 . for barmaids 21 or over and other female workers
18 or over, and those for 18 or over, and those for industrial and staff canteen workers by 65 . dd . for men and 5 s. for women. For operatives employed in
biscuit manufacture increases were agreed of 7 s a week for men and 5 s. for women.
Small increases, also resulting from sliding-scale arrangements,
became payale to workers in the iron and steel industry. Workpeople engaged in flax preparing and spinning in Nootrthy
Ireland were awarded an increase of 5 per cent. on basic rates. Of the total increase of $£ 305,000$, about $£ 182,000$ resulted from
sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail silices; about $\notin 0,000$ was the result of Orders made under the
paages Councils Acts and the Catering Wages Act; about $£ 35,000$ resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or
other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement;
about $\begin{aligned} & \text { too,ooo resulted from direct negotiations between employers } \\ & \text { and workpoople or their representatives; and the remainder was }\end{aligned}$ and workpeople or their represe
the result of arbitration awards.

No changes in hours of labour were reported during the month.
PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY (Note.-The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES
AND HOURS OF LABOUR, IST APRL, 1958," on which details for that date are given.)

Under siidinesseale arransements based don the official index of retail prices.
Urrangements) of 1 s . a shift for men, of 9 d. for youths 18 and under 21 , and of 6 6.

| Industry Groupt |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Total | 1,972, | 403,900 |

## In the corresponding months of 1958 there was a net increase of $£ 408,000$ in the weekly full-time rates of wages of $2,147,000$

> HOURS OF LABOUR

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { (see aistrict } \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { aste ate } \\ \text { besininot oft } \\ \text { Table) } \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { ching } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { forfocer } \\ \text { effe } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Mining and } \\ \text { Quarrying }}}{ }$ | Portland | 2 Feb . | Craftsmen and labourers employed in limestone masonry | Increase of 1 d . an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 4 s .9 d . an hour, labourers 4 s . $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. |
|  |  | do. | Workpeople employed in limestone quarries | Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: quarrymen-dayworkers (working individually. 4s. 8d. an hour, dayworkers (working collectively in piecework quarry) 4s.9d.; pieceworkers' minimum rate 4s. 9 d.; other dayworkers and labourers 4s. 2d. |
|  | $\mathrm{S}_{\substack{\text { South and } \\ \text { Durham }}}^{\text {West }}$ | do. | Limestone quarrymen |  |
|  | Cornwall and Devon $(10)$ | do. | Workpeople employed in the granite industry | Increase of 1d. an hour to all adult operatives. Rates after change: masons, <br>  |
|  | Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland and Durham | do. | Freestone quarry workers |  |
|  |  | do. | Ironstone mineworkers | Cost-of-living payment increased \$ by 1.2 dd a shift (10. 12.4 d . to 10 s . 3.6 dd .) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0.6 d . ( 5 s . 1.2d. to $5 \mathrm{~s} .1 \cdot 8 \mathrm{~d}$.) for boys under 18. |
|  | North Lincolnshire | 1 Feb. | Ironstone miners and quarry- men men |  <br>  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Ironstone miners and quarry- } \\ \text { men and limestone quarry- } \\ \text { men }}}{\text { lit }}$ |  <br>  |
| ${ }_{\text {Manuffacture }}^{\text {Bisceit }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great Britiain } \\ (122) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First } \\ \text { forld } \\ \text { foilo } \\ 1 \\ 1 \text { feb. } \end{gathered}$ | Men, women and juveniles | Increases in minimum weekly rates of 7 s . for male workers 21 and over, of 3 s . 4s.or 6 s. according to age, for younger male workers, of Ss. for female workers is and over, and of 3 s . for younger female workers. Minimum ratese after change: men 21 and over--grade 1 occupations 179 s. a week, grade II 175s., grade III 169 s ., grade IV 165 s ., ungraded workers 159 s s. grade II 175s., grade III 169.,., grade 165 s , ungraded and over. grade occupations. 123 s s. grade 11 120s., ungraded workers 114 s .; girls 65 s . at rising to 110 s . at 20. |



Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 4s. 9d. an hour,
labouress 4s. 2zd.











[^0] $\&$ These increases affected mainly the employeses of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side,
 Sootand.
$\Pi$ This increase was the result of an award (No. 1259) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. See page 119 of this Gazrits
int
**These increases affected employeses of firms which are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manuracturers' Association.


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Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February-continued

| Industry |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date from } \\ & \text { which } \\ & \text { Change } \\ & \text { took } \\ & \text { effect } \end{aligned}$ | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Silver and } \\ \text { Electro-plate } \\ \text { Trade }}}{ }$ | Shefficild ${ }_{\text {(73) }}$ | 7 Feb. | $\underbrace{\text { and }}_{\substack{\text { Men, youths, boys, women and } \\ \text { girls }}}$ |  |
| Pin, Hook and Eye, and Sinap Fastener Manufacture | ${ }_{\text {Great Britain }}^{(244)}$ | 13 Feb. | Male and female workers |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  automatic machine operators $2 \mathrm{~s} .10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{A}^{2}{ }^{\text {all }}$ workers) 2 s . $8 \frac{1}{\mathrm{~d}} \mathrm{~d}$., homeworkers 1 s . 10 d . |
| Cotton Spinning | Lancashire, , Chesh- ind Derborbshinire and (77) | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \substack{\text { First fulu } \\ \text { apyporiod } \\ \text { onjowing } \\ 23 \text { Feb. }} \end{array}$ | Skilled maintenance mechanics, blacksmiths, turners, welders and electricians | Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for craftsmen 209s. 9d. a week. $\dagger$ |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Flax Preparing } \\ \text { and Spining }}}{ }$ | Norther Ir Ireland. |  | and femal |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| Cotton Weaving | Lancashire, Chesh-intierborshinceDerbshire andDetrbyshire <br> (7) |  | Skilled maintenance emechanics, <br>  | Increases of 7 s . 6 d. a week for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. |
| Wool Textile | Wett Riding of | 2 Feb . | Building trade operatives em- ployed in the woollen and ployed in the woollen and worsted industry | Increase of 1 d . an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 4s. 9d. an hour, labourers $4 \mathrm{~s} .2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. |
| Textile $\substack{\text { Bleaching, } \\ \text { Printing } \\ \text { Printing and } \\ \text { Finishing }}$ | Lancashire, Cheshire and De $(98)$ |  | Building trade craftsmen | Increase of 1d. an hour (4s. 8d. to 4s. 9 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Leather } \\ \text { Beltan and } \\ \text { ctart Burt } \\ \text { Curring } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{(104)}{\text { United Kingdom }}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Men, youths, boys, women and } \\ \text { girls }}}{\text { M }}$ | Increases in basic time rates of 2 d. an hour for adult male and female workers, <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  25 per cent. above the time rate. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mechanical } \\ & \text { and Hydralulic } \\ & \text { Leathers } \\ & \text { Manufacture } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Great Britain } \\(104)}}$ | do. | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Increases in basic time rates of 2 d a an hour for adult male and skilled adult <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  the time rate. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain } \\ & (105) \end{aligned}$ |  | Men, youths, boys, women and girls |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Buffalo Picker } \\ \text { Manufacture }}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain } \\ & \text { (105) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underbrace{\text { giris }}_{\text {Men youths, boys, women and }}$ | Increases of 2 d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 and over and for adult <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  25 per cent. above the daywork rate. |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Monumental } \\ \text { Masonry }}}{ }$ | England and Wales | 2 Feb . | Craftsmen and labourers | Increase of 1 d . an hour. Rates after change: fully competent masons able to <br>  <br>  |
| Mastic Asphalt | Great Britain | do. | Workpeople other than crafts- men and transport workers | Increase§ of 1 d . an hour. Rates after change: London 4 s .4 d . an hour; Provinces 4 s . $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. |
| Sawmiling | $\underset{\text { Manchester }}{(140)}$ | do. | Workpeople employed in steam joinery and sawmill shop | Increases of 1 d . an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women 19 and over, and of <br> proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers and girls, increase of 4 s . a week for lorry drivers, statutory attendants and mates employed on " $C$ " licensed vehicles. Rates after change include: wood cutting machinists 4 s . 9 d . an hour, power-driven crane drivers 4 s . $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., slingers (regularly employed as such), 4 s . 3 d ., timber yard labourers 4 s . $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.; female labourers 19 and over 3 s . $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.; lory drivers 200 s . to 217 s . 6 d . a week according to carrying capacity of vehicle, statutory attendants and mates 18 and over 203s. 6d. |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Screen Printing } \\ \text { and Dislay } \\ \text { Production }}}{\text { Pa }}$ | England and Wales |  | Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc. | Increasess of 3 s . a week ( 15 s . to 18 s .) in the cost-of-living bonus for adult and workers, workers. |
| Exhibition Stand Construction, Erection, etc. | Great Britain | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { first } \\ \text { folp } \\ \text { wepk } \\ \text { Feb. }} \\ \text { Fen } \end{gathered}$ | Craftsmen and labourers | Increase§ of 1 d . an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen $5 \mathrm{~s} .0 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour, labourers 4 s . 6d. |

These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wazes Councils Act. See page 8 4 of the Fobruary issue of this Gazerre.

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (see District } \\ & \text { (aso Note at } \\ & \text { besining of } \\ & \text { Table) } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { chinh } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { foforect } \\ \text { effect } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Classes of Workpeople | culars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coopering | Great Britain and Belfast Belfast (145) |  | Dayworkers <br> Pieceworkers | Increases* in national minimum daywork rates of 1d. an hour for men, and of propositional anount for apprentices. Rates Rondon 4s. 8dd. an hour, elsewhere 4 s. 7 td. |
| Ladders, Trucks, etc., Manufactur | England and Wales |  | Adult male craftsmen and | Decreaset of $\mathbf{~ d .}$. an hour. Minimum rates fferer change men 21 and over- <br>  |
|  | do. | $\begin{gathered} \text { First } \\ \text { fulpay } \\ \text { forprod } \\ \text { in Feb. } \end{gathered}$ | do. | Increasef of ta. an hour. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over- <br>  3s. 111 dd . |
| $\underbrace{\substack{\text { Paking }}}_{\text {Paper ragg }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Great } \\ \text { (150 }}}^{\text {B }}$ | 11 Feb . | Male worker | Increases of 7s. a week in general minimum time rates for machine tacklers <br>  <br>  Por younger workers. Geineral minimum time rates after change included Workers 21 or over and late entrants anter 2 vears' employment ( 24 years <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |  | Female workers | Increases of 4s. a week in general minimum time rates for workers 18 or over (3s. 6d. during the first 12 months for late entrants who enter the trade at or over 18), and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase of 4 s . 6 d . a week in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change for workers 18 or over and late entrants with appropriate experience 112 s .6 d . a week; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age experience 123 s . 6 d .8 |
| Printing | Scotand $_{\text {(159) }}$ |  | Male workers employed in the production of daily, weekly and Sunday newspapers and Sunday newspapers | Cost-of-living bonus increased $\ddagger$ by 2 s . a week ( 10 s . to 12 s .) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. |
| Building | ${ }_{\text {England and Wales }}^{\text {(164-165) }}$ | 2 Feb . | Building operatives | Increases $\ddagger$ of 1 d . an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives, and o proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers, young women and girls. Rates after change include: men-inner London (within 12 mile radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 4s. 101d. an hour, labourers 4 s . 4d., outer London (within 12 to 15 miles radius of <br>  4s. 81. d , 4s. 2 d .; women - on craft processes (after 6 months' probation 3s. 10 d d., on other than craft processes 3 s . 6 d . |
|  |  |  | Watchmen | Increaset of 6 d a a shift. Rates after change: London and Liverpool 26 s . 6 d . a shift (day or night), Provinces 25s. 3d. |
|  | England and Wales (except London) (165) | do. | Road haulage workers | Incteaset of 4 s , a week for workers employed on ' ' ' ' Iicensed vehicles. Rates <br>  mates and statutury attendants 18 and over 207 s . 6 d ., 202s. 6 d. |
|  | Lond | do. | - do. |  <br>  and statautry attendants 18 and over 2125. 6 d ., drivers of vehicles with trailer 6d.a day d. a day more. |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Scotand }}$ (166-i67) | do. | Building operative |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Building and } \\ & \text { Civil } \begin{array}{l} \text { nnfinerering } \\ \text { Costruction } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\underbrace{\text { Ireland }}_{\text {Northern }}$ (170) |  | Building and civil engineering | Increases $\ddagger$ of 1 d . an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other young workers. Rates after change inclue. cratismen 4s. 7d. to 4s. 10d. an hour, according to district labouress 3s. $9 \mathrm{qd}$. to 4 s . labourers 3 3 . 9 ? d . to 4 s . |
|  | ${ }_{\text {England and (2ats }}^{(224)}$ | 2 Feb . | Building and civil engineering operatives authorities | Increases or Yd. an hour for acult employces, and of proportional amounts <br>  <br>  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Scoltand }}^{\text {(22i) }}$ | do. | do. $0^{\text {d }}$ | Increases of 1 d . an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. include: craftsmen 4 s .9 d . an hour, labourers 4 s . $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Civil Engineering } \\ \text { Construction }}}$ | $\mathrm{Crac}_{\text {Grat Britain }}^{(168-169)}$ | do. | ${ }_{\text {M Men, youths and boys }}^{\text {walchmen) }}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Wa | Increase of 6 d . a shift. Rates after change: London super grade 26 s . 6 d . a shift (day or night), class 125 s . 3d. |
| Demolition | ${ }_{\text {Great Britain }}^{\text {(167) }}$ | do. | Men, youths and bays |  |
| Mastic Asphalt | ${ }_{\text {Great Britain }}^{\text {(172) }}$ | do. | Men, youths and boys | Increases $\ddagger$ of 1 d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for appren- tices. Rates after change include: charge hands, London area and Merseyside <br>  |
| Glazing | England and Wales | do. | Glaziers and wall liners |  <br>  <br>  <br>  Poole, Chistchurch, wimorne, Romsey, Winchester and Ra 4s. 8dda; Andover, 1 sice of Wight, Addershot and Guildorod 4s. 8d. |
| * Under revised slididg-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. With effect from the date stated the rates are to be increased or decreasedby 1d. an hour for dayworkers or by 4 per cent. for pieceworkers, for each 2 points variation in the index above the figure of 99 (below this figure a slightly different by $1 \mathrm{d}$. an hour for day workers or by 4 per cent. for pieceevorkers, for each 2 points variation in the index above the figure of 99 (below this figure a slightly differentpoint scale and related percentages for pieceworkers obtain). The rates quoted are related to the index figures $109-110$, and the increases shown are the consequential |  |  |  |  |
| adjustments from the old scale. <br> $\ddagger$ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. § These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 84 of the February issue of this Gazette. <br> IThe grading of districts is in accordance with that for the building industry. TI The grading of districts in England and Wales is in accordance with that for the building industry. |  |  |  |  |

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Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February-continued

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (see District } \begin{array}{l} \text { (sote at } \\ \text { beesining of } \\ \text { Table) of } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\substack{\text { Date from } \\ \text { hhinh } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { foforet } \\ \text { effert }}$ | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Heating, } \\ \text { Ventilating and } \\ \text { Domestic } \\ \text { Engineering } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Great Britian }}^{(172)}$ | 2 Feb . | Craften, adult mates and | Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and adult mates, and of proportional <br>  4s. 10 d d ., adult mates -20 and over 4 s . 4 ld d ., 4s. 3 zd d., 18 and under 20 4 s 1 1 d ., 4 s .0 td . |
| Painting | ${ }_{\text {Scotland }}^{\text {(1606) }}$ | do. | Craftsmen and apprentices | ncreases of 1 d . an hour ( 4 s .8 d . to 4 s .9 d .) for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Refractory } \\ & \text { Setting and } \\ & \text { Repair } \end{aligned}$ | Great Britain | do. |  | Increases of 1d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. |
| $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Terrazo and } \\ \text { Mosaic Laying }}}$ | do. | do. | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Layers, polishers and appren- } \\ \text { tices }}}^{\text {L }}$ | Increases of 1d. an hour for layers and polishers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: London and Mersey districts, <br>  layers here, layers 4s. 10d., polishers-dry 4s. 8d., wet and hand 4s. 7d. |
| Tile Fixing | London | do. | Craftsmen and apprentices | Increases of 1 d . an hour ( $4 \mathrm{~s} .11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to $5 \mathrm{~s} .0 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.) for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. |
| Gas Supply | ${ }^{\text {Graat }{ }^{\text {ritiain }}(175)}$ | do. | Firebrick bricklayers and masons employed by the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards | Increase of 1d. an hour for aduls, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. |
| Elicatricily | Northern Ireland. |  | Manual workers | Special allowance* of 8 s . 3 d . a week consolidated into scheduled rates at 2 f d. an hour. Rates a ater change include: craftsmen 5 s . 3 d d. an hour, others 4 s . 10 zd d; labourers 4 s . 0 t d. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Licensed } \\ \text { Non-Residential } \\ \text { Establishments } \end{gathered}$ | Great Britain | 22 Feb . | Workers other than managers, manageresses, club stewards or stewardesses |  |
| Industrial and Staff Canteens | $\mathrm{Cl}_{\text {Graat Britia }}^{(236)}(244)$ | 23 Feb. | Male and female workers |  |
| Prison Service | Great Britain | ${ }_{\text {1 }}^{1} \mathrm{~J}$ Jans, | Subordinate grades employed institutions |  |
| Health Services | Great Eritain $_{(230-231)}$ |  |  | Night duty allowance increased from time-and-one-fifth to time-and-one quarter. |
| $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Road Haulage } \\ \text { Contracting }}]{\text { cta }}$ | $\operatorname{crat}_{\substack{\text { Graat ritian } \\(185)}}^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \mathrm{Nov} \\ \text { ing } \\ 195 \mathrm{f} \end{gathered}$ | Engineering maintenance and repair British Raad Road Servicess | Increases of 7 7.6 6d. a week for skilled, and of 6 . 6 d. for sami-skilled and <br>  172s. 4d., 1625 . 2 d . |









## Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 28th FEBRUARY, 1959
(31st January, $1956=100$ ) (31st January, $1956=100$ ) All Industries and Services
Manufacturing Industries only*

At 28th February, 1959, the wage rates index (rates at 31st January, $1956=100$ was 117 for all warkers index (ratl intes atries
and services and 116 for all workers in manufacturing industries and services and 116 for all workers in manufacturing industries
olly
or all ind corresponding figures at the end of January were 116 only. The corresponding figures at the end of January were 116
for all industries and services and 116 for manufacturing industries
onl.
The index of rates of wages measures the average movement from only.
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 month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in
the principal industries and services in the United Kinglom the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom
compared with the level at 3 sts January, 1956 , taken as 100 .
The representative industries and services for which changes in compared with the level at 31st January, 1956 , taken as 100 .
The representatie industrise and servives for which changes in
rates of wages are taken into account in the index and the method rates of wages are taken into account in the index and the method
of calculation were described on pages 5 and 1 of the isseo of this
GAzETre for February, 1557. The index is based on the recoosnised GAZETrR for February, 1957 . The index is based on the recognised
rates of awese fixed by voiuntary colective agreements between
organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or
Wages Regulation Orders. The percentage increases in the various Wages Regulation Orders. The percentage increases in the various
industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance
 Details of the revised weights for the industry groups consequent
upon the introduction of the revised Standard Industrial Classificaape
tion in Januaru, 1959, were given on page 56 of the issua of this
GAZETTE for February, 1959. The index does not reflect changes

I-All Industries and Services All workers



| Detaild Figures |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dato | ${ }_{\text {men }}$ | women | Jumentes | an worer |
| ${ }^{19}$ |  |  |  |  |
| S. Mame | cos |  |  | cias |
| , Mam | (iot | (1072 | cin | (10\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (1, 1.9 | +1.4.0 | . |  |
| come | (1120 |  | , 1118.2 | cile |
|  | ${ }_{1}^{16,5 \%}$ | ${ }_{\text {Hex }}^{16.1}$ | ${ }^{1188}$ | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{116.68}$ |

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earringss (as
distinct from changes in rates of wagess) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to succh earnings from April, of the February issue of this Gazerte. As stated in that article of the February issue of this GAzErTE. As stated in that article,
the average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) betwe
in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or
in the earnings of pieceworkers and other payment-by-results in the earnings of pieceworkers and other payment-by-results
workers due to variations in output or the introduction of new
machinery, etc. machinery, etc.
Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this
GAZETTE have been revised to include changes arranged with retrospective effect or revisoded to ion include changes arranged with inclusion in the current
figures. Revised figures are The first part of Table I below shows, services, the index figure for all workers, for all industries and January, 1956 , and that of Table II the corresponding figures for manuaccuring industries only.* The figures in this series may be
linked with those of the previous series (30th June, $1947=100$ ) to
give a measure, on a broad basis, of the give a measure, on a broad basis, of the movement in rates of wages to one decimal place in the perposend the detained figures, expressed
multiplied by the following factors:-

| _ | Men | Women | Juveniles | Workers |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Al |  |  |  |  |


| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { All industries and services } \\ \text { Manufacturing industries only* }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}1.545 \\ 1.517\end{array}$ | 1.598 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1.631 | 1.687 |  |
| 1.708 | 1.561 |  |

The publication of the detailed figures must not, however, be
taken to mean that the index figures are thought to be significant to taken to mean that the index figures a
more than the nearest whole number. All figures in the Tables are on the basis of 31st January, $1956=$
100, and relate to the end of the month.

> II-Manufacturing Industries only*

Year $\mid$ Jan. $\mid$ Feb. $\mid$ Mar. $\mid$ Apl. $\mid$ May $\mid$ June $\mid$ July $\mid$ Aug. $\mid$ Sept. $\mid$ Oct. $\mid$ Nov. $\mid$ Dec.


| Detailed Figures |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dato | Me. | Women | Juveni | All |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l} 1955 \\ 1957 \\ 1958 \end{array}\right\}^{\text {Monthly }} \text { averages }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \cdot 9 \cdot 9 \\ & 1110 \\ & 113: \\ & \hline 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103: 999 \\ & 109: 6 \\ & 113: \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.9 \\ & \text { i110 } \\ & 114 \cdot 5(+) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \cdot 7 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 110: 0 \\ 113.7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| 1956, Marce <br> Sen <br> September <br> Soen | $\begin{aligned} & 104.5(+) \\ & \text { 1056.7 } \\ & 106 \cdot 3 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \cdot 8 \\ & \text { 103:9} \\ & \text { 105 } \\ & 106.1(+) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \\ & \hline 1505 \\ & \text { 106: } \\ & \text { 107 } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1957, March Sointember December Den | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 106:86: } \\ & \text { 111: } \\ & 112: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline 10: 1 \\ & 111: 2 \\ & 111: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \cdot 9 \cdot 9.9 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 111 \cdot 2 \\ 122 \cdot 7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \cdot 0 \\ & \hline 10: 9 \\ & 111: 8 \\ & 122: 1 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 113.0 \\ & 113: 4 \\ & 113: 4 \\ & 113: 5+(+) \\ & 114.1 \\ & 114.3 \\ & 114: 6 \\ & 110.8 \\ & 1166.6 \\ & 16: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | covered by the halif-yeariy enquiries was 9 per cent., as compared

with an incrase of 10 per cent. during the same period in the
average level of orates of wages in these same industries. For average level of rates of wages in these same industries. For
manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were
10 per cent. for earmings and 10 per cont. manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were
10 per cent. for earnings and 10 per cent. for rates of wages.

Minstry of Labour Gazette March, 1959
Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN FEBRUARY The umber of soppages of worke dive to industrial disputes







| Industry Group | ( Number of Stoppages in $\begin{gathered}\text { prozess in Month }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Started } \\ & \text { Montion } \end{aligned}$ | Total |  |  |
| Coal Mining | - | 114 <br> 6 | ${ }^{114} 6$ |  | 隹31,000 |
| Stioubuididing and Ship |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\frac{2}{3}$ | ${ }_{21}^{6}$ | - ${ }_{24}^{8}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { 20,300 }}$ | ${ }^{17,000}$ |
| Building and Con- | 10 | 14 | 24 | 2,100 | 13,000 |
| Altremanimg indies ind ervices.. | 7 | 28 | 35 | 12,000 | 23,000 |
| Total, February, 1959 | 22 | 189 | 211 | 66,800 | 168,000 |
| Total, January, 1959 | 13 | 168 | 181 | 32,000 | 7,00 |
| Total, February, 1958 | 18 | 262 | 280 | 55,400 | 13,00 |

Of the total of 168,000 days lost in February, 152,000 were lost by
64,800 workers inovived in stoppages which began in that month. Sf these workers, 50,700 were directly involved and 14,100 indirectly invelved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where th
stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).
The number of ays 1 ost in February also included 16,00 days
lost by 2000 workers through stoppages which had continued from lost by 2,000 workers
the previous month.
Duration of Stoppages
Of 183 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during one dayy, 42 , directly involving 10,400 workers, lasted two days
20 , directly involving 8,900 workers, lasted three days; 20 , directly 20, directly involving 8,900 workers, lasted three days; 20, directly
involving 15,300 workers, lasted four to si x ays; and 18 , directly
involving 3,000 workers, lasted over six days.
Causes of Stoppages
Of the 189 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in February, 20 , directly involving 3,100 workers, arose out of demands
for advances in wases, and 49 , irectly involving 8,600 workers, on
other wage questions; 5 , directly involving 1,600 workers other wage questions; 5 , directly involving 1,600 workers, on
questions, as to working hours; 33 , directly involving 23,300
quen
classes or persons; 74, directly involving 11,600 workers, on other questions respecting, working arrangements; and 7 , directly involving 2,400 workers, on questions of trade union princiiple. One
stoppage, directly involving 100 workers, was in support of workers
involved in other disper STOP FEBRUARY, 1959 AND 1958 The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries
of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United $\frac{\text { Kingdom in the first two months of } 1959 \text { and 1958:- }}{\mid \text { January and Febrruary, } 1959 \text { January and February 1958 }}$


The number of days lost in January and February, 1959, throug stoppages which began in that period was 234,000, the number
of workers involved in such stoppages being 96,000 . In addition 11,000 days were lost at the begining of the year by 900 addition hrough stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previou

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING FEBRUARY

| Industry, Occupations and Locality | ApproximateNumber of Workers involve |  | Date when Stoppage |  | Cause or Object | Result |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Direetly | ${ }_{\text {directly } \ddagger}^{\text {In }}$ | Began | Ended |  |  |
| COAL MINING:Fillers and other colliery Pontefract (one colliery) | 1,245 |  | 19 Feb . | 28 Fe | To support a claim for payment for biling, plus | Work resumed. |
| Metal Manufacture:- <br> Workers employed in the steel industry-Port Talbot (one firm) | 10,600 | 290 | 21 Feb. | 24 Feb. 8 | To protest against the dismissal of a efficiency | Work resumed. |
| Shipbuilding and Sirp Repairing <br> Shipwrights and other workers em- <br> ployed in shipbuilding-Glasgow (one firm) | 105 | 1,190\|| | 2 Feb. | 20 Feb. | Employer's refusal to allocate to by platers under an agreement from which the shipwrights had withdrawn | Work resumed pending further negotiations. |
| VBHICLES:- Workers employed in the motor car industry-Birmingham (one firm) | 1,600 |  | 4 Feb . | 6 Feb. | The recruitment of labour by the management without prior co sultation with the trade union | Work resumed, engaged men resigned and were subsequently re- with trade union approval. |
| Door assemblers and other workers employed in manufacture of motor vehicles-Dagenham (one firm) | 260 | 10,0009 | 24 Feb.** | 6 Mar. | The continued employment of a non- union worker | Work resumed. |
| Workers employed in the manufacture of motor ingham (one firm) | 125 | $460+1$ | 16 Feb . |  | The refusal of electricians to work refusal of other craftsmen to work on machines serviced by super- visory staff | No settlement reported. |
| *The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer <br>  <br>  Thense ocaupations printed in <br>  <br> The originat I mumber of workers indiriectily involved was 280 but this increased progressively during the currse of the stoppage. <br> About toon workers wrot oririnally yiniricoctly involved but the number increased to 10,000 by early March. <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 17th FEBRUARY, 1959
ALL ITEMS (17th January, $1956=100$ ) ... 110
 The index of reatil prices measures tho change from month













DETAILED FIGURES FOR 17th FEBRUARY, 1959

$$
(\text { Prices at } 17 \text { th January, } 1956=100)
$$

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices
at 17 th February, on the basis of prices at 17 th January, $1956=100$, together with the reltative weightsit which ath ate uaned in combining the
separate group figures into a single "all items " index.

|  | Index Figure for 17th February, 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grour | $\begin{gathered} (17 \text { th January, } \\ 1956=100) \end{gathered}$ | Weic |
| I. Food | $109 \cdot 1$ | 350 |
| II. Alcoholic drink | 105.9 | 71 |
| III. Tobacco | 107.8 | 80 |
| IV. Housing | 126.2 | 87 |
| V. Fuel and light | 116.9 | 55 |
| VI. Durable household goods | $100 \cdot 1$ | 66 |
| VII. Clothing and footwear | $102 \cdot 2$ | 106 |
| VIII. Transport and vehicles | 113.8 | 68 |
| IX. Miscellaneous goods | 113.6 | 59 |
| X. Services .. .. | 114.9 | 58 |
| All items | $110 \cdot 3$ | 1,000 |

The " allitems" index figure at 17th February was therefore 110-3,
taken as 110 .

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH
Food
Reductions in the average prices of eggs, tomatoes and fish were
partly offsest by increases in the average prices of potatoes, beef and partly ofiset by increases in the average prices of potatoes, beef and
sugar. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices
fell by rather more than one-half of one per cent., and the group fell by rather more than one-half of one per cent, and the group
index figure expressed to the nearest whole number, was 109 ,
compared with 110 for the previous month.

Housing
The main change in this group was a rise in the average level of
rents of privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished. The average rents of privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished. The average
level of housing oosts rose by rather less than one-half of one per
cent.. but the group index figure expressed to the nearest whole cent., but the group index figure, ex
number, remained unchanged at 126 .
Transport and Vehicles
As a result of increases in the prices of second-hand cars and in car maintenance charges the average evel of prices and charges for
the transport and vehicles group rose by rather less than one-half
of of one per cent, and the group index figere, expressed to the
nearest whole number, was 114 compared with 113 for the previous
month

Other Groups
Other Groups
In the esenen remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco,
fuel and light, durable household goods clothing and footwea In the seven remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco,
fuel and light, durable housenold goods, clothing and footwear,
miscellaneous goods, and service, there was hittle change win the miscellaneous, goods, and services, there was little change in the
general level of prices. Tho index figures for these, groups,
expressed to the nearest whole number, were 106, 108, 117,100 , general level of prices. The
expressed to the nearest whole
102,114 and 115 , respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO FEBRUARY, 1959
The following Table shows the index figure for "all items" for each month from January, 1956 , onwards, taking the level of
prices at 177 th January, 955 , as 100 The figure normally relates
to the Tuesday nearest to the 15 th of the month


Retail Prices Overseas
In the Table below a summary is given of the latest information
relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries contained in ren the Table below a summary is given of the latest information
relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries contained in
official publications received since last month's issur of this G GZETTE was prepared.


ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.
Contents of this Section

Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, and Conditions of Employment and Nationa Arbitration (Northern Ireland) Orders 1940 to 1945
Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards
During February the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued fifty-six
awards, Nos. 1215 to $1270^{*}$. Thirteen of these are summarised awards, Nos. 1215 to $1270^{*}$. Thirteen of these are summarised
below; the others related to individual employers. Under the Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Revocation)
Order, 1958 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1958 , Order, 1958 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 193,
page, 14 , the Industrial Disputes Order, 19551, ceased to have
effect on Ist March, 1959, and the Industrial Disputes Tribunal came to an
Award No. 1219 (4th February).-Parties: Members of the
Clyde Shipbuilders'
Association and members of the National Union of General and Muncicipal Workers employed by them as cranemen. Claim: For a favourable review of the present com--
pensatory payment of 26s. 5d. Award: The Tribunal found that
the claim had not been established. Award No. 1226 ( (tth February). - Parties: Members of the Ship-
building Employers' Federation and members of the trade unions building Employers Federation and members of the trade unions
affliliated the the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Enginering
Unions in their employment. Claim: For an upward revision of atfliated to the Coniederation of Shipbuilung awar neviserion of
Unions in their employment. Claim: For an upward revis.
an offer made by the employers to increase holiday payments sy a an ofer made by the employers to increase holicay payments by a
10 per cent. addition to credits and payments calculated under
current agreements on the basis of the plain time rate. Award: The current agrements on the basis of thap plain time rate. Awara. Annal
Tribunal awarded that the holiday redits under the Anval
Summer Holidys wwith Pay Agreement and the payments for paid
holidays under the Paid Holidays Agreement should be calculated on the basis of the plain time rate plus 16 per cent., and referred
back to the patries the question of the date from which the new
basis of calculation should operate. basis of calculation should operate.
Award No. 1232 (12th February). - Parties: Employers repre-
sented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Wages Board sented by the Employers side of the Nationai Joint wages Board
for the Refractories Industry and members of the trade unions
represented on the Trade Union Side of the Board in their employrepresented on the Trade Union Side of the Boart in their employ-
ment. Claim: For the same flat increases per hour for each clock
hour worked to adult male pieceworkers as were payable under the
 agreement to adult male tion
increases per hour to other $p$.
found in favour of the claim.
Iound ard No. 1240 ( 16 thi February).-Parties: Members of the
Ane
Sunderland Branch of thetional Federation of Master Painters Sunderland Branch of the Nationa ereeration or Master Painters
and Decorators of England and Wales and members of the National
Society of Painters in their emploment. Claim:. For the adoption Society of Painters in their employment. Claim: For the adoption
of the apprenticeship scheme of the National Joint Council for the
Build ding Industry. Award: The Tribunal found in favour of the Building
claim.
Award No. 1258 (23rd February). - Parties: Members of Associa-
tions affiliated to the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations affiliated to the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associa-
tion and members of Associations affiliated to the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners. Associations Limited, and members of the
Amalgamated Engineering Union and members of the Electrical Amalgamated Engineering Union and members of the Electrical
Trades Union in their employment. Claim: For incerene incer 3d. an hour for maintenance mechanics and electricians. Award:
The Tribunal awarded an increase of 7 s . 6d. a week in the wages of Award No. 1259 (23rd February).-Parties: Members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Ansociation and members of
trade unions represented by the National Craftsmen's Co-ordinating
TCo Commititee for the Iron and Steel Industry in their employment.
Claim: For a substantial increase in wages for maintenance craftsClaim: For a substantial increase in wages for maintenance cratts-
men. Whard: The Tribual awarded an increaso of 5 . 6 . in the
consolidated minimum rate for a normal week of 44 hours. Award No. 1260 (23rd February). Parties: Members of the
Scottish Bobbin and Shutle Manufacturers, Association and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers
in their employment as semi-skilid a and lesser sikiled bobin in their employment as semi-skilled and lesser skilled bobbur
Workers. Claim. For a substantial increase in wage. Award:
The Tribunal awarded increases in the wages of the workers workers. Claim: For a substanial in the wages of the workers
The TTibunal awarded increases in
concerned of 7s. a week for adult mates and 6 . a week for adult concerned of 7 s . a week for adult mases and 6 s .
females, with proportionate increases for juveniles.
Award No. 1263 (26th February). Parties: Employers repre-
sented by the Employers Side of the Southern Counties Brick and Tile Joint Industrial Council and members of the trade unions
represented on the Operatives Side of the Council in their employ-
ment ment. Claim. For an increase in the wages of pieceworkers
equivalent to that awarded to dawworkers by the Tirunal under
 - See footnote * in second column on page 123.


Award No. 1265 (27th February)-Parties: Multiple Tailors
Association and members of the Union of Shop, Distributive and
Allied Workers in Allied Workers in their employment. Claim: For an agreement
between the parties on rates of pay and conditions of employment. between the parties on rates of pay and conditions of employment.
Award: The Tribunal awarded, for Provincial "A" Area:minimum average weekly remuneration (including basic wages,
commission, bonus, etc. for shop managers ranging from 200 s . in
Shoss where the averase weekly takings were under $£ 150$ to 415 . shops where the average weekly akings were unde
where they were $£ 1,500$ and over; a basic weekly wage (excludin commission and/or bonus) of 170 s. for male sales assistants aged 22
nd over and a minimum weekly remuneration (including basic
 over; a minimum weekly wage of. 11 . where they were for female cashiers
aged 22 and over; a minimum weekly wage of 120 s. 6 d . for female
agrade 1 clerks

 rates for the London area of Provincial "A"ARea rates plus 5 . and
for Provincial "B" Are of Provincial "A" Area rates less 5 s.,
the assessment of minimum average weekly remuneration to take the assessment of minimum avorage weekly remuneration to take
place at quarterly intervals, calculated on the basis of wekly
takings averaged over the twelve montho immediately preceding the commencemented ofer eat the twelvere months immediately preceeding the
weekly basis and paice to be computed on a two hours and time-and the rate of time-and-a-quarearter for the first
payments ranging from 6 days after 6 monthes services absence payments ranging from 6 days after 6 months' service to 48 days
after 7 years' service. The question of the rates of wa ces appropriate to empooseses under 22 years of age was referred back to the parties
for settlement by negotiation. Award No. 1266 (27th February).-Parties:, Mesbers of the
Hinckley and District Hosiery Manufacturess' Association and members of the Hinckley and District Hosiery Warehousemen's
Association in their employment. Matter in dispute: The wage

 nylon hose and crimp or crepeny.on hyse resultant denier 40 or
heavier should cease to have effect as from 31st March, 9 , 195 , and
referred back to the parties for settiement by negotition the reerred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation the Award No. 1267 (27th, February).-Parties: Employers repre-
sented by the Employers Side of the Regiona Joint Council for the
Clay Industries and members of the trade unions represented on the Clay Industries and members of the trade unions represented on the
Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim:
For an adjustment in pieceevorkers. rates os os to produe an
increase of 1 tid. an hour in earnings. Award: The Tribunal
 increased, by the adjustment of pieccework rates, by an amount
corresponding to the $1 \frac{12}{4}$. an hour granted to timeworkers in
September, 1958 Award No. 1269 (27th. February)- Parries: Employers repre-
sented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Committee for the Salt-Glazed Ware Industry and mationalrs of the trame unitue inions
represented on the Trade Union Side of the Committee in their
 hour, not exceeding 1 lad . for each clock hour worked, as would be
payable under the amended Agreement of the National Joint
pat Committee dated 28 th October, 1958 , to adult male
Award: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim.
Award No. 1270 (27th February), -Parties: Employers repre-
sented by the Employers' sented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial
Cuncils for Local Authority Services Shootland Jdminitrative,
Clerical and Technical Staffs, and members of the trade unions
 ment. Claim:. For certain specified salary scales for assistant
solicitors, enginering and
scurveying assistants,
anctints. assistants, planning assistants and finance staffs, Awa Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards During February the National Arbitration Tribunal) (Northern
Ireland) issued thirteen awards, one of which is summarised below. Award No. 1251 (3rd February). - Parties: The member firms of Award No. 1251 (3rd February).- Parties: The member firms of
the Fra Spiners Association Limited and certain members of the
Amal gamated Transport and General Workers Union in their Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union in their
employment. Claim: For a substantial increase in time rates and

 the begi
tward.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896 Industrial Court Awards During February the Industrial Court issued three awards,
Nos.
Award No 2715 , 2713 , (3ich Fehe summarisury). Fart below. Award No. 2213 (3rd February).-Parties: Transport Salaried
Staffs Association and Railways Staff Conference. Claim: That
the salaries of Railway Electrical Control Room and Rectifer the salaries of Railway Electrical Control Room and Rectifie
Sub-Station Salaried Staff (Control Operators and Relief Contro
Operators) should be besed Operators) should be based on kilowatt capacity of the Contro
Room. Award. The Court wawrded that the salaries to be paid
to Railway Electrical Control Roon

 Over 13,000 up to 25,000 ; Over 8,000 up to 13,000 , Up to 8,000
The ealary scale appropraite to each of the above ranges shall b
the subject of nesotiation between the parties and in the event The salary scale appropriate to each of the above ranges shall be
the subject of negotiation betwen the parties and, in the event of
no agreement being reached within two months from the date no agreement being reached wilthin two months from the date
of the award, either party hall
the Court and the Court will, after hearty to teportsuch the the parties, deternine of the award, either party shall be at liberty to report such failure to
the Court and the Court will, after hearing the parties, determine
the difference. the difference.
The award is without prejudice to (a) any review that might
become necessary when modernisation developments now
 proceeding reach an advanced stage; and (b) any considerations
affecting the staft herein concraned which may arise from the
special enquiry now taking place into the railway salaries and special enquiry now taking place into the railway salaries and
wages structure.
Award No. 2714 (3rd February).-Parties: Clerks' Side and

 Tanges for Town Clerks and District Council Clerks employed
whole-time by local authorities. Award: The Court found and so
awarded that as from 1st August, 1958, the salary ranges for awarded that as from 1st August, 1958 , the

|  | Salaries |  | $\|$Anvual Increments <br> (4) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |

Assimilation. The salary scale selected for an officer under a
range prescribed by the award shall be at the same stage of the appropriate range as that of his scale in the range previously in operation and in the application of the award each officer shall be
ppaced uuon a point in in his new sacel corresponding with the point
reached by him on 1st August, 1958 , in the salary scale previously
in in operation. 2715 (3rd February)- Parties: Officers' Side and
Award No. No.
Authorities' Side of the Joint Negotiating Committee for Chief

 salaries over $£ 1,325$ per annum employed whole-time by local
authorities. Avard. The Court found and so awarded that as from
Ist Ausut,
Int Ist August,
and (b) scales for the salary renters for $(a)$ Designated Chief Officers
follows:-


Ministry of Labour Gazette March, 1959 Assimilation. As regards the Designated Chief Officers the salary
scale selected for an officer undera rarane prescribed by the award
hall be at the same stage of the appropriate range as that of his scale selected for an officer under a range prescribed by the award
shall be the the same stage of the apporopiat range as that or
scale in this range previously in operation and in the application scale in the range previously in operation and in the application
of the eward each offcer shall be placed upon a point in his new
neale corresponding with the point reached by him on list August
 1958, in the salary scale previously in operation. In the application
of the eward each offcer in the Lettered Grades shall be placed upon a point in his new scale corresponding with the point reached
by him on 1st August, 1958, in the salary scale previously in

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitratio During February two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators
appointed undet the Industrial Cours Act, 1919. Both awards
concerned claims which were related to particular circumstances.

## Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During February the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued
one award, No. 360, , which is summarised below, Award No. 360 (26th February).-Parties: Civil Service Alliance etrospective effect for General Service Clerical of pay with
Clerical Lerical Assistant Grades. Award. The Tribunal awarded:-(a) that
with effect from 1st July, 1957, the London (male) scales of pay for
the Cleri he Clerical Officer and Clerical Assistant (grades of the General



 principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of
officers in tost; (c) that the sales shall be subject to provincial
differentiation, as revised from 1st April, 1956 .

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948 Notices of Proposals
During February notices of intention to submit wages regulation
proposals to the Monister of Labour and National Service were
issued by the following Wiges Councils issued by the following Wages Councils:-
Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain), Retail Furrishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britiain).
-Proposal R.F.... (29), dated 3rd Februar, for amendig th.
provisions relating to the statut provisions relating to the statutory minimum remuneration payable
to temporay shop manages and temporary shop manageresses, and
 Y.(60), dated 10th February, for fxixing revised general minimum
time rates for male and femal owrers.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland).-Proposal R.Betail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland).-Proposal
R. B. (50), dated 1 1th th . fobruary, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, general minimum opice rates, and piecework basis time
rates for male and female workers. Further information concerning any of the aboive 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 February the Minister of Labour and National Service made the foilowing Wages Regulation Orders*:-
The Wages Regulation (Retail ${ }^{\text {Food }}$ ( (ngaland and Wales) Order,
1959: S.I. 1959 No. 288 (R.F.C. (29)), dated 19th February and 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 288 (R.F. .C. (29), dated 19 th February and
effective from 16 Ith March. This Order, which gives effect the the efiective from 16th March. This Order, which gives effiect to the
proposals subitited by the Retail Food Trades Wages Council
(England and Wales), amends the provisions relating to the statuory minimum remuneration payable to temporary shop managers and
temporary shop manageresses, and the guaranteed weekly remunera-
tion tion provisions.
The Wages Regulation (Retail Drapery, Ouffiting and Footwear)
Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 330 (R.D.O. (32)), dated 26th February and effective from 30th March. This Order, which gives effect to the
proposals submitted by the Retail Draper,
Trautestiting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain, amends the provisions
relating to the statuory minimum remuneration payable to tempo-
rary shop managers and temporary shop managereses and the
guarateed weelly

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945
Notices of Proposals
During February notice of intention to submit wages regulation
proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was proposab the following Wares Council:-
issued by
Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).-Proposal N.I.Bk. Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).-Proposal N.I.Bk.
(N.240, , ated 13th February, (1) for frxing revised statuory mini-
mum remuneration for cortain workers and (2) reducting the normal

Ministry of Labour Gazette March, 1959
working week from 45 to 44 hours for male and female workers
employed in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts employed in the County of the City of Belfast and in
situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom. situated within a radius of statute miles therefrom.
Baking, Wages Council (Norther Ireland). Proposal N.I.BK.
(N.241), dated 13th February, (1) for fixing revised statutory mini(N.241), dated 13th February, (1) for frxing revised statutory mini-
mum remueration for sertain workers and (2) reducing the nomal
working week from 45 to 44 hours for male and female workers mum remuneration for 45 to 44 hourrs for male and female workers
working week from
employed in the County of the City of Londonderry. employed in the County of the City of Londonderry.
Baking Wages Council (Norther Ireland I) - Proposal N.I.Bk.
(N.242), dated 13th February, (h) for fixing revised statutory miniNum remuneration for certain workers and (2) reducing the normal
morking week from 46 to 45 hours for male and female workers
wis working week from 46 to 45 hours for male and female workers
employed in areas other than the County of the C Cityof Belfast and
districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and districts situated within a radius of 15 s ,
the County of the City of Londonderry.
Further information concerning any of the above proposals may
be obtained from the Sceretary of the Council at Tyrone House,
ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

## Wages Regulation Orders

During February no Wages Regulation Orders were made by
Legal Cases Affecting Labour
Injury to workman's eye caused by tool with latent defect-Whether
employer liable employer liable
A workman was knocking out a metal key by means of a drift A workman was knocking out a metal key by means of a drift
and a hammer, when a chip of metal flew off the head of the drift
and entered his eye. The drift had been manuactured seve years and entered his eye. The drift had been manufactured seven years
before by a reputable firm of tolmakers but had beenseldom, if ever.
used until the time of the accident and was apparently in yood before by a reputatioe of the accident and was apparently in good
used until the time
condition. $O$ owing to negligence in the manufacture, however, the condition. $\begin{aligned} & \text { mexal was excsively hard and liable to chip. } \\ & \text { The workman claimed damages for tegigence against his em- } \\ & \text { ployers for supplying him with a defective tool, but the House of }\end{aligned}$. ployers for supplying him with a defective toon, but the House of
Lords (Viscount Simonds, Lord Morton of Henryton, Lord Reid, Lords Tuckeran and Lord Keith of Avorhon Am) held that the employer''
Loty was to take reasonable care to provide a reasonably saff duty was to take reasonable care to provide a reasonably safe
tool and that, since they had bought the tool from a reputable tool and that, since they had bought the tool from a reputable
source and the effect was a atent one which they had no mans of
discovering, they yad discharged that duty. - Davie v . New Merton discoverings they had discharged that duty. - Davie v. New Merton
BoardMills Limited and Another. House of Lorss, 2th Noventer,
1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th December, 1958, and 28th

## Decisions of the Commissioner under

 the National Insurance ActsThe Commissioner is a judicial authority independent of the
Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and appointed by
by Minisitry of Pensions and National Insurance and appointed by
the Crown (see Section 43 of the National Insurance Act. 1466 and
Section 42 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act,
 Offcers and Local Tribunals and must be followed in appropriate
cases. They are thus the "case law" which is the principal means cases. They are thus the "case law"
of maintainining consistency of decisions.
Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts
may bee made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Inst
may be made by In Insurance Officr, or by an associati
the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself. Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts
may be made by an Insurance Offcer or by aperson whoseright
to benefit is or ay be mider 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 claiman
or the decesed or the deceased was a member or by the claimant hiisself. No
appeal may be made without the leave of the Tribunal or of the appeal may be
Comissioner.
Recent decisio

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.
Decision No. R(U) 35/58 (4th July)

 to comis with his emp oyers'
he had lost his emplomment.

Decision of the Commissioner
"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving of the benefit week immediately following that in which this decision is given on the ground that he lost his employment through his
misconduct.
"The refusal of the claimant to work overtime undoubtedly
amounted to misconduct, unless he had reasonable grounds for so amounted to misconduct, unless he had reasonable grounds for so
refusing. He had had ample wanning that he would be requird to
work overtime and he has offered no reasonable excuse for refusing work overtime and he has offered no reasonable excuse for refusing
to do so. to work en reasemenable ame tloumt of overtime and, in the circumstances, overtime became an incident of his employment as he was under a
legal obligation to work overtime when reasonably requested so to
do.



"By his attitude in neglecting to comply with a 121
 misconduct and he must incur dissualification for unemployment
benefit under section 13 of the National Insurance Act, 1946. "The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed. Decision No. R(U) 32/58 (5th August)




Decision of the Commissioner
"My decision is that the claimant was not disentitled to receive
unempooment benefit from 1st to 17th February, 1958, both dates
included. "The claimant's employment terminated on 31st January, 1958,
and he received the equivalent of 1998 days of pay in respect of
 which benegit for the period from 1st February, 1958, to
ment
17 th February, 1958 , both dates included, was disallowed by the 17 th February, 1955, both dates included, was disallowed by the
local insurance officer, but this decision was reversed by the local
tribunal, hence this appeal by the insurance officer now concerned "With effect from Ist July, 1957, his terms of service were varied and the new agreement provided that he was enterviclec to were varied
hol ayy of
holiday in respect of cach full month of servict 12 months' consecutive service. If he did not not take the holidays to which he was entitited during the fiscal year, he forfeited them,
xcent in certain circumstances which have no relevance to the "At the time when the claimant left his employment he had "At the time when the claimant left his employment he had
63 days of holiday due to him in respect of his service since the
commencement of that new agreement and accordingly $6 \frac{1}{3}$ days. commencement of that new agreement and accordingly $6 \frac{1}{3}$ days
pay that he received on the termination of his employm was
paid in respect of that holiday, which he was unable to take because paid in respect of that holidia, which he was unable to take because
his employment was terminated. The agreement provided that as his employment was terminated. The agreement provided that as
a rule annual leave would be granted during the epriod commencing
n 1 st february and ending on 30 th September each year. Rosters on st feburuary and ending on 30th September each year. Rosters
would be maintained to prevent overlapping of annual leave within
 be requested during the period 1st October to 31 st January. In
exceptional circumstances, if an employeve had to take annual
eave exceptional circumstances, if an employee had to take annual
leave during that period, he or she would make special written
application to the special activities officer for approval.

$\qquad$

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Ministry of Labour Gazette March 195
"The only difference in the claimant's terms of service before 1st July, 1957 , as compared with the terms after that date eis said
to have been that where the days of leave duu to emploees had not
been taken they were held to the empet to
been taken, they were held to the employee's credit (subject to
maximum of accumulation) if he wished to take them or until
such time as he was leaving their employment. The effective maximum of accumulation) if he wished to take them or until
sdidh time as he wat leavig their mployment The fffective
difference between the two agreements was thatentil 30 th $J$ Jne, 1957, diffirence between the two agreements was that until 30 th J June, 1957,
the claimant could accumulat his leave entitlement for year to
year, but after that date he forfeited any leave entitlement if he year, but after that date he forfeited any leave entitlement if he
dia not take his leave within the fiscal year.
dit


 is a day in respect of which a person, notwithstanding that his
 In cases where on the termination of employment payments off
holiday pay are made to a person leaving employment the principles
to be applied in determining whether or not the holiday pay should
 be treated as wages which the claimant continued to receive,
notwithstanding that his employment had terminated, were oon
sidered by a tribunal of three Commissioners and are to be found
 stated that 'If a claimant's employment terminates within thelve
weekdays of the commencment of a holiday period, bbut there is
no evidence that the claimant would have taken his holiday when
 otributed either to the days immediately following the termination
o mployment or o the first days of the holiday period The Commissioners then referred to a previous decision to that
effect-Decision C.U.401/49 (reported)-and they added this explanation: ' Where on the termination of his employment
clazimant receives apymment in excess of his wages for the period
up to the date of termination the burden is upon the claimant to to the cate of ermination the burden is upon the claimant to days immediately following the termination nor a payment by
way of compensation for the loss of remuneration which he would
have received for those days. If however the chanat shes have received for those days. If, however, the claimant shows (as
did the claimant whose appeal formed the subiect of Decision
C.U. $401 / 49$ that the payment in question was holiday pay and dic the claimant whose appeal iormed the subject of Decision
C.U. 401//99) that the payment in question wwas holiday pay and
that the hoilay period had not tegu when his employmen
terminated beneft cannot be ditallowed by vitue of tegilation terminated, benefit cannot be disallowed by virtue of regulation
$6(1)($ (1) referred to above, unless
there is evidence to prove that i, id he employment had not been terminated, the claimant would hav
taken his holiday within twelye weekdays of the date on which the amployment was in fact terminated.'
"
"The insurance officer now concerned with this case concedes that
by the application of that paragraph the $6 \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}}$ days of holiday pay due by the application of that paragraph the $\frac{1}{3}$ days of holiday pay due
to the claimant in reppect of the then current fiscal year at the date
of the termination of his employment of the termination of his employment are not days of pay which
can be atributed to the days following the termination of his can be attributed to the days foilowing the termination of hils
employment becuse there is no evidence that the claimant wuold
have taken his holiday within twelve weekdays of the date on have taken his holiday within twelve weekdays of the date on
which the employment was in fact terminated. He subinits,
however, that in respect of the balance of 13 ne days of holiday pay which the claimant received in respect of holidays not taken befor
Ist JJly, 1957, those days of pay should be treated as wages in espect of the days immediately following the etermination of th
laimant's employment. He makes this submission on the basi hat on a true construction of the agreement in force before 1st July 1957 , the claimant, ,having failed to take e his holidays, had no option
but to wait until the termination of his employment before obtaining but to wait until the termination of this employment before obtainin
the payments to which he was entitled in lieu of the holidays no
taken
O aken, On the premise that that was what the old agreement
provided, he drew my attention to a decision of the Umpire unde the former Unemployment Insurance Acts during the course of
which, while allowing the claim of a claimant on the partitular facts
with which he was concerned, the Umpire stated 'Where the which, while allowing the claim of claimant on that paticulare the
with which he was concred, the Umpir stated. Where the
applicant is not entitled to receive any payment in lieu of olidiays applicant is not entitled to receive any payment in lieu of hhilidays
until the termination of the employment, it has been held that a payment farming due and made on the date of the applicant leaving
the enployment may be held to be a continuation of the receipt of
the the employment may be held to be a continuation of the receipt of
wages after the employment has terminated.' (Umpire's Decision
$754 / 28$ (reported).) 754/28 (reported).).
The insurance off
"The insurance offcer now concerned with this case brought this
appeal for the purpose of obtaining guidance as to whether the
Commissioner approved that statement of the lew or "On somioner approved that statement of the law or not. the statement by by the clsam on the present case I do onot think that
difference the claimant

 by mutual agreementt ' 'results from the former annual leave policy,
which was suspended on 30 th June, 1957, where the hours of leavi wie to employees which had not been wake were held to the
dumployees' credit if they wished to take them, or until such time a employeses credit if they wished to take them, or until such time as
they were leaving their employment means that the claimant was
orectuded frem precluded from claiming the sums with which he was credited before
the termination of his emploment. As in is stated elsewhere that
he only difference between the new and the old agreement was the the ernimyation orch his employment. As this stated eisewnere that
the new and the old arreement was the
inabilty of the claimant to accumulate the leave entitlement from inability of the claimant to accumulate the leave entitlement from
year to year, I do not think that any different inference can be drawn
rest year to year, I do not think that any difierencinference can be draw
in respect of the payments in respect of holidass not taken before
1st July, 1957, and the payments in respect of holidays not taken "Ther that clate.
could, it have is taken the the thirteen odd the employment not terminated,
aliday which he had to his culd have taken the thirteen odd days holiday which he had to h
credit from past years, but it seems that the normal holiday period
was from 1st Febbuary to 30th September under both was from 1 st February to 30 th September under both agreement
and although leave in exceptional circumstances could be obtaine and, atthough leave in exceptional circumstances could be obtained
at other times, the same considerations apply to the attribution o

Ministry of Labour Gazette March, 1959
the holiday pay received in respect of the carlier and the later years.
Applying the principles set out in paragraph 10 (D) of Decision Appling 425 referred to above, there is no sufficient ground for
R(tributing any of the days of pay received to the days following atributing any of the days of pay received to the days form
the termination of employment.
As, however, the object of bringing this appeal has been to
 determine the view oice het to wait suntil his employment terminated
clamant had no chooch out
before receiving the holiday pay in respect of the earlier years,
 have been immaterial. Under both agreements there was a hoiday
preriod, and if heyment had not been terminated and he had
chosen to take a holiday, he would, prima facie, have had to take it
 early in the year as
money until hel eft does nuat seem to me to assist in the determination
fo the days to which the money should be attributed. money until he which the money should be attributed.
of the daps to whision $754 / 28$
"I do not find the passage from Umpire"s Decision (reported) compatible with the principles laid down in Decision
$\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{U} 42 / 52$ and it is to those principles that Ithink I may properly turn. I may add this. The Umpire, when giving Decision $754 / 28$,
Therred in support of the principle stated to certain earlier decisions, referred in support of the principle stated to certain eariar dec cisions,
but on examination of them I find them all to be, so far as they are

 sions do not appear to me to tupport the parararaph which I have
quoted in Umpires Decision $754 / 28$-they were not dealing with
such a position. quote a position.
such
"In view of ce such In view of certain offensive comments that the claimant has
made about the insurance officer for bringing this appeal, think it
right to say that it was perfectly proper that the insurance officr maght to say that it was perfectly proper that the insurance officer
righould seek guidance on a queston of this character which was
likely to apply to numerous other cases. There was no question ilety so appy to numerous other cases. There was no question
of requing the claimant to repay the enefit thich he had recived
as a consequence of the decision of the local tribunal, but it was as a consequence of the deceision of the local tribunal, but it was
necessary to determine whether in future cases, where the facts
were comparable, a similar decision could properly be reached. necessary to determine whether in future cases, where the facts
were comparable, a similar decision cull properly be reached.
"I dismiss the insurance officer's appeal."

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

 Since last month's issue of this GAZETIE was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments mentioned Statutury Instruments*, relatiting to matters with which
the Ministry of Labour and National Service are corcerned. either
directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statututry diriectly or indirectly, have ben published in the series of Statutury
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rince


 Council (i) under legistanan, and the National Insurance (Industrial
Injuries) Act, 1946, and (ii) under the National Insurance Act,
 European Interim Agreement on social security, and to a Protocol
supplementing that Agreement, made between Member Governsupplementing that Agreement, mane bedify certain Acts in their
ments of the Councio of Europe, and modif)
application to cases affected by provisions of the Agreement and
 Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. \& O. of Northern reland 1959 No. 4n,
made on 1 thin Junty by the Minstry of Labour and National
Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland),
1945 (see last month's issue of this GAzETME page 84). Teachers)
The Special Schools (Salaries and Allowances of Tea


No. 16); The Institutions of Further Education (Salaries and
Allowances of Teachers) Amending Regulations, 1959 (S.R. \& $O$.

 Allowances of Teachers). Amending Regulations, 1959 (S.R. \& o.
1959 No. 19 . price 2d. (4d.). These Regulations were made on
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Price
Defence.-(i) Defence Statistics 1959-60
 each (111).). Ministry of Defence.- See page 96 .
Disabled Persons.- Disabled Persons in Government Employment. Statement Phowing the Numbers of Revistered Disabled Persons in
Goveriment Employment in Great Britain on 1 st Octor, 1958 ,
compiled from Retuns furished compiled from Returns furnished to the Trea
H.M. Treasury. Price 3 d. (5.).). See page 98 .
Efficient Use of Man-Power.--Practices Impeding the Full and
Effcient Use of Manpower. Report of an Inguiry undertaken by Effcient Use of Manpower. Report of an Incuiry undertaken by
the National Joint Alvisory Counci.) Ministry of Labour and
Tational Service. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.). See page 94. National Service. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).)- See page 94.
National Ins. National Insurance.- National Insurance and Indusstrial Injuries
(Collection of Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1999. Report fhe National Insurarance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77(4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, preceded by a
Statement made ey the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance
titaction in accordance with Section $7(\mathrm{~S})$ of that Act. H.C. 14 . Price 4 d .
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