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

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 ; ship-building 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 co-operation 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.

* 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.

Industry	Number of establishments			Number of employees		Percentage of employees covered by the reports
	in the industry (estimated)	to which questionnaires were sent	which supplied reports	in the industry as a whole at end-1955	in the establishments which supplied reports	
Blast Furnaces and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling	412	119	42	249,100	92,488	37
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	644	99	29	210,000	28,998	14
Machine Tools	924*	59	29	114,100*	19,546	17
Cotton Spinning 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.

Industry	Operatives				Administrative, Technical and Clerical Employees				All Employees			
	Average Number on Payroll	Total Man-Hours Worked	Man-Hours paid for but not worked		Average Number on Payroll	Total Man-Hours Worked	Man-Hours paid for but not worked		Average Number on Payroll	Total Man-Hours Worked	Man-Hours paid for but not worked	
			for Annual and Public Holidays	for Other Reasons†			for Annual and Public Holidays	for Other Reasons†			for Annual and Public Holidays	for Other Reasons†
		000's	000's	000's		000's	000's	000's		000's	000's	000's
Blast Furnaces and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling	76,604	181,743	10,390	6	15,884	29,608	2,415	714	92,488	211,351	12,805	720
		(100)	(5.7)	(0.6)		(100)	(8.2)	(2.4)		(100)	(6.1)	(0.3)
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	25,532	57,046	3,197	67	3,466	6,482	426	121	28,998	63,528	3,623	188
		(100)	(5.6)	(0.1)		(100)	(6.6)	(1.9)		(100)	(5.7)	(0.3)
Machine Tools	15,803	36,258	2,521	32	3,743	8,169	502	73	19,546	44,427	3,023	105
		(100)	(7.0)	(0.1)		(100)	(6.1)	(0.9)		(100)	(6.8)	(0.2)
Cotton Spinning and Weaving	35,986	72,201	4,804	75	3,055	6,156	399	48	39,041	78,357	5,203	123
		(100)	(6.7)	(0.1)		(100)	(6.5)	(0.8)		(100)	(6.6)	(0.2)
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	10,410	21,546	1,422	29	1,342	2,762	183	22	11,752	24,308	1,605	51
		(100)	(6.6)	(0.1)		(100)	(6.6)	(0.8)		(100)	(6.6)	(0.2)
Coal Mining	629,000	1,320,149	78,857	4,787	43,800	84,563	7,628	2,059	672,800	1,404,712	86,485	6,846
		(100)	(6.0)	(0.4)		(100)	(9.0)	(2.4)		(100)	(6.2)	(0.5)
Railways	458,291	1,036,600	63,300	Nil	102,241	184,500	15,300	8,300	560,532	1,221,100	78,600	8,300
		(100)	(6.1)	(0.0)		(100)	(8.3)	(4.5)		(100)	(6.4)	(0.7)

Total Remuneration of Employees

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

Industry	Total of Cash Wages and Salaries		Total of other Cash Payments‡		Total Cash Remuneration	Value of Payments in Kind	
	£000's	Percentage of Total Cash Remuneration	£000's	Percentage of Total Cash Remuneration	£000's	£000's	Percentage of Total Cash Remuneration
	Operatives						
Blast Furnaces, etc.	46,730	100.0	4	0.0	46,734	64	0.1
Shipbuilding, etc.	14,692	99.9	11	0.1	14,703	2	0.0
Machine Tools	8,782	99.7	22	0.3	8,804	7	0.1
Cotton	12,491	99.4	74	0.6	12,565	5	0.0
Boots and Shoes	3,916	99.0	39	1.0	3,955	Nil	0.0
Coal Mining	408,802	100.0	Nil	0.0	408,802	20,958	5.1
Railways	237,778	100.0	Nil	0.0	237,778	§	§
	Administrative, Technical and Clerical Employees						
Blast Furnaces, etc.	9,865	98.2	186	1.8	10,051	36	0.4
Shipbuilding, etc.	2,188	93.7	148	6.3	2,336	13	0.6
Machine Tools	2,604	98.9	30	1.1	2,634	1	0.0
Cotton	2,136	97.9	45	2.1	2,181	1	0.0
Boots and Shoes	743	94.9	40	5.1	783	1	0.1
Coal Mining	26,394	100.0	Nil	0.0	26,394	1,114	4.2
Railways	56,786	100.0	Nil	0.0	56,786	§	§
	All Employees						
Blast Furnaces, etc.	56,595	99.7	190	0.3	56,785	100	0.2
Shipbuilding, etc.	16,880	99.1	159	0.9	17,039	15	0.1
Machine Tools	11,386	99.5	52	0.5	11,438	8	0.1
Cotton	14,627	99.1	136	0.9	14,763	47	0.3
Boots and Shoes	4,659	98.3	79	1.7	4,738	1	0.0
Coal Mining	435,196	100.0	Nil	0.0	435,196	22,072	5.1
Railways	294,564	100.0	Nil	0.0	294,564	§	§

* 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 union activities, etc.
‡ Includes non-contractual gifts and bonuses, profit sharing and co-partnership payments, etc.
§ Free travel is given to railway employees but reliable estimates of its value are not available.
¶ Includes £17,000 not allocated between operatives and administrative, technical and clerical employees.
¶ Includes £41,000 not allocated between operatives and administrative, technical and clerical employees.

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 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 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 Injuries Insurance Scheme.

Industry	National Insurance Contributions		Pensions Schemes*		Industrial Accidents†		Other Social Security Contributions**		Total Social Security Contributions		
	£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
	Operatives										
Blast Furnaces, etc.	1,097.9	2.3	246.9	0.5	243.9	0.5	21.2	0.0	1,609.8	3.4	21 0 4
Shipbuilding, etc.	375.9	2.6	25.4	0.2	65.5	0.5	18.5	0.1	485.2	3.3	19 0 1
Machine Tools	209.0	2.4	27.8	0.3	20.7	0.2	2.3	0.0	259.7	2.9	16 8 8
Cotton Spinning and Weaving	436.4	3.5	71.0	0.6	12.8	0.1	4.6	0.0	524.8	4.2	14 11 8
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	124.9	3.2	71.0	1.8	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	198.3	5.0	19 1 1
Coal Mining	9,152.0	2.2	8,570.4	2.1	3,573.3	0.9	4,432.0	1.1	25,727.7§	6.3	40 18 1
Railways	6,589.0	2.8	2,411.0	1.0	Nil	0.0	438.0	0.2	9,438.0	4.0	20 11 11
	Administrative, Technical and Clerical Employees										
Blast Furnaces, etc.	207.4	2.1	660.8	6.6	4.1	0.0	39.8	0.4	912.1	9.1	57 8 6
Shipbuilding, etc.	46.5	2.0	213.0	9.1	1.4	0.1	8.9	0.4	269.7	11.5	77 16 6
Machine Tools	48.3	1.8	104.1	4.0	2.0	0.1	2.3	0.1	156.7	6.0	41 17 5
Cotton Spinning and Weaving	44.5	2.0	153.5	7.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	198.8	9.1	65 1 6
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	17.1	2.2	41.7	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	59.2	7.6	44 2 2
Coal Mining	664.8	2.5	3,893.2	14.8	Nil	0.0	100.5	0.4	4,658.5	17.6	106 7 2
Railways	1,354.0	2.4	3,301.0	5.8	Nil	0.0	Nil	0.0	4,655.0	8.2	45 10 7
	All Employees										
Blast Furnaces, etc.	1,305.3	2.3	919.8	1.6	248.0	0.4	61.0	0.1	2,534.1	4.5	27 8 0
Shipbuilding, etc.	422.4	2.5	238.4	1.4	66.9	0.4	27.4	0.2	755.0	4.4	26 0 8
Machine Tools	257.2	2.2	131.9	1.2	22.8	0.2	4.6	0.0	416.4	3.6	21 6 1
Cotton Spinning and Weaving	480.9	3.3	279.3	1.9	13.0	0.1	5.2	0.0	778.4	5.3	19 18 9
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	142.0	3.0	117.7	2.5	1.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	262.5**	5.5	22 6 9
Coal Mining	9,816.8	2.3	12,463.6	2.9	3,573.3	0.8	4,532.5	1.0	30,386.2§	7.0	45 3 3
Railways	7,943.0	2.7	5,712.0	1.9	Nil	0.0	438.0	0.1	14,093.0	4.8	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.

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.

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 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 pay, 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 £12,133 not allocated between operatives and administrative, technical and clerical employees.
¶ Includes £54,819 not allocated between operatives and administrative, technical and clerical employees.
¶ Includes £4,962 not allocated between operatives and administrative, technical and clerical employees.

the lowest proportion, 6.0 per cent. for Machine Tools, contrasts with the highest, 17.6 per cent. for Coal Mining. For all employees the proportions ranged from 3.6 per cent. in Machine Tools to 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, Restaurants and other Food Services	Other Subsidies†	Total Subsidies	Subsidies as Percentage of Total Cash Remuneration	Average Subsidy Per Employee During the Year
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	Per cent.	£ s. d.
Blast Furnaces and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling..	60.6	294.8	147.4	502.8	0.9	5 8 9
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	2.3	50.9	17.5	70.7	0.4	2 8 9
Machine Tools	0.3	74.8	15.8	90.9	0.8	4 13 0
Cotton Spinning and Weaving ..	15.5	147.6	62.9	226.0	1.5	5 15 9
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	7.2	13.8	0.5	21.5	0.5	1 16 8
Coal Mining..	1,012.9	149.0	6,153.3	7,315.2	1.7	10 17 5
Railways ..	†	†	†	†	†	†

* Excluding recruitment examinations and on-the-job services.
† Including housing, crèches, vacation homes, educational and recreational services, etc.
‡ The British Transport Commission were unable to give separate estimates for these 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. It 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.

Industry	Recruitment and Vocational Training	On-the-job Medical and Health Services	Other Payments Regarded as Labour Costs*	Total	Total as Percentage of Total Cash Remuneration	Average Per Employee During the Year
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	Per cent.	£ s. d.
Blast Furnaces and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling..	207.0	172.3	223.0	602.3	1.1	6 10 3
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	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	5 3 0
Cotton Spinning and Weaving ..	37.7	20.6	10.3	68.6	0.5	1 15 1
Boot and Shoe 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 ..	†	†	†	1,000.0	0.3	1 15 8

* Including payments for welfare schemes, amenity buildings, ablution centres, employees' transport, travelling and lodging allowances, safety instructions, work study, 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).

Industry	Employers' Expenditure (Expressed as Percentage of Total Cash Remuneration) for All Employees on							Average Per Employee During the Year	Man-Hours paid for but not worked expressed as percentage of total man-hours worked
	National Insurance Contributions	Pensions Schemes	Industrial Accidents	Other Social Security Contributions	Subsidies to Employees	Other Payments Related to Labour Costs	Total		
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	£ s. d.	Per cent.
Blast Furnaces and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling..	2.3	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.9	1.1	6.4	39 6 11	6.4
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	2.5	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	5.3	30 18 11	6.0
Machine Tools	2.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.9	5.3	31 2 1	7.0
Cotton Spinning and Weaving	3.3	1.9	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.5	7.3	27 9 8	6.8
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	3.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	6.1	24 10 8	6.8
Coal Mining ..	2.3	2.9	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.1	9.8	63 2 6	6.6
Railways ..	2.7	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.3*	1.1	5.0	26 18 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 month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 291 to 310.

Employment

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 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.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 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.

Retail Prices

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. The Report contains much statistical information and the text is supplemented by a series of appendices and a number of charts and photographs.

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 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 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 cotton 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 expenditure 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 maintaining its service to industry and the public at a high standard. 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.

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 co-operated 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,

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 Man-power Committee of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy, of 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 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.

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 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. 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.

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

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. 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" (Cmd. 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 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.

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.

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, price 6s. net).

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.

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 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

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 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.

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 be of great value.

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 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 other ranks.

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.

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.

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 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.

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 elaborate and expensive.

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 over-systematised. 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 guides for instructors, and the maintenance of records of progress.

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 instruction".

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 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 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 recommended that the simpler alternative should be favoured in the first instance and, if need be, a greater measure of complexity introduced later.

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 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 assistance to firms.

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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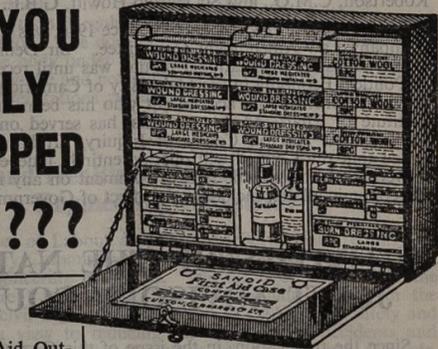
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COUNCIL ON PRICES, PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOMES

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 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, said:

"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 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 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 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 the following subjects.

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.

Payment of Wages by Cheque

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.

Other Matters

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 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 the standards of domestic employment would be encouraged by the Government's example to contribute towards the funds of the Institute.

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 Houseworkers was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1951, page 387.

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 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 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 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

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 safeguard 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. including postage).

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.

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. 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 (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 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.

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

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.

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 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.

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 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 safeguards.

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 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 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 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 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. Cairncross, Mr. T. Eccles, Mr. J. B. Solomon, and Dr. A. J. H. 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.

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 (Cmd. 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 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 postage).

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 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 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 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 previous year.

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 children from 2nd October, 1956, and the age limit for schoolchildren 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 work. 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

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 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 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).

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, 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.

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 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 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 awarded 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 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 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 £35½ 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 £3½ millions.

National Insurance, Industrial Injuries

The Report says that injury benefit and death benefit claims remained 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 £12½ millions.

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 total estimated cost of disablement benefit, including the supplementary allowances, was about £16½ 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 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 overseas 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 Bysiosis 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 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 ending 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 awarded on reassessment of gratuity cases. Pneumoconiosis 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 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 lowest rates has increased as a result of the extension of title to benefit in January, 1954, to all degrees of disability from pneumoconiosis, 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 pneumoconiosis in recent years has remained steady at about 1,800 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 (Cmd. 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 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 exempting 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).

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.

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, 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 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).

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).

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 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 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 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 non-employed 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 unemployment 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 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 the age of 16 and those concerning credits for persons under the age of 16; modify the existing provisions concerning the contribution to be taken into account where more than one contribution has been paid or credited in any week; and provide that contributions 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 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.

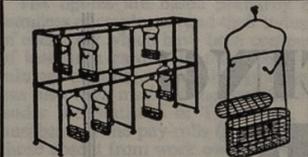
The new Regulations are, in the main, consequential upon Section 4 of the National Insurance Act, 1957, which came into operation on 5th August and which provides that, where a person's employment has not been terminated, a day on which he does not normally work will not be treated as a day of unemployment 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 postage).

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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-June, 1956	End-April, 1957	End-May, 1957	End-June, 1957	End-June, 1956	End-April, 1957	End-May, 1957	End-June, 1957	End-June, 1956	End-April, 1957	End-May, 1957	End-June, 1957
Mining, etc.	765.4	774.5	774.5	772.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	781.2	790.3	790.3	788.5
Coal Mining	765.4	774.5	774.5	772.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	781.2	790.3	790.3	788.5
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	258.8	253.2	252.2	251.4	83.6	79.5	79.7	79.5	342.4	332.7	331.9	330.9
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	74.3	73.3	72.6	72.2	8.4	8.0	8.0	7.9	82.7	81.3	80.6	80.1
China and Earthenware	33.2	31.3	31.1	30.9	42.6	39.8	39.8	39.8	75.8	71.1	70.9	70.7
Glass (other than containers)	34.1	34.4	34.5	34.5	12.8	12.4	12.4	12.3	46.9	46.8	46.9	46.8
Glass Containers	21.7	21.3	21.3	21.2	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	27.6	27.0	27.1	27.0
Cement	14.6	14.8	14.8	14.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	16.0	16.2	16.2	16.1
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	80.9	78.1	77.9	77.9	12.5	12.2	12.3	12.3	93.4	90.3	90.2	90.2
Chemicals and Allied Trades	373.9	378.5	378.1	377.8	153.0	149.2	149.0	148.3	526.9	527.7	527.1	526.1
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	20.1	20.2	19.9	19.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	20.7	20.8	20.5	20.1
Chemicals and Dyes	179.2	184.3	184.4	184.3	48.9	49.2	49.3	49.2	228.1	233.5	233.7	233.5
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	27.4	27.3	27.4	27.6	35.6	35.6	36.0	36.1	63.9	62.9	63.4	63.7
Explosives and Fireworks	32.1	30.8	30.5	30.1	19.7	17.4	16.8	16.1	51.8	48.2	47.3	46.2
Paint and Varnish	28.8	29.2	29.3	29.4	13.1	12.8	12.8	12.8	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.2
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	28.6	28.6	28.4	28.4	19.5	19.0	18.9	19.0	48.1	47.6	47.3	47.4
Mineral Oil Refining	32.6	32.9	33.0	33.3	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	39.7	40.1	40.2	40.5
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	25.1	25.2	25.2	25.2	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.5
Metal Manufacture	509.9	513.7	513.8	512.5	69.4	67.7	67.5	67.1	579.3	581.4	581.3	579.6
Blast Furnaces	21.8	22.3	22.4	22.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	22.4	22.9	23.0	23.0
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	208.3	214.3	214.8	214.8	19.4	19.2	19.1	19.1	227.7	233.6	234.0	233.9
Iron Foundries	107.5	104.4	104.3	103.8	16.4	15.3	15.2	15.1	123.9	119.7	119.5	118.9
Tinplate Manufacture	13.0	12.4	11.8	11.5	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	14.9	14.1	13.4	13.1
Steel Sheet Manufacture	20.1	20.9	20.9	20.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	21.4	22.2	22.2	22.1
Iron and Steel Tubes	42.9	43.4	43.5	43.5	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	51.3	51.7	51.8	51.8
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	96.3	96.0	96.1	95.7	21.4	21.2	21.3	21.1	117.7	117.2	117.4	116.8
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,631.3	1,637.3	1,635.1	1,634.9	468.8	460.6	460.7	459.5	2,100.1	2,097.9	2,095.8	2,094.4
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	205.7	204.3	202.1	202.3	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.3	215.1	213.8	211.5	211.6
Marine Engineering	75.2	75.6	75.4	75.2	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.0	79.9	79.9	79.7	79.2
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	35.4	33.9	34.3	34.5	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	40.9	39.1	39.5	39.7
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	28.6	29.5	29.7	29.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	31.7	32.6	32.8	32.8
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	96.4	97.4	97.4	97.2	22.1	21.7	21.6	21.6	118.5	119.1	119.1	118.8
Stationary Engines	25.3	24.2	24.2	24.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	29.5	28.2	28.2	28.1
Textile Machinery and Accessories	53.6	50.8	50.6	50.2	9.5	8.9	8.9	8.8	63.1	59.7	59.5	59.0
Ordnance and Small Arms	50.0	48.0	47.3	46.8	14.0	12.2	11.9	11.3	64.0	60.2	59.2	58.1
Constructional Engineering	79.6	79.1	79.2	79.3	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	86.6	86.0	86.1	86.2
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	553.8	553.5	554.0	554.7	129.5	125.8	125.9	126.1	683.3	679.3	679.9	680.8
Electrical Machinery	145.4	150.8	151.0	150.9	50.7	49.5	49.1	48.8	196.1	200.3	200.1	199.7
Electrical Wires and Cables	41.4	41.8	41.8	41.9	23.5	22.9	22.8	22.8	64.9	64.7	64.7	64.7
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	35.3	37.0	36.9	36.9	24.3	22.9	22.9	22.9	61.4	61.3	61.3	61.3
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	69.4	72.3	72.1	72.1	57.3	62.4	62.6	62.7	126.7	134.7	134.7	134.8
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	23.1	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.1	24.0	24.0	24.1	48.2	48.6	48.7	48.9
Batteries and Accumulators	11.0	10.4	10.4	10.4	9.0	7.6	7.6	7.7	20.0	18.0	18.0	18.1
Other Electrical Goods	102.1	104.1	104.0	103.9	70.0	68.2	68.8	68.7	172.1	172.3	172.8	172.6
Vehicles	1,030.5	990.5	994.9	995.9	179.0	168.9	170.1	170.3	1,209.5	1,159.4	1,165.0	1,166.2
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	275.5	254.5	258.3	259.6	44.0	39.4	39.7	39.7	319.5	293.9	298.0	299.3
Motor Repairs and Garages	248.5	231.5	231.9	232.0	41.9	39.7	39.8	39.8	290.4	271.2	271.7	271.8
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	221.9	225.4	224.2	223.1	37.6	37.7	37.6	37.3	259.5	263.1	261.8	260.4
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	128.7	122.1	123.1	123.9	43.9	40.4	41.3	41.9	172.6	162.5	164.4	165.8
Locomotive Manufacture	71.0	71.3	71.5	71.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	75.7	76.0	76.2	76.2
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	80.0	80.9	81.1	81.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	84.0	85.0	85.2	85.1
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	327.6	322.4	321.9	321.2	187.5	175.9	175.3	173.9	515.1	498.3	497.2	495.1
Tools and Cutlery	26.1	25.0	24.8	24.6	17.6	16.8	16.7	16.4	43.9	41.8	41.5	41.0
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	24.8	25.0	24.9	24.9	19.4	18.5	18.2	18.2	44.2	43.5	43.2	43.1
Iron and Steel Forgings	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	41.1	41.3	41.3	41.3
Wire and Wire Manufactures	30.7	30.2	30.0	30.0	10.4	10.0	9.9	9.8	41.1	40.2	39.9	39.8
Hollow-ware	27.5	27.3	27.2	26.9	31.5	30.2	29.7	29.2	59.0	57.5	56.9	56.1
Brass Manufactures	31.4	31.1	31.0	30.9	17.7	16.0	16.0	16.0	49.1	47.2	47.0	46.9
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	151.8	148.5	148.5	148.4	85.0	78.5	78.9	78.5	236.8	227.0	227.4	226.9
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	91.2	91.6	91.2	90.8	55.4	54.1	53.9	54.0	146.6	145.7	145.1	144.8
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments	58.3	59.7	59.4	59.2	31.7	31.9	31.9	31.9	90.3	91.8	91.3	91.1
Watches and Clocks	9.6	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.1	7.2	7.1	7.2	17.7	16.3	16.2	16.2
Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals	15.9	15.7	15.7	15.7	13.6	12.8	12.9	12.9	29.5	28.5	28.6	28.6
Musical Instruments	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9
Textiles	392.1	393.2	391.8	389.6	533.7	531.8	529.8	523.8	925.8	925.0	921.6	913.4
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	50.1	50.4	50.2	49.9	95.2	97.3	97.5	96.6	145.3	147.7	147.7	146.5
Cotton Weaving, etc.	35.7	35.9	35.9	35.8	69.8	68.3	68.3	67.7	105.5	103.2	102.5	102.5
Woolen and Worsted	89.5	91.3	91.2	90.8	116.6	117.4	117.2	116.2	206.1	208.7	208.4	207.0
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	29.8	30.1	30.2	30.1	10.2	9.9	9.9	9.9	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.0
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	21.8	20.9	20.8	20.6	30.5	28.9	28.7	28.1	52.3	49.8	49.5	48.7
Linen and Soft Hemp	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.1	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	9.9	9.2	8.9	8.7
Jute	8.4	8.8	8.7	8.5	10.4	10.8	10.7	10.3	18.8	19.6	19.4	18.8
Rope, Twine and Net	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.8
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.1	89.1	89.7	89.7	88.9	124.5	124.2	124.2	124.2
Lace	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6
Carpets	14.1	15.5	15.5	15.5	14.4	15.4	15.4	15.2	28.5	30.9	30.9	30.7
Narrow Fabrics	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	15.3	14.9	14.9	14.7	22.6	22.2	22.3	22.1
Made-up Textiles	8.7	8.1	8.1	8.1	19.9	17.8	17.7	17.2	28.6	25.9	25.8	25.3
Textile Finishing, etc.	58.2	58.1	57.5	57.1	29.6	29.4	29.1	28.8	87.8	87.5	86.6	85.9
Other Textile Industries	19.5	19.2	19.1	18.9	12.3	12.0	12.0	11.8	31.8	31.2	31.1	30.9
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	39.4	39.2	39.1	38.8	28.1	27.7	27.4	27.0	67.5	66.9	66.5	65.8
Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery	26.1	25.6	25.5	25.3	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.2	33.8	33.1	32.9	32.5
Leather Goods	8.3	8.6	8.5	8.4	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.1	23.8	24.0	23.8	23.5
Fur	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8
Clothing	177.3	179.7	179.2	178.4	453.8	451.8	448.4					

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 :-

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
17th June	176,929	5,317	78,460	4,017	264,723
15th July	164,872	6,574	68,193	4,667	244,306
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	-12,057	+1,257	-10,267	+650	-20,417

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed 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 :-

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	36,201	35,931	83,588	155,720	9,152	164,872
Boys under 18	4,013	1,616	761	6,390	184	6,574
Women 18 and over	14,843	18,473	30,188	63,504	4,689	68,193
Girls under 18	2,881	987	599	4,467	200	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 next page.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Great Britain	40,214	37,547	84,349	162,110	9,336	171,446
Males	37,547	37,547	84,349	162,110	9,336	171,446
London and South-Eastern	8,250	6,761	12,221	27,232	1,027	28,259
Eastern	2,124	1,689	3,695	7,508	76	7,584
Southern	1,590	1,496	3,290	6,376	224	6,600
South-Western	2,391	2,279	5,526	10,196	148	10,344
Midland	3,409	3,029	5,935	12,373	1,908	14,281
North-Western	1,721	1,433	3,404	6,558	2,377	8,935
E. and W. Ridings	2,527	2,216	5,047	9,790	797	10,587
Northern	6,690	5,958	13,165	25,813	750	26,563
Scotland	2,549	2,422	6,846	11,817	259	12,076
Wales	6,235	7,662	17,249	31,146	1,455	32,601
Great Britain	40,214	37,547	84,349	162,110	9,336	171,446
Females	4,667	4,667	4,667	4,667	4,667	4,667
London and South-Eastern	3,857	3,776	2,340	9,973	415	10,388
Eastern	736	736	926	2,398	142	2,540
Southern	723	661	969	2,353	26	2,379
South-Western	1,019	1,116	1,577	3,712	93	3,805
Midland	1,849	2,114	2,840	6,803	1,178	7,981
North-Western	814	897	1,399	3,110	698	3,808
E. and W. Ridings	922	936	1,344	3,202	306	3,508
Northern	2,902	2,990	5,162	11,054	837	11,891
Scotland	1,151	1,188	2,352	4,691	124	4,815
Wales	2,587	3,553	8,199	14,339	946	15,285
Great Britain	17,724	19,460	30,787	67,971	4,889	72,860
Total	57,938	57,007	115,136	230,081	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	Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 15th July, 1957			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-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-Western	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	1.4	1.1	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 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)	258,244	7,696	75,717	5,444	247,101
London and South-Eastern	26,351	881	9,500	473	37,205
Eastern	7,257	251	2,232	166	9,906
Southern	6,162	214	2,208	145	8,729
South-Western	9,871	325	3,481	231	13,908
Midland	12,102	271	6,613	190	19,176
North-Western	6,415	143	2,976	134	9,668
E. and W. Ridings	9,515	275	3,009	193	12,992
North-Western	24,630	1,183	10,299	755	36,867
Northern	11,483	334	4,359	332	16,508
Scotland	29,196	1,950	13,131	1,208	45,485
Wales	12,738	563	5,696	640	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
Temporarily Stopped	15,939	106	11,213	879	17,137
London and South-Eastern	1,023	4	413	2	1,442
Eastern	73	3	125	17	218
Southern	221	1	24	2	250
South-Western	147	3	89	4	241
Midland	1,880	28	1,142	36	3,086
North-Western	2,297	80	660	38	3,075
E. and W. Ridings	796	1	284	22	1,103
North-Western	745	5	832	5	1,587
Northern	258	1	123	1	383
Scotland	1,407	48	889	57	2,401
Wales	305	10	108	16	439
Great Britain	9,152	184	4,689	200	14,225
Northern Ireland	158	9	1,268	279	1,714
United Kingdom	9,310	193	5,957	479	15,939
Total Registered as Unemployed	274,183	7,897	81,717	6,344	274,183

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

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

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 15th July, 1957					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 17th June, 1957
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
London and South-Eastern	27,374	885	9,913	475	38,647	-4,253
London (Administrative County)	13,214	282	4,831	148	18,475	-1,732
Acton	105	7	32	2	146	+ 11
Brentford and Chiswick	95	4	32	3	134	+ 3
Brighton and Hove	1,435	25	265	12	1,737	+ 96
Chatham	247	27	188	16	478	+ 116
Croydon	516	11	128	7	662	+ 92
Dagenham	209	19	116	8	352	+ 118
Dagenham	160	8	87	5	260	+ 27
East Ham	199	20	93	4	316	+ 3
Enfield	147	12	102	4	265	+ 3
Harrow	192	35	98	6	331	+ 13
Hayes and Harlington	71	5	33	3	112	+ 9
Hendon	265	10	78	4	357	+ 48
Ilford	381	12	66	5	464	+ 63
Leyton and Walthamstow	553	15	164	6	738	+ 90
Tottenham	533	8	248	7	796	+ 85
Wembley	138	2	24	2	166	+ 44
West Ham	439	23	215	15	692	+ 237
Willesden	387	10	232	15	644	+ 65
Eastern	7,330	254	2,357	183	10,124	-1,937
Bedford	120	5	125	2	252	+ 99
Cambridge	148	75	4	4	230	+ 41
Ipswich	542	15	85	19	661	+ 63
Luton	111	3	44	3	161	+ 18
Norwich	1,078	15	218	4	1,315	+ 158
Southend-on-Sea	470	10	115	6	601	+ 94
Watford	170	6	99	4	279	+ 27
Southern	6,383	217	2,127	147	8,979	-960
Bournemouth	580	7	222	2	711	+ 27
Oxford	152	2	66	6	226	+ 5
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	1,147	43	424	17	1,631	+ 164
Reading	359	21	95	8	483	+ 41
Slough	286	8	46	5	345	+ 16
Southampton	718	20	347	8	1,093	+ 368
South-Western	10,018	326	3,570	235	14,149	-975
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	2,147	54	588	24	2,813	+ 22
Exeter	560	6	233	2	801	+ 2
Gloucester	223	7	188	9	427	+ 18
Plymouth	1,025	26	581	34	1,666	+ 101
Swindon	168	10	148	19	345	+ 44
Midland	13,982	299	7,755	226	22,262	-3,388
Birmingham	3,532	110	2,008	47	5,697	+ 722
Burton-on-Trent	158	2	100	3	263	+ 14
Coventry	1,408	33	658	20	2,119	+ 240
Oldbury	135	4	71	1	211	+ 102
Smethwick	153	11	76	9	249	+ 60
Stoke-on-Trent	1,670	31	1,184	43	2,928	+ 32
Walsall	615	10	302	6	933	+ 88
West Bromwich	385	8	128	8	529	+ 49
Wolverhampton	581	7	403	16	1,007	+ 513
Worcester	246	—	85	—	331	+ 50
North-Western	8,712	223	3,636	172	12,743	-1,969
Chesterfield	170	—	74	7	251	+ 39
Derby						

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.*,

persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

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

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)				
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Total				
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	7,262	919	831	105	8,093	1,024	9,117	12,059	1,118	13,177	
Agriculture and Horticulture	5,264	887	33	104	5,297	991	6,288	9,178	1,085	10,263	
Forestry	278	30	1	—	279	30	309	318	30	348	
Fishing	1,720	2	797	1	2,517	3	2,520	2,563	3	2,566	
Mining and Quarrying	2,331	94	9	2	2,340	96	2,436	2,618	100	2,718	
Coal Mining	1,641	63	7	—	1,648	63	1,711	1,661	63	1,724	
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	23	—	—	—	23	—	23	27	—	27	
Stone Quarrying and Mining	301	2	2	—	303	2	305	60	—	60	
Slate Quarrying and Mining	60	—	—	—	60	—	60	60	—	60	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	201	3	—	1	201	4	205	247	6	253	
Other Mining and Quarrying	105	26	—	1	105	27	132	111	27	138	
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2,986	940	312	745	3,298	1,685	4,983	3,570	1,701	5,271	
Bricks and Earthenware Goods	856	174	5	6	861	180	1,041	968	180	1,148	
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	582	363	303	737	1,010	1,085	1,985	902	1,108	2,010	
Glass (other than containers)	308	186	2	1	310	187	497	317	190	507	
Glass Containers	315	115	1	1	316	116	432	317	119	436	
Cement	32	5	—	—	32	5	37	36	5	41	
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	893	97	1	—	894	97	991	1,030	99	1,129	
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2,558	1,475	5	16	2,563	1,491	4,054	2,710	1,505	4,215	
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	114	3	—	—	115	3	118	115	3	118	
Chemicals and Dyes	1,139	331	2	7	1,141	338	1,479	1,263	342	1,605	
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	106	187	—	—	106	187	293	108	187	295	
Explosives and Fireworks	325	643	1	—	326	643	969	326	644	970	
Paint and Varnish	246	73	—	—	246	73	319	256	73	329	
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	165	170	—	9	165	179	344	170	187	357	
Mineral Oil Refining	188	26	—	—	188	26	214	194	27	221	
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	275	42	—	—	275	42	318	278	42	320	
Metal Manufacture	3,306	627	1,695	168	5,001	795	5,796	5,143	798	5,941	
Blast Furnaces	77	9	—	—	77	9	86	94	10	104	
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	980	147	301	3	1,281	150	1,431	1,329	150	1,479	
Iron Foundries	1,033	196	967	114	2,000	310	2,310	2,042	312	2,354	
Tinplate Manufacture	242	106	114	18	356	124	480	359	124	483	
Steel Sheet Manufacture	71	23	7	—	142	23	165	142	23	165	
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	267	43	109	9	376	52	428	379	52	431	
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	636	103	133	24	769	127	896	798	127	925	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	13,523	3,628	268	131	13,791	3,759	17,550	14,896	3,870	18,766	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	4,425	172	38	7	4,463	179	4,642	4,972	188	5,160	
Marine Engineering	369	46	—	—	369	46	415	380	47	427	
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	198	21	—	—	200	21	221	204	22	226	
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	109	8	—	—	109	8	117	125	8	133	
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	277	99	27	1	304	100	404	310	103	413	
Stationary Engines	83	15	58	2	141	17	158	148	17	165	
Textile Machinery and Accessories	307	78	6	29	313	107	420	436	137	573	
Ordnance and Small Arms	410	240	2	—	412	240	652	418	240	658	
Constructional Engineering	808	31	14	—	822	32	854	844	32	877	
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	4,433	1,007	86	32	4,519	1,039	5,558	4,805	1,060	5,865	
Electrical Machinery	502	275	16	25	518	300	818	565	307	872	
Electrical Wires and Cables	244	140	—	1	244	141	385	250	144	394	
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	197	191	—	—	197	191	390	200	192	392	
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	382	535	—	1	382	536	918	426	551	977	
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	127	149	—	—	127	149	276	150	278		
Batteries and Accumulators	60	104	—	—	60	104	165	62	115	167	
Other Electrical Goods	592	517	17	31	609	548	1,157	623	566	1,189	
Vehicles	5,181	1,094	2,252	312	7,433	1,406	8,839	7,796	1,451	9,247	
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	1,580	366	2,029	289	3,609	655	4,264	3,678	659	4,337	
Motor Repairs and Garages	1,662	227	3	—	1,665	227	1,892	1,890	236	2,126	
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	903	189	87	—	990	189	1,179	1,033	204	1,237	
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	617	273	131	21	748	294	1,042	763	296	1,059	
Locomotive Manufacture	178	11	—	—	179	11	190	180	11	191	
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	193	7	1	—	194	7	201	196	7	203	
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	48	21	—	2	48	23	71	56	38	94	
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	2,929	1,881	516	244	3,445	2,125	5,570	3,544	2,152	5,696	
Tools and Cutlery	198	97	79	10	277	107	384	284	107	391	
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	119	160	2	3	121	163	284	122	163	285	
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	185	34	15	1	200	35	235	217	36	253	
Wire and Wire Manufactures	225	117	198	20	423	137	560	427	138	565	
Hollow-ware	235	355	50	18	285	373	658	294	379	673	
Brass Manufactures	182	169	35	75	242	210	451	222	245	467	
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	1,785	949	137	117	1,922	1,066	2,988	1,978	1,084	3,062	
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	521	455	17	12	538	467	1,005	555	512	1,067	
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	292	183	—	—	292	183	475	301	216	517	
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	98	130	3	1	101	131	232	106	133	239	
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	81	129	14	11	95	140	235	97	149	246	
Musical Instruments	50	13	—	—	50	13	63	51	14	65	
Textiles	3,553	3,937	900	1,329	4,453	5,266	9,719	5,583	6,831	12,414	
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	524	438	6	146	530	584	1,114	554	592	1,146	
Cotton Weaving, etc.	259	384	88	208	347	592	939	354	596	950	
Woolen and Worsted	596	522	69	107	665	629	1,294	688	662	1,350	
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	136	70	3	—	139	70	209	158	84	242	
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	122	189	2	33	124	222	346	141	238	379	
Linen and Soft Hemp	141	171	2	30	143	201	344	896	1,141	2,037	
Jute	488	458	196	176	684	634	1,318	690	634	1,324	
Rope, Twine and Net	70	165	14	24	84	189	273	115	330	445	
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	216	508	167	495	383	1,003	1,386	429	1,089	1,518	
Lace	28	33	1	3	36	65	34	38	72		
Carpets	94	109	12	1	106	119	140	140	259		
Narrow Fabrics	45	96	1	15	46	111	157	47	114	161	
Made-up Textiles	149	421	1	30	150	451	601	166	656	822	
Textile Finishing, etc.	499	278	306	56	805	334	1,139	971	416	1,387	
Other Textile Industries	186	95	32	5	218	100	318	221	101	322	

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

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Total	Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	410	239	53	26	463	265	728	479	298	777
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	257	92	45	9	302	101	403	310	113	423
Leather Goods	101	131	6	14	107	145	252	114	165	279
Fur	52	16	2	3	54	19	73	55	20	75
Clothing	1,959	2,956	717	718	2,676	3,674	6,350	2,868	6,255	9,123
Tailoring	1,039	1,453	510	463	1,549	1,916	3,465	1,586	2,018	3,604
Dressmaking	73	533	4	56	77	589	666	87	677	764
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	61	363	—	61	61	424	485	114	2,521	2,635
Hats, Caps and Millinery	38	63	32	44	70	107	177	73	111	184
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	84	211	24	27	108	238	346	128	501	629
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	410	310	135	66	545	376	921	569	400	969
Repair of Boots and Shoes	254	23	12	1	266	24	290	311	27	338
Food, Drink and Tobacco	5,758	4,375	29	99	5,787	4,474	10,261	6,508	5,065	11,573
Bread and Flour Confectionery	618	881	4	—	1,499	891	2,390	1,124	1,091	2,215
Biscuits	306	487	2	3	308	490	798	316	518	834

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.

	Five weeks ended 12th June, 1957		Four weeks ended 10th July, 1957		Total Number of Placings, 13th Dec., 1956, to 10th July, 1957 (30 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	96,510	112,434	81,798	113,964	551,751
Boys under 18	13,421	37,820	9,007	46,770	112,405
Women aged 18 and over	56,860	97,636	51,253	101,177	334,386
Girls under 18	10,679	60,735	8,477	69,846	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.

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

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 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.

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 10th July, 1957					Number of Notified Vacancies remaining unfilled at 10th July, 1957				
	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
Mining and Quarrying	816	187	21	8	1,032	3,550	1,173	34	47	4,804
Coal Mining	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
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1,928	105	838	140	3,011	2,300	766	1,627	1,591	6,284
Metal Manufacture	2,055	178	273	51	2,557	2,752	1,201	395	424	4,772
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	9,114	943	3,107	436	13,600	15,345	5,573	5,382	3,259	29,559
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	2,713	943	56	6	2,856	1,547	246	40	33	1,866
Engineering	4,862	709	1,338	248	7,157	11,278	4,427	2,348	2,088	20,141
Electrical Goods	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
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	2,225	334	1,308	225	4,092	2,373	1,659	1,819	1,537	7,388
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	330	79	367	92	788	649	587	587	587	2,561
Textiles	1,726	250	1,454	466	3,896	1,739	2,581	8,915	7,438	20,673
Cotton	404	36	347	92	879	579	830	3,909	2,281	7,599
Wool	424	62	318	86	890	399	819	2,566	1,728	5,512
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear)	191	66	169	53	479	144	304	464	558	1,470
Food, Drink and Tobacco	441	144	1,606	656	2,847	869	1,691	10,587	8,948	22,095
Manufacture of Wood and Cork	4,801	911	798	137	7,407	2,005	1,480	5,191	3,481	12,157
Paper and Printing	1,755	483	453	83	2,774	1,349	1,600	809	926	4,684
Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods	814	155	791	318	2,078	917	1,073	1,428	3,072	6,490
Printing	592	73	519	181	1,365	479	371	902	1,368	3,120
Other Manufacturing Industries	222	82	272	137	713	438	702	526	1,704	3,370
Building and Contracting	1,361	144	1,093	214	2,812	1,058	572	1,633	1,102	4,365
Building	22,706	856	173	88	23,823	11,887	2,964	364	536	15,751
Gas, Electricity and Water	16,126	658	102	52	16,938	9,577	2,383	217	367	12,544
Transport and Communication	795	10	78	34	917	698	479	120	158	1,455
Distributive Trades	5,070	342	652	125	6,189	15,011	2,276	1,916	1,071	20,274
Insurance, Banking and Finance	6,201	1,936	6,049	2,681	16,867	5,797	9,672	13,140	19,215	47,824
Public Administration	283	39	318	164	804	989	1,200	1,281	2,213	5,683
National Government Service	3,577	184	1,048	128	4,837	4,871	4,327	2,343	928	8,365
Local Government Service	1,148	34	645	71	1,898	2,191	181	1,480	397	8,249
Professional Services	2,429	84	403	57	2,973	2,136	602	863	516	4,117
Miscellaneous Services	1,194	90	2,449	397	4,130	1,812	2,370	6,407	3,512	14,101
Entertainments, Sports, etc.	6,355	564	15,684	984	23,587	4,352	1,703	31,713	6,970	44,738
Catering	757	103	437	55	1,352	295	329	949	401	1,974
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	4,597	184	1,048	128	6,057	17,015	2,727	580	2,228	24,751
Grand Total	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 :-

Region	Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern	23,476	25,662	2,271	12,410	15,045	36,129	1,341	20,624	42,133	94,825
Eastern	5,939	9,728	479	3,115	3,665	7,544	424	4,164	10,507	24,551
Southern	4,719	7,602	482	2,666	2,324	5,813	402	3,748	7,927	19,829
South-Western	4,533	9,626	452	1,810	2,548	4,961	494	3,307	8,027	19,704
Midland	6,055	10,932	654	5,120	3,223	5,298	784	5,000	10,716	26,350
North-Midland	4,583	10,160	381	4,433	2,694	7,306	355	6,393	8,013	28,292
East and West Ridings	5,565	9,297	560	6,399	3,981	7,499	506	8,067	10,612	31,262
North-Western	11,230	12,610	1,199	4,675	7,032	15,060	837	8,134	20,208	40,479
Northern	4,857	6,110	456	2,264	2,902	3,779	523	3,393	8,738	15,546
Scotland	6,830	6,156	1,686	2,774	5,470	5,470	2,213	5,485	16,447	19,885
Wales	4,011	6,081	477	1,104	2,121	2,318	598	1,531	7,207	11,034
Great Britain	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 Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	16th July, 1957	18th June, 1957	17th July, 1956	16th July, 1957	18th June, 1957	17th July, 1956
London and S. Eastern	75.4	82.1	78.0	3.3	3.5	3.4
London and Middlesex	64.1	69.1	65.4	3.1	3.2	3.0
Remainder	38.4	41.1	38.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
Eastern	31.3	33.0	30.8	1.4	1.5	1.5
Southern	43.2	46.2	43.2	2.0	2.2	2.1
South-Western	66.1	72.0	68.8	3.9	4.2	4.0
Midland	46.0	50.5	47.4	4.3	4.8	4.6
North Midland	70.5	77.3	73.1	6.7	7.5	7.3
East and West Ridings	131.0	138.2	134.6	6.9	7.1	7.0
North-Western	55.2	60.6	57.4	6.4	7.2	6.8
Northern	97.1	103.1	99.1	7.2	7.1	7.8
Scotland	55.7	61.5	56.9	6.3	6.7	6.7
Wales	77.4	83.4	79.2	5.3	5.6	5.6
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, agriculturalists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The normal qualification for enrolment is a university degree in science or engineering or membership of a recognised professional institution. A Higher National Certificate in engineering subjects, applied physics, chemistry or metallurgy is also an acceptable qualification. A register of vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of overseas vacancies.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 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.

Vacancies outstanding at 18th June	4,801
" notified during period	542
" filled during period	90
" cancelled or withdrawn	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 30th June, 1957, are given below.

	Men	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 1st April	4,042	21,123
" filled during period	217*	2,214*
" outstanding at 30th June	4,048	21,743

The total of 25,791 vacancies outstanding at 30th June included 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	6,840	Pupil Midwives	922
Student Nurses	8,757	Assistant Nurses	2,824
Midwives	876	Pupil Assistant Nurses	1,743

* These figures include 409 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

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Employment 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.

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

Division‡	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 29th June, 1957	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 25th May, 1957	5 weeks ended 30th June, 1956
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) .. .	47,600	- 200	+ 100
Durham .. .	102,100	- 100	+ 500
North Eastern .. .	138,600	- 200	+ 600
North Western .. .	58,400	- 200	- 700
East Midlands .. .	103,800	- 200	+ 1,700
West Midlands .. .	59,700	- 100	+ 2,800
South Western .. .	107,000	- 400	+ 1,700
South Eastern .. .	7,300	+ 100	+ 100
England and Wales .. .	624,500	- 1,300	+ 5,800
Scotland .. .	86,600	...	+ 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 of 800.

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)

	June, 1957	May, 1957	June, 1956
Coal-face Workers :			
Voluntary .. .	8.63	5.01	4.92
Involuntary .. .	7.01	8.97	8.91
All workers :			
Voluntary .. .	6.35	3.73	3.71
Involuntary .. .	6.64	8.12	7.91

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.34 tons in June, compared with 3.42 tons in the previous month and 3.36 tons in June, 1956.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.22 tons in June; for May, 1957, and June, 1956, the figures were 1.26 tons and 1.24 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.

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,787,400 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

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.

ITALY

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.

NORWAY

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.

SWEDEN

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

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 2½d. for semi-skilled workers, and by 2½d. for other male workers and for women. For craftsmen and operatives in the general printing industry, 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.

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.

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 retail prices.

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.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases†	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing .. .	133,500	£ 37,500
Mining and Quarrying .. .	401,000	191,800
Treatment of Non-metallic Mineral Products 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	2,504,000	1,161,500
Vehicles		
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified .. .	297,000	70,300
Textiles .. .	3,500	1,200
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. .	155,000	76,000
Clothing .. .	321,500	130,100
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .	204,000	46,800
Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. .	341,000	71,300
Paper and Printing .. .	94,500	39,900
Other Manufacturing Industries .. .	1,245,500	544,900
Building and Contracting .. .	236,500	115,600
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .	1,206,000	667,700
Transport and Communication .. .	1,177,000	389,300
Distributive Trades .. .	922,000	350,900
Public Administration .. .	232,500	80,200
Miscellaneous Services .. .		
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 (8)	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.§
	West Cumberland (9)	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.¶
General Stone-ware Manufacture	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 whitening from chalk	Increases of 2d. an hour for men, and of ½d., according to age, for youths and boys. Minimum basic rates after change for able-bodied men: London (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross) 3s. 8½d. an hour, other areas 3s. 6½d.
	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 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 on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect either of short-time or of overtime.

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

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

§ 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

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District (see also Note at beginning of Table), Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, and Particulars of Change. Rows include Flint Glass Manufacture, Patent Fuel and Briquette Manufacture, Printing Ink and Roller Manufacture, Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture, Iron and Steel Manufacture, Tinplate Manufacture, Shuttle Manufacture, Bobbin Manufacture, Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade, Cutlery Manufacture, and Wire and Rope Industries.

* 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. 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

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District (see also Note at beginning of Table), Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, and Particulars of Change. Rows include Gold, Silver and Jewelry Trades, Pressed Felt Manufacture, Flax and Hemp Preparing, Spinning and Weaving, Hosiery Manufacture, Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture, Textile Making-up and Packing, Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing, Hosiery Finishing, Coir Mat and Matting Manufacture, and Leather Belting and Strap Butt Currying.

* 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 in July with retrospective effect to the date shown.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District (see also Note at beginning of Table), Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of Change. Rows include Mechanical and Hydraulic Leathers Manufacture, Buffalo Picker Manufacture, Fellmongering, Fur Dressing, etc., Baking, Aerated Waters Manufacture, Veneer and Plywood Manufacture, and Fencing Industry.

* These increases were agreed in July with retrospective effect to the date shown.
† These increases took effect under Orders 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.
§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 314 of this GAZETTE.
|| 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).
¶ 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.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District (see also Note at beginning of Table), Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of Change. Rows include Screen Printing and Display Production, Basket Making, Paper Making, Paper Board and Building Board Making, Paper Box Making, Printing, and Lithographic tin printers and tin varnishers.

* 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 6s. 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

Table with columns: Industry, District, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of Change. Includes entries for Cinematograph Film Production, Road Roller Hire Service, Gas Supply, Electricity Supply, Water Supply, Road Passenger Transport, Merchant Navy, and Catering department ratings.

* Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, 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.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

Table with columns: Industry, District, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of Change. Includes entries for Goods Transport by Road, Civil Air Transport, Warehousing, Post Office, Admiralty Dockyards and Establishments, River Authorities, Cinema Theatres, and Drawing Office Materials Manufacture.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JULY

Table with columns: Industry, District, On revision of duties, Certain manipulative rank and file grades, Conditioned hours beyond which overtime rates are payable altered from 48 to 46 or 44, according to grade.

* These increases were authorised in July and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
† The Trade Unions agree that no further wage application will be submitted by them for a reasonable period, unless the circumstances are exceptional.
‡ These increases were agreed in July and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
§ These increases were authorised in July and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
|| 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.
†† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
‡‡ 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 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.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	101	104	105	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	106
1957	106	107	108	108	111	111	111					

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, January ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February ..	101.1	100.8	101.3	101.1
March ..	103.8	103.1	104.2	103.7
April ..	105.2	103.9	105.7	105.0
May ..	105.4	104.3	106.0	105.3
June ..	105.5(-)	104.6	106.1	105.4
July ..	105.7	105.0	106.4	105.6
August ..	105.8	105.0	106.5(+)	105.7
September ..	106.0	105.7	107.2	106.0
October ..	106.0	105.9	107.2	106.0
November ..	106.2	106.2	107.4	106.3
December ..	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
March ..	107.5(+)	107.2	108.9	107.5(+)
April ..	108.0	107.9	109.4	108.0
May ..	110.6	109.9	111.7	110.6
June ..	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 figures. Revised figures are given in italics.

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

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

II—Manufacturing Industries only

All Workers

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

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, January ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February ..	100.3	100.5(+)	100.3	100.3
March ..	104.5(+)	102.8	103.8	104.2
April ..	105.3	103.6	105.0	105.0
May ..	105.6	103.9	105.3	105.3
June ..	105.7	103.9	105.4	105.4
July ..	105.9	104.4	105.9	105.7
August ..	106.0	104.5(-)	106.0	105.8
September ..	106.1	105.5(+)	106.6	106.1
October ..	106.2	105.7	106.7	106.3
November ..	106.3	106.1	106.9	106.3
December ..	106.3	106.1	107.0	106.3
1957, January ..	106.5(+)	106.2	107.2	106.5(+)
February ..	106.7	107.0	107.7	106.8
March ..	106.8	107.2	107.9	106.9
April ..	107.5(-)	108.0	108.6	107.6
May ..	107.8	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 1½ 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.

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Industrial Disputes

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 stoppages of work in July due to industrial disputes:—

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining ..	2	140	142	13,200	24,000
Vehicles ..	1	3	4	6,000	4,000
Transport ..	2	6	8	103,900	777,000
Distributive Trades ..	2	2	4	3,300	40,000
All remaining industries and services ..	14	33	47	4,900	26,000
Total, July, 1957 ..	19	184	203	131,300	871,000
Total, June, 1957 ..	17	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.

Duration of Stoppages

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.

Causes of Stoppages

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:—

Industry Group	January to July, 1957			January to July, 1956		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1	700	4,000	—	—	—
Coal Mining ..	1,322	152,900	327,000	1,186	133,600	278,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	†	†	†	2	†	†
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ..	6	4,500	24,000	6	300	1,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	—	—	—	5	800	4,000
Metal Manufacturing ..	26	56,100	430,000	38	19,100	209,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	51	186,600	2,295,000	45	29,200	78,000
Engineering ..	39	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. ..	1	200	1,000	1	100	†
Clothing ..	7	3,200	4,000	4	2,200	1,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	8	1,700	3,000	—	—	—
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	9	1,100	4,000	7	2,500	3,000
Paper and Printing	1	†	†	2	16,400	371,000
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	9	6,600	33,000	6	2,400	6,000
Building and Contracting ..	70	10,800	55,000	65	7,900	54,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	1	100	1,000	3	2,400	3,000
Transport, etc. ..	78	142,400	903,000	51	11,900	23,000
Distributive Trades ..	8	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	1,536§	341,200	1,401,000

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

(Industry, Occupations] and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage began or ended		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Craftsmen and other colliery workers—Whitburn, Bathgate, W. Lothian (one colliery)	110	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 passenger transport—various areas in Great Britain	100,000	—	20 July	28 July	To support a claim for an increase in wages	Work resumed following Industrial Disputes Tribunal's award of 11s. per week. (For a summary of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal's 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	—	15 July	17 Aug.	Objection to proposed new terms of employment	Work resumed.
Porters and drivers employed in wholesale fruit and vegetable distribution—various districts in London (various firms)	1,470	—	20 July	17 Aug.	In sympathy with workers involved in the above dispute	Work resumed.

* 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

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 by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The weights now in use have been computed from information provided by a large-scale household expenditure enquiry made in 1953-54, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January, 1956.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 16th 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.

GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 16th JULY, 1957 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT 1956 = 100
I. Food:		
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes .. .	119	52
Meat and bacon .. .	103	89
Fish .. .	102	9
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat .. .	88	19
Milk, cheese and eggs .. .	109	53
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. .. .	102	22
Sugar, preserves and confectionery .. .	106	39
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned .. .	125	33
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned .. .	115	19
Other food .. .	102	15
Total—Food .. .	108.4	350
II. Alcoholic drink .. .	104.1	71
III. Tobacco .. .	105.3	80
IV. Housing .. .	110.0	87
V. Fuel and light:		
Coal and coke .. .	105	28
Other fuel and light .. .	107	27
Total—Fuel and light .. .	106.3	55
VI. Durable household goods:		
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings .. .	101	35
Radio, television and other household appliances .. .	99	21
Pottery, glassware and hardware .. .	100	10
Total—Durable household goods .. .	100.6	66
VII. Clothing and footwear:		
Men's outer clothing .. .	103	20
Men's underclothing .. .	103	7
Women's outer clothing .. .	102	22
Women's underclothing .. .	102	6
Children's clothing .. .	103	11
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, millinery and materials .. .	100	21
Footwear .. .	103	19
Total—Clothing and footwear .. .	102.1	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles:		
Motoring and cycling .. .	107	30
Fares and other transport .. .	110	38
Total—Transport and vehicles .. .	109.0	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods:		
Books, newspapers and periodicals .. .	108	16
Medicines and toilet requisites, soap, other cleaning materials, matches, etc. .. .	107	26
Other goods including stationery, travel and leather goods, sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods .. .	106	17
Total—Miscellaneous goods .. .	107.0	59
X. Services:		
Postage and telephones .. .	110	6
Entertainment .. .	105	23
Other services .. .	111	29
Total—Services .. .	108.4	58
ALL ITEMS .. .	106.6	1,000

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

Food

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.

Fuel and Light

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.

Transport and Vehicles

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.

Other Groups

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	100	100	101	103	103	102	102	102	102	103	103	103
1957	104	104	104	104	105	106	107	107	107	107	107	107

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

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

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

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

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

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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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.

Mines and Quarries†		WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937	
Under Coal Mines Act:		Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships .. .	6
Underground .. .	28	Building Operations .. .	19
Surface .. .	2	Works of Engineering .. .	7
Quarries .. .	2	Construction .. .	7
Metalliferous Mines .. .	1	Warehouses .. .	7
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES .. .	33	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. .	74
Factories		Railway Service	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass .. .	1	Brakemen, Goods Guards .. .	1
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. .. .	2	Engine Drivers, Motor-men .. .	1
Metal Extracting and Refining .. .	3	Firemen .. .	1
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) .. .	9	Guards (Passenger) .. .	1
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. .	10	Labourers .. .	1
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture .. .	4	Mechanics .. .	3
Shipbuilding .. .	1	Permanent Way Men .. .	3
Other Metal Trades .. .	3	Porters .. .	1
Cotton .. .	1	Shunters .. .	1
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy Other Textile Manufacture .. .	1	Other Grades .. .	5
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing .. .	1	Contractors' Servants .. .	1
Tanning, Currying, etc. .. .	1	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE .. .	11
Food and Drink .. .	3	Total (excluding Seamen) 118	
General Woodwork and Furniture .. .	1	Seamen	
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .	2	Trading Vessels .. .	5
Rubber Trades .. .	1	Fishing Vessels .. .	1
Gas Works .. .	1	TOTAL, SEAMEN .. .	6
Electrical Stations .. .	2	Total (including Seamen) 124	
Other Industries .. .	1		

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued	
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	
Operatives engaged in:	Pitch and Tar .. .	15
Shipbreaking .. .	Mineral Oil .. .	1
Electric Accumulator Works .. .	TOTAL .. .	15
Other Industries .. .	Chromic Ulceration	
TOTAL .. .	Manuf. of Bichromates .. .	2
Mercurial Poisoning .. .	Dyeing and Finishing .. .	1
Chromium Plating .. .	Other Industries .. .	1
Compressed Air Illness .. .	TOTAL .. .	4
Anthrax	Total, Cases .. .	30
Hides and Skins .. .	Other industries .. .	1
Other industries .. .	TOTAL .. .	1
TOTAL .. .	II. Deaths	Nil

* 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.

Nature of Accident	Number of Persons Killed during 13 weeks ended			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
Underground:						
Explosions of fire-damp or coal dust .. .	1	13	—	25	20	1
Falls of ground .. .	48	48	34	154	170	140
Haulage .. .	17	42	9	120	113	117
Miscellaneous (including shaft accidents) .. .	12	13	15	141	123	123
Total .. .	78	116	58	440	426	381
Surface:						
All causes .. .	10	7	8	45	43	44
Total, underground and surface .. .	88	123	66	485	469	425

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.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period:			
Able-bodied .. .	583	20	603
Disabled .. .	904	237	1,141
Total .. .	1,487	257	1,744
Number of Persons in Training at end of period at:			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied .. .	1,128	21	1,149
Disabled .. .	1,059	61	1,120
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied .. .	58	19	77
Disabled .. .	307	275	582
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied .. .	5	—	5
Disabled .. .	26	7	33
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations .. .	405	94	499
Total .. .	2,988	477	3,465
Trainees placed in Employment during period:			
Able-bodied .. .	342	24	366
Disabled .. .	687	215	902
Total .. .	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.

Industrial Rehabilitation Shipbuilding in Second Quarter of 1957

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 period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period . . .	607	105	712
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period . . .	1,229	226	1,455
Persons who completed courses during period . . .	550	97	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).

Number of applications received . . .	2,478
" " " rejected or withdrawn . . .	1,661
" " " under consideration . . .	4
" " " applicants who entered training . . .	808
" " " awaiting training . . .	5

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.

	June Quarter, 1957	Total cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants . . .	5	1,746
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default . . .	9	956
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation . . .	3	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.

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 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 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 overseas countries contained in official publications received since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared.

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Austria (Vienna)	Mar., 1938 = 100			
All Items*	June, 1957	746	+ 5	+ 30
Food		743	+ 11	+ 26
Belgium	1953 = 100			
All Items*	May, 1957	106	Nil	+ 3
Food		106	Nil	+ 2
Denmark	1935 = 100			
All Items	July, 1957	255	+ 9†	+ 11
France (Paris)	1949 = 100			
All Items	June, 1957	149.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.9
Food		137.2	+ 1.1	- 0.8
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100			
All Items	June, 1957	115	+ 1	+ 2
Food		120	Nil	Nil
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100			
All Items	May, 1957	63.22	+ 0.22	- 0.03
Food		72.79	+ 0.20	- 1.96
Spain (Large towns)	July, 1936 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1957	693.8	+ 2.2	+ 53.1
Food		904.8	+ 2.8	+ 77.8
Sweden	1949 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1957	144	+ 1	+ 6
Food		154	Nil	- 1
Other Countries				
Australia (6 Capital cities)	1952-53 = 100			
All Items	Mar., 1957	113.7	- 0.5†	+ 5.4
Food		113.2	- 3.0†	+ 2.6
Canada	1949 = 100			
All Items	June, 1957	121.6	+ 0.5	+ 3.8
Food		117.7	+ 1.0	+ 5.2
India†	1949 = 100			
All Items	May, 1957‡	109	+ 2	+ 5
Food		110	+ 3	+ 7
Japan	1951 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1957	122.6	+ 0.2	+ 3.5
Food		118.6	- 0.3	+ 3.0
United States	1947-49 = 100			
All Items	May, 1957	119.6	+ 0.3	+ 4.2
Food		114.6	+ 0.8	+ 3.6

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other 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.

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

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

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

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 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 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 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) above.

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 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 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)(ii) and Clauses 10(a)(i) and 10(a)(ii) 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 Tribunal.

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 2½d. 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

* See footnote * in second column on page 319.

* See footnote * in second column on page 319.

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.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

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.

Legal Cases Affecting Labour

Dock worker—Employment of servant of another—Liability for injury to servant.

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 Streetfield, 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, 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 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

* See footnote * in second column on page 319.

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 Orders* 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 managers and club stewards.

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.

Factories Act, 1937, Section 47(1)—Duty to take "all practicable 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 of dust.

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. Highways 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) Regulations, 1925, Regulation 1—Failure to provide appliances for the interception of dust.

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

* See footnote * in second column on page 319.

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.

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 Robertson 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 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 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 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 Streetfield, who heard the case at the Manchester Assizes, that the employers were in breach of their duty to provide a safe system

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 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.

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 not specified.

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 Ireland.

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 to fence.

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 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, page 231.)

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 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 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 to 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 to the Commissioner.

"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 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

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. 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 decision whether, and if so for what period, the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit, and in particular whether he has—(a) lost his employment through his misconduct. On 2nd February, 1956, the tribunal unanimously found that '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 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 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 that 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 the Act.'

"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 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 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, 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].

"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 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 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 day'.

"Inquiries made by the local insurance officer led him to conclude that the payments being made to the claimant represented compensation 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 July, 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 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 following:—

(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 in lieu of notice.

(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) wrote to the claimant as follows:—

"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 material 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 £70 16s. 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 be terminated.

(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'.

"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 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 justified. 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 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 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 unconditional. He cited no authority for this proposition, which I hold to be unsound.

"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 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)(b), 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 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 Acts.

"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 in a business was held to be in receipt of earnings for the purposes

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 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 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.

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

The Wages Regulation (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 page 313.

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 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) 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 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 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 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, 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.

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 per cent. 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 building.

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 (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 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.

No.	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. (6d.).
394	Lead 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.).
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.).
399	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. Price 4d. (6d.).
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 postage.)

Census of Production for 1954.—Report: Volume 2, Industry O, 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.

National Insurance.—(i) 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 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.

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

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