

# Gazette

VOLUME LXVII, No. 3

MARCH, 1959

Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

PRICE 1s. 9d. NET

Annual subscription 23s. 0d. including postage

#### CONTENTS

Special Articles:	Page	Special Articles—continued:	Page
Payment of Wages for Holidays	89	Organisation for European Economic Co-operation:	
Summary of Monthly Statistics		European Productivity Agency: Joint Management—	
Efficient Use of Man-Power	94	Labour Mission to the United States of America	99
Earnings and Hours of Manual Workers	95	Labour Overseas: France, Average Hours of Work, Rates	
Recent Collective Agreements: Guaranteed Week Agree-		of Wages, etc., in Glass, Pottery and Building Materials	
ment in Biscuit Industry; Guaranteed Weekly Payments		Industry; Belgium, Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in	
in Port Transport Industry	95	China and Glass Industries; Germany, Average Hours	
The Employee Population, End-May, 1958: Regional	01	of Work, Earnings, etc., in Clothing Industry; Nether-	
Analysis	96	lands, Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in Clothing	
Report on Defence and Estimates for 1959-60	96	Industry	99
Earnings in British Transport Services	97	The state of the s	101
End of Call-up for National Service	98	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC	101
Navy, Army and Air Force Reserves Act, 1959	98 98	WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES	111
Disabled Persons in Government Employment	98		119
Industrial Disputes Tribunal	Mark Townson	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY	
National Insurance: Long-Term Hospital Patients; Employers' Contributions for Mariners; Collection		STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS	123
and Payment of Contributions	98	OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	123
and rayment of contributions	,,,,	OTTICIAL I CHECKTIONS RECEIVED	123

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

## Payment of Wages for Holidays

N 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

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

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,

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 8½ 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 principal industries and services and a selection of the smaller industries and services. 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.)

Industry, Class of Worker and Locality	Holidays paid for per annum (P.H. = Public Holidays)	Qualifying Service (a) for Holidays other than Public Holidays	Industry, Class of Worker and Locality	Holidays paid for per annum (P.H. = Public Holidays)	Qualifying Service (a) for Holidays other than Public Holidays
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	The second second second		Metal Manufacture—contd.		
Agriculture (b): England and Wales—		Pel H	Heavy steel manufacture (N.E. Coast, etc.)	18 days (j)	46 weeks
6-day workers 7-day workers	12 days and 6 P.H 14 days (including two	12 months 12 months	Steel sheet rolling (Staffs., Cheshire, Tees-side, etc.)	18 days	44 weeks
Scotland	Sundays) and 6 P.H.(c) 7 days (d)		Steel rolling mills (South Wales and Mon.)	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months
Northern Ireland Forestry Commission (Great	7 days and 6 P.H 2 weeks (or twice the	52 weeks 12 months	Siemens steel manufacture (South- West Wales)	12 days (13 days paid for) and 5 P.H.	48 weeks
Britain)	normal weekly hours) and 8½ P.H.	12 months	Tinplate manufacture (South Wales and Mon.)	17 days including P.H. (18 days paid for)	1 year
Mining and Quarrying Coal mining (Great Britain)	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months	Pig iron manufacture (blastfurnaces) (Great Britain)	18 days (j)	46 weeks
Freestone quarrying (England) Granite industry (Cornwall and	2 weeks and 5 P.H 2 weeks and 6 P.H	(e) (f)	Light castings manufacture (Great Britain)	2 weeks (k) and 6 P.H.	(k)
Devon) Limestone quarrying:	2 works and o'lili.	Discoulation of the second	Brass and copper rolling and casting (Birmingham, Wolverhampton	2 weeks (k) and 6 P.H.	(k)
West Cumberland	2 weeks and 6 P.H 2 weeks and P.H	50 weeks Not specified	and Stafford)	ing House of Magazil	caninant
Roadstone quarrying (Great Britain) Slate quarrying (North Wales)	12 days and 6 P.H	50 weeks 12 months		alidean a Agraeteers	n ingua
Chalk quarrying (England) Ball clay industry (Cornwall, Devon	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months	Engineering and Electrical Goods Manufacture, maintenance and	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months
and Dorset): 7-day workers	14 days and 6 P.H	12 months	repair of agricultural machinery or implements (England and	2 weeks and o F.H	12 months
6-day workers	12 days and 6 P.H	12 months 12 months	Wales) Engineering and allied industries	2 weeks (k) and 6 P.H.	(4)
Devon) Silica and moulding sands quarrying	The second of the second second	12 months	(United Kingdom) Shuttle manufacture (Lancashire	10 days and 6 P.H	(k) (l)
(Great Britain) Ballast and sand production (Great	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months	and Yorkshire)  Bobbin manufacture (England and	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months
Britain) Ironstone and iron-ore mining:	12 days and 0 1.11	12 months	Wales)  Bobbin and shuttle manufacture	11 days including P.H.	(m)
Cleveland	2 weeks and 6 P.H 2 weeks and 6 P.H	50 weeks 50 weeks	(Scotland)	Special Committee	48 weeks
Shale mining and oil works (Scot-	2 weeks and 6 P.H	30 weeks	Ophthalmic optical industry (Great Britain) Surgical instrument manufacture	2 weeks and 6 P.H	45 weeks
Shift and mine workers Day workers at works	12 shifts and 2 P.H 88 hours and 2 P.H	12 months 12 months	(England and Wales except Shef- field)	2 weeks and 0 1.11	45 WCCAS
Day workers at works	oo nours and 2 x .xx	12 months	Artificial limb manufacture (Great Britain)	2 weeks and P.H	12 months
Food, Drink and Tobacco Flour milling (Great Britain)	12 days and 6 P.H	12 months	Electrical cable making (Great Britain)	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months
Corn trade (Great Britain) Baking (England and Wales, Scot-	2 weeks and 6 P.H 12 days (or twice the	12 months 48 weeks	Direction, and the second	THE PERSON	
land and Northern Ireland) (b)	normal working week) and 6 P.H.	I UJS	Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing	2 weeks (n) and 6 P.H.	(n)
Baking (England and Wales) (national agreement)	12 days and 6 P.H	48 weeks	(United Kingdom)		
Biscuit manufacture (Great Britain): 5½-day establishments	12 days and 6 P.H	48 weeks	Vehicles	THE PURPLE STREET	
5-day establishments Bacon curing (Great Britain)	10 days and 6 P.H 12 days and 6 P.H	50 weeks 12 months	Vehicle building (England and Wales and Northern Ireland and	2 weeks (k) and 6 P.H	(k)
Beet sugar manufacture (Great Britain)	12 days and 6 P.H. (g)	12 months (e)	Scotland) Railway workshops (British Rail-	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar con- fectionery manufacture (Great	2 weeks and 6 P.H	48 weeks (h)	ways) (Great Britain) Railway wagon repairing (private	2 weeks (k) and 6 P.H	(k)
Britain) Sugar confectionery and food pre-	12 days (or twice the	48 weeks	firms in Great Britain) Perambulator and invalid carriage	12 days (or twice the	48 weeks (o)
serving (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (b)	normal working week) and 6 P.H.	DIVER BE	(Great Britain) (b)	normal working week) and 6 P.H.	Political .
Food manufacturing industry (Great Britain)	2 weeks and 6 P.H	48 weeks	Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	AND PRODUCTION OF THE PARTY OF	1000 S001
Brewing: London, North Midlands, Burton-	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months	Cutlery (Great Britain) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week)	48 weeks
on-Trent, Birmingham, East Midlands	ent orlanden the	boa Figi	Wire and wire rope industries (Great	and 6 P.H. 2 weeks and 6 P.H	Not specified
Northumberland and Durham, Yorkshire (except Sheffield and	2 weeks and P.H	12 months	Britain) Tin box manufacture (Great	12 days (or twice the	48 weeks
Rotherham), Sussex, South Wales and Monmouthshire	own us to three a s	A County	Britain) (b)	normal working week) and 6 P.H.	12
South Lancashire and East Cheshire	2 weeks and 6 P.H	1 day for every 4	Jewellery industry (London and Home Counties)	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months
Scotland	2 weeks and P.H	weeks 12 months	Gold, silver and allied trades (London)	2 weeks and 6 P.H	(e)
	PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS	(one malting season for	Gold, silver and jewellery trades (Birmingham)	2 weeks and 6 P.H	ST 0383 E3
Grain distilling (The Distillers Co.,	2 weeks and 6 P.H	maltmen) 12 months	Silver and electro-plate trade (Sheffield) Metallic bedstead manufacture (Bir-	2 weeks and 6 P.H 2 weeks (k) and 6 P.H	(e) (k)
Ltd.), (Scotland) Pot still malt distilling (Scotland)	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months 48 weeks	mingham)	2 weeks (k) and 6 P.H	(k)
Aerated waters manufacture (England and Wales, Scotland and	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H.		Lock, latch and key making (England) Spring manufacture (Birmingham)	2 weeks (k) and 6 P.H	(k)
Northern Ireland) (b) Tobacco manufacture (United	2 weeks and 6 P.H. (i)	12 months	Laminated spring manufacture (Sheffield)	2 weeks (p) and 6 P.H.	(h)
Kingdom)	Carried the cond	See See 1	Heavy coil spring manufacture (Sheffield)	2 weeks (k) and 6 P.H	(k)
Chemicals and Allied Industries Coke ovens and by-product works	2 weeks and 6 P.H	Not specified	Keg and drum manufacture (Great Britain) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week)	48 weeks
associated with coal mining (Great Britain)	2 weeks and 0 2122	and the second	Hollow-ware manufacture (Great	and 6 P.H. 12 days (or twice the	
Heavy chemicals manufacture (Great Britain):	A Suprang at 20	HEAVE BEEN	Britain) (b)	normal working week) and P.H.	
Agreement of Joint Industrial Council	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months	Needle, fish hook and fishing tackle manufacturing industries (Great	2 weeks (k) and 6 P.H	(k)
Imperial Chemical Industries Limited	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months	Britain) Stamped or pressed metal-wares	12 days (or twice the	
Drug and fine chemical manufacture (Great Britain)	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months	(Great Britain) (b)	normal working week) and 6 P.H.	
Paint, varnish and lacquer manu- facture (United Kingdom)	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months	Brass working and founding (Great Britain)	2 weeks (k) and 6 P.H	(k)
Seed crushing, compound and provender manufacture (Great	12 days and P.H	12 months	Coffin furniture and cerement making (Great Britain) (b)	normal working week)	48 weeks
Britain) Soap, candle and edible fat manu-	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months	Pin, hook and eye, and snap fastener	and 6 P.H.  12 days (or twice the	48 weeks
facture (Great Britain)  Boot and floor polish manufacture	12 days (or twice the	48 weeks	(Great Britain) (b)	normal working week) and 6 P.H.	MODEL STORY
(Great Britain) (b)	normal working week) and 6 P.H.	The state of	Penmaking (Birmingham and district)	2 weeks and 6 P.H	(q)
Metal Manufacture	ि वा प्रिक्ति प्रवास	10 201	Farriery, blacksmith and agricul- tural engineering trade (Great	12 days and 6 P.H	12 months
Iron puddling and iron and steel	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months	Britain) Iron, steel and non-ferrous scrap	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months
Iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills (West of Scotland)	13 days and 5 days at New Year	49 weeks	industry (Great Britain) Metal finishing (England and Wales)	2 weeks and 6 P.H	(e)
PUSSERVE STORAGE STORAGE	THE PERSON WELL AND ADDRESS.	Less side services	STREET,	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	A CHENNEY COLUMN

For explanatory notes, see page 93.

### Payment of Wages for Holidays-continued

Industry, Class of Worker and Locality	Holidays paid for per annum (P.H. = Public Holidays)	Qualifying Service (a) for Holidays other than Public Holidays	Industry, Class of Worker and Locality	Holidays paid for per annum (P.H. = Public Holidays)	Qualifying Service (a) for Holidays othe than Public Holidays
Textiles Rayon yarn production (Great	2 weeks and 6 P.H	Not specified	Clothing and Footwear—contd. Glove manufacture (England and	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months
Britain) Cotton spinning and weaving	144 hours (incl. P.H.)	(r)	Ostrich and fancy feather and arti-	12 days (or twice the	48 weeks
Flax and hemp preparing, spinning and weaving (Great Britain) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week)	48 weeks	ncial nower (Great Britain) (b)	normal working week) and 6 P.H.	49
Flax spinning and weaving (Northern Ireland)	and 6 P.H. 10 days and 6 P.H	Not specified	Boot and shoe manufacture (Great Britain excluding Rossendale Valley)	2 weeks and 6 P.H	48 weeks
Silk spinning, throwing and weaving (United Kingdom) Surgical dressings manufacture	2 weeks and 6 P.H	Not specified	The late of the la	e legiore fector y	
(Great Britain) Wool textile:	2 weeks and 6 P.H	(s)	Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Refractory goods manufacture: England and Wales—	The Box Walders Cons	ria tgrilling
Yorkshire (including woolcomb- ing)	2 weeks and 6 P.H	(r)	7-day workers 6-day workers	14 days and 6 P.H 2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months 12 months
Leicester West of England Scotland	2 weeks and 6 P.H 2 weeks and 6 P.H 2 weeks and 5 P.H	(r) (t) (u)	Scotland Silica brick manufacture (England and Wales)	2 weeks and 6 P.H 2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months 12 months
Wales Jute preparing, spinning and weaving	2 weeks and 6 PH	12 months	Building brick and clay goods manufacture (England and Wales and	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months
(Great Britain) Rope, twine and net making (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (b)	4 P.H.  12 days (or twice the normal working week)	48 weeks	Scotland) Fletton brick manufacture (Bedford, Buckinghamshire and Peter-	description of the second	Aleksensesses Strangerine
Hosiery manufacture:	and 6 P.H.	DELECTION	borough): 6-day workers	12 days and 6 P.H.	48 weeks
Midlands	2 weeks, and 2 days at each of the Easter,	50 weeks (r)	5-day workers Kilnburners and boilerfiremen	10 days and 6 P.H	48 weeks 12 months
Scotland (except Hawick)	Whitsuntide and Christmas holidays 2 weeks and P.H. (3	(r)	Stock brick manufacture (South- East England) Sandlime brick manufacture (Eng-	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months
THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	working weeks in the aggregate)		land and Wales) Salt glazed ware industry (Great	2 weeks and o P.H	nescentional A
Hawick	10 working days and 5 P.H.	(w)	Britain): 7-day workers	14 days and 6 P.H	12 months
Lace finishing (Great Britain) (b)	6 days (or one normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks (o)	Others General stoneware manufacture (Great Britain):	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months
Carpet manufacture (Great Britain)	16 working days incl. P.H. but excl. Satur-	(x)	7-day workers	14 days and 6 P.H 12 days and 6 P.H	12 months 12 months
Narrow fabrics industry (Great Britain)	days 2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months	Pottery manufacture (Great Britain)	12 days (plus Saturday before annual holiday)	12 months
Made-up textiles (Great Britain) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week)	48 weeks	Glass processing (Great Britain) Glass container manufacture (Great	and 5 P.H. 2 weeks and 6 P.H. 2 weeks and 6 P.H.	44 weeks 12 months
Textile making-up and packing	and 6 P.H. 10 days and 6 P.H	6 months	Britain) Cement manufacture (United King-	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months
(Manchester) Linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen			dom)  Cast stone and cast concrete products manufacture (England and	12 days and 6 P.H	49 weeks
piece goods manufacture (b): Great Britain	12 days (or twice the	48 weeks	Wales) Pre-cast concrete products manu-	3 holiday weeks of 44	48 weeks
Northern Indiana	normal working week) and 6 P.H.	Mark Samuel Colo	facture (Scotland) Asbestos cement manufacture	hours each incl. P.H. 2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months
Northern Ireland	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks (y)	(Great Britain)	owned organists under-	Conspany
Sack and bag (Great Britain) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week)	48 weeks	Timber, Furniture, etc.	Philosophy States	Store throat
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing	and 6 P.H.	un la principal de la	Home grown timber trade (England and Wales) Sawmilling:	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months
and finishing: Lancashire, Yorkshire and Scotland	2 weeks and 6 P.H	(r)	England and Wales Scotland—	2 weeks and 6 P.H	1 year
Northern Ireland Hosiery finishing industry (Midlands)		Not specified (r)	Woodcutting machinists Labourers	2 weeks and 6 P.H 2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months (z) (e)
	each of the Easter, Whitsuntide and Christmas holidays	LEASE STATE	Northern Ireland Pitwood trade (Bo'ness and Grangemouth)	2 weeks and 6 P.H 2 weeks and 6 P.H	(e) (aa)
Fustian cutting (Great Britain) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week)	48 weeks	Furniture manufacture: Great Britain	2 weeks and 6 P.H	40 weeks
Asbestos textile manufacture (Great	and 6 P.H. 2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months	Northern Ireland Coopering (Great Britain and	2 weeks and 6 P.H 2 weeks (88 hours) and	12 months
Britain)	The box services	nor boxes	Belfast) Wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacture:	6 P.H.	0.00
eather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather producing industry—tan-	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months	England and Wales Scotland—	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months
ning, currying and dressing (Great Britain)	2 weeks and 6 P.U	12 months	Packing case makers	2 weeks and 6 P.H 2 weeks and 6 P.H 2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months 12 months (l)
Roller leather manufacture (Great Britain) Leather belting and strap butt curry-	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months	Basket making industry (United Kingdom)	2 weeks and 6 P.H	(1)
ing (United Kingdom) Mechanical and hydraulic leathers	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months	Paper, Printing and Publishing		10
manufacture (Great Britain) Buffalo picker manufacture (Great Britain)	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months	Paper making, paper coating, paper board and building board making (United Kingdom)	12 days and 6 P.H	12 months
Fellmongering (domestic sheep- skins) (England and Wales)	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months	Paper box making (b): Great Britain	12 days (or twice the	48 weeks
Skinning (Scotland) Leather goods, saddlery and harness	2 weeks and 6 P.H 2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months 12 months		normal working week) and 6 P.H.	t ivil ale trosi 6-day wor
manufacture (Great Britain) Retail saddlery and leather goods trade (Great Britain)	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months	Northern Ireland	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks
Fur trade (Great Britain) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks	Wallpaper manufacture (England) Paper bag making (Great Britain (b)	2 weeks and 6 P.H 12 days (or twice the normal working week)	Not specifie 48 weeks
Clothing and Footwear Rubber proofed garment making	12 days (or twice the	48 weeks	Envelope making and stationery manufacture (England and Wales)	and 6 P.H. 2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months
industry (b)	normal working week) and 6 P.H.	AND LEGISTA	Printing and bookbinding: England and Wales (except	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months
Waterproof garment manufacture (Lancashire and Cheshire) Ready-made and wholesale bespoke	2 weeks and 6 P.H 12 days (or twice the	48 weeks	London) London (general printing) London (morning, evening and	2 weeks and 6 P.H 2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months 6 months
tailoring (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (b)	normal working week) and 6 P.H.	TO WEEKS	Sunday newspapers) Scotland (general printing)	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months
Wholesale mantle and costume (Great Britain and Northern	12 days (or twice the normal working week)	48 weeks	Scotland (morning, evening, weekly and Sunday newspapers)	2 weeks and New Year's Day and 5 days in lieu of P.H.	12 months
Ireland) (b) Shirt, collar, tie, etc., making (Great Britain and Northern	and 6 P.H.  12 days (or twice the normal working week)	48 weeks	Other Manufacturing Industries	of P.H.	Cold string
Dressmaking and women's light	and 6 P.H. 12 days (or twice the	48 weeks	Rubber manufacture (Great Britain) Brush and broom manufacture	12 days (or twice the	(bb) 48 weeks
clothing (England and Wales,	normal working week) and 6 P.H.	Side of South	(Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (b)	normal working week) and 6 P.H.	140000
Scotland and Northern Ireland)(b)		1 40	Hair bace and tiles (f want Destaunt		
Scotland and Northern Ireland)(b) Hat, cap and millinery (England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks	Hair, bass and fibre (Great Britain) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H. 12 days (or twice the	Scotler:

For explanatory notes, see page 93.

### Payment of Wages for Holidays-continued

Industry, Class of Worker and Locality	Holidays paid for per annum (P.H. = Public Holidays)	Qualifying Service (a) for Holidays other than Public Holidays	Industry, Class of Worker and Locality	Holidays paid for per annum (P.H. = Public Holidays)	Qualifying Service (a) for Holidays oth than Public Holidays
Other Manufacturing Industries—contd. Pianoforte manufacture (Great	2 weeks and 6 P.H	40 weeks	Distributive Trades—contd. Petroleum distribution:		- 100
Britain) Organ building (United Kingdom) Match manufacture (United King-	2 weeks and 6 P.H 2 weeks and 6 P.H. and	42 weeks 12 months	England, Wales and Northern Ireland Scotland	2 weeks and 6 P.H 2 weeks and New Year's	12 months
dom)	Xmas Eve (New Year's Eve in Scot- land)	engli ledit		Day and the local Spring and Autumn holidays	
Button manufacture (Great Britain) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks	Retail food trades (England and Wales and Scotland) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H.	12 months
Construction Building industry (England and	2 weeks and 6 P.H	(r)	Milk distribution: England and Wales (b)	14 days (or twice the normal working week)	50 weeks
Wales and Scotland) Civil engineering construction	2 weeks and 6 P.H	(r)	Scotland (b)	and 6 P.H.  12 days (or twice the normal working week)	48 weeks
(Great Britain) Building and civil engineering construction (Northern Ireland)	2 weeks and 4 P.H	(r)	Retail meat trade: England and Wales	normal working week)  12 days and 6 P.H	12 months
Demolition contracting (Great Britain)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	(r)	Scotland Retail bread and flour confectionery	12 days and P.H 12 days (or twice the	12 months 12 months
Constructional engineering (outside steelwork erection)	2 weeks (k) and 6 P.H.	(k)	trade (England and Wales and Scotland) (b)	normal working week) and 6 P.H.	12 months
Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering — installation and maintenance (Great Britain)	2 weeks and 6 P.H	(e)	Retail Co-operative Societies (Great Britain) Retail newsagency, tobacco and	12 days (or 2 weeks) and 6 P.H. 12 days (or twice the	12 months
Electrical contracting industry: England, Wales and Northern	2 -1 -1604		confectionery trades (England and Wales and Scotland) (b)	normal working week) and 6 P.H.	The state of the s
Ireland Scotland	2 weeks and 6 P.H 2 weeks and first 3 days in the year and the	(e) (e)	Retail drapery, outfitting and foot- wear trades (Great Britain) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H.	12 months
The things in the case of the	recognised spring and autumn holidays	ras outline?	Retail bespoke tailoring (England and Wales, Scotland and Northern	12 days (or twice the normal working week)	48 weeks
Mastic asphalt laying (Great Britain)	2 weeks and 6 P.H	(cc)	Ireland) (b) Retail furnishing and allied trades (Great Britain) (b)	and 6 P.H.  12 days (or twice the normal working week)	12 months
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas supply (Great Britain)	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months	Retail bookselling and stationery	and 6 P.H.  12 days (or twice the	12 months
Electricity supply (Great Britain):  Day workers	2 weeks and 6 P.H	10 months	trades (Great Britain) (b)  Retail pharmacy:	normal working week) and 6 P.H.	oden logico
Shift workers	3 weeks plus an additional shift of 8 hours	10 months	England and Wales Scotland	12 days and P.H 2 weeks and P.H	12 months 12 months
Water supply (England and Wales): Day workers Shift workers	2 weeks and 6 P.H 3 weeks	12 months 12 months	Coal and coke distribution: London, Eastern	12 days and 6 P.H	48 weeks
	respor sommetuners en	Country of the Countr	Northern, Midlands, South Eastern, South and West Wales—	and the street and are	Lan aller
Transport and Communication Railway service (British Railways)	2 weeks and 6 P.H. (dd)	12 months	6-day workers 5-day workers	12 days and 6 P.H 10 days and 6 P.H	48 weeks 48 weeks
(Great Britain) Road passenger transport: London Transport Executive	2 weeks and 6 days in	12 months	Yorkshire	2 weeks (88 hours) and 6 P.H. 12 days and 6 P.H	12 months
Municipal undertakings (Great	lieu of P.H. 2 weeks and 6 P.H. (ee)	12 months	North Midlands	2 weeks and 6 P.H 2 weeks and 6 P.H	48 weeks 12 months
Britain) Company-owned omnibus under- takings (Great Britain)	12 days and 6 P.H	1 year	General waste materials reclamation (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks
Goods transport by road: Wages Regulation Orders (Great	A CONTRACT OF BUILDING	ata di Kamanari	Cotton waste reclamation (Great Britain) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week)	48 weeks
Britain and Northern Ireland)— 6-day workers	12 days and 6 P.H 10 days and 6 P.H	48 weeks 48 weeks	Professional and Scientific Services Health services (Great Britain)	and 6 P.H.  2 calendar weeks and	12 months
British Road Services (Great Britain)—	S STATE OF SHAPES	de modelli	Miscellaneous Services	6 P.H.	bast
6-day workers 5-day workers Merchant Navy (ratings):	12 days and 6 P.H 10 days and 6 P.H	12 months 12 months	Cinema theatres: England and Wales Scotland	2 weeks (gg) 2 weeks and 3 days in	12 months 12 months
Foreign-going vessels— Established employees	14 calendar days (ff)	11 months 18	Unlicensed places of refreshment	lieu of P.H. (hh) 12 days (or twice the	48 weeks
Unestablished employees	8 calendar days (ff)	days on articles	(Great Britain) (b)  Industrial and staff canteens (Great	normal working week) and 6 P.H. 12 days (or twice the	48 weeks
Chestablished employees	P THE REST WATER	days on articles	Britain) (b)	normal working week) and 6 P.H.	ed sotautais
	14 calendar days (ff)	12 months with same employer	School meals service and civic restaurants (England and Wales) Licensed residential establishments	2 weeks and 6 P.H 12 days (or twice the	12 months 48 weeks
Home trade vessels— Established employees	12 calendar days (ff)	12 months on	and licensed restaurants (Great Britain) (b)	normal working week) and 6 P.H.	ng tallies.
Unestablished employees	8 calendar days (ff)	articles 11 months 8 days on	Licensed non-residential establishments (Great Britain) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks
	12 calendar days (ff)	articles 12 months	Laundering (b): Great Britain	12 days (or twice the	48 weeks (
Dock labour (Great Britain	2 weeks and P.H	with same employer Entered on	Northern Ireland	normal working week) and 6 P.H. 12 days (or twice the	48 weeks
Dock raceas (Cross States)	The state of the s	books on or before 31st		normal working week) and 6 P.H.	Borain)
Civil air transport (Great Britain): 6-day workers	12 days and 6 P.H	March 1 year	Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade (United Kingdom) Boot and shoe repairing and bespoke	e 12 days (or twice the	12 months 48 weeks
5-day workers	10 days and 6 P.H.	1 year	footwear manufacture (Great Britain) (b)  Boot and shoe repairing (Northern	normal working week) and 6 P.H.	of Sandara
Manipulative grades— Postmen	2 weeks 3 days and P.H. 3 weeks and P.H.	12 months 10 years	Boot and shoe repairing (Northern Ireland) (b)	6 days (or one normal working week) and 6 P.H.	40 weeks
Postmen (higher grade), tele- graphists and telephonists,	3 weeks and P.H. 3 weeks 3 days and P.H.	12 months 10 years	Hairdressing (Great Britain) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week)	12 months
postal and telegraph officers Engineering grades— Labourers	2 weeks 3 days and P.H.	12 months	Public Administration and Defence United Kingdom Atomic Energy	and 6 P.H.	A link north
Technicians, Class IIB	3 weeks and PH	10 years	Authority: Industrial employees	2 weeks and 8½ P.H	12 months
Technicians, Class IIA  Technicians, Class I	3 weeks 3 days and P.H.	12 months 10 years 12 months	Government Industrial Establishments Police (England and Wales and	2 weeks and $8\frac{1}{2}$ P.H	12 months
Technical Officers		12 months 5 years as a	Scotland) (b): Constables	17 days and 6 P.H	12 months
Cold storage (Great Britain)	12 days and P.H	officer 12 months	Sergeants Station sergeants (Metropolitan Police) and first class ser-	21 days and 6 P.H	12 months 12 months
Salary and the state of the Police	toring latingtion	sales and spelate	geants (C.I.D.) (Metropolitan Police)	Abbasia, Las mesi	Notati
Distributive Trades Wholesale grocery and provision trade:	atomical bus, taking	tunio)	Fire services—firemen, leading firemen and sub-officers (England and Scotland) (b)	21 days and 6 P.H	Not stated
England and Wales Scotland	2 weeks and 6 P.H 2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months Not stated	Local Authorities' services: England and Wales (excl. Gla-	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months
Northern Ireland Slaughtering: England and Wales	12 days and 6 P.H	12 months	morgan and Monmouthshire) Glamorgan and Monmouthshire Scotland	2 weeks and P.H 3 weeks including P.H.	12 months 12 months
Scotland Wholesale newspaper distribution:	2 weeks and 6 P.H	Not specified	Scotland	12 days and P.H. (usually 6)	12 months
London Outside London	2 weeks and P.H 2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months 12 months	River authorities (England and Wales)	12 days and 6 P.H	12 months

Payment of Wages for Holidays—continued

### **EXPLANATORY NOTES**

(a) Most agreements and orders provide for a shorter holiday or reduced holiday payments for workpeople with less than the full qualifying 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. Two Sundays are allowed if 33 or more such weeks are worked.

(d) Workers other than shepherds, milkers or workers paid by the hour, who are required to work on 6 specified days during the year, are entitled to overtime payment for such work.

(e) Payment for holidays other than public holidays is provided by the accumulation of a weekly "credit" for each week's work done during the 12 months preceding the holiday.

(f) Payment for holidays other than public holidays is provided by a weekly "credit" of 2 hours at a worker's normal time rate for every week or part thereof he has been employed up to a maximum 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-season rates of pay. Saturdays are not counted as 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 employee 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 a maximum of 5 extra days.

(j) In addition to the 18 days' holiday pay a maximum payment of 3 extra shifts is made to men called upon to work on certain agreed days.

(k) The payment for holidays other than public holidays amounts to one twenty-fifth 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 6 per cent. of each employee's earnings in the period from the pay day before the preceding annual summer holiday up to and including the pay day but one preceding the current holiday.

(m) Payment for holidays other than public holidays is calculated on the basis of one fiftieth 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 last week in June.

(n) The payment for holidays other than public holidays amounts to one twenty-fifth of the appropriate time rate for each full week's work performed in the year plus  $16\frac{2}{3}$  per cent.

(a) 24 weeks for workers who are under 17 years of age when they enter employment and who are under 18 years of age at the commencement 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 each man's actual earnings for the year, subject to prescribed maximum amounts according to occupation.

(q) 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 provided by the accumulation of a weekly "credit" for each week's work done during a period of 12 months preceding the holiday.

(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, subject to a qualifying period of 48 weeks, and for statutory

holidays (the method of payment for annual holidays in excess of one week to be agreed locally), or

(2) Payment for holidays including public holidays by the accumulation of a weekly "credit" equal to 6½ per cent. of the worker's gross wages including overtime.

(t) One fiftieth of an agreed holiday payment accumulates weekly to each worker during the period from conclusion of one annual holiday to the commencement of the next.

(u) Payment for holidays other than public holidays is one twenty-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 4.06 per cent. of gross wages including overtime, earned during

(w) Payment for the annual summer holiday is calculated on the basis of 4 per cent. of the worker's gross earnings in the year. Payment for public holidays is calculated on the basis of 2 per cent. of the worker's gross earnings.

(x) Payment for holidays including public holidays is provided y a "credit" of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the worker's gross earnings over

(v) 24 weeks 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.

(z) Payment for holidays other than public holidays is calculated on the basis of one twenty-fifth of the worker's earnings in the 12 months preceding the holiday.

(aa) Payment for holidays other than public holidays is to be one twenty-fifth of the worker's earnings in the year ending in the last pay week in the preceding March.

(bb) Payment for holidays other than public holidays is calculated

(bb) Payment for holidays other than public holidays is calculated by multiplying the number of weeks not exceeding 50 in which the worker has been employed during the 12 months immediately preceding the last Saturday in June by 1.8 times the basic time rate for a worker with less than 12 months' service and 1.8 times the average hourly rate for a worker with 10 years' service; workers with 12 months' but less than 10 years' service receiving scaled proportions at basic time rate and average hourly rate.

(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 work done during a period of 12 months preceding the

(2) Payment is made at the standard rate of wages on the basis of one day's pay for each complete month of service with a maximum of 2 normal working weeks. In addition, 8 hours' pay is given for each public holiday.

(dd) A considerable proportion of the staff are required to work 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 off 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) for every Sunday spent at sea, Christmas Day, New Year's Day and Good Friday being treated as Sundays.

(gg) 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 on 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

Descriptions of certain accidents in factories, docks, building operations and works of engineering Quarterly 1s. 3d. (by post 1s. 7d.) construction notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories. Annual subscription 6s. 4d., including postage.

Obtainable from

### HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on page 123 or through any bookseller

### SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

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

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during January by 51,000 (— 25,000 males and — 26,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,820,000. There were decreases of 20,000 in the building and contracting industries, 18,000 in the distributive trades and 10,000 in agriculture. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have decreased by 22,000 from 23,987,000 to 23,965,000.

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 549,961 to 549,137 between 12th January and 9th February, 1959, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 70,825 to 59,526. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 10,356 among males and 1,767 among famales

#### Rates of Wages

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 101 to 118.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during January by 51,000 (— 25,000 males and — 26,000 females), the number at the end of the month being and because of the month being and b

#### Retail Prices

At 17th February, 1959, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 13th January, compared with 108 at 18th February, 1958.

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 549,961 to 549,137 between 12th January and 9th February, 1959, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 70,825 to 59,526. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 10,356 among males and 1,767 among temales.

Rates of Wages

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

### EFFICIENT USE OF MAN-POWER

The results of an enquiry undertaken by the National Joint Advisory Council into practices impeding the full and efficient use of man-power are contained in a Report\* made to the Minister of Labour and National Service which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 0d. net (1s. 2d. including postage). The detailed work of the enquiry was undertaken by the Joint Consultative Committee, which is an executive committee of the Council, sitting under the Chairmanship of successive Parliamentary Secretaries to the Ministry.

Introduction

The National Joint Advisory Council, composed of representatives of the British Employers' Confederation, the Trades Union Congress, and the Management Boards of the Nationalised Industries, meet under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Labour and National Service. The function of the Council is to advise the Minister on matters of common concern to employers and workers. In April, 1956, the Minister asked the Council to carry out an enquiry into certain practices in industry which were alleged to be impeding the full and efficient use of man-power (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1956, page 294). There were two main reasons for holding such an enquiry. First, in order that the national economy should achieve increased production it was important to examine the use being made of the available man-power. Secondly, action had been taken in the Restrictive Trade Practices Act to deal with restrictive trade practices: it therefore seemed appropriate to enquire into the analogous question of restrictive labour practices.

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 reasonable protection of workers, for example in matters of safety and health and in accepted standards of work. The definition includes not only identifiable practices but also those attitudes which are restrictive in their effects. The Council considered that certain practices may have been reasonable enough when they were introduced, but that they were no longer in keeping with the circumstances now obtaining in industry.

Procedure

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 Council of the progress made. Accordingly approaches were made through the British Employers' Confederation, the Trades Union Congress, and the Nationalised Industries; these approaches covered the great majority of employees in British industry. On the basis of replies received from employers' organisations or from joint industrial councils where these exist, the Joint Consultative Committee classified individual industries into three broad categories:—Category I—Industries which had reported that they had no problems in regard to the efficient use of man-power. Category II—Industries which had set up machinery to deal with any problems or which appeared to be in the process of doing so. Category III—Industries which needed more time, including those which, because of various difficulties, had been unable to undertake a joint examination. In addition, there remained a number of industries which

\* "Practices Impeding 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 given a definitive reply. These were placed in a separate category, 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 Committee were able to begin their examination. Thereafter the Committee decided to follow up the Category III industries individually and to make a further approach, six months later, to the Category II industries to see if their joint machinery was functioning satisfactorily. At the meeting of the Council in July, 1958, it was decided that, although the enquiry was not complete, a report should be prepared on the basis of the replies received

Results of the Enquiry

By July, 1958, the Council had received information in respect of 112 industries and these industries were classified as follows:—64 industries were placed in Category II, 42 in Category II, and 6 in Category III. It was impossible to find any entirely satisfactory method of correlating these categories with the numbers of work-people employed. The available statistics of industrial employment relate to industries as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification and are not compiled on the basis of the organisations through which the Council's enquiries were made. Nevertheless, the following percentages give a rough indication of the proportions of workpeople in the various categories:—29 per cent. in Category I, 39 per cent. in Category II, 7 per cent. in Category II. Of the remaining 25 per cent., a large proportion were not covered by the enquiry. These include national and local government, the National Health Service, and banking, insurance and finance, which alone would account for about 16 per cent. of the employed population. The industries remaining in Category IV would therefore seem to cover less than 10 per cent. of the workpeople in civilian employment. More than three-fifths of all workers are employed in industries in Categories I and II. While industries in Category II may still have serious problems they appeared to have joint machinery for tackling them.

With regard to the industries which were included in Category

With regard to the industries which were included in Category With regard to the industries which were included in Category III, the enquiry made clear that deep-seated difficulties exist in these industries. There are only six, but some of them are very large and the Council express their serious concern about the situation in this group of industries. The industries are those with which the following organisations are concerned:— the National Federated Electrical Association; the Association of Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering Employers; the National Federation of Master Painters and Decorators in Scotland; the British Paper Bag Federation; the Road Haulage Association, Limited; and the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry.

Conclusion

The Council think that the existence of joint machinery over a wide area of industry gives some cause for encouragement. Nevertheless, 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 disquieting the existence of 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 about the progress which industries have made in this field.

### EARNINGS AND HOURS OF MANUAL WORKERS

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 GAZETTE for the following September and March, respectively. The results of the October, 1958, enquiry, which would normally have been published in this issue of the GAZETTE, were obtained earlier than usual, owing to some internal reorganisation 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 the February, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE (pages 45–53). It is hoped to publish the results of future enquiries each August and February.

### RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

### Guaranteed 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 consider the proposal of the Workers' Side that a Guaranteed Week should be introduced into the biscuit industry.

The terms of the agreement, which became operative from the week commencing 4th January, 1959, are as follows:—

1. Where in any week a worker other than a part-time worker is required to work for less than 44 hours, he or she shall, 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 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

3. Any day or days allowed and taken as holidays by the worker and Proclaimed Holidays shall be treated as a day or days and Statutory and Proclaimed Holidays shall be treated as a day or days on which the worker 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 guaranteed payment shall be subject to the condition that if the employer is unable to provide the worker with work during the worker's normal working hours by reason of a strike, failure of supplies, recession of trade, or any cause beyond the employer's control and, after consultation with the workers' representatives, gives the worker one clear week's notice that work will not be 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 aforesaid.

5. Where by mutual agreement between employers and workers an establishment is closed for a customary or local holiday, the Guaranteed Week shall be reduced by the number of hours normally

### Guaranteed Weekly Payments in the **Port Transport Industry**

The National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry recently amended the National Docks Agreement dated 3rd July, 1947 (as amended by subsequent agreements), affecting the guaranteed weekly payments clauses. (See the article on pages 393 to 397 of the November, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE with regard to guaranteed weekly wage arrangements in the principal industries in Great Britain, including, on page 397, particulars for the port

The terms of the amended agreement, which became operative from 16th February, 1959, provide that attendance money at the rate of 6s. per turn will remain unchanged and will continue to be payable, subject to certain conditions, in respect of each of the normal turns in the week for which a dock worker reports and is 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 132s., and 86s. in the case of a worker who is required to report for work 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 report for work eleven turns in a week is 115s. 6d. (this amount may be increased to 132s. if the worker is passed medically fit each year to undertake all forms of dock work); if required to report for work for six turns in a week, the weekly guaranteed payment is

In the case of dock workers regulated by a joint industrial body other than the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry provision is made for guaranteed weekly payments not to exceed 132s. The conditions limiting (1) attendance money to 6s. a turn, and (2) the number of turns in respect of which attendance money may be paid to eleven in any one week, remain unchanged.

### AUTOMATIC--SUPERVISION

feature of the INTERNATIONAL SUPERELECTRIC MASTER CLOCK TIME SYSTEM ensuring accurate and uniform time of clocks and Time Recorders.

This is an exclusive

Ask for descriptive booklet (Ref. J. 708-4).



### IBM UNITED KINGDOM LTD

International Time Recording Division

8 Berkeley Square, London, W.I. MAYfair 2004

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

FACTORIES: LONDON AND GREENOCK

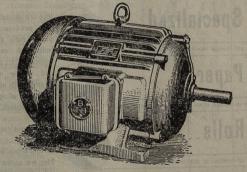
INTERNATIONAL TIME EQUIPMENT

International Time Recording \* Data Processing \* Electric Typewrite

### INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC MOTORS

Whenever a power drive is needed, there is a BTH motor that will do the job efficiently and economically. In industries all over the world, BTH motors are helping to increase

production. Over half-a-century's experience of this branch of electrical engineering enables BTH to offer the motor with the mounting, enclosure, rating, and performance best suited to the application.



### BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON

THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON CO, LIMITED . RUGBY . ENGLAND Member of the AEI group of companies

### THE EMPLOYEE POPULATION, END-MAY, 1958: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

In the issue of this GAZETTE for February (pages 42 and 43) a Table was published showing the estimated numbers of employees in each industry in Great Britain and the United Kingdom at end-May, 1958. Corresponding estimates are now available for each of the administrative Regions of England and for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, and the total numbers of males and females are given in the Table below.

Estimated Numbers of Employees—End-May, 1958

Region	Persons aged 18 and over	Persons aged under 18	Total
The state of the s	and an	Males	line .
London and South-Eastern	3,287,000	125,000	3,412,000
Eastern	3,287,000 797,000 646,000	39.000	3,412,000 836,000
Southern	646,000		677,000
South-Western	1 328 000	69,000	1 397 000
North-Midland	963,000	51,000	1.014.000
East and West Ridings	1,160,000	58,000	1,218,000
North-Western	1,779,000	89,000	677,000 801,000 1,397,000 1,014,000 1,218,000 1,868,000
Vorthern	1 319 000	82 000	1 401 000
Vales	1,328,000 1,328,000 963,000 1,160,000 1,779,000 867,000 1,319,000 651,000	38,000 69,000 51,000 58,000 89,000 46,000 82,000 32,000	913,000 1,401,000 683,000
Great Britain	13,560,000	660,000	14,220,000
Northern Ireland	277,000	21,000	298,000
United Kingdom	13,837,000	681,000	14,518,000
	mahana i w		A1013 B
	Ginggow, /	Females	
London and South-Eastern	1,921,000	135,000	2,056,000
Bastern	383,000	135,000 39,000	422,000
Southern	317 000	32,000 37,000	349,000
South-Western	359,000 672,000 436,000	37,000	396,000
Midland	436,000	68,000 50,000	740,000
Bast and West Ridings	581 000	58,000	486,000 639,000
North-Western	1,022,000	92,000	1.114.000
Northern	1,022,000 341,000 662,000	92,000 45,000 81,000	386,000
Scotland	662,000 240,000	81,000 29,000	386,000 743,000 269,000
Great Britain	6,934,000	666,000	7,600,000
Northern Ireland	150,000	22,000	172,000
United Kingdom	7,084,000	688,000	7,772,000
	Total,	Males and Fe	males
ondon and South-Eastern	5,208,000 1,180,000 963,000 1,122,000 2,000,000 1,399,000 1,741,000	260,000 78,000 63,000 75,000 137,000 101,000	5,468,000 1,258,000 1,026,000 1,197,000 2,137,000 1,550,000 2,982,000 1,299,000 2,144,000
Sastern	1,180,000	78,000	1,258,000
Southern	1 122 000	75,000	1,026,000
Midland	2,000,000	137,000	2,137,000
North-Midland	1,399,000	101,000	1,500,000
ast and West Ridings	1,741,000	116,000 181,000	1,857,000
Touthown	2,801,000 1,208,000	91,000	1 299 000
cotland	1,981,000	163,000	2,144,000
Vales	891,000	61,000	952,000
		1,326,000	21,820,000
Great Britain	20,494,000	1,520,000	
Great Britain  Northern Ireland	20,494,000	43,000	470,000

The figures for the Southern and the South-Western Region on 12th May, 1958.



### REPORT ON DEFENCE AND **ESTIMATES FOR 1959-60**

The annual Government statement on defence has recently been presented to Parliament and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper under the title "Progress of the Five-Year Defence Plan" (Cmnd. 662, price 9d. net, 11d. including postage).

In a brief prefatory note the Command Paper refers to the five-year defence plan announced in April, 1957 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1957, page 123), designed to produce "compact, all-Regular forces of the highest quality, armed and organised on the most up-to-date lines". This year's Paper is devoted to a summary of the progress made, during the first two years, in implementing this plan.

The Paper describes the work which is being done in connection with the modernisation of the Fleet and the re-equipment of the Army; it gives details of developments in the provision of aircraft for the support of the Army and for other tactical operations and of transport aircraft to increase the mobility of the Armed Forces, of new aircraft and stocks of bombs for the British strategic bomber force, of ballistic rockets, and of missiles for equipping fighter aircraft and for other purposes of air defence. Other aspects of the defence programme are reviewed in sections dealing with civil defence; the introduction of the system of inter-Service Commands; voluntary recruitment; contraction of the Forces; and expenditure. Sections on pay and pensions and on accommodation describe the improvements which are being made in the conditions of service of the Armed Forces and in the living conditions of the Forces at home and overseas.

In reviewing voluntary recruitment to the Forces the Command Paper recalls, as the most important new feature of the policy announced in 1957, the proposal to end National Service in 1962 and to go over to smaller all-Regular forces. In order to make that possible, a considerable increase in the rate of voluntary recruitment was essential and the Services were given authority to recruit up to the following levels: Royal Navy 88,000; Army 165,000; Royal Air Force 135,000. The general trend of recruiting during the past year, the Paper says, has been most satisfactory. Subject to some shortages in certain specialised branches, there is every prospect that all three Services will attain these numbers and could even exceed them if required. The present rate of recruiting for the Army, if it continues, is more than sufficient to enable most branches, including all the fighting arms, to reach their authorised establishments by the end of 1962. The Government are satisfied that their present plan for the all-Regular Army is soundly conceived. As, however, it is desirable to ensure that the Army's strength shall not fall below the planned figure of 165,000, and since in any voluntary force fluctuations in the level of recruitment are inevitable, it has been decided to accept recruits in excess of this figure, up to an overall "ceiling" of about 180,000. The additional men will be used to increase the strength of units overseas and in the Strategic Reserve. The Paper also gives details of recruitment for the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, the Royal Air Force and the Women's Services, and of plans and progress in dealing with special problems, including the shortage of officers for the Army and of entries of aircrew into the Royal Air Force.

In the section dealing with the contraction of the Forces, the Command Paper says that in 1957 the combined strength of the three Services stood at nearly 700,000. The plan to end National Service in 1962 and to re-organise the Armed Forces on a voluntary basis involved a reduction of about 300,000. By 1st April, 1959, half this planned reduction will have been completed. The new defence plan, the Paper says, is bringing about a big reduction in the military man-power employed on administrative and garrison duties in the United Kingdom. By the abolition of National Service, with its large training organisation and other heavy overheads, by the extensive replacement of uniformed men by civilians, and by the introduction of labour-saving methods and machinery, it will be possible to dispense with over 100, 000 soldiers employed on non-operational duties. employed on non-operational duties.

The final section of the Paper, dealing with expenditure, says that, before deducting receipts of £12 millions from Germany, the Defence Estimates for 1959–60 amount to £1,514 millions, about £20 millions higher than the expected expenditure for 1958–59. The increase is accounted for by additional charges of various kinds, including about £14 millions for rises in industrial wages and prices, £6 millions for improvements in allowances and pensions recommended by the Grigg Committee, and £2 millions for the recent increase in Civil Service pay recent increase in Civil Service pay.

More detailed information about estimated expenditure for the coming financial year, and also about man-power for 1959-60, is given in "Defence Statistics, 1959-60", which has been separately published as a Command Paper (Cmmd. 661, price 9d. net, 11d. including postage). It says that in 1959-60 the Armed Forces will need about 110,000 male entrants, including men called up for National Service, those who enter upon Regular engagements, and those who enter as boys, apprentices and juniors. Of the total, 66,000 will come, either as Regulars or as National Servicemen, from the age-groups liable for call-up for National Service in 1958-59. These will be divided among the three Services approximately as follows:—Royal Navy 1,000; Army 52,000; Royal Air Force 13,000. Estimates of the active strength, including women, of the three Services on 1st April, 1959, and 1st April, 1960, show that the Royal Navy is expected to decline in numbers from 101,500 to 98,400; the Army from 303,900 to 266,300; and the Royal Air Force from 173,400 to 165,300. The total estimated strength, including women, of the three Services is thus estimated at 530,000 at 1st April, 1960, compared with 578,800 at 1st April, 1959.

Ministry of Labour Gazette March, 1959

### EARNINGS IN THE BRITISH TRANSPORT SERVICES

The British Transport Commission have published the results of their Annual Census of Staff giving particulars by occupation, grade, etc., of the average rates of pay and average earnings of the staff of British Railways in the week ended 22nd March, 1958. The particulars have been summarised by the British Transport Commission for the principal groups of staff, as follows:—

I dis Gezern for November, 19	Number of staff in grade	Week ended 22nd March, 1958		
Larial Disputes Tribunal therefore, virtual therefore, and the status of the foreign to the fore		Average Rates of Pay	Average Earnings	
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF	A TABLE	£ s.	£ s.	
itish Railways Staff Male Adults	gree to e	1089,00000		
Clerical	45,206	10 19	12 0	
Technical Headquarters, Divisional and District	5,041	no orginal	NAS KIRLY SE	
Inspectors	2,016	12 14	15 13	
Operating— Salaried:		Pl Magn	Since	
Stationmasters, Yardmasters,	4 000	12 15	14 5	
Goods Agents, etc Inspectors, Foremen and Super-	4,828	12 13	GREEN STOLL	
visors	7,231 2,299	11 12	14 13 15 8	
Traffic Control	2,299	12 2	13 6	
Conciliation:		THE REAL PROPERTY.	61,000	
Locomotive— Drivers	37,092	11 2	13 17	
Motormen	1,957 30,706	11 2 11 2 9 7	14 7	
Firemen and Assistant Motormen Cleaners	30,706 4,473	9 7 8 4	11 17	
Traffic—			11 10	
Guards Signalmen	21,894 24,806	8 19	11 18	
Shunters	16,484	8 13	11 9	
Porters	16,484 26,710	8 13 7 14 8 7	10 3	
Ticket Collectors	3,008	0	11 9	
Checkers	9,459	8 6 7 13	10 7	
Porters	17,577	7 13	9 8	
Cartage— Motor Drivers	14,703	8 5 7 15	10 12	
Horse Drivers	107	7 15	10 8	
Locomotive Running Shed— Boiler Washers	1,046	8 1	11 11	
Coalmen	1,313 1,010 1,291	7 18 8 0	12 1	
Firedroppers Steamraisers	1,010	8 0 8 1 7 13	12 1	
Shedmen	7,079	7 13	10 10	
Carriage and Wagon—	5 950	7 12	10 7	
Servicemen Examiners	5,850 4,773	8 12	12 5	
Oilers and Greasers	1,617	7 14	10 0	
Maintenance and Construction—	Date Colo	THE STREET	C breken	
Salaried:	ACT OF V	A timener	- delich	
Foremen, Inspectors and Other Supervisors	6,082	13 2	16 5	
Conciliation:	Design Street	MARKET STATE	TENTON OF	
Civil Engineering	50,270	8 0 8 6	11 9 12 15	
Workshop:	11,055	3 - 3 - 4 - 3 - 3	TOTAL STREET	
Civil Engineering	19,869	8 6 8 11	11 1 12 11 12 15	
Signal and Telecommunications Locomotive	31.582	8 10	12 15	
Carriage and Wagon	38,511	8 7	12 6	
Locomotive Running Shed Road Motor	12,894	8 7 8 14 8 12 8 13	13 10	
Electrical	1,107 31,582 38,511 12,894 3,427 5,721	8 13	12 3	
Stores, etc	3,550	8 2	11 0	
Police	2,708	12 12	13 12	
All Categories (excluding Officers)	Marrie of	n bay ba	10	
Male Adults	502,918	9 2 4 16	12 0	
Male Juniors	502,918 30,009 32,750 2,535	6 18	7 7	
Female Juniors	2,535	3 11	3 14	

It should be noted that the descriptions of some of the groups of grades are of necessity in general terms: thus cleaners include

The basis of compilation of the census has been changed this year. The former method showed "equated" staff numbers with related pay and earnings. Under this method staff paid for the complete week were taken at their actual numbers and the number complete week were taken at their actual numbers and the number of staff paid for less than a complete week was reduced proportionately to give the equivalent number of full-time employees; furthermore, if staff did other duties than those of their substantive grade they were included proportionately in that grade for numbers, pay and earnings. The present census shows the actual numbers of staff in substantive grades, with the average rates of pay and average earnings of the staff in those grades. The numbers now accord with the statistics of staff numbers otherwise published by the Commission

The pay and earnings continue to be on the basis of a full week's work. Previously this was achieved by dividing the total pay and earnings by the equated numbers. Under the new method the averages are directly based on staff who worked their full week, the numbers, pay and earnings of those who were absent for the whole or part of the census week, e.g., through sickness, being excluded from the average. Part-time staff employed in part-time grades, e.g., office cleaners, are included in the average if they worked their required week.

The effect of the change in method was tested in a sample representing nearly one-third of British Railways' staff. The comparison between the old and new methods showed that the overall adult average earnings figures were substantially the same, but

naturally there were variations from grade to grade. The following figures show the effect of the change in overall adult average

New method more (+) or less (-) than old method Male adults . . . . + 0·3 per cent. Female adults . . . . - 0·5 per cent.

In the case of juniors the comparison is also affected by a re-definition whereby they are included entirely on an age basis, whereas previously juniors working in adult posts were treated as

The average rate of pay is the average basic payment laid down in the relative agreements with the representatives of the employees, and is exclusive of the additional payments specifically mentioned in the following paragraph on average earnings.

The average earnings include the total payments for work performed and cover payments for piecework, bonus schemes, overtime, Saturday afternoon, Sunday and night duty, etc.

Railway workers employed by the London Transport Executive are not included in the above figures.

Since the census was taken in March, 1958, increases of the order of 3 per cent. have been granted to the majority of salaried, conciliation and workshop staff from 30th June, 1958.

The Annual Census dealt also (on the same basis) with the average rates of pay and average earnings of ships and marine staff, docks, harbours and wharves staff, and inland waterways staff, and the average earnings of hotels and catering staff. Certain particulars are given below in respect of these workers. It should be noted that, for the purposes of calculating the average earnings of hotels and catering staff, an adjustment has been made in those cases where the employee is supplied with full board and lodging or meals.

Number	22nd March, 1958		
of staff in grade	Average Rates of Pay	Average Earnings	
io soli filini	£ s.	£ s.	
		To the second second	
377	11 3	12 19	
803	15 14	18 9	
861	8 14	11 4	
4 000	0.44	12 9	
377	8 8	12 9	
ace who s	Labbill ov	0552 5513	
35	14 7	19 6	
372	9 11	14 4	
474	8 3	12 11	
		19 4	
410	7 13	17 11	
5,398	10 2	14 4	
362		5 7	
	7 1	8 2 3 19	
12	3 13	3 19	
Vite Sinos	F LESSE	ST SHIP	
1,558	11 8	12 1	
Opposition and	Commence 2	ATT SERVICE	
990	12 9	15 8	
1,152	8 14	10 7	
660	8 11	12 13	
1,001	8 11	10 13	
2,846	8 3	10 9	
1 368	8 12	13 6	
779	8 10	11 16	
ach agos	o pelosw	of adl	
203	13 3	16 14	
3 006	9 2	11 7	
998	7 19	9 17	
1,401	7 18	9 14	
673	8 10	14 1	
10.000	0.0	11 12	
18,696	9 0	11 12 4 10	
	6 8	6 10	
28	3 11	3 12	
	6 40	10 10	
	8 18	10 19 6 19	
	6 18	6 19	
22	4 17	4 17	
17.64° 24	A PA ARE	il bbo a	
7 568	HERESTER.	10 7	
873	H - 26 4 2 5	5 0	
7,186	Single Single	6 8	
372	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY NAMED IN	4 19	
	377 803 861 1,089 377 35 372 474 462 410 5,398 362 278 12 1,558 990 1,152 673 660 1,001 2,846 1,368 779 203 3,006 998 1,401 673 18,696 511 681 28 4,215 129 405 22 7,568	Rates of Pay  £ s.  377 11 3  803 15 14 861 8 14  1,089 9 11 377 8 8  35 14 7  372 9 11 474 8 3 462 9 9 410 7 13  5,398 10 2 362 4 5 278 7 1 12 3 13  1,558 11 8  990 12 9 1,152 8 14 673 7 13 660 8 11 1,001 8 11 2,846 8 3 1,368 8 12 779 8 10  203 13 3 3,006 9 2 998 7 19 1,401 8 11 2,846 8 3 1,368 8 12 779 8 10  18,696 9 0 18,696	

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

• Weekly workers registered under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme; in addition, dock workers allocated on a daily basis by the National Dock Labour Board were the equivalent of 2,751 men for the full week.

A statement about the end of the call-up for National Service was made in the course of debate in the House of Commons on 25th February by the Minister of Defence.

The Minister referred to Command Paper No. 175, published in 1957 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1957, page 200). In that Paper the Government announced their plans to end the call-up in December, 1960, so that National Service would cease at the end of 1962. A proviso was added to the effect that, if voluntary recruiting feiled to produce the purposer required the country would have to failed to produce the numbers required, the country would have to face the need for some limited form of compulsory service to bridge the gap. The Minister said that in the meantime recruiting had gone the gap. The Minister said that in the meantime recruiting nau gone so well that there was no longer any doubt that the call-up could be ended in 1960 as planned.

ended in 1960 as planned.

Most of the young men affected, the Minister said, have already been told where they stand. Men born in 1940 were told that they need not expect to be called up, while those born in the third quarter of 1939 have already been required to register. The last remaining class, namely, the men born in the fourth quarter of 1939, were told that it was unlikely they would be called up. It was not previously possible to take a final decision. However, in view of the favourable trend of Regular recruiting and in the light of the latest assessment of Service requirements, he was now able to announce that men born in the last quarter of 1939 need not expect to be called up to register of Service requirements, he was now able to announce that men both in the last quarter of 1939 need not expect to be called up to register for National Service. This cleared up the last outstanding point. When the plans for ending the call-up were announced, it was explained that to maintain the principle of universal service the

explained that to maintain the principle of universal service the Government intended to rely, as far as practicable, on men who had been deferred and whose contemporaries had already been called up. Men born before 1st October, 1939, who are already in the call-up field and who become available after being granted a period of deferment, as well as those becoming available without deferment, must therefore expect to be called up.

### NAVY, ARMY AND AIR FORCE RESERVES ACT, 1959

The Navy, Army and Air Force Reserves Act, 1959\*, received the Royal Assent on Thursday, 19th February.

The Act extends until the end of June, 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 so called up, after the end of the year 1948. It repeals the 1954 Act as from the end of June, 1959, in so far 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 liability for service in the reserve. The effect of the new legislation is to relieve from liability for service in the reserve those men who saw service during or immediately after the last war, while retaining for a period of five years the liability for the last war, while retaining for a period of five years the liability for service in the reserve of those men whose National Service was performed after the end of 1948.

### DISABLED PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury has presented to Parliament a Statement† showing the numbers of registered disabled persons in Government employment in Great Britain on 1st October, 1958. The Statement, which was compiled from returns furnished to the Treasury, is directly related to the terms of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, and the totals therefore differ slightly from those in the published returns of staff employed in Government Departments. The latter returns include home-based staff employed abroad and reserved and agency services in Northern Ireland; they also reckon part-time staff on a somewhat different basis.

what different basis.

The Table below shows the numbers and percentages of registered disabled persons in Government employment as at 1st October, 1958, in relation to the total numbers of non-industrial and industrial employees. Comparable figures for 1st October, 1957, were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1958 (page 99).

Employed Staff	Total number of Employees	Total number of Disabled Persons Employed	Percentage of Disabled Persons in Employed Staff
Non-industrial	619,942	29,646	4·8
Industrial	367,754	16,960	4·6

In addition, 471, or 94.4 per cent., of a total of 499 passen electric lift attendants in Government employment were registered disabled persons. Employment as a car park attendant or as a passenger electric lift attendant is designated employment for

disabled persons under the Acts.

Under the provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, all employers with 20 or more workers are required

\*7 and 8 Eliz. 2. Ch. 10. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (6d. including

postage).
† Disabled Persons in Government Employment. Statement showing the Numbers of Registered Disabled Persons in Government Employment in Great Britain on 1st October, 1958, compiled from Returns furnished to the Treasury. Cmnd. 664. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

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

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES TRIBUNAL

Under the Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Revocation) Order, 1958 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1958, page 414), the Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, ceased to have effect on 1st March, 1959, and the Industrial Disputes Tribunal therefore came to an end on 28th February, 1959.

The Tribunal was set up in August, 1951, under the Industrial Disputes Order, 1951 (Order 1376), as machinery for the compulsory settlement of disputes or "issues" in trade or industry concerning terms and conditions of employment. It took over these functions from the National Arbitration Tribunal set up in 1940 under emergency legislation which provided compulsory arbitration and at the same time prohibited strikes and lock-outs. This prohibition was not continued in the Industrial Disputes Order.

at the same time prohibited strikes and lock-outs. This prohibition was not continued in the Industrial Disputes Order.

Since August, 1951, the Tribunal, under the Chairmanship of Lord Terrington, has issued approximately 1,270 awards over a wide range of industrial disputes and issues referred to it by the Minister of Labour and National Service for settlement under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Order.

The Tribunal held its last meeting on 27th February.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE **Long-Term Hospital Patients**

On 9th February the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance announced in the House of Commons that he had asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to review the contribution and benefit provisions under the National Insurance Scheme for long-term hospital patients including the mentally disordered.

The full terms of reference to the Committee are: "To review the provisions governing the liability for contributions and rights to benefit under the National Insurance Scheme (not including rates of benefits or contributions) of long-term hospital patients, including mentally disordered patients 'detained in legal custody', and patients doing work for which they receive payment; and to report'"

report."
The Committee will consider representations on this question.
Representations should be made in writing and should be sent before 9th May, 1959, to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 10 John Adam Street, London, W.C.2.

### **Employers' Contributions for Mariners**

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider and report on the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1959.

The Regulations amend the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948, by altering the provisions regarding liability to pay the reduced employer's contributions which are payable for mariners who are neither resident nor domiciled in the United Kingdom and who are employed as masters or members of crews of foreign-going ships

of foreign-going ships.

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

### Collection and Payment of Contributions

Collection and Payment of Contributions

On 5th February the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Collection of Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1959. The Regulations came into operation on 16th February. The preliminary draft of the Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1958, page 418) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 74 (Session 1958–59). The Regulations now made reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft except insofar as they relate to the monetary limit. The Advisory Committee expressed the opinion that the limit under the present Regulation 11 and the proposed Regulation 10A should be 40s.

Under certain provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, liability to pay contributions in respect of employed contributor's employment or insurable employment, as the case may be, does not arise for any week in which no services are rendered and no remuneration is paid. The Regulations now made provide that, for the purposes of those provisions of the Acts, remuneration in respect of any week which does not exceed forty shillings shall be deemed not to be remuneration. They also increase to forty shillings the limit under which holiday payments are not deemed to be remuneration for those purposes.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1959 No. 207) can be obtained

for those purposes.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1959 No. 207) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage), and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee,

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider and report on

Ministry of Labour Gazette March, 1959 the preliminary drafts of the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1959, and the National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations,

These Regulations would enable persons whose employment has been temporarily suspended to be excused from paying a national insurance contribution for a week of unemployment which includes a short customary holiday for which not more than 40s. holiday pay is received. The draft Regulations would also

require persons who are not claiming unemployment benefit to attend regularly at an Employment Exchange if they wish to be excused payment of contributions on grounds of unemployment,

excused payment of contributions on grounds of unemployment, and make a number of other minor technical changes.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1959, price 9d. net (11d. including postage), and the National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1959, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

### ORGANISATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

### European Productivity Agency: Joint Management-Labour Mission to the **United States of America**

Under the provisions of the Joint Management-Labour programme of the European Productivity Agency of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1958, page 15), the Agency propose to send (in September to October, 1959) a joint European management-labour team composed of 15 members to the Institutes of Management and Labour Relations of Rutgers, Illinois and Cornell Universities to study their organisation and services to management and labour. The aim 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 and labour in a typically industrial community.

and labour in a typically industrial community.

The team will be drawn from employers' and workers' organisations and possibly their specialised institutions. Participants should anons and possibly under spectations. The laders of industry or trade unions, or have wide experience in management-labour problems, staff training, workers' education, collective bargaining, executive responsibility for industrial relations,

or the personnel aspect of management. The Director of the Agency is examining the possibility of including in the team one or two representatives of University Departments concerned with management-labour relations. Applications from the staff of such Departments may be considered.

The travelling expenses and daily allowances of posticipants.

Departments may be considered.

The travelling expenses and daily allowances of participants within the United States will be borne by the European Productivity Agency and the Agency will also be responsible for 50 per cent. of the transatlantic fare of each participant. The fare for each participant from home to Paris and back, as well as the other 50 per cent. of the transatlantic fare, will be payable by the participant or the organisations in the United Kingdom wishing to take advantage of facilities offered under this project are invited to communicate by

Organisations in the United Kingdom wishing to take advantage of facilities offered under this project are invited to communicate by 1st April, 1959, with Miss G. N. Ellis, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 19 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, unless as trade unions they have already received information about the project from the Trades Union Congress. It cannot be guaranteed that everyone who wishes to participate will be able to do so, as the total number from countries of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation cannot exceed 15. The team will be selected by the Director of the European Productivity Agency.

### LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Average Hours of Work, Rates of Wages, etc., in the Glass, Pottery and Building Materials **Industry in France**

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

During the last week of the quarter ended 30th September, 1958, the average weekly hours of work of manual workers in the industry

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

The following Tables show, by sex and skill, average hourly wage The following Tables show, by sex and skill, average nourly wage rates, excluding overtime and production bonuses, expressed in shillings 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 used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. The rates for highly skilled women workers are no longer divided into two groups.

### Average Hourly Rates in the Glass, Pottery and Building Materials Industry

Men (18 years and over)

Zone Unskilled	ana Haskillad	Unskilled Semi- Skilled		Skilled	Highly Skilled		
	Skilled	a zukitik	Class II	Class I			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
A B D	2 11 2 8 2 7 2 6 2 5	3 2 2 10 2 9 2 7 2 6	3 5 3 1 3 0 2 10 2 8	3 10 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 1 3 0	4 7 3 11 3 9 3 8 3 5		

#### Women (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi- Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled
The state of the state of	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
B	. 2 9 . 2 7 . 2 7 . 2 5 . 2 4	2 11 2 9 2 8 2 6 2 5	3 3 2 9 2 10 2 8 2 7	3 7 3 0 3 0 2 11 

Employers pay contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness and maternity, family allowances and industrial injuries. In October, 1958, these payments totalled 28.55 per cent.

to 39.45 per cent. of assessable wages, according to the branch of the industry concerned. Changes in the general social security scheme which were introduced at the beginning of 1959 resulted in

a reduction in employers' total contributions of 2·25 per cent.

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

tax to the national Budget.

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

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

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

The National Office of Social Security of the Belgian Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance compile an annual report on Social Security in Belgium. Details of the average earnings of workers covered by social security schemes are given in the statistical supplement to the annual report. The figures below relating to earnings have been taken from the statistical supplement to the thirteenth annual report and relate to the second quarter of 1957. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 140 Belgian francs = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the pearest penny

ne nearest penny.

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

Average daily earnings in the second quarter of 1957 were:—

				Mai	les	Fem	ales
Manager Wast to be a son W				s. 32		S.	
China and allied industries				31	Name and Address	21	
Glass	14.	SECTION AND ADDRESS.	000	31	0	1/	U

Employers' contributions for social security purposes include Employers' contributions for social security purposes include compulsory payments to various insurance funds covering pensions, sickness, industrial injuries, unemployment and family allowances. It is not possible to express these payments individually or in bulk as a simple percentage of earnings, as the charge is, for some of the items, levied on only a proportion of the workpeople's earnings. However, in the case of a manual worker whose monthly wages totalled approximately £42 17s. 0d., which is the "ceiling" on which certain charges are levied, it is estimated that the employer's social charges would be approximately 20 per cent. of this sum. The cost to employers of contributions to holiday and supplementary unemployment funds, and of public holidays, amounts to approximately 11·5 per cent. of manual workers' earnings. mately 11.5 per cent. of manual workers' earnings.

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

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

The particulars which follow, relating to the clothing industry in the German Federal Republic, have been obtained from the report for May, 1958, on the quarterly enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the German Federal Statistical

The Table below shows, by sex and skill, average weekly hours The Table below shows, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in the clothing industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 11.76 Deutschmarks = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. In the following Table the terms "Male workers" and "Female workers" include boys and girls respectively. The term "Average Weekly Hours of Work" relates to actual hours spent at the work bench, excluding time off for meal breaks, company or union meetings, visits to the doctor, etc.

fact and built fac Riveden outstern margiother, solver	1516	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male workers: Skilled Semi-skilled Unskilled Average		36·2 37·7 40·4 37·0	s. d. 4 0 3 7 3 2 3 10	s. d. 171 6 159 11 146 8 166 3
Female workers: Skilled Semi-skilled Unskilled Average		36·4 35·2 36·3 35·5	2 11 2 9 2 5 2 9	125 2 111 0 100 5 111 4
Average all workers	 	35.7	2 10	118 6

Employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness and maternity, industrial injuries, unemployment and family allowances. It is not possible to quote a uniform rate of contribution as the actual contributions may vary from employer to employer according to industrial or actuarial risk. On average, the total contribution would appear to approximate to 15 per cent. of wages.

In addition to these statutory payments, employers may contribute to other schemes. According to returns made by employers for the purpose of the International Labour Office enquiry of 1955, the results of which were published as a preliminary report (obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Branch of the International Labour Office at 38–39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1, price 9d.), the amounts paid by German employers in respect of non-obligatory social security benefits, direct benefits and subsidies represented 10 per cent. of basic wages.

With regard to annual holidays, the legal minimum in most of the Länder (Provinces) is 12 days, but more generous provision may exist under collective agreements. Fifteen days would appear

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

### 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, 1957, of the annual enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics.

The following Table shows, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in October, 1957, in the clothing industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 10.64 florins = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

or controvers transcored to the control of the cont	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings		
Adult males: Skilled	48·5 48·5 48·5 48·5	s. d. 4 6 3 3 3 3 3 3	s. d. 217 1 156 1 156 2 159 5		
Adult females: Skilled	47·0 47·5 48·0 47·5	2 11 2 0 1 11 2 0	135 1 95 5 90 3 95 5		

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

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

# 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 15s. By post 16s.

Obtainable from

### HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on page 123 or through any bookseller

## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Contents of this Section

				Po	age		Page
mployment in Great Britain in January, 1959: General Summary	1.0			1	101	Unemployment at 9th February, 1959—continued  Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis	. 106
General Man-power Position  Analysis of Numbers in Civil Employment		80.03		1	101 .	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges	. 108
Industrial Analysis			::		101	Coal Mining, Employment in January  Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury	. 109 y 109
nemployment at 9th February, 1959:					0.02	Technical and Scientific Register	. 109
Summary for Great Britain		 Analys	is	. 1	104 104 105	Fatai industrial Accidents	. 110
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns Numbers Unemployed, 1939–1959 Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 ar				1	105 105 105	Industrial Rehabilitation	. 110
Didicion - transfer ( - Transfer )							

# Employment\* in Great Britain in January

### GENERAL SUMMARY

During January the number in civil employment is estimated to have fallen by 51,000 to 22,820,000. The main changes were seasonal reductions in building and contracting, agriculture, distribution, and food, drink and tobacco.

The Employment Exchanges filled 145,000 vacancies in the four-week period ended 4th February. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 4th February was 154,000; this was 1,000 fewer than in January.

The number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries in the week ended 24th January was 168,000, which was 4,000 less than in the week ended 3rd January.

There were 609,000 persons registered as unemployed on 9th February, of whom 549,000 were wholly unemployed and 60,000 were temporarily stopped from work. Between 12th January and 9th February unemployment fell by 12,000, the wholly unemployed falling by 1,000 and the temporarily stopped by 11,000. There were decreases of 6,000 in building and contracting and 4,000 in agriculture and fishing. There was also a fall of 10,000 among school-leavers. There were increases of 2,000 each in distribution and the miscellaneous services.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in February was 2.8 per cent., the same as in January; in February, 1958, it was 1.9 per cent. There were 302,000 persons who had been unemployed for more than eight weeks—55 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of January was 23,965,000, a decrease of 22,000 compared with the end of December, 1958.

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

				1	nousanus
0 341 0 351 0 750 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	End- Jan., 1958	End- Nov., 1958	End- Dec., 1958	End- Jan., 1959	Change during Jan., 1959
Number in Civil Employment Men	23,086 15,295 7,791	23,043‡ 15,231‡ 7,812	22,871‡ 15,164‡ 7,707	22,820 15,139 7,681	-51 -25 -26
Wholly Unemployed§	386	483	520	554	+34
Temporarily Stopped§ Total Registered Unemployed§	28 414	52 535	60 580	64 618	+ 4 +38
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	639 625 14	594 580 14	590 576 14	585 571 14	- 5 - 5 
Total Working Population†	24,117 16,202 7,915	24,126‡ 16,161‡ 7,965	23,987‡ 16,124‡ 7,863	23,965 16,124 7,841	-22 -22

\* The figures of employment for all dates after June, 1958, are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1959.

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

‡ Amended figure.

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

### ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL **EMPLOYMENT**

An analysis of the total numbers in civil employment by broad

Industry or Service	End- Jan., 1958	End- Nov., 1958	End- Dec., 1958	End- Jan., 1959	Change during Jan., 1959
Agriculture and Fishing Mining and Quarrying	965 870	998 846	967 845	957 844	-10 - 1
Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Vehicles	537 581 1,248	537 550 1,224	535 548 1,222	536 548 1,226	+ 1 + 4
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments  Extiles  Clothing (inc. footwear)  Food, Drink and Tobacco  Other Manufactures	2,857 917 664 900 1,592	2,799 857 636 932 1,580	2,792 854 633 911 1,571	2,789 856* 636 902 1,570	- 3 + 2 + 3 - 9 - 1
Total in Manufacturing Industries	9,296	9,115	9,066	9,063	- 3
Building and Contracting Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades	1,458 380 1,702 2,940	1,499 376 1,681 2,999	1,468 376 1,674 2,965	1,448 377 1,670 2,947	-20 + 1 - 4 -18
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services National Government Service Local Government Service	4,182 534 759	4,232 525† 772	4,217 523† 770	4,222 522 770	+ 5 - 1 
Total in Civil Employment	23,086	23,043†	22,871†	22,820	-51

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of January, November and December, 1958, and January, 1959. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

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

• Cotton-216,000. Wool-198,000. Other textiles-442,000.

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

		Ma	ales	Thousands	100 TOOL	Fem	ales		.,	To	otal	
Industry	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-
	Jan.,	Nov.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Jan.,	Nov.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Jan.,	Nov.,	Dec.,	Jan.,
	1958	1958	1958	1959	1958	1958	1958	1959	1958	1958	1958	1959
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	775 · 0	751 · 5	750.0	749 · 0	18.5	18.9	18.9	18.9	793.5	770.4	768.9	767.9
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	250·5	245·3	244·5	243·8	78·3	75·7	75·1	74·8	328·8	321·0	319·6	318·6
	69·3	64·3	63·8	63·5	8·0	7·0	7·0	6·8	77·3	71·3	70·8	70·3
	30·6	30·4	30·4	30·4	38·6	38·2	38·0	37·8	69·2	68·6	68·4	68·2
	36·5	35·6	35·6	35·8	13·2	12·5	12·2	12·2	49·7	48·1	47·8	48·0
	21·2	21·6	21·4	21·2	5·3	5·3	5·2	5·2	26·5	26·9	26·6	26·4
	14·5	14·6	14·6	14·6	1·4	1·4	1·4	1·4	15·9	16·0	16·0	16·0
	78·4	78·8	78·7	78·3	11·8	11·3	11·3	11·4	90·2	90·1	90·0	89·7
Chemicals and Allied Trades  Coke Ovens and By-Product Works  Chemicals and Dyes  Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.  Explosives and Fireworks  Paint and Varnish  Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.  Mineral Oil Refining  Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	384·9	386·3	386·3	386·5	150·2	148·9	147·2	147·8	535·1	535·2	533·5	534·3
	20·5	20·0	20·0	20·0	0·6	0·6	0·7	0·7	21·1	20·6	20·7	20·7
	192·4	195·0	195·4	195·8	52·1	52·6	52·5	52·6	244·5	247·6	247·9	248·4
	28·2	28·7	28·6	28·7	37·2	37·2	36·2	36·4	65·4	65·9	64·8	65·1
	26·9	25·3	25·2	25·0	14·6	12·7	12·6	12·7	41·5	38·0	37·8	37·7
	29·2	29·3	29·2	29·2	12·6	12·8	12·6	12·5	41·8	42·1	41·8	41·7
	28·7	28·9	28·9	28·9	18·6	18·3	18·0	18·2	47·3	47·2	46·9	47·1
	34·2	34·6	34·5	34·5	7·2	7·2	7·2	7·3	41·4	41·8	41·7	41·8
	24·8	24·5	24·5	24·4	7·3	7·5	7·4	7·4	32·1	32·0	31·9	31·8
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	513·3	485·8	484 · 6	484·5	67·2	63·5	62.9	62·9	580·5	549·3	547·5	547·4
	22·8	22·2	22 · 1	21·9	0·4	0·5	0.5	0·5	23·2	22·7	22·6	22·4
	219·1	204·9	204 · 0	204·0	20·0	18·7	18.5	18·4	239·1	223·6	222·5	222·4
	102·3	95·8	95 · 6	95·6	15·0	13·7	13.7	13·8	117·3	109·5	109·3	109·4
	9·3	8·3	8 · 4	8·4	0·9	0·8	0.8	0·8	10·2	9·1	9·2	9·2
	21·0	19·4	19 · 4	19·3	1·5	1·5	1.5	1·5	22·5	20·9	20·9	20·8
	43·4	41·8	41 · 7	41·7	8·3	8·2	8.2	8·2	51·7	50·0	49·9	49·9
	95·4	93·4	93 · 4	93·6	21·1	20·1	19.7	19·7	116·5	113·5	113·1	113·3
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods. Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant. Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus. Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1,676·7 201·4 75·4 34·8 31·6 98·1 24·6 49·2 48·0 81·8 573·4 155-73·4 155-73·8 26·0 011·9 111·2	1,642·1 186·1 74·4 33·9 32·8 91·9 24·2 43·3 47·4 83·0 561·1 160·0 40·2 38·0 75·0 26·7 11·8 112·3	1,640·0 186·3 74·8 33·9 32·6 91·6 24·1 42·9 81·8 560·0 160·1 40·1 38·0 75·2 26·7 11·8 113·2	1,637 · 8 186 · 0 74 · 6 34 · 3 33 · 2 91 · 1 24 · 0 42 · 5 47 · 1 80 · 4 559 · 5 160 · 0 40 · 2 37 · 3 75 · 1 26 · 8 11 · 8 11 · 8 11 · 8 11 · 9	476·4 9·2 4·3 5·2 3·6 21·9 4·1 8·8 11·9 7·3 131·2 20·7 24·1 65·2 20·7 7·8 73·2	463·3 9·1 4·4 5·2 3·7 20·6 3·9 7·8 11·3 7·5 126·1 50·7 19·2 21·1 66·7 27·0 8·2 70·8	460·4 9·1 4·4 5·2 3·7 20·4 3·8 7·7 11·2 7·5 125·6 50·7 19·0 20·9 65·3 26·9 8·1 70·9	459·7 9·0 4·4 5·2 3·7 20·4 3·8 11·2 7·5 125·8 50·7 19·2 20·2 64·1 27·3 8·2 71·4	2,153·1 210·6 79·7 40·0 35·2 120·0 28·7 58·0 59·9 89·1 704·6 206·1 63·5 61·9 139·0 52·7 19·7 184·4	2,105·4 195·2 78·8 39·1 36·5 112·5 28·1 51·1 58·7 90·5 687·2 2210·7 59·4 59·1 141·7 53·7 20·0 183·1	2,100 · 4 195 · 4 79 · 2 39 · 1 36 · 3 112 · 0 27 · 9 50 · 6 58 · 1 89 · 3 685 · 6 210 · 8 59 · 1 58 · 9 140 · 5 53 · 6 19 · 9 184 · 1	2,097·5 195·0 79·0 39·5 36·9 111·5 27·8 50·1 58·3 87·9 685·3 210·7 59·4 57·5 139·2 254·1 20·0 185·3
Vehicles	1,034·8 275·2 248·3 220·3 133·3 70·7 82·7 4·3	1,017·8 271·1 255·0 213·5 129·6 66·3 77·8 4·5	1,017·0 271·9 255·6 212·4 129·6 65·7 77·3 4·5	1,019·6 273·7 256·3 212·0 130·2 65·7 77·1 4·6	178·7 41·7 43·8 36·4 45·2 4·9	172·1 39·3 44·9 33·9 42·7 4·7 4·0 2·6	171 · 4 39 · 2 44 · 8 33 · 6 42 · 6 4 · 7 3 · 9 2 · 6	172·2 39·4 44·8 33·5 43·2 4·7 3·9 2·7	1,213·5 316·9 292·1 256·7 178·5 75·6 86·9 6·8	1,189 · 9 310 · 4 299 · 9 247 · 4 172 · 3 71 · 0 81 · 8 7 · 1	1,188·4 311·1 300·4 246·0 172·2 70·4 81·2 7·1	1,191 · 8 313 · 1 301 · 1 245 · 5 173 · 4 70 · 4 81 · 0 7 · 3
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	333·4	330·6	330·8	331·1	181·5	175·4	173·4	172·9	514·9	506·0	504·2	504·0
	25·1	24·2	24·2	24·2	16·7	15·7	15·9	15·8	41·8	39·9	40·1	40·0
	24·8	24·2	24·1	24·1	18·2	16·5	16·1	16·1	43·0	40·7	40·2	40·2
	36·4	34·2	34·0	33·9	5·9	5·7	5·6	5·6	42·3	39·9	39·6	39·5
	29·9	29·7	29·6	29·6	9·8	9·9	9·8	9·9	39·7	39·6	39·4	39·5
	28·1	28·9	28·7	28·7	29·8	30·0	29·0	28·8	57·9	58·9	57·7	57·5
	31·6	31·5	31·6	31·7	17·5	17·5	17·6	17·8	49·1	49·0	49·2	49·5
	157·5	157·9	158·6	158·9	83·6	80·1	79·4	78·9	241·1	238·0	238·0	237·8
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	92·5	91·8	91·7	91·7	57·4	57·3	56·8	56·5	149·9	149·1	148·5	148 · 2
	60·7	59·9	59·9	59·9	33·6	33·0	33·0	33·1	94·3	92·9	92·9	93 · 0
	9·1	9·2	9·1	9·1	8·0	8·1	8·0	7·7	17·1	17·3	17·1	16 · 8
	15·7	15·6	15·6	15·6	13·7	14·0	13·7	13·6	29·4	29·6	29·3	29 · 2
	7·0	7·1	7·1	7·1	2·1	2·2	2·1	2·1	9·1	9·3	9·2	9 · 2
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	391·9 49·9 34·6 91·7 27·2 21·2 3·1 8·2 5·2 35·1 4·3 16·3 6·4 8·7 59·6 20·4	373·4 44·3 32·4 88·2 26·1 19·7 2·6 8·0 5·3 34·2 3·9 16·7 6·6 8·6 57·0 19·8	373·3 44·0 32·1 88·6 26·6 19·7 2·5 8·1 5·3 33·9 16·8 6·6 8·5 57·0 19·7	374·7 44·1 32·0 89·1 26·9 19·7 2·5 8·3 5·3 34·1 3·9 16·8 6·6 8·6 57·0 19·8	516·1 94·5 67·2 113·2 8·3 27·9 5·2 9·0 8·8 5·0 15·8 14·1 19·5 28·7 12·4	474·2 80·7 59·9 105·3 8·1 24·7 4·4 8·9 8·4 83·8 4·7 15·6 13·2 18·7 26·5 11·3	471·0 79·9 58·8 105·4 8·1 24·5 4·2 8·9 8·4 8·4 8·3 4·6 15·6 13·1 18·5 26·4 11·3	472·2 79·9 58·6 106·1 8·2 24·4 4·1 9·1 8·6 83·8 4·5 15·6 13·1 18·6 26·3 11·3	908·0 144·4 101·8 204·9 35·5 49·1 8·3 17·2 13·7 121·9 9·3 32·1 20·5 28·3 32·8	847·6 125·0 92·3 193·5 34·2 44·4 7·0 16·9 13·7 118·0 8·6 32·3 19·8 27·3 83·5 31·1	844·3 123·9 90·9 194·0 34·7 44·2 6·7 17·0 13·7 117·2 8·5 32·4 19·7 27·0 83·4 31·0	846·9 124·0 90·6 195·2 35·1 44·1 6·6 17·4 13·9 117·9 8·4 32·4 19·7 27·2 83·3 31·1
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	38·4	37·1	37·0	37·2	26·7	26·5	26·1	26·0	65·1	63·6	63·1	63·2
	25·6	24·3	24·3	24·4	7·2	6·7	6·7	6·7	32·8	31·0	31·0	31·1
	8·2	8·3	8·2	8·3	14·6	14·7	14·4	14·3	22·8	23·0	22·6	22·6
	4·6	4·5	4·5	4·5	4·9	5·1	5·0	5·0	9·5	9·6	9·5	9·5
Clothing Tailoring. Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc. Repair of Boots and Shoes	176·3	168·7	168·7	168·9	439·7	419·2	416·4	419·4	616·0	587·9	585·1	588·3
	68·6	65·4	65·4	65·6	184·1	174·4	172·4	173·4	252·7	239·8	237·8	239·0
	10·7	10·6	10·6	10·5	78·9	76·0	75·4	76·2	89·6	86·6	86·0	86·7
	9·1	9·3	9·3	9·3	67·1	66·6	66·4	66·7	76·2	75·9	75·7	76·0
	6·3	5·9	5·8	5·8	11·4	10·6	10·6	10·5	17·7	16·5	16·4	16·3
	9·0	8·8	8·7	8·8	33·6	31·5	31·2	31·5	42·6	40·3	39·9	40·3
	57·6	54·0	54·4	54·4	60·9	56·4	56·8	57·5	118·5	110·4	111·2	111·9
	15·0	14·7	14·5	14·5	3·7	3·7	3·6	3·6	18·7	18·4	18·1	18·1
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	493·1 30·5 101·2 20·8 29·3 45·4 14·7 42·8 24·0 46·8 67·4 19·6 31·7 18·9	505·2 30·4 103·7 21·0 30·2 44·8 17·1 43·5 25·6 49·0 67·8 20·3 33·3 18·5	502·1 30·5 103·3 20·3 30·0 44·4 17·1 43·2 25·4 48·7 67·8 20·2 32·8 18·4	500·7 30·5 103·2 20·1 29·9 44·2 17·2 43·1 25·4 49·2 67·1 19·8 32·6 18·4	383·0 7·7 76·8 39·3 18·9 17·8 5·0 72·3 44·2 33·2 15·5 13·8 16·0 22·5	402·4 7·7 82·0 40·3 21·1 17·3 5·1 71·2 52·1 36·3 15·8 14·5 16·2 22·8	384·3 7·6 79·4 36·1 20·8 16·8 5·0 67·4 49·1 34·2 15·5 14·1 15·8 22·5	376·6 78·1 35·6 20·6 16·8 5·0 65·7 46·8 34·0 15·1 13·4 15·4 22·5	876·1 38·2 178·0 60·1 48·2 63·2 19·7 115·1 68·2 80·0 82·9 33·4 47·7 41·4	907·6 38·1 185·7 61·3 51·3 62·1 22·2 114·7 77·7 77·7 85·3 83·6 34·8 49·5 41·3	886·4 38·1 182·7 56·4 50·8 61·2 22·1 110·6 74·5 82·9 83·3 34·3 48·6 40·9	877·3 38·1 181·3 55·7 50·5 61·0 22·2 108·8 72·2 83·2 82·2 33·2 48·0 40·9

### Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Thousands)

principle of persons registered recommendations of the percentage recommendation of the perc	Sth Fe	Ma	iles	es di	II in b	Fem	nales	oistered	MACHE I	Tota	Mada 1 Podpom	58377
Industry	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-
	Jan.,	Nov.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Jan.,	Nov.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Jan.,	Nov.,	Dec.,	Jan.,
	1958	1958	1958	1959	1958	1958	1958	1959	1958	1958	1958	1959
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	225·5	224·0	223·9	223·9	62·0	62·1	61·3	60·9	287·5	286·1	285·2	284·8
	77·8	76·3	76·3	76·2	11·6	11·5	11·3	11·3	89·4	87·8	87·6	87·5
	94·3	95·0	95·5	95·4	35·1	35·2	35·0	34·7	129·4	130·2	130·5	130·1
	19·4	20·1	19·6	19·8	3·3	3·3	3·3	3·3	22·7	23·4	22·9	23·1
	19·2	18·6	18·5	18·5	6·5	6·5	6·2	6·1	25·7	25·1	24·7	24·6
	14·8	14·0	14·0	14·0	5·5	5·6	5·5	5·5	20·3	19·6	19·5	19·5
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	371·5	375·5	375·3	376·3	207·8	205·4	203·4	203·3	579·3	580·9	578·7	579 · 6
	75·4	77·1	77·3	77·6	21·7	21·5	21·7	21·9	97·1	98·6	99·0	99 · 5
	5·4	5·7	5·7	5·8	3·4	2·6	2·6	2·6	8·8	8·3	8·3	8 · 4
	22·6	23·0	23·1	23·0	31·7	31·4	30·7	30·2	54·3	54·4	53·8	53 · 2
	19·4	19·7	19·7	19·8	29·0	28·5	28·0	28·2	48·4	48·2	47·7	48 · 0
	98·9	99·2	99·0	99·3	25·5	25·9	25·9	25·8	124·4	125·1	124·9	125 · 1
	149·8	150·8	150·5	150·8	96·5	95·5	94·5	94·6	246·3	246·3	245·0	245 · 4
Other Manufacturing Industries	172.7	171.9	170·8	171·1	115·1	113·8	110·0	110·0	287·8	285·7	280 · 8	281·1
	80.0	78.0	77·9	78·1	36·8	34·8	34·7	34·9	116·8	112·8	112 · 6	113·0
	12.7	13.3	13·3	13·4	3·7	4·2	4·1	4·0	16·4	17·5	17 · 4	17·4
	7.9	8.2	8·0	7·9	8·2	8·3	8·0	7·9	16·1	16·5	16 · 0	15·8
	11.1	11.4	11·1	11·1	18·0	19·0	17·1	17·0	29·1	30·4	28 · 2	28·1
	4.9	5.0	5·0	5·0	6·5	6·4	6·3	6·2	11·4	11·4	11 · 3	11·2
	7.4	7.2	6·7	6·7	2·6	2·5	2·4	2·4	10·0	9·7	9 · 1	9·1
	48.7	48.8	48·8	48·9	39·3	38·6	37·4	37·6	88·0	87·4	86 · 2	86·5
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	6,155 · 5	6,055 · 5	6,046 · 0	6,047 · 8	2,940 · 1	2,859 · 8	2,819 · 7	2,815 · 2	9,095 · 6	8,915 · 3	8,865 · 7	8,863 · 0
Building and Contracting	1,253 · 8	1,293 · 8	1,262 · 8	1,242 · 8	63 · 2	63.9	63.9	63.9	1,317 · 0	1,357 · 7	1,326 · 7	1,306 · 7
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	338·0	334·9	335·3	335·7	41·9	41·4	41·4	41·6	379·9	376·3	376·7	377·3
	123·3	119·7	119·9	120·0	14·6	14·3	14·4	14·5	137·9	134·0	134·3	134·5
	181·4	181·8	182·0	182·3	25·1	24·9	24·8	24·9	206·5	206·7	206·8	207·2
	33·3	33·4	33·4	33·4	2·2	2·2	2·2	2·2	35·5	35·6	35·6	35·6
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport	200·3	199·2	197·2	196·6	51·4	48·3	48·3	47·9	251·7	247·5	245·5	244·5
	19·0	19·0	18·9	18·7	2·3	2·4	2·4	2·5	21·3	21·4	21·3	21·2
Distributive Trades  Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	1,195 · 9 123 · 6 75 · 4 136 · 3 300 · 7 177 · 8 361 · 7 20 · 4	1,203 · 9 123 · 4 74 · 4 137 · 7 304 · 6 176 · 7 368 · 3 18 · 8	1,206 · 4 125 · 5 74 · 4 136 · 9 304 · 6 176 · 4 370 · 0 18 · 6	1,207 · 9 128 · 0 74 · 4 136 · 1 304 · 9 176 · 5 369 · 3 18 · 7	1,270·1 38·4 30·6 63·7 323·8 112·2 660·1 41·3	37.8 30.4 64.4 319.6 116.3 711.7 41.4	1,285·1 37·6 30·2 63·3 316·7 113·4 682·1 41·8	37.9 30.0 63.0 315.1 112.0 665.7 41.4	2,466·0 162·0 106·0 200·0 624·5 290·0 1,021·8 61·7	2,525·5 161·2 104·8 202·1 624·2 293·0 1,080·0 60·2	2,491·5 163·1 104·6 200·2 621·3 289·8 1,052·1 60·4	2,473·0 165·9 104·4 199·1 620·0 288·5 1,035·0 60·1
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	57·9	57·4	57·9	57·2	68·4	66·3	66·1	66·6	126·3	123·7	124·0	123·8
	35·8	35·0	35·7	35·6	38·4	40·7	41·0	40·3	74·2	75·7	76·7	75·9
	165·9	169·8	167·2	166·9	476·3	489·7	481·6	478·9	642·2	659·5	648·8	645·8
	30·3	30·4	30·5	30·6	99·8	96·6	96·0	96·6	130·1	127·0	126·5	127·2
	10·4	10·5	10·4	10·4	33·3	32·9	32·6	32·7	43·7	43·4	43·0	43·1

### SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from all employers in manufacturing industries with 100 or more employees and one-quarter of the employers in those industries with 11–99 employees. Detailed information about shortime and overtime working is obtained on the returns for other months to show the total numbers working short-time. These figures relate to operatives only (i.e., they exclude administrative, technical and clerical staffs).

The figures for 24th January, 1959, including an allowance for the firms with 11–99 employees not required to render returns, are given in the Table below.

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

Industry	200	Number of operatives on Short-time	Industry					Number of operatives on Short-time
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products		7,900	Textiles					45,300
		1,900	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.					21,600 5,800
China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)		4,900	Cotton Weaving, etc					4,000
			Woollen and Worsted	5023				2,400
Chemicals and Allied Trades		500	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Hosiery and other Knitted Goods					6,200
Chemicals and Amed Trades	Section 1	R Em nobradl						900
		TO THE STATE OF TH	Made-up Textiles	C. C.			::	2,800
Metal Manufacture		29,600	Textue Finishing, etc	CONT.			B. (04.00)	
		18,600	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur					500
Iron Foundries		6,200	Leather, Leather Cooks and Tu					
Steel Sheet Manufacture		1,700	Clothing (including Footwear)	E 1000	67	1945		17,000
Iron and Steel Tubes		2,100	Tailoring			BEAU.		7,200
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc	85 10	500	Dressmaking					1,100
	200		Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.			September 1		3,000
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1000	18,500	Hats, Caps and Millinery			-		900
Non-Electrical Engineering		15,000	Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specifie	d				500
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc		3,500	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes					4,200
422,100 1 21,243 1 130,542 14,778 605,763		17.900	Food, Drink and Tobacco					8,700
Vehicles		11,000						4,100
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Parts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft		6,700	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	10.55				2,500
Parts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft	5	0,700	Furniture and Upholstery			- T	0.00	2,300
	7-61		Paper and Printing					3,300
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified		8,000	Paper and Printing				A STATE OF	1,700
Tools and Cutlery		600	Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc	100				900
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc		500	Cardovard Boxes, Cartons, etc	1000	Park to	National States		129
Iron and Steel Forgings		2,200	Other Manufacturing Industries		S OK	DOS TO		5,700
Brass Manufactures		900	Rubber				\$18.00E	4,700
COLUMN TO A STATE OF THE PARTY				2000		22 31-	10000	
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc		500	Total, All Manufacturing Industries*					167,500

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

Inc.(+)

## Unemployment at 9th February, 1959

### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th January and 9th February, 1959, were as follows:—

ACAS — SCAL	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
12th January 9th February	427,007 422,100	26,692 21,243	148,031 150,542	19,056 14,778	620,786 608,663
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	<b>-</b> 4.907	- 5,449	+ 2,511	- 4.278	-12.123

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 9th February represented 2.8 per cent. of the total number of employees. This was the same percentage as at 12th January.

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

	Wholly U	Jnemployed	d (including	Casuals)	8-85	
8 61 0 00 1 65 0 20 0 43 — 61 1 58 12 5 1 58 12 5	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and	62,218 5,783	99,921 8,737	221,835 5,599	383,974 20,119	38,126 1,124	422,100 21,243
over Girls under 18	22,705 4,180	38,392 5,430	70,542 3,795	131,639 13,405	18,903 1,373	150,542 14,778
Total	94,886	152,480	301,771	549,137	59,526	608,663

The total of 608,663 includes 77,602 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 9th February, 1959, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 12th January, 1959, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

			Inemploye g Casuals		22   5	15
Region	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
Sall time sovings	o to or derior	nes relat aical an	Ma	les	nin tim	oddios oos var
London and South-Eastern	15,324 6,650 4,196 4,719 2,730 4,915 9,485 5,448 10,425 4,109	20,690 10,985 6,834 7,553 5,400 6,547 15,388 9,174 19,521 6,566	32,596 18,020 13,572 15,934 11,515 17,776 34,908 19,372 45,321 18,420	68,610 35,655 24,602 28,206 19,645 29,238 59,781 33,994 75,267 29,095	776 549 422 4,530 1,407 5,876 8,306 3,368 11,535 2,481	69,386 36,204 25,024 32,736 21,052 35,114 68,087 37,362 86,802 31,576
Great Britain	68,001	108,658	227,434	404,093	39,250	443,343
Series (S.)			Fem	ales		
London and South- Eastern	6,259 2,382 1,602 2,130 1,404 1,749 4,203 1,908 3,638 1,610	8,115 3,903 2,968 2,907 2,375 2,555 7,170 3,199 7,219 3,411	6,763 4,975 4,852 5,257 3,301 4,444 13,217 5,711 17,848 7,969	21,137 11,260 9,422 10,294 7,080 8,748 24,590 10,818 28,705 12,990	550 296 325 1,685 1,050 2,677 11,482 556 1,013 642	21,687 11,556 9,747 11,979 8,130 11,425 36,072 11,371 29,718 13,632
Great Britain	26,885	43,822	74,337	145,044	20,276	165,320
100 a			Tot	al	3-15-03120	sunski.
London and South- Eastern	21,583 9,032 5,798 6,849 4,134 6,664 13,688 7,356 14,063 5,719	28,805 14,888 9,802 10,460 7,775 9,102 22,558 12,373 26,740 9,977	39,359 22,995 18,424 21,191 14,816 22,220 48,125 25,083 63,169 26,389	89,747 46,915 34,024 38,500 26,725 37,986 84,371 44,812 103,972 42,085	1,326 845 747 6,215 2,457 8,553 19,788 3,924 12,548 3,123	91,073 47,760 34,771 44,715 29,182 46,539 104,159 48,736 116,520 45,208

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

Region	register	bers of pe ed as uner February	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*				
201.0 223.9	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
London and South-	(0.206	01 (07	01.072	unimi	nd Office	Shop a		
Eastern †Eastern and Southern	69,386 36,204	21,687	91,073 47,760	2.0	1.1	2.1		
South-Western	25,024	9,747	34,771	3.1	2.5	2.9		
Midland	32,736	11,979	44,715	2.3	1.6	2.1		
North-Midland	21,052	8,130	29,182	2.1	1.7	2.0		
East and West Ridings	35,114	11,425	46,539	2.9	1.8	2.5		
North-Western	68,087	36,072	104,159	3.6	3.3	3.5		
Northern	37,362	11,374	48,736	4.1	3.0	3.8		
Scotland	86,802	29,718	116,520	6.2	4.0	5.4		
Wales	31,576	13,632	45,208	4.6	5.0	4.7		
Great Britain	443,343	165,320	608,663	3-1	2.2	2.8		

# NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 9th February, 1959, was 652,807, including 450,430 men, 23,097 boys, 163,596 women and 15,684 girls. Of the total, 591,193 (including 7,523 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 61,614 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 9th February, 1959, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	N N	holly Unem	ployed (inclu	iding Casua	ls)
London and South-		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Hart mar h	mook , can	100 mm
Eastern Eastern and South-	66,050	2,560	19,678	1,459	89,747
ern	34,002	1,653	10,132	1,128	46,915 34,024 38,500 26,725 37,986
South-Western	23,342 27,359	1,260 847	8,463 9,643	959 651	34,024
North-Midland	18,855	790	6,384	696	26,725
E. and W. Ridings	28,049	1,189	6,384 7,717 22,928	1,031	37,986
North-Western	56,272 32,223	3,509 1,771		1,662 1,135	84,3/1
Scotland	70,680	4,587	9,683 26,204	2,501	44,812 103,972
Wales	27,142	1,953	10,807	2,183	42,085
Great Britain	383,974	20,119	131,639	13,405	549,137
Northern Ireland	27,802	1,830	11,668	756	42,056
United Kingdom	411,776	21,949	143,307	14,161	591,193
	odal bo	Tem	porarily Stop	pped	returns at
London and South-	avolgina	10 10 16/7	aup-ease/	10/1965 815	dies sois
Eastern Eastern and South-	760	16	532	18	1,326
ern	537	12	268 274	28	845
South-Western	414	8 48	1,615	51 70	747
North-Midland	1,353	54	932	118	2,457
E. and W. Ridings	4,482 1,353 5,727	149	2,363 11,001	314	6,215 2,457 8,553 19,788 3,924 12,548
North-Western	8,056 3,255	250	11,001	481	19,788
Northern	3,255 11,120	113 415	485 924	71 89	3,924
Wales	2,422	59	509	133	3,123
Great Britain	38,126	1,124	18,903	1,373	59,526
Northern Ireland	528	24	1,386	150	2,088
United Kingdom	38,654	1,148	20,289	1,523	61,614
1000	111111	Total Regi	stered as Un	employed	DES EXUNE DES EXUES
London and South-	Mark of			TA MARIA S	in Neotropic I
Eastern	66,810	2,576	20,210	1,477	91,073
ern	34,539 23,756 31,841 20,208 33,776	1,665 1,268 895	10,400 8,737 11,258 7,316 10,080	1,156	47,760
Midland	31 841	1,208	11 258	1,010 721	44 715
North-Midland	20,208	844	7,316	814	29,182
and W. Ridings	33,776	1,338 3,759	10,080	1,345 2,143 1,206 2,590	46,539
North-Western	64,328	3,759	33,929	2,143	104,159
Northern	35,478 81,800	1,884 5,002	10,168 27,128	2 590	116 520
Vales	29,564	2,012	11,316	2,316	47,760 34,771 44,715 29,182 46,539 104,159 48,736 116,520 45,208
Great Britain	422,100	21,243	150,542	14,778	608,663
Northern Ireland	28,330	1,854	13,054	906	44,144
United Kingdom	450,430	23,097	163,596	15,684	652,807

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

† The Eastern and Southern Regions were amalgamated on 5th August, 1958. The numbers and percentages unemployed in the two parts at 9th February, 1959, were as follows:—

were as follows:-			232 7004			
		Numbers		P	ercentages	
	Males	Females	Total		Females	Total
Eastern	21,106	5,968	27,074	2.5	1.4	2.1
Southern	 15,098	5,588	20,686	2.2	1.6	2.0

# NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 9th 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.

Numbers of Persons on Registers at 9th February, 1959 Inc.(+)
or Dec.
(-) in

Regions and Principal Towns	Re	gisters at	9th Febi	uary, 19	39	Totals as com-	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	wit	ared h 12th an., 959
London and South-Eastern	66,810	2,576	20,210	1,477	91,073	+	243
London (Administrative County)	31,335	685	9,002	336	41,358	+	861
Acton Brentford and Chiswick	274 249	14	84 57	3	374 319	++	39 18
Brighton and Hove Chatham	3,003	123 102	899 439	50 52	4,075		31 127
Croydon Dagenham	1,221	45 57	326 238	20 17	1,612	+	91 10
East Ham	582 571	33 19	186 145	14 18	815 753	+	43 116
Enfield Harrow	389 479	10 38	124 231	10 16	533 764	+	16 50
Hayes and Harlington	205 555	13 36	45 167	9 26	272 784	-	21 2
Ilford	758 1,205	45 43	146 258	15 27	964	++	39 113
Tottenham Wembley	1,016	52 15	291 97	15 13	1,533 1,374 426	+	1 6
West Ham	1,621	63 26	460 422	45 21	2,189 1,336	-+	61 29
Eastern and Southern	34,539	1,665	10,400	1,156	47,760	_	1,359
Bedford Bournemouth	485 1,452	11 31	164 687	8 33	2,203	++	12 42
Cambridge Ipswich	408	16 33	88 272	17 34	529 1,115	_	43 23
Luton	795 2,179	37 40	138 369	14 9	984 2,597	++	58 61
Oxford	438	16 130	146 894	12 39	612 3,500	+-	63
Reading	864 659	24	338 194	17 20	1,243 891	+	135
Southampton	2,347	96	569	51	3,063	+	103
Southend-on-Sea Watford	1,356	54	396 150	31 20	1,837 545	+-	60
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	23,756 4,109	1,268 212	8,737 1,171	1,010 108	<b>34,771</b> 5,600	-  +	1 <b>89</b> 85
Exeter Gloucester	871 684	30 28	366 303	11 37	1,278	+-	55 79
Plymouth Swindon	2,418 344	246 37	1,184 204	128 21	3,976	+	72 29
Midland Birmingham	<b>31,841</b> 8,789	<b>895</b> 249	11,258 2,582	721 122	<b>44,71</b> 5 11,742	-	1,860 190
Burton-on-Trent	228 2,033	4 79	111	6 125	349 3,390	-	19
Coventry Oldbury Smethwick	342	7	1,153	3	435	+	26
Stoke-on-Trent	2,997	18 91	1,433	36	1,080 4,557 2,192	+-	68 696
Walsall West Bromwich	1,756	32 14	388 226	16	995	+	58 62
Wolverhampton Worcester	1,777	51	676	53 15	2,557 763	+	46 33
North-Midland Chesterfield	20,208	844 31	<b>7,316</b> 193	<b>814</b> 34	29,182 990	-	1,716
Derby Grimsby	1,495	56 73	631 270	14 93	2,196 1,982	-	10 57
Leicester	2,388	34 27	537 138	15 16	2,974	-	252 29
Mansfield Northampton	500 541	27	190 181	28	745 728	+	70
Nottingham Peterborough	3,105	70 12	858 280	43 22	4,076 835	-	185 23
Scunthorpe	347	59	490	82	978	-	163
East and West Ridings Barnsley	33,776 851 2,850	1,338	10,080	1,345	46,539 1,420	=	2,718
Bradford Dewsbury	2,850	56 10	228	20 18	3,567 1,095	+	137
Doncaster Halifax	765	19 27	554	42 66	1,456	_	114
Huddersfield	1,076 4,922	13	910	10 57	1,430 6,052	+	198
Rotherham	4,623 1,994	65	632	36 82	5,375 2,513 6,144	-	508 125 462
Sheffield Wakefield	4,883	193	962	106	801	-	+
York	820	3 750	257	35	1,163	-	83
North-Western	64,328 480 772	3,759 10	33,929 572 516	2,143 22 17	1,084 1,352	+	4,349
Ashton-under-Lyne	772 496	63	516 791	65	1,352	-	416 90
Birkenhead Blackburn	1,527	167	927	105	2,726 2,282	E	185 435
Blackpool Bolton	2,412 2,037	62 48	1,223	41 48	3,738	-	53 41
Burnley Bury	790 419	28	1,195	28	2,041 726	+-	33 135
Crewe	306 17,305	35 1,222	498	65 446	904 23,868	+-	16 215
Manchester (inc. Stretford Oldham (inc. Failsworth)	8,621	94	1,603 2,568	96 68	10,665	-	131 99
Preston	1,255	67 31	923	31 22	2,276 2,147	-	72 534
St. Helens Salford (inc. Eccles and	1,043	83	1,097	112	2,335	+	46
Pendlebury) Stockport	1,971 983	109 62	821 510	40 15	2,941 1,570	+	245 317
Wallasey	964 692	89 44	598 504	56 12	1 1.707	-	96 192
Wigan	1,163	129	817	68	1,252 2,177	-	97
and in montrolons and the	U 30 01	ALTO DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY O	- 100 30000	17 15	THE PERSON NAMED IN		1,415,1

Regions and Principal Towns	Re	Number gisters at	s of Person	ons on ruary, 19	059	or Dec. (-) in Totals as com-	
stoyed (i.e., persons on se temperarily stopped	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	pared with 12t Jan., 1959	
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough (inc. Sout	35,478 596 897 1,475 1,313 1,051	1,884 34 13 43 35 65	10,168 199 316 432 473 412	1,206 22 17 28 17 24	48,736 851 1,243 1,978 1,838 1,552	- 18	50
Bank)	3,186 4,268 2,342 1,365 3,424	186 168 82 95 198	847 1,159 395 494 1,096	87 69 16 45 75	4,306 5,664 2,835 1,999 4,793	- 2: + -	05 51 8 19 27
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	494	29	114	16	653	+ :	31
Scotland Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Ruthergler Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	81,800 3,727 1,260 3,243 5,385 22,172 1,667 2,844 1,541	5,002 80 49 188 139 1,297 167 206 92	27,128 1,039 414 1,064 1,170 5,480 1,026 1,040 774	2,590 27 22 66 45 329 117 114 48	116,520 4,873 1,745 4,561 6,739 29,278 2,977 4,204 2,455	-  +  +  +  +  +  +  +  +  -  -	10 66 79 48 93 81 39 75 22
Wales Cardiff Merthyr Tydfil Newport Rhondda Swansea	29,564 3,398 821 1,279 1,411 2,609	2,012 128 48 41 134 125	11,316 703 221 241 1,066 912	2,316 86 18 68 162 113	45,208 4,315 1,108 1,629 2,773 3,759	+ 3	52 08 47 77 52 57
Northern Ireland	28,330 9,354 2,457	1,854 518 253	13,054 5,587 1,011	906 212 94	44,144 15,671 3,815		79 88 74

### 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.

			Great Brit	tain		10000
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Wholly Ur (including			orarily pped	Total	United Kingdom Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	arath taken	o Lange
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800
1940	507,700	295,200	100,600	59,200	962,700	1,034,700
1941	153,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800	391,500
1942	74,000	43,200	3,200	2,800	123,200	139,300
1943	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600	99,100
1944	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500	89,600
1945	83,700	52,100	600	700	137,100	157,000
1946	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900
1947	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600
1948	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000
1949	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	341,100
1950	215,000	90,600	5,100 8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400
1951	153,400 196,100	83,600 132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500
1952 1953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000
1054	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800
IOFF	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500
1956	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100
1957	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200
1958	293,800	116,300	27,600	19,700	457,400	500,900
1959 :	100 000	116071	40.000	21.016	620 706	666,509
12th Jan 9th Feb	403,890 404,093	146,071 145,044	49,809 39,250	21,016 20,276	620,786	652,807

### DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1944 AND 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 20th October, 1958 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 731,352, compared with 737 043 at 21st April 1958.

with 737,043 at 21st April, 1958.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 16th February, 1959, was 62,433, of whom 53,962 were males and 8,471 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

OE CSI elacida moido	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	50,195	8,003	58,198
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than 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, 1958, to 31st January, 1959, was 29,078, including 23,547 men, 4,562 women and 969 young persons. In addition, 491 registered disabled persons were placed in sheltered employment.

\* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the preceding Tables.

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 9th February, 1959. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e., persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1948). The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

1 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 -		enstruct	Bapit	Great Brita	in	and the late	elger soll	de arosted to stephine en		
Industry	Who unemp (inclu- casu	oloyed		orarily ped	eadh Rei 12th Jas	Total	increases.	Table U	nited Kingo (all classes	
DE ALONG PLAN LOS WAS WEST LOSS OF	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Tota
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing	19,458 15,316 594 3,548	3,576 3,519 53 4	1,873 421 60 1,392	439 438 —	21,331 15,737 654 4,940	4,015 3,957 53 5	25,346 19,694 707 4,945	26,588 20,702 698 5,188	4,175 4,116 54 5	30,76 24,8 75 5,19
Mining and Quarrying  Coal Mining*  Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	7,563 5,857 92 773 195 354 292	. 177 121 — 11 — 5 40	619 8 382 148 9 15 57	11 — 9 — 2	8,182 5,865 474 921 204 369 349	188 121 — 20 — 5 42	8,370 5,986 474 941 204 374 391	8,612 5,881 476 1,213 208 474 360	193 121 — 21 — 6 45	8,80 6,00 47 1,23 20 48 40
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal  Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	7,267 2,397 964 751 740 139 2,276	1,715 351 496 361 300 20 187	1,205 273 667 57 58 2 148	949 18 872 17 39 1	8,472 2,670 1,631 808 798 141 2,424	2,664 369 1,368 378 339 21 189	11,136 3,039 2,999 1,186 1,137 162 2,613	8,876 2,788 1,657 816 798 149 2,668	2,687 371 1,375 382 341 22 196	11,56 3,1: 3,0: 1,1: 1,1: 1,2,86
Chemicals and Allied Trades  Coke Ovens and By-Product Works  Chemicals and Dyes  Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations,	5,157 351 2,432	2,458 6 725	61 1 9	8	5,218 352 2,441	2,489 6 733	7,707 358 3,174	5,370 353 2,538	2,506 6 738	7,8° 3: 3,2°
Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	233 496 481 332 379 453	439 686 143 325 55 79	1 3 5 1 1 40	4 1 7 11 —	234 499 486 333 380 493	443 687 150 336 55 79	677 1,186 636 669 435 572	236 503 504 343 395 498	448 687 151 342 55 79	1,1! 6: 6: 4: 5:
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere	11,357 374	1,168	12,379 182	305 7	23,736 556	1,473	25,209 574	23,862 585	1,479 18	25,3
specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	4,321 3,171 664 491	296 373 138 52	7,961 1,933 40 1,073	164 122 4	12,282 5,104 704 1,564	460 495 142 52	12,742 5,599 846 1,616	12,312 5,155 704 1,564	463 497 142 52	12,7 5,6 8 1,6
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc	35,834	53 245 7,201	965 225	623	1,827	56 250	1,883	1,829	251	1,8 1,9
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories 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 Other Electrical Goods	11,607 739 460 367 1,111 283 953 649 2,724 12,124 1,208 529 294 998 259 202 1,327	236 66 46 23 160 25 136 329 82 2,016 492 317 444 1,298 335 147 1,049	4,639 164 9 10 27 421 73 1,634 1 108 1,569 394 4 32 8 2 1	11 5 1 52 1 36 1 4 210 159 3 3 33 19 4 1 82	40,473 11,771 748 470 394 1,532 356 2,587 650 2,832 13,693 1,602 533 326 1,006 261 203 1,509	7,824 247 71 47 24 212 26 172 330 86 2,226 651 320 477 1,317 339 148 1,131	48,297 12,018 819 517 418 1,744 382 2,759 980 2,918 15,919 2,253 853 803 2,323 600 351 2,640	42,255 12,456 764 478 399 1,537 360 2,741 650 2,879 14,240 1,706 538 329 1,187 263 205 1,523	8,030 257 71 48 24 215 26 230 330 86 2,260 661 321 479 1,374 339 148 1,161	50,2: 12,7 85, 44, 1,7: 33, 2,9 9, 2,99: 2,96: 2,3: 88, 2,5: 66, 33, 2,6:
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	11,705 2,749 4,239 2,026	2,185 535 554 421	817 682 16 15	43 34 2	12,522 3,431 4,255 2,041	2,228 569 556 421	14,750 4,000 4,811 2,462	13,045 3,521 4,551 2,129	2,328 571 588 451	15,3 4,0 5,1 2,5
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and	1,245 620	531 46	70 7	5	1,315 627	536 46	1,851 673	1,338 631	544 46	1,8
Wagons and Trams	703 123	48 50	26	- 2	729 124	48 52	777 176	734 141	49 79	7 2
Ietal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	7,346 615 428 622 521 613 488 4,059	3,553 388 294 57 201 659 228 1,726	1,507 231 211 285 117 56 22 585	802 90 90 15 18 110 14 465	8,853 846 639 907 638 669 510 4,644	4,355 478 384 72 219 769 242 2,191	13,208 1,324 1,023 979 857 1,438 752 6,835	8,982 855 640 922 639 685 511 4,730	4,390 482 384 72 219 788 245 2,200	13,3 1,3 1,0 9 8 1,4 7 6,9
recision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	1,048 568 158 183 139	840 421 204 185 30	57 8 1 41 7	41 4 2 35	1,105 576 159 224 146	881 425 206 220 30	1,986 1,001 365 444 176	1,124 587 162 228 147	936 468 210 225 33	2,0 1,0 3 4
extiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production. Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk. Linen and Soft Hemp Jute. Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	8,961 1,635 840 2,119 428 338 177 651 150 460 84 190 116 268 1,084 421	9,061 1,555 1,489 1,435 206 453 345 280 332 1,078 91 290 204 561 573 169	6,457 3,365 1,172 848 — 205 — 28 8 301 63 63 63 5 381	13,419 7,173 3,425 1,060 40 440 8 11 85 734 51 61 41 47 172 71	15,418 5,000 2,012 2,967 428 543 177 679 158 761 147 253 119 273 1,465 436	22,480 8,728 4,914 2,495 246 893 353 291 417 1,812 142 351 245 608 745 240	37,898 13,728 6,926 5,462 674 1,436 530 970 575 2,573 289 604 364 881 2,210 676	17,098 5,034 2,024 3,006 452 567 1,325 689 199 813 159 276 120 319 1,675 440	26,196 8,790 4,939 2,551 277 949 2,767 293 577 1,896 181 397 274 1,144 920 241	43,22 13,83 6,96 5,55 1,51 4,09 77 2,77 34 67 39 1,46 2,59

<sup>\*</sup> The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Total  1,687 927 558 202  15,122 6,130 1,695 2,611 1,574 1,887 723  27,957 761 6,086 2,088 1,349 1,856 712 2,710 3,793 2,561 2,194 899 1,878 1,070 9,334 3,051 4,403 401 977 502 6,983 1,568 1,268
Lesther Lesther Goods and Fir	1,687 927 558 202 15,122 6,130 1,695 2,611 502 1,574 1,887 723 27,957 761 6,086 2,088 1,349 1,856 2,710 3,793 2,561 2,710 3,793 2,561 2,194 899 1,878 1,070 9,334 3,051 4,403 401 977 502 6,983 1,568 1,268
Leather (Chaning and Dressing) and Fellmongery   610   183   81   32   691   215   7906   698   229   129   129   120   135   120   131   140   131   140	927 558 202 15,122 6,130 1,695 2,611 502 1,574 1,887 723 27,957 761 6,086 2,088 1,349 1,856 712 2,710 3,793 2,561 2,194 899 1,878 1,070 9,334 3,051 4,403 401 977 502 6,983 1,568 145 1,268
Deresmaking	6,130 1,695 2,611 502 1,574 1,887 723 27,957 761 6,086 2,088 1,349 1,856 712 2,710 3,793 2,561 2,194 899 1,878 1,070 9,334 4,013 4,011 977 502 6,983 1,568 145
Manufacture of Boots, Saces, Shepers and Clogs (exc. rubber)   71	1,887 723 27,957 761 6,086 2,088 1,349 1,856 712 2,710 3,793 2,561 2,194 899 1,878 1,070 9,334 3,051 4,403 401 977 502 6,983 1,568 145
Bread and Flour Confectionery   3,845   1,821   16   13   3,861   1,834   1,997   800   1,289	761 6,086 2,088 1,349 1,856 712 2,710 3,793 2,561 2,194 899 1,878 1,070 9,334 3,051 4,403 401 977 502 6,983 1,568 145
Pood Industries not elsewhere specified	3,793 2,561 2,194 899 1,878 1,070 9,334 3,051 4,403 401 977 502 6,983 1,568 145
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) 2,471 255 229 38 2,700 293 2,993 2,993 2,993 2,994 Shop and Office Fitting	3,051 4,403 401 977 502 <b>6,983</b> 1,568 145
Paper and Board	1,568 145 1,268
Cases	
ing, etc.     1,267     1,059     23     40     1,290     1,099     2,389     1,332     1,175       Other Manufacturing Industries     4,089     2,660     552     154     4,641     2,814     7,455     4,786     2,857       Rubber     1,582     585     433     75     2,015     660     2,675     2,053     668       Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.     243     124     4     3     247     127     374     252     133       Brushes and Brooms     157     120     1     4     158     124     282     179     134       Toys, Games and Sports Requisites     397     878     95     36     492     914     1,406     494     920       Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods     89     94     —     89     94     —     89     94     —     89     94     —     89     94     —     89     94     —     89     94     —     89     94     —     89     94     —     306     43     349     306     43       Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries     1,316     816     18     36     1,334     852     2,186     1,405     864	659 836
Brushes and Brooms	2,507 7,643 2,721
Building	385 313 1,414 192 349 2,269
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply 3,770 215 18 1 3,788 216 4,004 4,023 228 Gas	109,229 78,384 2,062 28,783
Transport and Communication 23 200 2 071 483 25 33 683 2 006 36 670 35 860 3 076	4,251 2,102 1,658 491
Sea Transport	38,945 5,702 4,415 840 5,339 11,002 2,722 1,109 404 5,559
Other Transport and Communication	623 1,230 61,398
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)         5,040         432         28         4         5,068         436         5,504         5,426         467           Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery.         4,275         484         32         4         4,307         488         4,795         4,615         541           Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink         .         3,630         966         14         40         3,644         1,006         4,650         3,957         1,073           Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)         7,752         6,795         47         121         7,799         6,916         14,715         8,476         7,367           Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods         .         3,680         1,152         14         16         3,694         1,168         4,862         3,832         1,258           Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods         .         .         9,390         12,296         45         144         9,435         12,440         21,875         9,838         13,201	5,893 5,156 5,030 15,843 5,090 23,039
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers       505       734       1       14       506       748       1,254       528       819         Insurance, Banking and Finance           2,831       909       3       7       2,834       916       3,750       2,948       973	1,347 3,921
Public Administration             22,558       3,691       149       21       22,707       3,712       26,419       24,041       4,008         National Government Service          8,732       2,024       13       3       8,745       2,027       10,772       9,355       2,192         Local Government Service         13,826       1,667       136       18       13,962       1,685       15,647       14,686       1,816	28,049 11,547 16,502
Professional Services          5,999         7,556         27         50         6,026         7,606         13,632         6,288         8,171           Accountancy            138         1         2         240         140         380         246         150           Education           1,406         1,494         8         14         1,414         1,508         2,922         1,457         1,658           Law            158         237         1         1         159         238         397         166         248           Medical and Dental Services          2,367         5,047         8         18         2,375         5,065         7,440         2,516         5,421           Religion           1,643         56         2         2         188         58         246         216         74           Other Professional and Business Services          1,643         584         7         13         1,650         597         2,247         1,687         620	14,459 396 3,115 414 7,937 290 2,307
Miscellaneous Services        30,863       33,316       200       338       31,063       33,654       64,717       32,315       35,623         Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.       4,142       2,116       28       14       4,170       2,130       6,300       4,292       2,194         Sport, Other Recreations and Betting        3,563       963       31       18       3,594       981       4,575       3,825       1,021         Catering, Hotels, etc.        16,819       20,429       79       186       16,898       20,615       37,513       17,457       21,451         Laundries         1,190       2,180       9       17       1,199       2,197       3,396       1,257       2,340         Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.       306       637       3       7       309       644       953       330       701         Hairdressing and Manicure         366       600       6       15       372       615       987       397       670         Private Domestic Service (Resident)         3,555       2,112       1       3       356<	67,938 6,486 4,846 38,908 3,597 1,031 1,067
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry 6,858 218 — — 6,858 218 7,076 7,031 241  Other Persons not Classified by Industry	2,770 5,568 3,665

<sup>\*</sup> The totals include unemployed casual workers (6,573 males and 394 females in Great Britain and 7,103 males and 420 females in the United Kingdom).

### 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 Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	7th Ja	eks ended inuary, 059	4th Fe	eks ended bruary, 59	Total Number of Placings, 4th Dec., 1958, to
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	4th Feb., 1959 (9 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	73,327 21,243 39,103 23,964	65,772 15,626 45,184 29,247	71,201 15,441 42,706 15,706	65,698 13,952 47,357 27,452	144,528 36,684 81,809 39,670
Total	157,637	155,829	145,054	154,459	302,691

The figures of vacancies filled relate only to those vacancies which were filled by applicants submitted by Employment Exchanges, i.e., they do not include engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges. The figures are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover"

Table published quarterly in this GAZETTE which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled, and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons. In the first place, it is probable that some employers do not notify their vacancies to Employment Exchanges and prefer to rely on other methods for finding the workpeople whom they require. Secondly, employers who do use the Employment Exchange system may in certain circumstances (e.g., when they require large numbers of additional workpeople, or where labour of the kind they require is scarce) have a "Standing Order" with the Employment Exchange to submit all suitable applicants to them without "notifying" any specific number of vacancies, and the vacancies remaining unfilled in such cases will not be included in the figures. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 4th February, 1959, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification (1948) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 4th February, 1959.

100 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000			s during four 4th February			Nu	mber of Vac 4th	cancies rema February, 1	ining unfille 959	ed at
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining.	1,142	554	369	63	2,128	21,254	872	141	180	22,447
	418	680	19	7	1,124	2,296	444	21	20	2,781
	259	645	4	2	910	1,871	416	4	3	2,294
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	754	318	428	142	1,642	515	229	439	762	1,945
	991	248	658	348	2,245	1,187	193	600	413	2,393
	1,183	247	289	91	1,810	749	192	153	112	1,206
	9,744	1,862	2,957	936	15,499	6,849	1,222	3,174	1,382	12,627
	4,195	144	89	15	4,443	566	58	21	10	655
	4,329	1,436	1,465	517	7,747	4,796	906	1,535	898	8,135
	1,220	282	1,403	404	3,309	1,487	258	1,618	474	3,837
Vehicles	3,019	927	1,108	334	5,388	5,309	635	1,153	442	7,539
	1,459	711	1,283	451	3,904	1,030	402	907	571	2,910
	251	173	403	126	953	320	193	441	299	1,253
	1,201	490	1,900	1,187	4,778	591	629	2,653	2,800	6,673
	257	122	571	233	1,183	125	94	724	500	1,443
	301	96	368	190	955	134	250	610	814	1,808
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear) Food. Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing	130	103	140	105	478	84	80	283	297	744
	438	383	2,052	1,850	4,723	490	508	6,254	3,890	11,142
	1,578	682	2,781	1,013	6,054	772	374	1,757	1,191	4,094
	1,063	788	283	212	2,346	693	446	365	360	1,864
	459	375	713	670	2,217	468	310	743	1,149	2,670
	286	143	430	300	1,159	212	117	433	553	1,315
	173	232	283	370	1,058	256	193	310	596	1,355
Other Manufacturing Industries	673	225	1,000	371	2,269	460	171	725	478	1,834 –
	18,423	1,448	185	154	20,210	5,936	965	209	235	7,345
	13,338	1,066	111	105	14,620	4,300	727	108	149	5,284
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	818	56	69	29	972	439	129	99	70	737
	13,909	476	4,588	288	19,261	5,273	449	904	380	7,006
	5,444	3,448	5,008	4,676	18,576	3,527	3,120	5,559	6,401	18,607
	241	108	321	329	999	709	437	710	904	2,760
	4,202	203	1,132	204	5,741	4,108	309	1,868	400	6,685
	1,424	74	740	114	2,352	3,021	123	1,368	245	4,757
	2,778	129	392	90	3,389	1,087	186	500	155	1,928
Professional Services Miscellaneous Services Entertainments, Sports, etc. Catering Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	881	236	2,546	561	4,224	895	1,024	3,728	1,658	7,305
	2,780	700	12,474	1,559	17,513	1,744	619	14,471	3,058	19,892
	285	105	330	83	803	157	114	464	183	918
	1,806	193	8,470	326	10,795	854	159	6,728	652	8,393
	248	215	797	567	1,827	118	105	914	663	1,800
Grand Total	71,201	15,441	42,706	15,706	145,054	65,698	13,952	47,357	27,452	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:

111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			d over		oys er 18		men d over	Gi	irls er 18	e famed Te	otal
Region		Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		7,466 5,824 4,750 3,293 4,867 12,789 4,128 7,642	11,534 10,619 7,850 6,637 6,893 5,338 6,406 3,386 2,798 4,237	4,149 1,678 741 1,414 866 1,352 2,051 1,047 1,327 816	4,231 2,096 731 1,804 1,137 1,560 1,030 516 542 305	12,570 4,138 2,722 3,074 1,687 2,862 6,479 2,935 4,896 1,343	19,213 6,478 2,514 3,441 2,384 2,521 5,908 1,546 2,512 840	3,166 1,599 895 1,467 1,166 1,253 2,071 1,264 1,893 932	8,971 3,204 1,268 2,780 2,437 2,472 3,118 975 1,855 372	37,387 14,881 10,182 10,705 7,012 10,334 23,390 9,374 15,758 6,031	43,949 22,397 12,363 14,662 12,851 11,891 16,462 6,423 7,707 5,754
Great Britain	120,800	71,201	65,698	15,441	13,952	42,706	47,357	15,706	27,452	145,054	154,459

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in January

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 31st January was 686,900, compared with 688,200 for the five weeks ended 27th December, 1958, and 711,500 for the four weeks ended 25th January, 1958. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed\* were 612,100 in January, 618,100 in December, and 638,000 in January, 1958; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in January, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with December, 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

	Average numbers of wage-earners	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for					
Division‡	on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 31st January, 1959 5 weeks end 27th Decemb 1958		4 weeks ended 25th January, 1958				
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)  Jurham  Jorth Eastern  Jorth Western  Jast Midlands  Vest Midlands  Jouth Western  Jouth Western  Jouth Western  Jouth Western	46,000 98,200 136,400 55,300 102,100 56,600 101,600 7,100	- 100 - 300 + 300 - 200 + 200 - 300 - 400	- 1,400 - 3,200 - 2,800 - 3,000 - 2,300 - 3,200 - 4,900 - 200				
England and Wales	603,300	- 800	- 21,000				
Scotland	83,600	- 500	- 3,600				
Great Britain	686,900	- 1,300	- 24,600				

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of January about 3,200 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number who left the industry was about 4,350; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,150. During the five weeks of December there was a net decrease of 1,810.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.60 in January, 4.35 in December and 4.65 in January, 1958. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.01, 4.71 and 5.15.

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

### Absence Percentage (five-day week)

obcuery_1958.	January, 1959	December, 1958	January, 1958
Coal-face workers: Voluntary	7·07 8·70	7·89 7·74	10·93 7·00
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	9.09	6·03 7·10	8·44 7·31

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.63 tons in January, 1959, and December, 1958, compared with 3.42 tons in January, 1958.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1·32 tons in January; for December and January, 1958, the figures were 1·32 and 1·22 tons, respectively.

cluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal These number approximately 6,300. No change " is indicated by three dots. e divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

## Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 17th February, 1959, and the corresponding figures for 20th January, 1959, and 18th February, 1958. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

A relatively small number of claims do not result in the payment

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

Feb.,   Jan.,   Feb.,   1959	vever, is not affected by	Nun	nbers of	Insured F Work ov		Absent fr	om
Feb.,   Jan.,   Feb.,   1959	Company Services of the Services	80% 31 23	Sickness		Industrial Injury		
London and Middlesex   154-6   108-9   102-7   3-4	Region	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Feb.,	Jan.,	18th Feb., 1958
Wales 6/1 /40 /22 05 02 0	London and Middlesex Remainder Southern Southern Southern Middland Middland	121·5 68·5 54·1 65·1 124·3 75·4 111·3 218·0 84·9	87·1 53·7 41·0 57·4 92·8 66·7 98·3 182·8 77·1	85·8 52·4 42·3 57·6 90·1 67·4 99·5 176·0 79·9	3·3 2·1 1·7 2·5 4·4 5·3 8·4 7·8 7·9	3·4 2·3 1·7 2·4 4·7 5·4 8·1 7·7 7·8	3·4 3·2 2·0 1·6 2·2 4·3 4·7 7·3 7·3 7·3

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

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 17th February, 1959, represented  $6\cdot7$  per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was  $0\cdot3$  per cent.

### Technical and Scientific Register

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

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 9th 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 January and 9th February, 1959 (4 weeks), are shown below.

Vacanci	ies outstanding at 13th Janua	ary				4,156
,,	notified during period					524
,,	filled during period					115
,,	cancelled or withdrawn					554
303000 00	unfilled at 9th February	n vision	er entre	20. bee	20000	4,011

### Professional and Executive Register

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

At 4th February the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 15,641, consisting of 14,629 men and 1,012 women. During the period 8th January to 4th February, 1959, the number of vacancies filled was 333. The number of vacancies unfilled at 4th February was 2,465.

### Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in Great Britain whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in February was 108, compared with 82 in the previous month and 121 (revised figure) in February, 1958. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 11 fatal accidents were reported in February, compared with 14 in the previous month and 5 in February, 1958. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for February, 1959. The figures in this article are provisional. The figures under the heading "Factories" (other than Works and Places under Sections 105, 107, 108, of the Factories Act, 1937) are based on a new "Process Classification" which was introduced on 1st January, 1959, and it is not possible to compare the figures with those previously published. not possible to compare the figures with those previously published.
The total for the "Factories" group, however, is not affected by

Mines and Oneswice*		WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
Mines and Quarries* Coal Mines:	Marrie	ss. 105, 107, 108, Factories
	••	ACT, 1937
Underground	38	
Surface	3	Building Operations 17
Other Stratified Mines	65.6	Works of Engineering Con-
Miscellaneous Mines	1	struction 1 Docks, Warehouses and
Quarries	3	Docks, Warehouses and
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-	Ships 4
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	45	THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO
	-	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS 45
Factories		TRUE LESS IN THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE
Cotton	1	Railway Service
Textile Finishing	1	Brakesmen and Goods
Lime, Cement and other		
Minerals	1	Cuaras
Iron Extraction and Con-	1000	
version	3	
version Metal Casting	1	Cuaras (rassenger)
Metal Rolling, Drawing,		Labourers
Extrusion and Forging.	3	Permanent Way Men 5
Miscellaneous Metal Pro-	Samo	Permanent Way Men 5 Porters 2 Shunters 3
cesses	1	
Constructional Engineering		Other Grades
Non-rail Vehicles (Manu-	intern	Contractors' Servants
facture and Repair)	1	10
Miscellaneous Machine	10 Mg	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 18
Making	1	T 11 C 11 C
Electrical Engineering	î	Total (excluding Seamen) 108
Miscellaneous Chemical	Stability	and providing the receiving the relationship
Manufacture	1	Seamen
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens and		Trading Vessels 10
Patent Fuel	2	Fishing Vessels 1
Paper and Paper Coating	1	The state of the s
Other Paper Manufacture	i	TOTAL, SEAMEN 11
Milling	2	
Food	1	Total (including Seamen) 119
Other Processes	137	-

## Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	pice,	I. Cases—continue		
Lead Poisoning	24.3	Epitheliomatous Ulcerat (Skin Cancer)	tion	
Operatives engaged in: Shipbreaking Other contact with	2	Pitch and Tar Mineral Oil	1000	14 3
Molten Lead	1 1	TOTAL	aralli or ob	17
Electric Accumulator	2000	Chrome Ulceration		
Works Paint and Colour Works Other Industries	2	Manuf. of Bichromates Chromium Plating	s	4 7
TOTAL	6	TOTAL	12.02	11
	-	Total, Cases		35
Aniline Poisoning	1	II. Deaths		-
Anthrax		boxies and Nil		

<sup>\*</sup> For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 28th February, 1959.

### Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 2nd February, 1959, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the project

en ar ole assaurotaan lo karen alk ag kalennau <del>r</del> asen eusa etkin	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	765	86	851
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,246 616	179 99	1,425 715

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 2nd February, 1959, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 98,871.

### **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 1st November, 1958, 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 1st November, 1957. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st November was 2.0 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 5.2 per cent. lower than at 1st November, 1957.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in January is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 50,266,000. This was about 3·2 per cent. lower than the (revised) figure for the previous month and 0·4 per cent. lower than for January, 1958. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947–9 = 100) showed a decrease of 1·1 per cent. in January, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 1·7 per cent. compared with January, 1958.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of January was about 4,724,000, compared 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 unemployed 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, 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 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 101,974 and 17,551 at the beginning of the previous month and 81,822 and 15,626 at the beginning of December, 1957.

### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of January was 1,343,507, compared with 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 corresponding 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 February was 81,233, compared with 83,172 at 17th January and 84,959 at 15th February, 1958.

#### NETHERLANDS

Provisional figures show that the number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of December, 1958, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 123,312, compared with 88,001 at the end of the previous month and 111,449 at the end of December, 1957. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 18,107 at the end of December, compared with 12,673 at the end of November and 14,187 at the end of December, 1957.

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges 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, 1957. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for November numbered 30,292 or 2·4 per cent. of all members, compared with 1·7 per cent. in the previous month and 1·7 per cent. in November, 1957.

### WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour Index of Rates of Wages Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes	111 116 117	Index of Retail Prices Retail Prices Overseas	 118

### Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

### 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 the United Kingdom during February resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £305,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,628,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in building and civil engineering construction, licensed non-residential establishments, industrial and staff canteens, and biscuit manufacture. Others receiving increases included iron and steel workers and workers engaged in flax preparing and spinning in Northern Ireland.

In building and civil engineering construction adult workers received an increase of 1d. an hour under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Catering Wages Act for workers in licensed non-residential establishments were increased by 7s. a week for men and 5s. 6d. for barmaids 21 or over and other female workers by 1s. or over and those for industrial and staff canteen workers by 18 or over, and those for industrial and staff canteen workers by 6s. 6d. for men and 5s. for women. For operatives employed in biscuit manufacture increases were agreed of 7s. a week for men

Small increases, also resulting from sliding-scale arrangements, became payable to workers in the iron and steel industry. Workpeople engaged in flax preparing and spinning in Northern Ireland were awarded an increase of 5 per cent. on basic rates.

Of the total increase of £305,000, about £182,000 resulted from Of the total increase of £305,000, about £182,000 resulted from sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices; about £70,000 was the result of Orders made under the Wages 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; about £10,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; and the remainder was the result of arbitration awards.

Changes in January-February, 1959

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during January and February, 1959, and the aggregate amounts of such increases. There were no decreases in wage rates during this period.

Industry Group†	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases‡	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles Metal Goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing and Footwear Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Timber, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing and Publishing Other Manufacturing Industries Construction Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Public Administration and Professional Services Miscellaneous Services	9,500 61,500 2,000 157,000 2,000 5,500 39,000 96,000 21,500 1,000 13,500 11,500 1,000 1,149,000 25,000 82,500 25,000 42,500 243,500	£ 1,200 16,300 1,00 7,400 300 - 2,000 10,600 19,000 4,000 1,700 2,100 20,400 20,400 41,200 7,000 17,800 68,300
Total	1,972,000	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

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying	Portland	2 Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers employed in limestone masonry works	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 4s. 9d. an hour, labourers 4s. 2½d.
	(9)	do.	Workpeople employed in lime- stone quarries	Increase of Id. 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. 9d.; other dayworkers and labourers 4s. 2d.
	South and West Durham	do.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living payment increased \$ by 1d. a shift (8s. 2d. to 8s. 3d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 1d. to 4s. 1½d.) for boys under 18.
	Cornwall and Devon (10)	do.	Workpeople employed in the granite industry	Increase of 1d. an hour to all adult operatives. Rates after change: masons, smiths and fitters 4s. 9d. an hour, carborundum sawyers 4s. 7d., polishers 4s. 5½d., power crane drivers 4s. 4d., quarrymen and frame sawyers 4s. 3d.
	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland and Durham (11)	do.	Freestone quarry workers	Increases of 1d. an hour for skilled workers, and of proportional amounts for labourers. Rates after change: masons—grade A districts 4s. 9d. an hour, grade A1 4s. 8½d., grade A3 4s. 7½d.; stone planing machinemen 4s. 8½d., 4s. 7d.; quarrymen and grindstone turners 4s. 8d., 4s. 7½d., 4s. 6½d.; carborundum sawyers 4s. 6d., 4s. 5½d., 4s. 4½d.; cranemen 4s. 5d., 4s. 4½d., 4s. 3½d.; labourers 3s. 9½d., 3s. 8¾d., 3s. 7¾d.
	Cleveland	do.	Ironstone mineworkers	Cost-of-living payment increased \( \) by 1.2d. a shift (10s. 2.4d. to 10s. 3.6d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (5s. 1.2d. to 5s. 1.8d.) for boys under 18.
	North Lincolnshire	1 Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased § by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 5.4d. to 8s. 6.7d.) for men, by 0.975d. (6s. 4.045d. to 6s. 5.02d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 2.7d. to 4s. 3.35d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	Cost-of-living payment increased \( \) by 1.36d. a shift (8s. 3.28d. to 8s. 4.64d.) for men, by 1.02d. (6s. 2.46d. to 6s. 3.48d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.68d. (4s. 1.64d. to 4s. 2.32d.) for boys under 18. \( \)
Biscuit Manufacture	Great Britain (126)	First pay day following 1 Feb.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases in minimum weekly rates of 7s. for male workers 21 and over, of 3s., 4s. or 6s., according to age, for younger male workers, of 5s. for female workers 18 and over, and of 3s. for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—grade I occupations 179s. a week, grade II 175s., grade III 169s., grade IV 165s., ungraded workers 159s.; youths and boys 67s. at 15 rising to 134s. at 20; women 21 and over—grade I occupations 123s., grade II 120s., ungraded workers 114s.; girls 65s. at 15 rising to 110s. at 20.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)*	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast- furnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·3d, a shift (8s. 5·4d. to 8s. 6·7d, for shift-rated workers) or by 0·17d. an hour (13·83d, to 14d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work by 0·97d. a shift (6s. 4·05d, to 6s. 5·02d.) or by 0·13d, an hour (10·37d to 10·5d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths work, and by 0·65d, a shift (4s. 2·7d, to 4s. 3·35d.) or by 0·09d. an hour (6·91d, to 7d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland‡ (42)	do.	Workpeople employed at blast- furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries	do. do. ymarde i espesad
	West of Scotland (42)	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 Feb.	Workpeople employed at cer- tain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on mainten- ance work	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 5d. to 8s. 7d. calculate to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain§ (43)	2 Feb.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 5·4d. to 8s. 6·7d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·97d. (6s. 4·05d. to 6s. 5·02d.) for youth and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (4s. 2·7d. to 4s. 3·35d.) for thos under 18.
	Great Britain   (43)	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producer- men, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 5·4d. to 8s. 6·7d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·17d. an hour (13·83d. to 14d. for hourly-rate workers) for men and women, by 0·97d. a shift (6s. 4·05d. to 6s. 5·02d.) or by 0·13d. an hour (10·37d. to 10·5d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 2 and by 0·65d. a shift (4s. 2·7d. to 4s. 3·35d.) or by 0·09d. an hour (6·91d to 7d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do.
	Great Britain	do.	Roll turners and apprentices employed in steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.17d. an hour (13.83d. to 14d.) for craftsmen, by 0.13d. (10.37d. to 10.5d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and b 0.09d. (6.91d. to 7d.) for apprentices under 18.
	Great Britain	do.	Fully skilled maintenance crafts- men, and apprentices, em- ployed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	do.
	o saw crack (1958 c) or rates of mage	Beginning of first full pay period following 23 Feb.	Fully skilled maintenance crafts- men employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Increase in consolidated minimum rate of 5s. 6d. a week. Consolidate minimum rate after change for craftsmen on single day shift (i.e., exclusive of cost-of-living payment and tonnage bonus) 167s. 11d. for a normal week of 44 hours.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those en- gaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 5.4d. to 8s. 6.7d for men and women 21 and over, by 0.975d. (6s. 4.05d. to 6s. 5.025d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 2.7d. to 4s. 3.35d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland	Pay period beginning 2 Feb.	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 11.8d. to 9s. 1.2d.) for men, by 1.05d. (6s. 8.85d. to 6s. 9.9d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and to 0.7d. (4s. 5.9d. to 4s. 6.6d.) for boys under 18.
	cies (Minor		6-shift workers	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0·19d. an hour for men, by 0·15d. for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·1d. for boys under 18.
	Great Britain	1 Feb.	Semi-skilled craftsmen, 21 and over, employed at blast- furnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.17d. an hour (13.83d. to 14d.).
	South Wales and Monmouthshire** (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1·2d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 7·2d. for skille craftsmen, and 7s. 9d. to 7s. 10·2d. for other men) for men and women and over, and by 0·6d. (3s. 3d. to 3s. 3·6d. or 3s. 10·5d. to 3s. 11·1d.) for those under 18.
	England and Scot- land††	do.	Bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers employed at blast- furnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0·17d. an hour (13·83d. to 14d.) for men 21 and over, by 0·13d. (10·37d. to 10·5d.) for apprentices and yout 18 and under 21, and by 0·09d. (6·91d. to 7d.) for apprentices and bounder 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	2 Feb.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 5·4d. to 8s. 6·7d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·97d. (6s. 4·05d. to 6s. 5·02d.) for yout and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (4s. 2·7d. to 4s. 3·35d.) for tho under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	1 Feb.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1·16d. a shift (8s. 3·18d. to 8s. 4·34d.) f men, by 0·773d. (5s. 6·091d. to 5s. 6·864d.) for youths 18 and under 2 and by 0·58d. (4s. 0·43d. to 4s. 1·01d.) for boys.
Engineering	Sheffield and Rotherham	Beginning of first full pay period following 2 Feb.	Building trade operatives em- ployed in engineering estab- lishments and steel works	Increases of 1d. an hour or 3s. 8d. a week in the existing "all-in" rate f adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices on the basis the existing percentage scale. Rates after change: skilled craftsmen 208s. 6 a week, skilled bricklayers', masons', slaters' and plasterers' labourer navvies 181s. 4d.; apprentices 46s. 11d. at 15 rising to 130s. 4d. at 20.
Patent Glazing	Great Britain	2 Feb.	Patent glaziers and assistants employed on outside work	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: inner London (within 12 mil radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and District—patent glaziers 4s. 10½ an hour, assistants 4s. 4d., outer London (within 12 to 15 miles radius Charing Cross) 4s. 10d., 4s. 3½d., grade A districts 4s. 9d., 4s. 2½d., grade A 4s. 8½d., 4s. 2d.‡‡

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

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

¶ This increase was the result of an award (No. 1259) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. See page 119 of this GAZETTE.

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Silver and Electro-plate Trade	Sheffield (73)	7 Feb.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum datal rates of 1½d. an hour for skilled men 21 and over, of 1d. for semi-skilled and unskilled, of 1d. for female workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys, with appropriate adjustments to piecework prices. Minimum datal rates after change include men 21 and over, Class A 4s. 0½d. an hour, Class B 3s. 5½d., Class C 3s. 4½d.; women 21 and over employed on production 2s. 3½d., on warehouse work 2s. 1½d.
Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Manufacture	Great Britain (244)	13 Feb.	Male and female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1\frac{3}{4}d. or 2d. an hour, according to occupation, for male workers 21 or over, of 1\frac{1}{2}d. for female workers 18 or over, and of \frac{1}{2}d. or 1d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 1\frac{1}{2}d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for female workers, other than homeworkers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 or over 3s. 7d. to 4s. 3\frac{3}{2}d. an hour, according to occupation; female workers—chargehands 2s. 10\frac{3}{2}d., automatic machine operators 2s. 8d., other workers 18 or over 2s. 5\frac{3}{2}d.; piecework basis time rates for female workers—automatic machine operators 2s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., all other workers (other than home workers) 2s. 8\frac{1}{2}d., homeworkers 1s. 10d.*
Cotton Spinning	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire (77)	First full pay period following 23 Feb.	Skilled maintenance mechanics, blacksmiths, turners, welders and electricians	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts fo apprentices. Rate after change for craftsmen 209s. 9d. a week.†
Flax Preparing and Spinning	Northern Ireland (88–89)	First full pay period following 3 Feb.	Male and female workers	Increase of 5 per cent. on basic rates for all time and piece workers. Basic timerates after change: male workers 21 and over—grade 9 occupations 119s. 16d a week, grade 8 123s. 5d., grade 7 128s., grade 6 132s. 4d., grade 5 136s. 8d grade 4 141s. 2d., grade 3 145s. 6d., grade 2 150s., grade 1 154s. 4d.; femal workers 18 and over—grade 10 75s. 8d., grade 9 78s. 7d., grade 8 81s. 6d grade 7 84s. 5d., grade 6 87s. 4d., grade 5 90s. 3d., grade 4 93s. 2d., grade 99s., grade 1 101s. 8d. Negotiated minimum rates in excess of point evaluation—men, grade 9 123s. 5d. generally with 128s. for preparing roor cleaners and hoist men, grade 8 128s. for yarn storemen and 132s. 4d. for general labourers; women, grades 10 and 9 81s. 6d., ring spinners (grade 4 97s. 10d.‡
Cotton Weaving	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire (77)	First full pay period following 23 Feb.	Skilled maintenance mechanics, blacksmiths, turners, welders and electricians and loom fitters on maintenance work	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for craftsmen 209s. 9d. a week.†
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire	2 Feb.	Building trade operatives em- ployed in the woollen and worsted industry	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 4s. 9d. an hou labourers 4s. 2½d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (98)	First full working week commencing on or after 2 Feb.	Building trade craftsmen	Increase of 1d. an hour (4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d.).
Leather Belting and Strap Butt Currying	United Kingdom (104)	First full working week com- mencing on or after 19 Nov., 1958	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in basic time rates of 2d. an hour for adult male and female worker and of proportional amounts for youths and apprentices. Minimum rat after change: men 21 and over—skilled workers, London 4s. 0½d. an hou Provinces 3s. 11½d., semi-skilled 3s. 9½d., 3s. 8½d., unskilled 3s. 9d., 3s. 8s strap butt cutters on day work—during 6 months' probation 4s. 1½d., 4s. 0½ after 6 months' probation 4s. 2½d., 4s. 1½d.; youths and apprentices employ on leather belting 1s. 10d. or 1s. 9½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 4½d. or 3s. 3¼d. at 20 employed as strap butt curriers 1s. 10½d. or 1s. 10d. rising to 3s. 4½d. 3s. 3½d.; female workers after 12 months' employment 3s. 5½d., 3s. 5 Piecework rates to be such as to enable the average worker to earn at lease 25 per cent. above the time rate.
Mechanical and Hydraulic Leathers Manufacture	Great Britain (104)	do.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in basic time rates of 2d. an hour for adult male and skilled adfemale workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths a other female workers. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over skilled, London 3s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 9\frac{1}{2}d., semi-skilled 3s. 7\frac{1}{2}3s. 6\frac{1}{2}d., unskilled 3s. 6\frac{1}{4}d., 3s. 5\frac{3}{4}d., youths and apprentices 1s. 9\frac{1}{2}d. 1s. 8\frac{1}{4}d. at 15 rising to 3s. 2\frac{1}{2}d. or 3s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. at 20\frac{1}{2}; women 20 and over skilled, after 12 months' employment 3s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 3s. 1\frac{1}{2}d., other women a girls 1s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. or 1s. 8d. at 15 rising to 2s. 8\frac{3}{4}d. or 2s. 8\frac{3}{4}d. at 20. Bonuses of productive and non-productive workers remain unchanged. Piecework rate to be such as to enable the average worker to earn at least 25 per cent. about the time rate.
Roller Leather Manufacture	Great Britain (105)	First full pay period following 12 Nov., 1958	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum basic time rates for adult male and fem workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates af change for dayworkers: men 21 and over—skilled 3s. 11½d. an hour, ser skilled (wet) 3s. 8½d., (dry) 3s. 8d., youths and boys 1s. 7½d. at 15 rising 3s. 4d. at 20½; women 20 and over 2s. 11d., girls 1s. 5½d. at 15 rising to 2s. 7; at 19½ when competent. Piecework rates to be fixed to enable the averaworker to earn at least 25 per cent. above the daywork rate.
Buffalo Picker Manufacture	Great Britain	First full working week following 3 Dec., 1958	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	- and a second for ad
Monumental Masonry	England and Wales	2 Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: fully competent masons able undertake all classes of letter cutting and monumental work—London a Merseyside 5s. 1½d. an hour, elsewhere 5s.; other craftsmen 4s. 10½d., 4s. 9 chargehand labourers 4s. 7½d., 4s. 6d.; labourers 4s. 4½d., 4s. 2½d.
Mastic Asphalt Manufacture	Great Britain .	do.	Workpeople other than crafts- men and transport workers	
Sawmilling	Manchester (140)	do.	Workpeople employed in steam joinery and sawmill shops	proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers and gincrease of 4s. a week for lorry drivers, statutory attendants and memployed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change include: wo cutting machinists 4s. 9d. an hour, power-driven crane drivers 4s. 4 slingers (regularly employed as such) 4s. 3d., timber yard labourers 4s. 2 female labourers 19 and over 3s. 6½d.; lorry drivers 200s. to 217s. 6d. a we according to carrying capacity of vehicle, statutory attendants and materiand over 203s. 6d.
Screen Printing and Display Production	England and Wale	First complete pay week in Feb.		workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juve workers.
Exhibition Stand Construction, Erection, etc.	Great Britain .	First full pay week in Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase§ of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 5s. 0½d. an ho labourers 4s. 6d.

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

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

<sup>††</sup> These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts in England being Cleveland, Cumberland, Lincolnshire and the North-East Coast area. ‡‡ Under an agreement between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Plumbing Trades Union, these workers are paid Building Trade rates but work to Engineering conditions.

<sup>\*</sup> These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 84 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.
† These increases were the result of an award (No. 1258) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. See page 119 of this GAZETTE.
‡ This increase was the result of an award (No. 1251) of the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland). See page 119 of this GAZETTE.
§ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast (145)	First pay day following 9 Feb.	Dayworkers	Increases* in national minimum daywork rates of 1d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen: London 4s. 8½d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 7½d.
Ladders, Trucks, etc., Manufacture	England and Wales	First full pay period in Nov., 1958	Adult male craftsmen and labourers	Increase* of 4 per cent. (124 to 128 per cent.) in the piecework plussage.†  Decrease‡ of ½d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over— woodworkers, wood machinists and painters (coach), London and Liverpool districts 4s. 6d. an hour, Provincial districts 4s. 5d., labourers 4s., 3s. 11d.
	do.	First full pay period in Feb.	do.	Increase‡ of ½d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—woodworkers, wood machinists and painters (coach), London and Liverpool districts 4s. 6½d. an hour, Provincial districts 4s. 5½d., labourers 4s. 0½d., 3s. 11½d.
Paper Bag Making	Great Britain (150) (244)	11 Feb.	Male workers	Increases of 7s. a week in general minimum time rates for machine tacklers 21 or over and for late entrants to machine tackling after 2 years' employment, with proportional amounts, according to period of employment, for other late entrants to machine tackling, of 5s. for other workers 21 or over and for other late entrants 20 or over, and of proportional amounts, according to age, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change include: workers 21 or over and late entrants after 2 years' employment (2½ years for machine tacklers)—machine tacklers 191s. 6d. a week, paper bag cutters or slitters 173s., hydraulic pressers, stock keepers, packers or despatchers 164s; other workers 21 or over 158s.§
	A Company of the comp	diagont to be a control of the contr	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 4s. 6d. a week in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change for workers 18 or over and late entrants with appropriate experience 112s. 6d. a week; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 123s. 6d.§
Printing	Scotland (159)	First pay day in Jan.	Male workers employed in the production of daily, weekly and Sunday newspapers	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 2s. a week (10s. to 12s.) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices.
Building	England and Wales (164–165)	2 Feb.	Building operatives	Increases‡ of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers, young women and girls. Rates after change include: men—inner London (within 12 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 4s. 10½d. an hour, labourers 4s. 4d., outer London (within 12 to 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 4s. 10d., 4s. 3½d., grade A districts 4s. 9d., 4s. 2½d., grade A1 4s. 8½d., 4s. 2d.; women—on craft processes (after 6 months' probation) 3s. 10½d., on other than craft processes 3s. 6½d.
			Watchmen	Increase; of 6d. a shift. Rates after change: London and Liverpool 26s. 6d. a shift (day or night), Provinces 25s. 3d.
en to the total or total or the	England and Wales (except London) (165)	do.	Road haulage workers	Increase; of 4s. a week for workers employed on 'C' licensed vehicles. Rates after change: motor drivers grade 1 districts 204s. to 221s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, grade 2 districts 199s. 6d. to 216s. 6d., mates and statutory attendants 18 and over 207s. 6d., 202s. 6d.
Little to the second se	London (165)	do.	do.	Increaset of 4s. a week for workers employed on 'C' licensed vehicles. Rates after change: motor drivers 207s. 6d. to 226s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, tractor drivers (steam and I.C.) 225s. 6d., mates and statutory attendants 18 and over 212s. 6d., drivers of vehicles with trailer 6d. a day more.
stale table of the control of the co	Scotland (166–167)	do.	Building operatives	Increases‡ of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: men—craftsmen 4s. 9d. an hour, labourers 4s. 2½d.; women—on craft operations (after 6 months' probation) 4s. 2½d., on other than craft operations 3s. 8½d.
Building and Civil Engineering Construction	Northern Ireland (170)	Beginning of pay period in week com- mencing 2 Feb.	Building and civil engineering operatives	Increases‡ of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other young workers. Rates after change include: craftsmen 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 10d. an hour, according to district, labourers 3s. 9½d. to 4s.
value order branches value prod en 11 on on 65 ti le de 1 45 translat 20 value order 12	England and Wales (224)	2 Feb.	Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities	Increases of 1d. an hour for adult employees, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: London inner zone and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 4s. 10½d. an hour, labourers 4s. 4d., London outer zone 4s. 10d., 4s. 3½d., grade A districts 4s. 9d., 4s. 2½d., grade A1 4s. 8½d., 4s. 2d.
Stracted ton the	Scotland	do.	do.	Increases of 1d, an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: craftsmen 4s. 9d. an hour, labourers 4s. 2½d.
Civil Engineering Construction	Great Britain (168–169)	do.	Men, youths and boys (except watchmen)	Increases‡ of 1d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London super grade and Liverpool grade 4s. 10½d. an hour, class 1 districts (remainder of England, Wales and Scotland) 4s. 9d.; navvies and labourers—London super grade 4s. 4d., class 1 districts (remainder of England, Wales and Scotland) 4s. 2½d.
or older mornes as	Legione Legione villa) : applica villa perference been del		Watchmen	Increase of 6d. a shift. Rates after change: London super grade 26s. 6d. a shift (day or night), class 1 25s. 3d.
Demolition	Great Britain (167)	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 1d. an hour for men and youths 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change for labourers; inner London (within 12 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district 4s. 4d. an hour, outer London (within 12 to 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 3½d., grade A districts 4s. 2½d., grade A1 4s. 2d., Scotland 4s. 2½d.
Mastic Asphalt Laying	Great Britain (172)	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increases‡ of 1d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: charge hands, London area and Merseyside 5s. 5½d. an hour, Provinces 5s. 4d., spreaders 4s. 11½d., 4s. 10d., mixermen 4s. 7d., 4s. 6d., potmen 4s. 6d., 4s. 5d., classified labourers 4s. 4½d., 4s. 3½d.
Glazing	England and Wales	do.	Glaziers and wall liners	Increase of 1d. an hour in standard rates of wages. Rates after change: London area (within 12 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 4s. 10½d. an hour; South Eastern area (from 12 to 30 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 10d.; South Eastern area (from 30 to 45 miles of Charing Cross, except Aldershot and Guildford), Manchester, Midlands, North Eastern, West of England and South Wales and Yorkshire areas, Portsmouth and Bournemouth 4s. 9d.; Poole, Christchurch, Wimborne, Romsey, Winchester and Basingstoke 4s. 8½d.; Andover, Isle of Wight, Aldershot and Guildford 4s. 8d.

<sup>\*</sup> Under revised sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. With effect from the date stated the rates are to be increased or decreased by 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 points 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.

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

† 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.

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

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

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering	Great Britain (172)	2 Feb.	Craftsmen, adult mates and apprentices	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and adult mates, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 4s. 11½d. an hour, all other districts 4s. 10½d., adult mates—20 and over 4s. 4½d., 4s. 3½d., 18 and under 20 4s. 1½d., 4s. 0½d.
Painting	Scotland (166)	do.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 1d. an hour (4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d.) for craftsmen, and of proportiona amounts for apprentices.
Refractory Setting and Repair	Great Britain	do.	Firebrick bricklayers and labourers and masons employed by refractory users (other than those in the employ of the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards)	Increases of 1d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentice and young male labourers.
Terrazzo and Mosaic Laying	do.	do.	Layers, polishers and apprentices	Increases of 1d. an hour for layers and polishers, and of proportional amount for apprentices. Rates after change include: London and Mersey districts layers 4s. 11½d. an hour, polishers—dry 4s. 9½d., wet and hand 4s. 8½d. elsewhere, layers 4s. 10d., polishers—dry 4s. 8d., wet and hand 4s. 7d.
Tile Fixing	London	do.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 1d. an hour (4s. 11½d. to 5s. 0½d.) for craftsmen, and of proportions amounts for apprentices.
Gas Supply	Great Britain (175)	do.	Firebrick bricklayers and masons employed by the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards	Increase of 1d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices
Electricity Supply	Northern Ireland	Com- mence- ment of first full pay period following 6 Feb.	Manual workers	Special allowance* of 8s. 3d. a week consolidated into scheduled rates a 2½d. an hour. Rates after change include: craftsmen—installation inspector 5s. 3½d. an hour, others 4s. 10¾d.; labourers 4s. 0½d.
Licensed Non-Residential Establishments	Great Britain (240) (244)	22 Feb.	Workers other than managers, manageresses, club stewards or stewardesses	Increases in minimum time rates of 7s. a week for male workers 21 or over, composed for the femal workers 18 or over, of 4s., 5s., 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d., according to age, for younge male workers, and of 4s. 6d. or 5s., according to age and occupation, for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: where the employed does not supply any board, meals or lodging—male workers, cellarme (England and Wales) area A 151s. 6d. a week, area B 148s. 6d., head barmer barmen-in-charge or first hands (England and Wales) 148s. 6d., 145s. 6d. first hands (Scotland) grade I 150s. 6d., grade II 145s. 6d., second hand (Scotland) 145s. 6d., barmen or barmen-waiters (England and Wales) area 143s. 6d., area B 140s. 6d., barmen (Scotland) 140s. 6d., other worker (Great Britain) area A 83s. at under 18 rising to 141s. 6d. at 21 or ove area B 80s. to 138s. 6d.; female workers (Great Britain), head barmaic area A 123s., area B 120s., barmaids area A 97s. at under 19 rising to 118s. 21 or over, area B 94s. to 115s., other female workers 104s. at 18 or over (both areas), 87s., at under 18. Where the employer supplies full board an lodging remuneration is 40s. a week less in each case, and intermediate rate are paid, according to provisions made by the employer in respect of boar meals or lodging. Where on one day in a week the employer does not supp the same number of meals as he normally supplies on each of the other day the rates applicable to the worker are to be increased by 1s. for each me not supplied on that day subject to a maximum of 3s.†
Industrial and Staff Canteens	Great Britain (236) (244)	23 Feb.	Male and female workers	Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of 6s. 6d. a week for male worker 21 or over, of 2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., according to year of apprenticeship, f apprentice cooks and 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., according to age, for other young may workers, of 5s. for female workers 18 or over, and of 2s. 6d., 3s. or 4s. f younger female workers. Minimum weekly remuneration after chang London area (City of London and Metropolitan Police District)—may workers 21 or over, head cooks 169s. a week, cooks 156s., assistant cool 143s., porters 127s., canteen supervisors, managers or stewards, grade 164s., grade B 174s., grade C 184s., grade D 194s., other male workers (oth than apprentice cooks) 49s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 127s. at 21 or over apprentice cooks 61s. 6d. in first year of apprenticeship rising to 122s. 6d. in fifth year; female workers—head cooks 123s., cooks 108s., assistant cooks 99s. 6d., cashiers 95s., canteen attendants 91s., canteen supervisor manageresses or stewardesses grade X 112s. 6d., grade A 120s. 6d., grade 130s. 6d., grade C 140s. 6d., grade D 150s. 6d., other female workers 50s. under 16 rising to 74s. at 17 and under 18. Rates in other areas are 2s. 6d. a week lower in each case.‡
Prison Service	Great Britain	I Jan., 1958§	Subordinate grades employed in H.M. Prisons and Borstal Institutions	New scales of pay-adopted resulting in increases of amounts varying, according to grade and position on existing scale, from 3s. 6d. to 140s. 6d. a week from 190s. The patrol—men 190s. The patrol—men 190s. The patrol—men 205s. The patrol patrol—men 191s. 6d. The patrol patro
Health Services	Great Britain (230–231)	First full pay period following 19 Dec., 1958**	Domestic and similar grades of staff and ancillary workers (including building crafts- men and labourers and semi- skilled engineering workers) employed in hospitals, etc.	Night duty allowance increased from time-and-one-fifth to time-and-on quarter.
Road Haulage Contracting	Great Britain (185)	10 Nov., 1958††	Engineering maintenance and repair grades employed by British Road Services	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for skilled, and of 6s. 6d. for semi-skilled a unskilled workers. Rates after change for a 44-hour week include: London skilled workers 201s. 10d., semi-skilled workers grade 1 185s. 2d., grade 177s. 10d., unskilled workers 167s. 8d.; Provinces 196s. 4d., 179s. 8 172s. 4d., 162s. 2d.

<sup>\*</sup> See page 278 of the July, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE.

<sup>\*</sup> See page 278 of the July, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act. See page 84 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act. See page 84 of the February issue of this GAZETTE. The minimum rates quoted are payable where the employer supplies the worker with such meals as are available during the time the worker is on duty, and with clean overalls and headwear. If meals are not provided the minimum rates are to be increased by 15s. a week, and if overalls and headwear are not provided by 2s. 6d. a week. Minimum rates at a lower level, i.e., 23s. 4d. a week less for adult workers in the London area, and 20s. 10d. a week less in all other areas, are also fixed under the Order for workers in each occupation who are provided with full board and lodging for seven days a week. These rates are applicable in all areas. Provision is also made for the latter rates to be increased where either full board or lodging only is provided.

§ These increases were outbroked in February 1959, with retrospective effect to the date shown and are based on recommendations contained in the report

<sup>§</sup> These increases were authorised in February, 1959, with retrospective effect to the date shown and are based on recommendations contained in the report of a Committee set up to enquire into the remuneration and conditions of service of certain grades in the Prison Service. (Cmnd. 544).

| The pay scales for women represent the 6fth stage in the implementation of equal pay for men and women, i.e., from 1st January, 1959.

<sup>¶</sup> All grades receive free uniform or plain clothes allowance where uniform is not worn, and all grades except those of temporary officer and night patrol officer receive free quarters or a rent allowance in lieu.

\*\* This increase was authorised in February, 1959, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

<sup>††</sup> These increases were authorised in February, 1959, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Civil Air Transport	United Kingdom (193)	19 Oct., 1958*	Surface transport and goods handling grades	Increases of 6s. 8d. a week in basic pay for adult motor transport drivers, of amounts ranging from 6s. 6d. to 8s. 9d., according to occupation, for adult goods handling staff, and of proportional amounts for workers under 21 on a percentage basis. Minimum adult rates after change include motor transport drivers 199s. 9d. a week, senior head loaders 259s. 3d., head loaders (aircraft) 222s. 10d., head loaders and chargehand stevedores 211s. 6d., baggage masters 201s. 9d., loaders, porters and stevedores 192s. 11d., warehousemen 222s. 10d.
	United Kingdom	do.*	General service workers	Increases of 6s. 5d. or 6s. 9d. a week for adult male workers, according to grade and occupation, of 5s. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for workers under 21 on a percentage basis. Minimum adult rates after change include: men—labourers, gardeners Grade II, liftmen, wash-housemen (laundry) 189s. 3½d. a week; women—cleaners (other than aircraft cabin-interior), laundresses 149s. 10d.

<sup>\*</sup> These increases were agreed in January, 1959, with retrospective effect to the date shown

### Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 28th FEBRUARY, 1959 (31st January, 1956 = 100)

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

At 28th February, 1959, the wage rates index (rates at 31st January, 1956 = 100) was 117 for all workers in all industries and services and 116 for all workers in manufacturing industries only.\* The corresponding figures at the end of January were 116 for all industries and services and 116 for manufacturing industries

for all industries and services and 116 for manufacturing industries 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 the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 31st January, 1956, taken as 100. The representative industries and services for which changes in rates of wages are taken into account in the index and the method of calculation were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1957. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or Wages Regulation Orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by their total wages bills in 1955. Details of the revised weights for the industry groups consequent upon the introduction of the revised Standard Industrial Classification in January, 1959, were given on page 56 of the issue of this tion in January, 1959, were given on page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1959. The index does not reflect changes

### I-All Industries and Services All workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	101	104	105	105	105	106	106 111 114	106	106	106	106
1957	107	107	108	108	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	112
1958	112	113	113	113	113	113	114	114	115	116	116	116
1959	116	117	311 (1)		2853	0000	100000	12.22			The same	

Detailed Figures										
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers						
1956 1957 1958 Monthly averages {	104·8 110·0 113·8	104·2 109·7 114·0	105·5(-) 111·3 115·8	104·7 110·0 114·0						
1956, March June September	103·8 105·5(-) 106·0 106·3	103·1 104·6 105·7 106·3	104·2 106·1 107·2 107·5(+)	103·7 105·4 106·0 106·4						
1957, March	107·6 110·8 111·5(+) 112·1	107·2 110·0 111·1 112·1	108·9 111·8 112·7 113·7	107·6 110·7 111·5(+) 112·2						
1958, January February	112·2 112·5(-) 112·5(+) 112·6 112·7	112·3 112·6 112·7 112·8 113·1	113·9 114·3 114·4 114·5(-)	112·3 112·6 112·7 112·7 112·9						
June July August September October November	113·3 113·6 113·9 114·5(+) 115·9 116·0	113·6 114·0 114·7 114·9 115·7 115·8	115·3 115·6 116·0 116·5(+) 117·7 118·0	113·4 113·7 114·1 114·7 115·9						
December 1959, January	116·2 116·2 116·5(-)	116·0 116·1 116·5(-)	118·2 118·5(-)	116·2 116·3 116·6						

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April, 1947, to October, 1958, were given in an article on pages 45 to 53 of the February issue of this GAZETTE. As stated in that article, the average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between

in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and other payment-by-results workers due to variations in output or the introduction of new

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

The first part of Table I below shows, for all industries and services, the index figure for all workers for each month since January, 1956, and that of Table II the corresponding figures for manufacturing industries only.\* The figures in this series may be linked with those of the previous series (30th June, 1947 = 100) to give a measure, on a broad basis, of the movement in rates of wages since June, 1947. For this purpose the detailed figures, expressed to one decimal place in the second parts of the Tables, should be multiplied by the following factors:—

1 1000 to 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
All industries and services	1·545	1·598	1·687	1·561
Manufacturing industries only*	1·517	1·631	1·708	1·545

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

All figures in the Tables are on the basis of 31st January, 1956 = 100, and relate to the end of the month.

#### II-Manufacturing Industries only\* All workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1957	100 107 112	107	104 107 113	108	111	111	111	112	112	112	112	112

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 1957 1958 Monthly averages	104·9 110·1 113·6	103·9 109·6 113·6	104·9 110·6 114·5(+)	104·7 110·0 113·7
1956, March	104·5(+)	102·8	103·8	104·2
	105·7	103·9	105·4	105·4
	106·1	105·5(+)	106·6	106·1
	106·3	106·1	107·0	106·3
1957, March	106·8	107·2	107·9	107·0
	111·0	110·1	111·2	110·9
	111·9	111·2	112·3	111·8
	112·2	111·6	112·7	112·1
1958, January	112·3 112·5(-) 112·5(-) 112·6 112·7 112·9 113·1 113·4	111·8 112·4 112·5(-) 112·7 113·1 113·4 113·5(+)	113·0 113·4 113·4 113·5(+) 113·9 114·1 114·3	112·3 112·5(-) 112·5(+) 112·6 112·9 113·1 113·3
August	113·4	113·9	114.6	113·5(+)
	113·7	114·1	114.8	113·8
	115·8	115·3	116.3	115·7
	116·0	115·5(-)	116.6	115·9
	116·0	115·5(-)	116.6	116·0
1959, January	116.0	115·5(-)	116·5(+)	115·9
February		115·6	116·6	116·0

April, 1956, and October, 1958, in those industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., as compared with an increase of 10 per cent. during the same period in the average level of rates of wages in these same industries. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 10 per cent. for earnings and 10 per cent. for rates of wages.

### Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN FEBRUARY

Ministry of Labour Gazette March, 1959

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in February, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 189. In addition, 22 stoppages which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during February in these 211 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at nearly 66,800. The aggregate number of working days lost during February at the establishments concerned was about 168,000.

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

Albarraston		of Stoppa ress in Mo		Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of Working	
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month	
Coal Mining Metal Manufacture	=	114	114	17,800 12,900	31,000 33,000	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Vehicles	2 3	6 21	8 24	1,700 20,300	11,000 57,000	
Building and Con- tracting	10	14	24	2,100	13,000	
All remaining indus- tries and services	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	77,000	
Total, February, 1958	18	262	280	56,400	113,000	

Of the total of 168,000 days lost in February, 152,000 were lost by 64,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 50,700 were directly involved and 14,100 indirectly of these workers, 50, 700 were directly involved and 14,100 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in February also included 16,000 days lost by 2,000 workers through stoppages which had continued from

Of 183 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during February, 83, directly involving 9,300 workers, lasted not more than one day; 42, directly involving 10,400 workers, lasted two days; 20, directly involving 8,900 workers, lasted three days; 20, directly involving 15,300 workers, lasted four to six days; 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 wages, and 49, directly involving 8,600 workers, on other wage questions; 5, directly involving 1,600 workers, on questions as to working hours; 33, directly involving 23,300 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular

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 principle. One stoppage, directly involving 100 workers, was in support of workers involved in other disputes.

### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN JANUARY AND 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 Kingdom in the first two months of 1959 and 1958:—

END TO THE STATE	January :	and Februa	ary, 1959	January	and Febru	ary, 1958
Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Treatment of	1 208 2	100 29,800 1,100	† 48,000 2,000	421	56,200	101,000
Non-Metalli- ferous Mining Products Chemicals and	2	100	Ť	2	400	†
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2	100	1,000	1	The state of	101
Metal Manufac-	11	13,200	34,000	11	2,200	5,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Engineering	14 15	2,200 5,100	13,000 14,000	17 10	2,100 4,200 31,900	7,000 7,000 47,000
Vehicles Other Metal Industries Textiles	29	30,400	87,000	16	400	1,000
Leather, etc Clothing Food, Drink and	_ 5	300	1,000	5	2,000	4,000
Tobacco	1	200	mat an	10-000	· ·	-
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing	2 1	300 100	2,000	_ 2	300	2,000
Other Manufac- turing Industries	4	1,700	2,000	1	100	1
Building and Contracting	38	3,300	24,000	34	5,200	18,000
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport, etc. Distributive	20	7,900	15,000	18	300 10,100	2,000 17,000
Trades Other Services	_ 2	1,000	2,000	3	1,700	1,000
Total	357	96,900	245,000	546	117,100	212,000
The state of the s	0	1 T		d Dahma	1050	through

The number of days lost in January and February, 1959, through 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 beginning of the year by 900 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous

### PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING FEBRUARY

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result	
industry, Occupations and Documy	Directly	In- directly‡	Began	Ended	CIV of the light o	Section 2 Section 18 Collection	
COAL MINING:— Fillers and other colliery workers— Pontefract (one colliery)	1,245	_	19 Feb.	28 Feb.	To support a claim for payment for filling, plus 1s. a yard for getting bottom coal	Work resumed.	
METAL MANUFACTURE:— Workers employed in the steel industry—Port Talbot (one firm)	10,600	290	21 Feb.	24 Feb.§	To protest against the dismissal of a clerical worker for alleged in- efficiency	Work resumed.	
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING:— Shipwrights and other workers em- ployed in shipbuilding—Glasgow (one firm)	105	1,190	2 Feb.	20 Feb.	Employer's refusal to allocate to shipwrights certain work performed by platers under an agreement from which the shipwrights had withdrawn	Work resumed pending furthe negotiations.	
VEHICLES:— 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 consultation with the trade union	Work resumed, engaged men resigned and were subsequently re-engaged with trade union approval.	
Door assemblers and other workers employed in manufacture of motor vehicles—Dagenham (one firm)	260	10,000¶	24 Feb.**	6 Mar.	The continued employment of a non- union worker	Work resumed.	
Workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles—Birmingham (one firm)	125	460††	16 Feb.	Access to	The refusal of electricians to work with a non-unionist and subsequent refusal of other craftsmen to work on machines serviced by super- visory staff	No settlement reported.	

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

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

§ Work was resumed on the night-shift of 24th/25th February.

¶ The original number of workers indirectly involved was 280 but this increased progressively during the course of the stoppage.

¶ About 7,000 workers were originally indirectly involved but the number increased to 10,000 by early March.

\*\* The stoppage began on the night-shift of 23rd/24th February.

†† By the first week in March the number had increased to 1,400.

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

Rise (+) or Fall (-)

### Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 17th FEBRUARY, 1959

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

At 17th February, 1959, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 13th January, compared with 108 at 18th February, 1958.

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

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

### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 17th FEBRUARY, 1959

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

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

and the second s		INDEX FIGURE FOR 17TH FEBRUARY, 1959						
GROUP		(17th January, 1956 = 100)						
I. Food		109.1		350				
II. Alcoholic drink		105.9		71				
III. Tobacco		107.8	K	80				
IV. Housing	same d	126.2	ovoi s	87				
V. Fuel and light		116.9		55				
VI. Durable household goods		100.1		66				
VII. Clothing and footwear		102.2		106				
VIII. Transport and vehicles	111.00	113.8		68				
IX. Miscellaneous goods	STATE OF	113.6	27.71	59				
X. Services		114.9		58				
All items		110.3		1,000				
		Annahim and Annahi		-				

The "all items" index figure at 17th February was therefore 110.3

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

Reductions in the average prices of eggs, tomatoes and fish were partly offset 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 index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 109, compared with 110 for the previous month.

The main change in this group was a rise in the average level of rents of privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished. The average level of housing costs rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 126.

### **Transport and Vehicles**

As a result of increases in the prices of second-hand cars and in car maintenance charges, the average level of prices and charges for the transport and vehicles group rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 114 compared with 113 for the previous

#### Other Groups

In the seven remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, fuel and light, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, miscellaneous goods, and services, there was little change in the general level of prices. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 106, 108, 117, 100, 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 17th January, 1956, as 100. The figure normally relates to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of the month.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956 1957	100	100	101	103	103	102 106	102	102 106	102 106	103	103 108	103
1958 1959	108 110	108	108	110	109	110	109	108	108	109	110	110

### 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 official publications received since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared.

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with		
SELECTION OF A DOTAL SERVICE SELECTION OF SERVICE SERV	is given	TOO TENN	Month before	Year before	
European Countries	oals - Talifics - also	6/34 4/276	10,7001	The grant	
Austria (Vienna) All Items*	Mar., 1938 = 100 Jan., 1959	762	+ 2	+ 12	
Food	1953 = 100	757	+ 2 + 5	+ 12 + 13	
Belgium All Items*	Dec., 1958	109	+1	Nil	
Food Denmark	1935 = 100	108	Nil		
All Items	Jan., 1959 Oct.–Dec. 1957	261	+ 2†	+ 6	
Finland Section 1	OctDec. 1957 = 100	COLUMBER OF			
All Items	Nov., 1958	104 104	Nil + 2		
Food France (Paris)	July, 1956-June, 1957	104	w of o.e.	inistiquati	
All Items	= 100 Jan., 1959	124.0	+ 3.0	+ 9.1	
Food	" "	121.7	+ 3.0 + 0.7	+ 6.3	
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100 Jan., 1959		MARK DC		
All Items	Jan., 1959	119 125	Nil Nil	Nil - 2	
Iceland (Reykjavik)	March, 1950 = 100	tenst	95VII 95V	of men w	
All Items	Dec., 1958	220 238	# 1	+ 29 + 41	
Italy (large towns) All Items	1938 ="1 Nov., 1958	66.53	- 0.24	+ 1.46	
Food	CALL IN COURSE OF THE PARTY OF	75.92	- 0.40	+ 0.47	
Netherlands All Items	1951 = 100 Jan., 1959	121	Nil	- 2 - 4	
Food	1949 = 100	119	Nil	- 4	
Norway All Items	Nov., 1958	162	Nil	+ 9	
Food Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948-June, 1949	186	1	+ 19	
All Items	= 100 Nov., 1958	109.4	± 1.1	+ 0.6	
Food	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW	111.7	+ 1.1	+ 0.7	
Spain (large towns) All Items	July, 1936 = 100 Oct., 1958	833 - 5	+ 7.5	+ 92.8	
Food Sweden	1949 = 100	1,105 · 1	+11.5	+140.2	
All Items	Dec., 1958	152	Nil	+ 4 + 5	
Food Switzerland	Aug., 1939 = 100	164	+ 2	+ 5	
All Items Food	Jan., 1959	181.5	$-1.1 \\ -2.1$	+ 1.0	
	galla " " " an epop	190 2	B GEN ON	Charles S	
Other Countries Canada	1949 = 100		daids as i	Discourse.	
All Items Food	Jan., 1959	126.1	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 0.1 \\ + & 0.1 \end{array}$	+ 2.7	
Ceylon	1952 = 100			1000	
All Items Food	Nov., 1958	105.7	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	+ 0.5	
New Zealand All Items	1955 = 100 Dec., 1958	1,137	上 7	+ 69	
Food	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	1,085	+13	+ 69 + 16	
Rhodesia, Northern All Items	Aug., '1939' = 100 Nov., 1958	210	Nil	+ 3 + 1	
Food Rhodesia, Southern	Oct., 1949 = 100	272	- 2	+ 1	
All Items	Dec., 1958	146	+ 1	+ 3 + 7	
Food South Africa, Union	,, ,,	177	+ 3	+ /	
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas) All Items	1938 = 100 Oct., 1958	221 · 1	+ 0.2	+ 4.4	
Food	1947-49 = 100	257.3	- 1.4	+ 4.4 + 3.3	
United States All Items	1947–49 = 100 Dec., 1958	123.7	- 0·2 - 0·7	+ 2.1 + 2.6	
Food	,, ,,	118.7	- 0.7	+ 2.6	
Kontrol and the suppose of the suppo	1997年 - 1997年	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE			

\* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Austria (food, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) and Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, services and household, etc., items).

ndex is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter. index introduced from January, 1958; figures not available for earlier

### ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section

arbitration Awards:			Page	Notices and Orders			Page
Industrial Disputes and National Arb	itration Tribunals		119	Wages Councils Acts	7		120
Industrial Court Single Arbitrators, etc		 10,74,0	120	Legal Cases Affecting Labour	4.5	 	 121
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal			120	Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner			121

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette March, 1959

#### **Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards**

During February the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued fifty-six 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, page 414), the Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, ceased to have effect on 1st March, 1959, and the Industrial Disputes Tribunal therefore came to an end on 28th February.

Award No. 1219 (4th February).—Parties: Members of the Clyde Shipbuilders' Association and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers employed by them as cranemen. Claim: For a favourable review of the present compensatory payment of 26s. 5d. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

the claim had not been established.

Award No. 1226 (9th February).—Parties: Members of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and members of the trade unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions in their employment. Claim: For an upward revision of an offer made by the employers to increase holiday 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 Tribunal awarded that the holiday credits under the Annual Summer Holidays with 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\frac{2}{3} per cent., and referred back to the parties the question of the date from which the new basis of calculation should operate.

Award No. 1232 (12th February).—Parties: Employers repre-

Award No. 1232 (12th February).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Wages Board for the Refractories Industry and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Board in their employment. 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 timeworkers, and proportionate flat increases per hour to other pieceworkers. Award: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim.

Award No. 1240 (16th February).—Parties: Members of the Sunderland Branch of the National Federation of Master Painters and Decorators of England and Wales and members of the National Society of Painters in their employment. Claim: For the adoption of the apprenticeship scheme of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry. Award: The Tribunal found in favour of the

Award No. 1258 (23rd February).—Parties: Members of Associations affiliated to the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association 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 Trades Union in their employment. Claim: For an increase of 3d. an hour for maintenance mechanics and electricians. Award: The Tribunal awarded an increase of 7s. 6d. a week in the wages of the workers concerned. the workers concerned

Award No. 1259 (23rd February).—Parties: Members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and members of trade unions represented by the National Craftsmen's Co-ordinating Committee for the Iron and Steel Industry in their employment. Claim: For a substantial increase in wages for maintenance craftsmen. Award: The Tribunal awarded an increase of 5s. 6d. in the consolidated minimum rate for a normal week of 44 hours.

Consolidated minimum rate for a normal week of 44 hours.

Award No. 1260 (23rd February).—Parties: Members of the Scottish Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacturers' Association and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment as semi-skilled and lesser skilled bobbin workers. Claim: For a substantial increase in wages. Award: The Tribunal awarded increases in the wages of the workers concerned of 7s. a week for adult males and 6s. a week for adult females, with proportionate increases for juveniles.

Award No. 1263 (26th February).—Parties: Employers represented 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 employment. Claim: For an increase in the wages of pieceworkers equivalent to that awarded to dayworkers by the Tribunal under Award No. 1146 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1958, page 401). Award: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim.

\* 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 their employment. Claim: For an agreement between the parties on rates of pay and conditions of employment. Award: The Tribunal awarded, for Provincial "A" Area:—a minimum average weekly remuneration (including basic wages, commission, bonus, etc.) for shop managers ranging from 200s. in shops where the average weekly takings were under £150 to 415s. where they were £1,500 and over; a basic weekly wage (excluding commission and/or bonus) of 170s. for male sales assistants aged 22 and over and a minimum weekly remuneration (including basic wage, commission and/or bonus) of 173s. in shops with average weekly takings of under £300 or 177s. 6d. where they were £300 and over; a minimum weekly wage of 120s. 6d. for female Grade 1 clerks aged 22 and over engaged mainly on clerical work of certain types; and a minimum weekly wage of 165s. for shop porters aged 22 and over. The Tribunal also awarded differential rates for the London area of Provincial "A" Area rates plus 5s. and for Provincial "B" Area of Provincial "A" Area rates less 5s.; the assessment of minimum average weekly remuneration to take place at quarterly intervals, calculated on the basis of weekly takings averaged over the twelve months immediately preceding the commencement of each quarter; overtime to be computed on a weekly basis and paid at the rate of time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours and time-and-a-half thereafter; and sickness absence payments ranging from 6 days after 6 months' service to 48 days after 7 years' service. The question of the rates of wages appropriate to employees under 22 years of age was referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation.

Award No. 1266 (27th February).—Parties: Members of the Hinckley and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association and

Award No. 1266 (27th February).—Parties: Members of the Hinckley and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association and members of the Hinckley and District Hosiery Warehousemen's Association in their employment. Matter in dispute: The wage rates for countering certain special types of nylon hose. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the rates of wages laid down by them in Award No. 476 dated 7th January, 1954, for countering bare-leg nylon hose and crimp or crepe nylon hose resultant denier 40 or heavier should cease to have effect as from 31st March, 1959, and referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation the question of the rates of wages appropriate thereto after that date.

Award No. 1267 (27th February).—Parties: Employers repre Award No. 1267 (27th February).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the Regional Joint Council for the Clay Industries and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: For an adjustment in pieceworkers' rates so as to produce an increase of 1\frac{1}{4}d. an hour in earnings. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the wages of the pieceworkers concerned should be increased, by the adjustment of piecework rates, by an amount corresponding to the 1\frac{1}{4}d. an hour granted to timeworkers in September, 1958.

Award No. 1269 (27th February).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Committee for the Salt-Glazed Ware Industry and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Committee in their employment. Claim: For a flat rate payment of the same amount an hour, not exceeding 1½d. for each clock hour worked, as would be payable under the amended Agreement of the National Joint Committee dated 28th October, 1958, to adult male timeworkers. Award: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim.

Award No. 1270 (27th February).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Councils for Local Authority Services (Scotland) Administrative, Clerical and Technical Staffs and members of the trade unions represented on the Employees' Side of the Councils in their employment. Claim: For certain specified salary scales for assistant solicitors, engineering and surveying assistants, architectural assistants, planning assistants and finance staffs. Award: The 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. The other awards did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 1251 (3rd February).—Parties: The member firms of the Flax Spinners Association Limited, and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. Claim: For a substantial increase in time rates and in bonus piece rate earnings, with proportionate increases for juveniles. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the basic time rates of all workers, including juvenile workers, to whom the claim relates shall be increased by 5 per cent. The award to have effect as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

#### **Industrial Court Awards**

Industrial Court Awards

During February the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos. 2713 to 2715, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2713 (3rd February).—Parties: Transport Salaried Staffs' Association and Railways Staff Conference. Claim: That the salaries of Railway Electrical Control Room and Rectifier Sub-Station Salaried Staff (Control Operators and Relief Control Operators) should be based on kilowatt capacity of the Control Room. Award: The Court awarded that the salaries to be paid to Railway Electrical Control Room Operators shall be assessed on the following kilowatt capacity ranges:—Over 100,000 up to 150,000; Over 50,000 up to 100,000; Over 25,000 up to 50,000; Over 13,000 up to 25,000; Over 8,000 up to 13,000; Up to 8,000. The salary scale appropriate to each of the above ranges shall be the subject of negotiation between the parties and, in the event of no agreement being reached within two months from the date 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 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 staff herein concerned which may arise from the special enquiry now taking place into the railway salaries and

wages structure.

Award No. 2714 (3rd February).—Parties: Clerks' Side and Authorities' Side of the Joint Negotiating Committee for Town Clerks and District Council Clerks. Claim: For revised salary ranges 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 Clerks covered by the claim shall be as follows:—

Town Clerks and District Council Clerks

Population (1)	(2) Sala	Annual Increments* (4)		
Under 5,000 5/10,000 10/15,000 10/15,000 20/30,000 30/45,000 45/60,000 60/75,000 75/100,000 100/150,000 250/400,000 400/600,000 Over 600,000	£860 £925-£1,125 £1,060-£1,320 £1,325-£1,590 £1,525-£1,795 £1,795-£2,060 £2,000-£2,330 £2,335-£2,665 £2,675-£3,005 £3,010-£3,340 £3,345-£3,675 £3,680-£4,010 £4,015-£4,345 at discretion	£1,040 £1,125-£1,295 £1,320-£1,560 £1,590-£1,830 £1,795-£2,025 £2,060-£2,290 £2,330-£2,620 £2,665-£2,950 £3,005-£3,280 £3,340-£3,615 £3,675-£3,940 £4,010-£4,270 £4,345-£4,600	2 of £70 1 of £40 2 of £70 1 of £60 4 of £65 3 of £70 1 of £50 3 of £70 1 of £60 3 of £70 1 of £50 3 of £110 3 of £110 3 of £110 3 of £110 3 of £110 3 of £110 3 of £110	

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 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 operation

in operation.

Award No. 2715 (3rd February).—Parties: Officers' Side and Authorities' Side of the Joint Negotiating Committee for Chief Officers of Local Authorities. Claim: For revised and increased salary ranges for Designated Chief Officers and other Officers with salaries over £1,325 per annum employed whole-time by local authorities. Award: The Court found and so awarded that as from 1st August, 1958, the salary ranges for (a) Designated Chief Officers and (b) scales for the Lettered Grades shall respectively be as follows:

#### (a) Designated Chief Officers

Population	Salaries	Annual Increments*		
Up to 10,000 10/15,000 15/20,000 20/30,000 30/45,000 45/60,000 60/75,000 75/100,000 150/250,000 250/400,000 400/600,000	£790- £990 £990-£1,190 £790- £990 £1,125-£1,320 £990-£1,190 £1,320-£1,520 £1,055-£1,255 £1,455-£1,655 £1,185-£1,455 £1,725-£1,990 £1,385-£1,655 £1,930-£2,195 £1,655-£1,925 £2,195-£2,465 £1,790-£2,125 £2,465-£2,800 £2,060-£2,395 £2,735-£3,070 £2,325-£2,665 £3,000-£3,335 £2,660-£3,000 £3,340-£3,675 £2,795-£3,200 £3,605-£4,010 at discretion	2 of £70		

### (b) Lettered Grades

Scale	Salaries	Annual Increments*		
A B C D E F G H		3 of £60 3 of £60 3 of £60 4 of £60 4 of £60 4 of £60 4 of £60	1 of £55 1 of £55 1 of £50 1 of £55 1 of £50 1 of £40 1 of £45	

<sup>\*</sup> Subject to salary maximum not being exceeded.

Assimilation. As regards the Designated Chief Officers 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 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 operation. In the application of the award each officer 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 operation.

### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During February two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Both awards concerned claims which were related to particular circumstances.

### **Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal**

During February the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued

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 and H.M. Treasury. Claim: For increased scales of pay with retrospective effect for General Service Clerical Officer and Clerical Assistant Grades. Award: The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that with effect from 1st July, 1957, the London (male) scales of pay for the Clerical Officer and Clerical Assistant grades of the General Service Classes shall be as follows:—Clerical Officer (Annual Scale): Age 16 £275, age 17 £310, age 18 £345, age 19 £385, age 20 £425, age 21 £465, age 22 £490, age 23 £515, age 24 £540, age 25 £565 (highest age point), then by £20 to £645 (efficiency bar), by £20 to £760; Clerical Assistant (Weekly Scale): Age 15 81s., age 16 94s., age 17 107s., age 18 120s., age 19 134s., age 20 148s., age 21 162s., age 22 169s., age 23 176s., age 24 183s., age 25 190s. (highest age point), then by 7s. to 211s., by 5s. to 216s. (efficiency bar for temporary staff), by 5s. to 226s.; (b) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post; (c) that the scales 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 Minister of Labour and National Service were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).

—Proposal R.F.A. (29), dated 3rd February, for amending the provisions relating to the statutory minimum remuneration payable to temporary who management the management and temporary who management to the statutory minimum.

provisions relating to the statutory minimum remuneration payable to temporary shop managers and temporary shop managersses, and the guaranteed weekly remuneration provisions.

Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal Y.(60), dated 10th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal R.B.S.(50), dated 13th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, general minimum piece rates, and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Further information concerning any of the above proposals may

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

### **Wages Regulation Orders**

During February the Minister of Labour and National Service

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

The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (England and Wales) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 288 (R.F.C. (29)), dated 19th February and effective from 16th March. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales), amends the provisions relating to the statutory minimum remuneration payable to temporary shop managers and temporary shop manageresses, and the guaranteed weekly remuneratemporary shop manageresses, and the guaranteed weekly remunera

The Wages Regulation (Retail Drapery, Outfitting 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 Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain), amends the provisions relating to the statutory minimum remuneration payable to terms relating to the statutory minimum remuneration payable to tempo rary shop managers and temporary shop manageresses, and the guaranteed weekly remuneration provisions.

### 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 issued by the following Wages Council:—

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.240), dated 13th February, (1) for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain workers and (2) reducing the normal

working week from 45 to 44 hours for male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.241), dated 13th February, (1) for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain workers and (2) reducing the normal working week from 45 to 44 hours for male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Londonderry.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.242), dated 13th February, (1) for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain workers and (2) reducing the normal working week from 46 to 45 hours for male and female workers employed in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry.

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

#### **Wages Regulation Orders**

During February no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

### **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 and a hammer, when a chip of metal flew off the head of the drift and entered his eye. The drift had been manufactured seven years before by a reputable firm of toolmakers but had been seldom, if ever, used until the time of the accident and was apparently in good condition. Owing to negligence in the manufacture, however, the metal was excessively hard and liable to chip.

The workman claimed damages for negligence against his employers for supplying him with a defective tool, but the House of Lords (Viscount Simonds, Lord Morton of Henryton, Lord Reid, Lord Tucker and Lord Keith of Avonholm) held that the employer's duty was to take reasonable care to provide a reasonably safe tool and that, since they had bought the tool from a reputable source and the defect was a latent one which they had no means of discovering, they had discharged that duty.—Davie v. New Merton Board Mills Limited and Another. House of Lords, 27th November, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th December, 1958, and 28th January, 1959.

### **Decisions of the Commissioner under** the National Insurance Acts

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

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself.

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

### Decision No. R(U) 35/58 (4th July)

A claimant, who had been told on engagement that he would be required to work a reasonable amount of overtime, refused to do so when asked although he had ample warning and offered no reasonable excuse for his refusal. He was consequently discharged. Held that the claimant was legally obliged to work overtime and his neglect to comply with his employers' reasonable order amounted to misconduct through which he had lost his employment.

#### **Decision of the Commissioner**

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for six weeks from and including the first day of the benefit week immediately following that in which this decision is given on the ground that he lost his employment through his

"The refusal of the claimant to work overtime undoubtedly amounted to misconduct, unless he had reasonable grounds for so refusing. He had had ample warning that he would be required to work overtime and he has offered no reasonable excuse for refusing

On engagement the claimant was told that he would be required to work a reasonable amount 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

"By his attitude in neglecting to comply with a reasonable order of his employers the claimant was guilty of misconduct for which he was discharged. He therefore lost his employment through his misconduct and he must incur disqualification 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)

When his employment ended a claimant received payment for holidays he had not taken in the current and earlier leave years. Held that in determining to which days such holiday payments should be attributed the principles of Decision R(U) 42/52 should be followed. The question whether a claimant is entitled to receive payment for accumulated holidays before his employment terminates is immaterial and the views expressed thereon in Umpire's Decision 754/28 are not compatible with the principles laid down in Decision R(U) 42/52.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant was not disentitled to receive unemployment benefit from 1st to 17th February, 1958, both dates included.

"The claimant's employment terminated on 31st January, 1958, "The claimant's employment terminated on 31st January, 1958, and he received the equivalent of 19\(\frac{1}{2}\) days of pay in respect of holidays which he had not taken during his period of service, which had begun on 8th September, 1952. His claim for unemployment benefit for the period from 1st February, 1958, to 17th February, 1958, 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 1st July, 1957, his terms of service were varied and the new agreement provided that he was entitled to  $1\frac{1}{3}$  days of holiday in respect of each full month of service after completing 12 months' consecutive service. If he did not take the holidays to which he was entitled during the fiscal year, he forfeited them, except in certain circumstances which have no relevance to the

"At the time when the claimant left his employment he had 6\frac{1}{3} 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' pay that he received on the termination of his employment was paid in respect of that holiday, which he was unable to take because his employment was terminated. The agreement provided that as a rule annual leave would be granted during the period commencing on 1st February and ending on 30th September each year. Rosters a rule annual leave would be granted during the period commencing on 1st February and ending on 30th September each year. Rosters would be maintained to prevent overlapping of annual leave within departments. For operational efficiency annual leave should not be requested during the period 1st October to 31st January. In 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.



<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 123

<sup>\*</sup> Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 123.

See what's new

# factory

# Equipment

# Exhibition

including HEATING, VENTILATION and INSULATION



Whatever your position in industry, make time for at least one visit to this important event, which is designed to promote efficiency in every industrial

All the latest developments in plant, equipment and methods.



Daily 10 a.m.-7 p.m. (except Sunday). Closes Friday 17th at 4 p.m. Adm. 2/6 "The only difference in the claimant's terms of service before 1st July, 1957, as compared with the terms after that date is said to have been that where the days of leave due to employees had not been taken, they were held to the employee's credit (subject to a maximum of accumulation) if he wished to take them or until such time as he was leaving their employment. The effective difference between the two agreements was that until 30th June, 1957, the claimant could accumulate his leave entitlement from year to year, but after that date he forfeited any leave entitlement if he did not take his leave within the fiscal year.

"It is provided by the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277], regulation 6(1)(d), as amended by the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1954 [S.I. 1954 No. 117], that 'for the purposes of unemployment . . benefit . . . (d) a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if it is a day in respect of which a person, notwithstanding that his employment has terminated, continues to receive wages . . . '

"In cases where on the termination of employment the principles to be activated in determining whether creat the heliday pay sebauld

employment has terminated, continues to receive wages . . .'

"In cases where on the termination of employment payments of 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 considered by a tribunal of three Commissioners and are to be found in Decision R(U) 42/52. In paragraph 10 (D) of that decision it is stated that 'If a claimant's employment terminates within twelve weekdays of the commencement of a holiday period, but there is no evidence that the claimant would have taken his holiday when the holiday period commenced . . . the holiday pay cannot be attributed either to the days immediately following the termination of employment or to 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 a claimant receives a payment in excess of his wages for the period up to the date of termination the burden is upon the claimant to show that this excess payment is neither wages in respect of the 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 claimant shows (as did the claimant whose appeal formed the subject of Decision C.U. 401/49) that the payment in question was holiday pay and that the holiday period had not begun when his employment terminated, benefit cannot be disallowed by virtue of regulation 6(1)(d) referred to above, unless there is evidence to prove that, if the employment had not been terminated, the claimant would have taken his holiday within twelve weekdays of the date on which the employment was in fact terminated.'

"The insurance officer now concerned with this case concedes that employment was in fact terminated.'

employment was in fact terminated.'

"The insurance officer now concerned with this case concedes that by the application of that paragraph the 6½ days of holiday pay due to the claimant in respect of the then current fiscal year at the date of the termination of his employment are not days of pay which can be attributed to the days following the termination of his employment because there is no evidence that the claimant would have taken his holiday within twelve weekdays of the date on which the employment was in fact terminated. He submits, however, that in respect of the balance of 13½ days of holiday pay which the claimant received in respect of holidays not taken before 1st July, 1957, those days of pay should be treated as wages in respect of the days immediately following the termination of the claimant's employment. He makes this submission on the basis that on a true construction of the agreement in force before 1st July, 1957, the claimant, having failed to take his holidays, had no option but to wait until the termination of his employment before obtaining the payments to which he was entitled in lieu of the holidays not taken. On the premise that that was what the old agreement provided, he drew my attention to a decision of the Umpire under the former Unemployment Insurance Acts during the course of which, while allowing the claim of a claimant on the particular facts with which he was concerned, the Umpire stated 'Where the applicant is not entitled to receive any payment in lieu of holidays

which, while allowing the claim of a claimant on the particular facts with which he was concerned, the Umpire stated 'Where the applicant is not entitled to receive any payment in lieu of holidays until the termination of the employment, it has been held that a payment falling due and made on the date of the applicant leaving 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).)

"The insurance officer now concerned with this case brought this appeal for the purpose of obtaining guidance as to whether the Commissioner approved that statement of the law or not.

"On the particular facts of the present case I do not think that the statement by the claimant's employers, which reads 'The difference the claimant mentions' (the writer is apparently referring to a statement by the claimant that the leave not taken in the period ending on 30th June, 1957, had been left in 'deep freeze' by mutual agreement) 'results from the former annual leave policy, which was suspended on 30th June, 1957, where the hours of leave due to employees which had not been taken were held to the employees' credit if they wished to take them, or until such time as they were leaving' their employment, means they were leaving 'their employment, means they were leaving 'their employment, means they are decided before a probled of town claiming the sures with which has the claimant was probleded from claiming the sures with which has the claimant was probleded from claiming the sures with which has the claimant was probleded from claiming the sures with which has the claimant was probleded from claiming the sures with which has the claimant was probleded from claiming the sures with which has the claimant was probleded from claiming the sures with which has the claimant was probleded from claiming the sures with which he was credited before employees' credit if they wished to take them, or until such time as they were leaving' their employment, means that the claimant was precluded from claiming the sums with which he was credited before the termination of his employment. As it is stated elsewhere that the only difference between the new and the old agreement was the inability of the claimant to accumulate the leave entitlement from year to year, I do not think that any different inference can be drawn in respect of the payments in respect of holidays not taken before 1st July, 1957, and the payments in respect of holidays not taken after that date.

after that date.

"The claimant, it is true, had the employment not terminated, could have taken the thirteen odd days' holiday which he had to his credit from past years, but it seems that the normal holiday period was from 1st February to 30th September under both agreements and, although leave in exceptional circumstances could be obtained at other times, the same considerations apply to the attribution of

the holiday pay received in respect of the earlier and the later years. Applying the principles set out in paragraph 10 (D) of Decision R(U) 42/52 referred to above, there is no sufficient ground for attributing any of the days of pay received to the days following

Ministry of Labour Gazette March, 1959

attributing any of the days of pay received to the days following the termination of employment.

"As, however, the object of bringing this appeal has been to determine the view of the Commissioner on the footing that the claimant had no choice but to wait until his employment terminated before receiving the holiday pay in respect of the earlier years, I think it right to add that, in my view, if that had been so, it would have been immaterial. Under both agreements there was a holiday period, and, if his employment had not been terminated and he had chosen to take a holiday, he would, prima facie, have had to take it in that period. There is no evidence that he intended to take it as early in the year as February and the fact that he could not obtain money until he left does not seem to me to assist in the determination of the days to which the money should be attributed.

"I do not find the passage from Umpire's Decision 754/28 (reported) compatible with the principles laid down in Decision R(U) 42/52 and it is to those principles that I think I may properly turn.

"I may add this. The Umpire, when giving Decision 754/28, referred in support of the principle stated to certain earlier decisions, but on examination of them I find them all to be, so far as they are relevant to the attribution of pay received to days following the termination of employment, applications of principles which were later enunciated and applied in Decision R(U) 42/52 and the decisions do not appear to me to support the paragraph which I have sions do not appear to me to support the paragraph which I have quoted in Umpire's Decision 754/28—they were not dealing with

"In view of certain offensive comments that the claimant has made about the insurance officer for bringing this appeal, I think it right to say that it was perfectly proper that the insurance officer should seek guidance on a question of this character which was likely to apply to numerous other cases. There was no question of requiring the claimant to repay the benefit which he had received as a consequence of the decision 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.

"I dismiss the insurance officer's appeal."

### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (England and Wales) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 288; price 11d. (1s. 1d.)), dated 19th February; The Wages Regulation (Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 330; price 10d. (1s.)), dated 26th February. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 120.

The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Collection of Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 207), made on 5th February by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 98.

(i) The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (European Interim Agreement) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 292; price 9d. (11d.)); (ii) The National Insurance (European Interim Agreement) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 293; price 7d. (9d.)). These Orders were made on 20th February by Her Majesty in Council (i) under the National Insurance Act, 1946, as extended by subsequent legislation, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, and the National Insurance Act, 1946, as extended by subsequent legislation, and the National Insurance Council of Europe, and modify certain Acts in their application to cases affected by provisions of the Agreement and Protocol.

The Road Haulage Wages

Protocol.

The Road Haulage Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1959 No. 4), made on 13th January by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 84).

The Special Schools (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Amending Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 15; price 2d. (4d.)); The Primary Schools (Salaries and Allowances) Amending Regulations (N.I.), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959)

\* See footnote \* in next column

No. 16); The Institutions of Further Education (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Amending Regulations, 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 17; price 2d. (4d.)); The Intermediate School (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Amending Regulations, 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 18; price 2d. (4d.)); The Grammar School (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Amending Regulations, 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 19; price 2d. (4d.)). These Regulations were made on 30th January by the Ministry of Education under the Education Acts (Northern Ireland), 1947 to 1958, after consultation with the Ministry of Finance. Their purpose is to increase the salaries and Ministry of Finance. Their purpose is to increase the salaries and allowances of teachers in special schools, primary schools, institutions of further education, secondary intermediate schools and secondary grammar schools, respectively, by five per cent. from 1st February, 1959.

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

(Note:-The prices shown are net; those in brackets include

Careers.—Choice of Careers. (i) No. 7. Wall and Floor Tiles. Second Edition, January, 1959. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.). (ii) No. 45. Printing. 2nd Edition, October, 1958. Price 1s. 9d. (2s. 1d.). (iii) No. 53. Occupational Therapist. Second Edition, January, 1959. Price 6d. (8d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Defence.—(i) Defence Statistics 1959–60. Cmnd. 661. (ii) Progress of the Five-Year Defence Plan. Cmnd. 662. Price 9d. each (11d.). Ministry of Defence.—See page 96.

Disabled Persons.—Disabled Persons in Government Employment.
Statement showing the Numbers of Registered Disabled Persons in Government Employment in Great Britain on 1st October, 1958, compiled from Returns furnished to the Treasury. Cmnd. 664.
H.M. Treasury.

Efficient Use of Man-Power.—Practices Impeding the Full and Efficient Use of Manpower. Report of an Inquiry undertaken by the National Joint Advisory Council. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).—See page 94.

National Insurance.—National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Collection of Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1959. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77(4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in accordance with Section 77(5) of that Act. H.C. 74. Price 4d.

Standard Industrial Classification.—Standard Industrial Classification. Alphabetical List of Industries, October, 1958. Price 5s. (5s. 6d.). Central Statistical Office.

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

### NOTICE

### SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Annual subscription 23s. 0d.
All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of this GAZETTE should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester, 2; 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; Tower Lane, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.

Communications with regard to the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. (Telephone: Bushey Heath 3211.) Annual subscription 23s. 0d.

### **ADVERTISEMENTS**

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

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

© Crown Copyright 1959 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE Printed in Great Britain

# HULL INDUSTRIES

ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY ARE STILL EXPANDING AND NEW INDUSTRIES SUCCEEDING

# BUILD YOUR FACTORY AT HULL

SITES, LABOUR, CHEAP TRANSPORT, PORT FACILITIES AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES AVAILABLE Write in Confidence to THE TOWN CLERK, GUILDHALL, HULL, for further particulars.

# BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACT

on the lists of contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

BOOK CLOTHS, ETC.

### RED BRIDGE BOOK CLOTH CO. LTD.

**BOLTON (LANCS) & LONDON** 

Manufacturers of High-class

**BOOK CLOTHS & TRACING CLOTHS** 

London: Holb. 3268

#### Paper

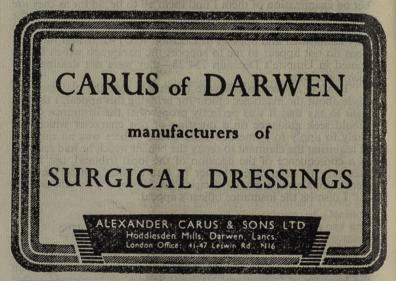
### CHAS. TURNER & CO. LTD.

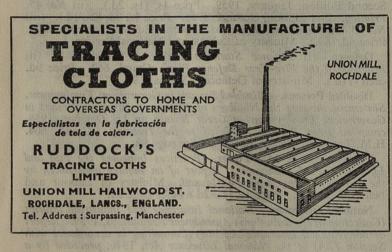
SPRINGSIDE MILLS, BELMONT, Nr. BOLTON, LANCS.
Telephone No.: EAGLEY 126 & 7. Telegrams: TURNERS BELMONT LANCS.
M.G. Litho Papers, Cellulose Wadding, Envelopes, Square and Angle Cut,
Coloured and Special M.Gs., Ribbed and Plain, Banks, Bonds, Glazed
Imitation Parchment for waxing and Envelope and Drawing Cartridges.

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

Phone: Central 3636

### SURGICAL DRESSINGS





### EYELETS

### BODILL, PARKER (1922) LTD.

Great Hampton Row BIRMINGHAM 19

Manufacturers of BRASS SPUR TEETH **GROMMETS** 



BRASS EYELETS and RINGS VENTILATOR **EYELETS** 

Telephone: CENtral 6643-4

Safety Automatic Incinerator Patent Nos. 555062-621085 and corresponding Foreign Patents

The only Incinerator incorporating our patent Safety Devices. Awarded the Certificate of The Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

ECONOMICAL · EFFICIENT · FOOLPROOF · INDISPENSABLE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR

The Barrywald Sanitary Incinerator will automatically and effectively destroy sanitary towels, surgical dressings, documents, etc., solving vital and major Welfare and Security problems in Factories, Offices, Institutions, etc.

IGUARD APPLIANCES LED. 62 LONDON WALL LONDON, E.C.2

Tel. No.: NATional 8881-2 Works: Fowler Road, HAINAULT, Essex

Division of Allied Metals Ltd. Tel.: Hainault 4111-7

INKS

### **INKS · ADHESIVES**



### RIBBONS · CARBONS

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

### PAPER

### CALDWELL'S PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.

Inverkeithing, Fifeshire.

Telephone No.: 1 Inverkeithing.

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

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

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

Makers of Fine ESPARTO, STRAW and WOODFREE PRINTINGS and ENAMELLING PAPERS Telephone Radcliffe 2284-5-6-7. "SULPHITE RADCLIFFE."

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

# GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in the North of England may be obtained quickly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 39 KING STREET, MANCHESTER, 2