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# Wages and Related Elements of Labour Costs

A STUDY of wages and related elements of labour costs in European\* industry has recently been undertaken by the International Labour Office with a view to enabling international comparisons to be made of the cost to employers of their wages and salaries bills and of the other charges met by them for the benefit of their employees. The study was in two parts. Part I—the Establishment Survey—was designed to obtain information from employers, in various industries, of the cost to them of national social security schemes and other social and welfare services in relation to their wages and salaries bills. The industries selected by the International Labour Office for this part of the study, as "reflecting a variety of economic and cost conditions", were blast furnaces and iron and steel melting and rolling; shipbuilding and ship repairing; manufacture of machine tools; cotton spinning, doubling and weaving; manufacture of boots and shoes; coal mining; and railways. For Part II—the Aggregative Survey—statistics were to be obtained from central sources of the overall cost of national social security schemes in relation to the total wages and salaries bills of the countries concerned.

In this country arrangements were made, with the cooperation of the British Employers' Confederation, to invite a number of employers in the industries selected by the International Labour Office to supply information for Part I of the study on a questionnaire issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Statistics for the second part of the study were compiled from information provided by the Government Departments concerned.

The results of the study as a whole, showing comparisons between the European countries, will be published by the International Labour Office in due course. In the meantime a summary is given below of the information obtained for the Establishment Survey in respect of this country.

In the five manufacturing industries included in the enquiry questionnaires were sent to establishments employing 500 or more manual workers and to a sample of those employing more than 25 but less than 500 manual workers. Questionnaires were also sent to the National Coal Board in respect

of coal mining and to the British Transport Commission in respect of railways.

The enquiry related to the year ended 31st December, 1955, or to the business year of the undertaking ended on a date not later than 5th April, 1956. Each employer was asked to give the average number of persons receiving pay during the year, the total man-hours worked, the man-hours paid for but not worked, the total wages and salaries paid, the total of other cash payments, e.g., non-contractual gifts and bonuses, and the total value of payments in kind. On expenditure on social services each employer was asked to state the total of the employer's contribution to National Insurance and to insurance companies or funds for welfare schemes, the total of any direct welfare benefits paid by the employer directly to the beneficiary without the intermediary of an external agency, the net cost of providing welfare services, e.g., medical and health services, canteens, crèches, and other payments related to labour cost. Except for the last two items the employers were asked to give figures separately for (a) operatives and (b) administrative, technical and clerical employees. The term "operatives" was defined as including, broadly speaking, all manual wage-earners including operatives employed in power houses, transport work, stores and warehouses, inspectors, viewers and similar workers, cleaners, but not out-workers employed by the firm but working on materials supplied by the firm in their own homes, etc., and not on the firm's premises. The term "administrative, technical and clerical employees" included directors (other than those paid by fee only); managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; travellers and office (including works office) employees. Employers were asked to give exact figures for each item, but in any case where exact figures were not readily available the best possible estimate was to be inserted. Values and costs were to be given to the nearest £.

Questionnaires were sent to a total of 500 establishments in the five selected manufacturing industries and, of these, 211 submitted reports suitable for tabulation. These reports covered nearly 200,000 employees representing about 20 per cent. of the total employed in the industries concerned. Details for the separate industries are set out in the following Table

<sup>\*</sup> The countries which co-operated in the study were Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Turkey, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

* 5 5 5 E	e	Number of stablishmen		Num empl	Percen-	
Industry	in the industry (estimated)	to which question- naires were sent	which supplied reports	in the industry as a whole at end-1955	in the establish- ments which supplied reports	tage of employees covered by the reports
Blast Furnaces and Iron and Steel Melting	EZ		4		a right	7
and Rolling Shipbuilding and Ship Re-	0412	119	42	249,100	92,488	37
pairing Machine Tools Cotton Spin-	644 924*	99 59	29 29	210,000 114,100*	28,998 19,546	14 17
ning, and Weaving	1,409	165	86	260,300	39,041	15
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	805	58	25	115,800	11,752	10
TOTAL	4,194	500	211	949,300	191,825	20

For Coal Mining and Railways, on the other hand, the returns covered all persons employed in these industries by the National Coal Board and British Railways respectively. These marked variations in percentage coverage should be borne in mind when considering the figures in the Tables which follow. In any comparison between the seven industries the percentages are much more significant than the absolute amounts.

#### Holidays with Pay and Other Paid Absences

The Table below sets out for each of the seven industries the total man-hours worked and also the man-hours paid for but not

worked for (a) annual and public holidays and (b) other reasons, mainly sick leave with pay but covering also temporary stoppages or closures of works (except hours paid for under a guaranteed wage arrangement which are included in total man-hours worked), trade union activities, etc. The Table also shows the average numbers receiving pay during the year. These average numbers are applicable also to the figures in the succeeding Tables.

The italicised figures of percentages in brackets in the Table are worthy of comment. For "all employees" the proportion which annual and public holidays in each industry bore to the corresponding figure of total man-hours worked was fairly uniform, ranging only from 5·7 per cent. in Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing to 6·8 per cent. in Machine Tools. In each of the manufacturing industries covered the corresponding proportion for man-hours paid for but not worked for "Other Reasons" was either 0·2 or 0·3 per cent., but in Coal Mining it was 0·5 per cent., and in Railways (although the figure was nil for operatives alone) it was 0·7 per cent.

For operatives considered separately the proportions for annual and public holidays ranged from 5.6 per cent. in Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing to 7.0 per cent. in Machine Tools, but for administrative, technical and clerical employees the proportions were on the whole somewhat higher with a wider range, i.e., from 6.1 per cent. in Machine Tools to 9.0 per cent. in Coal Mining. For operatives the proportions for "Other Reasons" were almost insignificant: in all save one of the seven industries the proportion was either nil or 0.1 per cent. and even in the exception—Coal Mining—the figure was only 0.4 per cent. In contrast, for administrative, technical and clerical employees the lowest proportion for "Other Reasons" was 0.8 per cent.: it was 2.4 per cent. in both Blast Furnaces, etc., and Coal Mining and as high as 4.5 per cent. in Railways. as 4.5 per cent, in Railways.

Profisacione de la ciencia	Operatives						ive, Technical Employee		All Employees				
	. 73-6-7	X-11/2/19/19	Man-Hours paid for but not worked				Man-Hours paid for but not worked				Man-Hours paid for but not worked		
Industry	Average Number on Payroll	Total Man- Hours Worked	for Annual and Public Holidays	for Other Reasons†	Average Number on Payroll	Total Man- Hours Worked	for Annual and Public Holidays	for Other Reasons†	Average Number on Payroll	Total Man- Hours Worked	for Annual and Public Holidays	for Other Reasons†	
Blast Furnaces and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling  Percentages Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Percentages Machine Tools  Percentages Cotton Spinning and Weaving  Percentages	76,604 25,532 15,803 35,986	000's 181,743 (100) 57,046 (100) 36,258 (100) 72,201 (100)	000's 10,390 (5·7) 3,197 (5·6) 2,521 (7·0) 4,804 (6·7)	000's  6  (0·0) 67  (0·1) 32  (0·1) 75  (0·1)	15,884 3,466 3,743 3,055	29,608 (100) 6,482 (100) 8,169 (100) 6,156 (100)	000's 2,415 (8·2) 426 (6·6) 502 (6·1) 399 (6·5)	000's  714 (2·4) 121 (1·9) 73 (0·9) 48 (0·8)	92,488 28,998 19,546 39,041	000's 211,351 (100) 63,528 (100) 44,427 (100) 78,357 (100)	000's 12,805 (6·1)' 3,623 (5·7) 3,023 (6·8) 5,203 (6·6)	720 (0·3) 188 (0·3) 105 (0·2) 123 (0·2)	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture Percentages Coal Mining Percentages Railways Percentages	10,410 629,000 458,291	21,546 (100) 1,320,149 (100) 1,036,600 (100)	1,422 (6·6) 78,857 (6·0) 63,300 (6·1)	(0·1) 4,787 (0·4) Nil (0·0)	1,342 43,800 102,241	2,762 (100) 84,563 (100) 184,500 (100)	183 (6·6) 7,628 (9·0) 15,300 (8·3)	(0·8) 22 (0·8) 2,059 (2·4) 8,300 (4·5)	11,752 672,800 560,532	24,308 (100) 1,404,712 (100) 1,221,100 (100)	1,605 (6·6) 86,485 (6·2) 78,600 (6·4)	(0·2) 51 (0·2) 6,846 (0·5) 8,300 (0·7)	

#### **Total Remuneration of Employees**

The next Table shows industry by industry the total of cash wages non-contractual gifts and bonuses, profit sharing and co-partnership payments as well as the totals for other cash payments such as

		of Cash nd Salaries		of other ayments‡	Total Cash Remuneration	Value of Payments in Kind		
Industry	£000's	Percentage of Total Cash Remuneration	£000's	Percentage of Total Cash Remuneration	£000's	£000's	Percentage of Total Cash Remuneration	
Data (Soften y stress viet exclusi	telleron san	Opera	tives	description of not	Educate Age	11 12 1 2 11	but aniblio	
Blast Furnaces, etc. Shipbuilding, etc. Machine Tools Cotton Boots and Shoes Coal Mining Railways	46,730 14,692 8,782 12,491 3,916 408,802 237,778	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·4 99·0 100·0 100·0	4 11 22 74 39 Nil Nil	0·0 0·1 0·3 0·6 1·0 0·0	46,734 14,703 8,804 12,565 3,955 408,802 237,778	64 2 7 5 Nil 20,958 §	0·1 0·0 0·1 0·0 0·0 5·1 §	
Mary Mary Company St. Sept. Service and Company and Company St. Sept. Service and Company	Admini	strative, Technical	and Clerical E	Employees	Managala a 2	and of	To not record	
Blast Furnaces, etc. Shipbuilding, etc. Machine Tools Cotton Boots and Shoes Coal Mining Railways	9,865 2,188 2,604 2,136 743 26,394 56,786	98·2 93·7 98·9 97·9 94·9 100·0 100·0	186 148 30 45 40 Nil Nil	1·8 6·3 1·1 2·1 5·1 0·0 0·0	10,051 2,336 2,634 2,181 783 26,394 56,786	36 13 1 1 1,114 §	0·4 0·6 0·0 0·0 0·1 4·2 §	
the sent time remarks and the sent	temp best not	All Emp	loyees	abilities and H	19.197 1 20 - 412 197 - 20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	to one to	ell arout	
Blast Furnaces, etc. Shipbuilding, etc. Machine Tools Cotton Boots and Shoes Coal Mining Railways	56,595 16,880 11,386 14,627 4,659 435,196 294,564	99·7 99·1 99·5 99·1 98·3 100·0 100·0	190 159 52 136   79 Nil	0·3 0·9 0·5 0·9 1·7 0·0 0·0	56,785 17,039 11,438 14,763   4,738 435,196 294,564	100 15 8 47¶ 1 22,072 §	0·2 0·1 0·1 0·3 0·0 5·1 §	

\* Including establishments manufacturing engineers' small tools.
† "Other Reasons" cover sick leave with pay, temporary stoppages or closures of works (except hours paid for under a guaranteed wage arrangement), trade

Cash Payments. In the five manufacturing industries cash payments in addition to wages and salaries, e.g., non-contractual gifts and bonuses, profit sharing and co-partnership payments, calculated as a proportion of the total cash remuneration of "All Employees", varied between 0·3 per cent. in Blast Furnaces, etc., and 1·7 per cent. in Boot and Shoe Manufacture. For operatives alone these proportions were even lower, ranging from nil in Blast Furnaces, etc., and 0·1 per cent. in Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing to 1·0 per cent. in Boot and Shoe Manufacture. The corresponding range for administrative, technical and clerical employees was 1·1 per cent. in Machine Tools to 6·3 per cent. in Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing. For both Coal Mining and Railways no cash payments other than wages and salaries were reported.

Payments in Kind. These payments comprised the cost to the

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Payments in Kind. These payments comprised the cost to the employer of goods provided free or below cost to employees, usually as part of the contract of employment. Goods and services provided free were to be valued at the actual cost to the employer but excluding the costs of distribution. Where goods were sold to employees below cost the amount shown on the returns represented the difference between the price paid by the employees and the cost of the goods to the employer. It is clear that in each of the manual cost of the cost of the manual cost of the manual cost of the manual cost of the the difference between the price paid by the employees and the cost of the goods to the employer. It is clear that in each of the manufacturing industries covered the value of payments in kind was negligible when considered as a proportion of total cash remuneration. The highest proportion was 0·3 per cent. for Cotton. In Coal Mining, however, where coal is supplied at specially reduced rates, the value of payments in kind for "All Employees" amounted to 5·1 per cent. of total cash remuneration and was an important factor for both operatives and administrative, technical and clerical employees. Similarly both classes of railway servants benefited from free travel but the British Transport Commission stated that reliable estimates of its value were not available.

#### **Employers' Social Security Contributions**

The next Table shows the social security contributions made by employers to funds and as direct benefit payments to employees. The National Insurance Contributions are the employers' payments to the National Insurance General Scheme and to the Industrial

National Insurance Contributions. These payments are of course compulsory and uniform for all industries, though it should be noted that in Coal Mining supplementary schemes for industrial injuries and fatal accidents are in operation. It follows that variations as between industries in the proportions which these payments form of total cash remuneration will tend to reflect differences in the level of average earnings and in the sex and age distribution of the employees concerned. For operatives the proportions ranged from 2·2 per cent. in Coal Mining, an almost exclusively male industry with very high average earnings, to 3·5 per cent. in Cotton Spinning and Weaving where average earnings for men and all workers are below average and where female labour is predominant. For administrative, technical and clerical employees the spread was even narrower, the extremes being 1·8 per cent. in Machine Tools and 2·5 per cent. in Coal Mining. The corresponding proportions for all employees varied between 2·2 per cent. in Machine Tools and 3·3 per cent. in Cotton Spinning and Weaving.

Pensions Schemes. The figures for pensions schemes cover both

3·3 per cent. in Cotton Spinning and Weaving.

Pensions Schemes. The figures for pensions schemes cover both contributions to insurance companies and to pensions funds financed other than through insurance companies and also direct benefit payments to ex-employees and their dependants. Perhaps the most noteworthy feature is the contrast between the relative expenditures on pensions schemes for operatives as distinct from administrative, technical and clerical employees. For the former, payments to pensions as a proportion of total cash remuneration ranged from 0·2 per cent. in Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing and 0·3 per cent. in Machine Tools to 1·8 per cent. in Boot and Shoe Manufacture and 2·1 per cent. in Coal Mining. For administrative, technical and clerical employees the corresponding range was from 4·0 per cent. in Machine Tools and 5·3 per cent. in Boot and Shoe Manufacture to 9·1 per cent. in Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing and 14·8 per cent. in Coal Mining. For all employees combined the spread of the proportions was less marked, the range being from 1·2 per cent. in Machine Tools to 2·9 per cent. in Coal Mining. Mining.

Industrial Accidents. As might be expected, payments under this head were negligible for administrative, technical and clerical employees in each of the seven industries covered, and for operatives

	National Insurance Contributions			Pensions Schemes*		strial lents†	Other Secu Contribu	rity		Total Sociatity Contrib	
Industry Industry	£000's	As Percentage of Total Cash Remuneration	£000's	As Percentage of Total Cash Remuneration	£000's	As Percentage of Total Cash Remuneration	£000's	As Percentage of Total Cash Remuneration	£000's	As Percentage of Total Cash Remuneration	Average Per Employee During the Year
shows the average actual cost per er review. The final column shows	ad also	e noises	n remune	Operative	ni secur		ripleyers		esponditu		CalistoCI
Blast Furnaces, etc. Shipbuilding, etc. Machine Tools Cotton Spinning and Weaving Boot and Shoe Manufacture Coal Mining Railways	1,097·9 375·9 209·0 436·4 124·9 9,152·0 6,589·0	2·3 2·6 2·4 3·5 3·2 2·2 2·8	246·9 25·4 27·8 71·0 71·0 8,570·4 2,411·0	0·5 0·2 0·3 0·6 1·8 2·1 1·0	243·9 65·5 20·7 12·8 1·1 3,573·3 Nil	0·5 0·5 0·2 0·1 0·0 0·9	21·2 18·5 2·3 4·6 1·3 4,432·0§ 438·0	0·0 0·1 0·0 0·0 0·0 1·1 0·2	1,609 · 8 485 · 2 259 · 7 524 · 8 198 · 3 25,727 · 78 9,438 · 0	3·4 3·3 2·9 4·2 5·0 6·3 4·0	£ s, d. 21 0 4 19 0 1 16 8 8 14 11 8 19 1 1 40 18 1 20 11 11
Total man-four	red to	Adminis	trative, Tec	hnical and	Clerical E	mployees	Pensing	som, usa Sioundista	ol cmba	us collection Clystal sec	ezhar vo
Blast Furnaces, etc. Shipbuilding, etc. Machine Tools Cotton Spinning and Weaving Boot and Shoe Manufacture Coal Mining Railways	207·4 46·5 48·3 44·5 17·1 664·8 1,354·0	2·1 2·0 1·8 2·0 2·2 2·5 2·4	660·8 213·0 104·1 153·5 41·7 3,893·2 3,301·0	6.6 9.1 4.0 7.0 5.3 14.8 5.8	4·1 1·4 2·0 0·2 0·1 Nil Nil	0·0 0·1 0·1 0·0 0·0 0·0 0·0	39·8 8·9 2·3 0·6 0·2 100·5 Nil	0·4 0·4 0·1 0·0 0·0 0·4 0·0	912·1 269·7 156·7 198·8 59·2 4,658·5 4,655·0	9·1 11·5 6·0 9·1 7·6 17·6 8·2	57 8 6 77 16 6 41 17 5 65 1 6 44 2 2 106 7 2 45 10 7
The state of the s	THE WILLS	arte 50	A	Il Employe	es	0.0	Rit I	o. Tiles	TENNE TEN	MONEY IN	always in
Blast Furnaces, etc. Shipbuilding, etc. Machine Tools Cotton Spinning and Weaving Boot and Shoe Manufacture Coal Mining Railways	1,305·3 422·4 257·2 480·9 142·0 9,816·8 7,943·0	2·3 2·5 2·2 3·3 3·0 2·3 2·7	919·8   238·4 131·9 279·3¶ 117·7** 12,463·6 5,712·0	1·6 1·4 1·2 1·9 2·5 2·9 1·9	248 · 0 66 · 9 22 · 8 13 · 0 1 · 3 3,573 · 3 Nil	0·4 0·4 0·2 0·1 0·0 0·8 0·0	61·0 27·4 4·6 5·2 1·5 4,532·5§ 438·0	0·1 0·2 0·0 0·0 0·0 1·0	2,534·1   755·0 416·4 778·4¶ 262·5** 30,386·28 14,093·0	4·5 4·4 3·6 5·3 5·5 7·0 4·8	27 8 0 26 0 8 21 6 1 19 18 9 22 6 9 45 3 3 25 2 10

the proportion which such payments formed in relation to total cash remuneration was 0.5 per cent. or less, except in Coal Mining for which it was 0.9 per cent. For all employees the range was from nil in two of the industries to 0.8 per cent. in Coal Mining.

from nil in two of the industries to 0.8 per cent. in Coal Mining.

Other Payments. This very varied miscellaneous group included sick pay schemes, maternity payments, payments on birth, marriage and death, supplements to Family Allowances paid under the National Scheme, severance pay, and compensation for industrial accidents including adjudicated damages and ex-gratia payments. For operatives in all save two of the industries covered payments under this heading amounted to nil or 0.1 per cent. of total cash remuneration: in Railways the proportion was only 0.2 per cent. but in the other exception, Coal Mining, the figure was 1.1 per cent., mainly because of heavy payments from a reserve fund to victims of accidents and diseases which occurred or were contracted before July, 1948. For administrative, technical and clerical employees the proportion represented by these "other payments"

was nil or 0.1 per cent. in four of the seven industries covered but was 0.4 per cent. in Blast Furnaces, etc., Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing, and in Coal Mining. But for all employees the proportion was nil, 0.1 or 0.2 per cent. in all of the industries except Coal Mining, for which the proportion was 1.0 per cent.

Mining, for which the proportion was 1.0 per cent.

The total expenditure of employers on social security contributions and direct benefit payments is recorded in the final set of columns of the above Table. The expenditure in respect of operatives, expressed as a proportion of their total cash remuneration, ranged from 2.9 per cent. in Machine Tools and 3.3 per cent. in Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing to 5.0 per cent. in Boot and Shoe Manufacture and 6.3 per cent. in Coal Mining: in all the industries except Coal Mining the compulsory national insurance contributions accounted for between about two-thirds and about four-fifths of the total such expenditure. For administrative, technical and clerical employees the corresponding proportions were much and clerical employees the corresponding proportions were much higher in all the industries and the range was much greater, too:

\* Covers contributions to insurance companies and to funds and also direct benefit payments.
† Contributions to insurance companies or funds. Direct payments to employees are included under "Other Payments".
‡ Includes sick pay schemes, maternity payments, payments on birth, marriage or death, supplements to Family Allowances paid under National Scheme, severance compensation for industrial accidents including adjudicated damages and ex-gratia payments.
§ Includes £2,600,000 relating to accidents and diseases which occurred or were contracted before July, 1948. This sum was paid out of a reserve fund.
| Includes £24,819 not allocated between operatives and administrative, technical and clerical employees.

\* Includes £4,962 not allocated between operatives and administrative, technical and clerical employees.

\* Includes £4,962 not allocated between operatives and administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(70482)

the lowest proportion,  $6\cdot 0$  per cent. for Machine Tools, contrasts with the highest,  $17\cdot 6$  per cent. for Coal Mining. For all employees the proportions ranged from  $3\cdot 6$  per cent. in Machine Tools to 0 per cent. in Coal Mining.

7.0 per cent. in Coal Mining.

To enable a comparison to be made of annual expenditure per head in absolute amounts the total payments have been divided by the average numbers employed. The resulting figures are shown in the last column of the preceding Table. For operatives the average annual amounts per head ranged from £14 11s. 8d. in Cotton Spinning and Weaving to £21 0s. 4d. in Blast Furnaces, etc., except for Coal Mining for which the figure was £40 18s. 1d. For administrative, technical and clerical employees the average amounts were all at least twice as high, ranging from £41 17s. 5d. in Machine Tools to £77 16s. 6d. in Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing, except in Coal Mining where the figure was £106 7s. 2d.

#### Subsidies to Employees

In the following Table are set out details of the additional payments made by firms by way of subsidies to employees. The amounts represent the net cost to employers in providing the services listed. It should be noted that the term "Medical and

Industry	Medical and Health Services*	Canteens, Res- taurants and other Food Services	Other Subsidies†	Total Subsidies	Subsidies as Per- centage of Total Cash Remu- neration	Average Subsidy Per Employee During the Year
Blast Furnaces and Iron and	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	Per cent.	£ s. d.
Steel Melting and Rolling Shipbuilding	60.6	294 · 8	147.4	502.8	0.9	5 8 9
and Ship Repairing Machine Tools Cotton Spin-	2·3 0·3	50·9 74·8	17·5 15·8	70·7 90·9	0.4	2 8 9 4 13 0
Weaving	15.5	147.6	62.9	226.0	1.5	5 15 9
Boot and Shoe Manufacture Coal Mining Railways	1,012.9	13·8 149·0 ‡	0·5 6,153·3 ‡	7,315·2 ‡	0·5 1·7 ‡	1 16 8 10 17 5

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding recruitment examinations and on-the-job services.
† Including housing, crèches, vacation homes, educational and recreational

rvices, etc. † The British Transport Commission were unable to give separate estimates for less items, but see adjoining Table for combined figures.

Health Services "excludes recruitment examinations and on-the-job services and that "Other Subsidies" include the net cost of housing, crèches, holiday homes and educational and recreational services. t will be seen that in each of the manufacturing industries covered the expenditure on canteens, restaurants and other food services was considerably higher than that on the other items. Separate details were not requested for operatives and administrative, technical and clerical grades as in many cases it would have been impossible to allocate expenditure between the two classes of employee.

#### Other Payments Related to Labour Costs

Employers were also asked to supply details of other payments related to labour costs, including recruitment and vocational training, on-the-job medical and health services and any other costs which are considered labour costs. The replies to the last item included details of expenditure on such things as welfare schemes, amenity buildings, ablution centres, transport for employees, travelling and lodging allowances, safety instructions, work study and allowances to employees in H.M. Forces. In this case, too, separate details were not requested for operatives and for administrative, technical and clerical employees.

COLY AZILLA III	CANTON A CO	17 110 3HT				MALL BULLET
Industry	Recruit- ment and Voca- tional Training	On-the- job Medical and Health Services	Other Payments Regarded as Labour Costs*	Total	Total as Per- centage of Total Cash Remu- neration	Average Per Employee During the Year
redt batels is	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	Per cent.	£ s. d.
Blast Furnaces	.sld	clieve to	7 5750 91		ententies	a sideila
and Iron and Steel Melting		Times and	Charles Control		THE SHEET	100 11000
and Rolling	207.0	172-3	223.0	602-3	1.1	6 10 3
Shipbuilding	Midiston	Tell years	Tologo		alata T to	
and Ship Re-	43.0	18.4	10.4	71.8	0.4	2 9 6
Machine Tools	77.2	21.2	2.3	100.7	0.9	2 9 6 5 3 0
Cotton Spin-	vonquio o	HE 218 CO	Torono Da		DRIE ISH	DISPLOID
ning and Weaving	37.7	20.6	10.3	68.6	0.5	1 15 1
Boot and Shoe	31 1	20.0	10.3	00.00	2210.5781	TOIS THE
Manufacture	3.2	1.1	Nil	4.3	0.1	0 7 4
Coal Mining	4,300 · 2	364.9	104.7	4,769 · 8	1.1	7 1 9
Railways	SOURCE	ent		1,000 · 0	0.3	1 15 8
	THE RESERVE TO SHARE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY		THE PERSON NAMED IN		A STREET, SQUARE, SQUA	AND RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH

tstudy, etc.

† The British Transport Commission were unable to give separate estimates for these items and also those in the adjoining Table. The total expenditure on all items covered by the two Tables was estimated roughly as £1 million.

#### Summary

Details of the expenditure by employers on social security contributions, subsidies to employees and other payments related to labour costs have been set out in the preceding three Tables. The following Table summarises this expenditure industry by industry for all employees covered in terms of percentage of total

cash remuneration and also shows the average actual cost per employee during the year under review. The final column shows man-hours paid for but not worked (also expressed as a percentage of total man-hours worked)

727-78 6-3 40 18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Emp	Average Per	Man-Hours paid for but not							
Industry	National Insurance Contributions	Pensions Schemes	Industrial Accidents	Other Social Security Contributions	Subsidies to Employees	Other Payments Related to Labour Costs	Total	Employee During the Year	worked(expressed as percentage of total man-hours worked)	
Blast Furnaces and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling. Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Machine Tools Cotton Spinning and Weaving Boot and Shoe Manufacture Coal Mining Railways	Per cent.  2 · 3  2 · 5  2 · 2  3 · 3  3 · 0  2 · 3  2 · 7	Per cent.  1 · 6  1 · 4  1 · 2  1 · 9  2 · 5  2 · 9  1 · 9	Per cent.  0·4  0·4  0·2  0·1  0·0  0·8  0·0	Per cent.  0·1  0·2  0·0  0·0  1·0  0·1	Per cent. 0·9 0·4 0·8 1·5 0·5 1·7	Per cent.  1 · 1  0 · 4  0 · 9  0 · 5  0 · 1  1 · 1	Per cent.  6.4.,  5.3  5.3  7.3  6.1  9.8  5.0	£ s. d.  39 6 11  30 18 11  31 2 1  27 9 8  24 10 8  63 2 6  26 18 6	6·4 6·0 7·0 6·8 6·8 6·6 7·1	

Combined figure, see footnote † in the second column above.

#### SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the north. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 291

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during June by 28,000 (+11,000 males and +17,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,026,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 5,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 7,000 and other industries and services an increase of 30,000. The total working population including H.M. Forces the weepployed and men and 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 9,000 from 23,978,000 to 23,969,000.

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 246,982 to 230,081 between 17th June and 15th July, 1957, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 17,741 to 14,225. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 10,800 among males and 9,617 among females.

#### Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on January, 1956 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in July at 111. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during July resulted

in an increase estimated at approximately £384,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,037,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade, workers in the general printing industry, operating and maintenance staff employed by company-owned motor omnibus undertakings and by municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings, merchant seamen and cinema theatre employees

At 16th July, 1957, the retail prices index was 107 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 106 at 18th June. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of eggs, potatoes, milk and household coal, partly offset by some decreases, of which the most important was a reduction in the average price of tomatoes.

#### **Industrial Disputes**

The number of workers involved during July in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 131,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 871,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 184, and, in addition, 19 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE FOR 1956

The Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for 1956 has recently been published.\* It gives a concise account of the work of the Ministry during the year under four main heads, namely, Man-power, the Services of the Ministry, Industrial Relations and International Labour Relations, and a final chapter describes the organisation of the Ministry. Report contains much statistical information and the text is s mented by a series of appendices and a number of charts and

Because of the wide variety of subjects dealt with, it is not practicable here to summarise the Report, but reproduced below is the text of the "Introduction", which reveals the nature of its contents and the general trends in some of the matters with which the Ministry is concerned :-

In recent years the man-power position has reflected an expanding working population with a high demand for labour and a low rate of unemployment. There were some changes in this pattern during 1956. The total working population (which comprises those in civil employment, in H.M. Forces and the unemployed) increased only slightly, small decreases in the numbers in civil employment and in the Armed Forces being rather more than outweighed by a rise in the number of unemployed persons. There was an increase in the number of workers on short-time and some falling-off in overtime. The number of unfilled vacancies at the end of the year was lower than at the end of 1955. The post-war trend of a falling level of employment in the basic industries and a rising level in the manufacturing industries as a whole was checked.

The total working population rose by 14,000 during the year to a total of 24,087,000 at the end of the year, with a peak in November when a new post-war record total of 24,225,000 was reached. By the end of the year the number of men and women in civil employment had decreased by 64,000 to 22,989,000, and the number in H.M. Forces was 761,000, a reduction of 18,000.

There was some easing in the demand for labour during the year, affecting mainly semi-skilled and unskilled workers. This occurred mostly in the manufacturing industries although there was some mostly in the manufacturing industries although there was some small increase in employment in some sections engaged largely on exports and capital goods. The principal industries which suffered decreases were textiles and the manufacture of motor vehicles, wireless apparatus, and electrical goods. The decline in these industries resulted largely from Government measures affecting the home market and import cuts and other difficulties in overseas markets. Within the basic industries, however, the general decline in man-power was arrested. The number in employment in coal in man-power was arrested. The number in employment in coal mining increased by over 3,000 and in transport and communication by 9,000; in the gas, electricity and water supply group the labour force remained unchanged; there was a decrease in mining (other than coal mining) and quarrying, and agriculture again suffered a substantial decline. Other industries which increased their labour force during the year were building and contracting, the distributive trades and the chemicals and allied trades. Late in the year there was some further contraction in employment resulting from the Suez emergency and the consequent oil shortage.

In 1956, as in 1955, because of the limited needs of the Services for National Service men, only three quarterly age groups of men were registered under the National Service Acts.

The average number of persons registered as unemployed during 1956 was 257,000. Although this represented an increase of 25,000 compared with 1955, it was less than in any other post-war year except 1951. The increase in unemployment between December, 1955, and December, 1956, was shown in all the Ministry's Regions and in most industries, the principal exception being the industry in which the total unemployed was nearly halved.

The rising trend in wages continued although the rise in prices slowed down until late in the year when a further marked rise occurred. The post-war expansion in industrial production as a whole and in the output per man was halted in 1956, the rates remaining approximately at the 1955 level.

A large measure of economy in Government expediture was part of the Government's general disinflationary policy during 1956. By the careful choice of economy measures the Ministry succeeded in making a substantial contribution to the economies while main-Some of the economy measures became effective during the year; others were planned to come into operation during 1957. References to these economies will be found in the chapters on the various services and on the organisation of the Ministry.

services and on the organisation of the Ministry.

The Employment Exchange and Appointments Services continued their primary purpose of bringing together men and women seeking employment and employers requiring workers; they also assisted in the supply of labour to the undermanned essential industries. The Ministry encouraged employers to offer ex-Regular Service men resettlement in civil occupations, to accept older and disabled persons on their merits and to expand part-time working. In spite of some easing of the shortage of labour, there was still a high average number of unfilled vacancies on the registers of the Ministry. The changes during the year in the man-power demands of a number of industries, and especially the redundancies that occurred in the motor vehicle and certain other manufacturing industries, made necessary a substantial measure of re-deployment of labour; in this the Ministry, helped by a number of employers who cooperated with Employment Exchanges by giving early notice of labour redundancies, achieved considerable success. Following a review early in the year, the Notification of Vacancies Orders, 1952, review early in the year, the Notification of Vacancies Orders, 1952,

\*Cmnd. 242. H.M. Stationery Office; Price 6s, net (6s. 4d. including postage).

were revoked with effect from 7th May, 1956, and at the same time the arrangements for giving preference to certain classes of vacancies were discontinued. Nevertheless, the number of vacancies filled remained high, the total for the year being 2,354,000. The Employment Exchanges dealt with several special problems, such as the placing in employment of immigrant British West Indian workers, British subjects evicted from Egypt, and Hungarian refugees. The Appointments Service, given through the Appointments Offices in London, Manchester and Glasgow, continued during the year although the number of registrants fell slightly below the total for 1955. The Minister announced in July, 1956, that on economy grounds these three Offices would be closed and that the services of the Employment Exchanges would be developed to cater for persons seeking, and employers notifying, vacancies of the type hitherto dealt with at these Offices. The Ministry during the year completed the inquiry, started in 1955, into the distribution of and future demand for qualified scientists and engineers in Great Britain and issued a report which included an assessment, made by the Scientific Manpower Committee of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy, of the demand during the next ten to fourteen years. were revoked with effect from 7th May, 1956, and at the same time the demand during the next ten to fourteen years.

The gradual decline of recent years in the numbers of boys and girls reaching school-leaving age continued in 1956; and there were further decreases in the numbers of boys and girls given vocational guidance, in those placed in employment, and in the number of young people whose progress in employment was followed up. In view of the substantial increase in the numbers of school leavers from 1957 onwards and of the increasing need for skilled workers in industry, consideration was given to the problems. school leavers from 1957 onwards and of the increasing need for skilled workers in industry, consideration was given to the problems that would arise and to measures that could be taken to meet the additional demands upon the Youth Employment Service. The National Joint Advisory Council decided in January, 1956, to set up a Sub-Committee to consider the arrangements for the training of young workers in industry, with particular reference to the adequacy of intake into apprenticeship and other forms of training.

Vocational training was provided by the Ministry for disabled persons, for ex-Regular members of H.M. Forces and for other able-bodied men and women. The total numbers of new applicants for training and of those completing training during the year were fewer than in 1955. Training was given, in the main, in the Ministry's Government Training Centres. An increasing number of firms adopted the scheme of training within industry for supervisors during the year.

As in previous years special services, including industrial rehabilitation and training, were provided to assist disabled persons to obtain employment. Industrial rehabilitation was provided at the Ministry's Industrial Rehabilitation Units, and about 80 per cent. of the 7,800 men and women who completed courses either obtained jobs or began courses of training within three months of leaving the Units.

leaving the Units.

The work of the Factory Inspectorate in promoting safety, health and welfare of persons in industrial employment is described in a Report to be issued by the Chief Inspector separately. In 1955 a departmental examination was made of the organisation, methods and staffing of the Factory Inspectorate. This examination was completed in May, 1956, and a report embodying the decisions reached by the Minister on the points arising from the survey was published as a White Paper (Cmd. 9879) in October, 1956. Another important feature of 1956 was the publication in May of the Report of the Sub-Committee of the National Joint Advisory Council on the prevention of accidents, which emphasised the importance of positive preventive action against accidents. A Standing Industrial Safety Sub-Committee of the National Joint Advisory Council was set up and held its first meeting in October.

Although there were more stoppages of work arising from

Although there were more stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in 1956 there were considerably fewer working days lost than in 1955; the total number of days lost was, in fact, the lowest since 1952. Strikes arising from labour redundancies in the motor vehicle and ancillary industries were a new feature. Two Courts of Inquiry were appointed and issued their reports concerning disputes in the printing and in the iron and steel industries

At the end of 1956, there were 60 Wages Councils and five Catering Wages Boards, the same numbers as at the end of 1955; one new Council was established and one abolished during the year. rrears of wages were paid to over 20,000 workers following action by the Wages Inspectorate.

Arrears of wages were paid to over 20,000 workers following action by the Wages Inspectorate.

The increasing awareness in recent years of the need for good human relations in industry was maintained in 1956; the incidence of labour redundancies in some parts of the country during the year emphasised both the need for and the value of such good relations. The Ministry's Personnel Management Advisory Service continued to meet requests for assistance from particular firms and to co-operate with their organisations in this field. The Ministry's Advisers also organised conferences and meetings for works managers, personnel managers, supervisors and foremen.

In the international labour and social field a major contribution was again made to the work of the International Labour Organisation. The Minister and senior officers of the Ministry attended the 39th Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva and the Minister opened a Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference of the International Labour Organisation held in London. The Ministry co-operated with the Foreign Office and other Government Departments in the work of the United Nations and other international bodies. Its officers provided Government representation on Committees of the Council of Europe, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the Western European Union and the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation.

#### RESETTLEMENT OF EX-REGULARS

In a statement made in the House of Commons on 23rd July about the Government's plans for reorganisation of defence the Prime Minister said that, in all the fighting Services, the large reduction in numbers which is to be carried out over the next few years must mean for many officers and men a premature end of their chosen career. For them the Government had undertaken to provide fair compensation which would take account not only of the curtailment of their service, but also of their loss of prospects. of the curtailment of their service, but also of their loss of prospects. The Government also had a special obligation to assist these men to find employment in civilian life. For this purpose the existing agencies were being linked in a Regular Forces Resettlement Service, and the Minister of Labour and National Service would be appointing a board to advise on the development of this Service. The terms of the compensation referred to by the Prime Minister have since been published by H.M. Stationery Office in a Command Paper entitled "Compensation for Premature Retirement from the Armed Forces" (Cmnd. 231, price 1s. 6d. net, 1s. 8d. including postage). Information about the Regular Forces Resettlement Service has been given in the House of Commons by the Minister of Labour and National Service.

The Minister said that it was in the interests of the whole country that, in order to secure sufficient volunteers for the Regular Forces, the Service should be able to offer to potential recruits the prospect of a satisfactory civilian career on completion of their military service. The review which the Minister of Labour and National Service had promised to make of the arrangements to meet the needs of the increasing number of ex-Regulars, especially officers, who of the increasing number of ex-Regulars, especially officers, who will be released in the next few years had now taken place in consultation with the Advisory Council on the Relationship between the Services and Civilian Life. Extensive arrangements were already in existence to assist the ex-Regular to obtain employment and the Government considered that, in present conditions of full employment, the resettlement of ex-Regular other ranks into civilian life should present relatively few difficulties. (Some details of the existing arrangements were given in an article in the May issue of this GAZETTE, page 158.) On the other hand, the Minister said, the effective utilisation of the capacities of ex-Regular officers and of the most senior other ranks, particularly those without civilian technical qualifications, would present a particular challenge and it would be necessary to make special efforts to ensure that they obtained suitable employment where these capacities could be adequately used. That was why the co-ordinated service was needed. The service would work in co-operation with industry and commerce to ensure that the work already being done in this field was intensified. Some of the main features of the Regular Forces Resettlement Service are described below. of the increasing number of ex-Regulars, especially officers, who Resettlement Service are described below.

Resettlement Service are described below.

A small Advisory Board representative of both sides of industry and commerce has been set up under the chairmanship of Sir Frederic Hooper to advise on the measures for assisting ex-Regular officers and other ranks to find suitable employment on leaving the Forces. The members of the Board are Major-General C. A. L. Dunphie, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Mr. W. D. Goss, O.B.E., Mr. W. H. McFadzean, and Mr. J. McLean, C.B.E. Representatives of the Service Departments and other Ministries concerned will attend the Board's meetings together with representatives of the voluntary organisations concerned with the resettlement of ex-Regulars. A Director of Resettlement has also been appointed. He is Air Chief Marshal Sir Ronald Ivelaw-Chapman, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C., at present Vice-Chief of the Air Staff, who will take up the appointment when he is released from his duties in the Air Ministry about the middle of September. The necessary staff and services will be provided by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The Board will advise generally on the arrangements for assisting ex-Regular officers and other ranks to find suitable employment,

Among its first tasks will be:—(1) The consideration of appropriate fields of employment for ex-officers and measures for securing co-operation with industry, commerce and the professions in securing suitable appointments for them. (2) A review of the various training schemes for ex-Regulars. (3) Co-ordination of the work of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and voluntary Associations in placing ex-Regulars in employment.

The Headquarters of the Regular Forces Resettlement Service The Headquarters of the Regular Forces Resettlement Service will be at the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Almack House, King Street, London, S.W.1. (Telephone number Whitehall 6200). Throughout the country the Resettlement Service will be provided locally through the Regional Offices and Local Offices of the Ministry; special officers at the Regional Offices will maintain liaison with the Services. A special part in the resettlement of ex-Regular officers will be played by the forty-eight larger Employment Exchanges with Professional and Executive Registers (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 125). There will be the same close co-operation as in the past between officers of the Ministry and the voluntary associations. and the voluntary associations.

An essential feature of the Resettlement Service will be the provision of advice at an early stage. Arrangements will be made by the three Service Departments for all officers due to be retired to receive individual advice and guidance about resettlement well in advance of the date when they leave the Service. Officers will be interviewed individually and it is proposed to associate representatives of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Officers' Association with these arrangements. The problem of meeting the needs of officers stationed overseas is receiving attention. Similar arrangements already exist for other ranks and have been found to

Command Paper No. 124 stated that the combined strength of the three Services, then about 690,000, would be reduced to about 620,000 during the next twelve months and to about 375,000 by the end of 1962 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 123). It is estimated that the number of officers who will be affected is about 5,000 to 7,000, of whom rather more than half will be from the Army. The number of other ranks, all of whom are expected to be of the rank of Sergeant and above and their equivalents, will be comparatively small. The phasing of the run-down is still being worked out. It is estimated that in 1958 the total number of worked out. It is estimated that in 1958 the total number of discharges of ex-Regulars, including normal as well as premature retirements, will be about 7,000 officers and 60,000 other ranks, compared with normal discharges in 1955 of about 5,000 officers and 112,000 other ranks and in 1956 of about 4,800 officers and 84,000

The total numbers of Regulars leaving the Services in 1958 will therefore be less than in previous years. In present conditions of full employment the resettlement of other ranks should present relatively few difficulties. The position may, however, be affected by the curtailment of defence work, while the "bulge" in the number of school leavers and the reduction in the numbers called up under the National Service Acts will lead to an increase in the number of workers in the labour market. It is considered, however, that the existing resettlement machinery should be able to meet any additional demands that may be put upon it as regards other ranks. additional demands that may be put upon it as regards other ranks.

The really serious problem in the future, as in the past, will be the task of suitably resettling the increased number of ex-officers who will be returning to civilian life. More than half of those discharged will be in the 25 to 40 age group and, though their resettlement may prove to be easier than that of older officers, their competition for the employment opportunities available will make the position of the older men more difficult.

## TRAINING OF WORKERS WITHIN THE FACTORY

A report on a survey of industrial in-plant training arrangements for semi-skilled and unskilled workers in Austria, Belgium, France, Western Germany, Holland, Italy and the United Kingdom, sponsored by the European Productivity Agency of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, is contained in a recent publication of the Agency, entitled "The Training of Workers Within the Factory" (available through H.M. Stationery Office,

Although the effectiveness of the training of factory workers has an important bearing on industrial productivity and efficiency, in European industry most workers other than craftsmen receive little, if any, systematic training for their jobs. The aims of this Agency Project No. 179 were therefore (1) to encourage industry in Member countries of the Organisation to recognise the importance of the subject and (2) to provide information to guide firms in developing suitable and effective arrangements within the factory for the systematic training of their semi-skilled and unskilled workers. factory for the unskilled workers.

A nominated institute in each of the participating countries made a survey on an agreed basis and reports on these enquiries have been published nationally. Information was collected by means of visits by field workers to selected firms in manufacturing means of visits by field workers to selected firms in manufacturing industries known to have introduced some measure of systematic training for semi-skilled or unskilled workers. The information obtained thus reflects more advanced practice and is in no sense representative of general industrial practice.

The survey in the United Kingdom was made and reported on ("Training Factory Workers", Staples Press, 12s. 6d. net) by the

National Institute of Industrial Psychology, which was also responsible for the co-ordination of the whole enquiry and the preparation of the international report now published.

This report reviews the factors in the industrial situation in the This report reviews the factors in the industrial situation in the various countries influencing the development of training arrangements within the factory and brings out the importance and value of systematic in-plant training, as distinct from unorganised methods by which, for example, inexperienced workers learn to do their jobs simply by working alongside more experienced workers under the general supervision of the foreman. It analyses the firms, jobs and trainees covered by the enquiries and discusses the organisation of training schemes and the instructional practices used.

In the United Kingdom, information was collected about 237 examples of systematic training in 200 establishments employing from 30 to 17,000 workers. Examples proved difficult to find outside the textiles, garment making, and lamp and valve manufacturing industries, and more than half the firms covered employed over 1,000 workers. In only a few cases had the schemes been started before the war. The jobs studied ranged from simple tasks such as machine-feeding and packaging to highly complex ones such as weaving and hand-block printing. The number under training at a time varied between 1 and 150 and was most commonly between 3 and 8. The training period varied from a few days or weeks to three years. weeks to three years.

In all the countries concerned, including the United Kingdom, it was found that the systematic training of semi-skilled and unskilled workers has received far less attention than training of craftsmen, supervisors and managers. Among the reasons for the attitude of

management which this situation reflects, those most commonly mentioned were:—(1) with modern production methods, the work was so simple that training was unnecessary; (2) because of high labour turnover, improved training arrangements were not worth while; (3) in present circumstances, workers who were trained systematically might then be lost to other firms who did not provide such training; and (4) systematic training was too slaborets and such training; and (4) systematic training was too elaborate and

The evidence of the survey, however, points to the fact that systematic training on appropriate lines gives results which are generally beneficial and satisfactory to both managers and workers. It also demonstrates that such methods are of general application and not something of value only to young workers or applicable only to a narrow range of jobs or to large firms. It is emphasised that the organisation and methods of training must take account of the particular circumstances in the firm, e.g., the number and age of learners, the nature and layout of the working process and the type of equipment used. There is a risk of the arrangements breaking down if they are unduly elaborate or complex or are oversystematised. Although there is no one form of training scheme that can be recommended universally, useful data are given on such points as the centralisation of responsibility for training, the recruitment, training and status of instructors, the provision of written wides for instructors and the maintenance of records of written guides for instructors, and the maintenance of records of

In all countries, training schemes seemed to be weaker in the instructional methods used than in the way in which they were organised. The investigators classified instructional methods as demonstration and practice only, demonstration, practice and explanation, and finally "formal instruction". In the United Kingdom only 26 per cent. of the schemes studied used "formal

The report emphasises that trainers need to be selected with care and trained in the art of instruction. It gives general advice about methods of instruction and concludes by suggesting general guiding principles to be followed in the development of effective in-plant training schemes within industry.

These suggested principles are that the value of systematic training These suggested principles are that the value of systematic training must be accepted by senior management and by line-management; a systematic approach is justified even for simple jobs; instructors must be carefully selected, be coached in the art of instruction, and have appropriate status; records of progress should be maintained to evaluate results; there should be encouragement to learn; learners should work so far as possible on production material; programmes and guides to instructors should be written and kept up-to-date; safety precautions and safe working methods should be emphasised; special consideration should be given to the transition from closely supervised training to later stages of the learning period and transfer to production work. The importance of gaining the support of supervisors and operatives is emphasised.

When considering the introduction of training schemes it is

When considering the introduction of training schemes it is suggested that management must consider and decide who is to be responsible for the arrangements, where the training is to be given, who is to give the instruction, what is to be taught, how the training is to be given and how long closely supervised training should last. Where an appropriate decision is not easy to reach, it is recom-mended that the simpler alternative should be favoured in the first instance and, if need be, a greater measure of complexity introduced

The main value of systematic training mentioned in the United Kingdom report is the improved quality of work when standard correct methods are taught from the beginning. Other results reported are reduced learning time, improved morale, reduced turnover, higher output, easier recruitment, higher earnings, increased versatility of operatives, better allocation of trainees and a reduction in accidents. It was found that some firms which had taken care in the organisation of training schemes and programmes had given inadequate attention to ensuring that instructors were had given inadequate attention to ensuring that instructors were coached in the art of instruction.

The report draws attention, in relation to the training of instructors, to the Ministry of Labour and National Service Training Within Industry (T.W.I.) Scheme and mention is also made of the 'Training in Teaching' course for industrial instructors provided at the Ministry's Technical Staff Training College at Letchworth.

In view of the continuing vital importance of higher productivity the fact that many firms provide no systematic training for most of their workers must be viewed with concern. It is to be hoped that industry will study the evidence contained in both the international and the United Kingdom reports, and the lessons to be drawn from this investigation; will seriously consider what contribution improved arrangements for the training of semi-skilled and unskilled workers can make to increased efficiency; and will then develop appropriate training schemes. In this connection the services of the Ministry's Personnel Management Advisers may well be of assist-

### AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

The Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales made Orders on 9th July, with effect from 22nd July, 1957, varying the provisions relating to the application of the differential rates of wages for overtime employment in the counties of Dorset, Gloucester and Suffolk. The effect of the Orders is to bring the overtime provisions in these counties into line with those now fixed in the rest of England and Wales (see article on page 241 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE).

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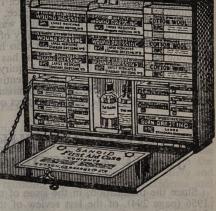
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#### COUNCIL ON PRICES, PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOMES

During the debate on the economic situation on 25th July the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in the House of Commons that the Government had decided to set up an impartial council on prices, productivity and incomes. The terms of reference of the Council would be: "Having regard to the desirability of full employment and increasing standards of life based on expanding production and reasonable stability of prices to keep under review changes in prices, productivity and the level of incomes (including wages, salaries and profits) and to report thereon from time to time". The Council's reports will not be made to any Minister but will be made generally available to the public. In this way it is but will be made generally available to the public. In this way it is hoped that the Council will enable both the public at large and those more immediately concerned with prices and cost matters to be more fully informed of the facts. With regard to the scope of the Council's work, the Chancellor, in the course of his speech,

"I want to make certain things quite clear. The Council is not there to arbitrate. It is not a wage court. It is not concerned with specific wage claims or disputes as is a wage-fixing body. Its purpose is to survey past experience and to deduce from it some guidance for the future. Clearly, it cannot concern itself with every aspect of economic policy.

"It will be free to comment on general problems inside the scope of the terms of reference, such as the effect of increased costs and prices on the competitiveness of United Kingdom exports, and on the ability of the United Kingdom to pay its way abroad; and on the relationship between incomes, profits, investment and productivity. I repeat, we do not put this forward as a panacea, but I am confident that the Council has a useful role to play, and I am also confident that all those who wish to tackle inflation will not proports with it and will now head to its reports." co-operate with it and will pay heed to its reports.'

The formation of this Council follows consultations between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Minister of Labour and Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Minister of Labour and National Service and representatives of industry on whether an independent body might help to throw light on all the different aspects of price stability and on the need for greater productivity to earn a higher standard of living. In a speech on 1st June the Prime Minister said that he had asked the Chancellor and the Minister of Labour and National Service to undertake these consultations, and meetings subsequently took place between the two Ministers on the one hand, and representatives of the British Employers' Confederation and the Federation of British Industries, the nationalised industries, the Trades Union Congress, and the the nationalised industries, the Trades Union Congress, and the National Union of Manufacturers on the other.

It was announced on 12th August that the Prime Minister had invited Lord Cohen, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, to be Chairman of the Council, and that the other members would be Sir Dennis Robertson, C.M.G., and Sir Harold Howitt, G.B.E.

Lord Cohen, a Privy Councillor since 1946, was Chairman of the Company Law Amendment Committee. Sir Dennis Robertson, an economist of international repute, was until recently Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge. Sir Harold Howitt, a professional accountant who has been President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, has served on a number of Commissions and on Courts of Inquiry. It has been officially stated that the Council will operate entirely independently of the Government and will be free to comment on any relevant aspect of economic affairs, including the effect of Government policies.

## ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL

Since the publication, in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1956 (page 294), of the last review of the work of the National Joint Advisory Council, the Council has held four meetings under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Labour and National Service. As in previous years, a regular feature of all Council meetings has been the consideration of the Quarterly Bulletin, an appreciation of the economic situation prepared for the Council by the Treasury, and the consideration of statements by the Minister on the manpower situation and related matters. The Council also considered

#### Efficient Use of Man-power

Following the decision of the Joint Consultative Committee in May, 1956, that the three sides of the Council should bring the question of the efficient use of man-power to the notice of their constituent organisations in individual industries, the Minister requested the British Employers' Confederation to ask affiliated employers' organisations to take up the matter with the unions with which they negotiated and to report to him on their progress. The Trades Union Congress and representatives of the nationalised industries were asked to commend the consideration of the problem to their members. Replies made by representative bodies in a large number of industries in response to the Minister's request were considered by the Joint Consultative Committee, and reports on the progress of the enquiry were made to the Council at its meetings in October, 1956, and in January and April, 1957. Generally speaking, the replies offer encouraging evidence of the willingness of employers and trade unions throughout the greater part of British industry to discuss and seek satisfactory solutions of the problems of restrictive practices. The Council has taken follow-up

action in appropriate cases and has made arrangements to keep the whole question under careful review.

In January, 1957, the Council considered a proposal for the inclusion in a Private Member's Bill of a clause to enable wages to be paid by cheque provided that the consent of the workers concerned was first obtained. Arguments put forward at the Council meeting in support of the proposal stressed the convenience of payment by cheque to the many employers and workers, while other arguments drew attention to the undesirable pressures which might be used if the proposal were adopted. The Minister expressed his gratitude to the Council for their frank expression of views to the Council for their frank expression of views.

Among other subjects considered by the Council were the proposed closure of a number of the Ministry's local offices, and the proposed merging of the Ministry's Southern and Eastern Regions

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HOUSEWORKERS

The Minister of Labour and National Service stated on 31st July in answer to a Parliamentary Question that the Government had decided to continue a small grant-aid to the National Institute of Houseworkers after the end of the current financial year. The of Houseworkers after the end of the current financial year. The grant would be about £15,000 a year payable over a period of some years. The purpose of this grant was to assist the general work of the Institute directed to the establishment of appropriate conditions of employment in domestic work and in particular to enable the Institute to become self-supporting as an examining body setting standards for those who wish to take domestic employment. The Minister said that the Government recognised that the level of the future grant would of itself enable the Institute to operate only on a very limited scale. They appreciated the value of the Institute's work and hoped that other organisations interested in improving work and hoped that other organisations interested in improving the standards of domestic employment would be encouraged by the Government's example to contribute towards the funds of the

The Minister added that no part of the new grant would be available for maintaining the Institute's own courses of training in domestic work, which, if continued, must be paid for out of the grants and bursaries made available by Local Education Authorities and other organisations. So far as the Institute's present training centres were concerned the Local Education Authorities in Wales were already the main support of the Welsh Centre and as a result of support from English Authorities it was the intention of the Institute to retain the English Centre on a similar basis. In Scotland, the independent Centre run by the Scottish Association for Homecraft Training would go on, and its students would continue to be eligible for the Institute's diploma.

An article describing the work of the National Institute of ouseworkers was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for

### REPORT OF THE NATIONAL **DOCK LABOUR BOARD FOR 1956**

The National Dock Labour Board have recently presented to the Minister of Labour and National Service their Tenth Annual Report and Accounts, for the year ended 29th December, 1956.

The Report refers to two agreements negotiated by the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry, the first of which came into effect in March. It provided that on and after 19th March, 1956, the daily wages of men on time rates should be increased by 2s. 0d. to 28s. 0d., payable on a half-daily basis; that the minimum guarantee to pieceworkers should be correspondingly increased; that a 7½ per cent. increase should be payable on existing gross piecework rates; and that adjustments should be made in travel time allowances. Similar terms were subsequently extended to those categories of registered dock workers whose extended to those categories of registered dock workers whose industrial conditions are governed by separate agreements. The second agreement, which was reached in November, introduced increases in rates of guaranteed payments. Under the agreement the guaranteed weekly payment was increased from £5 4s. 6d. to £6 1s. 0d. in the case of dock workers under 65 years of age in Category A, subject to their meeting their obligation to report for work at each of the 11 turns of the week. For Category A men in the age group 65 to 69 the corresponding increase was from £3 19s. 9d. to £4 12s. 7d. Proportionate increases were made in the guaranteed weekly payments for Category C men, who are under an obligation to report for six turns during the week. These proportionate increases raised the guaranteed payment from £2 17s. 0d. to £3 6s. 0d. for men under 65 and from £2 3s. 6d. to £2 10s. 6d. for men between 65 and 69 years of age. A corresponding increase was introduced in the guaranteed payment to non-

registered daily workers.

The Report shows in the form of a graph the movement of indices of the volume of trade and of employment at the docks in 1955 and 1956. In this connection, the Report points out, it is unsafe to assume that the level of employment will react precisely to the variations in the volume of imports, but it has generally been possible to detect a rough relationship between them. Government policy in 1956 was concerned with the development of exports and the restriction of imports; viewing the year as a whole, the Report says, the results may be regarded as reflecting the success of this policy, although, in the case of both exports and imports, the figures for the fourth quarter were seriously affected by the disruption of the

pattern of trade following the Suez crisis. In the event, the level of employment fell somewhat during the year, thus confirming its

greater dependence on imports than exports.

At the beginning of 1956, about 65,000 men were employed daily at the docks, a figure very close to that of the final quarter of 1955 when employment was at a particularly high level. Demand for labour fell steadily during February and March, after which there was some recovery, but from May onwards employment rarely absorbed more than 60,000 men daily. The first half-yearly review of the sanctioned labour strength was made by the Board in May. Owing to difficulty in assessing future trade prospects only limited reductions in sanctioned strength were then decided upon, but it was arranged to continue to review the labour position each month until the second half-yearly review in November. At the time of the second half-yearly review the disruption of shipping movements following the Suez crisis was causing heavy unemployment at the

second nair-yearly review the disruption of shipping movements following the Suez crisis was causing heavy unemployment at the docks. While this was recognised as being a temporary phase, the Board felt it prudent to approve a number of downward adjustments of the sanctioned strengths of Local Boards and the introduction of standstill orders on recruitment and of a temporary release scheme in particular areas. The temporary release scheme agreed upon was a modified version of the scheme adopted in 1952 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1952, page 413, and February, 1953, page 50). The decision was, however, taken too late for the scheme to be introduced, except in two areas, before the end of the year. The total sanctioned strength on the main register at the end of 1956 was 78,538, compared with 79,115 at the end of 1955. The actual strength on the main register at the end of 1956 was 75,993, compared with 77,743 at the end of 1955. The probationary, temporary and seasonal registers showed a greater proportionate reduction in 1956 compared with 1955 than did the main register; the maximum number on these registers during 1956 was 2,745 men, compared with a maximum of 5,425 in 1955. An analysis contained in the Report of the intake and outflow of labour in 1956 shows that a total outflow of 4,846 men from the main register was offset by an intake of only 3,096. Of the fresh entrants to the main register a larger proportion were drawn from probationary and by an intake of only 3,096. Of the fresh entrants to the main register a larger proportion were drawn from probationary and other subsidiary registers in 1956 than in the previous year, and the Report says that this development is welcomed as being entirely in accord with the Board's hopes when adopting the principle of probation. The annual survey in July of the age-groups of daily workers on the main register showed only very minor changes since the previous year, as was to be expected in view of the reduced

recruitment of new entrants. The Report notes also that the total number of registered dock workers included 17,015 weekly workers at the end of 1956, compared with 16,866 at the end of 1955.

at the end of 1956, compared with 16,866 at the end of 1955.

Figures are given in the Report showing the quarterly movements in the registers and variations in labour shortages and surpluses. For the year as a whole the percentage of surplus labour showed a marked increase compared with 1955 and involved the Board in increased payments of attendance money and guarantee make-up. In 1956 the average weekly number of men who drew guarantee make-up as part of their gross earnings was 1,889, compared with 859 in 1955, 501 in 1954 and 1,605 in 1953. Despite the high average level of surplus labour in 1956 there were periodic shortages in some areas and these were met by transfers of labour, but in general there was less need to transfer labour. Only on a few occasions during was less need to transfer labour. Only on a few occasions during the year was it necessary to have recourse to non-registered labour. The year 1956 was relatively free from industrial disputes, the aggregate working time lost through disputes amounting to 18,756 working days, the lowest figure since 1952.

The Report gives details of the average gross earnings of daily workers, showing that average weekly gross earnings amounted to £12 19s. 10d. in 1956, compared with £12 9s. 7d. in the previous year. The figures of gross earnings include amounts paid as attendance money and guarantee make-up which in 1956 averaged 9s. 1d. a week and 10d. a week respectively, compared with 5s. 1d.

and 4d. in 1955.

The total cost of operating the Dock Labour Scheme in 1956 was £5,650,850; in 1955 it was £4,717,356. Total wages rose from £46,677,000 in 1955 to £48,272,000 in 1956 despite the fall in the level of employment, the increase being due to the higher rates of pay introduced in March, 1956. The total operating costs expressed as a percentage of the gross wages of daily workers increased from 13·2 per cent. in 1955 to 15·7 per cent. in 1956. No change was made during the year in the levy paid by employers on the wages of weekly workers, but there was a reduction of 1 per cent. on the percentage payments on the wages of daily workers employed on both coastal and other traffic.

Other matters reported on by the Board include the training of specialist workers, the progress made in the provision of new buildings, call stands and medical centres, and the welfare facilities provided for dock workers. Appendices to the Report contain statistical information and the balance sheet and accounts of the Board for the year 1956.

#### INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

#### **Ionising Radiations in Industry**

The Minister of Labour and National Service has published the preliminary draft of a new Code of Regulations intended to safe-guard workers employed in industry against the effect of ionising radiations. Copies of the draft Regulations, which are entitled "The Factories (Ionising Radiations) Special Regulations, 1957", can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. net (11d.

The Regulations now in draft represent the first attempt to make Regulations in a new and highly specialised field, and the object of publishing them in draft form is to give the various organisations and other persons concerned an opportunity of considering them and of raising any points they may have with the Ministry. After these have been considered, a further draft will be prepared and laid before Parliament. Representations should reach the Ministry by 31st October, 1957, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 19 St. James's Square, London, S.W. 1

London, S.W.1.

The Regulations are necessary because the use of ionising radiations from radioactive substances and from X-ray apparatus in industry is rapidly increasing. Among the chief uses are X-radiography and gamma-radiography of castings, forgings and welds, the fluoroscopic examination of manufactured articles, the analysis of crystalline compounds, the elimination of static electricity, the measurement and control of thicknesses and package monitoring and tracer work. Jonising radiations produce ions tricity, the measurement and control of thicknesses and package monitoring and tracer work. Ionising radiations produce ions (i.e., charged particles) in any matter through which they pass. Some radiations are comparatively harmless whilst others can have a very deleterious effect. Serious damage can occur by inhaling or swallowing a radioactive substance but this cannot occur when the substance is sealed in a container. This "sealed source" prevents the radioactive substance being dissipated into the air and is much safer than if it were in an unsealed or "open" source.

The present draft Regulations deal with "sealed sources" and with ionising radiations produced by certain electrical machines and thus cover the major part of the problem arising in industry from the use of ionising radiations. The major use of "open sources" is in the luminising of dial markings on watches and instruments. This work is already covered by the Factories

instruments. This work is already covered by the Factories (Luminising) Special Regulations, 1947, but there may be an increase in the use of unsealed radioactive substances in the future and further Regulations are in preparation to control these.

The draft Regulations envisage two methods of protection. The first of these is known as "adequate shielding". This method is to encase the source of radiations and the work being irradiated in so thick an enclosure, or to prevent access to the source and the work so thick an enclosure, or to prevent access to the source and the work from so great a distance, that no-one can receive a dose above the maximum permissible level. Where this standard of shielding is not practicable, the second method called "adequate protection" is used. This method of protection is to shield the source and the work as much as possible and to limit the time that any person spends in the field of relatively intense radiation so that, although the dose rate may be high, the total dose he receives is within the maximum permissible.

aximum permissible.

The draft Regulations provide for measurements to be made of the intensity of radiation from plant and equipment housing

sources of ionising radiations and of radiation doses received by workers. Provision is also made for the proper storage of "sealed sources" and for maintaining them in such condition as to prevent any leakage of radioactive material. A register is to be kept showing the movement of "sealed sources" within a factory, and a competent person is to be appointed to give instruction in safe working methods and to see that the Regulations are observed. The arrangements to be made for medical supervision and medical examination. ments to be made for medical supervision and medical examination

are also prescribed.

The Schedule to the Regulations sets out the maximum permissible doses of radiation. The doses vary with the type of radiation and the part of the body under irradiation. One part of the Schedule gives a single simple and necessarily stringent figure whilst another gives the full relaxations permitted, subject to appropriate safe-

#### Safety and Health in the Building and Civil **Engineering Industries**

The Minister of Labour and National Service has recently set up an Advisory Committee on Safety and Health in the Building and Civil Engineering Industries. The terms of reference of the Committee are "to consider how to stimulate interest in the building and civil engineering industries in problems of safety and Committee are "to consider how to stimulate interest in the building and civil engineering industries in problems of safety and health with a view to reducing the incidence of accidents and dangers to health". The Chairman of the Committee is Mr. Robert Carr, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Members of the Advisory Committee have been nominated by the various organisations concerned. They are:—Mr. L. A. Walden and Mr. P. E. Trench, O.B.E., T.D., B.Sc., representing the National Federation of Building Trades Employers; Mr. J. B. T. Henderson, representing the Scottish National Building Trades Federation (Employers); Mr. J. H. Mills and Sir Richard Coppock, C.B.E., representing the Scottish National Federation of Building Trades Operatives; Mr. W. G. Mitchell, representing the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors; Mr. A. G. Griffiths, representing the National Federation of Demolition Contractors; Mr. F. C. Wood, representing the Federation of Demolition Contractors; Mr. F. C. Wood, representing the Federation of Associations of Specialists and Sub-Contractors; and Mr. J. Armstrong, O.B.E., representing the Civil Engineering Conciliation Board (Operatives' Panel). The Secretary to the Committee is Mr. A. F. Hatfull, of the Safety, Health and Welfare Department, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 19 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

The Committee met on 26th July to consider their future programme of work and decided (i) to examine the existing arrangements within the industries for training in safety, to consider how far these needed to be developed to ensure adequate training at all levels and what action should be taken to achieve this; (ii) to examine the possibilities of securing a general improvement of the standards of safety at building and civil engineering sites by

examine the possibilities of securing a general improvement of the standards of safety at building and civil engineering sites by developing arrangements for self-inspection; and (iii) to consider the practicability of making a more detailed investigation and analysis of accidents occurring in the industries as a guide to policy and action

#### **Inquiry into Precautions against Anthrax**

In a Written Reply to a Parliamentary Question on 24th July the Minister of Labour and National Service announced the names of the members of the Committee of Inquiry into precautions against anthrax (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 92). As already announced, the Chairman of the Committee is Mr. R. F. Levy, Q.C. The other members are Professor A. K. Cairneross, Mr. T. Eccles, Mr. J. B. Solomon, and Dr. A. J. H. Tomlinson.

Tomlinson.

The Minister also stated that the Committee of Inquiry were inviting evidence on all matters falling within their terms of reference, which are "to consider the existing legal provisions concerning the importation of goods infected or likely to be infected with anthrax and the precautions to be taken in connection with such imported goods for the protection of the health of persons and to make recommendations". Persons or organisations wishing to give evidence are asked to communicate with the Secretary of the Committee, Mrs. V. D. Crane, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 19 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

## Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1954

On 29th July the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Baking Industry Exemption (No. 1) Order, 1957. The Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1954, page 267) which comes into operation on 1st January, 1958, and will regulate night work in bakeries, contains provisions enabling the Minister to exempt from its operation the parties to any suitable voluntary collective agreement governing night work. Such an agreement, made on 9th February, 1953, and covering almost the whole of the Scottish baking industry, exists between, on the one hand, the Scottish Association of Master Bakers, the Co-operative Union, Limited (Scottish Section) and the Wholesale and Retail Bakers of Scotland, and, on the other hand, the Scottish Union of Bakers. Confectioners. Biscuit Bakers and the Scottish Union of Bakers, Confectioners, Biscuit Bakers and Bakery Workers. The present Order, therefore, exempts employers who are parties to this agreement from the operation of the Act

when it comes into force.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1957 No. 1338) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (4d. including postage).

#### NATIONAL INSURANCE

#### Report of Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for 1956

The Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for the year 1956 has been presented to Parliament by the Minister and published by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmnd. 229), price 5s. 6d. net (5s. 9d. including postage). The Report reviews the work of the Ministry in the administration of War Pensions and Allowances and of the Family Allowances, National Insurance, Industrial Injuries and related schemes. The account of the Ministry's work in connection with War Pensions and Allowances, together with reports from the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland concerning the work for war pensioners undertaken for Scotland concerning the work for war pensioners undertaken by those Departments, has been published separately as a complete Report on War Pensioners for the year 1956 (House of Commons Paper No. 234, Session 1956–57, price 4s. net, 4s. 2d. including

In the introductory paragraphs the Report says that the most important events of the year were: increased pensions for war orphans and allowances for the children of war widows; the introduction of new age limits for family allowances and increased family allowances for larger families; the introduction of higher earnings limits for retirement pensions and widows' benefits; an increase in the widowed mother's allowance and a number of changes in the provisions for widowhood; and the payment of a changes in the provisions for widowhood; and the payment of a weekly supplement to people still entitled to Workmen's Compensation. Also during the year further improvements in the war pensions scheme were announced: the rate of the comforts allowance for the more seriously disabled pensioners was doubled; the comforts allowance at the existing rate was extended to categories of pensioners not previously entitled to it; and a new age allowance was introduced. Some details are given in the following paragraphs of the main feets and estatistics contained in the Penort of the main facts and statistics contained in the Report.

War Pensions

At the end of 1956, the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance were paying nearly 840,000 war pensions, compared with over 871,000 at the end of 1955. Of those in payment at the end of 1956, about 364,000 were for the 1914 War and 476,000 for the 1939 War. The total of nearly 840,000 included about 601,000 disablement pensions, 158,000 widows' pensions, and 80,000 pensions for parents, orphans and other dependants. Higher rates of pension for war orphans and the children of war widows and a higher maximum rent allowance for such widows were introduced in August, 1956. In November the Minister announced increased comforts allowances and an extension of entitlement for this comforts allowances and an extension of entitlement for this allowance, as well as an age allowance for certain pensioners, to operate from February, 1957. The sum paid in war pensions and allowances for the year ended 31st March, 1956, was about £92 millions, an increase of about £10 millions compared with the

#### Family Allowances

Under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1956, page 297) family allowances were increased to 10s, a week for third and younger allowances were increased to 10s, a week for third and younger children from 2nd October, 1956, and the age limit for school-children and apprentices (previously 16) was raised to 18 from 1st August. The age limit for family allowances was also raised to 16 in the case of handicapped children unable to attend school or to wo k. The Report says that about 1,200,000 families have benefited from the increased allowance and between 80,000 and 90,000 from the higher age limits. At the end of 1956 over 3½ million families with about 8½ million children (excluding children over the age limits) were receiving allowances for each child after the first. Families with only one child do not qualify for allowances and are not included in these figures; they numbered about 3 millions. It is estimated that in 1956 over £111 millions was paid in family allowances.

#### National Insurance, General Scheme

The Report refers to the changes in the National Insurance scheme introduced by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956. The higher age limits for schoolchildren, apprentices and handicapped children in relation to family allowances also applied from 1st August, 1956, to those insurance benefits and additions to

benefits which depend on a child's age. A number of modifications made by the Act to the provisions for widowhood began to operate from various dates between 1st August, 1956, and 4th February, 1957. Reference is made also to the National Insurance Act, 1957, 1957. Reference is made also to the National Insurance Act, 1957, which was based in the main on recommendations of the National Insurance Advisory Committee, and explanations are given in the appropriate parts of the Report of the various provisions of the Act. Details of other recommendations of the National Insurance Advisory Committee and of Regulations made or in draft, designed to implement these recommendations, are given in sections of the Report dealing with the individual benefits.

Report dealing with the individual benefits.

Claims for unemployment benefit are dealt with by the Ministry of Labour and National Service acting as agents for the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. New claims for unemployment benefit during the year 1956 totalled over 2½ millions, compared with over 2½ millions in 1955. At the middle of December, 1956, nearly 168,000 persons were in receipt of unemployment benefit; the corresponding figure for December, 1955, was 121,000. The average number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in 1956 was about 153,000 and the cost of the benefit for the financial year ended 31st March, 1956, was about £15½ millions. The Report summarises the effect of Commissioner's decisions during the year on the relationship between unemployment benefit and guaranteed week agreements and explains briefly the new rule introduced by the 1957 Act governing entitlement to benefit of workers on short-time.

New claims for sickness benefit made during 1956 (covering 52)

workers on short-time.

New claims for sickness benefit made during 1956 (covering 52 weeks) totalled 7,762,000, compared with 7,919,000 for 1955 (53 weeks). The Report says that the general pattern of sickness claims current at any one time was similar to that of previous years with the usual rise early in January reaching a peak of 1,231,000 at the end of February. The number then fell gradually until it dropped below 800,000 in mid-July, and remained there throughout August. An exceptionally low incidence of "epidemic sickness" (e.g., influenza) in the winter months will be reflected mainly in the 1957 records. The number of claims tended to rise again in the later months of the year but was still below 900,000 at the end of December. The cost of sickness benefit for the financial year ended 31st March, 1956, was £99½ millions.

It is estimated that 770,000 maternity grants, 295,000 home.

It is estimated that 770,000 maternity grants, 295,000 home confinement grants and 164,000 maternity allowances were awarded in the financial year ended 31st March, 1956, at a cost of £14 millions.

During 1956 about 400,000 new retirement pensions came into payment, with increases for wives and children where appropriate. Of these new pensions, about 100,000 were awarded to wives claiming on the insurance of their husbands who had also been retirement pensions. At the end of the year a total of over 4,700,000 people were receiving retirement pensions. In addition, about 35,000 widows over the age of 60, the majority of whom had not yet retired from regular work, were receiving contributory old age pensions of 10s. a week. Of a total expenditure of £601 millions on all National Insurance benefits during the financial year ended 31st March, 1956, retirement pensions accounted for £432½ millions, an increase of about £84½ millions compared with the previous year. The increase was due mainly to the higher retirement pension paid from April, 1955. By the end of 1956 expenditure on retirement and contributory old age pensions had risen to the rate of about £450 millions a year. In pensions had risen to the rate of about £450 millions a year. In giving details of the numbers of persons who defer retirement and so earn increments to the pensions payable to them on their eventual retirement the Report says that at 31st December, 1956, the number of persons who had reached the minimum pensionable age during the previous five years but had not retired was about 450,000. Of retirement pensions in payment at the end of 1956, the proportion including increments is estimated to have reached over 22 per cent. for men and nearly 13 per cent. for women insured on their own account. Nearly 38 per cent. of all persons now qualifying for a retirement pension receive increments, and in the case of men the percentage is over 50. An analysis according to age of the numbers of men and women awarded pensions on their age of the numbers of men and women awarded pensions on their own account during each of the three years ended 30th June, 1954, 1955 and 1956, shows that the proportion of persons who defer retirement for the full five years to earn maximum increments remains at about 20 per cent. for men and about 12 per cent. for women. The Report refers also to the new earnings limits for retirement pensions and widows' benefits introduced on 31st July,

1956, under the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1956, page 297).

Other sections of the Report deal with widows' benefits, guardians' allowances and death grant. At the end of 1956 about 125,000 women were receiving a widowed mother's allowance and over 185,000 were receiving a widow's pension. There were nearly 130,000 widows' basic pensions of 10s. a week in payment and about 21,000 widows' allowances. The cost of widows' benefits for the year ended 31st March, 1956, was about £35\frac{3}{4}\$ millions. The Report sets out the principal changes in the provisions for widowhood which came into operation under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956, on various dates between 1st August, 1956, and 4th February, 1957. A summary is also given of the main recommendations of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in their Report on the dependency provisions of the National Insurance scheme. The recommendations were accepted by the Minister and those requiring legislation were incorporated in the National Insurance Act, 1957. The number of guardians' allowances awarded during 1956 was about 1,300 and the total number in payment at the end of the year was about 5,500. The cost of guardian's allowances for the financial year ended 31st March, 1956, was £350,000. About 225,000 death grants were awarded for deaths in the year 1955, an increase of about 14,000 over the number in 1954. The cost of death grants for the year ended 31st March, 1956, was £34 millions. ended 31st March, 1956, was £31 millions.

#### National Insurance, Industrial Injuries

The Report says that injury benefit and death benefit claims emained at much the same level as in previous years but disablement

benefit claims continued their steady rise.

The number of claims for injury benefit made in 1956 (covering 52 weeks) was 822,000, compared with 831,000 in the previous year (53 weeks). The cost of injury benefit in the year ended 31st March, 1956, was £12\frac{3}{2}\$ millions.

Death benefit under the Industrial Injuries scheme takes the form

Death benefit under the Industrial Injuries scheme takes the form of a pension, a gratuity or a weekly allowance for a limited period. It is estimated that industrial death benefit cost £1,600,000 in the year ended 31st March, 1956. About 13,000 widows were receiving death benefit pensions at the beginning of 1956.

A chart in the Report shows the increase in recent years in the number of disablement pensions in payment. At the end of 1956 the number in payment was about 140,000. Figures for the various supplementary allowances relating to October, 1956, show that at that date 80,000 special hardship allowances were in payment and constant attendance allowance was being paid to about 1,260 pensioners and to 430 men receiving workmen's compensation. About 660 hospital treatment allowances were being paid. The About 660 hospital treatment allowances were being paid. The total estimated cost of disablement benefit, including the supplementary allowances, was about £16\frac{3}{4}\$ millions for the year ended 31st March, 1956. In a section briefly describing the work of medical boards the Report says that the boards made about

medical boards the Report says that the boards made about 309,000 examinations in 1956 compared with 289,400 in 1955. During the year 14,551 appeals by claimants were dealt with by 14 medical appeal tribunals and 39 per cent. resulted in a decision favourable to the claimant.

Under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956, from 29th August, 1956, a weekly supplement of 17s. 6d. was paid out of the Industrial Injuries Fund to totally disabled people still entitled to workmen's compensation. Of the 9,858 claims decided by the end of the year, 9,040 were successful

#### Other Matters

Other information given in the Report and its detailed statistical appendices relates to finance, contributions and classification of contributors under the National Insurance Acts, legal proceedings in the case of contribution and benefit offences, and arrangements for war pensioners living overseas and for payment abroad of family allowances and National Insurance benefits. The chapter on oversea arrangements says that at the beginning of the yea on oversea arrangements says that at the beginning of the year reciprocal agreements were in operation with Australia, New Zealand (family allowances only), Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, Jersey, Guernsey (family allowances only), the Irish Republic, Denmark (industrial injuries insurance only), France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Switzerland. Comprehensive agreements with New Zealand and Malta came into force during the year An agreement with Sweden was signed in June, a further agreement with France was signed in July, and two agreements with the Federal Republic of Germany were signed in December, 1956. These agreements do not come into force until they have been ratified

#### Sixth Interim Report by Government Actuary on National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act. 1946

The Sixth Interim Report by the Government Actuary on the operation of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, for the year ended 31st March, 1956, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 203, price 6d. net (8d. including postage).

In the introduction to the Report the Government Actuary gives details of the increases in the main rates of benefit under the Industrial Injuries Scheme and in the adult rates of contributions made during the year under review in accordance with the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1955, page 48).

A summarised statement is contained in the Report of the income and expenditure of the Industrial Injuries Fund for the financial

year 1955–56, together with corresponding figures for the previous year. The statement, which is based on the Accounts of the Fund already published (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 127), shows that benefit expenditure in 1955–56 was £6½ millions greater than in 1954–55 and that the income of the Fund was more than £8 millions higher than in the previous year. The increase in expenditure on benefits was due partly to the higher rates of benefit which became payable during the year and partly to the gradual growth in the numbers of disablement and widow pensioners. A comparatively large increase, from £462,000 in 1954–55 to £731,000 in 1955–56, in the cost of payments under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit scheme reflected the first full year of operation of the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Act, 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1954, page 121), bringing partially disabled persons into the scheme. The increase in income was mainly due to the higher rates of contributions. At 31st March, 1956, the balance in the Industrial Injuries Fund was £139 millions.

Figures given in the Report of the average numbers of persons insured for industrial injury benefits show that the total in 1955 was about 21½ millions, of whom 7½ millions were women. The total in 1954 was about 21 millions; the increase in 1955 amounted to about 150,000 in the insured population of each sex.

The Government Actuary says that no special features are presented by the latest available statistics of injury benefit, relating to the period of 52 weeks ended 4th June, 1955. The estimated number of new awards made during the period was 732,000, or an average of 14,100 a week, compared with 14,400 in the preceding period. Both these figures differed only slightly from the expectation on the basis of the experience of the years 1950–52 which was used for the quinquennial review calculations. The total number of awards, including 31,000 cases where benefit was revived owing to a recurrence of incapacity during the in

to a recurrence of incapacity during the injury benefit period, was

to a recurrence of incapacity during the injury benefit period, was 763,000.

The Report examines in some detail the statistics of disablement benefit, which relate to yearly periods ending on 31st October. The number of disablement pensions in payment at 31st October, 1955, is provisionally estimated at 132,500, compared with 123,800 (revised estimate) a year earlier. Those in payment at the end of October, 1955, consisted of 32,800 awarded for pneumoconiosis and 99,700 for accidents or diseases other than pneumoconiosis. The total number of awards of disablement pensions during the year ended 31st October, 1955, was 46,800 and there were 38,100 cessations. The increase of 8,700 during the year in the number of pensions in payment comprised an increase of 3,700 in pensions awarded in respect of pneumoconiosis and of 5,000 in other pensions. Included also in the statistics of benefit awards in the twelve months ended 31st October, 1955, were initial awards of gratuities numbering 68,500, a figure which, the Government Actuary says, may be appreciably increased when full particulars of late notifications are available. In addition, there were 82,800 awards on reassessment, of which about one-third were in termination of pensions. A Table in the Report shows the estimated numbers of pension awards and initial awards of gratuity in the five calendar years 1951 to 1955 inclusive. In commenting on the figures the Government Actuary says that an increase in the total annual number of awards is ascribable to the growth of gratuity cases. He notes that the number of pension awards of all kinds in any year has been fairly close to the annual average but that there are signs of an appreciable decline in the number of initial pension awards for accidents and disease other than pneumoconiosis. This decline has been only partly offset by an increase in the number of pensions awards do reassessment of gratuity cases. Pneumoconiosis awards have shown an increase, and the average number of awards in the years 1953 to 1955 was awards have shown an increase, and the average number of awards in the years 1953 to 1955 was about 50 per cent. higher than in 1951 and 1952, leaving out of account persons brought into benefit in January, 1954, as a result of an extension of title to benefit. A large increase in the number of awards of gratuity was due in part to the effect of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1953, which extended the scope of the benefit provisions to cases of slight temporary disablement. Many of the additional payments were, however, small. The Government Actuary estimates that as a result of the increase in the number of gratuity awards, the ratio between the number of pensions and of gratuities awarded on first a result of the increase in the number of gratuity awards, the ratio between the number of pensions and of gratuities awarded on first assessment has changed from about 3 to 1 for the period up to the end of 1950, to about 1 to 2 in 1955. The Report also notes that the number of special hardship allowances in payment at 31st October, 1955, was 73,300, compared with 66,900 at 31st October, 1954. During the year 40,100 new awards were made and 33,700 awards were terminated. Annual expenditure on hardship allowances, 84 per cent. of which were at the full rate of 27s. 6d. a week, was about £5 millions or about 30 per cent. of the total current cost of disablement benefit. Another Table in the Report shows the percentage distribution, according to rate of pension, of the pensions in payment at 31st October, 1955. The distribution according to rate of pension differs little from that at earlier dates in respect of accidents and diseases other than pneumoconiosis. With regard to pensions for pneumoconiosis, the proportion in payment at the pensions for pneumoconiosis, the proportion in payment at the lowest rates has increased as a result of the extension of title to benefit in January, 1954, to all degrees of disability from pneumoconiosis because and the state of the extension of title to be a superior of the state of the extension of the state of the extension of the state coniosis, however small.

Deaths in 1955 which resulted in an award of industrial death benefit totalled 2,372; in 1954 the number was about 2,200. The number of deaths due to accidents and diseases other than pneumooniosis in recent years has remained steady at about 1,800 a year, coniosis in recent years has remained steady at about 1,300 a year, but the number of deaths due to pneumoconiosis is gradually increasing and the figure of 295 in 1952 had nearly doubled by the end of 1955. These figures, the Government Actuary says, are likely to increase further as more deaths from pneumoconiosis attract benefit under the Industrial Injuries scheme. On 31st December, 1955, there were 13,000 pensions in payment, almost all of which were being paid to widows, and 11,000 allowances, mostly in respect of children.

#### Report on Part-Time Employment

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in April, 1955, asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee "to review the classification of persons engaged in part-time employment and the liability for contributions in respect of such employment; and to report" (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1955, page 208). The Committee have recently presented their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 206), price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. including postage). The Report is being considered by the Minister.

In the introduction to the Report the Advisory Committee refer In the introduction to the Report the Advisory Committee refer to difficulty experienced in considering this question owing to the absence of detailed statistics of part-time employment. Those figures which were available related to women part-time workers in employment for less than 30 hours a week and did not reveal the number of women working, for example, for only eight or twelve hours a week. From 1951 Census information, however, the Committee concluded that there are in Great Britain nearly one million part-time workers employed for less than 30 hours a week and that over 90 per cent. of them are women.

The Report sets out the present provisions of the National Insurance Acts relating to part-time workers and contains sections dealing with inconsiderable employments, subsidiary employments, and particular employments, and with credits for part-time workers. The Committee give general approval to the present arrangements for determining the class of National Insurance contributions to be paid in these cases but they recommend some minor changes. The Committee also considered the possibility of excepting part-time workers with small incomes from paying Class 1 contributions but they make no recommendation on this point. An appendix to the Report contains extracts from the National Insurance (Classification) Regulations, 1948 (as amended).

Report contains extracts from the National Insurance (Classification) Regulations, 1948 (as amended).

The classification of inconsiderable employments under the present regulations depends on the amount of work done for any particular employer and on the worker's earnings from that employment. The general rule is that a Class 1 (employed person's) contribution need not be paid for work for any one employer if the work lasts for less than four hours in a week, or eight hours for domestic work. The Committee recommend that in future a Class 1 contribution should not be paid for work for any one employer if the work, whether domestic or not, lasts for not more than eight hours a week. If, however, the work done is in continuation of an employment which normally exceeds eight hours a week, a Class 1 contribution should be paid unless only four hours' work or less is done in any week. The Committee also recommend that the present earnings limit of 20s. a week, below which persons who are employed or self-employed to an inconsiderable extent are treated as non-employed, should be increased to 40s. a week.

In certain subsidiary employments, such as part-time work by theatre and cinema staffs, by auxiliary postmen and by youth club workers, the present earnings limit under which the employment is ignored for contribution purposes is 20s. a week. The Committee recommend that the earnings limit in these cases also should be increased to 40s. a week.

increased to 40s, a week.

With regard to part-time workers in particular employments the Committee recommend that part-time registrars of births, deaths and marriages who are mainly engaged in that occupation should be classified as employed persons (Class 1) in the same way as are full-time registration officers. Nurses and midwives, under present arrangements, are not treated as employed persons and insured in Class 1 unless they are exclusively employed by one employer for at least one day in any week. The Committee recommend that nurses and midwives employed by public or local authorities should be insured in Class 1 subject to the normal rules affecting part-time employment generally. Different rules apply. authorities should be insured in Class I subject to the normal rules affecting part-time employment generally. Different rules apply, under present arrangements, to part-time workers who help, on the one hand, in the preparation and serving of school meals, and, on the other hand, in the supervision of the children at dinner. There is, the Committee consider, no real justification for this difference in treatment and they recommend that all school meal helpers should be insured in Class 1 (i.e., as employed persons) if they are employed by any one employer for more than eight hours a week

On the question of crediting contributions, the Committee consider that an otherwise unemployed person should not forfeit his contribution credit if he takes employment which lasts for not more than eight hours on only one day in the week. Employment on more than one day in the week in a job different in nature from his normal full-time employment and which can be done outside his normal working hours should also be disregarded if it does not total more than eight hours in the week.

#### **Proposed Changes in Benefit** for Persons in Hospital

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Hospital In-Patients) Amendment Regulations, 1957. These Regulations would give effect to certain recommendations previously made by the Committee in their Report on the Question of Dependency Provisions (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1956, page 367) concerning the amount of national insurance benefit to be paid for dependants who are in hospital for a considerable time.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 8d. net (10d. including postage).

#### Amendment to Rules Governing Benefits for Dependants

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Amendment Regulations, 1957. These Regulations would amend the existing rules governing the duplication of benefit. From the cases in which the present provisions require an adjustment of benefit to be made, the Regulations would provide for excepting certain cases in which an increase of benefit is payable for a woman having the care of a would also make special provision with child or children. They would also make special provision with regard to adjustments in the case of certain other dependants of

persons drawing benefit.

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

## National Insurance Beneficiaries Overseas

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Regulations, 1957. These Regulations arise out of changes, coming into effect on 5th August under the National Insurance Act, 1957, in the provisions for widows over the age of 60. They would ensure that existing provisions governing the rate of retirement pension payable to certain widows resident abroad would continue to apply to retirement pensions payable to such widows under the new provisions. On account of urgency the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, on 23rd July made the National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1957, which are identical with the draft Regulations. They came into operation on 5th August. Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 No. 1301) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage). The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the

#### National Insurance Widows' Benefits

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has also asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957. These Regulations would ensure that widows who are temporarily disqualified for benefit will have the same retirement pension rights under the National Insurance Act, 1957, as other widow beneficiaries. This means that if they continue to work and pay full contributions after the age of 60 they would be able to earn an increased pension.

On account of urgency the National Insurance Joint Authority, on 23rd July, made the National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1957, which are identical with the draft Regulations. They came into operation on 5th August. Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 No. 1298) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage). The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has also asked

#### National Insurance Act, 1957 (Commencement) (No. 2) Order, 1957

On 22nd July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, acting in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance Act, 1957 (Commencement) (No. 2) Order, 1957. The Schedule to this Order specifies the dates on which various provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1957 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for July and March, pages 243 and 94) are to come into operation.

Under the Order provisions on the following subjects came into operation on 5th August: re-entry into regular employment after retirement; changes affecting widows over pensionable age; unemployment and sickness benefit for persons over pensionable age: treatment of days as days of unemployment; contributions

unemployment and sickness benefit for persons over pensionable age; treatment of days as days of unemployment; contributions of insured persons under 16 years of age; and Regulations providing for the disregard of contributions for retirement pension purposes. The Order also appoints 2nd September as the date for the coming into operation of the provisions of the Act relating to notice of retirement and to Regulations providing for certain voidable marriages to be treated in the same way as marriages

voidable marriages to be treated in the same way as marriages terminated by divorce.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1957 No. 1287 (C.11)) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

The provisions relating to the earnings limit for dependent wives had already been brought into operation (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 243).

#### **Contributions and Credits Provisions**

On 23rd July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1957, and the National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations, 1957. The preliminary drafts of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page 205) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office

as House of Commons Paper No. 237 (Session 1956-57). The Regulations now made reproduce the provisions of the preliminary drafts. They came into operation on 5th August.

The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regu-The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1957, contain miscellaneous amendments to the National Insurance (Contributions) Regulations, 1948. They permit a person who is excepted from liability to pay, and is credited with, a contribution to pay contributions as a nonemployed person; provide that a person may be credited with a contribution if otherwise entitled notwithstanding that he is disqualified for receiving benefit through failure to satisfy the provisions regarding the making of claims; except persons over pensionable age from liability to pay a contribution while unemployed or incapable of work; extend the exception from liability to pay contributions as a non-employed person to those in receipt of an allowance on account of unemployability under either the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952, or the Industrial Diseases (Miscellaneous) Benefit Scheme, 1954; extend the definition of full-time education, unpaid apprenticeship and the definition of full-time education, unpaid apprenticeship and training; modify the existing provisions concerning the production of evidence for the purpose of being credited with contributions; amend provisions concerning pre-entry credits for persons who having been absent from Great Britain first enter insurance after having been absent from Great Britain first enter insurance after the age of 16 and those concerning credits for persons under the age of 16; modify the existing provisions concerning the contribu-tion to be taken into account where more than one contribution has been paid or credited in any week; and provide that contribu-tions treated as contributions of another class under regulation 2 of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) (No. 2) Regulations, 1950, may be so treated for the purpose of satisfying the conditions in the Schedule for unemployment credits.

The National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations, 1957, amend the National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Regulations, 1948, by permitting a person who is excepted from liability to pay a contribution through absence from Great Britain to be credited with a contribution if he satisfies the appropriate provisions of the National Insurance (Contributions) Regulations, 1948.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 Nos. 1299 and 1300 respectively) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, prices, respectively, 5d., 3d. and 4d. net (7d., 5d. and 6d. including postage).

#### Retirement Pensioners who return to Regular Work

On 24th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Widow's Benefit and Retirement Pensions) Amendment Regulations, 1957, and on 30th July the Minister also made the National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1957. The preliminary drafts of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 243) and approved by them in their Reports, which have been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Papers Nos. 239 and 246 (Session 1956–57).

The National Insurance (Widow's Benefit and Retirement Pensions) Amendment Regulations, 1957, now made reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft except that certain additions have been made in order to avoid a transitional anomaly affecting widow retirement pensioners who were themselves late entrants into insurance. The effect of the new Regulations, which came into operation on 5th August, is that retirement pensioners under the age of 70 (65 for women) who are working or who return to work will be able to earn a higger pension. By giving un their pension age of 70 (65 for women) who are working or who return to work will be able to earn a bigger pension. By giving up their pension (including, for a married man, his wife's pension based on his insurance) for the time being and by paying full national insurance contributions they will add 1s. 6d. a week to their eventual pension for every 25 contributions paid for weeks of employment. At the same time married men with a wife over 60 years of age will be adding 1s. 0d. a week to her pension on their insurance. On retiring again, or in any case on reaching the age of 70 (65 for women) if they continue to work beyond that age, they will start to draw the increased pension. If they become sick or lose their employment after giving up their pension they will be eligible for sickness or unemployment benefit while under 70 years of age (65 for women). These arrangements are not applicable to wives with pension on their husbands' insurance or to most "late-age" entrants into insurance, but widow pensioners between 60 and 65 years of age are eligible.

The National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1957, now made reproduce in substance the provisions of the preliminary draft except that one of the provisions of the preliminary draft has been omitted as it is not immediately required. This provision was that an award of retirement pension made conditionally on a person having retired from regular employment at a specified date may be reviewed if the person continues to work beyond that date. The new Regulations came into operation on 5th August. They provide that, where a husband and wife are entitled to retirement pensions by virtue of the husband's insurance and he elects to be treated as not having retired, the determination of the question whether the wife has consented to the election or whether her consent has been unreasonably withheld shall have effect in relation to the award of both pensions; and in respect thereof both husband and wife shall be treated as claimants and have the same rights as such.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 No. 1309 and S.I. 1957 No. 1340 respectively) and of the Reports of the National Insurance Advisory Committee can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net each (6d. including postage), except S.I. 1957 No. 1340, which is price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance have issued to all pensioners who are known to be working and whose pensions are affected by earnings a special leaflet (N.I.92) explaining the new arrangements and containing a simple application form. Copies of the leaflet can be obtained from any local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.

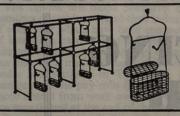
#### **Unemployment Benefit**

On 26th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1957. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 244) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 244 (Session 1956–57). The Minister's statement appended to the published Report says that since the Committee reported an alteration has been made in the wording of the preliminary draft to make sure that the benefit of the provisions relating to the substitution of another day for Sunday is extended to anyone who is unemployed on a Sunday in any week in which, normally, he would not have worked on each day but would have worked on Sunday. Otherwise, the Regulations now made, apart from a minor drafting amendment, reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft.

The new Regulations are, in the main, consequential upon Section 4 of the National Insurance Act, 1957, which came into operation on 5th August and which provides that, where a person's employment has not been terminated, a day on which he does not normally work will not be treated as a day of unemployment unless he is unemployed or sick on all his normal working days in the same week. The Regulations modify the effect of this rule in certain cases and amend the provisions relating to week-end workers whose benefit position might otherwise be affected unfairly by it.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 No. 1319) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net each (6d. including





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#### **National Insurance Benefits** for Divorced Women

On 26th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Married Women) Amendment Regulations, 1957. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page 205) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 201 (Session 1956–57).

Commons Paper No. 201 (Session 1956–57).

The Regulations now made, which came into operation on 2nd August, reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft. They are designed to help women whose marriages have ended in divorce since 5th July, 1948, to qualify for retirement pensions. Most married women do not pay national insurance contributions and usually rely on their husband's insurance for a retirement pension. Divorced women, however, unlike widows, have not been able to make use of their former husband's insurance record for the years of marriage when the time came for them to claim a pension on their own insurance and have thus often been unable to qualify for any pension at all or to qualify for a reduced pension only. The new Regulations will enable divorced women to use their former husband's insurance for the years of marriage unless they have re-married before reaching pensionable age (normally 60). The Regulations will also help women who have been divorced recently, and who start paying national insurance contributions in employment before the decree is made absolute, to qualify for employment or sickness benefits more quickly after the end of their marriage than has previously been possible.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 No. 1322) and of the Report

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 No. 1322) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net each (6d. including

#### The National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Contributors) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1957

On 29th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Contributors) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1957. These Regulations came into effect on 5th August. They amend the National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Contributors) (Transitional) Regulations, 1948, by providing that certain references to retirement pensions for widows by virtue of their husbands' insurance shall include certain to widows of existing by virtue of their own insurance. With regard to widows of existing their husbands' insurance shall include certain retirement pensions by virtue of their own insurance. With regard to widows of existing pensions contributors who reach their sixtieth birthday on or after 5th August, 1957, and who immediately before attaining that age were entitled to widow's benefit, it is provided that the condition of the lapse of ten years since last entry into insurance to which certain such widows were subject, the provision in certain cases postponing pensionable age for ten years, and the right of electing not to be qualified for a retirement pension and the consequential refund in respect of paid contributions shall not apply. Provision is also made for such widows to preserve a part of certain benefit from reduction on account of earnings.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 No. 1332) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 5d. net (7d. including postage).

#### The National Insurance (Pensions, Existing **Beneficiaries and Other Persons) (Transitional)** Amendment Regulations, 1957

On 29th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Beneficiaries and Other Persons) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1957. The Regulations came into

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operation on 5th August. They amend the National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Beneficiaries and Other Persons) (Transitional) Regulations, 1948, by adding a new exception to the general rule that widows' basic pension shall be treated as widows' benefit and that widows' basic pension shall be treated as widows' benefit and also to the rule that a contributory old age pension shall be treated as a retirement pension. These new exceptions are for the purpose of sub-sections 2(1) and 1(1) respectively of the National Insurance Act, 1957. The Regulations also provide that certain widows may elect for the purpose of calculating yearly average for retirement pension to be treated as if they had not been insured under the repealed Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts, 1936 to 1941, and that part of such a widow's retirement pension by virtue of her own insurance be preserved from reduction on account of earnings. on account of earnings.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 No. 1333) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (6d. including postage).

#### Social Security Agreement between the United Kingdom and Norway

An agreement on social security between the United Kingdom and Norway has been concluded and was signed in London on 25th July. The agreement will come into operation when it has

The agreement covers cash benefits provided by the two countries for unemployment, sickness, maternity, old age, widowhood, orphanhood, industrial injury and death. For entitlement to these benefits, insurance in both countries will be taken into account. The agreement also includes provisions about seamen, in particular seamen serving on board whaling vessels.

Under the agreement, British families will qualify for Norwegian family allowances after six months' residence in Norway. The Norwegian health services will be available for all British nationals, including tourists, and, subject to certain residence conditions, Norwegian benefits for blind and crippled persons will also be

#### ORGANISATION FOR EUROPEAN **ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION**

#### Report on the Problem of Scientific and Technical Manpower

The Organisation for European Economic Co-operation have recently published a Report entitled "The Problem of Scientific and Technical Manpower in Western Europe, Canada and the United

The foreword refers to an earlier Report, published in 1955, containing the findings of a Group of Experts appointed by the Manpower Committee of the Organisation. The present Report is based on data supplied, in reply to a detailed questionnaire, by Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, the Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States. Account is also taken in the Report of the proceedings of the Third International Conference on the Organisation and Administration of Applied Research held under the auspices of the European Productivity Agency at Vienna in October, 1956. European Productivity Agency at Vienna in October, 1956.

Part I of the Report contains an examination of the present state of supply and demand of scientific and technical workers, followed by general conclusions and recommendations. Part II contains the reports submitted by the Member and Associated countries of the Organisation. The report from the United Kingdom includes particulars obtained in two special enquiries carried out in 1956 into the present distribution of scientists and engineers and demand for them in the next three years and the long-term demand for scientists and engineers (see the issue of this long-term demand for scientists and engineers (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1956, page 404). Annexes to the Report contain the text of the questionnaire used for the survey and a statement of the work of the Organisation in training scientists in the field of nuclear energy.

the field of nuclear energy.

The Report contains a warning that countries of Western Europe, Canada and the United States are behind-hand in their drive to produce scientists and engineers. It says that the danger involved must not be under-estimated. Technical progress, which is an essential factor in the improvement of living standards and security, depends upon the adequate supply of qualified personnel. Needs are particularly acute in view of the present rapid technological evolution and must be met by Member countries in their own interests and also to enable them to maintain their assistance to less-developed countries in other parts of the world. The problem for many years to come will be to train enough qualified scientists and engineers. There will be no danger of training too many. The Report stresses also the need for quality and not merely quantity. With regard to the contribution which action at international level can make towards the solution of the Problem, the foreword to the Report notes that the Council of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation have set up a special Working Party to Economic Co-operation have set up a special Working Party to deal with it and have approved the broad lines on which a programme of work should be developed.

The volume, which is price 10s., is not available through book-sellers but can be purchased from Headquarters, Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, Distribution and Sales Section, 33 rue de Franqueville, Paris, 16°.

## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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## Employment\* in Great Britain in June

#### GENERAL SUMMARY

Ministry of Labour Gazette August, 1957

During June the numbers in civil employment increased by 28,000 to 23,026,000. The main changes were seasonal increases in miscellaneous services, food, drink and tobacco and distribution. There were smaller seasonal increases in transport and in agriculture and fishing. Small decreases occurred in textiles and clothing.

The Employment Exchanges filled 151,000 vacancies in the four weeks ended 10th July. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled on 10th July was 332,000. This was 23,000 more than last month.

The number of operatives working short-time during the week ended 29th June in manufacturing establishments covered by returns was 59,000, which was nearly 5,000 less than a month ago.

There were 244,000 persons registered as unemployed on 15th July, of whom 230,000 were wholly unemployed and 14,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 17th June and 15th July unemployment fell by 20,000, the number of wholly unemployed decreasing by 17,000 and the number of temporarily stopped by 3,000

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in July was 1·1 per cent., compared with 1·2 per cent. in June and 1·1 per cent. in July, 1956. There were 115,000 persons who had been unemployed for more than 8 weeks, 50 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population † at the end of June was 23,969,000, a decrease of 9,000 compared with the end of May.

#### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

1 208 7 208 4 207 0 1 208 7 208 4 207 0 1 208 7 208 4 207 0 2 40 0 40 1 40 0	End- June,	End- April,	End- May,	End- June,	Change during June,
3 49-8 49-5 48-7	1956	1957	1957	1957	1957
Number in Civil Employment Men	23,149 15,310 7,839 191	22,972‡ 15,231‡ 7,741‡ 309	22,998‡ 15,242‡ 7,756‡ 266	23,026 15,253 7,773 235	+ 28 + 11 + 17 - 31
Temporarily Stopped§ Total Registered Unemployed§	39 230	20 329	19 285	15 250	- 4 - 35
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men Women	761 745 16	713 698 15	708 693 15	702 687 15	- 6 - 6
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment	6	6	6	6	4 455 1 1401 0 0 0 0 0
Total Working Population†	24,107 16,188 7,919	24,000‡ 16,148‡ 7,852‡	23,978‡ 16,124‡ 7,854‡		- 9 - 13 + 4

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

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

‡ Revised figure.

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

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

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

1,631 3 1,637 3 1,635 1 1,	Goods.	Electrical	nilding am	T. Ship	house	ands
Industry or Service	End- June, 1956	End- April, 1957	End- May, 1957	End- June, 1957	Cha dur Jur 19:	ing ne,
Basic Industries Mining and Quarrying Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communica-	858 376	867 378	867 378	865 377	STATE OF THE PARTY	2 1
tion Agriculture and Fishing	1,730 1,032	1,716 1,018	1,721 1,023	1,725 1,027	++	4 4
Number in Basic Industries	3,996	3,979	3,989	3,994	+	5
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades	529 580 1,243 2,801 935 679 912 1,590	530 582 1,194 2,781 934 680 875 1,569	529 582 1,199 2,777 931 676 882 1,568	528 580 1,200 2,774 923* 671 897 1,564		1 2 1 3 8 5 15 4
Number in Manufacturing Industries	9,269	9,145	9,144	9,137	Zioc Zioc	7
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades Professional, Financial and	1,541 2,870	1,508 2,877	1,510† 2,879	1,509 2,891	±	1 12
Miscellaneous Services Public Administration—	4,173	4,168	4,180	4,197	+	17
National Government Service Local Government Service	561 739	553 742†	552 744†	552 746	+	. 2
Total in Civil Employment	23,149	22,972†	22,998†	23,026	+	28

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

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

\* Cotton—250,000. Wool—210,000. Other textiles—463,000. † Revised figure.

#### NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Males Females Total Industry End-May, 1957 End-May, 1957 End-May, 1957 End-End-June, 1956 End-End-End-April, 1957 April, 1957 June, 1957 April, 1957 June, 1957 Mining, etc.
Coal Mining ...... 788 - 5 772.7 15.8 15.8 15.8 790.3 765-4 774.5 774.5 15.8 781 - 2 790.3 258·8 74·3 33·2 34·1 21·7 14·6 80·9 330·9 80·1 70·7 46·8 27·0 16·1 90·2 Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware 252·2 72·6 31·1 79·7 8·0 39·8 12·4 5·8 1·4 12·3 253 - 2 83 - 6 73·3 31·3 34·4 21·3 14·8 78·1 8·4 42·6 12·8 5·9 1·4 12·5 81·3 71·1 46·8 27·0 16·2 90·3 34·5 21·2 14·7 77·9 34·5 21·3 14·8 77·9 Glass (other than containers) . Glass Containers .. .. Cement ... Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures . 378·1 19·9 184·4 27·4 30·5 29·3 28·4 33·0 25·2 148·3 0·6 49·2 36·1 16·1 12·8 19·0 7·2 7·3 526·1 20·1 233·5 63·7 46·2 42·2 47·4 40·5 32·5 373·9 20·1 179·2 27·4 32·1 28·8 28·6 32·6 25·1 378·5 20·2 184·3 27·3 30·8 29·2 28·6 32·9 25·2 377·8 19·5 184·3 27·6 30·1 29·4 28·4 33·3 25·2 153·0 0·6 48·9 36·5 19·7 13·1 19·5 7·1 7·6 149·2 0·6 49·2 35·6 17·4 12·8 19·0 7·2 7·4 527·1 20·5 233·7 63·4 47·3 42·1 47·3 40·2 32·6 526·9 20·7 228·1 527·7 20·8 233·5 0·6 49·3 36·0 16·8 12·8 18·9 7·2 7·4 63.9 51.8 41.9 48.1 39.7 32.7 62·9 48·2 42·0 47·6 40·1 32·6 Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.
Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.
Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. 513·7 22·3 214·3 104·4 12·4 20·9 43·4 96·0 513·8 22·4 214·8 104·3 11·8 20·9 43·5 96·1 581·3 23·0 234·0 119·5 13·4 22·2 51·8 117·4 509·9 21·8 208·3 107·5 13·0 20·1 42·9 96·3 579·3 22·4 227·7 123·9 14·9 21·4 51·3 117·7 581·4 22·9 233·6 119·7 14·1 22·2 51·7 117·2 579·6 23·0 233·9 118·9 13·1 22·1 51·8 116·8 512·5 22·4 214·8 103·8 11·5 20·8 43·5 95·7 69·4 0·6 19·4 16·4 1·9 1·3 8·4 21·4 67·5 0·6 19·2 15·2 1·6 67·1 0·6 19·1 15·1 Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces
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. 1·3 8·3 21·2 1·3 8·3 21·3 1,637·3 204·3 75·6 33·9 29·5 97·4 24·2 50·8 48·0 79·1 553·5 150·8 41·8 37·0 72·3 24·6 10·4 10·4 1,635 · 1 202 · 1 75 · 4 34 · 3 29 · 7 97 · 4 24 · 2 50 · 6 47 · 3 79 · 2 554 · 0 41 · 8 36 · 9 72 · 1 24 · 7 10 · 4 104 · 0 1,634 9 202:3 75:2 34:5 29:7 97:2 24:1 50:2 46:8 75:47 150:9 41:9 36:9 72:1 24:8 103:9 468 · 8 9 · 4 4 · 6 5 · 5 3 · 1 22 · 1 4 · 2 9 · 5 14 · 0 7 · 0 129 · 5 50 · 7 23 · 5 24 · 3 57 · 3 25 · 1 9 · 0 70 · 0 460·6 9·5 4·3 5·2 3·1 21·7 4·0 8·9 12·2 6·9 125·8 49·5 22·9 24·4 62·4 24·0 68·2 459·5 9·3 4·0 5·2 3·1 21·6 4·0 8·8 11·3 6·9 126·1 48·8 22·8 24·4 62·7 24·1 7·7 68·7 2,097 · 9 213 · 8 79 · 9 39 · 1 32 · 6 119 · 1 28 · 2 59 · 7 60 · 2 86 · 0 679 · 3 200 · 3 64 · 7 48 · 6 134 · 7 48 · 6 172 · 3 2,094 · 4 211 · 6 79 · 2 39 · 7 32 · 8 118 · 8 28 · 1 59 · 0 58 · 1 86 · 2 680 · 8 199 · 7 64 · 7 61 · 3 134 · 8 48 · 9 18 · 1 172 · 6 ,631 · 3 205 · 7 75 · 2 35 · 4 28 · 6 96 · 4 25 · 3 53 · 6 50 · 0 79 · 6 553 · 8 145 · 4 41 · 4 41 · 4 45 · 3 69 · 4 23 · 1 11 · 0 102 · 1 2,100 · 1 215 · 1 79·8 40·9 31·7 118·5 29·5 63·1 64·0 86·6 683·3 196·1 64·9 59·6 126·7 48·2 20·0 172·1 9·4 4·3 5·2 3·1 21·7 4·0 8·9 11·9 62·9 22·9 24·4 62·6 24·0 68·8 211·5 79·7 39·5 32·8 119·1 28·2 59·2 86·1 679·9 200·1 64·7 61·3 134·7 48·7 18·0 172·8 Stationary Engines
Textile Machinery and Accessories
Ordnance and Small Arms
Constructional Engineering
Other Non-Electrical 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 Vehicles

Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles

Motor Repairers and Garages

Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft

Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for

Motor Vehicles and Aircraft

Locomotive Manufacture

Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages

and Wagons and Trams

Carts, Perambulators, etc. ,030 · 5 275 · 5 248 · 5 221 · 9 994·9 258·3 231·9 224·2 170·3 39·7 39·8 37·3 1,165·0 298·0 271·7 261·8 1,166 · 2 299 · 3 271 · 8 260 · 4 990·5 254·5 231·5 225·4 995·9 259·6 232·0 223·1 170 -122·1 71·3 123·1 71·5 128·7 71·0 162·5 76·0 123·9 71·5 172·6 75·7 165·8 76·2 40.4 41.3 41.9 80·9 4·8 81·1 4·8 81.0 4.0 4.1 4.1 85·2 7·7 85·1 7·6 4.1 175 · 9 16 · 8 18 · 5 5 · 8 10 · 0 30 · 2 16 · 1 78 · 5 322·4 25·0 25·0 35·3 30·2 27·3 31·1 148·5 321.9 24.8 24.9 35.5 30.0 27.2 31.0 148.5 321·2 24·6 24·9 35·5 30·0 26·9 30·9 148·4 173·9 16·4 18·2 5·8 9·8 29·2 16·0 78·5 495·1 41·0 43·1 41·3 39·8 56·1 46·9 226·9 327·6 26·1 24·8 35·3 30·7 27·5 31·4 151·8 498·3 41·8 43·5 41·1 40·2 57·5 47·2 227·0 497·2 41·5 43·2 41·3 39·9 56·9 47·0 227·4 187 - 5 Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified 175 - 3 43·9 44·2 41·0 41·1 59·0 49·1 236·8 Tools and Cutlery
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. 16·7 18·3 5·8 9·9 29·7 16·0 78·9 19·4 5·7 10·4 Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures 31·5 17·7 85·0 Metal Industries not elsewhere specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments
Watches and Clocks
Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals
Musical Instruments 145·7 91·8 16·3 28·5 9·1 144·8 91·1 16·2 28·6 8·9 91·2 59·4 9·1 146·6 90·3 17·7 29·5 9·1 55·4 31·7 8·1 13·6 2·0 15·7 7·1 Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.
Cotton Weaving, etc.
Woollen and Worsted
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk
Linen and Soft Hemp 533·7 95·2 69·8 116·6 10·2 30·5 6·2 10·4 529 · 8 97 · 5 68 · 2 117 · 2 393·2 50·4 35·0 91·3 30·1 20·9 3·2 8·8 5·4 35·5 4·4 15·5 7·3 391 · 8 50 · 2 35 · 0 91 · 2 30 · 2 20 · 8 3 · 1 8 · 7 5 · 3 4 · 4 15 · 5 7 · 4 8 · 1 57 · 5 19 · 1 531 · 8 97 · 3 68 · 3 117 · 4 9 · 9 6 · 0 10 · 8 8 · 7 5 · 3 15 · 4 14 · 9 17 · 8 20 · 4 12 · 0 523·8 96·6 67·7 116·2 9·9 28·1 5·6 10·3 8·5 87·8 15·2 14·7 17·2 28·8 12·0 925·8 145·3 105·5 206·1 40·0 52·3 9·9 18·8 14·3 124·5 9·8 28·5 22·6 28·6 87·8 31·8 925·0 147·7 103·3 208·7 40·0 49·8 9·2 19·6 14·1 125·2 9·7 30·9 22·2 25·9 87·5 31·2 921 · 6 147 · 7 103 · 2 208 · 4 40 · 1 49 · 5 8 · 9 19 · 4 13 · 9 22 · 3 25 · 8 86 · 6 31 · 1 392·1 50·1 35·7 89·5 29·8 21·8 3·7 8·4 5·5 35·4 4·4 14·1 7·3 8·7 389·6 49·9 34·8 90·8 30·1 20·6 3·1 8·5 5·3 35·1 4·4 15·5 7·4 8·1 57·1 18·9 913·4 146·5 102·5 207·0 40·0 48·7 8·7 18·8 132·9 9·6 30·7 22·1 25·3 85·9 30·9 9·9 28·7 5·8 10·7 8·6 88·9 5·2 15·4 14·9 17·7 29·1 12·0 Rope, Twine and Net ... Hosiery and other Knitted Goods 8·8 89·1 5·4 14·4 15·3 usbni seos 410-31 Carpets ...
Narrow Fabrics ...
Made-up Textiles ...
Textile Finishing, etc. ...
Other Textile Industries 19·9 29·6 12·3 58 · 1 58·2 19·5 27·7 7·5 15·4 4·8 67·5 33·8 23·8 9·9 28·1 7·7 15·5 4·9 27.4 66.5 32·9 23·8 9·8 Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery
Leather Goods
Fur 631·1 261·1 93·8 76·8 18·6 43·3 118·6 18·9 179·7 70·5 10·7 9·2 6·5 9·0 57·7 16·1 179·2 70·4 10·6 9·1 6·5 9·0 57·5 16·1 453·8 191·2 83·3 67·7 11·8 34·2 62·1 3·5 444·2 188·5 80·7 66·3 11·2 32·0 62·0 3·5 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 177·3 69·9 10·5 9·1 6·8 9·1 56·5 15·4 178·4 70·1 10·6 9·0 6·5 9·0 57·2 16·0 451·8 190·8 82·8 67·7 11·3 32·7 63·0 3·5 448 · 4 190 · 3 81 · 5 67 · 1 11 · 2 32 · 3 62 · 5 3 · 5 631·5 261·3 93·5 76·9 17·8 41·7 120·7 19·6 622.6 258.6 91.3 75.3 17.7 41.0 119.2 19.5 873.2 37.3 181.1 61.9 44.1 67.2 20.0 109.8 84.9 33.2 47.4 42.1 627.6 260.7 92.1 76.2 17.7 41.3 120.0 19.6 858.5 37.5 178.9 61.4 44.1 66.0 20.2 109.4 59.5 77.4 84.2 32.9 45.1 41.9 485·7 29·9 101·6 20·5 26·9 46·3 15·4 41·6 22·7 46·0 67·8 19·0 29·0 19·0 487·4 29·7 102·6 20·6 27·0 46·9 15·3 41·4 22·8 45·7 67·9 19·1 29·4 19·0 888·1 38·9 182·3 65·6 44·9 66·0 20·0 112·0 71·6 81·0 84·6 33·1 47·7 40·4 851·6 37·7 177·0 60·1 44·1 65·1 20·0 109·1 58·5 77·4 83·8 32·7 44·4 41·7 492·2 30·8 103·1 21·5 27·2 46·6 15·0 41·1 24·4 46·2 18·9 379·9 7·8 77·1 41·2 17·0 19·4 4·9 68·5 41·9 32·1 16·5 13·9 16·7 22·9 493·3 29·5 104·0 20·7 27·1 47·8 15·1 41·3 24·5 45·7 68·4 19·3 30·7 19·2 395·9 8·1 79·2 44·1 17·7 19·4 5·0 70·9 47·9 34·8 16·5 14·0 17·5 21·5 365·9 7·8 75·4 39·6 17·2 18·8 4·6 67·5 35·8 31·4 16·0 13·7 15·4 22·7 371·1 7·8 76·3 40·8 17·1 19·1 4·9 68·0 36·7 31·7 16·3 13·8 15·7 22·9 Meat and Meat Products
Milk 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 Tobacco .. .. ..

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

is the numbers of persons registered as	able give	M at 15	ales	onu .	X -10T)	Fer	nales	GREA	FOR	To	otal	
Industry  To star examponed Recording to the	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-
	June,	April,	May,	June,	June,	April,	May,	June,	June,	April,	May,	June,
	1956	1957	1957	1957	1956	1957	1957	1957	1956	1957	1957	1957
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	226·3	222·4	221·4	220·4	62·2	61·1	60·9	60·7	288·5	283·5	282·3	281·1
	80·9	78·8	78·8	79·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	11·9	92·9	90·8	90·8	90·9
	90·3	91·2	90·4	89·5	34·5	34·5	34·2	34·1	124·8	125·7	124·6	123·6
	19·6	18·3	18·1	17·8	3·2	3·3	3·3	3·3	22·8	21·6	21·4	21·1
	20·5	19·0	18·9	18·8	6·9	6·1	6·1	6·1	27·4	25·1	25·0	24·9
	15·0	15·1	15·2	15·3	5·6	5·2	5·3	5·3	20·6	20·3	20·5	20·6
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.	358·2	365·4	366·1	366·1	206·2	202·3	201 · 7	201·1	564·4	567·7	567·8	567·2
	71·4	73·7	73·9	73·9	20·6	20·8	20 · 7	20·5	92·0	94·5	94·6	94·4
	5·0	5·2	5·2	5·2	2·5	2·6	2 · 7	2·7	7·5	7·8	7·9	7·9
	21·1	21·6	21·7	21·8	32·2	30·3	30 · 4	30·6	53·3	51·9	52·1	52·4
	19·1	19·4	19·3	19·3	29·7	28·8	28 · 5	28·4	48·8	48·2	47·8	47·7
	96·1	97·1	97·7	98·0	24·4	24·7	24 · 7	24·8	120·5	121·8	122·4	122·8
	145·5	148·4	148·3	147·9	96·8	95·1	94 · 7	94·1	242·3	243·5	243·0	242·0
Other Manufacturing Industries	166:4	163·7	163·9	164·2	117·6	112·1	112.6	112:4	284·0	275·8	276:5	276.6
	78:3	76·4	76·8	77·0	37·0	35·3	35.7	35:8	115·3	111·7	112:5	112.8
	12:5	12·5	12·5	12·4	3·8	3·7	3.8	3:8	16·3	16·2	16:3	16.2
	8:0	7·8	7·8	7·7	8·3	7·9	7.9	7:9	16·3	15·7	15:7	15.6
	11:3	11·3	11·2	11·2	20·3	19·2	19.2	19:1	31·6	30·5	30:4	30.3
	4:7	4·6	4·6	4·6	6·4	5·6	5.6	5:5	11·1	10·2	10:2	10.1
	7:8	7·5	7·5	7·5	2·5	2·4	2.3	2:3	10·3	9·9	9:8	9.8
	43:8	43·6	43·5	43·8	39·3	38·0	38.1	38:0	83·1	81·6	81:6	81.8
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	6,075 · 1	6,036.5	6,036 · 1	6,035 · 3	2,994 · 2	2,908 · 6	2,908 · 1	2,901 · 7	9,069 · 3	8,945 · 1	8,944 · 2	8,937 · 0
Building and Contracting	1,343 - 4	1,310 - 4	1,312 · 4	1,311 · 4	58.9	58.9	58.9	58.9	1,402 · 3	1,369 · 3	1,371 · 3	1,370 - 3
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	335·7	337·3	337·0	336·6	40·3	40·4	40·6	40·6	376·0	377·7	377·6	377·2
	125·6	125·1	124·6	124·1	14·2	14·1	14·2	14·1	139·8	139·2	138·8	138·2
	176·9	178·7	178·9	178·9	24·0	24·2	24·3	24·4	200·9	202·9	203·2	203·3
	33·2	33·5	33·5	33·6	2·1	2·1	2·1	2·1	35·3	35·6	35·6	35·7
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport	202·7 22·5	200·5 19·6	201·0 20·7	201.9	54·7 3·0	52.4	52·8 2·9	53.0	257·4 25·5	252·9 22·3	253·8 23·6	254·9 24·5
Distributive Trades	1,160-9	1,163 · 2	1,161-3	1,165 - 4	1,234.7	1,240 · 0	1,243 - 9	1,251 - 3	2,395 6	2,403 · 2	2,405 · 2	2,416.7
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	120·3	119·3	118·7	118·0	35·3	36·8	36·2	36·4	155·6	156·1	154·9	154·4
	74·6	75·3	75·9	76·0	30·3	31·7	31·9	31·9	104·9	107·0	107·8	107·9
	130·7	128·9	129·1	129·4	60·7	58·6	58·6	58·8	191·4	187·5	187·7	188·2
	294·5	298·3	298·9	298·8	315·2	319·3	321·6	323·1	609·7	617·6	620·5	621·9
	171·3	169·8	169·2	170·3	108·0	108·7	108·5	109·0	279·3	278·5	277·7	279·3
	349·7	351·7	349·8	353·1	645·0	643·2	644·5	649·8	994·7	994·9	994·3	1,002·9
	19·8	19·9	19·7	19·8	40·2	41·7	42·6	42·3	60·0	61·6	62·3	62·1
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	60·0	58·3	58·4	57·9	75·0	70·8	70·5	70·7	135·0	129·1	128·9	128:6
	39·2	36·2	38·6	39·5	39·1	37·2	38·4	38·4	78·3	73·4	77·0	77:9
	173·6	172·8	172·8	176·2	522·7	494·8	499·7	509·6	696·3	667·6	672·5	685:8
	29·8	29·4	29·5	29·8	105·5	102·4	102·5	102·7	135·3	131·8	132·0	132:5
	10·7	10·8	10·8	10·8	33·8	33·5	33·5	33·5	44·5	44·3	44·3	44:3

#### 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 shorttime and overtime working is obtained on the returns only once a quarter (in February, May, August and November), but from

January, 1957, figures are 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 29th June, 1957, 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 29th June, 1957

Chamber	de	- Line coher !	1,908   1,908,1 7	12,323	SHIP	1 601/6 27	10.4000	Midland San
CAR	1000	Number of operatives on Short-time	791 (10,587 750 (26,56) 259 (12,076	Industry	5,058 2,422 2,422	1,741 2,527 1,690 1,589 6,235	1000	Number of operatives on Short-time
2007 080 2142 000	18.1	benth Madrold	315 13,616	7,971   13,301	2,602	2,728		Wides
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)	asai	3,300 3,000	Textiles—(contd.) Jute Hosiery and othe	r Knitted Goods	37,547	40,214	. 0	1,500 7,300
Chemicals and Allied Trades		100				:: ::	-dree	300 800 1,200
Metal Manufacture	bos	6,000 1,300	288,01 244	2,340 9,978	3,776	3,857		500
Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes	moi	2,900 500 300 600	Tailoring	Footwear)	1,116	10.1 1048.1 11818		14,200 3,500
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc		400	Overalls, Shirts, I Hats, Caps, and	Underwear, etc. Millinery	2.990	1.500	1111	1,900 600
Engineering and Electrical Goods	Sin	2,400 1,700 700			ied		392	7,500
7,330 51254 045 2,357 183 10028		Bastera //	Food, Drink and To	bacco	19,460	17,724		2,900
Vehicles		5,300 3,500 200 1,600			3033 303 303 303 303 303 303 303 303 30	:: ::	10 mm	4,300 4,000
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified		3,300	Paper and Board Manufacture of F	Paper and Board no	t elsewh	ere specified		600 300 100
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	1	100	Printing, Publishi	ing, Bookbinding, e	tc.	1.857 5.		100
Textiles	bins	14,900 700 1,000	Other Manufacturin Rubber	ng Industries	3,152	3,700		700 400
Woollen and Worsted	mo	700 800	Textiles—(contd.) Jute Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Carpets Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc.  Leather, Leather Goods and Fur  Clothing (including Footwear) Tailoring Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps, and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots and Shoes  Food, Drink and Tobacco  Manufactures of Wood and Cork Furniture and Upholstery  Paper and Printing Paper and Board Manufacturing Industries Rubber  Textiles—(contd.)  1,500 1,500 1,200 1,					
					STREET, SQUARE, SQUARE	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	

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

# Unemployment at 15th July, 1957

#### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 17th June, and 15th July, 1957, were as follows:—

282 3 281 1	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
17th June	176,929 164,872	5,317 6,574	78,460 68,193	4,017 4,667	264,723 244,306
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	- 12,057	+ 1,257	- 10,267	+ 650	-20,417

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as un-employed at 15th July represented 1·1 per cent, of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 17th June was 1·2.

An analysis of the figures for 15th July according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

101 150	Wholly U	Inemployed	(including	2 61 2		
S. CTE A TI	for not more than	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Temporarily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and	36,201 4,013	35,931 1,616	83,588 761	155,720 6,390	9,152 184	164,872 6,574
over Girls under 18	14,843 2,881	18,473 987	30,188 599	63,504 4,467	4,689 200	68,193 4,667
Total	57,938	57,007	115,136	230,081	14,225	244,306

The total of 244,306 includes 38,295 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 15th July, 1957, 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 17th June, 1957, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the

	LAW STATE	Wholly U (including	nemploye g Casuals				
Region  eritoria teatro will otalia ecurgii cent		Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more	ployed for more than 8 weeks	number	rarily Stopped	Total	
ave, recument and	I neit	than 8 weeks	incy ext	3.00	tives or staffs).	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	
ender returns, are	of be	timper 1	M cs no	ales	6-11 di	rmas wi	
London and South-	0.050	1	1	1	1		
Eastern	8,250 2,124	6,761	12,221	27,232	1,027	28,259	
Southern	1,590	1,689	3,695 3,290	7,508 6,376	76 224	7,584	
South-Western	2.391	2,279	5,526	10,196	148	6,600 10,344 14,281 8,935 10,587	
Midland	3,409	3.029	5,935	1 12 373	1,908 2,377 797	14,281	
North-Midland	1,721 2,527	1,433 2,216 5,958	3,404	6,558 9,790 25,813	2,377	8,935	
E. and W. Ridings North-Western	2,527	2,216	5,047 13,165 6,846	9,790	797	10,587	
	6,690	5,958	13,165	25,813	750	40,303	
Northern Scotland	6 225	2,422	17 240	11,817	259	12,076	
Wales	2,549 6,235 2,728	7,662 2,602	17,249 7,971	31,146	1,455	13,616	
Great Britain	40,214	37,547	84,349	162,110	9,336	171,446	
13.00011 883 2300 8	10,214	37,547	04,545	102,110	9,550	171,440	
	7		Fer	nales			
London and South-	123	1 830	1	ale ale	Strategies	18/85/24	
Eastern	3,857 736	3,776	2,340	9,973 2,398 2,353 3,712	415	10,388	
Eastern	736	736	926	2,398	142	2,540 2,379	
Southern South-Western	723 1,019	661	969	2,353	26	2,379	
Midland	1,849	1,116 2,114	2 840	6,803	1,178	3,805	
North-Midland	814	897	2,840 1,399	3 110	698	7,981	
E. and W. Ridings	922	936	1,344	3,110 3,202 11,054	306	3,805 7,981 3,808 3,508 11,891	
North-Western	2,902	2,990	5.162	11,054	837	11.891	
Northern	1,151 2,587 1,164	1,188 3,553	2,352 8,199	4,691 14,339	124	4,013	
Scotland	2,587	3,553	8,199	14,339	946	15,285	
Wales	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	1,493	3,679	6,336	124	6,460	
Great Britain	17,724	19,460	30,787	67,971	4,889	72,860	
	1		To	otal		Inneliacte Euroite	
London and South-		12000000	1	1	RESIDENCE TO SE		
Eastern	12,107	10,537	14,561	37,205 9,906	1,442	38,647	
Eastern	2,860 2,313	2,425	4,621 4,259	9,906	218	10,124	
Southern South-Western	2,313	2,425 2,157 3,395	4,259	8,729	250	8,979	
Midland	3.410	5,143	7,103	13,908	241	14,149	
North-Midland	5,258 2,535 3,449	2 330	8,775 4,803	19,176	3,086	22,262 12,743 14,095	
E. and W. Ridings	3,449	2,330 3,152	6 391	9,668 12,992	3,075 1,103	14,743	
North-Western	9,592	8,948	18 327	36.867	1,587	38,454	
Northern	3,700	3,610 11,215	9,198	16,508	383	16,891	
Scotland	8,822	11,215	25,448	16,508 45,485 19,637	2,401	47,886	
Wales	3,892	4,095	9,198 25,448 11,650	19,637	439	20,076	
Great Britain	57,938	57,007	115,136	230,081	11.00-		
					14,225	244,306	

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 15th July, 1957, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	register	bers of pe ed as uner 5th July, 1	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*				
91.2 90.4	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
London and South-	20-5		askets	a bna an	e Contain	Woode		
_ Eastern	28,259	10,388	38,647	0.8	0.5	0.7		
Eastern	7,584	2,540	10,124	.0.9	.0.6	0.8		
Southern	6,600	2,379	8,979	0.9	0.7	0.8		
South-Western	10,344	3,805	14,149	1.4	1.0	1.3		
Midland	14,281	7,981	22,262	1.0	1.1	1.0		
North-Midland	8,935	3,808	12,743	0.9	0.8	0.9		
East and West Ridings	10,587	3,508	14,095	0.9	0.5	0.8		
North-Western	26,563	11,891	38,454	10 104 2	do 91-18 d	1.3		
Northern	12,076	4,815	16,891	1.3	1.3	1.3		
Scotland	32,601	15,285	47,886	2.3	2.0	2.2		
Wales	13,616	6,460	20,076	2.0	2.4	2.1		
Great Britain	171,446	72,860	244,306	1.2	1.0	1-1		

#### 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 15th July, 1957, was 274,183, including 185,326 men, 7,696 boys, 75,717 women and 5,444 girls. Of the total, 258,244 (including 2,729 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 15,939 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 15th July, 1957, are shown below.

Region	Men Boys Women Girls							
172.8 (72.8 c 29.5 c 29.5 c 29.5 c	173-6	Wholly Une	mployed (inc	luding Casu	ials)			
London and South- Eastern	26,351 7,257 6,162 9,871 12,102 6,415 9,515 24,630	881 251 214 325 271 1,183 1,183	9,500 2,232 2,208 3,481 6,613 2,976 3,009 10,299 4,359	473 166 145 231 190 134 193 755	37,205 9,906 8,729 13,908 19,176 9,668 12,992 36,867			
Scotland	11,483 29,196 12,738	1,950 563	13,131 5,696	332 1,208 640	16,508 45,485 19,637			
Great Britain	155,720	6,390	63,504	4,467	230,081			
Northern Ireland	20,296	1,113	6,256	498	28,163			
United Kingdom	176,016	7,503	69,760	4,965	258,244			
time in Great E	Sharr	Tem	porarily Stop	pped				
London and South-Eastern	1,023 73 221 147 1,880 2,297 796 745 258 1,407 305	4 3 3 1 1 28 80 1 1 5 1 48 10	413 125 24 89 1,142 660 284 832 123 889 108	2 17 2 4 36 38 22 5 1 57 16	1,442 218 250 241 3,086 3,075 1,103 1,587 383 2,401 439			
Great Britain	9,152	184	4,689	200	14,225			
Northern Ireland United Kingdom	9,310	193	1,268	279 479	1,714			
0078	410.4	Total Regi	stered as Un	employed	Non-Forn			
London and South- Eastern	27,374 7,330 6,383 10,018 13,982 8,712 10,311 25,375 11,741 30,603 13,043	885 254 217 326 299 223 276 1,188 335 1,998 573	9,913 2,357 2,232 3,570 7,755 3,636 3,293 11,131 4,482 14,020 5,804	475 183 147 235 226 172 215 760 333 1,265 656	38,647 10,124 8,979 14,149 22,262 12,743 14,095 38,454 16,891 47,886 20,076			
Great Britain	164,872	6,574	68,193	4,667	244,306			
Northern Ireland	20,454	1,122	7,524	777	29,877			
United Kingdom	185,326	7,696	75,717	5,444	274,183			

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

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Ministry of Labour Gazette August, 1957

Regions and Principal Towns

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 15th July, 1957, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 17th June, 1957.

Numbers of Persons on Registers at 15th July, 1957

Inc.(+)
or Dec.
(-) in
Totals

lowns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	pared with 17th June, 1957
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County)	27,374 13,214 105 95 1,435 247 516 209 160 199 147 192 71 265 381 533 138 439 387	885 282 7 4 425 27 11 19 8 20 12 35 5 10 12 23 10	9,913 4,831 32 32 265 188 116 87 102 98 33 78 66 164 248 24 215 232	475 148 2 3 12 16 7 8 5 11 4 6 3 4 5 6 7 7 15 15	38,647 18,475 146 134 1,737 478 662 260 323 352 265 331 112 357 464 738 796 166 692 644	- 4,253 - 1,732 + 6 + 11 - 96 - 116 - 92 - 118 - 27 - 4 - 3 - 13 - 90 - 48 - 63 - 90 - 85 - 44 - 237 - 65
Eastern Bedford Cambridge Ipswich Luton Norwich Southend-on-Sea Watford	7,330 120 148 542 111 1,078 470 170	254 5 3 15 3 15 10 6	2,357 125 75 85 44 218 115 99	183 2 4 19 3 4 6 4	10,124 252 230 661 161 1,315 601 279	- 1,937 - 99 - 41 - 63 - 18 - 158 - 94 + 27
Southern	6,383 580 152 1,147 359 286 718	217 7 2 43 21 8 20	2,232 127 66 424 95 46 347	147 2 6 17 8 5 8	8,979 716 226 1,631 483 345 1,093	- 960 - 27 - 5 - 164 - 41 - 16 - 368
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter	10,018 2,147 560 223 1,025 168	326 54 6 7 26 10	3,570 588 233 188 581 148	235 24 2 9 34 19	14,149 2,813 801 427 1,666 345	- 975 - 22 + 2 - 18 - 101 - 44
Midland Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	13,982 3,532 158 1,408 135 153 1,670 615 385 581 246	299 110 2 33 4 11 31 10 8 7	7,755 2,008 100 658 71 76 1,184 302 128 403 85	226 47 3 20 1 9 43 6 8 16	22,262 5,697 263 2,119 211 249 2,928 933 529 1,007 331	- 3,388 - 722 + 14 - 240 - 102 - 60 - 32 - 88 - 49 - 513 - 50
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Peterborough Scunthorpe	8,712 170 329 691 790 352 201 273 2,398 127 92	223 	3,636 74 189 88 302 67 77 146 564 99 189	172 7 3 9 5 9 7 2 25 8 9	12,743 251 523 804 1,115 434 296 425 3,066 240 294	- 1,969 + 39 - 89 - 152 - 45 - 180 - 22 - 70 - 474 - 86 - 191
East and West Ridings Barnsley	10,311 353 611 157 370 184 194 2,288 1,631 152 1,272 153 405	276 20 16 	3,293 59 73 89 199 108 120 540 330 144 251 58 67	215 21 5 2 11 3 1 13 10 3 14 8 14	14,095 453 705 248 588 308 315 2,874 2,000 302 1,549 223 536	- 282 + 32 - 10 + 44 - 89 + 49 - 31 - 263 + 48 - 56 + 109 - 10 + 19
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth	25,375 138 197 240 777 280 821 437 285 80 199 9,651 3,490	1,188 1 5 12 34 10 16 18 6 — 11 395 100	11,131 96 96 567 468 264 52 130 228 20 164 2,433 804	760 -2 -9 -8 -8 183 52	38,454 237 298 828 1,287 562 894 593 520 100 382 12,662 4,446	- 3,695 + 35 + 5 - 9 - 534 + 36 - 123 + 99 - 80 - 170 - 33 - 1,253 - 411
and Royton) Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford (inc. Eccles and	546 372 198 363	8 14 15	183 270 92 617	4 7 21	741 663 290 1,016	- 97 - 59 + 16 - 71
Pendlebury)	753 353 399 245 423	18 14 24 6 119	253 190 273 256 171	55 18 9 82	1,028 612 714 516 795	- 100 + 39 - 151 - 69 + 175

Regions and Principal	risut) Green		ers of Pers		<b>17</b>	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as com-	
Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	pared with 17th June, 1957	
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough (inc. South	11,741 197 273 549 392 201	335 9 10 14 11 6	4,482 125 132 230 252 260	333 5 40 23 5 2	16,891 336 455 816 660 469	- 1,248 - 57 + 53 - 104 - 135 - 89	
Bank)	541 1,919 796 294 1,426	38 43 19 15 19	255 556 177 229 474 54	17 44 11 7 26	851 2,562 1,003 545 1,945	+ 35 - 76 - 75 - 79 - 199 - 22	
Scotland	30,603 1,721 399 1,995 2,722 9,003 1,072 593 492	1,998 36 36 184 190 491 95 80	14,020 432 76 1,253 547 2,280 905 638 289	1,265 17 11 125 56 175 49 75 25	47,886 2,206 522 3,557 3,515 11,949 2,121 1,386 825	- 1,360 - 47 - 42 - 325 + 237 - 413 + 289 + 72 - 34	
Wales Cardiff Merthyr Tydfil Newport Rhondda Swansea	13,043 1,575 724 303 917 960	573 40 23 8 13	5,804 289 289 158 420 463	656 26 23 21 15 10	20,076 1,930 1,059 490 1,365 1,444	- 350 - 111 + 84 - 80 - 70 - 14	
Northern Ireland	20,454 5,834 2,335	1,122 214 137	7,524 2,297 1,637	777 52 385	29,877 8,397 4,494	- <b>2,499</b> - 971 - 366	

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1957

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1956, and monthly figures for 1957.

		G	reat Britai	n si gabi	M SHE I	United Kingdom Total	
	Wholly Ur (including		Tempo Stop		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Shippy story	Service .	
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	338,000	
1950	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100	
1951	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400	
1952	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500	
1953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000	
1954	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800	
1955	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500	
1956 1957 :—	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100	
14th Jan	237,454	105,035	30,281	9,835	382,605	422,528	
11th Feb	248,073	109,302	14,278	8,407	380,060	421,499	
11th Mar	230,873	104,480	20,298	7,294	362,945	402,665	
15th Apr	221,872	99,378	14,639	6,370	342,259	379,164	
13th May	201,412	92,531	13,566	5,963	313,472	348,099	
17th June	170,278	76,704	11,968	5,773	264,723	297,099	
15th July	162,110	67,971	9,336	4,889	244,306	274,183	

#### DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1944

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 15th April, 1957 (the last date on which a count was taken) was 764,446, compared with 785,510 at 15th October, 1956.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 15th July, 1957, was 41,803, of whom 36,287 were males and 5,516 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

Tat 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment Severely disabled persons classified as	33,023	5,123	38,146
unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	3,264	393	3,657
Total	36,287	5,516	41,803

\* 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 IN LEAST NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 15th July, 1957. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e.,

situation) are distinguished from those tempo	STATE OF		ffices	Great Britain	Exchange each Ro	s of the	o register rincipal	of the p	in some	numbers situated
286, 1 108, 01 255 256 7 187, 18 7 187, 18 7 187, 18 7 187, 18 7 187, 18 7 187, 18 7 187, 18 7 187, 18 7 187, 18 7 187, 18 7 187, 187,	unem (incl	olly ployed uding uals)	Tempo		enha ja	Total	Tensor Services	Un	ited Kingdo (all classes)	om
outh costs to 38 to 260 2 469 - 89	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	7,262 5,264 278 1,720	919 887 30 2	831 33 1 797	105 104 — 1	8,093 5,297 279 2,517	1,024 991 30 3	9,117 6,288 309 2,520	12,059 9,178 318 2,563	1,118 1,085 30 3	13,177 10,263 348 2,566
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	2,331 1,641 23 301 60 201 105	94 63 2 - 3 26	9 7 -2 -	2	2,340 1,648 23 303 60 201 105	96 63 — 2 — 4 27	2,436 1,711 23 305 60 205 132	2,618 1,661 27 512 60 247 111	100 63  4  6 27	2,718 1,724 27 516 60 253 138
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	2,986 856 582 308 315 32 893	940 174 363 186 115 5	312 5 303 2 1 —	745 6 737 1 1	3,298 861 885 310 316 32 894	1,685 180 1,100 187 116 5	4,983 1,041 1,985 497 432 37 991	3,570 968 902 317 317 36 1,030	1,701 180 1,108 190 119 5 99	5,271 1,148 2,010 507 436 41 1,129
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches.	2,558 114 1,139 106 325 246 165	1,475 3 331 187 643 73 170 26	5 1 2 - 1 -	16 -7 - - - 9	2,563 115 1,141 106 326 246 165 188	1,491 3 338 187 643 73 179	4,054 118 1,479 293 969 319 344 214	2,710 115 1,263 108 326 256 170	1,505 3 342 187 644 73 187 27	4,215 118 1,605 295 970 329 357 221
Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.  Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere	3,306 77	627	1,695	168	5,001 77	795	5,796 86	194 278 5,143 94	798 10	5,941 104
specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	980 1,033 242 71 267	147 196 106 23	301 967 114 71	114 18 —	1,281 2,000 356 142	150 310 124 23	1,431 2,310 480 165	1,329 2,042 359 142	150 312 124 23	1,479 2,354 483 165
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.  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 (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	636  13,523 4,425 369 198 109 277 410 808 4,433 502 244 197 60 592	3,628 172 46 21 8 99 15 78 240 31 1,007 275 140 191 535 149 104 517	133  268 38 2 27 58 6 2 14 86 16 2 17	24 131 7 1 2 29 1 32 25 1 1 31	769  13,791 4,463 369 200 109 304 141 313 412 822 4,519 518 244 199 382 127 60 609	3,759 179 46 21 8 100 17 107 240 32 1,039 300 141 191 536 149 105 548	896  17,550 4,642 415 221 117 404 158 420 652 854 5,558 818 385 390 918 276 165 1,157	798  14,896 4,972 380 204 125 310 148 436 418 844 4,805 565 250 200 426 128 622 623	3,870 188 47 22 8 103 17 137 240 33 1,060 307 144 192 551 150 105 566	925 18,766 5,160 5,160 226 133 413 165 573 658 877 5,865 872 394 392 977 278 167 1,189
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	5,181 1,580 1,662 903 617 178 193 48	1,094 366 227 189 273 11 7 21	2,252 2,029 3 87 131 1	312 289 — — 21 — — 2	7,433 3,609 1,665 990 748 179 194 48	1,406 655 227 189 294 11 7 23	8,839 4,264 1,892 1,179 1,042 190 201 71	7,796 3,678 1,890 1,033 763 180 196 56	1,451 659 236 204 296 11 7 38	9,247 4,337 2,126 1,237 1,059 191 203 94
Metal 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	2,929 198 119 185 225 235 182 1,785	1,881 97 160 34 117 355 169 949	516 79 2 15 198 50 35 137	244 10 3 1 20 18 75 117	3,445 277 121 200 423 285 217 1,922	2,125 107 163 35 137 373 244 1,066	5,570 384 284 235 560 658 461 2,988	3,544 284 122 217 427 294 222 1,978	2,152 107 163 36 138 379 245 1,084	5,696 391 285 253 565 673 467 3,062
Precision 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	521 292 98 81 50	455 183 130 129 13	17 -3 14	12 -1 11	538 292 101 95 50	467 183 131 140 13	1,005 475 232 235 63	555 301 106 97 51	512 216 133 149 14	1,067 517 239 246 65
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	3,553 524 259 596 136 122 141 488 94 216 28 94 45 149 499 186	3,937 438 384 522 70 189 171 458 165 508 33 109 96 421 278 95	900 6 88 69 3 2 2 196 14 167 1 1 1 306 32	1,329 146 208 107 	4,453 530 347 665 139 124 143 684 84 383 29 106 46 150 805 218	5,266 584 592 629 70 222 201 634 189 1,003 36 110 111 451 334 100	9,719 1,114 939 1,294 209 346 344 1,318 273 1,386 65 216 157 601 1,139 318	5,583 554 354 688 158 141 896 690 115 429 34 119 37 166 971 221	6,831 592 596 662 84 238 1,141 634 330 1,089 38 140 114 656 416 101	12,414 1,146 950 1,350 242 379 2,037 1,324 445 1,518 72 259 161 822 1,387 322

<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

Work owing to Sick	ness	or		Great Brita	in	Re	A SIGN		*1 * 5	
sterly in this Gazetta with harlate to engage-	(inch	olly ployed uding uals)	Temp	orarily oped	d by the	Total		Ministr	nited Kingd (all classes	
acancies unfilled represent the numbers of by employers to Employment Exchanges, and the excited tests. They do not purport to	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	410 257 101	239 92 131	53 45 6	26 9 14	463 302 107	265 101 145	728 403 252	479 310 114	298 113 165	777 423 279
Clothing	1,959 1,039	2,956 1,453	717 510	718 463	2,676 1,549	3,674 1,916	6,350 3,465	2,868 1,586	6,255 2,018	9,123 3,604
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.  Hats, Caps and Millinery	73 61 38	533 363 63	$-\frac{4}{32}$	56 61 44	77 61 70	589 424 107	666 485 177	87 114 73	677 2,521 111	764 2,635 184
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes	410 254	310 23	24 135 12	27 66 1	108 545 266	238 376 24	346 921 290	128 569 311	501 400 27	969 338
Food, Drink and Tobacco	5,758 251	4,375 68	29	99	5,787 251	4,474 68	10,261 319	6,508 299	5,065 74	11,573 373
Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products	1,486 306 276 424	881 487 226 180	4 2 11	10 3 8	1,490 308 287 425	891 490 234 181	2,381 798 521 606	1,651 316 384 473	959 518 247 223	2,610 834 631 696
Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	278 350 348	87 612 735		1 23 36	279 350 349	88 635 771	367 985 1,120	285 371 527	92 648 1,073	377. 1,019 1,600
Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries	618 636 169 436	377 197 171 262	- 1	16 - 1	624 638 169 437	393 197 172	1,017 835 341	646 665 201	399 199 177	1,045 864 378
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	180 2,725	92 510	1,171	151	180 3,896	262 92 661	699 272 4,557	497 193 4,125	283 173 677	780 366 4,802
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets	1,002 1,149 107 314	106 261 14 76	1,143 1,143 1 13	143	1,016 2,292 108 327	108 404 15	1,124 2,696 123 404	1,091 2,418 113	108 417 16	1,199 2,835 129 422
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures  Paper and Printing	153 1,438	1,090	34	23	1,472	77 57 1,113	210	344 159 1,538	78 58	217
Paper and Board Wallpaper. Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	297 19	183 23 235		- 1 - 7	325 19	184 23 242	509 42 374	338 20	185 23	523 43 423
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified  Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	100 300	160 50	1 2	-3	101 302	160 53	261 355	146 102 326	162 62	264 388
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.  Other Manufacturing Industries	591 1,744	439 1,122	2	12 76	593 1,770	451 1,198	1,044 2,968	606	478	1,084
Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc	715 125 87	301 58 50	26 3 - 3	29 — 8	718 125 90	330 58 58	1,048 183 148	1,929 766 129 99	1,226 348 60 60	1,114 189 159
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites  Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods  Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films  Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	146 39 104 528	310 53 7 343	2 - 18	17 — — 22	148 39 104 546	327 53 7 365	475 92 111 911	151 39 104 641	331 53 7 367	482 92 111 1,008
Building and Contracting	29,882 20,000	213 128 34	102 63	- 100 mm	29,984 20,063	213 128	30,197 20,191	35,818 24,281	241 145	36,059 24,426
Civil Engineering Contracting	9,110 1,934	51	2 37 9	T 99	774 9,147 1,943	34 51 89	808 9,198 2,032	975 10,562 <b>2,169</b>	36 60 92	1,011 10,622 2,261
Gas Electricity Water	968 721 245	46 38 5	4 4 1	一級	972 725 246	46 38 5	1,018 763 251	1,020 866 283	46 41 5	1,066 907 288
Transport and Communication Railways	15,618 2,409 979	1,369 142 606	159 4 5	7 1 2	15,777 2,413 984	1,376 143 608	17,153 2,556 1,592	17,239 2,611 1,114	1,423 148 616	18,662 2,759 1,730
Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport	236 1,954 4,831 1,421	16 88 55 14	11 93 30	工888	236 1,965 4,924 1,451	16 88 55 14	252 2,053 4,979 1,465	290 2,123 5,271 1,758	16 91 60 16	306 2,214 5,331 1,774
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	535 74 2,306	9 23 323	- 2 3	- 3 E	543 74 2,308	9 23 326	552 97 2,634	584 74 2,518	11 23 348	595 97 2,866
Other Transport and Communication Storage	301 572 14,363	38 55 8,758	3 3 84	1 137	304 575	38 56 8,895	342 631 23,342	310 586	38 56 9,630	348 642 25,693
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	2,350 1,726	142 171	23 4 6	- 2	2,373 1,730	142 173	2,515 1,903	16,063 2,682 1,959	156 191	2,838 2,150
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering) Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods. Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods.	1,525 2,791 1,773 3,941	425 2,683 626 4,447	6 16 11 24	17 51 8 56	1,531 2,807 1,784 3,965	442 2,734 634 4,503	1,973 5,541 2,418 8,468	1,767 3,239 1,876 4,265	511 2,955 665 4,860	2,278 6,194 2,541 9,125
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	257	264		3	257	267	524	275	292	567
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,370 12,750 5,568	2,201 1,308	80	25	1,374 12,830 5,576	2,226 1,311	1,817 15,056 6,887	1,470 13,982 6,132	2,385 1,413	1,945 16,367 7,545
Local Government Service	7,182 3,415	4,053	16	22 45	7,254 3,431	915	8,169 7,529	7,850	972	8,822 8,059
Education	124 855 104 1,247	927 102 2,676	7	28 - 10	124 862 104 1,251	955 102 2,686	186 1,817 206 3,937	129 913 109 1,345	1,092 111 2,852	196 2,005 220 4,197
Religion	95 990	26 260	5	6	95 995	27 266	122 1,261	108	31 275	139 1,302
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc.	11,528 1,994 1,081 5,803	14,583 1,063 395 8,335	47 6 4 19	515 23 9 404	11,575 2,000 1,085 5,822	15,098 1,086 404 8,739	26,673 3,086 1,489 14,561	12,404 2,091 1,195 6,222	16,224 1,132 415 9,127	28,628 3,223 1,610 15,349
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure	438 124 123	871 285 153		4 3 1	438 126 126	875 288 154	1,313 414 280	473 137 143	985 315 167	1,458 452 310
Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services	144 729 1,092	1,055 2,056 370	 8 5	4 64 3	144 737 1,097	1,059 2,120 373	1,203 2,857 1,470	151 820 1,172	1,225 2,452 406	1,376 3,272 1,578
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry  Other Persons not Classified by Industry	2,857 10,209	129 10,794	001,1 005,1 180,1	1000	2,857 10,209	129 10,794	2,986 21,003	3,026 11,299	139 11,378	3,165 22,677
GRAND TOTAL*	162,110	67,971	9,336	4,889	171,446	72,860	244,306	193,022	81,161	274,183

<sup>\*</sup> The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,103 males and 186 females in Great Britain, and 2,503 males and 226 females in the United Kingdom).

(70482)

(1944)

## Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 12th June and 10th July, 1957, 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.

0 111 423 6 165 270 75 20 75	12th	eks ended June, 57	Four we 10th 19	Total Number of Placings, 13th Dec.,		
8 6.255 9.213 7 2.018 3.004 7 704 7 2.001 8 2.001 8 2.001	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1956, to 10th July, 1957 (30 weeks)	
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	96,510 13,421 56,860 10,679	112,434 37,820 97,636 60,735	81,798 9,007 51,253 8,477	113,964 46,770 101,177 69,846	551,751 112,405 334,386 108,119	
Total	177,470	308,625	150,535	331,757	1,106,661	

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.

ments 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 next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 10th July, 1957, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 10th July, 1957.

1,124 1,091 115 1149 1,1	100 0 501 0 404 2		d 10th July,		2,725 1,002 8,149 es	Number of Notified Vacancies remaining unfilled at 10th July, 1957				
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	2,456	354	4,758	56	7,624	20,905	1,520	2,187	322	24,934
	816	187	21	8	1,032	3,550	1,173	34	47	4,804
	606	178	10	3	797	2,873	1,102	6	17	3,998
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	1,750	185	427	71	2,433	1,460	964	1,028	892	4,344
	1,928	105	838	140	3,011	2,300	766	1,627	1,591	6,284
	2,055	178	273	51	2,557	2,752	1,201	395	424	4,772
	9,114	943	3,107	436	13,600	15,345	5,573	5,382	3,259	29,559
	2,713	81	56	6	2,856	1,547	246	40	33	1,866
	4,862	709	1,338	248	7,157	11,278	4,427	2,348	2,088	20,141
	1,539	153	1,713	182	3,587	2,520	900	2,994	1,138	7,552
Vehicles	3,854	534	1,000	209	5,597	11,582	2,517	1,807	1,079	16,985
	2,225	334	1,308	225	4,092	2,373	1,659	1,819	1,537	7,388
	330	79	367	92	868	743	649	587	582	2,561
	1,726	250	1,454	466	3,896	1,739	2,581	8,915	7,438	20,673
	404	36	347	92	879	579	830	3,909	2,281	7,599
	424	62	318	86	890	399	819	2,566	1,728	5,512
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	191	66	169	53	479	144	304	464	558	1,470
	441	144	1,606	656	2,847	869	1,691	10,587	8,948	22,095
	4,801	911	7,137	798	13,647	2,005	1,480	5,191	3,481	12,157
	1,755	483	453	83	2,774	1,349	1,600	809	926	4,684
	814	155	791	318	2,078	917	1,073	1,428	3,072	6,490
	592	73	519	181	1,365	479	371	902	1,368	3,120
	222	82	272	137	713	438	702	526	1,704	3,370
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,361	144	1,093	214	2,812	1,058	572	1,633	1,102	4,365
	22,706	856	173	88	23,823	11,887	2,964	364	536	15,751
	16,126	658	102	52	16,938	9,577	2,383	217	367	12,544
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	795	10	78	34	917	698	479	120	158	1,455
	5,070	342	652	125	6,189	15,011	2,276	1,916	1,071	20,274
	6,201	1,936	6,049	2,681	16,867	5,797	9,672	13,140	19,215	47,824
	283	39	318	164	804	989	1,200	1,281	2,213	5,683
	3,577	118	1,048	128	4,871	4,327	783	2,343	913	8,366
	1,148	34	645	71	1,898	2,191	181	1,480	397	4,249
	2,429	84	403	57	2,973	2,136	602	863	516	4,117
Professional Services	1,194	90	2,449	397	4,130	1,812	2,370	6,407	3,512	14,101
	6,355	564	15,684	984	23,587	4,352	1,703	31,713	6,970	44,738
	757	103	437	55	1,352	295	329	949	401	1,974
	4,597	184	11,864	370	17,015	2,729	580	19,420	2,028	24,757
	415	193	1,207	260	2,075	290	283	2,596	1,622	4 791
Grand Total	81,798	9,007	51,253	8,477	150,535	113,964	46,770	101,177	69,846	331,757

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 10th July, 1957, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

			en d over		bys er 18		men d over	Gi	rls er 18	To	tal WAI
Region		Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Wales	18,361 2,113 1,113 1,213	23,476 5,939 4,719 4,533 6,055 4,583 5,565 11,230 4,857 6,830 4,011	25,662 9,728 7,602 9,626 10,932 10,160 9,297 12,610 6,110 6,156 6,081	2,271 479 482 452 654 381 560 1,109 456 1,686 477	12,410 3,115 2,666 1,810 5,120 4,433 6,399 4,675 2,264 2,774 1,104	15,045 3,665 2,324 2,548 3,223 2,694 3,981 7,032 2,902 5,718 2,121	36,129 7,544 5,813 4,961 5,298 7,306 7,499 15,060 3,779 5,470 2,318	1,341 424 402 494 784 355 506 837 523 2,213 598	20,624 4,164 3,748 3,307 5,000 6,393 8,067 8,134 3,393 5,485 1,531	42.133 10,507 7,927 8,027 10,716 8,013 10,612 20,208 8,738 16,447 7,207	94,825 24,551 19,829 19,704 26,350 28,292 31,262 40,479 15,546 19,885 11,034
Great Britain	244,300	81,798	113,964	9,007	46,770	51,253	101,177	8,477	69,846	150,535	331,757

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

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 16th July, 1957, and the corresponding figures for 18th June, 1957, and 17th July, 1956. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Assertance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injurios) Assertance Acts, and the National Insurance of (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

					Thou	sands	
foresersel decreases of	Nu	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
Region	anniel here Ingeneratie	Sickness	odd in	Industrial Injury			
cost-of-living bosses we tors and skilled, semi- employed by company	16th July, 1957	18th June, 1957	17th July, 1956	16th July, 1957	18th June, 1957	17th July, 1956	
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex . Remainder Eastern . Southern . Southern . Midland . Last and West Ridings . North-Western . Northern . Southern . Southern . Southal .	64·1 38·4 31·3 43·2 66·1 46·0 70·5 131·0 55·2 97·1	82·1 69·1 41·1 33·0 46·2 72·0 50·5 77·3 138·2 60·6 103·1 61·5	78·0 65·4 38·6 30·8 43·2 68·8 47·4 73·1 134·6 57·4 99·1 56·9	3·3 3·1 1·8 1·4 2·0 3·9 4·3 6·7 6·9 4·3	3·5 3·2 1·8 1·5 2·2 4·2 4·8 7·5 7·1 7·1 6·7	3·4 3·0 1·8 1·5 2·1 4·0 4·6 7·3 7·0 6·8 7·8	
Total, Great Britain	774.0	834 · 7	793 · 2	53.3	56.7	56.0	

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

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 16th July, 1957, represented 3.9 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 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 number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 15th July was 3,490; this figure included 2,721 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 769 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 18th

June and 15th July (4 weeks) are shown below.

ancies	outstanding at 18th June	- App	Committee	. East	4,801
,, 579	notified during period	to bredto	Pe W. 18	and Th	542
	filled during period	ar alla	100	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	90
,,	cancelled or withdrawn	arrive and	GHO!		359
,,	unfilled at 15th July				4,894

## Nursing Appointments Service

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

Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives, and medical auxiliary and allied occupations, in respect of the period from 1st April to

and allied occupations, in respect of the period from 1st April to 30th June, 1957, are given below.

	_ OOT 1 OOI 110		Men	Women
acancies	outstanding at 1st April		 4,042	21,123
,,	filled during period		217*	2,214*
and the same	outstanding at 30th June	Dere le pas	 4,048	21,743

3,829 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing auxiliaries and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the remaining 21,962 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below.

Trained Nurses	Beyo	6,840	Pupil Midwives	922
Student Nurses	neg (	8,757	Assistant Nurses	2,824
Midwives	- SEE SA	876	Pupil Assistant Nurses	1,743

<sup>\*</sup> These figures include 409 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE **FACTORY DEPARTMENT** 

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# Employment Overseas in the Coal Mining Industry in June

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 29th June was 711,100, compared with 712,400 for the four weeks ended 25th May, and 703,400 for the five weeks ended 30th June, 1956. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed\* were 634,700 in June, 648,300 in May, and 626,700 in June, 1956; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week holidays) for the whole of any week.

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

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

atments	Average numbers of wage-earners	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for				
Division‡	on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 29th June, 1957	4 weeks ended 25th May, 1957	5 weeks ended 30th June, 1956			
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) Durham	1m (00	- 200 - 100 - 200 - 200 - 200 - 100 - 400 + 100	+ 100 - 500 + 600 - 700 + 1,700 + 2,800 + 1,700 + 100			
England and Wales	624,500	- 1,300	+ 5,800			
Scotland	86,600	T, arc.eigen b	+ 1,900			
Great Britain	711,100	- 1,300	+ 7,700			

It is provisionally estimated that, during the five weeks of June, about 4,530 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 6,580; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,050. During the four weeks of May there was a net increase

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.65 in June, 4.86 in May, and 4.90 in June, 1956. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.12, 5.37 and 5.42.

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

#### Absence Percentage (five-day week)

the following Tax	June, 1957	May, 1957	June, 1956
Coal-face Workers : Voluntary	8.63	5.01	4.92
Involuntary	7.01	5·01 8·97	4·92 8·91
Voluntary	6·35 6·64	3·73 8·12	3·71 7·91

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was  $3\cdot 34$  tons in June, compared with  $3\cdot 42$  tons in the previous month and  $3\cdot 36$  tons in June, 1956.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was  $1\cdot 22$  tons in June; for May, 1957, and June, 1956, the figures were  $1\cdot 26$  tons and  $1\cdot 24$  tons respectively.

\* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 6,300.

† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

#### AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,787,400 in April, a decrease of 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous month but an increase of 0.1 per cent. compared with April, 1956.

#### 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 April, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0·3 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month but 3·8 per cent. higher than at 1st April, 1956. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st April was 0·3 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 1·7 per cent. higher than at 1st April, 1956.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in June is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 52,727,000. This was 0.6 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and 1.1 per cent. higher than for June, 1956. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947–9 = 100) showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in June, compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 1.3 per cent. compared with June, 1956.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of June was about 3,030,000, compared with 2,489,000 at the middle of the previous month and 2,927,000 at the middle of June, 1956.

#### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during May was 70,778, compared with 78,274 in the previous month and 85,460 in May, 1956. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 23,516 working days. The total number of working days lost in May by persons wholly unemployed was 1,632,589, while 535,732 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

#### DENMARK

Monthly returns from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the end of June the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was 35,445, or 5·0 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 5·7 per cent. at the end of May and 5·2 per cent. at the end of June, 1956.

#### FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of May was 81,907, of whom 20,729 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 92,234 and 23,526 at the beginning of the previous month and 126,619 and 38,934 at the beginning of May, 1956.

#### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of June was 453,672, compared with 493,633 at the end of the previous month and 478,846 at the end of June, 1956. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 91,313, 94,319 and 107,829.

#### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 20th July was 53,110, compared with 63,611 at 15th June and 46,986 at 21st July, 1956.

The number registered for employment at the end of March was 2,111,073, of whom 1,316,482 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 2,193,035, including 1,383,931 wholly unemployed and at the end of March, 1956, it was 2,386,371, including 1,479,335 wholly unemployed.

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 18,906 at the end of April, compared with 24,032 in the previous month and 17,626 in April, 1956.

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the middle of April the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 39,706, compared with 40,774 in March and 31,590 in April, 1956. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for April numbered 33,611, or 2·7 per cent. of all members, compared with 2·6 per cent. in the previous month and 2·1 per cent. in April, 1956.

## WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

#### RATES OF WAGES

Ministry of Labour Gazette August, 1957

Changes in July
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 July resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £384,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,037,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade, workers in the general printing industry, operating and maintenance staff employed by company-owned motor omnibus undertakings and by municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings, merchant seamen and cinema theatre employees. Others receiving increases included certain Post Office engineering, supplies, motor transport and factories grades, workers in the paper box making industry and workers employed in aerated waters manufacture.

In the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade minimum hourly rates were increased by 3d. for skilled craftsmen, by 2\frac{3}{4}d. for semi-skilled workers, and by 2\frac{1}{2}d. for other male workers and for women. For craftsmen and operatives in the general printing industry, including envelope and stationery manufacture and periodical and including envelope and stationery manufacture and periodical and newspaper production other than certain national newspapers, the cost-of-living bonus was increased by 2s. a week. Drivers, conductors and skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled garage and depot staff employed by company-owned motor omnibus undertakings were awarded an increase of 11s. a week over the rates agreed in November, 1956, and minimum weekly rates for comparable grades in municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings were increased by the same amount. There were increases of 15s. to £3 2s. 6d. for Merchant Navy deck, engine-room and catering department ratings on monthly rates, and of 4s. 1d. to 11s. 1d. for those on weekly rates. Workpeople employed in cinema theatres received increases ranging from 10s. to 14s. a week, according to occupation and grade of cinema, for adult male workers and from 6s. 6d. to 8s. for adult female workers. female workers.

For certain engineering, supplies, motor transport and factories grades employed by the Post Office, increases varying from 9s. to 11s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for men and 8s. for women were introduced with retrospective effect to 1st May. New general minimum time rates incorporating the re-classification of certain occupations, were fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers in the paper box making industry, resulting in increases up to 10s. a week for men and 5s. for women. Statutory minimum rates for workers employed in aerated waters manufacture in England and Wales were increased by 8s. a week for men and for women delivery workers, and by 6s. for other women. workers, and by 6s, for other women

Of the total increase of £384,000, about £186,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £89,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers

and workpeople or their representatives; about £59,000 resulted from arbitration awards; about £26,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; and about £24,000 was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of

Changes in January-July, 1957

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

and	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases†	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
29 July nuddling torges and	the other and ST	£
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	133,500	37,500
Mining and Quarrying	401,000	191,800
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Pro-	The same of the same of	No of Lands
ducts other than Coal	210,000	61,800
Chemicals and Allied Trades	219,500	76,600
Metal Manufacture	209,500	30,000
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	7 (6)	
Vehicles	2,504,000	1,161,500
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified		
Textiles	297,000	70,300
Lasther Lasther Goods and Fur	3,500	1,200
Clathing	155,000	76,000
Food Drink and Tohana	321,500	130,100
Manufactures of Wood and Carls	204,000	46,800
Dance and Drinting	341,000	71,300
Other Manufacturing Industries	94,500	39,900
Duilding and Contracting	1,245,500	544,900
	236,500	115,600
Gas, Electricity and Water		
Fransport and Communication	1,206,000	667,700
Distributive Trades	1,177,000	389,300
Public Administration	922,000	350,900
Miscellaneous Services	232,500	80,200
Total	10,113,500	4,143,400

In the corresponding months of 1956 there was a net increase of £5,920,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 11,615,000 workpeople.

#### HOURS OF LABOUR

For certain manipulative rank and file grades in the Post Office conditioned hours beyond which overtime rates are payable are adjusted from 48 to 46 or 44, according to grade. The adjustment is the result of an agreement made in June, but has effect only from such time as the necessary revision of duties can be introduced.

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

(Note.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 1957," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying	Cumberland	22 July	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 2d. a shift (8s. 4d. to 8s. 6d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d.) for boys.§
s. 5d., according to hange, inclusive of nufactane, gren 21 lope manufacture—	West Cumberland (9)	do. do.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 2d. a shift (8s. 5d. to 8s. 7d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. 2½d. to 4s. 3½d.) for boys.
ek, stranders, crane ery workers 153s.; sers, testers (wire), rs 114s, 9d., women	Various districts in England (12)	Beginning of first full pay week in July	Workpeople employed in chalk quarrying (other than the manufacture of cement) and the production of lime and whiting from chalk	Increases of 2d. an hour for men, and of \( \frac{3}{4} \)d., according to age, for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change for able-bodied men: London (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross) 3s. 8\( \frac{1}{4} \)d. an hour, other areas 3s. 6\( \frac{1}{4} \)d.
General Stone- ware Manufacture	Great Britain (32)	1 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum basic rates of 1½d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, of 1d. for female workers 18 and over, and of amounts ranging from ½d. to 1½d. for younger workers. Minimum basic rates after change include: bigware throwers and turners (over 10-quart sizes) 3s. 11d. an hour, general throwers (over 40-oz. sizes) 3s. 8d., other skilled men who have served their apprenticeship 3s. 6½d., kilnfiremen, boilerfiremen, continuous kiln personnel and other shift workers—such hourly or shift rates as will secure earnings of
of to the new indux one of 30s a week, lex figure published	benus has been relati resection a datum, be a, according to the in	ast of thing ne of the ca y and October	es. Since let Landary 1957, the lex above or below a datum fig. review (i.e., in Landary, April, Ind	not less than 194s. 10d. for a week of 56 hours including payment for week-end work, unskilled men 21 and over 3s. 2½d.; women 20 and over 2s. 2d.

\*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 or weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect either of short-time or of overtime.

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

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

§ 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.

Wages are subject to further ad hoc additions of amounts ranging from 6s. to 6s. 10d. a shift for men, with half the appropriate amounts for youths.

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

		-		
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Flint Glass Manufacture	Great Britain (various districts)	First pay day in July	Glassmakers, glass cutters and decorators and ancillary workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 4s. 6d. a week (30s. to 34s. 6d.) for adulting male workers, and by a proportional amount for juveniles and female workers
Patent Fuel and Briquette Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week including 17 June	Workpeople employed by the National Coal Board	Increase of 1s. 7d. a shift in the divisional standard rates for adult daywagemer in the national occupational groups, with proportional increases for person under 21; consolidated piece rates increased by an amount which will yield on an average an additional 1s. 7d. a shift to pieceworkers.
Printing Ink and Roller Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2s. a week for male workers 18 and over by 1s. 6d. for female workers 18 and over, and by 1s. for younger workers Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include adult male workers—grade 1 occupations, London (within a radius of 20 miles from Charing Cross) 212s. a week, Provinces 202s., grade 2 202s. 193s., grade 3 197s., 188s. 6d., grade 4 194s. 6d., 186s. 3d., grade 5 192s. 184s.; women 21 and over (qualified) 136s. 6d.
Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture	Great Britain (41)	24 June	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 8s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for adult male workers, and o proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates afte change include: adult male general labourers, grade 1 districts 165s. a week grade 2 163s., grade 3 161s., grade 4 159s., Scotland 165s.; minimum rate for women 18 and over employed in the sack shop, packing small bags sweeping, cleaning (machinery excepted) and messroom attendance are 70 per cent. of the minimum adult male rates.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	28 July	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased by 2.6d. a shift (7s. 7d. to 7s. 9.6d. for men and women 21 and over, by 1.95d. (5s. 8.25d. to 5s. 10.2d.) fo workers 18 and under 21, and by 1.3d. (3s. 9.5d. to 3s. 10.8d.) for those under 18.
Weekly Rates of Wages	West of Scotland (43)	Pay period beginning 29 July	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased; by 2.8d. a shift (8s. 0.6d. to 8s. 3.4d.) fo men, by 2.1d. (6s. 0.45d. to 6s. 2.55d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1.4d. (4s. 0.3d. to 4s. 1.7d.) for boys under 18.
37,500 191,800	133,500 esercica 2020 2020 2020 2020 2020 2020 2020 20	rioth store	6-shift workers	Cost-of-living payment increased; by 0.37d. an hour for men, by 0.28d. for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.19d. for boys under 18.
76,500	South-West Wales (43)	7 July	Workpeople employed in steel manufacture, except brick- layers and carpenters	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (4s. 10½d. to 5s) for youths 13 and under 21, and by 1d. (3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d.) for youths under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (43)	7 July	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Cost-of-living bonus increased; by 2d. a shift (7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1½d. (5s. 7½d. to 5s. 9d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d.) for workers under 18.
Shuttle Manufacture	Lancashire and Yorkshire (51)	First pay day in July	Journeymen and certain apprentices	Increase of 1d. an hour in basic rate; calculation of piecework rate revised to double piecework list price plus 104 per cent. Minimum daywork rate afte change: journeymen, Lancashire 4s. 7d. an hour, Yorkshire 4s. 9d.
389,300 389,300 389,300 380,300 80,200	1,177,090 1,177,090 1,177,090 1,177,090 1,177,090 1,177,090	Pay day in week com- mencing 29 July	Journeymen	Increases of 1d. an hour in minimum day-work rate, and of 2 per cent. (10 to 106 per cent.) on the percentage addition to piecework rates. Minimum daywork rate after change: Lancashire 4s. 8d. an hour, Yorkshire 4s. 10d.
Bobbin Manufacture	England and Wales (51)	Third pay day in July	Men, apprentices, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases‡ of 1s. a week for adult workers, and of 6d. for apprentices, youths boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 163s. 2d a week, lesser skilled 154s. 8d., labourers 147s. 2d.; women 119s. 8d.
Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade	United Kingdom  SUOUA J  OR STORY OF THE	First pay week com- mencing after 29 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls (excluding clerical workers, night watchmen, night attendants, salesmen, etc.)	Increases for men 21 and over of 3d. an hour for skilled craftsmen, of 2\frac{3}{4}d. for semi-skilled workers, of 2\frac{1}{2}d. for other workers and for women 21 and over and of proportional amounts for juveniles; enhancement rate of 3d. an hou above the minimum rates increased to 4d. for adult workers employed it establishments where work is spread over seven days a week (each worke being allowed one day off each week). Minimum rates after change inside the workshop—skilled men, London area (within 15 miles of Charing Cross including whole of Romford M.B. and Uxbridge U.D.) 4s. 3d. at hour or 187s. a week, Provinces 4s. 2d. or 183s. 4d., semi-skilled men 3s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. or 169s. 7d., 3s. 9\frac{1}{2}d. or 165s. 11d., other adult male worker 3s. 6\frac{1}{2}d. or 154s. 11d., 3s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. or 151s. 3d.; outside the workshop—men London area 3s. 5\frac{2}{3}d. or 153s. 1d., Provinces 3s. 4\frac{1}{3}d. or 149s. 5d.; (Northern Ireland, outside the City of Belfast—other adult male workers inside the workshop 3s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, outside the workshop 3s. 2\frac{2}{3}d.); youths and boys—London area 46s. 9d. a week at 15 rising to 140s. 3d. at 20, Provinces 45s. 10d to 137s. 6d.; women 21 and over—London area 2s. 9\frac{1}{2}d. an hour or 122s. 10d a week, Provinces 2s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. or 119s. 2d.; girls—London area 49s. 6d. a weel at 15 rising to 116s. 5d. at 20, Provinces 47s. 8d. to 112s. 9d.
Cutlery Manufacture	Great Britain (241)	26 July	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. or 1½d. an hour, according to age, for male workers, and of 1½d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over 2s. 11½d. to 3s. 6d. an hour, according to occupation, youths and boys 1s. 3d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 3½d. at 20 women and girls employed on production 1s. 2d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 3d at 21 or over, as warehouse workers 1s. 1½d. to 2s. 1½d.¶
increased by 2d.	n of Change	San	Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 1\frac{1}{8}d. to 2\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, according to ag and occupation, for male workers, and of 1\frac{1}{8}d. or 1\frac{3}{4}d. for female workers Piecework basis time rates after change: men 21 or over 3s. 4\frac{3}{8}d. to 4s. 0\frac{1}{4}d. at hour, according to occupation, youths and boys 1s. 5\frac{1}{4}d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 7\frac{3}{8}d. at 20; women and girls employed on production 1s. 4\frac{1}{4}d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 7d. at 21 or over, as warehouse workers 1s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. to 2s. 5\frac{1}{4}d.\frac{1}{3}
Wire and Wire Rope Industries	Great Britain (62)	First full pay week commen- cing on or after 20 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Ex gratia increases in the cost-of-living bonus of 5s. a week for men 21 and over, of 3s. 8d. for women 21 and over, and of 2s. to 4s. 5d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: iron and steel wire manufacture—men 2 and over 153s. a week, women 21 and over 114s. 9d.; wire rope manufacture—men 21 and over, splicers, closers, testers (rope) 161s. a week, stranders, can drivers 156s., testers (wire) 155s., winders 154s., ancillary workers 153s. women 21 and over—splicers 118s. 9d., stranders, closers, testers (wire) crane drivers 117s. 3d., winders 115s. 9d., ancillary workers 114s. 9d., women doing recognised adult male work 122s. 9d.
Needle, Fish Hook and Fishing Tackle Manufacture	Great Britain (67)	Beginning of first full pay period following 29 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases‡ in cost-of-living bonus of 1d. an hour or 3s. 8d. a week for men 2 and over, of ½d. or 1s. 10d. for youths, of ½d. or 2s. 5d. for women 21 and over, and of ½d. or 1s. 3d. for girls. Minimum time rates after chang inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 and over—skilled 172s. 11d. week, semi-skilled 157s. 9d., unskilled 150s. 4d.; women 21 and over 114s. 8d

\* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. Since 1st January, 1957, the cost-of-living bonus has been related to the new index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100), and is calculated on movements in the index above or below a datum figure of 102 representing a datum bonus of 30s. a week. For each three point variation in the index above the datum figure on quarterly review (i.e., in January, April, July and October, according to the index figure published in the month immediately preceding) the bonus for adult male workers is increased or decreased by 4s. 6d.; the adjustment of bonus for movements in the index below the datum figure is on the basis of 4s. for each four-point variation. The amount shown above is related to the May, 1957, index figure of 105 published in June, 1957.

† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. The cost-of-living bonus now represents the points value of the excess over the previous base of the figure obtained by multiplying the current figure of the index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100), taken to one decimal place, by 1·534.

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

Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. Since 1st July, 1957, minimum rates of wages have been related to the new index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100) and are calculated on movements in the index above a figure of 104. For every two point variation in the index above this figure daywork rates are to be increased or decreased by 1d. an hour for journeymen, and for every three point fall in the index below 104, decreased by 1d. an hour. The amounts shown above are related to the June, 1957, index figure of 106 published in July, 1957.

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 313 of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Gold, Silver and Jewellery Trades	Birmingham and district (72)	51 Ju bid	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 11½d. to 9s. 10½d. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, of 4s. 2½d., 4s. 8½d. or 5s. 7½d. for womer 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—skilled 177s. 2½d. a week (casemaker 167s. 9½d.), semi-skilled 152s. 4d., unskilled 136s. 10½d.; women 19 and over—skilled 97s. 6d., semi-skilled 85s. 9½d., unskilled 78s. 9d. Piecework rates to be arranged so as to yield to an average worker at least 25 per cent above the minimum day rate.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in July	Men, women and juveniles	Increases* of 1s. a week for men, and of 8d. for women and juveniles. Min mum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 and over 158s. 8d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 118s. 5d cutting and stitching 108s,
omen 21 and over trential adjustmen	10;d., other women ork rates centinue to 25 per cent. above the bour for men and with the consequence of the	31 July 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	dence of preparation and and of preparation of preparation of preparation of preparational and prepara	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4s. 10d. to 6s. 5d. a week, according to occupation and period of employment, for male workers 21 or over, constant of 3s. 7d. or 3s. 11d. for female workers 18 or over, and of varying amounts for apprentices, improvers, learners and other younger workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 or over—tenter 166s. 5d. a week, under-tenters, during first year of employment after age 21 125s. 9d., during second and third year 137s. 2d., after third year 148s. 2d. dressers mounters cardicultures and backlers (handdressers) 157s. 5d.
inge include; mei inskilled 3s. 6d. (k). nd women 21, and ars; congequentia inge include; mei	m time rates after ch r, semi-skilled 3s. 7d. i. an hour for wer wo d. an hour for men. I s for squager work m time rates after ch	es. Minime 94d an bour 10d. (plus 1d re rates of 1 onal amount es. Minime	And-  Bieceworkers and one of heese the colored of heese the colored of heese the colored of heese the colored of proportion of	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 6s. a week for male hose-pipe weaver and of 3s. 11d. for female workers; increases in pieceworkers guaranteed tim rates of 5s. 3d. or 5s. 8d., according to period of employment, for ma weavers 21 or over, of 3s. 7d. for female workers 18 or over, and of 2s. 1d. 2s. 6d. or 2s. 11d., according to age, for girls. Rates after change include piecework basis time rates—male hose-pipe weavers on power or hand loon 156s. 1d. a week, female workers 102s. 9d.; guaranteed time rates—ma weavers 148s. 2d. (after six months' experience after age 21), female worker (except learners) 18 or over 92s. 10d.†
Hosiery Manufacture	Scotland (except Hawick) (93)	First full pay week in Apr.	Male and female timeworkers	Existing minimum time rates divided into new base rates of 120s. 6d. a wee for men and 80s. for women, and bonus of 16s. 6d. and 12s. 6d., respectivel with proportional divisions for juveniles, to obtain a basis for working wage structure under sliding-scale arrangements; bonus increased; b 10s. 8d. to 27s. 2d. for adult male workers, by 7s. 2d. to 19s. 8d. for adu female workers, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rate after change, inclusive of bonus: male workers 60s. 2d. at 15, rising to 147s. 8d. at 21 and over; female workers 51s. 2d. at 15, rising to 99s. 8d. at 1 and over.
	except motor lorry by to 5s, in area C, ac, time rates after char- y of over 2 tens, area	ort workers ( I and 2s. fil.	Female pieceworkers	Piecework basis time rate increased by 2s. 6d. a week (90s. to 92s. 6d.) are existing flat-rate addition of 15s. now to be treated as bonus subject sliding-scale arrangements; bonus (or flat-rate addition) increased to 8s. 4d. to 23s. 4d.
153s, 149s, motor 21 and over 144s, stablemen 150s,	Nottingham and district		Male knitters employed in the shawl and antimacassar sec- tion of the hosiery and knitwear industry	Increase of 5 per cent.§ on the total of basic earnings and static bonus.
s carrying capacity e javenile workers driver-salesmen	Great Britain (97) (242)	of 5 July and the second of th	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 7s. 9d. a week (or 2.07d. an hot for men 21 or over, of 5s. (or 1.34d.) for women 18 or over, except la entrants, and of proportional amounts for younger workers and late entrant increase of 5s. 6d. (or 1.47d.) in piecework basis time rate for female worke General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over 136s. 9d. a we (3s. 0.47d. an hour), youths and boys 45s. 6d. (1s. 0.41d.) at under 16, risi to 113s. 6d. (2s. 6.27d.) at 20; women 18 or over except late entrants 9 (2s.), girls 43s. (11.73d.) at under 16, rising to 69s. (1s. 6.4d.) at 17, 1s entrants 58s. 6d. (1s. 3.6d.) during first three months' service, rising to 7 (1s. 8.53d.) during fourth three months; piecework basis time rate female workers of all ages 97s. (2s. 1.87d.).
Textile Making- up and Packing	Manchester (101)	Pay day	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases¶ of 1s. 6d. a week (60s. to 61s. 6d.) in cost-of-living addition for m 21 and over, of 1s. (40s. to 41s.) for women 18 and over, and of proportion amounts for younger workers.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Cheshir and Derbyshire (98)	s vehicles 156	Maintenance millwrights, fitters turners, blacksmiths, etc.	Increases of 11s. a week of 44 hours (194s. 4d. to 205s. 4d.) for journeymen,a of proportional amounts for apprentices.
rate workers 21 on seast seems for hange; foremen arkers 48s, 9d, as	es of Rs. a week for a over, and of propor in time rates after week, other male v	wages are paid during	Electricians 1	Increases of 11s. 3d. a week of 45 hours (198s. 9d. to 210s.) for journeymen, as of proportional amounts for apprentices.
workers 48s. 9d seasoful f over, of 11d. for	Yorkshire (98)	24 June	Skilled mechanics and apprentices in certain dye works	Increases of 3d. an hour or 11s. 3d. a week (197s. 9d. to 209s.) for adult worke and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Hosiery Finishing	of the work or the property of the	First pay day in July	Male and female workers	Increase¶ of 1 per cent. (4 to 5 per cent.) in the percentage additions paid all time and piece rates.
Coir Mat and Matting Manufacture	Great Britain	vi bas 91 a	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in daywork rates for male workers 21 and over, 2d. for male workers $17\frac{1}{2}$ and under 21 and for female workers $17\frac{1}{2}$ and over, and of 1d. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to age, for younger workers; increases of 3 an hour for male pieceworkers, and of 2d. for female pieceworkers. Rat after change: dayworkers—males 1s. 5d. an hour at 15, rising to 3s. 3d. at and over, females 1s. 5d. at 15, rising to 2s. 2d. at 18 and over; pieceworkers males 3s. 7d., females 2s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Leather Belting and Strap Butt Currying	United Kingdom (104)	First full working week com- mencing on or	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in basic time rates of 2d. an hour for adult male and female worke and of proportional amounts for youths and apprentices. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—skilled workers, London 3s. 10½d. an hour provinces 3s. 9½d., semi-skilled 3s. 7½d., 3s. 6¾d., unskilled 3s. 7d., 3s. 6 strap butt cutters on day work—during 6 months' probation 3s. 11½ 3s. 10½d., after 6 months' probation 4s. 0½d., 3s. 1½d.; youths a apprentices employed on leather belting 1s. 8¾d. or 1s. 8¼d. at 15, rising 3s. 2½d. or 3s. 1½d. at 20½, employed as strap butt curriers 1s. 9¼d. or 1s. 8¾rising to 3s. 2½d. or 3s. 1½d.; women after 12 months' employment 3s. 3½ 3s. 3d.

\*Under an agreement dated 11th June, for each point variation in the official index of retail prices, the cost-of-living bonus is to be increased or decreased by 1s. a week (previously 6d.) for men, and by 8d. (previously 4d.) for women and juveniles.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 314 of this GAZETTE.

‡ The bonus is related to the new index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100) and the scale commences at the index figures 99-100 which carry a bonus of 19s. 6d. a week for adult male timeworkers, of 14s. 6d. for adult female timeworkers, and of 17s. 6d. for female pieceworkers, with proportional amounts for juveniles; for each three point movement in the index the bonus is to be varied by 3s. 10d., 2s. 7d. and 2s. 11d., respectively. The minimum rates after change shown above are related to the index figures 104-106, and the bonus increases quoted include the adjustments arising from transition to the sliding-scale of the bonus content of the existing minimum time rates as divided for this purpose, and of the existing flat-rate addition in the case of female pieceworkers.

§ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. Since September, 1956, the cost-of-living bonus of 10d. in the shilling then being paid has been made static, and a new bonus introduced related to the new index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100); the bonus is to be a cumulative 5 per cent. increase or decrease on the total of basic earnings and static bonus for each five point movement in the index above or below the datum figures 96-104. The increase shown above is related to the index figures 105-109.

| These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 271 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

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

\*\*Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district, Nuneaton and Nottingham district and Derby,

† These increases were agreed

## Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	googdow to seem ) Particulars of Change and color of the last of t
Mechanical and Hydraulic Leathers Manufacture	Great Britain (104)	First full working week com- mencing on or after 21 June*	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in basic time rates of 2d. an hour for adult male and skilled adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and other female workers. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over—skilled, London 3s. 8½d., an hour, Provinces 3s. 7½d., semi-skilled 3s. 5½d., 3s. 4½d., unskilled 3s. 4¾d., 3s. 3¾d., youths and apprentices 1s. 8d. or 1s. 7½d. at 15, rising to 3s. 0¾d. or 2s. 11¾d. at 20½; women 20 and over—skilled, after 12 months' employment 2s. 11¾d., 2s. 11¼d., other women and girls 1s. 7½d. or 1s. 6¾d. at 15, rising to 2s. 7d. or 2s. 6¾d. at 20. Bonuses for productive and non-productive workers remain unchanged.
	s 18 or over, and of vi	male worker learners or change in	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour for men 21 and over and for women employed on men's work, of 1\(^3\)d. for other women 20 and over, and of 1d., 1\(^1\)d. or 1\(^3\)d. according to age, for youths, boys and girls. Minimum daywork rates after change: men 21 and over—skilled 3s. 9\(^1\)d. an hour, semi-skilled 3s. 6\(^3\)d., unskilled 3s. 6d., youths and boys 1s. 7\(^1\)d. at 15, rising to 3s. 1\(^1\)d. at 20\(^1\)d. yewomen engaged on operations classified as men's work—skilled 3s. 2\(^1\)d. at 15, rising to 2s. 11\(^1\)d. unskilled 2s. 10\(^1\)d., other women and girls 1s. 6d. at 15, rising to 2s. 7\(^1\)d. at 20. Piecework rates continue to be fixed to enable the average worker to earn at least 25 per cent. above the daywork rate.
Fellmongering	United Kingdom	First pay day after 30 June	Workpeople employed in hand- ling foreign skins	Increases in minimum rates of 2d. an hour for men and women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; consequential adjustment of piece rates. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—skilled 3s. 9½d. an hour, semi-skilled (wet) 3s. 7d.,(dry) 3s. 6d.; women 21 and over 2s. 10d. (plus 1d. an hour for wet work).
	England and Wales (106)	is. 7d, for fa	Workpeople employed in hand- ling domestic skins	Increases in minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men and women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; consequential adjustment of piece rates. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—skilled 3s. 9½d. an hour, semi-skilled 3s. 7d., unskilled 3s. 6d.; women 21 and over 2s. 10d. (plus 1d. an hour for wet work).
r change include: yet or hand looms time rates—male 1), female workers (120s. 6d. a week	Scotland	do.	28. 6d. or 2s. 11d., acc. Picce of basis time ra 156s. of a week, fema weavers 148s. 2d. (after (except learners) 18 or ers Existing minimum time r	Increases in minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men and women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; consequential adjustment of piece rates. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—skilled 3s, 9\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, semi-skilled (wet) 3s. 7d., (dry) 3s. 6d.; women 21 and over (wet) 2s. 11d., (dry) 2s. 10d.
Fur Dressing, etc.	Great Britain	15 July	Pieceworkers	General minimum piece rates for hand or machine fleshing, and for fleshing pony or lamb skins where roller or rotary machines are used increased by 6 per cent., and new general minimum piece rates fixed for hand or machine fleshing of Musquash skins (Russian, clean scraped only).†
Baking bus (be all of of tooldus sunod yel thosestoni (n	or to be treated as (or bar-rate addition)	25 July	Transport workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 9s. a week in areas A and B and 5s. in Area C for transport workers (except motor lorry boys), and of 2s. 6d. to 9s. in areas A and B and 2s. 6d. to 5s. in area C, according to age, for motor lorry boys. General minimum time rates after change include: motor drivers—lorries with carrying capacity of over 2 tons, area A 162s. 6d. a week, area B 161s., area C 156s. 6d., 2 tons and under 154s. 6d., 153s., 149s., motor lorry helpers 153s. 6d., 152s., 145s. 6d., motor lorry boys 21 and over 144s., 139s. 6d., 135s. 3d., carters 153s. 6d., 152s., 145s. 6d., stablemen 150s. 145s. 3d., 141s. 3d.;
over, except late and late entrants; or female workers,	England and Wales (137) (241)	5s (ur 1- togal amous 47d ) in pied fales after d	and mates	Increases in general minimum time rates of 8s. a week for men 21 or over, of 6s. for women 19 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers increase of 2½d. an hour (3s. 5d. to 3s. 7½d.) in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 2d. (2s. 4½d. to 2s. 6½d.) for female workers. Genera minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over 144s. a week, youths and boys 52s. at under 16, rising to 116s. at 20; women 19 or over 102s., girls 51s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 85s. at 18.†
late cutrants 90s 0.4d.), at 17, late nee, rising to 77s, ista tone rate for	men 18 or over except (6, rising to 69s, (is used three months' sertionths; piecework to 1.87d.).	at 20 we worked to be with the course of the	Driver-salesmen, delivery workers and mates	Increases of 8s. a week for all workers, except delivery workers under 21 employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and mates under 21, and of proportional amounts for these juvenile workers. Minimum rates after change for male or female workers: driver-salesmen (of any age) on mechanically propelled or horse-drawn vehicles 154s. a week delivery workers on mechanically propelled vehicles with carrying capacity
	women 18 and over, at women 18 and over, at 16.	to 41s.) for rikers.	and Increases of is, 6d, a we 21 and over, of is. (49c amounts for younger we iters, increases of 11s, a week of proportional amount	of 1 ton or less 89s. at under 18, rising to 154s. at 21 or over; delivery workers (of any age) on mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity or 1 horse-drawn vehicles 154s., over 2 and up to 5 tons or 2 horse-drawn vehicles 160s., over 5 and up to 8 tons 166s., over
journeymen, and	Northern Ireland (244)	16 July	Men, youths, boys, women and	Increases in general minimum time rates of 8s. a week for male workers 21 or over, of 6s. for female workers 19 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: forement forewomen or syrup makers 149s. a week, other male workers 48s. 9d. at under 16, rising to 139s. 2½d. at 21 or over, other female workers 48s. 9d.
	England and Wales	First pay day after 2 July	Timeworkers	at under 16, rising to 98s. 0½d. at 19 or over.§  Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for men 20 and over, of 1½d. for women 19 and over, of proportional amounts for male workers under 20 and of 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for female workers under 19. Minimum rates after change include: London district (within 25 miles radius from Charing Cross)—approved inspectors grade I 4s. 3½d. an hour, machinists 4s. 2½d. or 3s. 10½d., according to occupation, labourers 3s. 8½d.; womer 19 and over, first 3 months 2s. 7½d., thereafter 2s. 8½d.; provincial rates are 1d. an hour less, except in the Isle of Wight where the adult male rate is 2d an hour less.
	of 2d, for female pid, 5d, an house at 15, mail to 25, 2d, at 18 and over four for adult male at	oness and a 45 company of the compan	Workers employed under	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in basic rates for male workers 20 and over, and of $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. for female workers 19 and over. Basic rates after change include London district—approved inspectors grade I 4s. $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour, machinist 4s. $0\frac{1}{4}$ d. or 3s. $8\frac{3}{4}$ d., according to occupation, labourers 3s. $6\frac{3}{4}$ d.; women
Fencing Industry	Great Britain	Pay day in week	Workpeople employed in the fence erection section of the industry	

<sup>\*</sup> These increases were agreed in July with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	particulars of Change als such statement (older
Screen Printing and Display Production	England and Wales		Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	New basic hourly rates introduced and new cost-of-living bonus granted of 12s. a week for adult workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices and other juniors*. Basic rates after change, exclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: men—production artists†, London area (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross) 4s. 11d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 9½d., writers other than poster writers† 4s. 8½d., 4s. 7d., poster writers† and screen technicians 4s. 6d., 4s. 4½d., screen printers 4s. 3d., 4s. 1½d., auxiliary workers 3s. 10½d., 3s. 9d.; women—auxiliary workers 21 and over, commencing rates 2s. 9d., 2s. 7½d., after 1 year's service 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9d., after 2 years' service 3s., 2s. 10½d.
	Scotland	Third complete pay week in July	hose Spate living bonus income conditions and by is	New basic hourly rates introduced and new cost-of-living bonus granted of 10s. 6d. a week for adults, with proportional amounts for apprentices and other juniors. Basic rates after change, exclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: production artistst 4s. 9½d. an hour, writers other than poster writerst 4s. 7d., poster writerst and screen technicians 4s. 4½d., screen process printers 4s. 1½d., auxiliary workers 3s. 9d.
Basket Making	United Kingdom (145)	First pay day in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased§ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 per cent.) for time-workers and pieceworkers. Minimum time rates after change include journeymen basket makers 3s. 4d. an hour, skilled fitters 3s. 1d., labourers 2s. 11d.; women 19 and over after 1 year's employment 2s. 4d.; plus 20 per cent. in each case.
Paper Making, Paper Coating, Paper Board and Building Board Making	United Kingdom (148)	Beginning of first full pay period following 21 June	Process workers  men, series  minth, painters, copperanith and painters, copperanith nechanics, moulders, nechanics, moulders, nechanics, moulders, nechanics, moulders, nechanics, moulders, nechanics, moulders,	Increases of 2d., 2½d., 2½d. or 3d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1½d. for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and of 1d. for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—day workers, class 1 occupations 4s. 1½d. an hour  , class 1A 3s. 10d., class 2 3s. 8d., class 3 3s. 6½d., shift workers class 1 4s. 7½d., class 1A 4s. 3¾d., class 2 4s. 1½d., class 3 4s.; women 18 and over on day work 2s. 6d.
4s. 8½d., 4s. 5½d., ters 4s. 7d., 4s. 4d.,	and coach shops)— yvincial B 4s. 7\d., la dacksmiths strikers) , 4s. 3\d., refort pipefit	nmessmen ()	Skilled craftsmen on mainten- ance work	Increase of 3d. an hour. Rates after change: day workers group I mills 4s. 8d. an hour, group II 4s. 7½d., double-day shift workers 4s. 11½d., 4s. 10¾d., three-shift workers 5s. 1½d., 5s. 0½d.
Paper Box Making  diverse discount of the second of the se	o 4s. 9d., sub-station a sub-station attendants ion attendants' (static itchivoard attendants - ttendants' assistants 4	12 July black and	and solve to the state of the solve to the s	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, incorporating the re-classification of certain occupations, and resulting in increases of varying amounts. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 or over and late entrants after 2 years' experience, employed as machine minders on carton cutting and creasing machines fitted with fully automatic feeders or carton automatic glueing machines, carton or rigid box forme setters or die makers, designer sample makers, or machine minders of double backing corrugated board machines over 63 inches wide in the manufacture of fibre board packing cases 182s. 6d. a week, machine minders of carton or rigid box cutting and creasing machines or as head stock keepers, guillotine
the provinces, unit to or turbines under he, brass finishers	acity rate of the turbid or change: blacksmit fitters and turners,	hour in Lo ropriete can hour). Rates alle ans, engine	ts. 04d. to 4s. 34d. an operators (paid the ap- his control, plus 6d. an holir copperswills, electrical moulders, patternucks:	cutters or machine minders of automatic windowing machines in the manufacture of cartons, machine minders of box wrapping machines or quad stayer machines in the manufacture of rigid boxes, machine minders of solid board laminating machines, double backing corrugated board machines up to and including 63 inches in width or fully automatic cutting and creasing presses with automatic feeder and stripper, forme setters or die makers, head stock keepers or designers and sample makers in the manufacture of fibre board packing cases 175s makers of sample boxes and cartons and other
	r change; drivers—gr mun rate after 12 mon 166c. 10s., groun 11	week, max	d by increase of its, a week, is commencing rate 170s. is 168s, 172s.; conducted	machine minders in the manufacture of cartons or rigid boxes, guillotine cutters or shear cutters and other machine minders in the manufacture of fibre board packing cases 167s. 6d., all other workers (including workers employed in corner cutting, punching or paper snipping or in the manufacture of fibre board packing cases) 151s. 6d.; piecework basis time rates for workers of any age 165s.¶
daywork) grade l	pots and garages (on 160s, 3ds, grade 3 w orkers 183s, 9d.	orkers in de le 2 werkers	Female workers	Increases of 4s. 6d. a week in general minimum time rates for women 18 or over, other than late entrants, of 4s. or 5s. for late entrants, and of 3s. 6d to 4s. 3d., according to age, for girls under 18; increase of 5s. 3d. in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change include: women 18 or over and late entrants with appropriate experience 107s. 9d. a week piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 117s.
onal amounts for	depois and garages—a grade III, cleanes an men, and of proport relude: craftsmen—sp 1 4s. 8d.	of estamps concurrently the continu- led over m IL 1695, 9d. et charge in	Male and female timeworkers  to the old the sward are  considered the sward are  of 175s, alres 12, 200s  grade 1 100s, 3d, grade  and thereases of 3d an house  takings 4s, 9d, to 5s, a	New general minimum time rates fixed resulting in increases of varying amounts for male workers, of 4s. 6d. for female workers, other than learners, and of varying amounts for female learners. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers (with 2 years' experience in the trade after serving a period of learnership) employed on carton forme making or in charge of an automatic carton glueing machine or a carton cutting and creasing machine fitted with fully automatic feeder 172s. a week, employed as die makers, forme setters, shear cutters, guillotine cutters, workers on (a) rotary cutting, (b) scoring, when combined with rotary cutting, or (c) slitting and rewinding (in each case only when the operator sets the machine) machine minders, head stock keepers 167s.; other male workers except learners 131s. 3d. during first year of employment after attaining age of 21 148s. thereafter; female workers other than learners 102s. 3d.**
on weekly must of	to 10s, 6d. for those sy of 5s, a month (E4	g Es. 2d. a	Female pieceworkers	Increase of 1½d. an hour (2s. 2¾d. to 2s. 4d.) in piecework basis time rate; addition to general minimum piece rates raised from 210 to 230 per cent.**
Printing de la contra la c	Great Britain (151–155) (158) (160–161)	First pay day in July	Workpeople employed in general printing and binding, lithographic printing and photogravure printing (except photogravure process workers), envelope and stationery manufacture, and periodical and newspaper production (excluding certain national newspapers in England and Wales and daily newspapers in Scotland)	Cost-of-living bonus increased†† by 2s. a week (3s. to 5s.) for adult male workers, by 1s. 6d. (2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d.) for adult female workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and learners.
trinumers of the service and over the above rates and	Scotland (159)	do.	Male workers employed in the production of daily newspapers	Cost-of-living bonus increased†† by 2s. a week (11s. to 13s.) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices.
L4 5s. a month of listacrory conduc- or with at least t mailon, for rating kly rates; increase both after 4 years	United Kingdom	do.	Journeymen and apprentices employed in process engraving and in process proofing departments of process engraving trade houses and certain publishing firms	Cost-of-living bonus increased†† by 2s. a week (4s. to 6s.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices.
or 4 years' service) fileibut service pay (rigumer with a	Great Britain	do.	Lithographic tin printers and tin varnishers	Cost-of-living bonus increased†† by 2s. a week (3s. to 5s.) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices.

<sup>†</sup> These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 271 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

<sup>‡</sup> These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 314 of this GAZETTE. Provision is also made in the Order that the general minimum time rates of workers who commence work on a weekday after 5 a.m. and before 6 a.m. shall be increased by 1s. in respect of each such day. Area A consists of the County of the City of Belfast and districts within 15 statute miles therefrom, area B the County of the City of Londonderry, and area C all other districts.

<sup>§</sup> These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 314 of this GAZETTE.

<sup>||</sup> Retrospective payment is also to be made for the four weeks preceding this date in respect of the basic rate increase on the basis of the 45-hour week (i.e., excluding overtime).

<sup>¶</sup> The basic rates apply, where a bonus is actually being paid, to adult workers employed under a payment-by-results or bonus scheme, which, except in circumstances over which neither the management nor the employee has any control, is capable of producing for employees of average ability 25 per cent. above the basic rates.

<sup>\*</sup> The cost-of-living bonus is related to the new index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100). The current bonus shown above represents the index figures 104-106, and for each point rise or fall above or below these figures (basic figure 96) the bonus is to be increased or decreased by 1s. 6d. a week for adults with proportional adjustments for juveniles; such adjustments will be made, where necessary, every three months.

† Artists and writers receive a credit of 1s. 6d. a week as brush allowance.

‡ Artists and writers receive a credit of 9d. a week as brush allowance.

§ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. Since January, 1957, the cost-of-living bonus has been related to the new index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100) and for each three points movement in the index the bonus is to be increased or decreased by 2½ per cent. The bonus shown above is related to the index figures 105-107.

|| This rate applies only to hand-made paper mills.

¶ The new rates took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 271 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

\*\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 314 of this GAZETTE.

†† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. The cost-of-living bonus now represents the points value of the excess over the previous base of the figure obtained by multiplying the current figure of the index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100), taken to one decimal place, by 1·534.

## Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Cinematograph Film Production		First pay day in July	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical work- ers and certain other workers* employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1s. 6d. a week (52s. to 53s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (34s. 8d. to 35s. 8d.) for younger workers.
	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose nor- mal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners employed in producing news- reels	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1s. 6d. a week (54s. 6d. to 56s.) for workers 21 and over, and by 1s. (35s. 4d. to 36s. 4d.) for younger workers.
	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 29 June	Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed £21 10s. 6d. a week, employed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1s. 6d. a week (6s. 6d. to 8s.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.) for younger workers.
Road Roller Hire Service	Great Britain	. July	Road roller drivers employed by firms engaged on hire service except those whose wages are regulated by other agreements	Increase of 11s. a week. Rate after change for a 44-hour week 183s. 4d.
A 3s. 10d., class 2 1A 4s. 31d., class 2 bd. ers group 1 naills & 111d., 4s. 10fd.	Great Britain	\$d., 5s. 0}d.	nten- nteress of 3d, an hour 4s, 8d, an hour, group I three-shift workers 5s.	Increase of 3d. an hour in standard rates. Rates after change include: black-smiths, brass finishers, carpenters, chemical plumbers, coachmakers, coach painters, coppersmiths, electricians, engine-fitters, engine-turners, motor mechanics, moulders, qualified painters, patternmakers, platers, plumbers, riveters, sheet-metal workers (including tinsmiths), wagon repairers, welders, woodcutting machinists (carpenters' and coach shops)—London 4s. 11½d. an hour, Provincial A 4s. 8½d., Provincial B 4s. 7½d., holders-up 4s. 10½d., 4s. 7½d., 4s. 6½d., hammermen (blacksmiths' strikers) 4s. 8½d., 4s. 5½d., 4s. 4½d., pipefitters 4s. 7½d., 4s. 4½d., 4s. 3½d., retort pipefitters 4s. 7d., 4s. 4d., 4s. 3½d., drillers (machine), foundry trimmers, furnacemen (foundry) 4s. 6½d., 4s. 3½d., 4s. 2½d.§
Electricity Supply		First full pay period following 18 July	Certain capacity rated grades, instrument mechanics and unit operators	Increases of amounts ranging from ½d. to 2d. an hour as the result of the revision of certain capacity ratings and ranges. Rates after change: drivers (steam turbine), London 4s. 7½d. to 5s. 1d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 3½d. to 4s. 9d., stokers 4s. 6½d. to 5s. 1d., 4s. 2½d. to 4s. 9d., sub-station attendants (rotary)  4s. 6½d. to 5s., 4s. 2½d. to 4s. 8d., sub-station attendants (static) 4s. 6½d. to 4s. 11d., 4s. 2½d. to 4s. 7d., sub-station attendants (static) 4s. 6½d. to 4s. 5½d., 4s. 0½d. to 4s. 1½d., switchboard attendants 4s. 8½d. to 5s. 1½d., 4s. 0½d. to 4s. 9½d., switchboard attendants 4s. 8½d. to 4s. 7½d., 4s. 0½d. to 4s. 3½d. New grades introduced as follows:—instrument mechanics 4s. 11½d. an hour in London and 4s. 7½d. in the provinces, unit operators (paid the appropriate capacity rate of the turbine or turbines under his control, plus 6d. an hour).
	England and Wales (173)		Fully skilled engineering crafts- men, other than those em- ployed by the Metropolitan Water Board	Increase of 3d. an hour. Rates after change: blacksmiths, brass finishers, coppersmiths, electricians, engine-fitters and turners, motor mechanics, moulders, patternmakers, sheet-metal workers and welders 4s. 8½d. an hour.
Road Passenger Transport	Great Britain (183)	First full pay period following 25 July	Operating staff employed by company-owned motor omnibus undertakings (drivers, conductors, garage and running shed staffs)	Increase of 11s. a week. Basic rates after change: drivers—group I undertakings, commencing rate 170s. a week, maximum rate after 12 months 174s., group II 168s., 172s.; conductors—group I 166s., 170s., group II 164s., 168s.; semi-skilled and unskilled workers in depots and garages (on daywork)—grade 1 workers 165s. 9d., grade 2 workers 160s. 3d., grade 3 workers and cleaners 155s. 3d.; skilled maintenance workers 183s. 9d.
	Great Britain (excluding Metropolitan Area) (182)	First full pay period following 25 July	Workpeople employed by municipal tramway, trolley-bus and omnibus undertakings:— Operating staff (drivers,	Increase of 11s, a week. (For employees of undertakings in Coventry, Walsall,
n time rates after in the trade after trace making or in arton cutting and a week, employed	ale workers, other the control of th	66. for for anale learns workers (will macrobip) of a carron glu- with fully a	conductors, garage and running shed staffs, ex- cept skilled maintenance workers)	West Bromwich and Wolverhampton deviation payments being made at the time of the award are concurrently reduced by 1s. 6d. a week.) Rates after change include: drivers, commencing rate 172s. a week, rising to a maximum of 175s. after 12 months' continuous service, conductors 167s. to 170s.; semi-skilled and unskilled men in depots and garages—grade AI 174s. 7d., grade I 166s. 3d., grade II 160s. 9d., grade III, cleaners and labourers 157s.
	n combined with ror only when the operator sets 167s.; other ma	scoring, who seach case o I stock keep	Maintenance craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen—special group undertakings 4s. 9d. to 5s. an hour, group 1 4s. 8d.
Merchant Navy	United Kingdom (190–191	22 July	Deck and engine-room ratings	Increases ranging from 15s. to £3, according to occupation, for ratings on monthly rates of pay, and of 4s. 1d. to 10s. 6d. for those on weekly rates of pay; increase in efficient service pay of 5s. a month (£4 to £4 5s. a month after 4 years' service) or 1s. 2d. a week (18s. 8d. to 19s. 10d. 44 5s. a month years' service). National standard rates after change include: monthly rates with free food in addition—able seamen or efficient deck hands £31 10s.
		to tot (bg.	oind- by is 6d. (2s. 3d. to 3sting amounts for eppreciated and ture, and ding ever- ture, ever- ture, ever- ture, ever- ture, ever- ture, ever-	boatswains £35 15s. to £42 5s., boatswains' mates £32 15s. or £34 10s., carpenters £38 7s. 6d. to £45, assistant carpenters, also joiners £35 15s. to £39 7s. 6d., donkeymen £34 10s., deck hands (uncertificated) £29 7s. 6d. firemen leading (where carried) £32 10s., firemen with 6 months' sea service and over as firemen or trimmers £32, for first 6 months' sea service as firemen £30 10s., greasers £32 10s., junior ordinary seamen £20 5s., senior ordinary seamen £23 12s. 6d., trimmers of 6 months' sea service and over £31 10s., trimmers of less than 6 months' sea service** £29 7s. 6d., cleaners and wipers of 6 months' sea service and over £31 10s., trimmers of less than 6 months' sea service * £29 7s. 6d., cleaners and wipers of 6 months' sea service and over £31 10s., of less than 6 months' sea service
	s. a week (11s. to 1.) its for apprentices. a week (4s. to 6s.) fo	vd thesis	and scot- in the Cost-of-living brane and cws- workers, and by propositions tices Cost-of-living bonus ince 2a- by grossional annual	£29 7s. 6d.; weekly rates men finding own food††—able seamen or efficient deck hands and firemen 169s. 2d., boatswains, carpenters and donkeymen 182s., deck hands (uncertificated) 158s. 1d., greasers 172s. 1d., junior ordinary seamen and senior ordinary seamen 129s. 6d., trimmers of months' sea service and over 167s. 5d., trimmers of less than 6 months' sea service** 149s. 11d., cleaners and wipers of 6 months' sea service and over 167s. 5d., of less than 6 months' sea service** 149s. 11d. The above rates are subject to the addition of efficient service pay of £1 to £4 5s. a month of 4s. 8d. to 19s. 10d. a week for continuous service and satisfactory conduction a grade not below deck hand (uncertificated), trimmer with at least 6s.
	memors and	Construction of the Constr	Catering department ratings	months' sea service or assistant steward.‡‡§§  Increases ranging from 15s. to £3 2s. 6d., according to occupation, for ratings on monthly rates, and of 4s. 1d. to 11s. 1d. for those on weekly rates; increase in efficient service pay of 5s. a month (£4 to £4 5s. a month after 4 years service) or 1s. 2d. a week (18s. 8d. to 19s. 10d. a week after 4 years' service)

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

ni Industry o or	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	(31st January, 1956 = 100)
Goods Transport by Road	Great Britain (185)	27 May*	Maintenance and repair staff employed by British Road Services	Increases of 11s. a week for skilled, of 10s. for semi-skilled and of 9s. for unskilled workers. Rates after change for a 44-hour week include: Londo—skilled workers 194s. 4d., semi-skilled workers, Grade 171s. 4d., unskilled workers 161s. 2d.; Provinces 188s. 10d., 173s. 2d 165s. 10d., 155s. 8d.†
Civil Air Transport	United Kingdom	30 June	Hourly rated industrial and staff canteen workers	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for men, and of 5s. 6d. for women. Rates afte change include: male staff—kitchen porters, London 136s. a week, Province 133s. 6d., assistant cooks 144s. 6d., 142s.; female staff—attendants, Londo 98s. 6d., Provinces 96s., assistant cooks 107s., 104s. 6d.
industries and h month since of the present	United Kingdom (193)	31 Mar.‡	Surface transport and goods handling grades	Increases ranging from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. a week, according to occupation Rates after change: workers 21 and over—motor transport drivers 193s. 1c a week, head loaders and chargehand stevedores 204s. 4d., baggage master 195s. 1d., loaders, porters and stevedores 186s. 5d., warehousemen 215s. 6d.
art of the Table to one place of that the index e nearest whole	ries, the second progressed to be taken to mean than the	the old since index it, however execution	General service workers	Increases of 2d., 2½d. or 2½d. an hour for men, according to occupation, and of 1½d. for women. Rates after change include: men—labourers 4s. 1½d. a hour, leading hand labourers 4s. 3½d.; women—cleaners 3s. 3½d., leadin hand cleaners 3s. 4½d.
Warehousing	Liverpool	First pay day following 17 June	Workpeople employed in general warehouses	Increases of 8s, to 10s, a week, according to occupation, for permanent worker 21 and over, and of 1s, 5d, a day for casual workers. Minimum rates after change include: captains, warehouse keepers 200s, a week, assistant warehouse keepers 189s, assistant captains 185s, chargehands 178s, 6d, cran drivers 172s, weighers, bookmen, pilemen and doormen 171s, porters 2
Post Office	United Kingdom	1 May§	Workpeople in certain engineering, motor transport, supplies and factories grades	Increases ranging from 9s. to 11s. 6d. a week for men (£30 a year for technical officers), and of 8s. for women. Rates after change include: labourers 2 and over—London 166s. 6d. a week, Provinces 161s. 6d., technicians Classified IIB, London—on entry, if under 21 174s., if 21 or over 175s. 6d., after year's adult service 184s. 6d., then by annual increments to 193s. 6d.
Oct., Nov. Dec.	ne July was Sept.	L May lo	Year Jan. Feb. Mar. Ar	203s. 6d., Provinces 169s., 170s. 6d., 178s. 6d., 187s. 6d., 196s. 6d., technicians Class IIA, London—on entry, if under 21 181s., if 21 or ove 182s. 6d., after 1 year's adult service 191s. 6d., then by annual increments to 200s. 6d., 212s., Provinces—176s., 177s. 6d., 185s. 6d., 194s. 6d., 205s.
106 106 106	301 301 301 E	105 10	1956 100 100 104 10	technicians Class 1, London 235s., Provinces 227s., technical officers, London £520 a year on entry, then by annual increments to £695, Provinces £50 to £670, motor transport grades—labourers (M.T.), London 165s. 9d. week, Provinces 161s. 9d., garage assistants 175s. 6d., 171s., mechanics B 182
Libere workers Libere workers Wolved Ltd. (b	Figures made to the	Stails O	of said 5 600 inclinately	on entry, by two annual increments to 190s., 177s. 6d. to 185s. 6d., mechanic A 198s. 6d. on entry, by two annual increments to 206s. 6d., 194s. to 201s senior mechanics 228s., 220s., mechanics-in-charge—grade III 237s., 227s grade II 257s. 6d., 247s. 6d., grade I 284s. 6d., 274s. 6d., grade 1A 290s. 6d
7 201 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	100   5(±)   100	2 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1966 Inmary City I.	283s. 6d., watchmen 166s. 6d., 162s. 6d., drivers of vehicles of 1 ton or let carrying capacity 174s. 6d., 167s. 3d., over 1 and up to 5 tons (and passeng cars) 177s. 6d., 172s., over 5 and up to 8 tons 183s. 6d., 178s., over 8 and up to 12 tons 188s., 182s. 6d., over 12 tons 192s. 6d., 187s., drivers of vehicle carrying indivisible loads—over 6 and up to 10 tons 192s. 6d., 188s., over 10 tons 200s., 195s. 6d., guards, on entry 163s. 3d., rising to 170s. after or year, 159s. 3d. to 164s. 3d., packers and porters 170s., 164s. 3d., packers and porters (female) 150s., 145s., assistant storekeepers 180s., rising by two annual increments to 188s., 175s. 6d. to 183s., storekeepers 200s. 6d. of entry, rising by two annual increments to 208s. 6d., 195s. 6d. to 203s. factories grades—consolidated time rates, telephone mechanics, Londo 206s. rising to 233s. 10d., Provinces 202s. 4d. to 230s. 2d., assistant telephor mechanics (women), London 150s. 10d. to 154s. 6d., Provinces 147s. 2d. to 150s. 10d.
0.301 0.301 0.301	United Kingdom	1 Apr.§	Male cleaners, doorkeepers, lift- men and handymen (wireless stations)	Increases of 2s. a week or ½d. an hour. Rates after change: London—on enting 160s. a week or 3s. 4d. an hour, after one year 164s. 6d. or 3s. 5½d.
Admiralty Dockyards and Establishments	United Kingdom (218–219)	Beginning of pay week containing 7 May¶	Women employed on women's work and paid on an engi- neering basis	Increases in minimum timework rates ranging from 3s. 5d. to 8s. a weel according to age. Rates after change: women in dockyards 51s. 3d. week at 15, rising to 122s. at 18 and over, women in establishments awa from dockyards 51s. 3d. at 15, rising to 121s. at 21 and over.**
River Authorities	England and Wales (227)	Beginning of first	Men and youths	Increase of 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. an hour in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change Greater London area 3s. 10d. an hour or 172s. 6d. for a 45-hour week other areas 3s. 8d. or 165s.
per cent. fo	g increases were of wages,	full pay period following 8 July	be level of rates of wages industries only the con neurnings and I per cent	So of the March issue of this Gazerre. As stated in that article average increase in actual weekly comings (all workers) between
Cinema Theatres	Great Britain (230–231)	1 July	Workpeople other than managers	Increases ranging from 10s. to 14s. a week, according to occupation and grad of cinema, for adult male workers, of 6s. 6d. or 8s., according to occupation for adult female workers, of 5s. or 7s. 6d., according to period of employment for probationers and apprentices, of 6s. for other junior workers, and 4s. (2d. an hour) for cleaners. Rates after change for London and the Hon
Andersty, Georgia	original Locality	5		Counties include: 1st projectionists 152s. 6d. to 221s. 6d. a week, according to grade of cinema, 2nd projectionists over 20 years 132s to 171s. 6d., 3st projectionists 91s. to 145s. 6d., 4th projectionists 103s. 6d. to 115s., hou
	Hours	bı	Wages at	engineers 197s. 6d., 221s. 6d., assistant house engineers 164s. 6d., 171s. 6d. head attendants or foremen 132s., 163s., utilitymen, doormen, assistat foremen and boilermen 128s. to 140s. 6d., night watchmen/cleaners, (mal 124s. 6d. to 136s. 6d., male attendants (over 20) 115s. 6d. to 136s. 6d., chi cashiers 80s. 6d. to 121s., cashiers 94s. to 111s. 6d., usherettes/relief cashie 76s. 6d. to 105s., female attendants 74s. to 100s., cleaners (24-hour wee 53s. to 63s. 6d. Minimum rates are also fixed for eight other zones covering the rest of Great Britain.
Drawing Office Materials Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased†† by 2s. a week (3s. to 5s.) for workers 21 ar over, by 1s. 6d. (2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 1 (1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.) for workers under 18.

Post Office	United Kingdom (194)	revision of	Certain manipulative rank and file grades	Conditioned hours beyond which overtime rates are payable altered from 48 to 46 or 44, according to grade.
Tile sidamore	lo navig are g	duties‡‡	ies. In this volume, r	by Joint Industrial Councils or similar bod

<sup>\*</sup> These increases were authorised in July and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

<sup>\*</sup> Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters' mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers.

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

‡ This increase was agreed in July and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

§ The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions gives an undertaking that it will not submit another application for a further wage increase within 12 months from the operative date of this agreement and gives full assurances that it will continue to co-operate in efforts aimed at promoting greater efficiency.

|| For assistants in this category rates remain unchanged (London 4s. 4½d. to 4s. 6½d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 0½d. to 4s. 2½d.).

¶ According to tonnage of vessel.

\*\* If pre-sea training in an approved course has been taken, the probationary period is reduced to 3 months.

†† Ratings required to provide own food are entitled to an allowance of 1s. a day whilst on board on articles.

‡‡ New standard rates have also been agreed for navigating, engineer and radio officers, and refrigerator engineers, etc.

§§ Any deck rating who holds an Able Seaman's (not Efficient Deck Hand's) Certificate receives 10s. a month (or 2s. 4d. a week) extra.

<sup>†</sup> The Trade Unions agree that no further wage application will be submitted by them for a reasonable period, unless the circumstances are exceptional.

<sup>‡</sup> These increases were agreed in July and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

<sup>§</sup> These increases were authorised in July and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

<sup>||</sup> These rates are subject to provincial differentiation.

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

\*\* The agreement provides that no further general pay claim will be raised on the Shipbuilding Trades Joint Council for one year from the date of agreement, that the co-operation of the Trade Union Side of the Council will be continued in an endeavour to remove restrictive practices in so far as they exist, and that a sub-committee of the Council will be set up to accelerate and improve joint discussion on problems concerned with increasing efficiency and organisational and administrative reforms.

<sup>††</sup> Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

<sup>‡‡</sup> The adjustment of hours is the result of an Agreement dated 17th June, 1957, the pay provisions of which were announced in June (see page 266 of the July issue of this GAZETTE), and will apply at each office or exchange from the date on which the necessary revision of duties can be introduced.

## Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 31st JULY, 1957 (31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services	111
Manufacturing Industries only	111

At 31st July, 1957, the wage rates index (rates at 31st January, 1956 = 100) was 111 for all workers in all industries and services and 111 for all workers in manufacturing industries only, both figures being the same as at the end of June.

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 of calculation were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1957 (see also page 90 of the March issue). The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or Wages Regulation Orders.

#### I-All Industries and Services All Workers

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

#### Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	101-1	100.8	101.3	101 · 1
AND SHAPE OF THE PARTY OF THE P	103.8	103 - 1	104.2	103 - 7
The same of the sa	105.2	103.9	105.7	105.0
	105.4	104.3	106.0	105.3
	105.5(-)	104.6	106.1	105 - 4
The second secon	105.7	105.0	106.4	105.6
and the same and an address.	105.8	105.0	106.5(+)	105.7
	106.0	105.7	107.2	106.0
	106.0	105.9	107-2	106.0
A7	106.2	106.2	107-4	106.3
Describer	106.3	106.3	107.5(+)	106-4
1957, January	106.4	106-4	107.6	106:5(-)
February	106.8	106.8	108 - 1	106-8
The second secon	107.5(+)	107 - 2	108.9	107.5(+)
A .**	108.0	107.9	109.4	108.0
	110.6	109.9	111.7	110.6
	110.7	110.0	111.8	110-7
July	111.1	110.3	112.3	111.0

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

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

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

The first part of Table I below shows, for all industries and services, the index figure for all workers for each month since January, 1956. In order to facilitate the linking of the present index figures to those in the old series, the second part of the Table below shows the separate index figures expressed to one place of decimals. This must not, however, be taken to mean that the index figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number. Table II gives similar figures for manufacturing industries

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.
1956 1957	100 107	100 107	104 107	105 108	105 111	105 111	106 111	106	106	106	106	106

#### Detailed Figures

I do als in do 9	Let Controller	All District Control of the	SECTION OF SEC.	in in the little
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, January .	. 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
T 1	100.3	100.5(+)	100.3	100.3
	104.5(+)	102.8	103 - 8	104.2
	105.3	103.6	105.0	105.0
	105.6	103.9	105.3	105.3
June	105 7	103.9	105.4	105.4
July	105 0	104.4	105.9	105.7
	106.0	104.5(-)	106.0	105.8
0 1 1	106.1	105.5(+)	106.6	106.1
	106.2	105.7	106.7	106.1
	106.3	106-1	106.9	106.3
December .	106.3	106.1	107.0	106.3
1957, January .	. 106.5(+)	106.2	107.2	106.5(+)
February .	106.7	107.0	107-7	106.8
March	106.8	107 - 2	107.9	106.9
A (CINDIN	. 107.5(-)	108.0	108-6	107.6
May	110.8	110.0	111-1	110.7
June	111.0	110.1	111-2	110.9
July	. 111.3	110-4	111.7	111.2

April, 1956, and October, 1956, in those industries and services covered by these half-yearly enquiries was 1½ per cent., as compared with an increase of 1 per cent. during the same period in the average level of rates of wages in these same industries. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 1¾ per cent. for earnings and 1 per cent. for rates of wages.

# Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

1st April, 1957

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 11s. By post 11s. 7d.

Obtainable from

#### H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on page 319 or through any bookseller

# Index of Retail Pestugaid Disputes During Month

#### DISPUTES IN JULY

The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in July, was 184. In addition, 19 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during July in these 203 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 131,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during July at the establishments concerned was about 871,000.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of

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

nel and light group,		of Stoppa ess in Mo	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month Total			
Coal Mining Vehicles Transport Distributive Trades All remaining industries and services	sas in the color of the color o	140 3 6 2	142 4 8 2	13,200 6,000 103,900 3,300 4,900	24,000 4,000 777,000 40,000 26,000
Total, July, 1957	19	184	203	131,300	871,000
Total, June, 1957	ringrulcoh	279	296	45,600	111,000
Total, July, 1956	14	150	164	58,400	285,000

Of the total of 871,000 days lost in July, 858,000 were lost by 127,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 121,500 were directly involved and 5,600 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 July also included 13,000 days lost by 4,200 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Of 180 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during July, 94, directly involving 3,900 workers, lasted not more than one day; 36, directly involving 4,900 workers, lasted two days; 20, directly involving 3,900 workers, lasted three days; 15, directly involving 2,400 workers, lasted four to six days; and 15, directly involving 103,200 workers, lasted over six days.

Of the 184 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in July, 11, directly involving 101,700 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 66, directly involving 5,200 workers, on other wages questions; 6, directly involving 200 workers, on questions as to working hours; 18, directly involving 3,900 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 73, directly involving 6,000 workers, on other

questions respecting working arrangements; and 8, directly involving 2,700 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Two stoppages, directly involving 1,800 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

#### DISPUTES IN THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1957 AND 1956

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

ners and most	Janua	ry to July,	1957	January to July, 1956			
both as a contract of the cont	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	
to tever partitle	N-buoga	H100 34	SCHOOL STOR	WICE CONT	I di pad	Kill Section	
Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing Coal Mining Other Mining and	1,322	700 152,900	4,000 327,000	1,186	133,600	278,000	
Quarrying Treatment of	s sourcing	200 702	707 TOWE	de sid 2	Boring	a odr	
Non-Metalli-	17th Ja	the basis	957. on	h Joly,	es at 16	the indi-	
ferous Mining Products	vad de	4,500	24,000	6	300	1,000	
Chemicals and	tems" ir	4,500	24,000	III Saaidui	enese	THIGHIO!	
Allied Trades Metal Manufac-	DEXTIG	4 -	_	5	800	4,000	
ture	JUL 26	56,100	430,000	38	19,100	209,000	
Shipbuilding and	st diff	186,600	2,295,000	45	29,200	78,000	
Ship Repairing Engineering	= 0.51	418,000	2,685,000	54	31,200	61,000	
Vehicles	41	134,400	760,000	31	75,400	280,000	
Other Metal Industries	17	35,300	225,000	5	1,300	1,000	
Textiles	17	4,300	32,000	19	2,700	24,000	
Leather, etc Clothing	501 7	3,200	4,000	1 4	100	1,000	
Food, Drink and	me i	John by	e bael	aireorea	2,200	1,000	
Tobacco	8	1,700	3,000	-	10003	-	
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	201 9	1,100	4,000	bras 927	2,500	3,000	
Paper and Printing	cor 1	nkst etc.	the too :	2 00000	16,400	371,000	
Other Manufac- turing Industries	9 106	6,600	33,000	Serves	2,400	6,000	
Building and	125	d canned	dried an	es, fresh	Vegetable		
Contracting Gas, Electricity	70	10,800	55,000	Sinh 65	7,900	54,000	
and Water	102	100	1,000	3	2,400	3,000	
Transport, etc Distributive	201 78	142,400	903,000	boo51	11,900	23,000	
Trades	8 10	3,800	41,000	8	1,100	3,000	
Other Services	7	500	3,000	5	700	1,000	
Total .	1,706‡	1,163,200	7,829,000	1,5368	341,200	1,401,000	
40.00	STATE OF THE PARTY	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	THE RESERVE OF	THE RESERVE	UP DISTRICT	192 V	

The number of days lost in the period January to July, 1957, through stoppages which began in that period was 7,815,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 1,160,300. In addition, 14,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 2,900 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

#### PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING JULY

doint and the state of the stat	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	etrod elden G—letoT  Result 19M  Result 19M
	Directly	In- directly	Began	Ended	102 20	Men's underclothing . Women's outer clothing Women's underclothing
COAL MINING:— Craftsmen and other colliery workers—Whitburn, Bathgate, W. Lothian (one colliery)	011 haic	1,130	8 July	9 July	Rejection of a claim for payment for time taken in travelling from pit to home after pump breakdown	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Vehicles:— Workers employed in motor car manufacture—Cowley, Oxford (one firm)	1,400¶	3,590¶	2 July	3 July	To secure 100 per cent. trade union membership	Work resumed.
TRANSPORT:— Drivers, conductors and other workers employed in road passen- ger transport—various areas in Great Britain	100,000	-	20 July	28 July	To support a claim for an increase in wages	Work resumed following Industria Disputes Tribunal's award of 11: per week. (For a summary of th Industrial Disputes Tribunal' award see page 313 of this GAZETTE
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES:— Pitchers, staff men and porters employed in wholesale fruit and vegetable distribution—London (various firms)	1,850 PRICE	of man	15 July	17 Aug.	Objection to proposed new terms of employment	other cleaning male etc. Other goods includes
Porters and drivers employed in wholesale fruit and vegetable distribution—various districts in London (various firms)	1,470 In	The mont	20 July	17 Aug.	In sympathy with workers involved in the above dispute	Work resumed, 2000s and 20

\* 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.

‡ Stoppages of work occurring in January, March and May involved workers in more than one industry group, but each has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

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

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

¶ A proportion of these workers were involved each day in stoppages of short duration.

# Index of Retail Prices PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

INDEX FOR 16th JULY, 1957

ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 107

ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 107

At 16th July, 1957, the retail prices index was 107 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 106 at 18th June. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of eggs, potatoes, milk and household coal partly offset by some decreases, of which the most important was a reduction in the average price of tomatoes.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, i.e., by practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners.

The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented

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. prices ruling in January, 1956.

#### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 16th JULY, 1957

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

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

Combini	THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	nems	ALC: UNIVERSITY OF THE PARTY OF	Chematan
			FIGURE FO	
	GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	(17th	January,	WEIGHT
		1956	= 100)	Ship Kep
0001. F	ood: 5000 260 000 214		100)	
000,003	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits	and		
	cakes	1	119 .	. 52
	Meat and bacon	100	103 .	. 89
	Fish oo oo	7.	102 .	
	Butter, margarine, lard and cool	king	00	10
	fat Milk, cheese and eggs	1:00	88 .	. 19
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	1700	109 .	22
	Sugar, preserves and confectioner	v	106	39
	Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned		125	. 33
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	9.00	115 .	. 19
	Other food	1 4.1	102 .	. 15
	Total—Food	9300	108.4	. 350
II. A	lcoholic drink		104.1 .	. 71
	obacco oo		105.3	. 80
IV. H		11001	110.0	87
	uel and light :			07
TZOPI	Coal and coke		105	28
000 the	Other fuel and light	which	107	27
	Total—Fuel and light	Symi &	106.3	55
VID	urable household goods :	SYNS		1
aut. D	Furniture, floor coverings and	soft		
	furnishings	1011	101 .	. 35
	Radio, television and other ho	use-		
	hold appliances	CHEST.	99	. 21
	Pottery, glassware and hardware		100 .	. 10
	Total—Durable household good		100.6 .	. 66
VII. C	lothing and footwear:			age
		Olifer	103 .	. 20
	Men's underclothing		103 .	. 7
	Women's outer clothing		102 .	. 22
	Women's underclothing		102 .	. 6
	Children's clothing	bor	103 .	. 11
	Other clothing, including hose, ha dashery, millinery and material	CI-	100 .	. 21
			100	
			$\frac{103}{102 \cdot 1}$ .	. 106
VIIII C	Total—Clothing and footwear	5 190	102 1	100
VIII. T	fallsport and vehicles.		107 .	. 30
	Motoring and cycling Fares and other transport		110 .	. 38
			A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	
Shitted to	Total—Transport and vehicles	BH-191	105 0 .	.08 68
IX. N	liscellaneous goods:	6	108	16
	Books, newspapers and periodical Medicines and toilet requisites, se	oan	108 .	. 16
	other cleaning materials, mate			
	etc		107 .	. 26
	Other goods including station	ery,		Toodles.
	travel and leather goods, sp	orts		
	goods, toys, photographic	and		We also
	optical goods		106 .	. 17
	Total—Miscellaneous goods		107.0 .	. 59
	ervices:			
	Postage and telephones	dirions	110	. 6
	Entertainment Other services	Surstan	105 .	. 23
	Other services	10000	111 .	
	Total—Services			
	ALL ITEMS	d sent	106.6 .	. 1,000

The "all items" index figure at 16th July was therefore 106.6, taken as 107.

Between 18th June and 16th July there were marked increases in the average prices of eggs and potatoes. The latter increase was due to the widespread substitution of the higher priced new potatoes for old potatoes. There was also a rise in the average price of milk following the increase in the maximum permitted prices on 1st July. These changes were partly offset by a number of reductions including a substantial fall in the average price of tomatoes. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about 1½ per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 108 at 16th July, compared with 107 at 18th June.

There was a rise during the period under review in the average retail prices of household coal and coke in all areas following a rise in pit-head prices from 1st July. There were also increases in the charges for electricity in some areas. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices and charges rose by about 3½ per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 106 at 16th July, compared with 103 at 18th June.

The principal changes in this group were increases in motor-car insurance premiums and in the average level of prices for second-hand cars. There was a small decrease in the average price of petrol. For the transport and vehicles group as a whole the average level of prices and charges rose by just over one-half of one per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 109 at 16th July, compared with 108 at 18th June.

In the seven remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, housing, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, miscellaneous goods, and services, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 104, 105, 110, 101, 102, 107 and 108, respectively.

#### ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO JULY, 1957

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

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

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

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

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

of these Committees is given.

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 319 of this GAZETTE.

## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries is given on page 312.

# TOTAL O DIOCOMISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS INTRODUCTION

## Contents of this Section

	DIRECTO COURSES AT THE INCIDENCE OF ESTABLISHED OF ESTABLISH
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## 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 July was 118, compared with 91 in the previous month and 124 in July, 1956. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 6 fatal accidents were reported in July, compared with 5 in the previous month and 15 in July, 1956. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for July, 1957.

below for July, 1957.	the end of June was 6, VIV, 672, an in
Mines and Quarries† Under Coal Mines Act: Underground	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937  Docks, Wharves, Quays and Shins
Metalliferous Mines 1  TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 33	Building Operations 19
Factories Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass 1	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 74
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. 2 Metal Extracting and Refining	Brakesmen, Goods Guards
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) 9	Engine Drivers, Motormen 1 Firemen
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc	Labourers Mechanics
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air-	Porters
craft Manufacture 4 Shipbuilding 1 Other Metal Trades 3	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 11
Cotton Wool, Worsted, Shoddy Other Textile Manufacture Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	Total (excluding Seamen) 118
Tanning, Currying, etc Food and Drink 3 General Woodwork and	Seamen Trading Vessels 5
Furniture 1 Paper, Printing, etc 2 Rubber Trades 1	Fishing Vessels 1
Gas Works Electrical Stations 2	Section 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Other Industries	ther with the first strength of the strength o

## Industrial Diseases

The number of cases in Great Britain\* reported during July

against Poisoning) Act, 1926, an	I. Cases—continued
Comparison of the control of the con	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer) Pitch and Tar 15 Mineral Oil
TOTAL	Chrome Ulceration  Manuf. of Bichromates
Anthrax Hides and Skins 1 Other industries	TOTAL 4  Total, Cases 30  II. Deaths

\* Figures in issues of this GAZETTE prior to July, 1957, have related to the United Kingdom.

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

## Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 29th June, 1957, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, in Great Britain was 88, compared with 123 in the 13 weeks ended 30th March, 1957, and 66 in the 13 weeks ended 30th June, 1956. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 485, 469 and 425. For the purpose of these statistics, serious injuries are injuries which, because of their nature or severity, are, under the terms of Section 80 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, required to be reported to H.M. Divisional Inspectors of Mines at the time of their occurrence.

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

K	illed durin	g	Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended			
29th June, 1957	30th March, 1957	30th June, 1956	29th June, 1957	30th March, 1957	30th June, 1956	
1 48 17	13 48 42	34 9	25 154 120	20 170 113	1 140 117	
MILLIAN CO.	J LIVERTAN	DIOVE	SPECIAL SECTION	STRINGSTON	381	
Black to a	94-08 G	Micros.	OC ther	- Pulitana	44	
N. Cho.	algrands	Cult m	STEPLES.	cates of	425	
	29th June, 1957	Killed durin 13 weeks end  29th June, 1957  1 13 48 48 17 42  12 13 78 116  10 7	June, 1957 1956  1 13 — 148 48 48 34 17 42 9  12 13 15 78 116 58  10 7 8	Killed during 13 weeks ended       Serious 13         29th June, 1957       30th June, 1956       29th June, 1957         14       13       —       25         48       48       34       154         17       42       9       120         12       13       15       141         78       116       58       440         10       7       8       45	Killed during 13 weeks ended         Seriously Injured 13 weeks ended           29th June, 1957         30th June, 1956         30th June, 1957         30th June, 1957           1 13 — 25 25 20 48 48 48 34 154 170 42 9 120 113         12 13 15 141 123           78 116 58 440 426         426           10 7 8 45 43	

# Vocational and Disabled Training

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

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 1,744, and 3,465 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 2,988 males and 477 females; of the total, 2,234 were disabled persons. During the period 1,268 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

restion for loss by one	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during	ment and co	oth remstate	Orders for I
period: Able-bodied Disabled	583 904	20 237	603 1,141
Total	1,487	257	1,744
Number of Persons in Training at end of period at:	,591 caso	total of S	Of the
Able-bodied	1,128 1,059	21 61	1,149
Able-bodied	58 307	19 275	77 582
Employers' Establishments—  Able-bodied	5 26	N - 1	5 33
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	405	94	499
Total	2,988	477	3,465
Trainees placed in Employment during	by the U	are decide	mittees w
period: Able-bodied Disabled	342 687	24 215	366 902
or the Umpire either Istor orthern	1,029	239	1,268

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 11th June, 1957, the number of trainees placed in employment was 132,176, of whom 117,242 were males and 14,934 were females.

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 24th June, 1957, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the

partly offen by a new bearing of wire	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	607	105	712
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,229 550	226 97	1,455 647

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 24th June, 1957, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 82,847.

## Business Training for Ex-Regulars

The figures below relate to applications for training under the Scheme of Business Training for Ex-Regulars since its inception in February, 1949. The figures show the position at the end of June, 1957, and are in continuation of those published in the issue of this GAZETTE for May (page 187).

N	umbe	rof	applications received		2,478	
	,, (S)	"	" rejected or withdrawi under consideration	n	1,661	
	"	"	applicants who entered training		808	
	"oru	"	awaiting training	ab Lago	70 9775	

Of the 808 applicants who entered training, 716 completed their course, 83 terminated their training prematurely (most of them to take employment) and 9 were still in training at the end of June. After completion of training, 625 applicants were placed in, or found, employment, 90 ceased to be registered for business posts, in most cases, presumably, because they had secured suitable employment, and one was awaiting placing.

## Reinstatement in Civil **Employment**

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

The following Table analyses the determinations given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the quarter ended 30th June, 1957, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August, 1944.

laced in employment. An analysis of these or Table below,	June Quarter, 1957	Total cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants	5	1,746
reason of default Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	9 3	956 2,163
Total of orders made	17	4,865
No orders made against the employers concerned	18	4,726
Total of cases determined	35	9,591

Of the total of 9,591 cases determined since 1st August, 1944, 8,630 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, 908 under the National Service Act, 1948, 50 under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and three under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. Of the cases determined during the June quarter, 1957, 32 were dealt with under the National Service Act, 1948, and three were dealt with under that Act as applied by the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, to Reservists who had been recalled in connection with the Suez situation.

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

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

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

# Industrial Rehabilitation Shipbuilding in Second Quarter

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 30th June, 1957, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern

motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of June was 326, with a gross tonnage of 2,060,763 tons, compared with 348 vessels of 2,086,262 tons gross at the end of March, 1957, a decrease of 25,499 tons.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 402,892 at the end of June. This figure was 64,118 tons less than at the end of March, and was the lowest figure since September, 1946. It represented 19·6 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country, compared with 40·4 per cent. when the peak figure of 825,745 tons was reached in September, 1950, and included 129,850 tons for Liberia and 109,300 tons for Norway. The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of June amounted to 8,778,635 tons gross, of which 23·5 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of June was 6,717,872, an increase of 422,437 tons compared with the previous quarter, and included 211,276 tons which were being built abroad for Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 4,066,208 tons, or 46·3 per cent. of the total tonnage under to 4,066,208 tons, or 46·3 per cent. of the total tonnage under and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 4,066,208 tons, or 46·3 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 929,085, representing 45·1 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in this country. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China, for which countries no figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the second quarter of 1957 were 12 steamers, of 188,940 tons, and 48 motorships, of 218,653 tons, a total of 60 vessels, of 407,593 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 15 steamers, of 171,682 tons, and 57 motorships, of 197,568 tons, a total of 72 vessels, of 369,250 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 20 steamers, of 212,133 tons, and 61 motorships, of 233,037 tons, a total of 81 vessels, of 445,170 tons gross.

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

## Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
Vessels		OF SHE	/D00 //	tionel
European Countries	Mar., 1938 = 100	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	- mainains	Panner
Austria (Vienna)	June, $1958 = 100$	746	+ 5	+30
Food		743	+11	+26
Relgium	$19\ddot{5}3 = \ddot{1}00$	101701022	1000000	
All Items*	May, 1957	106	Nil	+ 3
Food	1935 = 100	106	Nil	+0210
Denmark All Items	July, 1957	255	+ 9†	+11
France (Paris)	1949 = 100	233	T	
All Items	June, 1957	149.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.9
Food	" "	137.2	+1.1	- 0.8
Germany (Federal	1950 = 100	29725	on markens	o adm
All Items	June, 1957	115	+1	+ 2
Food		120	Nil	Nil
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 1	-	Burnauce	CHURNA
All Items	May, 1957	63 - 22	+ 0.22	- 0.03
Food	July, 1936 = 100	72.79	+ 0.20	- 1.96
Spain (Large towns) All Items	Apr., 1957	693-8	+ 2.2	+53.1
Food	nine)	904.8	+ 2.8	+77.8
Sweden	1949 = 100		anixing	Shippy
All Items	Apr., 1957	144	+1.	+ 6
Food	1311311614	154	Nil	1001
			Industrie	Other
Other Countries			DELICE DELI	101130
Australia (6 Capital cities)	1952-53 = 100			******
All Items	Mar., 1957	113.7	- 0·5† - 3·0†	+ 5.4
Food	J DEED ME J	113.2	- 3.0†	+ 2.6
Canada esemonicia 1	1949 = 100	101 6		1 2 0
All Items	June, 1957	121.6	+ 0.5	+ 3.8
India*	1949 = 100	111	7 1 0	1 3 2
All Items	May, 1957‡	109	1+12 bo	+ 5
Food		110	11 3 box	+17:00
Japan	1951 = 100	100 6	100	+ 3.5
All Items	Apr., 1957	122.6	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	+ 3.0
United States	1947-49 = 100	110.0	0 3	ANTHINA
All Items	May, 1957	119.6	+ 0.3	+4.2
Food	" "	114.6	+ 0.8	+ 3.6
Control of the Contro		100		The second secon

\* 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). The index for India is an All-India average of the indices for a number of areas.

† The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.

‡ Figures for the two latest months are provisional.

# ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section Notices and Orders:

Wages Councils Acts
Agricultural Wages Act
Catering Wages Act
Legal Cases Affecting Labour
Decisions of National Insurance Comm Industrial Disputes and National Arbitration Tribunals

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

Industrial Court Single Arbitrators, etc.

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

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

During July the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued eleven awards, Nos. 996 to 1006.\* Four of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 999 (15th July).—Parties: Employers represented by the Management Side of the Ancillary Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Matter in dispute: The dispute arose out of claims made by both parties as to the definition of a rest period or rest day. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the rest period of the workers concerned should be a period of twenty-four consecutive hours commencing at the time at which the worker normally starts his turn of duty, provided that when a worker's rest period coincides with a change in his shift or shift system so that he becomes due to start work at a time earlier than his previous starting time his rest period shall be a period of twenty-four consecutive hours commencing at that earlier time.

Award No. 1003 (23rd July).—Parties: Employers represented

mencing at that earlier time.

Award No. 1003 (23rd July).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the Joint Negotiating Committee for Chief Officials of Local Authorities (Scotland) and workers represented by the Officials' Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: For a salary increase of 7½ per cent. on the first £1,250 and 5 per cent. on the remainder with effect from 16th May, 1957, the commencement of the financial year 1957–1958. Award: The Tribunal awarded an increase in salaries of 5 per cent. on the first £1,250 and 3 per cent. on the excess over £1,250, with effect from 16th May, 1957.

Award No. 1004 (23rd July) —Parties: Employers represented by

16th May, 1957.

Award No. 1004 (23rd July).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authority Services (Scotland) Administrative, Clerical and Technical Staffs, and members of the trade unions represented on the Employees' Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: That the salary scales of Sanitary Inspectors should be not less favourable than those provided for similar appointments in the local government service in England and Wales. Award: The Tribunal awarded that as from 19th October, 1956, the salary scales applicable to the post of Sanitary Inspector should be as follows:—
(1) Sanitary Inspectors holding the statutory qualification only £589 7s. 6d. per annum rising to £712 7s. 6d. per annum; (2) Sanitary Inspectors with responsibility for the inspection of meat and other foods and holding, in addition to the statutory qualification, the Certificate of Meat and other Foods £630 7s. 6d. per annum rising to £758 10s. 0d. per annum; (3) Sanitary Inspectors with special responsibilities, other than those set out in (2) above, for which they have the necessary qualifications, to be graded by their employing have the necessary qualifications, to be graded by their employing authorities. In the case of Sanitary Inspectors employed in the larger and mainly industrial areas, where the duties are different from those in other districts, the Local Authority may, at their discretion, pay, with the approval of the Joint Industrial Council, an amount of £60 in excess of the scales referred to in (1) and (2)

Award No. 1006 (25th July).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Council for the Omnibus Industry, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Matter in dispute: The dispute arose out of a claim as follows:—(1) The rates of pay of all grades of workers covered by decisions of the National Council for the Omnibus Industry be adjusted to bring the Council for the Omnibus Industry be adjusted to bring the differential more in line with those at present existing in other industries; (2) that the following amendments be made to the existing agreement: (i) Clause 4(i) and Clause 9(g) be altered to read: "Hours worked after 1 p.m. on Saturday shall be paid for at 1½ times the ordinary weekly rate"; (ii) (a) Clause 5(a)(i) and Clause 10(a)(i) be amended to read: "An employee shall be entitled to proportionate holidays with pay at the rate of one day per month of service, provided such employee has completed six months' continuous service"; (b) In Clause 5(a)(ii) and Clause 10(a)(ii) the words "12 months" be altered to "six months". Award: The Tribunal awarded as follows:—(a) The Tribunal took note of the differentials at present existing between the rates of pay note of the differentials at present existing between the rates of pay of the workers concerned and the rates of pay of similar grades of workers employed by London Transport Executive on country bus services, and of the differentials at present existing in other industries; (b) The Tribunal awarded that the rates of pay of the workers concerned, which came into operation following the National Council for the Omnibus Industry settlement of 14th November,

1956, should be increased by 11s. a week; (c) The Tribunal found in favour of the claim for the amendment of Clauses 5(a)(i) and 5(a)(i) and Clauses 10(a)(i) and 10(a)(i) of the existing agreement, as set out in the claim; (d) The Tribunal referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation the question of the appropriate increases in the rates of pay for female workers and the claim for the amendment of Clauses 4(i) and 9(g) of the existing agreement.

#### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During July the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued one award, which did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

#### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During July no awards were issued by the Civil Service Arbitration

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

#### **Industrial Court Awards**

During July the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos. 2657 to 2659. One of the awards is summarised below; the other awards did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 2657 (8th July).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for River Authorities. Claim: For a substantial increase in the wage rates of workmen employed on land drainage works. Award: The Court awarded that the existing adult minimum rates of pay as fixed by the National Joint Industrial Council shall be increased by 2 d. an hour with proportionate increases for youths. Effect to be given to the award as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

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

During July one award, which related to an individual undertaking, was issued by a Single Arbitrator appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

In addition, a Board of Arbitration was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to determine a difference between the two Sides of the Imperial War Graves Commission Joint Negotiating Council for Staff in the United Kingdom. The claim was that the rates of pay of the Commission's Permanent Maintenance Staff in the United Kingdom in the Executive, Clerical, Typing, Professional and Technical Grades (within the purview of the Joint Negotiating Council) should be increased by 4 per cent. with effect from 1st April, 1956.

The members of the Board were unable to agree upon their award and the Chairman, in exercise of his authority, found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

## Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

#### **Notices of Proposals**

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

Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal M.D.(87), dated 12th July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.U.(45), dated 30th July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, and rates for piecework and systems of payment by results for male and female workers.

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

#### **Wages Regulation Orders**

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

The Wages Regulation (Cutlery) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 1234 (C.T.(61)), dated 11th July and effective from 26th July. This

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 319.

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 319.

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Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.— See page 302.

The Wages Regulation (Flax and Hemp) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957
No. 1261 (F.H.(86)), dated 17th July and effective from 31st July.
This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 303.

The Wages Regulation (Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving) (Amendment) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 1387 (F.(67)), dated 31st July and effective from 16th August. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers. female workers.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), National Arbitration Trib 2491 Vorthern Ireland) Awards

## Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposals were issued during July.

#### **Wages Regulation Orders**

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

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (N.I.A. (N.52)), dated 5th July and effective on and from 16th July. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 304.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order, 1957 (N.I.A. (N.227)), dated 11th July and effective on and from 25th July. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for transport workers in the baking trade.—See page 304.

The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (N.I.B. (N.65)), dated 11th July and effective on and from 25th July. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 305.

## Agricultural Wages Act, 1948 Orders relating to England and Wales

Orders were made on 9th July, by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales, with effect from 22nd July, 1957, varying the provisions relating to the application of the differential rates of wages for overtime employment in the counties of Dorset, Gloucester and Suffolk.—See page 283.

## Catering Wages Act, 1943

#### Notices of Proposals

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

Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Board.—Proposal L.R.(23)A, dated 26th July, for fixing revised weekly remuneration and for amending the provisions relating to apprentice cooks and to payment of holiday remuneration and accrued holiday remuneration for workers in relation to whom the Wages Board operates.

Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Board.—Proposal L.N.R.(43), dated 26th July, for fixing revised weekly remuneration for managers, manageresses, relief managers, relief manageresses, club stewards and club stewardesses.

Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings Wages Board.— Proposal I.S.C.(28), dated 30th July, for fixing revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers, and for amending the provisions relating to apprentice cooks.

#### **Wages Regulation Orders**

During July the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Order\* giving effect to the proposals submitted to him by the Wages Board concerned:—

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-Residential Establishment) (Amendment) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 1262 (L.N.R.(42)), dated 17th July and effective from 11th August. This Order prescribes revised weekly minimum remuneration and amends the provisions relating to payment of holiday remuneration and accrued holiday remuneration for male and female workers other than

## Legal Cases Affecting Labour

Dock worker-Employment of servant of another-Liability for

A dock worker was employed by a steel company, who acted as master stevedores, until 1943, when a national pool of dock workers was formed, and thereafter he was employed by the harbour board, who became the "registered port transport employers" under an agreement between them and the National Dock Labour Board. He received wages from the National Board, who received the money in bulk from the harbour board, who were in their turn put in funds by the steel company, who still acted as master stevedores. The worker was injured while unloading a ship and sued both the steel company and the harbour board, alleging breach of the employer's duty to provide a safe system of work. It was, therefore, necessary to determine who was his employer for this purpose at the time he was injured.

Mr. Justice Streatfeild, who heard the case at Carlisle Assizes,

Mr. Justice Streatfeild, who heard the case at Carlisle Assizes, Mr. Justice Streatfeild, who heard the case at Carlisle Assizes, held that although the harbour board was the general employer of the worker, the employer for the purpose of performing the duty to provide a safe system of work was the steel company, since at the time of the accident they had the right to direct the manner in which the work should be done.—Gibb v. United Steel Companies Limited and Another. Carlisle Assizes, 22nd and 30th January and 12th February, 1957.

Woodworking Machinery Regulations, 1922, Regulations 17 and 18—Vertical spindle moulding machine—Duty to provide jig or holder Regulation 17 of the Woodworking Machinery Regulations,

Regulation 17 of the Woodworking Machinery Regulations, 1922, provides that the cutter of every vertical spindle moulding machine shall, when practicable, be provided with the most efficient guard having regard to the nature of the work being performed. Regulation 18 provides in relation to these machines that, for such work as cannot be performed with an efficient guard for the cutter, the wood being moulded shall, if practicable, be held in a cutter, the wood being moulded shall, if practicable, be held if a jig or holder so constructed as to reduce as far as possible the risk of accident to the worker. A workman injured his hand while operating one of these machines, which was provided with a guard which left a portion of the cutter exposed. No jig or holder was provided. He claimed damages from his employers for breach of both Regulations 17 and 18. The County Court judge held that there had been a breach of Regulation 18, but not of Regulation 17.

The Court of Appeal, affirming this decision, held that "an efficient guard" in Regulation 18 meant a guard of unqualified efficiency, so that where an employer, as in this case, provided a guard which complied with Regulation 17 but which still left open

a risk of accident, that was not an "efficient guard" within the meaning of Regulation 18 and he was bound to provide a jig or holder as required by Regulation 18.—Vickers v. E. Gomme Limited. Court of Appeal, 20th to 22nd February, 1957.

measures "to protect the persons employed from the inhalation of dust.

A workman was employed in a factory as an iron-moulder from 1929 to 1952. In the course of the knock-out process, at which he worked, he was exposed to a substantial quantity of visible dust. No exhaust appliances or masks were provided. In 1946 he contracted silicosis. It was not known before 1950 that this process also produced an invisible dust which was dangerous. A Mark IV respirator would have given protection against the invisible dust Other lighter and more convenient types of respirator would protect only against visible, but not invisible, particles. The workman sued his employers, alleging breach of their duty under Section 47(1) of the Factories Act, 1937, to take all practicable measures to protect the persons employed against the inhalation

The action came before Mr. Justice Pearson in the Queen's Bench Division and he held that there was no breach of duty, because on the state of knowledge prevailing before 1950 the provision of the Mark IV respirator was not a "practicable measure", since the dust was not then known to contain the invisible and dangerous particles and the men would probably have refused to wear the Mark IV, there being more suitable masks to deal with the ordinary visible dust.—Richards v. Highway Ironfounders (West Bromwich) Limited. Queen's Bench Division, 25th to 28th February, and 1st, 4th, 5th, and 7th March, 1957.

Factory—Grinding of Metals (Miscellaneous Industries) Regula-tions, 1925, Regulation 1—Failure to provide appliances for the interception of dust.

A workman was employed in a factory in dressing iron castings A workman was employed in a factory in dressing iron castings to remove adhering sand and superfluous metal by means of a plough buff. This consisted of a motor-driven carborundum wheel in a suspended frame. In use, dust was given off and the workman contracted pneumoconiosis. He alleged breach by his employers of the duty in Regulation 1 of the Grinding of Metals (Miscellaneous Industries) Regulations, 1925, which (so far as relevant) provides that no dry grinding which ordinarily causes the evolution of dust into the air of a room in such a manner as to be inhaled by any person employed shall be performed without the use of adequate appliances for the interception of the dust and for its removal. The plough buff was not equipped with any appliance for the interception of dust. By definition in the Regulations "grinding" means "the abrasion, by aid of mechanical power of metal . . . by means of a grindstone or abrasive wheel" and "abrasive wheel" means "a wheel manufactured of bonded emery or similar abrasive". Carborundum is not chemically similar to bonded emery. There is a further definition in the Regulations of "cleaning of castings" as "the freeing of castings from adherent sand or other substance . . .", but this is not within the prohibition of Regulation 1. within the prohibition of Regulation 1.

Ministry of Labour Gazette August, 1957

The House of Lords held that there was a breach of duty because, the definitions of "grinding" and "cleaning of castings" not being mutually exclusive, and the carborundum wheel being an "abrasive wheel" by virtue of its abrasive function, the use of the plough buff was "dry grinding" as defined.—Quinn v. Cameron and Roberton Limited. House of Lords, 31st January, 4th, 5th and 6th February and 14th March, 1957.

Factories Act, 1937, Section 4(1)—Failure to ventilate—Grinding of Metals (Miscellaneous Industries) Regulations, 1925, Regulation 1—Exemption certificate.

A workman was employed in a factory to dress metal castings A workman was employed in a factory to dress metal castings by means of a pneumatic hammer. Near him were two frame grinders, each consisting of a fixed post supporting a radial beam, from which hung a removable grinding mechanism, weighing between five and ten hundredweights. There were no roof ventilators in this part of the factory, the only means of ventilation being the traffic doors. The workman contracted pneumoconiosis and died. His widow and children alleged breach by the employers of their duty under Section 4(1) of the Factories Act, 1937, adequately to ventilate the workroom and of their duty under Regulation 1 of the Grinding of Metals (Miscellaneous Industries) Regulations, 1925, to provide dust extraction appliances for the swing frame 1925, to provide dust extraction appliances for the swing frame grinders. The employers replied that their breach of duty under Section 4(1) had nothing to do with the workman's disease and that the swing frame grinders were within a certificate of exemption from Regulation 1 granted for portable grinding machines.

The House of Lords rejected the employers' first contention on the House of Lords rejected the employers first contention of the evidence and held that swing frame grinders were not portable grinding machines within the exemption certificate. The employers were, therefore, held to be in breach of their duty both under Section 4(1) and under Regulation 1.—Nicholson v. Atlas Steel Foundry and Engineering Company Limited. House of Lords, 6th, 7th and 11th February and 14th March, 1957.

#### Negligence—Safe system of work—Dangerous fellow employee.

A workman had for almost four years persistently indulged in horse-play dangerous to his fellow workmen. The foreman had frequently reprimanded him and warned him of the danger. In an action against the employers by a workman, who had been tripped and injured by this practical joker, it was held by Mr. Justice Streatfeild, who heard the case at the Manchester Assizes, that the employers were in breach of their duty to provide a safe system

of work, since they had known of this potential danger for a long time and had failed to take adequate steps to deal with it.

(This decision is to be distinguished from that in the case of Smith v. Crossley Brothers Limited, in which in 1951 the Court of Appeal held an employer not liable for the results of a practical joke on the ground that it was the first time such a thing had happened and the employer had, therefore, no reason to anticipate it.)—Hudson v. Ridge Manufacturing Company, Limited. Manchester Assizes, 14th March, 1957.

Contract of service—Post advertised as "permanent and pensionable"—Contract providing for termination in specified circumstances—Right to terminate employment in circumstances

In 1948 the Northern Ireland General Health Services Board In 1948 the Northern Ireland General Health Services Board advertised certain posts as being "permanent and pensionable". Miss M., having applied, was appointed and was shown the conditions of service. These set out in detail the circumstances in which officers could be dismissed. Those circumstances did not include redundancy of staff. When, therefore, the Board purported to terminate Miss M.'s services on the ground of redundancy, she sought a declaration that the Board's action was invalid. She failed in the Chancery Division and in the Court of Appeal in Northern

On appeal, however, to the House of Lords, it was held (Lord Tucker and Lord Keith of Avonholm dissenting) that the express powers of the Board to dismiss an officer contained in the conditions of service were exhaustive, and no further power could be implied.—

McClelland v. Northern Ireland General Health Services Board.

House of Lords, 18th, 19th and 20th February and 4th April, 1957.

## Factories Act, 1937, Section 14(1)—Dangerous machinery—Duty

A workman had been employed since 1942 in a factory to oil machines. Out of 500 machines, 12 were dangerous to oil when in motion. The workman had never been warned or instructed about this. In the 12 years before this accident no employee had been injured while oiling machines. In November, 1954, this workman slipped, while oiling an automatic planing machine machine and his compared between a metal when it was in motion, and his arm was crushed between a metal block being planed and a V-shaped recess in the machine. The recess was not dangerous in itself.

The workman sued his employers and recovered damages at common law, but on his claim for damages for breach of the duty under Section 14(1) of the Factories Act, 1937, to fence every dangerous part of any machinery, Mr. Justice Ashworth, by whom the case was heard at Monmouth Assizes, held that there was no breach of this duty since the danger was constituted by the conjunction of a part of the machine, which was not itself a dangerous part, with the material being worked on the machine.—Lewis v. High Duty Alloys Limited. Monmouth Assizes, 12th and 14th June 1956.

(This decision is in conflict with that in *Hoare* v. M. and W. Grazebrook Limited, reported in the June issue of this GAZETTE,

## 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 They are thus the "case law" which is the principal means

of maintaining consistency of decisions.

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below

#### Decision No. R(U) 7/57 (28th February)

A lorry driver was dismissed because he ceased to hold a driving licence following conviction for being under the influence of drink whilst in charge of a motor car. The car was his own and the offence committed after working hours. His employers would have been willing to re-engage him had his licence not been withdrawn. Held that he had lost his employment as a result of his misconduct although the offence was not in the course of the employer's business and did not arise out of it.

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

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for six weeks from and including the first

\* 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 319.

day of the benefit week following that in which this decision is

given.
"The question at issue in this appeal, brought by the insurance officer from a decision favourable to the claimant given by a local tribunal, is whether the claimant is disqualified under section 13(2) (a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, for receiving unemployment benefit for such period not exceeding six weeks as may be deter-

benefit for such period not exceeding six weeks as may be determined, on the ground that he lost his employment through his misconduct. The facts are as follows.

"The claimant was employed as a lorry driver from 20th September, 1956, to 8th November, 1956. On 9th November, 1956, he pleaded guilty before a magistrates' court to an offence of being in charge of a motor car on 25th October, 1956, on a road when under the influence of drink to such an extent as to be incapable of the interpretation of the which contrary to section 15 of the when under the influence of drink to such an extent as to be incapable of having proper control of the vehicle, contrary to section 15 of the Road Traffic Act, 1930. He was fined £5 and ordered to pay 2 guineas costs and was disqualified for 12 months from the date of conviction for holding or obtaining a driving licence. When he ceased to hold a driving licence his employers (although they had expressed in court their willingness to re-engage him if his driving licence were not withdrawn) were obliged to dismiss him.

"The offence concerned the claimant's own private motor car and was committed after ordinary working hours. It had nothing to do with his employment as a lorry driver. The claimant points out that he was dismissed not for committing the offence, but for ceasing

hold a driving licence.
"The local tribunal found that he had not been guilty of misconduct and allowed his appeal. The insurance officer now appeals

'In my judgment the local tribunal took too narrow a view of the meaning of 'misconduct' in section 13(2)(a). It is not necessary that the acts or omissions relied upon as constituting misconduct that the acts or omissions relied upon as constituting misconduct should always arise out of a person's employment. In my view, if a person is guilty of such misconduct as would induce or compel a reasonable employer to dispense with his services, on the ground that he was not a fit person to hold his particular employment having regard to that misconduct, he incurs disqualification under section (13(2)(a) even though the misconduct is unconnected with his employment. For instance, an offence of dishonesty which induced an employer to dismiss a man from a position of trust would amount to misconduct, even though the offence had nothing

<sup>\*</sup>See footnote \* in second column on page 319.

to do with the man's employment. Cf. Decision R(U) 10/53 where a labourer, dismissed for stealing cigarettes from a fellow worker's coat pocket during a dance at a workers' welfare club, was held to have lost his employment through misconduct, although the theft took place outside working hours.

"In the present case the offence was not committed in the course of the employer's business and did not arise out of the employment, but it made it impossible that the claimant should continue to be employed as a lorry driver. By his behaviour he lost his employment as a lorry driver, and it seems perfectly plain to me that he lost his employment through his misconduct. The insurance officer's appeal is allowed."

#### Decision No. R(U) 8/57 (18th February)

The manager of a branch pharmacy was discharged following the discovery by the management of cash shortages. In Court he was found not guilty of embezzlement. Held that the claimant lost his employment through his misconduct. He was dismissed as a result of serious negligence in the discharge of responsible duties. The fact that he was found not guilty of embezzlement was irrelevant; there may be misconduct without dishonesty.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 29th November, 1955, to 9th January, 1956 (both dates included) the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit, on the ground that he lost his employment through his misconduct within the meaning of section 13(2)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"The claimant's appeal is out of time, but I grant extension of time in order that it may be considered on its merits.

"The claimant is a married man aged 42 years. He is a pharmacist, and from 5th September, 1955, to 28th November, 1955, he was employed as manager of a branch pharmacy. On the latter date he was discharged. It appears that on the week ending 14th November, 1955, the cash in the shop was found to be short by about £12. On this being notified to the claimant, he rechecked and found cash corresponding to the notified shortage. On the following week a shortage of some £4 was found. following week a shortage of some £4 was found. The management thereupon made an inspection and discovered a further shortage of about £46. The claimant could not explain the shortage, and he was accordingly dismissed. The claimant explains that he was not personally responsible for the shortage and had no reason to suspect that any of the staff under his charge were responsible; but he was held responsible, and accepted responsibility for it. He says he offered to repay the sum but this offer was not accepted.

"The local insurance officer referred to the local tribunal for cision whether, and if so for what period, the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit, and in particular 'claimant lost his employment through his misconduct (industrial)' and recorded a decision as follows—'Appeal disallowed from and including 29.11.55 to 2.2.56.'

"Having decided that the claimant had lost his employment through his misconduct, the tribunal should have made a decision, not disallowing an appeal, but imposing a period of disqualification not exceeding six weeks, that being the maximum period of disqualification provided by section 13(2)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946. It is understood that the tribunal's decision was interpreted in this sense.

"Misconduct in the sense of the Act implies an element of "Misconduct in the sense of the Act implies an element of blameworthiness. It may be constituted by mere carelessness; but in considering whether a person has been guilty of misconduct it is necessary to discriminate between that type and degree of carelessness which may have to be put up with in human affairs, and the more deliberate or more serious type of carelessness which justifies withholding unemployment benefit because the employee has lost his employment through his own avoidable fault. The decision must depend upon the circumstances of each case. In the present case it is of importance that the claimant was in a position of responsibility calling for a high standard of care. Whether he of responsibility calling for a high standard of care. handled cash or not he was, by virtue of his position, responsible for the correctness of the cash transactions. Moreover, it is plain from the narrative above that it was not on one occasion only cash was found to be short. Serious carelessness may legitimately be inferred.

"In his appeal the claimant does not suggest that he was inexperienced, or that it was impracticable to expect him to supervise the cash transactions. His plea is quite different. He explains that his appeal was lodged late because he was awaiting the result of a court action, at which, he says, 'on 1st October, 1955, I was found not guilty of any misdemeanour. Consequently I submit there was in fact no industrial misconduct within the meaning of

"It has been ascertained that on 1st October, 1956, in the Sheriff Court, the claimant was found not guilty of having embezzled £50 16s. No question arises as to the propriety of that verdict. But that does not mean that the tribunal must have been wrong But that does not mean that the tribunal must have been wrong in holding the claimant guilty of misconduct in the sense of section 13. Embezzlement is a crime implying dishonesty; so that unless dishonesty be established a person charged with that crime is entitled to be acquitted. The question whether misconduct within the meaning of section 13 has been established is quite a different matter; for there may be misconduct without dishonesty—(Compare U.D. 688/28). As I understand it, the misconduct alleged in the present proceedings consists of predictions in the displace. pare U.D. 688/28). As I understand it, the misconduct alleged in the present proceedings consists of negligence in the discharge of responsible duties. Having regard to the whole circumstances of the case I agree that misconduct in this sense has been proved; and that the claimant lost his employment through his misconduct. Accordingly disqualification must follow, and I see no reason for modifying the statutory period of six weeks. There will accordingly be disqualification for the period specified at the head of this decision. Subject to modification of the period specified by the local tribunal I am unable to allow the claimant's appeal."

#### Decision No. R(U) 9/57 (20th March)

On dismissal, the branch manager of an assurance society was offered and accepted 12 monthly payments equivalent to his basic salary, subject to certain conditions. Under his contract of service he was entitled to one month's notice. Held that the claimant received compensation for loss of remuneration in respect of one month from the date of termination of the employment and that the days in that period cannot be treated as days of unemployment.

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

"My decision is that the days from 19th June, 1956, to 18th July, My decision is that the days from 19th June, 1956, to 18th July, 1956, only (both dates included) cannot be treated as days of unemployment, by virtue of the provisions of regulations 6(1)(d) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] as amended by the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1954 [S.I. 1954 No. 117].

Regulations, 1954 [S.I. 1954 No. 117].

"The claimant is a widower, aged 54 years, who claimed unemployment benefit following the termination of his employment as the branch manager of an assurance society, on 18th June, 1956. When they terminated the employment on 18th June, 1956, the employers intimated that—subject to certain conditions—they were employers intimated that—subject to certain conditions—they were employers intimated that—subject to certain conditions—they were prepared to pay the claimant 'twelve equal gross monthly payments of £70 16s. 8d.', making a total of £850, and they have in fact been making these monthly payments. It is upon the nature of these payments that the question in the present case depends.

'In terms of section 11(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946. unemployment benefit cannot be allowed except in respect of a 'day of unemployment'. In terms of regulation 6(1)(d) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations cited above, it is provided that, for the purposes of unemployment benefit, 'a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if it is a day in the purpose of unemployment is the if it is a day in respect of which a person, notwithstanding that his employment has terminated, continues to receive wages or receives, by way of compensation for the loss of the remuneration which he would have received for that day if the employment had not been terminated, payment of an amount which exceeds the amount arrived at by deducting the standard daily rate of unemployment benefit from two-thirds of the remuneration lost in respect of that

Inquiries made by the local insurance officer led him to conclude that the payments being made to the claimant represented com-pensation for loss of remuneration (of an amount sufficient to satisfy the regulation) covering the period of one year. He therefore decided, in terms of the regulation, that unemployment benefit was not payable in respect of the period of a year, namely, from 18th June, 1956, to 17th June, 1957. On appeal, this decision was upheld by the local tribunal. The claimant appealed to the Commissioner; and at that stage the insurance officer concerned with the case supported the appeal to the extent of submitting that disallowance under regulation 6(1)(d) should operate for one month disallowance under regulation 6(1)(d) should operate for one month only, and not for a year. This submission was adhered to by the officer who attended the oral hearing of the appeal. It is to be understood that in dealing with this appeal I deal only with disallowance under regulation 6(1)(d). I am not informed whether the claimant's title to unemployment benefit is in all other respects established; and accordingly I make no positive finding as to entitlement to benefit

"The claimant contends that the monies paid to him do not represent compensation for loss of remuneration, and that in any event he received none of these monies until the end of July, 1956. In order to determine the nature of these payments, consideration must be given to a number of matters, and in particular, the

(1) In terms of the claimant's contract of service, dated 24th March, 1947, it was provided that the appointment might be terminated either by him or by the employers from any cause whatsoever, by giving one calendar month's notice in writing (expiring one calendar month from the date of such notice), or the employers might terminate it by the payment of one calendar month's salary

(2) In terms of the contract of service, the claimant came under certain specified restrictive obligations for a period of three years after ceasing to be employed.

(3) The claimant was remunerated by a basic salary of £850 a year plus commissions and bonuses.

(4) On 18th June, 1956, the employers (through their manager)

'The instructions of my Board are that I am to give you notice terminating your employment with the Society forthwith, and you must please accept this letter as such notice.

'You are very well aware that you have contravened in materia ways the terms of your employment with the Society which relate to all salaried officials including Branch Managers, and as soon as this came to my notice I regarded your personal position with such seriousness from the point of view of the Society's business and internal staff discipline that I had no alternative but to report it to the Board forthwith.

'The Board is fully aware that the matter probably should terminate with your immediate dismissal; but entirely without prejudice to the legal position and also entirely without prejudice to the rights of the Society, and having regard to your long association with the Society, the Board wishes to take as generous a view as possible.

'This being so, I am to inform you that subject to there being

no breach of the restrictions contained in your Agreement relating to any period after the termination of your services, the Board wishes to pay to you at the will of the Board twelve equal gross monthly payments of £70 16s. 8d. Any personal tax payable in respect of these sums must be your liability.

It must be understood that if there is any breach of any of the conditions mentioned above or any further action on your part which, in the opinion of the Board, is or may be detrimental to the interests of the Society, it will result in an immediate termination of these payments.

(5) The claimant replied to this letter repudiating the charge of contravening the terms of his employment, and asking for specification; he says he received no answer; but after some consideration he accepted the payments offered to him in terms of the employers' letter of 18th June, 1956. He did so under protest and without making any admission.

(6) On 27th June, 1956, in answer to certain inquiries the employers reported (1) that they had discharged the claimant, (2) that the discharge was due to 'contravention of the terms of his appointment warranting dismissal', and (3)—in answer to a request for particulars of 'any payment(s) of wages or compensation for loss of remuneration made to claimant'—that they paid him £850 in 12 monthly instalments of £70 16s. 8d. 'commencing June, 1956, but not relating to any period'.

(7) On 14th July, 1956, the claimant again denied contravention of the terms of his employment, and said that no specific allegations had been made against him despite a request for these.

(8) On 31st August, 1956, the employers stated that the claimant's salary was £850 per annum; that commission and brokerage approximated £400; and that 'the payment of £7016s. 8d. per month was made as compensation for loss of remuneration', and would be paid for 12 months subject to the claimant not contravening the restrictive conditions of his appointment relating to the period following its termination. The employers explained that as a safeguard it was decided to pay the compensation by monthly instalments instead of in a lump sum, and that in the event of any breach of the conditions the monthly payments would immediately

(9) On 28th November, 1956, the employers wrote (inter alia)—
'[The claimant] had been in the Society's service since 1933, except
for his period of military service, and would have had substantial
pension rights if he had remained in our service until the age of 65.
The Directors decided that the compensation should be paid to him
in recognition of these facts, but that for the reasons set out in my
letter of 31st August the payments should be spread over a period
of a year.' of a year'

"The employers have thus consistently described the payment in question as compensation for loss of remuneration. But it would not be right to assume, without inquiry, that this is its true nature. The claimant and the employers are in acute controversy as to the respective rights of the parties. The employers' primary contention is that the claimant was in such breach of his contract as to justify his summary dismissal without any payment at all. The claimant's primary contention on the other hand is that he was guiltless of any primary contention on the other hand is that he was guiltless of any breach of duty, and that if his employment was to be terminated he was entitled to a substantially greater sum than £850. Both parties have thought it prudent—and I have no doubt they were both very wise in this—to refrain from pressing these conflicting contentions to extremity. The employers are paying the claimant £850, without admitting that they are under any obligation to do so. The claimant has accepted this sum, without admitting that his dismissal was instifuced. It is only for to the admittant to the travel. It is only fair to the claimant to say that in the present proceedings no allegation of improper conduct on his part has been substantiated, and it is not alleged by or on behalf of the insurance officer that he lost his employment through misconduct.

"In these circumstances I am of opinion that the sum of £850 includes an element of compensation for loss of remuneration quantified as one month's salary. It would be very difficult for the claimant to dispute this, since he himself asserts that he was entitled to a month's salary in lieu of notice; but having accepted the £850 (albeit under protest) he obviously cannot claim a month's salary (in lieu of notice) over and above that sum. He must be held to have accepted the £850 as discharging (inter alia) his right to one month's salary in lieu of notice. From the point of view of the employers, it would not be right to regard the £850 as having been employers, it would not be right to regard the £850 as having been paid purely ex gratia, for it was a conditional payment, carrying with it a certain quid pro quo. At the time it was offered, and until it was accepted, there was a very real chance that the employers might be sued by the claimant. By paying the £850 the employers were taking steps to avert such an action, and to secure some control over the claimant's activities for a further year at least, and to discharge whatever liabilities they owed to the claimant. These liabilities if the employers were not prepared to prove conduct These liabilities, if the employers were not prepared to prove conduct justifying summary dismissal, included (in my opinion) a liability to pay a month's salary in lieu of notice. The claimant contended that the money payable to him could not be regarded as compensation because (1) it was payable under conditions and (2) the amount might be reduced if the employers chose to stop payment. Compensation, he contended, must be certain in amount and un-He cited no authority for this proposition, which

"I hold that, in respect of the period of one month following the termination of his employment, the claimant has received a sum by way of compensation for the loss of remuneration which he would have received if the employment had not been terminated. It is not disputed that the amount of this sum is such as to satisfy the conditions of regulation 6(1)(d). It is proper, in my judgment, to limit the application of this regulation to the period of one month; being the period for which loss of remuneration is to be compensated under the contract of service—see Decision R(U) 37/53, paragraph 5. The fact that the total payment to the claimant exceeds the amount of one month's salary is immaterial for present purposes.

"It was pointed out to me by the claimant that no part of the sum of £850 was in fact received by him until near the end of July, 1956: that there was a gap, in other words, during which he was not being paid at all. If the ground of disallowance in the present case had been that the claimant 'continued to receive wages' the fact that there had been a break in continuity of payment would have been highly relevant. But disallowance in the present case is based on the alternative provision of regulation 6(1)(d), which says nothing about continuity. In any event it is not clear that there was any material 'gap'. The claimant's salary was normally paid monthly, towards the end of the month. He received a payment of salary towards the end of June, 1956, and he received the first instalment of his £850 towards the end of July, 1956. The point taken by the claimant is in my opinion not of substance.

"In these circumstances I agree with the submission of the insurance officer that, by virtue of the provisions of regulation 6(1)(d) above-cited, the days specified at the head of this decision cannot be treated as days of unemployment. Accordingly there can be no title to unemployment benefit for that period. Beyond that period, that is to say from 19th July, 1956, onwards, the provisions of regulation 6(1)(d) do not require disallowance of the claim for unemployment benefit, if all other conditions are satisfied. To the extent indicated, the appeal of the claimant (which is to that extent supported by the insurance officer now concerned) is allowed."

#### Decision No. R(U) 11/57 (28th March)

Claimant had a grocery business which was managed by his wife who received a weekly wage of £3. He himself was employed full-time elsewhere and took no part in the business except to prepare the yearly accounts. Held that the extent of the claimant's personal activity in the business was too slight for it to be said that he was following the occupation of grocer. Alternatively, an apportionment of the profit between the claimant and his wife by reference to the extent of their respective duties did not show him to be earning 6s. 8d. a day.

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

"My decision is that unemployment benefit was payable to the claimant in respect of 21st July, 1956.

"On 21st July, 1956, the claimant claimed unemployment benefit, registering for employment as an accounts clerk. From 1927 to 1952 he had carried on business as a grocer and provision merchant, having (until 1951) four shops, three of which he sold in that year. Since 1952 the claimant has followed employed conthat year. Since 1952 the claimant has followed employed contributor's employment and his wife has managed the shop which he retained. He has stated that he prepares the yearly accounts in April each year, working usually in the evening for one week from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m., but otherwise takes no part in running the business. His wife is paid a wage of £3 a week. The profits are paid into a banking account in his name.

"The insurance officer now concerned with this case submits that the claimant must be regarded as following the occupation of grocer and provision merchant throughout the year and not merely while actively engaged in the business, because he is owner of the business, is responsible for the debts and has not relinquished executive authority in the conduct of the business, although he allows his wife to manage it.

"It follows in the submission of the insurance officer that, although the claimant is available for full-time employment in some employed contributor's employment and his occupation as a grocer and provision merchant is consistent with and different in nature from the full-time employment which he has been following since 1952, he cannot be treated as unemployed, by reason of the provisions of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] regulation 6(1)(h), as amended by the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949, and the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1955 [S.I. 1955 No. 143], unless his earnings as a green and provision merchant do not on the dolly overgoe access. a grocer and provision merchant do not on the daily average exceed six shillings and eightpence a day.

"The latest profit and loss account available is that for the year ended 31st December, 1954, which shows a net profit of £169 7s. 3d., after deducting from the gross profit the £3 a week paid to the claimant's wife and the other expenses of the business.

"The claimant contends that, if he paid to his wife 'Board of Trade wages' for the duties she performs, as he would have to do were she not his wife, the business would be carried on at a loss. He states further that since 1951 he has been an employed, not a self-employed, person, and that on the insurance officer's contentions, if correct, he would receive no benefit from the contributions which he has paid as an employed contributor.

"The insurance officer has referred to Decision R(U)31/53, in which it was held that the director's fees of a director of a company, who was not an executive director and who only attended board meetings and the half-yearly stock-taking, had to be averaged over the year because the director was held to be following an occupation throughout the year. In so holding, the Commissioner had followed a decision of the Umpire under the former Unemployment Insurance

"That case, however, seems to me to be distinguishable from the present case. Directors of companies have certain duties and there was no suggestion in that case that the claimant's wife was performing, or could perform, his duties for him.

'I was also referred to Decision R(P) 9/56, in which a partner

of a retirement pension, although he did very little work in connection with the business. 'Earnings' are defined for those purposes to mean 'the net remuneration or profit derived . . from any occupation. The claimant in that case however admittedly any occupation. The claimant in that case, however, admittedly received a sum described as a 'wage' of £2 a week and the issue was whether his share of the profits of the partnership must also be taken into account in calculating his 'net remuneration or profit derived' from the occupation. It was held that those profits must

be taken into account.
"That case seems to me to be distinguishable from the present one. In the present case, it is necessary to interpret a provision in a regulation relating to unemployment benefit, where the expression used is 'following an occupation'. This phrase had been used in a similar context in the former Unemployment Insurance Acts and had been discussed by the Umpire in a number of reported decisions. A number of those decisions dealt with cases where a claimant who was either alone, or jointly with his wife or others, financially interested in a business and in which the question to be determined was whether he was following an occupation in connection with it. In Umpire's Decision U.D. 4072/28 (reported) the Umpire said 'I can find no authority for saying that a merely proprietary and In Umpire's Decision U.D. 4072/28 (reported) the Umpire said 'I can find no authority for saying that a merely proprietary and profitable interest which an applicant has had in a business has been sufficient evidence of following an occupation in connection with it. In each instance the inquiry has taken the form of ascertaining whether the applicant had shown personal activity in the business and whether that activity had been limited to a time outside the ordinary working hours of his usual employment.' The Umpire then referred to Decision U.D. 7172 (reported) in which the Umpire had accepted the claimant's statement that he did not follow any occupation in connection with a shop which he owned and from which he directly or indirectly derived monetary benefit, being satisfied that the claimant's wife managed the business. So, too, the Commissioner held in Decision C.P. 70/50 (reported) that sums derived from the letting of a single house or flat did not constitute earnings derived from an occupation, thus confirming the view that the possession of a proprietary interest did not of itself prove that the owner was engaged in an occupation.

owner was engaged in an occupation.

It seems to me that, having regard to Umpire's decisions which had been given under the former Unemployment Insurance Acts, it is reasonable to suppose that by the retention of the expression 'following an occupation' in the regulations now in force it must have been contemplated by the regulation making authority that those words would be interpreted in a comparable sense.

In the present case, it seems to me that the extent of the personal

activity of the claimant in the business was so slight as to be negligible. It was his wife who was in effect carrying on the business. I do not think, therefore, in the light of the consideration set out above, that the claimant can be said to have been following the occupation of grocer and provision merchant.

"Even, however, if I am mistaken in that view, I do not think the question at issue in this appeal is concluded. It was held in Decision R(P) 7/51, which dealt with a claim by a man entitled to Decision R(P) 7/51, which dealt with a claim by a man entitled to a retirement pension for an increase in the rate of that benefit in respect of his wife; that, although he was the proprietor of a tobacconist's shop from which the profits were £125 a year, the profits must be regarded as his wife's earnings although he paid her no salary, because she was carrying on the business on his behalf owing to the state of his health. Applying the principle of that case to the facts of the present case, it appears to me that, having regard to the small amount of work which the claimant does in his capacity as a grocer and provision merchant, there is no sufficient ground for attributing to the claimant earnings exceeding, or even equalling six shillings and eightpence a day. Far the greater part of the profit earned must be treated as the earnings of his wife. Similarly, in Umpire's Decision U.D. 6530 the Umpire apportioned the profits having regard to the extent of the claimant's and his wife's participation in the work.

"I think that I should add that, in my view, the method used by

"I think that I should add that, in my view, the method used by the local tribunal to estimate the profits from the business was correct. I do not agree with the claimant's contention that there is no evidence that the earnings during the period in question in this appeal exceeded six shillings and eightpence a day on the average. In the absence of any accounts later than those produced, the local tribunal had to make the best estimate they could. Earnings for any week, 'if not immediately ascertainable', have to be 'calculated or estimated in such manner and on such basis as may be decided by the determining authority to be appropriate, having regard to all the circumstances of the case'. (See National Insurance (General Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1278] regulation 4 (i)(b).) In making their estimate as they did the local tribunal acted consistently with a manner approved in Decision R(G) 20/52

"In the result, I feel satisfied that on 21st July, 1956, even if the claimant has to be held to have been following the occupation of grocer and provision merchant, his earnings did not exceed on an average six shillings and eightpence a day and, therefore, he was entitled to unemployment benefit. I allow the claimant'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, etc., published in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the Instrument costs 3d. net (5d. including postage).

The Wages Regulation (Cutlery) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1234; price 7d. (9d.)), dated 11th July; The Wages Regulation (Flax and Hemp) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1261; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 17th July; The Wages Regulation (Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1387), dated 31st July. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-Residential Establishment) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1262), made on 17th July by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act. 1943.—See page 314.

The Baking Industry Exemption (No. 1) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1338; price 2d. (4d.), made on 29th July by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Baking Industry (Hours of

Labour and National Service under the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1954.—See page 286.

The Mines (Employment of Young Persons) (Appointed Day) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1093; price 2d. (4d.)); The Coal Mines (Training) (Variation) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1094), dated 25th June. These Instruments were made by the Minister of Power under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954. The Order appoints 1st July, 1957, as the day after which no male young person under the age of 16 may be employed below ground in any class of mine except for the purpose of receiving any description of instruction specified in regulations which may be made by the Minister under the Act. The Regulations vary the Coal Mines (Training) Regulations, 1956, by introducing a new Part (Part IIA) which specifies the various descriptions of instruction for the purpose of receiving which male young persons under the age of 16 may be employed below ground in coal mines.

The Mines and Quarries (Notification of Dangerous Occurrences)

The Mines and Quarries (Notification of Dangerous Occurrences) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1095), dated 25th June. This Order was made by the Minister of Power under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954, and extends the provisions of section 116 of that Act to certain special classes of dangerous occurrences at mines and quarries. The effect of the Order is that the manager of a mine or the extended of the order is the province of the order is the province of the overrence at mines and quarries. the owner of a quarry must, when there is such an occurrence at the mine or quarry, give notice thereof to the inspector for the district and to the employees' nominee, whether or not death or serious bodily injury has been caused. The classes of occurrences to which the Order relates arise out of the use at mines or quarries

of electricity, or blasting materials or devices, or the use at mines of coal, stratified ironstone, shale or fireclay of breathing apparatus, smoke helmets, or other apparatus serving the same purpose.

The National Insurance Act, 1957 (Commencement) (No. 2) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1287 (C.11)), made on 22nd July by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1957.—See page 288.

(i) The National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1298); (ii) The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1299; price 5d. (7d.)); (iii) The National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1300); (iv) The National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1301). These Regulations were made on 23rd July (i) by the National Insurance Joint Authority, and (ii) to (iv) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treesury under the National Insurance Act. 1946—See Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See

page 288.

The National Insurance (Widow's Benefit and Retirement Pensions) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1309; price 4d. (6d.), dated 24th July; The National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Contributors) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1332; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 29th July; The National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Beneficiaries and Other Persons) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1333; price 4d. (6d.), dated 29th July. These Regulations were made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946, as amended by the National Insurance Acts, 1954 and 1957.—See pages 289 and 290.

The National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Ouestions)

The National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1340), made on 30th July by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 289.

The National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit)

Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1319; price 4d. (6d.)),
made on 26th July by the Minister of Pensions and National
Insurance, and the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act,
1957, and the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 289.

The National Insurance (Married Women) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1322; price 4d. (6d.)), made on 26th July by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946, as amended by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956.—See page 290.

Act, 1956.—See page 290.

The Institutions of Further Education (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Amending Regulations No. 3, 1957 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1957 No. 142); The Institutions of Further Education (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Amending Regulations No. 4, 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 143). These Regulations were made on 11th July by the Ministry of Education, after consultation with the Ministry of Finance, under the Education Acts

(Northern Ireland), 1947 to 1956. They implement certain recommendations made by the Committee appointed by the Minister of Education to consider the salaries, allowances and other matters affecting the remuneration of teachers.

The Health Services (General Medical and Pharmaceutical Services) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 145), made on 26th July by the Ministry of Health and Local Government, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the Health Services Act (Northern Ireland), 1948. These Regulations provide for increases of 6d. and 1s. 6d. respectively in the standard capitation fee and the capitation loading payable to practitioners. The increases represent part of a five percent. increase in net remuneration (gross remuneration less practice expenses). The Regulations also clarify the restrictions on the provision by practitioners and chemists of services in the same provision by practitioners and chemists of services in the same

The National Insurance (Commencement) Order (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 129; price 2d. (4d.)), made on 19th June by the Minister of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1957. This Order is similar in scope to the corresponding Order made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 243).

(i) The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 108), dated 7th June; (ii) The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 131), dated 24th June. These Regulations were made (i) by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act

Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and (ii) by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Northern Ireland), Acts, 1946 to 1957. They are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, pages 244 and 243, respectively).

The National Assistance (Residence Condition for Assistance Grants) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 93), made on 22nd May by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1948. These Regulations, which replace Regulations made in 1948, provide that a person who has not been resident in the United Kingdom for the five years immediately preceding the date of his application may nevertheless receive national assistance if any Ringdom for the five years immediately preceding the date of his application may nevertheless receive national assistance if any absence from the United Kingdom during the material period was due to service in H.M. Forces or the Merchant Navy or on board aircraft, employment abroad for a United Kingdom employer, residence in a country with which there is a reciprocal agreement on assistance, or any other cause which in the opinion of the National Assistance Board was in all the circumstances reasonable.

#### **FACTORY FORMS**

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the May issue of this GAZETTE (page 191) and may be purchased at the prices shown. The prices in brackets include postage.

Title and Price

- 317 Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Cotton Cloth Factories Regulations, 1929. Form prescribed for Record of Humidity in Cotton Cloth Factories. October, 1948. Reprinted 1957. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).
- 327 Memorandum on Medical Supervision in Factories. Revised February, 1952. Reprinted 1957. Price 6d. (8d.). 342 Precautions in the Use of Ionising Radiations in Industry.
  Price 3s. (3s. 2d.).
- 390 Notice of Instructions to Persons employed in pursuance of the Cotton Spinning Agreement, 1928, as to Fencing of Machinery, etc. May, 1929. Reprinted 1957. Price 4d.
- Head Paint Regulations, 1927. S.R. & O. 1927 No. 847.

  Leaflet prescribed by the Minister of Labour and National Service for the Purposes of Regulation (7(a)). Painter's Colic. April, 1957. Price, each, 2d. (4d.).
- Colic. April, 1957. Price, each, 2d. (4d.).

  398 Dyeing (Use of Bichromate of Potassium or Sodium); Welfare Order, 1918, S.R. & O. 1918 No. 369. Tanning, (Two-Bath Process); Welfare Order, 1918. S.R. & O. 1918 No. 368. Tanning Welfare Order, 1930. S.R. & O. 1930 No. 312. Chromium Plating Regulations, 1931. S.R. & O. 1931 No. 455. Effects of Chrome on the Skin. June, 1957. Price 4d. (6d.).
- 939 Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Asbestos Industry Regulations, 1931. S.R. & O. 1931 No. 1140. July, 1949. Reprinted 1957. Price 9d. (11d.).

  991 Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Woollen and Worsted Textiles (Lifting of Heavy Weights) Regulations, 1926. S.R. & O. 1926 No. 1463. July, 1949. Reprinted 1957.
- 1831 Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Safety Precautions in the Installation and Use of Laundry Machinery and Plant. October, 1955. Reprinted 1957. Price 4d. (6d.).
- 1946 Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Docks Regulations, 1934, Regulation 19(b). Form prescribed for Certificate of Annealing of Chains, Rings, Hooks, Shackles and Swivels. November, 1948. Reprinted 1957. Price, each, 2d. (4d.).
- 2250 Pottery (Health and Welfare) Special Regulations, 1950.

  Danger. Hydrofluoric Acid. June, 1951. Reprinted 1957. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).

#### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

Census of Production for 1954.—Report: Volume 2, Industry Q. Glue, Gum, Paste and Allied Industries. Board of Trade. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

Ministry of Labour and National Service.—Annual Report for the year 1956. Cmnd. 242. Price 6s. (6s. 4d.)—See page 281.

year 1956. Cmnd. 242. Price 6s. (6s. 4d.)—See page 281.

National Insurance.—(1) Reports 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 on (i) Draft of the National Insurance (Married Women) Amendment Regulations, 1957. H.C. 201. (ii) National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1957, and National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations, 1957. H.C. 237. (iii) National Insurance (Widow's Benefit and Retirement Pensions) Amendment Regulations, 1957. H.C. 239. (iv) National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1957. H.C. 244. (v) National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Ouestions) Amendment Regulations. Amendment Regulations, 1957. H.C. 244. (v) National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1957. H.C. 246. Price 4d. each (6d.). (2) Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 41(3) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, on Part-Time Employment. Cmnd. 206. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.). (3) National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946. Sixth Interim Report by the Government Actuary for the year ended 31st March, 1956. H.C. 203. Price 6d. (8d.). (4) Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for the year 1956. Cmnd, 229. Price 5s. 6d. (5s. 9d.).—See pages 286 to 290.

#### MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD

The next Mining Qualifications Board Examinations for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on 19th, 20th and 21st November, 1957, at Glasgow, Sunderland, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. Candidates for Limited Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Stratified Ironstone Mines will attend the Doncaster Centre.

The Mining Legislation Examinations for Mechanical Engineer's Certificates, Electrical Engineer's Certificates, Mechanic's Certificates Class I, and Electrician's Certificates Class I, will be held at the above Centres on 19th November, 1957.

The written part of the Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the above Centres on 20th November, 1957, and the Oral and Practical Examinations in January, 1958.

Intending candidates should apply after 26th August for the necessary forms, stating whether they have previously attended an examination for any of the above Certificates. The completed applications should be returned to the Secretary as soon as possible, and must in any event be received not later than 25th September, 1957. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Mining Qualifications Board, Ministry of Power, Thames House South, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

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

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

#### 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.)

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

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