

# Ministry of Labour Cazette

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# Fortieth Session of the International Labour Conference

Conference was held in Geneva from 5th June to 27th June, 1957. Her Majesty's Government was represented by Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Chief International Labour Adviser to Her Majesty's Government, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office for the year 1956-57, and by Sir Archibald Harrison, C.B.E., Solicitor, Ministry of Labour and National Service, with Mr. C. E. Maher, C.B., Under Secretary and Accountant General, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. J. G. Robertson, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. J. G. Robertson, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, as substitute delegates. Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., LL.D., Chairman of the International and Industrial Relations Standing Committees and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was appointed to represent the United Kingdom employers. Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council, General Secretary of the National Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives and Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was appointed to represent the United Kingdom workers. By a unanimous vote the Conference elected as its President the Rt. Hon. Harold Edward Holt, M.P., Minister for Labour and National Service and Government delegate of Australia.

More than 900 delegates, advisers and observers from 73 member countries and 10 territories gave the Conference a record attendance.

### New Members

The newly created state of Ghana became a member of the International Labour Organisation just before the opening of the Conference, thus raising the number of States Members to 78.

Employers' Representatives from the U.S.S.R. and certain other Countries

As last year (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1956, page 253) considerable discussion took place about the status of the delegates and advisers nominated to represent employers from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other Eastern European countries. The Conference rejected, by 127 votes to 54 with 45 abstentions, a proposal to give the representatives concerned the status of full members on the various Committees dealing with technical items and decided by 122 votes to 66 with 37 abstentions that they should be given seats as deputy members on the Committees on which they wished to sit. (Under the Standing Orders of the Conference deputy members of Committees may not normally vote but otherwise have the same rights as full members).

### Credentials

The Conference noted the conclusions of its Credentials Committee that objections to the credentials of certain delegates and advisers were either not receivable or should not be upheld. A proposal not to admit the Albanian employers' delegate was rejected by the Conference by 93 votes to 57 with 61 abstentions.

There was a long and at times heated debate on the validity of the credentials of the delegates of the Hungarian Government, and the employers' and workers' delegates and advisers appointed by that Government. In the case of the Government delegates the Credentials Committee, by a majority report, recommended that the Conference should postpone a decision pending a solution of the problem within the framework of the United Nations. In the case of the employer and worker delegates the Credentials Committee, again by a majority report, recommended to the Conference that it should refuse to admit the delegates concerned. The Conference did not uphold the objections to the credentials of the Government delegates, 94 voting in favour of the objection and 88 against with 52 abstentions, the objection

failing for lack of the necessary two-thirds majority. The Conference further agreed, by 141 votes to 7 with 35 abstentions, to refuse to admit the Hungarian employers' delegate and adviser, and, by 141 votes to 5 with 20 abstentions, to refuse to admit the workers' delegate and adviser of Hungary.

Before the last two votes the Hungarian Government withdrew the credentials of its employers' and workers' delegates, but the President nevertheless ruled that the reports on the subject by the Credentials Committee remained before the Conference.

### Report of the Director-General

For the first time the Report of the Director-General to the For the first time the Report of the Director-General to the Conference was submitted in two parts. Part I had, as its main theme, the labour and social implications of automation and other technological developments including the industrial uses of atomic energy, while Part II covered the activities of the Organisation during the year and also served as the eleventh report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations. More than 160 speakers took part in the discussion of the Report at plenary sittings of the Conference.

### Commemoration of Albert Thomas

This year saw the 25th anniversary of the death of Albert Thomas, the French statesman and social reformer, who was the first Director of the International Labour Office, and the Conference Director of the International Labour Onice, and the Cometence interrupted its normal business for one session to pay tribute to his memory. Among those who spoke of Albert Thomas's great services to the Organisation and the cause of social justice were M. Paul Ramadier, former Prime Minister of France, Sir Guidante of the Court in the Charles of the Char M. Paul Ramadier, former Frime Minister of France, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans in his capacity as Chairman of the Governing Body, Sir Alfred Roberts as Workers' Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body, Mr. David Morse, Director-General of the International Labour Office, and Mr. Edward Phelan, former Director-General. A portrait of Albert Thomas specially commissioned for the occasion by the International Labour Organisation was unveiled during the ceremony by Mr. Morse.

An exhibition of "Art and Labour" was organised by the An exhibition of "Art and Labour" was organised by the International Labour Office in conjunction with the city of Geneva, to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the death of Albert Thomas. Thirty countries, including the United Kingdom, sent paintings, sculptures and other objets d'art, illustrating various aspects of labour in different countries throughout the ages.

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

The Minister of Labour and National Service, the Rt. Hon. The Minister of Labour and National Service, the Rt. Holi. Iain Macleod, M.P., attended the Conference and spoke on 20th June during the debate on the Director-General's Report. The Minister, after welcoming the State of Ghana as a new member of the International Labour Organisation, dealt with the main theme of the Director-General's Report, the labour and social implications of automation and other technological developments.

The Minister said that for him the two outstanding conclusions of the Report were first that the industrial and human problems The Minister said that for him the two oblistanting conclusions of the Report were first that the industrial and human problems which have to be faced in an era of swift technological change were very much the same in most countries despite differences in their economic structure, and secondly that none of the problems was really new or spectacular. This second conclusion had been borne out by experience in the United Kingdom when about a year ago automation became news overnight and public interest in the subject was suddenly aroused. This happened partly because of reports of automatic developments in other countries and partly because the introduction of new equipment in some motor-car factories coincided with a slight recession in employment which showed itself most clearly in the motor-car industry. Fortunately, however, the employers' organisations and the trade union movement remained calm and the Government had already arranged for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to prepare an objective survey of available knowledge and experience on automation so that this was available when needed. This Report was discussed by the National Joint Advisory Council and the setting out of the facts, discussion and further examination of the problems involved calmed the earlier fears. The Minister stressed that in his view one of the primary tasks of Governments in this field was the promotion of research work.

It was often said that a second industrial revolution had been brought about by the advent of automation. The Minister did not consider that this was correct and thought that the second industrial revolution which was indeed with us was the recognition of human values in industry. We had moved from a situation where we concerned ourselves with the establishment of reasonable standards of working conditions as a protection for the worker to a situation where we were concerned with the development of the satisfaction of human beings in their work.

of human beings in their work.

Referring to the general agreement that automation and technological developments by themselves should not bring widespread unemployment, the Minister mentioned the need for assisting mobility of labour between industries and between geographical areas. He thought that in an expanding society and economy there was no need to be afraid of the effects of automation. It was essential, however, that people should lose their fear of automation and it was in the factory where changes come first that plans must be most carefully laid. There was some anxiety because people felt that some mysterious, unknown and impersonal force was going to change their working life and affect their livelihood. It was therefore essential that management should inform the workers about future developments and consult them in good time about all matters which were likely to affect their employment.

Referring to one aspect of the second part of the Director-General's Report which laid emphasis on the problems of labour-management relations, the Minister said that the idea of setting up an impartial body to provide independent comment on price levels and personal incomes was being examined in the United Kingdom. Such a body would not deal with individual wage claims or disputes but it might well be that it could play an important part in keeping before the nation the essential facts of our economic position.

In his closing remarks the Minister on his own behalf and that of the United Kingdom Government paid a warm tribute to the services rendered to the International Labour Organisation by Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, which had been recognised by his appointment for the third time as Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

The Conference approved a net expenditure budget of 7,972,901 United States dollars for 1958. This compares with 7,617,708 dollars for 1957. It also approved a scale of contributions for States Members under which the United Kingdom will pay 770,778 dollars (net), as compared with 737,831 dollars (net) in 1957.

### Forced Labour

Forced Labour

Following a first discussion on this subject at last year's Session, the Conference adopted by 240 votes to none, with one abstention, a Convention concerning the abolition of forced labour. The Convention provides that each member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies it undertakes to suppress and not to make use of any form of forced or compulsory labour (a) as a means of political coercion or education or as a punishment for holding or expressing political views or views ideologically opposed to the established political, social or economic system; (b) as a method of mobilising and using labour for purposes of economic development; (c) as a means of labour discipline; (d) as a punishment for having participated in strikes; (e) as a means of racial, social, national or religious discrimination. In addition, any ratifying State agrees to take effective measures to secure the immediate and complete abolition of any such forced labour.

The Conference also adopted three resolutions dealing respectively

The Conference also adopted three resolutions dealing respectively with the abolition of concentration camps and the deportation of national minorities, methods of wage payment, and debt bondage

### Weekly Rest in Commerce and Offices

After a second discussion the Conference adopted by 176 votes to 27, with 31 abstentions, a Convention on this subject supplemented by a Recommendation, which was adopted by 183 votes to 0 with 46 abstentions

The Convention lays down that all persons to whom its provisions apply shall be entitled to an uninterrupted weekly rest period comprising not less than 24 hours in the course of each period of seven days. This rest shall, wherever possible, be granted simultaneously to all the persons concerned in each establishment and coincide with the day of the week established as a day of rest by the traditions or customs of the country or districts. The Convention provides that special weekly rest schemes may be applied where the provides that special weekly rest schemes may be applied where the nature of the work, the nature of the service performed by the establishment, the size of the population to be served or the number of persons employed is such that the above-mentioned provisions cannot be applied.

cannot be applied.

The Recommendation adopted to supplement the Convention recommends that the persons to whom the Convention applies should as far as possible be entitled to a weekly rest of not less than 36 hours, which, wherever practicable, should be an uninterrupted period. The weekly rest provided under the Convention should normally be calculated to include the period from midnight to midnight and should not include other rest periods immediately preceding or following the period from midnight to midnight. Special rest schemes provided for by the Convention should ensure that persons to whom such special schemes apply do not work for more than three weeks without receiving the rest periods to which they are entitled. Where it is not possible to grant rest periods of 24 consecutive hours they should comprise not less than 12 hours of uninterrupted rest. Young persons under 18 years of age should, wherever practicable, be granted an uninterrupted weekly rest of two days. Temporary exemptions provided for under the Convention should not be applicable to such young persons.

### Living and Working Conditions of Indigenous and other Tribal and Semi-Tribal Populations in Independent Countries

The Conference adopted by 179 votes to 8, with 45 abstentions, a Convention laying down international standards for the protection and integration of indigenous and other tribal and semi-tribal populations in independent countries. The Convention was supplemented by a Recommendation which was adopted by 177 votes to 0 with 53 abstentions. The two instruments were prepared with the co-operation of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the World Health Organisation in their respective fields, and the International Labour Organisation proposes to seek the co-operation of these bodies in promoting and securing the application of the standards laid down.

The Convention lays on Governments the primary responsibility for developing co-ordinated and systematic action for the protection of the populations concerned and their progressive integration into the life of their respective communities. So long as their social,

economic and cultural conditions prevent them from enjoying the benefits of the general laws of the country to which they belong, special measures are to be adopted for the protection of their institutions, persons, property and labour. Care must, however, be taken to ensure that such special measures of protection are not used as a means of creating or prolonging a state of segregation, and that they will be continued only so long as there is need for them, and only to the extent to which they are necessary. The Convention stresses the need to provide adequate health services for the indigenous population, the organisation of these services to be based on systematic studies of the social, economic and cultural conditions of the people

The provisions of the Recommendation cover recruitment and conditions of employment, vocational training, handicrafts and rural industries, health, education, land, languages and other means of communication, tribal groups in frontier zones, and admini-

### Discrimination in the Field of Employment and Occupation

The Conference held a first discussion on this subject and conclusions were adopted which will, after further consultation with Governments, provide a basis for a second discussion at the next Session of the Conference.

The conclusions proposed that international regulations should take the form of a Convention dealing with broad principles supplemented by a Recommendation covering the more detailed provisions. The Convention calls on ratifying countries to declare and pursue a national policy designed to promote, by methods appropriate to national conditions and practice, equality of opportunity and treatment in respect of employment and occupation with a view to eliminating any discrimination, on the understanding that distinctions determined by the inherent requirements of the job are not to be considered as discrimination. The Convention defines discrimination as (a) any advance discrimination of the convention defines discrimination as (a) any advance discrimination. vention defines discrimination as (a) any adverse distinction which deprives a person of equality of opportunity or treatment in employment and occupation and which is made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin; and (b) such other adverse distinctions affecting a person's employment or occupation as may be specified by the Member concerned after consultation with representative employers' and workers' organisations.

The countries ratifying the Convention would agree to co-operate with employers' and workers' organisations and other appropriate bodies in promoting this policy. Educational programmes would be carried out and laws and administrative practices would be brought into conformity.

The draft Recommendation provides that all persons should The draft Recommendation provides that all persons should enjoy, without discrimination, equality of opportunity and treatment with regard to: (a) access to training and employment of their own choice on the basis of individual suitability for such training or employment; (b) access to vocational guidance and placement facilities; (c) advancement in accordance with their individual character, experience, ability and diligence; (d) security of tenure of employment; (e) remuneration for work of equal

value; (f) conditions of work including hours of work, rest periods, annual holidays with pay, occupational safety, occupational health and social security measures, and welfare facilities provided in connection with employment.

### Conditions of Employment of Plantation Workers

The Conference adopted conclusions proposing that a Convention supplemented by a Recommendation should be formulated on this subject. On the basis of the conclusions there will be further consultation with Governments before the next Session of the Conference at which a second discussion of the matter will take

In the conclusions it is suggested that the instruments should bring together certain provisions of existing Conventions and Recommendations as well as certain conclusions of the Committee of the International Labour Organisation on Work on Plantations, making them specifically applicable to plantation workers. Thus, the Convention would consist of 12 parts dealing with general provisions; engagement and recruitment and migrant workers; contracts of employment and abolition of penal sanctions; wages; annual holidays with pay; weekly rest; maternity protection; workmen's compensation; freedom of association, right to organise and collective bargaining; labour inspection; housing; medical facilities. A thirteenth part would give the legal final provisions. Ratifying Governments would have to comply with seven of the 13 parts, including those dealing with general provisions, wages, freedom of association, labour inspection and the final provisions. The Recommendation is proposed as an instrument in 11 parts:

The Recommendation is proposed as an instrument in 11 parts: general provisions; vocational training; wages; welfare facilities; labour inspection; equal remuneration; hours of work and overtime; workmen's compensation for occupational diseases; workmen's compensation; prevention of accidents; and social insurance. As a rule, where a subject is covered in both the Convention and the Recommendation, the Recommendation's terms would be more advanced and more detailed.

By 168 votes to 0, with 39 abstentions, the Conference adopted a resolution concerning disarmament, the testing of nuclear weapons and the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The resolution expressed the hope that the work of the United Nations Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee might move steadily forward so that the fears of the peoples of the world might be relieved, the existing burden of armaments be lifted in the interests of economic development and atomic energy be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. for peaceful purposes.

Another resolution, adopted by 126 votes to 13 with 17 abstentions, asked the Governing Body to arrange for a general discussion of the question of hours of work at the next ordinary Session of the Conference. Resolutions were also adopted on, among other matters, safety in mines, workers' education and housing construction

### 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 249 to 270.

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during May by 23,000 (+8,000 males and + 15,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,991,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 10,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 1,000 and other industries and services an increase of 14,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment is women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have decreased by 25,000 from 23,996,000 to 23,971,000.

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 293,943 to 246,982 between 13th May and 17th June, 1957, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 19,529 to 17,741. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 32,732 among males and 16,017 among females.

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on January, 1956 (taken as 100), was 111 at the end of June. The corresponding figure for the end of May, when account is taken of certain changes

having retrospective effect, was also 111. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during June resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £489,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 936,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected Post Office manipulative grades, workers employed in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry, engineering workers in Government Industrial Establishments, workers in the rubber manufacturing industry and workers in the wholesale grocery and provisions trade and provisions trade.

At 18th June, 1957, the retail prices index was 106 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 105 at 14th May.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of potatoes, bacon, eggs and

The number of workers involved during June 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 45,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 113,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 283, and, in addition, 17 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

### GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

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### RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

### Standard Working Week in the **Health Services**

The Ancillary Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) have reached agreement on a reduction in the length of the standard working week of the staff within its purview. With effect from the beginning of the pay week in which 1st October, 1957, falls, the standard working week will be reduced from one of 48 hours to 46 hours; with effect from the beginning of the pay week in which 1st July, 1958, falls, the standard working week will be further reduced to one of 44 hours.

### Wages in the Shipbuilding and Shiprepairing Industry

The following are the terms of an agreement dated 11th June, 1957, between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions and of an annex to that agreement on the subject of general wage advances to manual workers employed in the shipbuilding and shiprepairing industry. The agreement was reached following consideration of the recommendations of the recent Court of Inquiry into the dispute in the industry (see pages 157 and 158 of the May issue of this GAZETTE)

### AGREEMENT FOR GENERAL WAGE ADVANCES

It is agreed between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions that:

1. The following general advances in wages shall apply to all adult male manual employees in the Shipbuilding and Shiprepairing Industry whose wages fluctuate with shipbuilding and shiprepairing

(a) An advance of 11s, per week of 44 hours to all fully skilled male employees 21 years of age and over who have completed their apprenticeship;

(b) An advance of 10s. per week of 44 hours to all semi-skilled male employees 21 years of age and over;

(c) An advance of 9s. per week of 44 hours to all unskilled male employees 21 years of age and over.

2. The advances set out in Clause 1 of this Agreement shall apply

(a) In the case of plain time rates, the advances shall be added to the existing inclusive time rates:

(b) In the case of pieceworkers paid piecework prices or lieu rates and in receipt of the existing national bonus for their class, the advance shall be added to the bonus;

(c) In the case of all other classes of employees employed on (c) In the case of all other classes of employees employed on piecework, lieu rates, contracts, incentive or bonus schemes related to speed of output, or any other systems of payment by results, the advances applicable under this Agreement to skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled employees shall not exceed the amounts respectively applicable to them for a week of 44 hours as set out in Clause 1 of this Agreement, and the advances shall be given according to the particular system of payment in operation, either in the form of bonus OR in increased time or other inclusive rates, but no existing arrangement or agreement shall be so interpreted as to give an increase in any case beyond the appropriate amount for a week of 44 hours as set out in Clause 1 of this Agreement.

(d) Accordingly, all adult male employees, whatever their basis of payment, shall as a result of this Agreement receive only the advance appropriate to their class for a week of 44 hours as set out in Clause 1 of this Agreement.

3. Advances on the same basis of application shall apply to junior male employees (boys and youths receiving the same advances as apprentices) and women in accordance with the Agreements between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

4. This Agreement and the Annex which forms part of the greement shall apply from the normal starting time on Monday,

### Annex to Agreement of 11th June, 1957

1. In arriving at the foregoing Agreement the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions have discussed the problem of recurrent wage claims. It is recognised by both sides that special factors may require a reconsideration of the position, but the parties are agreed that there should be a period of stability. In these circumstances the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions accept the advances agreed as being in full settlement of all existing claims for increased wages other than district or yard claims submitted for increased wages other than district or yard claims submitted prior to 23rd May, 1957, and undertake that subject to the above no further applications for increased wages shall be submitted either nationally or in the districts for at least a year from the operative date of this Agreement.

2. The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Executives of all the Manual Workers' Unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions agree that it is in the best interests of the wellbeing of the Industry that there should be goodwill on the part of employer and employee alike. With that object in view, the Executives of these Unions agree that there shall be held immediately special conferences at which the parties will, in

the light of the recommendations of the Court of Inquiry into the Dispute in the Industry, discuss and where possible endeavour to resolve the difficulties referred to at the hearings before the

### Sliding Scale Arrangement for Wages Adjustments in the Glass Processing Industry

The National Joint Council for the Glass Processing Industry have recently reached agreement to relate the adjustment of wages under the sliding scale arrangements to movements in the revised Index of Retail Prices (January, 1956=100) instead of to movements in the Interim Index of Retail Prices (June, 1947=100). The terms of the revised arrangement are as follows:—

### SLIDING SCALE ARRANGEMENT

1. For purposes of this arrangement, the operatives shall be classified according to wage rates in three groups, of which an abridged description is as follows:—

Group 1—Brilliant cutters, writers, stainers and gilders, embossers, sandblasters, kiln firers.

Group 2—Bevellers, silverers, siders, cutters, leaded light makers, specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives, colour sprayers, embossers' assistants, sandblasters' assistants,

Group 3-Leaded light cementers, packers, labourers, loaders, sandwashers, cleaners-up.

2. For the purpose of calculating the table of adjustments, the following hourly rates shall be regarded as the equivalent of 100 points in the Index of Retail Prices of the Ministry of Labour as at

	London and Liverpool	Elsewhere
Group 1	4s. 7d.	4s. 5d.
Group 2	3s. 10d. to 4s. 3d. inc.	3s. 8d. to 4s. 1d. inc.
Group 3	3e 8d to 3e 9d inc	3s 6d to 3s 7d inc.

The rates shown above are not those which were actually being paid as at 1st January, 1956. They include the penny per hour increase paid as from February, 1956. They do not include the twopence per hour basic increase granted in April, 1956. This extra will continue to be paid and will be added as a final stage to all rates calculated under this arrangement.

3. To determine whether an adjustment of wages is due the Joint Secretaries shall calculate the average of the indices of retail prices in each of the six-monthly periods January-June and July-December. If there is a fraction in the resulting figure, it shall be raised to the next full digit if exceeding one-half and otherwise shall be ignored. The average shall then be compared with the table shown below and the adjustment to wages shall be made accordingly. Alterations shall be notified to employers and shall be made as from the beginning of the first full pay week in the months of August and February respectively.

### TABLE OF ADJUSTMENTS

Index Figure Average	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
	d.	d.	d
95	$-2\frac{1}{2}$	$-2\frac{1}{2}$	-2
96	2	-2	-2
97	$-1\frac{1}{2}$	$-1\frac{1}{2}$	$-1\frac{1}{2}$
98	-1	-1	-1-
99	- 1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	- 1
100	Nil	Nil	Nil
101	$+\frac{1}{2}$	+ 1	CONTRACTOR OF STREET
102	+12	+12	+1
			+11
103 000 000	+11	+11	
104	+2	+2	+2
105	$1 + 2\frac{1}{2}$	$+2\frac{1}{2}$	+2 colores
106	$+3\frac{1}{2}$	+30 70	$+2\frac{1}{2}$
107	+4	$+3\frac{1}{2}$	+3
108	$+4\frac{1}{2}$	+4	$+3\frac{1}{2}$
109	+5	$+4\frac{1}{2}$	+4
110	·· +5½	+5	$+4\frac{1}{2}$
111	+6	+51	+5
112	$+6\frac{1}{2}$	+6	$+5\frac{1}{2}$
113	+7	+61	+51
114	+71	+7	+6
115	+8	+71	$+6\frac{1}{2}$
manually soll.	the card on June.	38 112 2 BW	(1007 405 (13)

4. The first calculation under this arrangement shall be in respect 4. The first calculation inder this arriagement shall be in respect of the adjustment on 1st August, 1957. The cost-of-living increases granted in August, 1956, and February, 1957 (if any), shall count as part of the increases becoming payable under this table, and will continue to be paid until absorbed after which automatic operation of the table shall apply.

5. Adjustments made under this arrangement shall apply to all operatives within the classes listed in the Schedule of Wage Rates of the National Working Rule Agreement. The wages of women operatives and apprentices and other workers in classifications included in the said agreement, who are paid in the form of a percentage of the journeyman's rate, shall be adjusted by a similar percentage.

### AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

The Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales made Orders on 3rd June, with effect from 1st July, 1957, varying in all counties except Dorset, Gloucestershire and Suffolk the provisions relating to the application of the differential rates of wages for

The main effect of the Orders is to make overtime employment assessable (in weeks other than those containing public or other holidays) on a daily basis instead of on a weekly basis as hitherto. holidays) on a daily basis instead of on a weekly basis as hitherto. In general (i.e., in relation to the normal  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -day week) the overtime differential rates will apply to all employment in excess of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours on the morning of the weekly short day and of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours on any other weekday. Special provisions apply to cases where the worker and his employer have agreed to a 5-day week or other arrangements which amount to less than a normal  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -day

In Dorset, Gloucestershire and Suffolk overtime is already payable for employment in excess of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours a day but the Board have given notice of a proposal to bring overtime provisions in these counties into line with those now fixed in the rest of England and Wales.

### EARNINGS IN COAL MINING IN **FOURTH OUARTER OF 1956** AND IN YEAR 1956

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the fourth quarter of 1956 and for the year 1956 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the deep mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to opencast working and mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. Licensed mines produced about 1·3 per cent. of the total quantity of deep-mined saleable coal.

### Earnings in the Fourth Quarter of 1956

in referse from the Forces at a miletime course at a University and an expensive at the percentage and an expensive at the percentage and an expensive at the percentage at th	Cash Earnings	Value of Allowances in Kind	Total
ent from Just Headmanter that he	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Average Earnings (All Ages): (i) Per Man-shift worked—		de candidate	
At the Face	68 2.4	3 3.0	71 5.4
All Underground	57 10-5	2 11.2	60 9.7
Surface	40 3.2	2 7.5	42 10.7
All Workers	54 1.0	2 10.4	56 11 - 4
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week-	gotharianus	g that only	
At the Face	329 6	15 8	345 2
All Underground	300 9	15 3 Ver	316 0
Surface	231 10	15 1	246 11
All Workers	287 1	15 3.	302 4

### Earnings in Year 1956

captions of the Cantral Office.	Cash Earnings	Value of Allowances in Kind	Total
Average Earnings (All Ages) : (i) Per Man-shift worked—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
At the Face All Underground	66 3·3 56 6·9	3 0.5	69 3·8 59 3·8
Surface All Workers	39 11·1 52 11·4	2 5.0 2 8.1	42 4·1 55 7·5
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week—	el successi	industry.	
At the Face	306 10	14 1	320 11
All Underground	282 7 223 11	13 9	296 4 237 6
All Workers	271 0	13 8	284 8

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the fourth quarter of 1956 per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 53s. 5·3d. in North Staffordshire and 53s. 5·4d. in the Forest of Dean to 62s. 2·4d. in Nottinghamshire and 63s. 0·2d. in Kent. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 274s. 10d. in Shropshire and 280s. 7d. in North Staffordshire to 331s. 3d. in Nottinghamshire and 331s. 9d. in South Derbyshire.

The corresponding amounts for the *year* were, per man-shift worked, from 52s. 2·6d. in the Forest of Dean and 52s. 4·4d. in North Staffordshire to 60s. 6·1d. in Nottinghamshire and 60s. 8·8d. in Kent, and, per wage-earner per week, from 254s. 2d. in Shropshire and 266s. 7d. in North Staffordshire to 311s. 8d. in South Derbyshire and 312s. 3d. in Nottinghamshire.

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult *male* workers 21 years of age and over in Great Britain during the *fourth quarter* of 1956 amounted to 59s. 6d. per man-shift worked and 317s. 6d. per week. The corresponding amounts for the *year* were 58s. 2d. and 299s. 1d.

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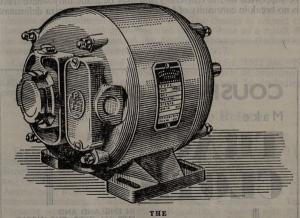


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# NATIONAL SERVICE W MARIUTUUDIRDA

### **Deferment of National Service** of Students in 1957–58

The arrangements for the academic year 1957-58 for the deferment of National Service of students at Universities and certain other of National Service of students at Onlyeistles and Certain other educational institutions, and for deferment to remain at school, have been set out in a Memorandum issued jointly by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the Ministry of Education, the Scottish Education Department, and some other Government Departments. The Memorandum is intended for the guidance of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of Universities, University Colleges, Agricultural and Technical Colleges and certain other institutions of further education, and Headmasters of Secondary Schools. It states that the arrangements for the deferment of students operating in 1957–58 will, in general, be the same as those for 1956–57 (see in 1957-38 will, in general, be the same as those for 1956-37 (see the issue of this Gazette for May, 1956, page 175). It notes, however, that, because of the higher registration and call-up ages, a single rule allowing deferment up to the end of the school year in which the 19th birthday occurs will in 1957-58 take the place of the existing rules relating to deferment to remain at school. In addition to the arrangements set out in the Memorandum, there are special arrangements relating to the deferment of call-up of men born during 1939. Where such men are concerned reference should also be made to Cmnd. 175 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page

### Deferment of National Service

Deferment to enter a University may be obtained provided the men (a) go straight from full-time attendance at school or similar educational establishment to University (except where it is part of educational establishment to University (except where it is part of the recognised training for a profession to spend some time in practical work), or, although no longer at school, have secured acceptance by a University for the October immediately following the end of the school year in which they become 18 or 19; and (b) will not pass out of liability for National Service. The age at which liability ceases is the 26th birthday, or the 30th birthday in the case of registered medical and dental practitioners, and no-one will be given deferment to start a course which clearly cannot be completed before that date completed before that date.

Students who lose their places at the University or other institution which they were attending will normally have their deferment cancelled. The arrangements provide, however, that (a) a student who is required to withdraw because of examination failure but who is advised by the University or institution to change his training may be considered for further deferment for a different method or course of training, subject to the rule regarding change of studies (see below), (b) a student who is required to withdraw but who will be re-admitted to the University or institution in a year's time if he retrieves his examination failure may be allowed deferment up to one year for training or employment in industry with part-time studies approved by the University or institution, and (c) a student may be granted deferment to sit a *final* examination for a second time although he has left the University or institution which he was attending and entered some other institution or employment.

Some restriction is placed upon changes from one course of studies to another, although it is not intended to prevent alterations or changes of direction within a recognised scheme of study such as are common at many Universities and are made under the guidance of the University authorities. The rule is that, if a course of studies is for four years or longer, change to a different course is not permitted after the commencement of the third year of the course. If the course is for two or three years, a change is not permitted after the commencement of the second year.

Extension of deferment may be granted for the purpose of postgraduate research for a period not exceeding three complete years. Students may also apply for extension of deferment to take a second degree or a diploma course, a modern language course abroad, or a travelling scholarship. The application for further deferment must be supported by the University and may be made only where there is no break in continuity of full-time studies and the extra deferment

would not enable the man to pass out of liability. Special conditions apply in medicine and dentistry. Men intending to take a professional qualification or to enter into articles after completing the University course may ask for further deferment, provided they go straight from the full-time course to the professional training and are able to complete the articles or obtain the professional qualification before passing out of liability. professional qualification before passing out of liability.

In the case of agricultural and horticultural studies, deferment will be given to students who are required to undertake one year's practical training on the land before admission to a full-time course of study leading to an approved qualification in agriculture or up to two years' practical training on the land before admission to a full-time course leading to an approved qualification in horticulture Students must submit a certificate in a prescribed form. Agricul tural workers who have been deferred because of their occupation will be eligible for deferment to take a full-time course of study at a University or Agricultural College for an approved qualification in agriculture. Similarly, coal miners who have been deferred because of their occupation will be eligible for deferment to take a full-time of study at a University or Mining College for an approved qualification in mining.

The arrangements described above apply also to students and prospective students at Technical Colleges and certain other institutions of further education who are taking, or propose to take, a full-time course for a University degree, a Higher National Diploma, or a full-time course of not lower standard.

### Deferment to Remain at School

A student may apply for deferment to remain in full-time attendance at school or similar educational establishment until the end of the school year in which he becomes 19 years of age. Students who wish for such deferment in order to fit in their service with who wish for such deferment in order to lit in their service with entry to a University or comparable course in the October (or September) following release from the Forces on completion of the period of two years' whole-time National Service should inform the Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service that they intend to proceed to University or College after National Service and that they wish to be called up not later than the following September (or August if the course they intend to take will begin in September)

Arrangements may be made for a student's call-up to be advanced, but not before the date on which he reaches the age of 17 years 6 months, if he wishes to ensure his release from the Forces at a convenient time to commence a full-time course at a University or College, provided he furnishes evidence that he has been accepted or registered, or produces a statement from his Headmaster that he is a *bona fide* candidate for such a course.

### Students who may be Unfit for the Forces

A student over the age of 17 years 2 months who has good reason for thinking that on examination by a National Service Medical Board he will be graded unfit for service in the Forces and who wishes to have his position determined so that he can, if found unfit, proceed direct from school to University, Technical College, etc., may, subject to certain conditions, be summoned to medical examination out of normal course. This concession will be granted only where there is *prima facie* evidence, supported by a medical certificate, of the student's probable unfitness for military service. Full particulars of this arrangement can be obtained at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The Memorandum contains details of the procedure for making application for deferment, extended deferment and early call-up under these arrangements, particulars of the full-time courses of study at Technical Colleges and other institutions of further education in respect of which deferment may be granted by University Joint Recruiting Boards, and the addresses of the Boards.

### **Deferment of Teachers**

The Minister of Labour and National Service was asked in a Parliamentary Question if, in view of the pressing need for increasing the number of graduate teachers in secondary schools, he would make arrangements under which a larger number of graduates could claim deferment of call-up for National Service to take up

In a Written Answer on 2nd July, the Minister said that, after consultation with the Secretary of State for Scotland, the Minister of Defence, and the Minister of Education, he had decided that men with first or second class honours degrees in an Arts subject who had successfully completed an approved course of teacher training and who took up approved posts in secondary schools would be able to claim indefinite deferment from National Service while they remained so employed. The scheme would come into operation

Arrangements already exist for the grant of indefinite deferment to first and second class honours graduates in science and mathematics who take up approved teaching posts (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1955, page 276).

The Minister added that, in view of the Services' continued need for men with high qualifications he was unable at present to extend deferment to other categories of teachers.

### TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND PERSONS

During the year ended 31st March, 1956, County Councils and County Borough Councils in England and Wales and County Councils and Councils of Large Burghs in Scotland expended the sum of £871,000 on the provision of employment for some 3,962 workers in the 69 workshops for the blind. Of this expenditure, grants totalling approximately £369,600 were payable by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The cost to the Ministry of Labour and National Service of providing training for some 284 adult blind persons in these workshops during the year ended 31st March, 1956, totalled approximately £86,000. The Ministry also made grants totalling £48,000 towards capital expenditure of the workshops.

An analysis of accounts of workshops for the blind, for the year ended 31st March, 1956, shows that sales of goods amounted to £2,142,000; the corresponding figure for the previous year was £2,081,000 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1956,

### CENSUS, 1951: INDUSTRY TABLES

The analysis by the General Register Office of the complete figures on industry derived from the Census of 1951 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office under the title "Census, 1951, England and Wales: Industry Tables", price £7 7s. net (£7 9s. including postage). Statistics on occupations for England and Wales, and on both occupations and industries for Scotland, have already been sublished (see the increase the Consultation). have already been published (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 52). The Tables in these volumes, compiled from the full Census data, replace those given in the "One per cent. Sample Tables" published in 1952.

The report shows that the total number of persons working in all industries (including services) in England and Wales in 1951 was 19,940,024 (13,782,268 males and 6,157,756 females), compared with 16,655,236 (11,538,697 males and 5,116,539 females) at the with 16,655,236 (11,538,697 males and 5,116,539 females) at the previous Census in 1931. The volume gives statistics of the occupied population based on the industrial activity to which their occupations contribute, with identification of industrial status categories, agegroups, and married women, the industry units being those of the Standard Industrial Classification. Comparative figures for 1931 are shown so far as the changes made in the classification since then permit. The report shows also the extent to which different industries or services employ different proportions of older or younger people. Comprehensive industrial statistics of local populations based on the area (borough, urban and rural district) containing the place of work are issued in this Census report for the first time in this country; the 1931 statistics related to persons enumerated in each area, as no question on the workplace was then asked on the Census schedule. Also included in the volume is an analysis of each important industry or group of industries showing the principal occupations contributing to the industry. An introductory section gives explanatory notes on the Tables.

### **BOOKLET ON EUROPEAN** FREE TRADE AREA

A booklet entitled "Freer Trade in Europe: an Official Account" has been prepared by the Information Division of the Treasury and the Central Office of Information, with the assistance of the Board of Trade and the Central Statistical Office, and has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net (2s. 2d. including postage). It contains statistical and other information about the proposed European Free Trade Area, designed to enable the reader to understand what is going on in the negotiations during the rest of this year and to help him to assess the scope and possible impact of the proposals on United Kingdom industry. The booklet is illustrated with a number of maps and charts.

The foreword by the Chancellor of the Exchequer refers to the great importance to the future of this country of the proposal for a Free Trade Area. The booklet does not, however, argue the case for a Free Trade Area. It sets out to do four things. First, to explain how the proposal arose and what it is. Secondly, to answer as far as possible questions which the proposal raises. Thirdly, to provide some basic facts and figures about Western Europe, and about the size and nature of the possible Free Trade Area market. Fourthly, to give a summary account of the tariff provisions of the European Economic Community Treaty which has been signed by six of our neighbour countries and which is part of the background to the Free Trade Area proposal. The first chapter gives details of the proposed European Economic Community of six countries (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands), sets out the results which might be expected from Britain's joining or not joining the Community, and explains what would be involved in the third possibility, namely that Britain and other European countries should try to join with the European Economic Community in the looser association of an industrial Free Trade Area. The second chapter deals with questions arising from the proposals for a Free Trade Area. In the third chapter, which sets out facts about Western Europe, there are sections on the size of Western Europe, with details of population, output, trade, etc., for the region as a whole compared with the world's other great industrial regions and separately for the principal countries and groups The foreword by the Chancellor of the Exchequer refers to the

of countries in Western Europe; the Western European market, and the shares of the United Kingdom and other countries in the import market; the growth of the Western European economy in recent years in comparison with the United States and the rates of growth of individual countries in national output and industrial production; the United Kingdom's exports, and those of other Commonwealth countries, to Western Europe; Western Europe's trade restrictions, including details of tariffs and quotas; and wages in Western Europe. The last section quotes figures, published by the International Labour Office, comparing average hourly earnings in manufacturing industry in 1954 for 13 Western European countries (including the United Kingdom). The Table on earnings gives also an approximate assessment for each country relatively to the United Kingdom of labour costs additional to wages in respect of obligatory social charges and the cost to employers of days off with pay. An appendix to the booklet contains a summary of the tariff and quota provisions of the European Economic Community Treaty, giving particulars of the time-table and stages in establishing the Customs Union, the common external tariff to be established, and the Union, the common external tariff to be established, and the provisions regarding quantitative restrictions on imports.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE

### National Insurance Act, 1957

The National Insurance Act, 1957\*, which received the Royal Assent on 6th June, contains provisions designed to enable retired persons to return to employment and earn increments to their pensions, and to increase the earnings limit for dependent wives of men receiving National Insurance or Industrial Injuries benefits. The Act makes also a change in the law with respect to unemployment benefit in connection with certain short-time workers. Provision is also made for an additional benefit under the National Insurance scheme to be known as child's special allowance. Details of the principal provisions of the new legislation were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for March (page 94) at the time when the National Insurance Bill was introduced into the House of Commons. The Act includes a section, added to the original Bill, containing amendments, mainly with respect to children, of the death grant provisions of the National Insurance scheme. Other amendments made to of the National Insurance scheme. Other amendments made to the text of the Bill during its passage through Parliament were mainly of a technical nature not affecting its main objects and mainly of a technical nature not affecting its main objects and provisions. They included, in the clause dealing with the child's special allowance, an amendment applying the clause retrospectively so that the benefit would become available to women whose husbands died in any period from 5th July, 1948. Other amendments, made to the first clause, relating to re-entry into regular employment after retirement, were designed to ensure that the terms of the Bill did not exclude a small group of widows from the right to earn increment to retirement a small group of widows from the right to earn increments to retirement pension.

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance is empowered by the Act to appoint a day or days for the coming into operation of the Act or separately for its various purposes.

### **Earnings Limit for Dependent Wives**

On 6th June the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance Act, 1957 (Commencement) Order, 1957, appointing 24th June as the day for the coming into operation of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the National Insurance Act, 1957 (see above). The relevant provision of the Act fixes at 40s. a week the earnings limit for the purpose of determining dependency of the wife of a man in receipt of benefit. The effect of the Order is that, from 24th June, the amount which the wife of a man in receipt of sickness or unemployment benefit or retirement pension may earn and still qualify for the dependant's increase of benefit will be 40s. in all cases. The amount of the dependant's increase of benefit is usually 25s. a week. The earnings limit was previously 20s. in most cases, except for the wives of retirement pensioners and of certain long-term invalids, for whom it was normally 40s.

The change in the earnings limit also applies to the wives of men in receipt of Industrial Injuries benefit and to the wives of men receiving allowances for total disablement under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme. The change in respect of these classes came into operation also on 24th June as a result of the making on 19th June of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1957.

Copies of the Order and of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 No. 989 (C.7) and S.I. 1957 No. 1037) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. and 3d. net, respectively (4d. and 5d. including

### **Retirement Pensioners who Return** to Regular Work

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to report on the preliminary drafts of the National Insurance (Widow's Benefit and Retirement Pensions) Amendment Regulations, 1957, and the National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1957, concerning new arrangements for retirement pensioners who return to regular employment. The Minister was empowered to make Regulations dealing with this matter under the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1957 (see above)

The National Insurance (Widow's Benefit and Retirement Pensions) Amendment Regulations, 1957, would give effect to certain recommendations already made by the Committee in their

\*5 & 6 Eliz. 2. Ch. 26. H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. net (11d. including



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Report on the Question of Earnings Limits for Benefits (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1956, page 178). They would enable retirement pensioners under the age of 70 (65 for women) including widows between 60 and 65, who return to regular work, to give up their pensions temporarily and, by paying full contributions, to earn a higher rate of pension when they retire again. Where a man and his wife are both drawing pensions on his insurance, both pensions would have to be given up if the husband decided to take advantage of the arrangement and both pensions would eventually be increased by virtue of his contributions. The husband would not be allowed to give up the pensions without his wife's consent unless it was unreasonably withheld.

The National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1957, provide for the determination of questions which may arise when a husband and wife are both receiving retirement pensions on his insurance and he wishes to take advantage of the new provisions. They would give both husband and wife the right to appeal against decisions given in such cases.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price, respectively, 6d. and 3d. net. (8d. and 5d. including postage).

### **Unemployment Benefit**

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to report on the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1957. The Regulations would modify the rule contained in the National Insurance Act, 1957 (see above and page 94 of the March issue of this GAZETTE), affecting unemployment benefit for workers who do not ordinarily. affecting unemployment benefit for workers who do not ordinarily work on every day of the week. Under the Act, such workers will work on every day of the week. Under the Act, such workers will not usually be eligible for unemployment benefit for the day or days on which they do not normally work unless they are sick or unemployed for a full week, but the effect of this change may be modified by Regulations made by the Minister. The Regulations would provide that the general rule should not apply to workers whose permanent job had ended or been suspended and who took casual or temporary employment or did spare-time work bringing in less than 40s. a week. The broad effect would be to enable these workers to receive benefit for any day on which they were unemployed, subject to the ordinary conditions. unemployed, subject to the ordinary conditions.

unemployed, subject to the ordinary conditions.

The Regulations would also help Sunday workers and weekend night-shift workers who might otherwise be affected unfairly by the new rule. At present Sunday is disregarded for all national insurance purposes and cannot count as a day of unemployment except when another day can be treated as Sunday on religious grounds. The Regulations would permit anyone who has lost a period of work (including a night shift) which would normally have fallen wholly or mainly on a Sunday to claim benefit for that Sunday, and to have another day in the same week substituted for it.

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

### Child's Special Allowance

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have also been asked to consider the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Child's Special Allowance) Regulations, 1957, which relate to the new benefit to be known as child's special allowance. Under the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1957 (see above), the allowance may be paid as from a date to be appointed by the Minister, to a woman whose marriage ended in divorce, whose former husband has died and who has in her family a child or children to whose support he was contributing. The draft children to whose support he was contributing. The draft Regulations provide that the allowance would only be payable if the former husband had been contributing at least 5s. a week towards the child's maintenance. Existing regulations relating to the making of claims, the method of payment, duplication with other benefits and certain other matters would also be applied to the new allowance.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (8d. including postage).

### **Unemployment and Sickness Benefits**

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider and report on the draft National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957, which would give effect to recommendations concerning contributions and dependency made by the Committee in two recent Reports (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1956, pages 367 and 368).

Normally only employed person's (Class 1) contributions count towards unemployment benefit, and only employed person's and self-employed person's (Classes 1 and 2) contributions count towards sickness benefit. The purpose of the Regulations now in draft would be to help those who start or return to employment

or self-employment after a period in another class of insurance. Where 26 employed person's (Class 1) contributions had been paid in the 39 weeks (excluding weeks of unemployment or sickness) before a claim to benefit was made, any self-employed person's or non-employed person's (Classes 2 and 3) contributions paid in the contribution year on which the rate of benefit depends would count for paid the expendence of the sign of the self-employed person's paid in the contribution year on which the rate of benefit depends would count for paid the expendence of the sign of the self-employed person's paid to the property of the self-employed person's paid to the person of the pe for either unemployment or sickness benefit. Similarl employed person's (Class 3) contributions would count for benefit if 26 self-employed person's (Class 2) contributions had been paid in the previous 39 weeks.

The Regulations would also increase to 40s. a week the amount which certain relatives may earn and remain eligible for the dependant's increase of benefit, and would add mothers-in-law and fathers-in-law to the list of those who can qualify as dependants.

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

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1957. It is proposed to make these Regulations as a result of changes in the provisions governing benefit for dependants introduced by the National Insurance Act, 1957 (see above), and of other alterations recently made in the National Insurance scheme. The position under the Act is that a person can receive an allowance for a dependant not Act is that a person can receive an allowance for a dependant not living with him if he is paying towards the dependant's support an amount at least equal to the allowance. The proposed Regulations would modify this rule in certain circumstances and would also make other minor amendments to existing regulations.

Dependants

Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (8d. including postage).

### **National Insurance Position of Women whose** Marriages have been Annulled

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Annulled Marriages) Regulations, 1957, which would give effect to certain recommendations previously made by the Committee concerning women whose marriages are annulled. The Regulations provide that such women would be treated, for certain purposes under the National Insurance scheme, in the same way as women whose marriages are ended by divorce. whose marriages are ended by divorce.

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

### **Amendment to Industrial Injuries** (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations

On 3rd June the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations, 1957. The Regulations, which came into operation on 12th June, amend the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations, 1948. They provide that, subject to certain conditions, a person who has abandoned an occupation as a result of a prescribed disease before the date on which that disease is treated as having developed may nevertheless have that occupation treated as his regular occupation for the purposes of a claim to special hardship allowance under section 14 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 No. 964) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

### Pay Days for Retirement Pension

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to report on the pre-liminary draft of the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957. These Regulations, amending the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Regulations, 1948, would make Monday the pay day for retirement pensions coming into payment after 31st December, 1957. They would also allow persons claiming retirement pensions to give notice of retirement up to one month after they retire, or up to six months if there is good cause for delay. At present notice of six months if there is good cause for delay. At present notice of retirement cannot be accepted retrospectively.

The object of the proposed change in the pay day is to enable the Post Office to give a better service to pensioners by transferring the payment of some pensions to another day when there is less business. The change would not affect pensioners who, by 31st December, 1957, already had the present Thursday or Friday

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

# GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in Scotland may be obtained quickly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 13A CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH, 2

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE IN 1956

The Report of the National Assistance Board for the year ended 31st December, 1956, has been presented to Parliament by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 181), price 3s. net (3s. 2d. including postage).

The total net expenditure of the Board during the calendar year 1956 was about £128,588,000. This total comprised £105,160,000 in payments of national assistance grants, £15,620,000 in respect of non-contributory old age pensions, £440,000 for the maintenance of reception centres and re-establishment centres, £78,000 representing the cost of Polish hostels, and £7,290,000 dministrative expenses.

The number of weekly allowances in payment in December, 1956, was 1,656,000. Including dependants, chiefly wives and young children, these allowances made provision in whole or in part for over 2½ million people. The total of 1,656,000 allowances current at the end of 1956 was 44,000 higher than at the end of 1955, the increase being spread over all groups accept widous and people. increase being spread over all groups except widows and non-contributory old age pensioners. The number of applications for assistance dealt with by the Board in 1956 (apart from applications for grants to meet charges under the National Health Service) was about 1,827,000, which was 3,000 fewer than in 1955. About 782,000 of these applications resulted in the grant of a weekly allowance and about 775,000 were dealt with by a single payment to meet a temporary need. In the other 270,000 cases it was decided that the applicant was not in need of assistance

it was decided that the applicant was not in need of assistance at the time.

More than two-thirds of the 1,656,000 allowances current at the end of 1956 were being paid to persons receiving national insurance benefits. They included 927,000 paid in order to supplement retirement pensions, 117,000 to supplement sickness benefit (including about 1,500 industrial injury benefit cases), 70,000 to supplement widow's benefit, and 30,000 to supplement unemployment benefit. Of the remaining allowances, 152,000 were being paid in supplementation of non-contributory old age pensions, 43,000 to persons registered for employment but not entitled to unemployment benefit, and 317,000 to other persons not receiving national insurance benefit or non-contributory old age pensions. Included in the totals of allowances in payment were 56,000 to blind persons and 25,000 to tuberculous persons which were assessed on the special scale for such persons. The 152,000 non-contributory old-age pensioners included 6,000 men under 65 and women under 60 who qualified for the pension as blind persons. Figures are also given in the Report showing the results of an analysis, based on a 2½ per cent. sample, of the distribution by age and sex of the 1,656,000 persons (542,000 men and 1,114,000 women) who were receiving allowances in December, 1956. In all, 1,186,000, or 72 per cent. of the total number receiving allowances, were persons over the pensionable age of 65 for men and 60 for women. These persons included 927,000 retirement pensioners and 146,000 non-contributory old age pensioners, the remainder being old persons not receiving either kind of pension. The

women. These persons included 927,000 retirement pensioners and 146,000 non-contributory old age pensioners, the remainder being old persons not receiving either kind of pension. The 470,000 persons under pensionable age who were receiving assistance included 249,000 who were incapacitated for work by reason of sickness or disability, 70,000 widows receiving assistance to supplement widow's benefit, and 72,000 able-bodied persons registered for work at Employment Exchanges; the remainder were mainly women with deprestic ties usually young children which registered for work at Employment Exchanges; the remainder were mainly women with domestic ties, usually young children, which prevented them from seeking employment. The allowances in payment at the end of 1956 included provision for a total of 644,000 dependants, comprising 311,000 wives or husbands, 4,000 other persons over the age of 16 who were regarded as dependants, and 329,000 dependent children under the age of 16. Most of the people receiving assistance were householders or members of households, although there were 34,000 persons being maintained in homes or other establishments provided by, or by arrangement with, local authorities under the National Assistance Act, 1948, and 10,000 persons in hospital.

A tabular statement contained in the Report sets out the scale rates for requirements (other than rent which is allowed for additionally) paid to persons under the regulations and shows the changes made since 1948. The Report also gives the numbers of persons paying rent and the average rents paid by those persons, the resources taken into account in making assessments, and the annual cost of increased assistance which the Board has discretion to grant in special circumstances. At the end of 1956 the average

to grant in special circumstances. At the end of 1956 the average weekly allowance was 24s. 4d. About 379,000 of all weekly allowances were for amounts of up to 10s. and 543,000 for amounts ranging from 10s. 6d. to 20s.; allowances for sums in excess of 50s. numbered about 152,000. The smaller allowances were mostly 50s. numbered about 152,000. The smaller allowances were mostly drawn in supplementation of pensions or insurance benefits, the average allowance in supplementation of retirement pension being 15s. 1d. Particulars are also given of the numbers and total amounts of single payments made as grants to meet exceptional needs, including payments to meet charges under the National Health Service, and of payments to persons involved in trade disputes, these latter payments being almost entirely to meet the needs of dependants

dependants.

In December, 1956, the number of persons receiving assistance allowances who were registered for employment at Employment Exchanges was 73,000 (including 1,000 persons over pensionable age), compared with 61,000 a year earlier. The increase was mainly in the number of persons receiving assistance in supplementation of unemployment benefit, which rose from about 20,000 in December, 1955, to 30,000 in December, 1956. The Report gives details of a special enquiry undertaken by the Board in 1956 with the object of getting fuller information about the men and women

whose assistance is paid on condition that they register for employment. The results showed that three out of four of those interviewed, and more than four out of five of those who had been out of work for three years or longer, were under some sort of physical or mental handicap. More than nine out of ten were capable only of unskilled work. Wilful idleness, unconnected with any physical or mental limitation, accounted for lengthy unemployment in only a very few cases. a very few cases.

### Re-establishment Centres

Re-establishment Centres

The Board's re-establishment centre at Clent, near Birmingham, was transferred in April, 1956, to Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire. The new centre continued the work begun at Clent in 1951 of providing men who have been unemployed for long periods with an opportunity of regaining morale and habits of regular work. The Report says that nearly all the men who go to the centre do so voluntarily and co-operate to the best of their ability in the arrangements made for them. Many, however, in addition to being demoralised as a result of prolonged unemployment, are limited by mental and physical handicaps in the quality and quantity of the work which they can do, and it would be wrong to expect too much of them. Nevertheless, and despite a deterioration of employment prospects in the Midlands during the year, 48 of the 144 men discharged from the two centres during 1956 were placed in local employment.

### Persons without a settled way of living

The number of reception centres at the end of 1956 was 68, which was 41 fewer than at the beginning of the year. The average nightly number of persons accommodated in the centres during 1956 was about 1,830, or 130 more than in 1955. Efforts to resettle persons using the centres resulted in the return of 443 persons to their families, the admission of 764 persons who were in need of care and attention to establishments provided by local authorities under the National Assistance Act, the admission of 492 to hospitals, and 115 being sent to re-establishment centres. The number placed in employment was 11,238 (including some persons placed more than once).

### Non-Contributory Old Age Pensions

Non-Contributory Old Age Pensions

The number of non-contributory old age pensions continued to decline in 1956 at about the same rate as in other recent years, and pensions current in December, 1956, totalled 257,000, compared with 286,000 a year earlier. About 13,000 pensions were awarded during 1956 and about 42,000 ceased, most of them on the death of the pensioner. Figures for 18th September, 1956, of the rates of pensions in payment show that over three-quarters of the pensions were at the maximum rate of 26s. a week, or, in the case of married women, 16s. Of the 257,000 pensioners at the end of the year, 152,000 were also receiving national assistance, and of these about 7,000 had wives or husbands who were themselves non-contributory pensioners and whose requirements were included in the assessment of the assistance grant. The Report says that, as more and more people reaching pension age are able to qualify for a national insurance retirement pension, the average age of persons who are receiving the non-contributory pension is steadily rising and nearly half of them are now aged 80 or over.

In the twelve months ended December, 1956, the number of applications for legal aid received by the Board for assessment of resources was 43,820, showing an increase of 2,291 compared with the preceding twelve months. Of the applicants in whose cases determinations were made during the year, 30 per cent. were found to be entitled to free legal aid, 57 per cent, to be entitled to legal aid, subject to the payment of a contribution, and 13 per cent to aid subject to the payment of a contribution, and 13 per cent. to be outside the financial limits of the scheme.

Other sections of the report deal with the work of the Advisory Committees and Appeal Tribunals, the liability of relatives for the maintenance of assisted persons, the organisation of the Board, and visits received during the year from social administrators and students from countries overseas.

In a section on work carried out by the Board for other Govern-

In a section on work carried out by the Board for other Government Departments, the Report notes that one of the Board's agency duties is to report to the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance (who in turn act as agents of the Service Departments) on the household circumstances of men serving compulsorily in H.M. Forces who apply for a National Service grant. During the year the number of investigations carried out by the Board was 30,000, of which 24,000 followed application by National Servicemen; the others arose out of the crisis in the Middle East, when about 6,000 applications were made by recalled reservists and by regular Servicemen retained after their expected date of release.

The Board were also called upon to meet the immediate needs of British subjects evacuated from Egypt. Some details are given in the Report of the arrangements made, with the assistance of the British Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Brigade, for reception and transport onwards of the parties arriving in London and of premises obtained by the Board to provide emergency accommodation. Hostel accommodation for about 2,500 people was obtained and provided for those who arrived in this country without having friends or relatives here whom they could join. The Anglo-Egyptian Resettlement Board was subsequently set up by the Government to undertake all work connected with the resettlement of people who had left Egypt, both those living in hostels and those outside, as well as the responsibility for and management of the hostels previously administered by the Board.

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

### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### 40th Session of International Labour Conference

The 40th Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 5th June to 27th June. An article on the work of the Session appears on pages 237 to 239 of this GAZETTE.

### 135th Session of the Governing Body

The 135th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva on 31st May and 1st June, under the Chairmanship of the United Kingdom Government representative, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Chief International Labour Adviser to Her Majesty's Government and Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Also from the United Kingdom were Mr. C. E. Maher, C.B., Under-Secretary and Accountant General, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., Chairman of the International Standing Committee and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body and Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

Notes on the principal matters dealt with by the Governing Body are contained in the following paragraphs.

### The Director-Generalship

The Governing Body decided unanimously to invite Mr. David A. Morse to accept re-appointment as Director-General of the International Labour Office for a further period of five years on the expiry of his initial appointment in September, 1958. Mr. Morse, to whose services to the International Labour Organisation many tributes were need agreed to accept this re-appointment. tributes were paid, agreed to accept this re-appointment.

### Agenda of the 43rd (1959) Session of the International Labour Conference

Conference

Following the normal practice, the Governing Body gave preliminary consideration to the question of the agenda for the 43rd (1959) Session of the International Labour Conference. A final decision on the agenda will be taken by the Governing Body at its autumn session. There are three standing items on the agenda of ordinary sessions of the Conference: the Report of the Director-General; Financial and Budgetary Questions; and Information and Reports on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. The Governing Body noted that, in addition, two questions on the agenda of the 42nd Session for a first discussion are likely to be carried forward for second discussion in 1959. These are:—Organisation of Occupational Health Services in Places of Employment, and Conditions of Work of Fishermen. With regard to possible new items for the agenda, the Governing Body decided that at its 137th Session (October to November, 1957), it should receive detailed proposals for a general discussion by the Conference of the problems of non-manual workers, including technicians, supervisory staff, etc., and law and practice reports on the following subjects: equality of treatment of nationals and non-nationals (social security), protection of workers against radiations, and placement in agriculture (including the organisation of employment services).

The Governing Body considered the recommendations of the Salary Review Committee established by the United Nations General Assembly to review the common system of salaries, allowances and benefits of the United Nations and the Specialised Agencies, regarding a system of salary adjustments as between different duty stations, and proposals by the Director-General regarding the appropriate classification of Geneva within this system. It was decided to endorse the general system recommended by the Salary Review Committee in replacement of the existing system of differentials and adjustments, and that Geneva should be placed within Class 2 in the general system, representing an adjustment of within Class 2 in the general system, representing an adjustment of five per cent. above the basic class, as from 1st January, 1957. A number of other financial and administrative questions were dealt

At its 129th Session (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1955, page 242) the Governing Body authorised the Director-General to establish an independent ad hoc committee on forced labour to analyse material received by the International Labour Organisation dealing with the use and extent of forced labour throughout the world and to submit conclusions to the Director-General for transmission to the Governing Body and for inclusion in his Reports to the 1956 and 1957 Sessions of the Conference. The Governing Body received the report of this Committee at its 135th Session. It decided that it should be submitted to the 40th Session of the International Labour Conference and also sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

### Safety and Health in Dock Work

The Governing Body considered the reports of two meetings of experts on safety and health in dock work. The first of these was concerned with the standardisation of certificates and registers relating to the tests and examination of lifting machinery and gear used in the loading and unloading of ships. The Governing Body decided to circulate this report to Governments urging them to adopt as soon as possible certificates and registers modelled on the recommended forms. recommended forms. The second meeting was concerned with the preparation of a code of practice on safety and health in dock work. The Governing Body took note of the report, which recommended that the code of practice should be published as soon as possible and given a wide distribution among all those sharing in the responsibility for the safety and health of dock workers.

The Governing Body approved the Twenty-Sixth Report of its Committee on Freedom of Association dealing with eight cases of alleged infringement of trade union rights. Two of the cases were dismissed without being communicated to the Governments concerned. On a series of four cases concerning Chile, a number of recommendation for action by the Government were approved and recommendations for action by the Government were approved and further information was sought on certain points. In a case concerning the United Kingdom (Cyprus), it was decided that, except on one point on which further information was requested, the allegations made did not call for further examination. In the allegations made did not call for further examination. In the remaining case, concerning the Government of the Union of South Africa, the Committee adjourned its examination of the complaint. The Governing Body referred to its Committee on Freedom of Association and to the International Labour Conference a communication received from the Government of Hungary containing observations on the resolutions and recommendations relating to freedom of association in Hungary adopted by the Governing Body at its 133rd and 134th Sessions (see the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1956, page 446, and April, 1957, page 128).

The Governing Body dealt with a number of other matters, including the composition of certain committees; the agenda and composition of a technical tripartite meeting on the timber industry to take place in 1958; and matters of interest to the International Labour Organisation arising in other international organisations.

### 136th Session of the Governing Body

Following the triennial Governing Body elections which took place at the 40th Session of the International Labour Conference, the Government representative was Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B. Also from the United Kingdom were Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., and Mr. C. Bellingham-Smith, substitute for Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E.

Richard Snedden, C.B.E.

The principal business of the meeting was the election of officers.
The Governing Body unanimously elected as its Chairman Mr. E.
Calderon Puig, Representative of the Government of Mexico on the Governing Body. Monsieur P. M. Waline (France) was unanimously re-elected Vice-Chairman from the Employers' Group and Sir Alfred Roberts Vice-Chairman from the Workers' Group.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the 40th Session of the International Labour Conference (see page 237 of this issue of the GAZETTE), the Governing Body decided to place on the agenda of the next ordinary session of the Conference, in 1958, the question of hours of work with a view to a general discussion.

Other business was mainly of a routine nature.

### **Sixth Session of Metal Trades Committee**

The Sixth Session of the Metal Trades Committee was held in Geneva from 6th to 18th May (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 164). The twenty-one member countries of the Committee were represented at the Session by tripartite delegations and an observer delegation attended from the Union of Soviet

Socialist Republics.

The agenda, according to normal practice, contained two technical items; these were Automation and Job Evaluation Methods. Both subjects were first discussed in Sub-Committees. On the former, the Committee, with the Employer members abstaining, adopted a resolution to which was annexed a number of general considerations concerning automation in the metal trades. In regard to the second item the Committee adopted unanimously a report of the discussion which had taken place in the Sub-Committee. A general debate in plenary session was held on recent events and developments in the metal trades. In addition, resolutions were adopted on, among other subjects, a study of health, safety and welfare of shipbuilding and ship-repairing workers, technical assistance to the industrially undeveloped countries, and a reduction of hours of work in the metal trades without reduction of income.

The conclusions of the Committee will be considered by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

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### LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Workers' Participation in Management in Germany

The participation of the workpeople in management in the German Federal Republic has been regulated by four Acts: (1) Act concerning Co-determination (Mitbestimmungsrecht) of 21st May, 1951; (2) Works Constitution Act (Betriebsverfassungsgesetz) of 30th July, 1952; (3) Representation of Public Servants Act (Personalvertretungsgesetz) of 5th August, 1955; and (4) Act of 7th August, 1956 (supplementing the 1951 Act) for the Extension of Co-determination to Holding Companies producing coal and iron and steel mination to Holding Companies producing coal and iron and steel.

The theory of "co-determination" is equal partnership of capital and labour in the operation of the enterprise. It was introduced in the Ruhr steel plants in 1947, when they were taken over by the British occupation forces. Fearing that joint control might be discontinued when the plants were returned to private operation in 1951, the German trade unions undertook a campaign for new legislation that would continue the system in the steel industry and extend it to mining. Following consultation with employers and unions the Co-determination Law was enacted in 1951.

This Act provides for equal representation of workpeople and shareholders on the Boards of Supervision (Aufsichtsrat) of undertakings. These are normally composed of eleven members. Five of the members represent the shareholders and five the workpeople, and the eleventh member must be nominated by the majority of the other members of the board, including at least three of each group. One member of each group must be independent; he must not be an official or employee of a trade union or employers' association, nor may he have any financial interest in the undertaking or work

Of the five representatives of the workpeople, two (one a manual worker and one a non-manual worker) are nominated by the Works Council (see below) from employees of the undertaking; one is nominated by the trade union organising the majority of workers in the undertaking; one by the Federation to which this union is affiliated; and one, the independent member referred to above, by the trade union. The Works Council must be consulted in connection with the nomination of the last three.

The biennial report of the German Trade Union Federation (Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund) for 1954-55 gives some interesting statistics about the workpeople's representatives on the Boards of Supervision of coal, iron and steel undertakings. The total number of these representatives is 574, of whom 234 are workers in the undertakings concerned and were elected by their Works Councils, 237 were nominated by the appropriate trade union in consultation with the Works Councils, and 103 are so-called "further" (independent) members. An analysis of the occupations of the workpeople's representatives as shown in the report is as follows:—

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From this it will be seen that less than half the workers' repre From this it will be seen that less than half the workers' representatives are themselves workers. This is in consequence of the Trade Union Federation's policy which was largely embodied in the Act of 1951 that the majority of workers' representatives should be wise, experienced, moderate trade union officials or men of this type in other walks of life acceptable to the unions, and also that the unions should have the right of veto over candidates elected by the workers. The Federation adopted this policy because competent representatives were seldom available in sufficient numbers among the workers of the undertaking itself, and, moreover, the popular choice might not be the most suitable and persons from outside the undertaking would have a broader view of the situation.

The persons selected by the Works Council are almost invariably The persons selected by the works Council are almost invarianty its Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the former being a wage-earner and the latter a salaried employee. The other three labour members are customarily chosen as follows: one by the German Trade Union Federation, one by the Metalworkers' Union, and the other, who must come from outside union circles, by the Metalworkers' Union and the Federation jointly. In practice the last is usually a Government official

Top management, according to the 1951 Act, consists of a Board of Management (Vorstand), normally composed of a Production Manager (Technischer Direktor), a Commercial Manager (Kaufmännischer Direktor), and a Labour Manager (Arbeitsdirektor), with a monthly rotation of chairmanship. The Labour Manager has the same rights as the other members of the committee, but he is not considered as duly elected unless a majority of the workpeople's representatives as the Record of Supervision yets for him as wall as representatives on the Board of Supervision vote for him as well as the Board as a whole.

The Labour Manager is required to reconcile the social requirements of the workpeople with the economic requirements of the undertaking. The method of his selection ensures that he must have the confidence of the workpeople at the time of his appointment, although their representatives cannot force his dismissal without some additional support, but it is unlikely that the other members would wish to retain a person in this position to whom the workpeople's representatives had become definitely antagonistic. In general, the workpeople prefer to nominate someone with a wage-earner's background, but if he is to be effective in his new position he must also have had considerable managerial experience. Limited numbers of wage-earners in Germany have risen to executive position, but they do not always possess the ideal combination of background and training for the appointment of Labour Manager. Consequently, many Labour Managers are men whose administrative experience was gained in politics or in Government service rather than in industry. service rather than in industry.

Under the Works Constitution Act of 1952, in all undertakings in private industry (including the mining and iron and steel industries) with not less than five regular employees entitled to vote, the workpeople elect a Works Council (Betriebsrat). In undertakings having normally more than 100 regular employees there must also be an Economic Committee (Wirtschaftsausschuss) comprising representatives of the owner and the workpeople in equal numbers, the latter including at least one member of the Works Council. There is provision for two further representative organs in the undertaking, namely the Assembly (Betriebsversammlung) composed of all the employees, which receives a quarterly report from the Works Council and may make proposals to it, and the General Council (Gesamtbetriebsrat) in undertakings consisting of several establishments.

The Works Council participates in the management of the undertaking as regards social, personnel and economic matters. Action on a number of matters including hours of work, leave arrangements, on a number of matters including hours of work, leave arrangements, vocational training, piece rates, methods of remuneration and the works rules can only be taken with the consent of the Works Council. If agreement cannot be reached, the matter may be referred to a mediation board composed of equal numbers of representatives of the employer and the workpeople, and the board's decision is binding. Works agreements may also deal with other social matters, but such agreements are voluntary. Social matters already governed by a collective agreement (or by legislation) cannot be regulated by a works agreement.

The Works Council, moreover, has certain rights regarding engagement, changes of job and dismissals. In economic matters it has rights only in the case of action by the employer that may have a direct effect on the level of employment. The employer is not bound by the recommendations of the Council on economic matters but he must pay compensation if he dismisses workers contrary to a conciliation proposal the Council has put forward.

Finally, there is provision for participation in management under the 1952 Act by virtue of membership of the Board of Supervision. In all joint stock companies (except those in the mining and iron and steel industries and some small units) one-third of the members of the Board of Supervision must be elected by the employees of the undertaking. The workpeople's representatives have the same rights as those of the shareholders. A prescribed number of the former must themselves be employed in the undertaking; the

The Representation of Public Servants Act of 1955 applies to all officials, salaried employees and workers employed by the Federal administration, by public corporations, institutions and foundations and by the Federal courts. The Act establishes a scheme for staff representation and consultation for Federal employees, and it also defines the principles which are to underlie regulations relating to these matters for employees in the provincial (*Länder*) administrations. However, at the same time it explicitly safeguards the freedom of association of public servants and the rights of trade unions and employers' associations. unions and employers' associations.

Staff representation is entrusted to bodies set up at the various administrative levels. A Staff Committee must be established in any unit covered by the Act normally employing at least five persons entitled to vote. Generally speaking, the functions of the Staff Committee are to submit to the chief of the unit proposals relating to the improvement of the conditions affecting the unit and its staff, to ensure that statutory and contractual provisions are observed, to assist in the settlement of individual requests and to ensure that a proportion of persons requiring special protection (e.g., disabled soldiers) is recruited.

The Act of 1956 extended a measure of "co-determination" to holding companies concerned with the production of coal and iron and steel. This legislation also contains provisions for representation of workers on Management Boards and the appointment of a

### American Labour in 1956

The February issue of *Monthly Labor Review*, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, contains a survey of labour developments in the United States of America during 1956. The survey says that American labour in 1956, aided by continued business expansion and the spirit of trade union unity, improved its economic position. The progress of trade unionism and the status of labour during 1956 were to a large extent directly governed by the general economic

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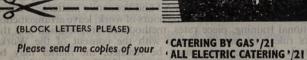
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expansion, as reflected in collective bargaining settlements. Long-term contracts with higher wages and broader benefits were secured. Employment and earnings rose to record levels.

Some of the main facts and statistics, extracted from the survey,

### **Employment and Unemployment**

The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that the total number of persons in non-agricultural employment was about 53 millions in December, 1956, compared with 52 millions a year earlier. Not all industries shared, however, in the rising level of employment during the year, and there was a continuance of the post-war decline in employment on inter-State railways and in certain manufacturing industries, for example, textiles, tobacco, leather, and lumber and wood products. The large-scale strike in the steel industry in July did not appreciably affect the year's employment average; arrears of orders and sustained demand restored operations in the steel mills to a level near capacity by the end of August.

Unemployment during the year averaged no more than four per cent. of the labour force. In December, 1956, the seasonally adjusted annual rate of unemployment, as estimated by the United adjusted annual rate of unemployment, as estimated by the United States Bureau of the Census, was approximately 2.6 millions, which was 104 per cent. of the average for the years 1947 to 1949. A bi-monthly survey of 149 large labour-market areas in November showed only two major areas (both in Puerto Rico) as having an unemployment rate as high as 12 per cent. Individual areas showed, however, high seasonal unemployment in 1956. Many areas dependent on the motor vehicle industry had an unemployment rate of approximately twice the national average during the spring, but in many centres of the industry the change-over of models in the autumn and new production schedules had brought about marked increases in the numbers employed by the end of December.

### Earnings, Hours of Work and Prices

Average weekly earnings, including overtime and other premium pay, in the manufacturing industries showed a steady rise during the year to a figure of 84·05 dollars in December. Average hourly earnings reached two dollars for the first time in September and were 2·05 dollars in December. The average length of the working week in manufacturing industries, which was 41 hours in December, remained at about the post-war average. Weekly "take-home" pay, i.e., net earnings after the deduction of social security contributions and Federal income tax, was 69·10 dollars for the single factory worker and 76·54 dollars for the worker with three dependants. These figures were in each case about 3·50 dollars higher than the corresponding figures in 1955.

The level of retail prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, rose steadily during the year. The base of the index is the average level of prices in the years 1947–1949 represented by the figure 100, and on this base the index figure in December, 1956, had risen to 118·0. Nevertheless, the article says, average net earnings in "real" terms (i.e., relative to purchasing power) were the highest on record. Real earnings in 1956 averaged slightly under three per cent. more than in 1955 for both the worker with family responsibilities and the worker without dependants.

### **Industrial Relations**

The survey says that industrial relations were relatively stable in 1956. The estimated number of man-days of work lost through work stoppages arising from industrial disputes in 1956 was 33 millions, compared with 28 millions in 1955, but almost half of the total for 1956 was caused by the stoppage in the steel industry and by a stoppage of electrical workers which began in the previous

The main feature of collective bargaining arrangements during 1956 was the conclusion of long-term contracts with increases in wages and supplementary benefits. There was a revival of interest in cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements, and towards the end of the year at least 3½ million workers under union contracts and another 300,000 not under such contracts were covered by these arrangements. Contracts concluded during the year resulted in an extension of supplementary unemployment benefit plans, premium pay, and union-shop provisions, in addition to wage increases granted in many industries. The important settlement in the basic steel industry, which established a pattern for a number of other industries, included provision, among many other items, for cost-of-living wage adjustments and a supplementary unemployment benefit plan. The agreement was for three years without provision for a re-opening of wage negotiations. Supplementary unemploy-The main feature of collective bargaining arrangements during for a re-opening of wage negotiations. Supplementary unemployment benefit plans adopted in the United States during the first nine months of 1956 covered about 800,000 workers, including large numbers in the steel, aluminium and rubber industries.

In addition to gains to the workers through collective bargaining, about two million workers, mostly in the South, were expected to benefit from the new Federal hourly minimum wage of one dollar, which came into force on 1st March.

### Social Security

Federal and State legislation in 1956, the survey says, achieved important modifications in benefit protection and extensions of labour standards. Among other Acts, Congress extended the coverage of the Federal old-age and survivors' insurance scheme (see the article on "Social Security in the United States" in the June, 1955, issue of this GAZETTE, page 209) to the uniformed services, additional farm-workers, and almost all self-employed persons. The age qualification was lowered for women, and benefit payments were provided for permanently and totally disabled workers aged 50 and over.

# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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## Employment\* in Great Britain in May

### GENERAL SUMMARY

During May the numbers in civil employment increased by 23,000 to 22,991,000. The main changes were seasonal increases in transport, agriculture and fishing, food, drink and tobacco and miscellaneous services. Employment in vehicle manufacture also rose. There was a seasonal fall in clothing and small decreases in

miscellaneous services. Employment in vehicle manufacture also rose. There was a seasonal fall in clothing and small decreases in some branches of engineering and textiles.

The Employment Exchanges filled 177,000 vacancies in the five weeks ended 12th June. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges and remaining unfilled on 12th June was 309,000. This was 26,000 more than last month.

In the week ended 1st June there were 1,510,000 workers on overtime in manufacturing establishments covered by returns. This was 30,000 more than three months previously and 30,000 less than a year ago. The number working short-time in the same week in manufacturing establishments covered by returns was 63,000, which was 9,000 less than a month previously.

There were 265,000 persons registered as unemployed on 17th June, of whom 247,000 were wholly unemployed and 18,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 13th May and 17th June unemployment fell by 49,000, the number wholly unemployed decreasing by 47,000 and the temporarily stopped by 2,000.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in June was 1·2 per cent., compared with 1·5 per cent. in May and 1·0 per cent. in June, 1956. There were 122,000 persons who had been unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of May was 23,971,000, a decrease of 25,000 compared with the end of April.

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

3-150 925 9 925 0 921-6	068 8	-032 8	102 - 1-	7	Thousands
103-7 103-7 103-4 208-4	End- May, 1956	End- March, 1957	End- April, 1957	End- May, 1957	Change during May, 1957
Number in Civil Employment Men	23,135 15,306 7,829 196	22,908 15,200 7,708 328	22,968‡ 15,228‡ 7,740 309	22,991 15,236 7,755 266	+ 23 + 8 + 15 - 43
Temporarily Stopped§ Total Registered Unemployed§	31 227	24 352	20 329	19 285	- 1 - 44
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men Women	765 749 16	719 704 15	713 698 15	708 693 15	_ 5 _ 5
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment	6	6	6	12 6	456 192 83 103 103
Total Working Population† Men Women	24,102 16,190 7,912	23,961 16,136 7,825	23,996‡ 16,145‡ 7,851	23,971 16,118 7,853	- 25 - 27 + 2

the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1957.

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

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

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

1,631-8 1,638-2 1,637-3 1,6	. shoot	Electrical	box sqibla	T. Shiph	housands
Industry or Service	End- May, 1956	End- March, 1957	End- April, 1957	End- May, 1957	Change during May, 1957
Basic Industries Mining and Quarrying Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communica-	860 377	866 378	867 378	867 378	Consti
Agriculture and Fishing	1,725 1,027	1,715 1,004	1,716 1,018	1,721 1,023	+ 5 5
Number in Basic Industries	3,989	3,963	3,979	3,989	+ 10
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Vehicles Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments Textiles Clothing (inc. footwear) Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures  Number in Manufacturing Industries	528 581 1,252 2,803 940 683 905 1,592	529 582 1,190 2,784 935 678 876 1,569	530 582 1,194 2,781 934 680 875 1,569	529 582 1,199 2,777 931* 676 882 1,568	- 1 + 5 - 4 - 3 - 4 + 7 - 1
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services - Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service.	1,536 2,862 4,166 562 736	1,502 2,866 4,143 553 738	1,508† 2,877 4,168 553 738	1,509 2,879 4,180 552 738	+ 1 + 2 + 12 - 1
Total in Civil Employment	23,135	22,908	22,968†	22,991	+ 23

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL **ANALYSIS**

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of May, 1956, and March, April and May, 1957. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries. The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts of insurance cards. In the case of all industries other than coal mining, building and civil engineering and gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls (including those temporarily laid-off and those absent from work owing to sickness, etc.) at the beginning of the month and at the end of the month; the two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry, and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment during the month. Certain industries and services which are not covered by employers' returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same form as for those shown below, are omitted from the Table. below, are omitted from the Table.

\* Cotton—252,000. Wool—212,000. Other textiles—467,000. † Revised figure.

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

A 10 11 1	ATTE	Ma	JIJ JOE	Thousands		Females				Total			
Industry declaration of the second of the se	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	
	May,	March,	April,	May,	May,	March,	April,	May,	May,	March,	April,	May,	
	1956	1957	1957	1957	1956	1957	1957	1957	1956	1957	1957	1957	
Mining, etc. Coal Mining  Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	766·8  258·8 74·3 - 33·5 34·2 21·6 14·6 80·6	773.6 253.4 73.2 31.7 34.1 21.4 14.8 78.2	774·5 253·2 73·3 31·3 34·4 21·3 14·8 78·1	774·5  252·2 72·6 31·1 34·5 21·3 14·8 77·9	15·8 84·3 8·4 43·1 12·9 5·9 1·4 12·6	15·8 79·6 8·1 39·8 12·4 5·7 1·4 12·2	15·8 79·5 8·0 39·8 12·4 5·7 1·4 12·2	15·8 79·7 8·0 39·8 12·4 5·8 1·4 12·3	782·6 343·1 82·7 76·6 47·1 27·5 16·0 93·2	789 · 4 333 · 0 81 · 3 71 · 5 46 · 5 27 · 1 16 · 2 90 · 4	790·3 332·7 81·3 71·1 46·8 27·0 16·2 90·3	790·3 331·9 80·6 70·9 46·9 27·1 16·2 90·2	
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	373·4	378·4	378·5	378·1	152.8	148·7	149·2	149·0	526·2	527·1	527·7	527·1	
	19·8	20·5	20·2	19·9	0.6	0·6	0·6	0·6	20·4	21·1	20·8	20·5	
	179·2	184·0	184·3	184·4	48.7	49·0	49·2	49·3	227·9	233·0	233·5	233·7	
	27·3	27·1	27·3	27·4	36.5	35·1	35·6	36·0	63·8	62·2	62·9	63·4	
	32·1	31·1	30·8	30·5	19.7	17·5	17·4	16·8	51·8	48·6	48·2	47·3	
	28·7	28·9	29·2	29·3	13.1	12·8	12·8	12·8	41·8	41·7	42·0	42·1	
	28·7	28·7	28·6	28·4	19.5	19·0	19·0	18·9	48·2	47·7	47·6	47·3	
	32·6	32·9	32·9	33·0	7.1	7·2	7·2	7·2	39·7	40·1	40·1	40·2	
	25·0	25·2	25·2	25·2	7.6	7·5	7·4	7·4	32·6	32·7	32·6	32·6	
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	511·0	513·7	513·7	513·8	69·3	67.8	67·7	67·5	580·3	581·5	581·4	581·3	
	21·8	22·2	22·3	22·4	0·6	0.6	0·6	0·6	22·4	22·8	22·9	23·0	
	208·5	213·8	214·3	214·8	19·3	19.3	19·3	19·2	227·8	233·1	233·6	234·0	
	107·9	104·5	104·4	104·3	16·4	15.6	15·3	15·2	124·3	120·1	119·7	119·5	
	13·1	12·8	12·4	11·8	1·9	1.8	1·7	1·6	15·0	14·6	14·1	13·4	
	20·3	20·8	20·9	20·9	1·3	1.3	1·3	1·3	21·6	22·1	22·2	22·2	
	42·8	43·5	43·4	43·5	8·4	8.3	8·3	8·3	51·2	51·8	51·7	51·8	
	96·6	96·1	96·0	96·1	21·4	20.9	21·2	21·3	118·0	117·0	117·2	117·4	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1,631 · 8 205 · 7 75 · 3 35 · 6 28 · 6 96 · 3 25 · 0 50 · 3 79 · 7 554 · 1 145 · 0 41 · 4 35 · 3 69 · 3 23 · 3 11 · 0 101 · 9	1,638·2 204·3 75·6 33·6 29·3 97·7 24·5 50·8 48·5 79·5 553·6 150·4 41·9 37·2 72·2 24·2 10·6 104·3	1,637·3 204·3 75·6 33·9 29·5 97·4 24·2 50·8 48·0 79·1 553·5 150·8 41·8 37·0 72·3 24·6 10·4 104·1	1,635·1 202·1 75·4 34·3 29·7 97·4 24·2 50·6 47·3 79·2 554·0 151·0 41·8 36·9 72·1 24·7 10·4 104·0	469·7 9·5 4·6 5·5 3·1 22·1 4·2 9·5 14·1 7·0 129·8 50·8 23·7 24·2 56·5 25·4 9·1 70·6	460·1 9·5 4·3 5·2 3·1 21·8 4·1 8·9 12·5 6·9 12·5 49·5 22·7 24·6 61·8 23·7 7·7 68·3	460·6 9·5 4·3 5·2 3·1 21·7 4·0 12·2 6·9 12·5·8 49·5 22·9 24·4 62·4 24·0 7·6 68·2	460·7 9·4 4·3 5·2 3·1 21·7 4·0 8·9 11·9 6·9 12·9 24·4 62·6 24·0 7·6 68·8	2,101·5 215·2 79·9 41·1 31·7 118·4 29·2 63·5 64·4 86·7 683·9 195·8 65·1 59·5 125·8 48·7 20·1 172·5	2,098·3 213·8 79·9 38·8 32·4 119·5 28·6 59·7 61·0 86·4 679·1 199·9 64·6 61·8 134·0 47·9 18·3 172·6	2.097 · 9 213 · 8 79 · 9 39 · 1 32 · 6 119 · 1 28 · 2 59 · 7 60 · 2 86 · 0 679 · 3 200 · 3 64 · 7 61 · 4 134 · 7 48 · 6 18 · 0 172 · 3	2,095 · 8 211 · 5 79 · 7 39 · 5 32 · 8 119 · 1 28 · 2 59 · 5 59 · 2 86 · 1 67 · 9 200 · 1 64 · 7 61 · 3 134 · 7 48 · 7 18 · 0 172 · 8	
Vehicles  Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles  Motor Repairers and Garages  Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft  Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for  Motor Vehicles and Aircraft  Locomotive Manufacture  Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages  and Wagons and Trams  Carts, Perambulators, etc.	1,037·5 281·0 248·7 222·1 129·6 71·2 80·0 4·9	987·8 251·5 231·5 226·6 121·4 71·3 80·7 4·8	990 · 5 254 · 5 231 · 5 225 · 4 122 · 1 71 · 3 80 · 9 4 · 8	994·9 258·3 231·9 224·2 123·1 71·5 81·1 4·8	180·8 44·9 41·9 37·8 44·5 4·8	167·5 39·2 39·1 37·8 39·8 4·7 4·0 2·9	168·9 39·4 39·7 37·7 40·4 4·7 4·1 2·9	170·1 39·7 39·8 37·6 41·3 4·7 4·1 2·9	1,218·3 325·9 290·6 259·9 174·1 76·0 84·0 7·8	1,155·3 290·7 270·6 264·4 161·2 76·0 84·7 7·7	1,159·4 293·9 271·2 263·1 162·5 76·0 85·0 7·7	1,165·0 298·0 271·7 261·8 164·4 76·2 85·2 7·7	
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	327·5	323·2	322·4	321·9	188·5	177·1	175·9	175·3	516·0	500·3	498·3	497·2	
	26·2	25·1	25·0	24·8	18·0	16·7	16·8	16·7	44·2	41·8	41·8	41·5	
	24·7	24·9	25·0	24·9	19·5	18·6	18·5	18·3	44·2	43·5	43·5	43·2	
	35·3	35·1	35·3	35·5	5·7	5·7	5·8	5·8	41·0	40·8	41·1	41·3	
	30·7	30·3	30·2	30·0	10·5	10·1	10·0	9·9	41·2	40·4	40·2	39·9	
	27·5	27·6	27·3	27·2	31·7	30·9	30·2	29·7	59·2	58·5	57·5	56·9	
	31·7	31·3	31·1	31·0	17·9	16·3	16·1	16·0	49·6	47·6	47·2	47·0	
	151·4	148·9	148·5	148·5	85·2	78·8	78·5	78·9	236·6	227·7	227·0	227·4	
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	91·2	91·5	91·6	91·2	55·6	54·7	54·1	53.9	146·8	146·2	145·7	145·1	
	58·5	59·5	59·7	59·4	31·7	32·2	32·1	31.9	90·2	91·7	91·8	91·3	
	9·6	9·1	9·1	9·1	8·2	7·2	7·2	7.1	17·8	16·3	16·3	16·2	
	16·0	15·8	15·7	15·7	13·7	13·3	12·8	12.9	29·7	29·1	28·5	28·6	
	7·1	7·1	7·1	7·0	2·0	2·0	2·0	2.0	9·1	9·1	9·1	9·0	
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	393.6 50.4 35.9 89.8 29.9 21.9 3.8 8.5 5.5 35.5 4.4 14.1 7.3 8.7 58.3 19.6	394·1 50·5 35·1 91·2 30·1 21·2 3·3 8·9 5·4 35·6 4·4 15·3 7·3 8·1 58·4 19·3	393·2 50·4 35·0 91·3 30·1 20·9 3·2 8·8 5·4 35·5 7·3 8·1 58·1 19·2	391·8 50·2 35·0 91·2 30·2 20·8 3·1 8·7 5·3 35·3 4·4 15·5 7·4 8·1 57·5 19·1	537·1 95·8 70·6 117·0 10·2 30·8 6·4 10·6 8·9 89·4 5·4 14·5 15·3 20·2 29·7 12·3	532·4 97·4 68·6 117·4 9·9 29·0 6·1 10·8 8·7 89·6 5·3 15·1 14·8 18·1 29·6 12·0	531·8 97·3 68·3 117·4 9·9 6·0 10·8 8·7 5·3 15·4 14·9 17·8 29·4 12·0	529·8 97·5 68·2 117·2 9·9 28·7 5·8 10·7 8·6 88·9 5·2 15·4 14·9 17·7 29·1 12·0	930·7 146·2 106·5 206·8 40·1 52·7 10·2 19·1 14·4 124·9 9·8 28·6 22·6 28·9 88·0 31·9	926·5 147·9 103·7 208·6 40·0 50·2 9·4 19·7 14·1 125·2 9·7 30·4 22·1 26·2 88·0 31·3	925·0 147·7 103·3 208·7 40·0 49·8 9·2 19·6 14·1 125·2 9·7 30·9 22·2 25·9 87·5 31·2	921·6 147·7 103·2 208·4 40·1 49·5 8·9 19·4 13·9 124·2 9·6 30·9 22·3 25·8 86·6 31·1	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	39·7	39·4	39·2	39·1	28·5	27·7	27·7	27·4	68·2	67·1	66·9	66·5	
	26·3	25·8	25·6	25·5	7·8	7·5	7·5	7·4	34·1	33·3	33·1	32·9	
	8·4	8·6	8·6	8·5	15·8	15·4	15·4	15·3	24·2	24·0	24·0	23·8	
	5·0	5·0	5·0	5·1	4·9	4·8	4·8	4·7	9·9	9·8	9·8	9·8	
Clothing Tailoring. Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc Repair of Boots and Shoes	177.9	179·8	179·7	179·2	456·6	449·9	451·8	448·4	634·5	629·7	631·5	627·6	
	70.3	70·6	70·5	70·4	192·8	190·6	190·8	190·3	263·1	261·2	261·3	260·7	
	10.5	10·7	10·7	10·6	83·6	81·9	82·8	81·5	94·1	92·6	93·5	92·1	
	9.1	9·3	9·2	9·1	68·1	67·2	67·7	67·1	77·2	76·5	76·9	76·2	
	6.9	6·5	6·5	6·5	11·9	11·3	11·3	11·2	18·8	17·8	17·8	17·7	
	9.1	9·1	9·0	9·0	34·4	32·4	32·7	32·3	43·5	41·5	41·7	41·3	
	56.7	57·7	57·7	57·5	62·3	63·0	63·0	62·5	119·0	120·7	120·7	120·0	
	15.3	15·9	16·1	16·1	3·5	3·5	3·5	3·5	18·8	19·4	19·6	19·6	
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	489·3 30·8 102·2 21·5 27·1 46·4 15·1 41·2 23·6 45·9 67·9 18·9 29·9 18·8	484·5 30·4 101·1 20·6 26·9 45·2 15·5 41·8 23·2 46·5 67·4 18·8 28·2 18·9	485·7 29·9 101·6 20·5 26·9 46·3 15·4 41·6 22·7 46·0 67·8 19·0 29·0 19·0	487·4 29·7 102·6 20·6 27·0 46·9 15·3 41·4 22·8 45·7 67·9 19·1 29·4 19·0	391·2 8·2 78·5 44·4 17·6 19·4 5·0 71·6 43·7 33·6 16·4 13·9 17·4 21·5	367·9 7·9 74·8 39·0 17·6 18·2 4·6 69·0 38·6 32·2 15·8 13·5 14·6 22·1	365·9 7·8 75·4 39·6 17·2 18·8 4·6 67·5 35·8 31·4 16·0 13·7 15·4 22·7	371·1 7·8 76·3 40·8 17·1 19·1 4·9 68·0 36·7 31·7 16·3 13·8 15·7 22·9	880·5 39·0 180·7 65·9 44·7 65·8 20·1 112·8 67·3 79·5 84·3 32·8 47·3	852·4 38·3 175·9 59·6 44·5 63·4 20·1 110·8 61·8 78·7 83·2 32·3 42·8 41·0	-851·6 37·7 177·0 60·1 44·1 20·0 109·1 58·5 77·4 83·8 32·7 44·4	858·5 37·5 178·9 61·4 44·1 66·0 20·2 109·4 59·5 77·4 84·2 32·9 45·1 41·9	

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

			(	Thousands	)							
of the managers of persons registered as	able in	Ma	iles	nur		Females				Total		
Industry	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-
	May,	March,	April,	May,	May,	March,	April,	May,	May,	March,	April,	May,
	1956	1957	1957	1957	1956	1957	1957	1957	1956	1957	1957	1957
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	227·6	222·6	222·4	221·4	62·3	61·2	61·1	60·9	289·9	283·8	283·5	282·3
	80·9	78·8	78·8	78·8	12·0	12·1	12·0	12·0	92·9	90·9	90·8	90·8
	91·3	91·3	91·2	90·4	34·5	34·3	34·5	34·2	125·8	125·6	125·7	124·6
	19·6	18·3	18·3	18·1	3·2	3·3	3·3	3·3	22·8	21·6	21·6	21·4
	20·7	19·1	19·0	18·9	7·0	6·2	6·1	6·1	27·7	25·3	25·1	25·0
	15·1	15·1	15·1	15·2	5·6	5·3	5·2	5·3	20·7	20·4	20·3	20·5
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	357·6	364·0	365·4	366·1	206·3	201·7	202·3	201·7	563·9	565·7	567·7	567·8
	71·2	73·4	73·7	73·9	20·7	20·6	20·8	20·7	91·9	94·0	94·5	94·6
	5·0	5·1	5·2	5·2	2·5	2·5	2·6	2·7	7·5	7·6	7·8	7·9
	21·0	21·5	21·6	21·7	32·2	30·4	30·3	30·4	53·2	51·9	51·9	52·1
	19·1	19·4	19·4	19·3	29·5	29·0	28·8	28·5	48·6	48·4	48·2	47·8
	95·7	96·5	97·1	97·7	24·3	24·5	24·7	24·7	120·0	121·0	121·8	122·4
	145·6	148·1	148·4	148·3	97·1	94·7	95·1	94·7	242·7	242·8	243·5	243·0
Other Manufacturing Industries	166·7	163·9	163·7	163·9	117·7	112·4	112·1	112·6	284·4	276·3	275·8	276·5
	78·8	76·4	76·4	76·8	37·3	35·4	35·3	35·7	116·1	111·8	111·7	112·5
	12·6	12·4	12·5	12·5	3·8	3·7	3·7	3·8	16·4	16·1	16·2	16·3
	8·0	8·0	7·8	7·8	8·3	8·1	7·9	7·9	16·3	16·1	15·7	15·7
	11·3	11·3	11·3	11·2	20·0	19·0	19·2	19·2	31·3	30·3	30·5	30·4
	4·7	4·6	4·6	4·6	6·5	5·7	5·6	5·6	11·2	10·3	10·2	10·2
	7·6	7·4	7·5	7·5	2·5	2·4	2·4	2·3	10·1	9·8	9·9	9·8
	43·7	43·8	43·6	43·5	39·3	38·1	38·0	38·1	83·0	81·9	81·6	81·6
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	6,083 · 6	6,034.5	6,036 · 5	6,036 · 1	3,000 · 7	2,908 · 7	2,908 · 6	2,908 · 1	9,084.3	8,943 · 2	8,945 · 1	8,944 · 2
Building and Contracting	1,338-4	1,304 · 4	1,310 · 4	1,311 · 4	58.9	58.9	58.9	58.9	1,397-3	1,363 - 3	1,369 · 3	1,370 · 3
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	337·1	337·9	337·3	337·0	40·4	40·6	40·4	40·6	377·5	378·5	377·7	377·6
	126·7	126·0	125·1	124·6	14·4	14·3	14·1	14·2	141·1	140·3	139·2	138·8
	177·1	178·4	178·7	178·9	23·9	24·2	24·2	24·3	201·0	202·6	202·9	203·2
	33·3	33·5	33·5	33·5	2·1	2·1	2·1	2·1	35·4	35·6	35·6	35·6
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport	201·8 21·8	200·0 18·7	200·5 19·6	201·0 20·7	54·4 2·9	52·2 2·6	52·4 2·7	52·8 2·9	256·2 24·7	252·2 21·3	252.9	253·8 23·6
Distributive Trades	1,159 · 6	1,162.5	1,163 - 2	1,161 · 3	1,228 · 4	1,229 · 5	1,240 · 0	1,243 · 9	2,388 · 0	2,392.0	2,403 · 2	2,405 · 2
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	120·9	121·0	119·3	118·7	35·5	36·9	36·8	36·2	156·4	157·9	156·1	154·9
	74·2	75·3	75·3	75·9	30·6	31·5	31·7	31·9	104·8	106·8	107·0	107·8
	130·4	128·2	128·9	129·1	61·0	58·3	58·6	58·6	191·4	186·5	187·5	187·7
	294·1	296·8	298·3	298·9	313·5	316·9	319·3	321·6	607·6	613·7	617·6	620·5
	171·0	170·1	169·8	169·2	108·4	108·3	108·7	108·5	279·4	278·4	278·5	277·7
	348·8	351·2	351·7	349·8	639·7	635·3	643·2	644·5	988·5	986·5	994·9	994·3
	20·2	19·9	19·9	19·7	39·7	42·3	41·7	42·6	59·9	62·2	61·6	62·3
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	60·1	58·2	58·3	58·4	75·2	71·3	70·8	70·5	135·3	129·5	129·1	128·9
	38·4	34·9	36·2	38·6	38·2	37·6	37·2	38·4	76·6	72·5	73·4	77·0
	172·7	168·2	172·8	172·8	517·1	482·5	494·8	499·7	689·8	650·7	667·6	672·5
	29·8	29·1	29·4	29·5	105·1	102·0	102·4	102·5	134·9	131·1	131·8	132·0
	10·6	10·7	10·8	10·8	33·7	32·7	33·5	33·5	44·3	43·4	44·3	44·3

### SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from all employers in manufacturing industries with 100 or more employees and one-quarter of the employers in those industries with 11–99 employees, and once a quarter the regular monthly figures for all manufacturing industries, other than shipbuilding and ship repairing, are supplemented by particulars about short-time and overtime. These additional particulars relate to operatives

only (i.e., they exclude administrative, technical and clerical staffs and the overtime figures also exclude maintenance workers). Employers are asked to supply this additional information in respect of the pay weeks to which the quarterly returns relate.

The figures for 1st June, 1957, including an allowance for the firms with 11–99 employees not required to render returns, are given in the Table below.

### Operatives on Short-time or Overtime in Great Britain in week ended 1st June, 1957

	Estimated	Op	eratives on Short	t-time	Operatives (excluding maintenance workers) on Overtime				
ndustry T	total number of operatives covered by returns	Number	Aggregate number of hours lost owing to short-time	Average number of hours lost	Number (000's)	Aggregate number of hours of overtime (000's)	Average number of hours of overtime worked		
15EFF 18 -	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	1 000 100	O STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		- DESCRIPTION		
reatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	246.1	3.4	35.3	101	64.0	552·0 32·2	81 7		
China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)	49.1	3.2	34.4	101	61.2	580.3	91		
Chemicals and Allied Trades	297.8	To There are		91	106.8	942.4	9 2		
Metal Manufacture	444.0	5.9	56.5	131	30.3	313.5	101		
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc	173.8	0.6	8.6	134	32.1	268.5	81		
Iron Foundries	91.3	3.0	25.8	81/2	12.8	110.7	81		
Iron and Steel Tubes	38.3	0.8	10.4	13		204.9	71		
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc	86.5	0.3	2.7	9	26.7		8		
Engineering and Electrical Goods		2.6	22.5	81	462.6	3,711.7	8		
Non-Electrical Engineering	746.4	1.5	15.4	10	330.8	2,696.7	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN		
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc	431.7	1.1	7.1	61	131.8	1,015.0	71		
Vehicles	655.9	6.3	42.4	61/2	221.5	1.643.9	61		
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles		5.6	33.5	6	65.7	426·9 501·8	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	154.3	0.3	6.2	19	58.4		The second secon		
Parts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft	114.8	0.3	2.5	71	41.2	270.0	61/2		
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified		3.8	32.8	81	103.1	802.4	8		
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc		0.2	2.8	13	21.8	131.8	6		
Cextiles	744-2	14.6	191.2	13	99.3	770 · 8	8		
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc	123.8	0.6	8.4	141	5.2	34.9	61/2		
Cotton Weaving, etc	91.2	0.8	10.2	12	3.4	23.4	107 Britte		
Woollen and Worsted	171.1	1.2	17.4	14	40.9	341.7	81		
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	100.6	6.4	70.0	11	5.9	31.5	51		
Made-up Textiles	17 F	1.3	22.9	18	2.4	20.7	81/2		
Textile Finishing, etc	67 1	1.9	17.6	91	20.5	165.4	8		
eather, Leather Goods and Fur	44 2	0.4	3.8	9	8.3	58.2	to be 7 che		
Clothing (including Footwear)	110 7	15.0	125.7	81/2	25.6	116.4	41		
Tailoring	155 4	2.1	25.2	12	12.0	56.6	41		
Hats, Caps and Millinery	12.2	0.9	10.3	11	0.6	3.9	6		
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	060	8.8	60.4	7	5.9	23.1	metre 4 - die		
Good, Drink and Tobacco	F40 F	1.8	17.9	91	138.7	1,106.0	8		
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	101 0	6.2	72.1	111	41.8	294.4	busibil7-dit		
Furniture and Upholstery	01 4	5.8	69.6	12	12.6	81.5	61/2		
Paper and Printing	264.2	1.5	19.5	131	105.5	757-0	mentes 7-our		
Paper and Board	75.4	1.2	15.3	121	20.9	191.6	9		
Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	200 5	0.1	2.6	291	66.5	436.3	61		
Other Manufacturing Industries	177.6	1.7	17.6	101	48.5	399.0	8		
Rubber	72 7	0.9	6.7	8	23.6	189.7	8		
			TOTAL TATE	OF CHECKE SE	YOU SHADE		- Contract C		
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,742 · 8	63.4	640.1	10	1,508 - 7	11,866.3	8		

# Unemployment at 17th June, 1957

### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 13th May and 17th June, 1957, were as follows:—

283 5 282-3	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
13th May	206,656	8,322	92,596	5,898	313,472
17th June	176,929	5,317	78,460	4,017	264,723
Dec. (-)	-29,727	- 3,005	- 14,136	- 1,881	- 48,749

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as un-employed at 17th June represented 1·2 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 13th May was 1.5.

An analysis of the figures for 17th June according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

是是 社会	Wholly U	Jnemployed	(including	(Casuals)	0-01	20-
Sile Sile Covert con	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over Boys under 18	35,427 2,594	42,090 1,718	87,684 765	165,201 5,077	11,728 240	176,929 5,317
Women 18 and over Girls under 18	14,773 1,854	25,034 1,246	33,177 620	72,984 3,720	5,476 297	78,460 4,017
Total	54,648	70,088	122,246	246,982	17,741	264,723

The total of 264,723 includes 44,848 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 17th June, 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 13th May, 1957, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

	231	Wholly U (including	nemploye g Casuals		FAC	MAN
Region	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
	1957	June,	M	ales	ala in	ur Brit
London and South-Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern South-Western Northern Scotland Wales	8,475 1,964 1,788 2,213 3,273 1,731 2,403 5,775 2,262 5,940 2,197	8,040 2,308 1,796 2,646 3,774 2,051 2,745 7,277 2,866 7,359 2,946	13,243 4,676 3,348 5,832 6,584 3,515 5,268 13,733 7,407 16,728 8,115	29,758 8,948 6,932 10,691 13,631 7,297 10,416 26,785 12,535 30,027 13,258	892 110 166 162 3,031 3,051 343 1,177 157 2,496 383	30,650 9,058 7,098 10,853 16,662 10,348 10,759 27,962 12,692 32,523 13,641
Great Britain	38,021	43,808	88,449	170,278	11,968	182,246
e e	313	5-00	Fen	nales	1 1	
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland L and W. Ridings North-Western North-Henr Southand Contains	4,111 757 655 873 1,744 905 798 2,495 976 2,380 933	5,051 1,065 1,003 1,430 2,706 1,529 1,247 4,428 1,709 4,258 1,854	2,728 1,135 1,156 1,866 3,118 1,279 1,262 5,813 2,645 8,975 3,820	11,890 2,957 2,814 4,169 7,568 3,713 3,307 12,736 5,330 15,613 6,607	360 46 27 102 1,420 651 311 1,451 117 1,110 178	12,250 3,003 2,841 4,271 8,988 4,364 3,618 14,187 5,447 16,723 6,785
Great Britain	16,627	26,280	33,797	76,704	5,773	82,477
A STATE OF THE STA	50 m	8-E 8-85	То	tal	6	
Condon and South- Eastern	12,586 2,721 2,443 3,086 5,017 2,636	13,091 3,373 2,799 4,076 6,480 3,580	15,971 5,811 4,504 7,698 9,702 4,794 6,530 19,546 10,052	41,648 11,905 9,746 14,860 21,199 11,010	1,252 156 193 264 4,451 3,702	42,900 12,061 9,939 15,124 25,650 14,712 14,377 42,149 18,139 49,246

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 17th June, 1957, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	register	bers of pe ed as uner 7th June,	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
London and South-	2000	USB 2005	The state of	S has been	victory o	hondy			
Eastern	30,650	12,250	42,900	0.9	0.6	0.8			
Eastern	9,058	3,003	12,061	1.1	0.8	1.0			
Southern	7,098	2,841	9,939	1.0	0.8	0.9			
South-Western	10,853	4.271	15,124	1.4	1.2	1.3			
Midland	16,662	8,988	25,650	1.2	1.2	1.2			
North-Midland	10,348	4,364	14,712	1.0	0.9	1.0			
East and West Ridings	10,759	3,618	14,377	0.9	0.6	0.8			
North-Western	27,962	14,187	42,149	1.5	1.3	1.4			
Northern	12,692	5,447	18,139	1.4	1.4	1.4			
Scotland	32,523	16,723	49,246	2.3	2.2	2.3			
Wales	13,641	6,785	20,426	2.0	2.5	2.1			
Great Britain	182,246	82,477	264,723	1:3	1.1	1.2			

### 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 17th June, 1957, was 297,099, including 198,199 men, 6,521 boys, 87,362 women and 5,017 girls. Of the total, 276,248 (including 3,165 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 20,851 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 17th June, 1957, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
20 4 20 1 20 4 20 4 20 4 10 7 10 8	172-7	Wholly Une	mployed (inc	luding Cast	ials)
London and South-Eastern	28,864 8,676 6,672 10,413 13,369 7,096 10,156 25,745 12,228 29,142 12,840	894 272 260 278 262 201 260 1,040 307 885 418	11,373 2,780 2,642 3,968 7,355 3,557 3,115 12,160 5,095 14,907 6,032	517 177 172 201 213 156 192 576 235 706 575	41,648 11,905 9,746 14,860 21,199 11,010 13,723 39,521 17,865 45,640 19,865
Great Britain	165,201	5,077	72,984	3,720	246,982
Northern Ireland	20,732	1,138	6,830	566	29,266
United Kingdom	185,933	6,215	79,814	4,286	276,248
bottedto		Tem	porarily Stor	pped	
London and South-Eastern	885 109 164 162 - 3,001 2,956 342 1,169 157 2,406 377	7 1 2 30 95 1 8 90 6	356 43 27 100 1,359 631 287 1,410 113 994 156	4 3 	1,252 156 193 264 4,451 3,702 654 2,628 274 3,606 561
Great Britain	11,728	. 240	5,476	297	17,741
Northern Ireland	538	66	2,072	434	3,110
United Kingdom	12,266	306	7,548	731	20,851
5 1 0 0 1 427 5 1 0 0 1 2 427 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	100	Total Regi	stered as Une	employed	Manuallic Manuallic Parts and
London and South- Eastern	29,749 8,785 6,836 10,575 16,370 10,052 10,498 26,914 12,385 31,548 13,217	901 273 262 278 292 296 261 1,048 307 975 424	11,729 2,823 2,669 4,068 8,714 4,188 3,402 13,570 5,208 15,901 6,188	521 180 172 203 274 176 216 617 239 822 597	42,900 12,061 9,939 15,124 25,650 14,712 14,377 42,149 18,139 49,246 20,426
Northern Ireland		1,204	11 1000	N. S. W. Land	A SALES AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PART
THE RESERVE ASSETS.	21,270	7 7 7 7	8,902	1,000	32,376
United Kingdom	198,199	6,521	87,362	5,017	297,099

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

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Ministry of Labour Gazette July, 1957

Regions and Principal Towns

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 17th June, 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 13th May, 1957.

Numbers of Persons on Registers at 17th June, 1957

	18 and	under	18 and	under	15 and	May,
	over	18	over	18	over	1957
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County) Acton Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove Chatham Croydon Dagenham Ealing	29,749	901	11,729	521	42,900	- 9,618
	14,294	260	5,516	137	20,207	- 3,230
	87	5	46	2	140	- 79
	85	2	35	1	123	- 47
	1,468	38	319	8	1,833	- 574
	299	38	240	17	594	- 199
	538	5	200	11	754	- 181
	271	12	170	17	470	- 129
	162	6	109	10	287	- 101
East Ham Enfield Harrow Hayes and Harlington Hendon Ilford Leyton and Walthamstow Tottenham Wembley West Ham Willesden	224 154 204 72 305 405 606 549 157 585 375	9 8 21 7 10 17 16 21 3 40 20	86 98 110 35 83 100 198 295 49 282 294	8 8 9 7 7 7 5 8 16 1 22 20	327 268 344 121 405 527 828 881 210 929 709	- 122 - 54 - 108 - 73 - 34 - 111 - 134 - 120 - 36 - 331 - 40
Eastern  Bedford Cambridge Ipswich Luton Norwich Southend-on-Sea Watford	8,785	273	2,823	180	12,061	- 4,470
	149	4	196	2	351	- 17
	182	3	81	5	271	+ 14
	558	22	127	17	724	- 169
	114	5	56	4	179	- 82
	1,227	13	230	3	1,473	- 183
	538	11	141	5	695	- 286
	154	5	90	3	252	- 58
Southern  Bournemouth Oxford Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) Reading Slough Southampton	6,836	262	2,669	172	9,939	- 2,849
	596	12	131	4	743	- 371
	146	4	79	2	231	- 41
	1,238	36	512	9	1,795	- 347
	361	29	126	8	524	- 27
	291	10	56	4	361	+ 49
	992	36	424	9	1,461	- 679
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Plymouth Swindon	10,575	278	4,068	203	15,124	- 3,966
	2,140	36	640	19	2,835	- 379
	526	14	250	9	799	- 101
	243	8	185	9	445	- 64
	1,098	29	618	22	1,767	- 281
	223	9	138	19	389	- 24
Midland Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	16,370 4,104 154 1,581 234 202 1,706 663 409 1,066 297	292 104 ———————————————————————————————————	8,714 2,159 95 708 76 83 1,185 329 158 429 75	274 52 	25,650 6,419 249 2,359 313 309 2,960 1,021 578 1,520 381	- 5,446 - 2,002 - 10 - 765 + 101 - 125 - 296 - 34 - 90 - 386 + 10
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Peterborough Scunthorpe	10,052 139 363 800 857 499 209 312 2,866 137 122	296 	4,188 71 241 117 281 88 89 177 563 173 336	176 2 3 12 12 4 5 2 20 9 23	14,712 212 612 956 1,160 614 318 495 3,540 326 485	+ 407 - 13 - 18 - 387 - 140 - 252 - 66 - 92 + 1,923 - 71 - 66
East and West Ridings Barnsley	10,498 334 623 128 414 147 230 2,520 1,614 199 1,106 164 428	261 16 12 — 13 2 3 47 36 7 14 8 11	3,402 56 78 72 238 105 112 554 299 145 297 56 77	216 15 2 4 12 5 1 16 3 7 23 5	14,377 421 715 204 677 259 346 3,137 1,952 358 1,440 233 517	- 2,253 - 71 - 272 - 42 - 53 - 103 - 57 - 327 - 94 - 21 - 92 - 13 - 45
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford	26,914 105 213 263 936 275 916 370 300 116 200 9,972 3,698	1,048  3 4 45 12 6 5 2 - 9 498 134	13,570 97 76 555 824 229 93 115 293 154 197 3,193 976	617 —1 15 16 10 2 4 5 — 9 252 49	42,149 202 293 837 1,821 526 1,017 494 600 270 415 13,915 4,857	- 7,407 - 28 - 39 - 140 - 387 - 870 - 90 + 6 + 46 - 31 - 3,088 - 692
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton) Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford (inc. Eccles and	598 395 172 386	11 13 —	222 305 102 673	7 9 — 14	838 722 274 1,087	- 145 - 1 - 82 - 57
Pendlebury)	857	14	247	10	1,128	- 99
	377	9	180	7	573	- 191
	430	26	397	12	865	- 204
	268	4	295	18	585	- 136
	407	12	201	—	620	- 87

Regions and Principal	P		ers of Pers at 17th J		<b>57</b>	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	as compared with 13th May, 1957
Northern	12,385	307	5,208	239	18,139	- 3,937
	237	7	146	3	393	- 55
	240	4	147	11	402	- 75
	608	7	294	11	920	- 143
	500	6	281	8	795	- 174
	237	8	310	3	558	- 122
Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	484 1,950 850 277 1,548	17 27 24 13 34	302 635 196 320 538	13 26 8 14 24	816 2,638 1,078 624 2,144 245	- 150 - 609 - 197 + 17 - 332 - 85
Scotland	31,548	975	15,901	822	49,246	- 5,714
	1,698	26	519	10	2,253	- 385
	448	10	105	1	564	- 10
	2,128	82	1,593	79	3,882	+ 496
	2,576	58	574	70	3,278	- 506
	9,302	216	2,757	87	12,362	- 1,892
	969	68	765	30	1,832	- 130
	597	27	653	37	1,314	- 84
	522	7	325	5	859	- 116
Wales Cardiff Merthyr Tydfil Newport Rhondda Swansea	13,217	424	6,188	597	20,426	- 3,496
	1,663	30	320	28	2,041	- 418
	600	27	317	31	975	- 103
	349	11	186	24	570	- 61
	936	23	438	38	1,435	- 58
	940	16	488	14	1,458	- 269
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	21,270	1,204	8,902	1,000	32,376	- <b>2,251</b>
	6,298	254	2,726	90	9,368	- 1,472
	2,398	128	1,904	430	4,860	+ 734

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1957

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered

	3 300,8	G	reat Britai	n //		10 M
	Wholly Ur (including	nemployed (Casuals)	Tempo Stop		Total	United Kingdom Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Red po	2 200
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800
1940	507,700	295,200	100,600	59,200	962,700	1,034,700
1941	153,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800	391,500
1942	74,000	43,200	3,200	2,800	123,200	139,300
1943	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600	99,100
1944	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500	89,600
1945	83,700	52,100	600	700	137,100	157,000
1946	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900
1947	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600
1948	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000
1949	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000
1950	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100
1951	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400
1952	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500
1953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000
1954	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800
1955	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500
1956	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100
1957 :				3000		
14th Jan	237,454	105,035	30,281	9,835	382,605	422,528
11th Feb	248,073	109,302	14,278	8,407	380,060	421,499
11th Mar	230,873	104,480	20,298	7,294	362,945	402,665
15th Apr	221,872	99,378	14,639	6,370	342,259	379,164
13th May	201,412	92,531	13,566	5,963	313,472	348,099
17th June	170,278	76,704	11,968	5,773	264,723	297,099

### DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1944

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

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 17th June, 1957, was 43,510, of whom 37,558 were males and 5,952 were females. An analysis of these figures is given

The same of the sa	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	34,282	5,557	39,839
unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	3,276	395	3,671
Total	37,558	5,952	43,510

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

### DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

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

Britain at 17th June, 1957. The analysis does not include persons temporarily stopped (11,968 males and 5,773 females) or unemployed casual workers (2,247 males and 176 females).

r 15 and 1 Mer,	Age Groups											
Duration of Unemployment in weeks	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 55	55 and over	Total	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 55	55 and over	Total
Ee_ (-) 104   1	7 7 751	8,301	Male	es ·	and and a little	74150	La South		Fen	nales		
One or less Over 1 and up to 2  "2" "4" 4  "4" "6  "6" "8  "8" "13  "13" "26  "26" "39  "39" "52  "52" ",104  Over 104	1,826 767 908 477 333 345 281 77 30 32	1,191 530 833 564 396 642 723 250 88 106 30	11,788 5,931 8,720 5,693 4,275 6,257 9,077 4,251 1,865 2,192 1,124	5,663 3,276 5,459 3,732 3,191 4,713 8,555 4,819 2,589 3,791 3,355	2,985 1,817 3,721 2,933 2,573 4,135 9,143 5,437 3,290 5,394 5,858	23,453 12,321 19,641 13,399 10,768 16,092 27,779 14,834 7,862 11,515 10,367	1,314 540 627 349 270 253 241 67 38 21	1,119 443 840 634 497 655 549 144 56 55	5,444 2,421 5,517 4,604 3,585 4,753 6,174 2,567 1,296 898 339	2,616 1,360 2,814 2,359 1,873 2,394 3,821 1,995 1,005 1,019 592	780 414 885 753 673 844 1,528 876 499 611 496	11,273 5,178 10,683 8,699 6,898 8,899 12,313 5,649 2,894 2,604 1,438
Total	5,076	5,353	61,173	49,143	47,286	168,031	3,720	5,003	37,598	21,848	8,359	76,528

,, 26 ,, ,, 39 ,, ,, 52 ,, Over 104	" ", 39 " ", 52 " ",104		77 30 32	250 88 106 30	1,8	251 365 192 124	4,819 2,589 3,791 3,355	5,43° 3,290 5,394 5,858	1 11	,834 ,862 ,515 ,367	38 21	1 301	56 55 11	1,296 898 339	1,005 1,019 592	vita il d	499 611 496	2,894 2,604 1,438
Total	100 2 200	5	5,076	5,353	61,1	173	49,143	47,28	5 168	,031	3,720	5,0	03	37,598	21,848	8,	359	76,528
Figures	for the m	nain a	ige-gro	ups and	l " dura	ation "	catego	ries are	given i	n the T	able be	low for	each I	Region	and De	velopm	ent Ar	ea :—
001 - 18 - 011 - <b>D</b>	ration of		200 m	Mal	es	Wislaw	bus liqu	Fema	ales	NEW		Mal	es		STIM!	Fema	iles	
Uner	mployment n weeks		Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
889 12	764.1 180 824.1 181		861- 865-		956		111111	Rhonid	1613 114	Reg	ions	angist Maria				0.00.45	the parts	broll.
		1	1	Les I	Lond	don and		To the same	100		98 (26 S		2000	East	e barrelle l	000	642	1.010
8 or less Over 8 and Over 26	up to 26	::	1,457 188 49	6,925 2,283 1,098	7,452 4,781 4,844	15,834 7,252 5,991	1,265 118 18	4,535 773 200	3,288 1,024 595	9,088 1,915 813	396 150 35	1,779 806 439	2,056 1,542 1,704	4,231 2,498 2,178	288 74 21	888 325 120	643 343 252	1,819 742 393
Tota	al	•••	1,694	10,306	17,077	29,077	1,401	5,508	4,907	11,816	581	3,024	5,302	8,907	383	1,333	1,238	2,954
	19 to 19:	193	: Qay	'0391	MEM	Sout	hern	И	100	SUGA 30	ETIL III	de, (1)		South-V	Vestern			Interest S
8 or less Over 8 and	i up to 26	0 00	362 66 17	1,410 446 247	1,782 1,137 1,435	3,554 1,649 1,699	310 64 15	794 366 129	543 350 232	1,647 780 376	417 114 28	1,856 848 407	2,410 2,079 2,356	4,683 3,041 2,791	328 103 24	1,145 504 221	816 576 438	2,289 1,183 683
Over 26 Tota	al	ASSES.	445	2,103	4,354	6,902	389	1,289	1,125	2,803	559	3,111	6,845	10,515	455	1,870	1,830	4,155
Galladi			Larriga	er stal	A Voltage	Mid	land	1000	18-		ĝ.		IC WAR	North-N	Midland	icaed.	gelt fine	meney
8 or less Over 8 and Over 26	up to 26	20(1.0)	515 160 25	3,234 1,575 656	3,283 2,243 1,925	7,032 3,978 2,606	525 189 18	2,334 1,089 276	1,590 990 556	4,449 2,268 850	310 66 16	1,724 599 313	1,746 1,293 1,228	3,780 1,958 1,557	307 66 16	1,148 427 140	972 406 224	2,427 899 380
Tota	al con Fig. 1	300	700	5,465	7,451	13,616	732	3,699	3,136	7,567	392	2,636	4,267	7,295	389	1,715	1,602	3,706
			160		Ea	st and W	est Ridi	ngs	21 138		07.1 · [ ]		HO!	North-	Western	-	gu gu	Jens Ga
8 or less Over 8 and Over 26	i up to 26	0	462 67 27	2,341 808 476	2,305 1,688 2,202	5,108 2,563 2,705	337 46 15	950 369 130	752 390 312	2,039 805 457	1,465 433 99	6,114 2,853 1,580	5,279 4,170 4,598	12,858 7,456 6,277	1,041 236 41	3,397 1,965 722	2, <b>4</b> 78 1,606 1,243	6,916 3,807 2,006
Tota	al	1.00	556	3,625	6,195	10,376	398	1,449	1,454	3,301	1,997	10,547	14,047	26,591	1,318	6,084	5,327	12,729
		508	2 00		010 51	Nor	thern	12	Fi 08				1001	Scot		2.501	1 024	601
8 or less Over 8 and Over 26	up to 26	000	502 155 72	2,457 1,181 889	2,046 1,859 3,251	5,005 3,195 4,212	430 104 24	1,434 875 451	808 621 570	2,672 1,600 1,045	1,388 423 167	6,283 2,787 2,328	4,991 3,924 7,099	12,662 7,134 9,594	1,086 385 116	3,591 3,174 1,923	1,934 1,568 1,809	6,611 5,127 3,848
Tota	al	101	729	4,527	7,156	12,412	558	2,760	1,999	5,317	1,978	11,398	16,014	29,390	1,587	8,688	5,311	15,586
			1 8		I TE SE	1 015 17	ales	1 4 255	702	2.774	7.925	36,407	35,350	79,582	Britain 6,633	21,571	14,527	42,731
Over 8 and	up to 26	E	551 169 78	2,284 1,148 999	2,000 1,830 3,891	4,835 3,147 4,968	716 313 84	1,355 1,060 788	703 713 862	2,774 2,086 1,734	7,825 1,991 613	15,334 9,432	26,546 34,533	43,871 44,578	1,698	10,927 5,100	8,587 7,093	21,212 12,585
Tota	al	•	798	4,431	7,721	12,950	1,113	3,203	2,278	6,594	10,429	61,173	96,429	168,031	8,723	37,598	30,207	76,528
			*		*	North-	Eastern		445	Develop	ment Ar	eas	South V	Vales and	Monmo	uthshire	V	Skingsing Schoolst Carried
8 or less			411	2,041	1,645	4,097	342	1,208	642 539	2,192	406 101	1,482	1,246 1,096	3,134 1,867	554 263	1,112	552 549	2,218 1,691
Over 8 and Over 26		::	125	989 719	1,494 2,636	2,608 3,403	20	758 405	1,659	903	43	2,712	2,404	3,007	869	2,630	1,756	1,346
Total	al) A (III	TEN	584	3,749	5,775	10,108	umberlai	2,371	1,639	4,469	330	2,712	4,740		ancashire		1,,,,,,,	110 20 11
8 or less		the l	30	146	83	259	24	74	36	134	54	161	155	370	50	273	135 146	458 439
Over 8 and Over 26	l up to 26	tier !	8 7	67 79	98 242	173 328	11 3	58 19	29 28	98	11 2	84 59	155 324	250 385	24 4	269	141	262
	w rotain:		45	292	423	760	38	151	93	282	67	304	634	1,005	78	659	422	1,159
s is given			206	2012	1 961	I araw	eyside 513	1,460	811	2,784	23	78	85	186	xham 30	73	53	156
Over 8 and	up to 26		806 299 67	3,013 1,650 919	1,861 1,540 1,797	5,680 3,489 2,783	1111	855 230	545 320	1,511 562	23 4 2	45 35	66 176	115 213	5 3	31	57 42	111 76
Tota	al		1,172	5,582	5,198	11,952	636	2,545	1,676	4,857	29	158	327	514	38	153	152	343
				es bei	dissilla (	Colleges :	ttish	verely (	37.		97.000   1 89,1	60	10	11	Lancash	Part Sales	92	161
8 or less Over 8 and Over 26	up to 26		994 308 86	4,127 1,898 1,576	2,732 2,183 4,082	7,853 4,389 5,744	636 234 58	2,342 2,086 1,209	1,218 1,029 1,134	4,196 3,349 2,401	6 1 1	99 29 12	123 82 103	228 112 116	10 2 -	68 32 14	83 76 81	110 95
Tota	al prior	unino	1,388	7,601	8,997	17,986	928	5,637	3,381	9,946	8	140	308	456	12	. 114	240	366

### 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 17th June, 1957. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e.,

Alatothi kasarat kasarat kasar kasarat k	let At Land		-	Freat Britain	in the second	t was in	enter i	STEERS SIC SANDERS DE			
Industry Industry	Who unemp (inclucasu	oloyed iding	Tempo			Total	A Law Co.	Un	ited Kingdo (all classes)	om	
S 4,006 6,891 2,771 7,645 18,413 4 2,007 3,430 (440 2,154 3,004 5 2,007 3,430 (440 2,154 3,004 5 2,007 3,007 1,007	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing	7,622 5,418 308 1,896	1,139 1,120 14 5	1,019 27 — 992	57 56 — 1	8,641 5,445 308 2,888	1,196 1,176 14 6	9,837 6,621 322 2,894	12,727 9,447 338 2,942	1,301 1,281 14 6	14,028 10,728 352 2,948	
Mining and Quarrying  Coal Mining* Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	2,342 1,645 19 306 69 186 117	112 68 - 7 - 3 34	6 6	HEITH.	2,348 1,651 19 306 69 186 117	112 68 -7 -3 34	2,460 1,719 19 313 69 189 151	2,623 1,662 20 513 69 238 121	114 68 - 8 - 4 34	2,737 1,730 20 521 69 242 155	
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3,106 883 568 333 353 44 925	1,099 205 402 237 138 6 111	408 7 374 21 1 — 5	724 17 706 1 —	3,514 890 942 354 354 44 930	1,823 222 1,108 238 138 6 111	5,337 1,112 2,050 592 492 50 1,041	3,802 999 960 360 355 46 1,082	1,837 222 1,118 240 139 6 112	5,639 1,221 2,078 600 494 52 1,194	
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	2,665 90 1,206 119 344 245 171 208 282	1,527 5 359 213 561 85 232 23 49	-4 -2 - -2 -	15 	2,669 90 1,208 119 344 247 171 208 282	1,542 5 372 213 561 85 232 23 51	4,211 95 1,580 332 905 332 403 231 333	2,810 90 1,329 120 344 252 177 214 284	1,556 5 373 213 562 85 244 23 51	4,366 95 1,702 333 906 337 421 237 335	
Metal Manufacture	3,361 72 1,014 1,021 130 74 303 747	710 1 168 236 91 22 58 134	1,691 160 1,103 126 88 69 145	198 — 2 142 1 7 20 26	5,052 72 1,174 2,124 256 162 372 892	908 1 170 378 92 29 78 160	5,960 73 1,344 2,502 348 191 450 1,052	5,188 88 1,219 . 2,173 256 162 376 914	912 1 170 381 92 30 78 160	6,100 89 1,389 2,554 348 192 454 1,074	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Michinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	14,687 4,914 387 219 104 353 83 311 293 928 -4,818 563 251 206 417 137 91 612	4,248 171 52 21 13 108 22 82 196 36 1,235 361 171 237 610 184 125 624	798 27 24 21 529 7 22 109 7 — 2 1 1 1 48	115 5 1 1 1 14 26 — 2 18 9 — 1 2 — 4 31	15,485 4,941 387 243 104 374 612 318 293 950 4,927 570 251 206 419 138 92 660	4,363 176 53 22 13 109 36 108 196 38 1,253 370 171 238 612 184 129 655	19,848 5,117 440 265 117 483 648 426 489 988 6,180 940 422 444 1,031 322 221 1,315	16,625 5,420 397 246 118 383 619 487 301 972 5,223 622 262 207 460 139 94 675	4,496 185 53 22 13 114 36 147 196 39 1,286 377 176 239 628 186 129 670	21,121 5,605 450 268 131 497 655 634 497 1,011 6,509 999 438 446 1,088 325 223 1,345	
Vehicles  Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles  Motor Repairers and Garages  Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft  Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor  Vehicles and Aircraft  Locomotive Manufacture  Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and  Wagons and Trams  Carts, Perambulators, etc.	5,677 1,787 1,839 945 672 164 218 52	1,305 422 244 262 313 19 10 35	2,798 2,635 3 36 123 — — 1	330 317 2 1 9 —	8,475 4,422 1,842 981 795 164 218 53	1,635 739 246 263 322 19 10 36	10,110 5,161 2,088 1,244 1,117 183 228 89	8,855 4,508 2,062 1,021 811 166 219 68	1,694 743 257 279 325 19 10 61	10,549 5,251 2,319 1,300 1,136 185 229 129	
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	3,204 237 159 205 235 282 202 1,884	2,123 114 179 38 101 417 200 1,074	581 215 1 34 110 40 20 161	256 31 4 2 19 31 25 144	3,785 452 160 239 345 322 222 2,045	2,379 145 183 40 120 448 225 1,218	6,164 597 343 279 465 770 447 3,263	3,890 459 163 256 348 333 230 2,101	2,405 145 183 40 120 459 226 1,232	6,295 604 346 296 468 792 456 3,333	
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	543 301 108 82 52	522 213 141 156 12	-8 -2 4 2	22 - 1 21 -	551 301 110 86 54	544 213 142 177 12	1,095 514 252 263 66	564 307 115 87 55	593 250 145 186 12	1,157 557 260 273 67	
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	3,587 503 287 628 144 131 150 504 69 240 20 84 46 144 461 176	4,343 505 407 546 79 204 214 490 188 611 35 129 105 460 271 99	1,671 20 74 110 1 2 4 293 15 278 — 103 2 7 723 39	1,977 204 374 151 7 67 56 343 26 401 3 59 20 132 127 7	5,258 523 361 738 145 133 154 797 84 518 20 187 48 151 1,184 215	6,320 709 781 697 86 271 270 833 214 1,012 38 188 125 592 398 106	11,578 1,232 1,142 1,435 231 404 424 1,630 298 1,530 58 375 173 743 1,582 321	6,759 551 366 765 159 145 1,121 805 121 564 23 199 50 175 1,490 225	8,436 715 795 743 100 326 1,460 841 422 1,075 42 229 126 950 506 106	15,195 1,266 1,161 1,508 259 471 2,581 1,646 543 1,639 65 428 176 1,125 1,996 331	

<sup>\*</sup>The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page. The total of 1,651 males unemployed includes 344 men registered for underground work.

### Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

from work on the understanding that they	bobosca	a success		Great Brita		dustry by	ol mode	The statistics gives of the		
Industry	unem (incl	nolly ployed uding uals)		orarily oped	at 17th	Total	on, resi ally uner from th	die whe	nited Kinge (all classes	For Gre
50	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	435 277 104 54	268 89 165 14	70 64 4 2	29 9 18 2	505 341 108 56	297 98 183 16	802 439 291 72	520 348 116 56	324 108 199 17	844 456 315 73
Clothing	1,982 978 85 65	3,315 1,572 681 411	603 436 3	991 453 162 101	2,585 1,414 88 65	4,306 2,025 843 512	6,891 3,439 931 577	2,771 1,450 103 110	7,642 2,154 998 3,202	10,413 3,604 1,101 3,312
Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes	54 86 443 271	346 14	40 34 74 16	37 77 161	94 120 517 287	97 308 507 14	191 428 1,024 301	96 134 544 334	100 620 552	196 754 1,096 350
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,157 280 1,556	5,574 87 1,013	20 4	176	6,177 280 1,560	5,750 87 1,020	11,927 367 2,580	6,893 332 1,723	6,473 91 1,097	13,366 423 2,820
Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	344 294 409 284 400	585 313 206 112 806	- - 2	25 15 — — 21	350 298 409 284 402	610 328 206 112 827	960 626 615 396 1,229	355 406 444 291 421	651 357 239 131 843	1,006 763 683 422 1,264
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	462 657	1,119 543 218 174 283 115		86 20 1 — 1	464 657 652 175 447 199	1,205 563 219 174 284 115	1,669 1,220 871 349 731 314	640 688 680 207 494 212	1,585 570 220 178 302 209	2,225 1,258 900 385 796 421
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2,955 1,047 1,294 124 321 169	623 124 322 16 90 71	986 7 959 3 9	174 — 155 1 6 12	3,941 1,054 2,253 127 330 177	797 124 477 17 96 83	4,738 1,178 2,730 144 426 260	4,186 1,125 2,391 133 355 182	816 124 495 17 96 84	5,002 1,249 2,886 150 451 266
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper. Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing	1,577 325	1,353 232 28	582 572	196 163	2,159 897 21	1,549 395 28	3,708 1,292 49	2,224 904 21	1,631 397 28	3,855 1,301 49
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified  Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Pariodicals	119	275 190 72	1 -4	9	167 119 307	284 199 72	451 318 379	182 120 334	314 202 82	496 322 416
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.  Other Manufacturing Industries	643	556 1,397	5 229	15	648 2,100	571 1,476	1,219 3,576	663 2,230	608	1,271 3,727
Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	724 141 96 167 44 137 562	359 68 66 395 72 13 424	206 -3 -1 1 18	26 	930 141 99 167 45 138 580	385 68 68 420 83 14 438	1,315 209 167 587 128 152 1,018	981 142 105 170 45 138 649	391 68 76 424 83 14 441	1,372 210 181 594 128 152 1,090
Building and Contracting	32,457 21,650 904 9,903	251 149 45 57	84 45 4 35	12 1 5 6	32,541 21,695 908 9,938	263 150 50 63	32,804 21,845 958 10,001	38,382 26,034 1,071 11,277	292 170 53 69	38,674 26,204 1,124 11,346
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	2,052 1,033 767 252	96 45 50	14 6 5 3	-1 -1	2,066 1,039 772 255	97 45 51	2,163 1,084 823 256	2,258 1,093 885 280	101 46 54	2,359 1,139 939 281
Transport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport	16,682 2,489 1,048 251	1,519 145 672 16	165 1 2 2	13 1	16,847 2,490 1,050	1,532 146 672	18,379 2,636 1,722	18,759 2,654 1,199	1,583 153 683	20,342 2,807 1,882
Sea Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	2,091 5,292 1,472 512	90 60 13 7	8 114 24 5		253 2,099 5,406 1,496 517	16 90 61 13 7	269 2,189 5,467 1,509 524	304 2,265 5,837 2,163 549	16 93 64 17 8	320 2,358 5,901 2,180 557
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage	2,479 305 664	370 47 77	2 4 3	<u></u>	2,481 309 667	381 47 77	101 2,862 356 744	2,718 314 676	22 400 50 77	3,118 364 753
Distributive Trades  Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)  Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	2,503 1,827	10,184 171 194	87 37 13	182 —	15,168 2,540 1,840	10,366 171 197	25,534 2,711 2,037	16,858 2,872 2,075	11,235 190 213	3,062 2,288
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	1,530 2,934 1,845 4,190	537 3,197 696 5,047	12 8 15	37 66 9 63	1,532 2,946 1,853 4,205	574 3,263 705 5,110	2,106 6,209 2,558 9,315	1,779 3,396 1,961 4,507	3,529 746 5,533	2,422 6,925 2,707 10,040
Newspapers	1,409	342 479	4	1	252 1,413	346 480	598 1,893	268 1,510	381 511	649 2,021
Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	13,077 5,607 7,470	2,357 1,371 986	72 6 66	28 4 24	13,149 5,613 7,536	2,385 1,375 1,010	15,534 6,988 8,546	14,242 6,115 8,127	2,558 1,488 1,070	16,800 7,603 9,197
Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services	3,417 123 793 124	4,473 53 973 126	12 - 5 -	43 1 13 3	3,429 123 798 124	4,516 54 986 129	7,945 177 1,784 253	3,607 127 842 127	4,817 61 1,065 138	8,424 188 1,907 265
Medical and Dental Services Religion Other Professional and Business Services	1,299 96 982	2,994 34 293	-4 -3	6 -20	1,303 96 985	3,000 34 313	4,303 130 1,298	1,383 107 1,021	3,194 39 320	4,577 146 1,341
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries	12,104 2,175 1,196 5,980 490	16,481 1,188 477 9,328 1,066	56 14 8 13	154 24 6 47	12,160 2,189 1,204 5,993	16,635 1,212 483 9,375	28,795 3,401 1,687 15,368	13,043 2,289 1,311 6,437	17,762 1,264 489 9,747	30,805 3,553 1,800 16,184
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	122 140 157 728	330 169 1,190 2,316	1 1 3 -13	3 -2 -68	491 123 143 157 741	1,069 330 171 1,190 2,384	1,560 453 314 1,347 3,125	532 138 153 163 818	1,196 363 192 1,342 2,707	1,728 501 345 1,505 3,525
Other Services	1,116 2,944	174	- 15	4	1,119 2,944	421 174	1,540 3,118	1,202 3,075	462 190	1,664 3,265
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	9,284	11,032 76,704	11,968	5,773	9,284	11,032 82,477	20,316	10,319	11,603 92,379	21,922 297,099

<sup>\*</sup> The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,247 males and 176 females in Great Britain and 2,962 males and 203 females in the United Kingdom).

# Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 8th May and 12th June, 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.

ers contaged and dis- or certains who were	Four wee 8th M		Five wee	Total Number of Placings, 13th Dec.	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1956, to 12th June, 1957 (26 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	72,368 27,919 40,871 28,045	108,529 32,477 87,266 54,753	96,510 13,421 56,860 10,679	112,434 37,820 97,636 60,735	469,953 103,398 283,133 (99,642
Total	169,203	283,025	177,470	308,625	956,126

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 (see next page), which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

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 next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 12th June, 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 12th June, 1957.

S	odbing, as	Placing	gs during five d 12th June,	weeks 1957		Number of Notified Vacancies remaining unfilled at 12th June, 1957					
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,373	499	2,012	82	3,966	20,631	1,431	372	310	22,744	
	1,279	740	28	15	2,062	3,526	982	25	44	4,577	
	977	709	12	4	1,702	2,813	917	12	18	3,760	
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Engineering Electrical Goods	1,996	306	536	101	2,939	1,357	808	862	759	3,786	
	2,207	204	1,015	273	3,699	2,370	635	1,398	1,217	5,620	
	2,266	265	301	61	2,893	2,681	874	403	278	4,236	
	11,810	1,317	4,468	667	18,262	15,407	4,013	5,508	2,801	27,729	
	3,599	113	88	9	3,809	1,756	161	35	24	1,976	
	6,230	1,011	1,932	352	9,525	11,070	3,143	2,317	1,876	18,406	
	1,981	193	2,448	306	4,928	2,581	709	3,156	901	7,347	
Vehicles	5,007	912	1,290	270	7,479	11,467	1,758	1,722	931	15,878	
	2,389	524	1,512	259	4,684	2,228	1,221	1,421	1,137	6,007	
	385	144	462	94	1,085	713	547	578	566	2,404	
	2,091	331	1,951	543	4,916	1,705	2,341	8,407	6,920	19,373	
	598	75	594	130	1,397	597	777	3,770	2,088	7,232	
	424	43	376	63	906	394	759	2,457	1,732	5,342	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear) Good, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing	225	72	163	58	518	181	280	467	585	1,513	
	543	260	2,020	901	3,724	877	1,474	10,426	7,865	20,642	
	4,173	956	5,148	904	11,181	2,050	1,260	4,895	2,828	11,033	
	1,803	745	417	134	3,099	1,286	1,166	756	787	3,995	
	980	320	891	455	2,646	788	797	1,283	2,400	5,268	
	712	132	619	256	1,719	372	243	791	909	2,315	
	268	188	272	199	927	416	554	492	1,491	2,953	
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,656	218	1,329	289	3,492	981	435	1,508	900	3,824	
	27,024	1,396	232	77	28,729	11,130	2,243	344	499	14,216	
	19,801	1,114	137	49	21,101	8,885	1,885	202	335	11,307	
Gas, Electricity and Water Fransport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	954	35	90	17	1,096	654	363	151	153	1,321	
	6,040	573	925	223	7,761	14,870	1,911	2,061	902	19,744	
	6,733	2,477	7,122	3,229	19,561	5,591	8,158	12,507	16,208	42,464	
	282	61	345	195	883	987	958	1,272	2,321	5,538	
	7,006	189	2,118	134	9,447	4,398	632	2,326	783	8,139	
	1,472	51	897	68	2,488	2,094	170	1,425	362	4,051	
	5,534	138	1,221	66	6,959	2,304	462	901	421	4,088	
Professional Services	1,198	159	3,250	419	5,026	1,935	2,033	6,336	3,422	13,726	
	7,090	718	19,235	1,279	28,322	4,621	1,500	32,608	6,119	44,848	
	761	136	529	58	1,484	370	334	995	366	2,065	
	5,105	213	14,088	419	19,825	2,971	494	20,998	1,767	26,230	
	471	220	1,159	351	2,201	259	227	1,890	1,355	3,731	
Grand Total	96,510	13,421	56,860	10,679	177,470	112,434	37,820	97,636	60,735	308,625	

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 12th June, 1957, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

20 25 26 25 27		Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total		
Region		202	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland Jast and West Ridings North-Western North-Western Southand Cotland Wales	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	The same of the sa	 26,771 6,390 5,798 5,372 6,702 4,986 6,220 13,712 5,811 10,427 4,321	24,205 9,936 7,559 9,610 10,750 10,029 8,880 12,581 6,070 6,779 6,035	3,818 741 673 649 966 750 769 1,821 944 1,468 822	9,770 2,627 1,995 1,308 3,864 3,842 5,274 4,213 1,460 2,565 902	16,179 3,572 2,712 3,043 3,984 2,678 3,333 8,559 3,214 7,175 2,411	34,268 8,287 5,474 5,433 4,739 5,374 7,357 14,235 3,865 5,640 2,964	2,348 601 506 642 877 560 668 1,387 867 1,347	18,707 3,570 3,066 2,308 3,594 5,848 6,881 7,564 2,622 5,408 1,167	49,116 11,304 9,689 9,706 12,529 8,974 10,990 25,479 10,836 20,417 8,430	86,950 24,420 18,994 18,659 22,947 25,093 28,392 38,593 14,017 20,392 11,068
Great Britain	•		 96,510	112,434	13,421	37,820	56,860	97,636	10,679	60,735	177,470	308,625

# Placing Work Turnover Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 1st June, 1957, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the month, the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their

employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for different months for the same industry, in the latter case after allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered. It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and discharged by firms in the industry. Some of the persons who were discharged or left their employment during the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry, and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

### Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 4 weeks ended 1st June, 1957

Industry	men	per of Ernts per inployed ning of p	100 at	Los:	aber of less and of ses per ployed ing of p	other 100 at	Industry	mer	er of Entre per laployed ing of p	at	Loss	ber of I es and o es per 1 ployed a ing of p	ther 00
Time, 1957general has arrest Washing States and Constituted and Santa	M.	F.	T.	М.	F.	T.	oregnot comparable with the	м.	F.	T.	м.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.6	3.5	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.1	Textiles	2.5	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.5	3·2 3·5
Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2.5	2.8	2.6	3·5 2·6	2.6	3.4	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production.	3·2 2·4 3·2 2·4	3·8 2·5 3·8 3·3	3·6 2·5 3·5 2·6	3·5 2·5 3·2 1·9	2·6 4·0 3·3	2·6 3·6 2·2
Glass (other than Containers)	2·3 3·0 1·3	2·8 4·1 1·9	2·4 3·2 1·3	2·6 2·1 3·0 1·4	2·9 2·8 2·2	2·3 2·9 1·4	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	2·2 1·1 2·7	2·1 2·1 3·6	2·2 1·7 3·2	2·5 4·2 3·5	2·8 5·8 4·7	2·7 5·2 4·1
Manufactures	3.4	4·6 3·1	3.5	3.6	4·2 3·3	3.6	Rope, Twine and Net	2·0 1·4 2·6	2·0 2·1 3·0	2·0 1·9 2·8	3·6 2·0 2·9 2·1	3·6 3·0 5·8	3·6 2·7 4·3 2·8
Chemicals and Allied Trades  Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2·4 2·0 2·1	2·2 2·7 4·0	2·4 2·1 3·2	3·7 1·9 1·8	1·9 2·6 2·8	3·6 2·0 2·4	Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	2·2 2·7 3·6 1·7 3·0	3·3 3·0 4·4 2·4 4·0	2·7 2·9 4·2 1·9 3·4	2·1 2·0 3·4 2·7 3·4	3·6 3·2 5·2 3·5 4·0	2·8 2·8 4·7 3·0 3·6
Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc. Mineral Oil Refining	0·7 2·6 1·2 1·4	1·7 3·4 3·7 2·1	1·1 2·8 2·2 1·5	1·6 2·3 1·8 1·1	5·4 3·3 4·5 1·6	3·1 2·6 2·9 1·2	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.3	3.7	2.9
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.3	Leather Tanning and Dressing Leather Goods	1·7 2·6 3·2	1·9 3·1 2·7	1·7 3·0 3·0	2·1 3·4 1·9	3·5 3·6 4·8	2·4 3·6 3·1
Blast Furnaces	1.9	0.7	1.9	1.5	0.9	1.5	Clothing	2.0	2.9	2.6	2.3	3.7	3.3
etc. Iron Foundries	2·0 2·7 1·2 1·6 2·2 3·1	1·5 2·3 1·2 2·0 2·2 2·9	2·0 2·7 1·2 1·6 2·2 3·0	1·8 2·8 6·2 1·4 2·0 2·9	1·9 2·7 7·3 4·6 2·3 2·4	1.8 2.8 6.3 1.5 2.1 2.8	Tailoring	2·8 2·4 1·8 2·0 1·9	3·3 2·8 3·0 2·1 2·7	3·2 2·8 2·9 2·1 2·6	2·8 2·9 2·5 2·4 2·3	3·6 4·4 3·8 3·3 4·1	3·4 4·3 3·7 3·0 3·7
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.2	3.8	2.6	2.3	3.8	2.6	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes Repair of Boots and Shoes	1.4	2.8	1.7	1.8	4·1 2·7 2·4	2.3
Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	2·2 3·3 2·3	1·7 3·3 1·8	2·2 3·3 2·2	2·8 2·2 1·7	1·9 2·7 2·3	2·7 2·2 1·8	Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.2	5.8	4.3	2.9	4.4	3.5
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Appar-	0.9 2.7 2.3 2.0 2.2	2·9 2·4 3·9 1·3 2·0 3·4 2·9 3·1	2·2 1·7 2·3 1·0 2·7 2·5 2·2 2·5	2·1 1·7 2·5 2·4 2·6 2·2 1·8 2·1	3·2 2·2 3·6 3·9 2·6 3·3 3·6 3·2	2·2 1·7 2·7 2·7 2·6 2·4 2·3 2·5	Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries Brewing and Malting	4·1 3·9 3·7 4·5 1·9 2·5 3·6 2·5 2·5	4·8 7·6 4·1 6·1 9·1 5·1 8·6 5·1 4·8	4·4 6·4 3·9 5·0 3·5 4·1 6·6 3·5 2·9	3·2 3·3 3·3 3·2 2·3 3·0 3·1 2·3 3·6	3.7 4.5 4.5 4.5 3.5 4.5 6.0 4.2 3.2	3·4 4·1 3·8 3·6 2·6 3·9 4·8 3·5 2·5
atus Wireless Apparatus Wireless Valves and Electric	1.9 2.4 2.6	3.0 5.9 4.0	2·3 4·0 3·3	2·3 2·7 2·3	3·1 5·6 4·1	2·6 4·0 3·2	Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries	3·9 4·7 1·5	5·0 7·9 3·9	4·4 5·8 2·8	3·6 3·2 1·5	4·5 5·8 3·1	4·0 4·1 2·4
Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1.6	4.8	2.9	1.8	5·4 3·7	3.2	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.8	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.9	3.4
Vehicles	2.4	4.0	2.6	2.0	3.3	2.1	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets	3·3 2·3 3·3 2·8	4·2 3·0 2·1 4·7	3·4 2·5 3·2 3·2	3·2 3·1 4·6 3·5	4·5 4·0 1·2 4·6	3·4 3·4 4·2 3·7
Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Air-	3·3 2·4 1·5	3·7 3·8 2·4	3·3 2·6 1·6	1·8 2·2 2·0	2·9 3·5 2·7	1·9 2·4 2·1	Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	2.0	4.1	2.6	1.6	2.5	1.9
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories Locomotive Manufacture	3.4	6.6	4.1	By Bush	4.3	3.0	Paper and Printing	1.7	2.6	2.0	1.4	3.0	2.0
Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc.	1.4	1.9	1.4	2·6 1·2 1·2 3·7	2·4 1·7 3·7	1·2 1·2 3·7	Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper	1.9 1.6 3.5 2.0	2·0 5·2 4·3 3·1	1·9 2·7 4·0 2·6	1·6 1·7 2·9 2·5	2·7 2·3 4·0 4·1	1·9 1·9 3·6 3·5
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified  Tools and Cutlery	2.7	3.7	3.0	2.8	4.1	3.3	Printing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, etc	1.4	2.5	1.6	0.8	2.7	1.1
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Other Metal Industries	2·3 2·6 1·9 2·2 2·6 3·1	2·9 2·1 2·4 3·7 3·8 4·1	2·5 2·6 2·0 3·0 3·0 3·5	2·6 2·2 2·5 2·6 2·8 3·1	3·8 3·0 3·7 5·3 4·5 3·6	3·1 2·3 2·8 4·0 3·4 3·3	Other Manufacturing Industries	3·2 3·1 3·1 1·7	4·8 4·6 4·3 3·2	3·8 3·6 3·4 2·4	3·0 2·6 3·1 2·3	4·4 3·5 2·3 3·5	3·5 2·9 2·9 2·9
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	203	3.1	2.3	2.2	3.7	2.7	Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites. Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	2.8	5.4	4.5	3.7	5.5	4.9
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	1.8	2.7	2.1	2.3	3.4	2·7 3·2 2·9	Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production of Cinematograph Films	000000	3·4 5·0	3·9 4·1	3·3 4·2 3·5	5·5 5·9 4·8	4·6 4·5 4·1
Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, etc. Musical Instruments	2.4	3·0 4·3 4·0	2·1 2·3 3·3 2·0	2.1	4·8 3·7 3·1	2.9	All the above Industries	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.4	3.7	2.8

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in May

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 25th May was 712,400, compared with 711,100 for the four weeks ended 27th April, and 705,600 for the four weeks ended 26th May, 1956. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed\* were 648,300 in May, 641,800 in April, and 635,900 in May, 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 May, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with April, 1957, and May, 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

t. Islander Deutes will in	Average numbers of wage-earners	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for					
Division‡	on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 25th May, 1957	4 weeks ended 27th April, 1957	4 weeks ended 26th May, 1956				
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)	47,800 102,200 138,800 58,600 104,000 59,800 107,400 7,200	+ 100 + 200 + 300 + 400 + 100 + 200	+ 200 - 500 + 300 - 800 + 1,600 + 2,800 + 1,400 				
England and Wales	625,800	+ 1,300	+ 5,000				
Scotland	86,600	death our disp	+ 1,800				
Great Britain	712,400	+ 1,300	+ 6,800				

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of May, about 6,430 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,630; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 800. During the four weeks of April there was a net increase of 360.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.86 in May, 4.56 in April, and 4.55 in May, 1956. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.37, 5.06 and 5.05.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in May, and in April, 1957, and May, 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)

Mining and	2000	May, 1957	April, 1957	May, 1956
Coal-face Workers: Voluntary Involuntary All workers:	833	5·01 8·97	6·04 9·53	5·63 9·65
Voluntary Involuntary	5410	3·73 8·12	4·40 8·49	4-15 8-48

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.42 tons in May, compared with 3.39 tons in the previous month and 3.32 tons in May, 1956.

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

# Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

**Unemployment Benefit** 

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 21st June, 1957, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £6,229,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 22nd March, 1957, the corresponding figure was £7,543,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 23rd June, 1956, it was £4,489,000.

### National Assistance

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service undertake the payment of national assistance to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 29th June, 1957, was £2,531,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 30th March, 1957, was £2,700,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 30th June, 1956, it was £1,700,000.

# 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 18th June, 1957, and the corresponding figures for 21st May, 1957, and 19th June, 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.

Thousands

	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to								
Region	ori sepre	Sickness		Industrial Injury					
	18th June, 1957	21st May, 1957	19th June, 1956	18th June, 1957	21st May, 1957	19th June, 1956			
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	82·1 69·1 41·1 33·0 46·2 72·0 50·5 77·3 138·2 60·6 103·1 61·5	84·7 71·2 41·2 33·5 47·5 74·2 52·1 79·0 145·0 62·3 107·4 61·5	80·4 67·6 39·2 31·7 45·3 71·9 49·6 76·0 137·6 60·3 103·9 59·3	3·5 3·2 1·8 1·5 2·2 4·2 4·8 7·5 7·1 7·2 7·1 6·7	3·5 3·2 1·9 1·5 2·2 4·3 4·8 7·3 7·1 7·1 6·3	3·6 3·3 1·8 1·4 2·0 4·3 4·9 7·6 6·7 7·1 7·4 6·4			
Total, Great Britain	834.7	859 · 4	823 · 0	56.7	56.5	56.4			

The proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain) 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 18th June, 1957, represented 4·2 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0·3 per cent.

# Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units given below relate to the four weeks ended 27th May, 1957.

one and ( ) 1.3 the half	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period Persons in attendance at courses at end of	717	133	850
period	1,284 588	238 82	1,522 670

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 27th May, 1957, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 82,135.

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in Great Britain\* whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in June was 91, compared with 89 in the previous month and 97 in June, 1956. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 5 fatal accidents were reported in June, compared with 13 in the previous month and 4 in June, 1956. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for June, 1957.

Mines and Quarries†		Works and Places undi	PP.
Under Coal Mines Act :		ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORI	
Underground	23	Аст, 1937	1334
Surface	6	IN SLOOP STREET, STREE	
Ouarries	2	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships	
Metalliferous Mines	ī	and Ships	3
	200	Building Operations	5
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	32	Works of Engineering	
our greater tried and stimules		Construction	4
		Warehouses	THE
Factories		TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	48
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-		June 1956, N was El 700,000	130
tery and Glass			
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	5	Railway Service	
Metal Extracting and		neveral harms	
Refining	4	Brakesmen, Goods Guards	3.4
Metal Conversion and		Engine Drivers, Motor-	
Founding (including		men W	2
Rolling Mills and Tube	-	Permanent Way Men	4
Making)	6	Porters	
Engineering, Locomotive		Shunters	
Building, Boilermaking, etc.	200	Other Grades	17
Railway and Tramway	ello	Contractors' Servants	Mili
Carriages, Motor and		TOTAL DATE WAS APPLICATED	11
Other Vehicles and Air-		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	1
craft Manufacture	2	Total (excluding Seamen)	91
Shipbuilding	4	Total (excluding Scamen)	9733
Other Metal Trades	120	rance from claims to sickn	
Cotton	1,325		
Other Textile Manufacture	1	Seamen	
Textile Printing, Bleaching	2000	Scanici alinio Jon oo odw 200	
and Dyeing	1	Trading Vessels	5
Tanning, Currying, etc		Fishing Vessels	100
Food and Drink	1	White Property of the Albert Park	A ST
Paper, Printing, etc	1	TOTAL, SEAMEN	5
Gas Works	1		F23X2
Electrical Stations	1	Total (including Seamen)	96
Other Industries	1		don

### Industrial Diseases

The number of cases in Great Britain\* reported during June under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Lead Paint (Protection

against Poisoning) Act, 1926, are	shown below.
I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning Operatives engaged in :	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Shipbreaking Other contact with Molten Lead	Pitch and Tar
White and red lead works Other Industries 2	TOTAL 15
TOTAL 3	Chrome Ulceration
Phosphorous Poisoning 1 Mercurial Poisoning 1	Manuf. of Bichromates 21 Dyeing and Finishing Chromium Plating Other Industries 1
THE RECORD OF THE PARTY OF THE	TOTAL 25
Anthrax Wool 1 Hides and Skins 1	Total, Cases 47
TOTAL	II. Deaths Nil

# Technical and Scientific Register

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

The Register, which is assisted by Advisory Committees composed of members of the professions concerned, provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town

planners, estate agents and valuers. The normal qualification for enrolment is a university degree in science or engineering or membership of a recognised professional institution. A Higher National Certificate in engineering subjects, applied physics, chemistry or metallurgy is also an acceptable qualification. A register of vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of oversea

Vacancies.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 17th June was 3,466; this figure included 2,715 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 751 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 14th May and 17th June (5 weeks) are shown below.

	id 17th bulle (5 weeks) are sho	WII OCI	UVV.		
Vacanc	ies outstanding at 14th May	305.30	il tub	Britan	4,723
,,	notified during period	111	ity by	segmon.	752
"	filled during period	L ons	101 (11)	SOL DE	8
2071199	cancelled or withdrawn	D. D. D. D.	I TOTAL	or COS I	586
guit,	unfilled at 17th June	ow. odv	17 STORE 11	(E9-925W	4,80

### Professional and Executive Register

As stated in previous issues of this GAZETTE (see page 125 of the April issue and page 175 of the May issue), the Professional and Executive Register was set up on 1st April, 1957, at certain Employment Exchanges in order to operate a specialised placing and advisory service for persons seeking professional or senior executive posts and for employers seeking persons in these categories. Statistics of the number of persons on the Register and the number of vacancies unfilled at 12th June, and the number of persons placed during the period from 1st April when the Register was set up to 12th June, are given below. Similar figures will in future be given at quarterly intervals.

The total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register at 12th June, 1957, was 11,464, consisting of 10,546 men and 918 women. During the period 1st April to 12th June the number of vacancies filled was 438. The number of vacancies unfilled at 12th June was 1,825.

# **Employment Overseas**

### CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st March, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.4 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month but 4.3 per cent. higher than at 1st March, 1956. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st March was the same as at the beginning of the previous month and 2.4 per cent. higher than at 1st March, 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 April is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 51,628,000. This was 0·5 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and 1·5 per cent. higher than for April, 1956. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947–9 = 100) showed a decrease of 0·9 per cent. in April, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 1·5 per cent. compared with April, 1956.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of April was about 2,481,000, compared with 2,700,000 at the middle of the previous month and 2,541,000 at the middle of April, 1956.

### FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of March was 104,301, of whom 25,469 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 106,651 and 25,630 at the beginning of the previous month and 162,750 and 49,738 at the beginning of March, 1956.

### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of May was 493,633, compared with 588,520 at the end of the previous month and 538,811 at the end of May, 1956. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 94,319, 101,519 and 114,463.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 15th June was 63,611, compared with 73,202 at 18th May and 55,093 at 16th June, 1956.

### ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of February was 2,193,035, of whom 1,383,931 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 2,216,489, including 1,414,538 wholly unemployed and at the end of February, 1956, it was 2,471,469, including 1,561,706 wholly unemployed.

# WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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# Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

### Changes in June

Ministry of Labour Gazette July, 1957

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\*the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during June resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £489,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 936,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected Post Office manipulative grades, workers employed in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry, engineering workers in Government Industrial Establishments, workers in the rubber manufacturing industry and workers in the wholesale grocery and provision trade. Others receiving increases included workpeople employed in the retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades and in hairdressing establishments, County Council roadmen, workers engaged in coal distribution and operatives employed in the flour milling industry.

Adjustments of pay scales arising from a review of the pay and conditions of service of the main Post Office manipulative rank and file grades resulted in increases generally of varying amounts, adopted with retrospective effect to July, 1956. For male workers in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry increases of 11s. a week for skilled grades, 10s. for intermediate grades and 9s. for unskilled grades became effective from 27th May, and similar increases authorised in June for workers paid on an engineering basis in Government Industrial Establishments had retrospective effect to 7th May. Minimum rates agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Manufacturing Industry were increased by 2½d. an hour for men and 2d, for women. Warehouse and transport workers in the wholesale grocery and provision trade received increases of 8s. and 6s. a week for men and women respectively.

Statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workpeople employed in the retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades in England and Wales were increased by 10s. a week for shop managers, 8s. for shop manageresses, up to 7s., according to age and occupation, for other male workers and up to 5s. 6d. for other female workers; statutory rates in Scotland were also increased. In hairdressing establishments the statutory minimum remuneration was increased by 10s. a week for managers, manageresses and chargehands, and by 7s. for male operative hairdressers and for female operative hairdressers in gentlemen's saloons; for female operative hairdressers in ladies' saloons the increase was 5s. 6d. Basic rates payable to roadmen employed by County Councils in England and Wales were increased by 9s. 2d. a week. Increases of 8s. or 11s. a week, according to occupation, became operative for adult transport and other workers engaged in coal distribution outside the London area. In the flour milling industry adult male workers received increases varying from 9s. 6d. Statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act

to 14s. a week, according to occupation, and for female operatives the increases ranged from 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

Of the total increase of £489,000, about £272,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £157,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £59,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; and the remainder was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices.

### Changes in January-June, 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 six completed months of 1957, and the aggregate amounts of such increases. There were no decreases

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases†	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	122 500	£	
Mining and Quarrying	133,500	37,500	
Mining and Quarrying Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Pro-	394,000	189,000	
ducts other than Coal	205,000	60 500	
Chamicals and Allied To-d-	212,500	60,500	
Matal Manufacture	209,500	73,500	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	209,300	29,100	
Vehicles	2,284,000	1,063,000	
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	J		
Textiles	268,000	60,000	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	and the same of	STORES - COUNTY	
Clothing	155,000	76,000	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	299,000	121,700	
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	195,000	42,400	
Paper and Printing	236,500	13,300	
Other Manufacturing Industries	94,500	39,500	
Building and Contracting	1,243,500	543,800	
Gas, Electricity and Water	226,000	108,700	
Transport and Communication	852,500	482,300	
Distributive Trades	1,176,000	389,000	
Public Administration	914,000	346,800	
Miscellaneous Services	151,000	44,100	
Total	9,249,500	3,720,200	
o company won the same of the	COST STORY THE		

In the corresponding months of 1956 there was a net increase of £5,747,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 11,488,000 workpeople.

### HOURS OF LABOUR

No changes in hours of labour were reported during the month.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE

(Note.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the new volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 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	nu contraction of the Particulars of Change
Trawler Fishing	Great Britain	1 June	Trawler fishermen (except skippers and mates)	Increase of 1s. 6d. in the daily rates of pay for ratings, with proportional increase for juniors, for all days on articles.
Mining and Quarrying	Cornwall and Devon (10)	27 May	Workpeople employed in the granite industry	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change: masons, smiths and fitters 4s. 6d. an hour, carborundum sawyers 4s. 4d., polishers 4s. 2½d., power crane drivers 4s. 1d., quarrymen and frame sawyers 4s.
semi-skilled, of 9s. doyed on women's younger workers, and one workers, field, 4d, 1598, 4d, 159	Great Britain (14)	Beginning of first full pay period following 22 June	Men, youths and boys employ- ed in the silica and moulding sands industry	Increases of 2d. an hour in the minimum basic rate for adult male timeworkers, and of 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: adult male timeworkers 3s. 6d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 9½d. at 15, rising to 3s. 2d. at 20.
Building Brick and Allied Industries	Shropshire, Staf- fordshire (other than Stoke-on- Trent), Warwick- shire and Wor- cestershire (17)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 June	Workpeople employed in making building and engineering bricks and roofing tiles	Increases of 1\(^3\)d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1\(^1\)d. for adult female timeworkers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase in shift work allowance for kilnburners and boiler firemen of 1d. an hour (2d. to 3d.). Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—labourers 3s. 6d. an hour, wheelers (only) 3s. 7\(^1\)d., panmen, mill feeders 3s. 7\(^1\)d., wheelers and drawers 3s. 8d., fillers 3s. 8\(^1\)d., wheelers and setters 3s. 8\(^1\)d., getters 3s. 8\(^1\)d., so theres 3s. 9\(^1\)d., setters (only) 3s. 9\(^1\)d., excavator drivers 4s.; transport drivers—up to and including 2 tons 3s. 7\(^1\)d., over 2 and up to and including 3\(^1\)d tons 3s. 9\(^1\)d., over 12 tons gross laden weight 3s. 10\(^1\)d.; women 18 and over 2s. 7d.

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.

<sup>\*</sup> Figures in previous issues of this GAZETTE have related to the United Kingdom. † For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the five weeks ended 29th June, 1957.

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

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Building Brick and Allied Industries (continued)	Great Britain (21)	Beginning of first full pay period following 11 June	Workpeople employed in mak- ing salt glazed and sanitary fireclay ware	Increases of 1\frac{1}{2}d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1\frac{1}{2}d. for adult female timeworkers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; flat-rate increase to pieceworkers of the same amount for each clock hour worked as is payable to timeworkers employed at the same works; increase in shift allowance of 1d. an hour (2d. to 3d.). Minimum rates after change; men 21 and over 3s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, kilnburners (including makers-up but excluding hypersexpensed and finishing processes) and
	OL Labor	2700	ages and the	but excluding burners responsible for salting and finishing processes) and boilerfiremen employed on continuous shift work 31s. 6d. a shift (inclusive of differential of 2½d. an hour and shift allowance of 3d. an hour), kilnburners' labourers (including slack wheelers) employed on continuous shift work 30s. 10d. (inclusive of differential of 1½d. an hour and shift allowance of 3d. an hour); women 20 and over 2s. 8¾d. an hour.
Monumental Masonry	England and Wales	27 May	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Rates after change: fully competent masons able to undertake all classes of letter cutting and monumental work—London and Merseyside 4s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 9d., other craftsmen 4s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4s. 6d., chargehand labourers 4s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4s. 3d., labourers 4s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Atomic Energy Industry	United Kingdom (217)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Apr.*	Workpeople employed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority	Increases of 10s. a week for adult workers in craft grades, with proportional amounts for apprentices, and of 9s. for adult male workers and 7s. 3d. for adult female workers in non-craft grades, with proportional amounts for juveniles. National minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—craftsmen 199s. a week, non-craft grades (excluding domestic worker grades) 165s.; women 21 and over—craftswomen (after recognised apprenticeship) 199s., non-craft grades (excluding domestic worker grades) 132s.
Non-ferrous Metals Manufacture	Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford (45)	27 May	Workpeople employed in strip and sheet rolling and tube mills in the brass and copper trade	Increases for timeworkers 21 and over of 11s. a week for skilled workers, of 10s. for intermediate grades, and of 9s. for unskilled workers; for payment-by-results workers increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existing piecework supplements. Consolidated minimum time rates after change: casting departments—crucible and electric furnace pourers 179s. 10d. a week, underhands (i.e., furnacemen, ingotmen and mouldmen on billet casting) 170s. 10d.; strip and sheet rolling mills—rollers (all grades) 168s. 10d., annealers, finished shearers (guillotine) 164s. 10d., electric annealers, finished shearers (rotary), roller improvers 162s. 10d., picklers 161s. 10d., shearers (cutting to length) 160s. 10d., rough shearers, rollers' assistants (behinders) 158s. 10d., labourers 151s. 10d.; tube mills—tool-finders (fully skilled) 179s. 10d., annealers 164s. 10d., electric annealers, drawers (plain round tubes), taggers, swagers, shoulderers, sawyers, straighteners (hand) 162s. 10d., picklers 161s. 10d., straighteners (machine), doggers-up 158s. 10d., labourers 151s. 10d.†
Admiralty Dockyards and Establishments	United Kingdom (218–219)	Beginning of pay week containing 7 May	Craftsmen employed in H.M. Dockyards and Admiralty Establishments and non- craft workers whose rates vary with dockyard rates	Increases of 11s. a week for craftsmen, minor trades and titular grades, of 10s. for semi-skilled grades and of 9s. for unskilled grades. Minimum weekly time rates after change: men 20 and over—craftsmen, London 184s. 10d. a week, Provinces (other than South Wales) 182s. 4d., semi-skilled workers, London 164s. 4d., Provinces 159s. 4d., ordinary labourers 159s. 4d., 154s. 4d.;
	South Wales (219)	Beginning of pay week com- mencing on or after 29 Mar.§	Craftsmen and apprentices employed in H.M. Dockyards and Admiralty Establishments	Increases of 10s. 1d. a week for craftsmen and of amounts ranging from 2s. 9d. to 7s. 4d. for apprentices. Rates after change: craftsmen 201s. 8d. a week, apprentices 55s. 11d. in first year, rising to 141s. 2d. in fifth year.
Shipbuilding	All federated ship- building and ship repairing centres in the United Kingdom (50)	27 May	Workpeople employed in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry, except skilled engineers and others whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries:—	ners and fineresses. In flatforest as an ellipsament the statuto aminimum ferminomized was increased for 105 a west for connected and according to the major contract business of the major contract business and not started or contract or the fineress and not started business in lattice sations of schools; for female operative flateriesses in lattice sations of
	LABOUR Were reported the	COS COS	Male workers 21 and over	Increases of 11s. a week to all fully skilled workers 21 and over who have completed their apprenticeship, of 10s. to all semi-skilled workers, and of 9s. to all unskilled workers. Inclusive national uniform plain time rates after change on new work, include: fully skilled classes 181s. 6d. a week, semi-skilled classes—cranemen operating tower, gantry or floating cranes 169s. 6d., operating electric overhead travelling cranes 164s. 6d., operating all other cranes 167s., spare or emergency cranemen when not operating cranes 164s. 6d., plate furnace helpers, frame furnace helpers, shell screw-up helpers and shell tackle helpers 164s. 6d., stagers erecting and dismantling staging 162s. 6d., redleaders 160s. 6d., blacksmiths' strikers 159s. 6d., ordinary platers' helpers (other than those above) 159s., unskilled classes 151s. 6d. For repair work, except in the case of certain classes including cranemen, the national rates are 3s. higher, and in the River Thames ship repairing district the existing general differential applies.
Prince Prince	in the new volume	Sourced and other banks and the same of th	Female workers brought into the industry under relaxation or dilution arrangements, french polishers and uphol- stresses	Increases of 7s. 4d. to 11s. a week, according to occupation and length of service, for women 21 and over, and of 3s. 8d. to 7s. 4d. for girls. Inclusive national uniform plain time rates after change include: french polishers and upholstresses 21 and over, having served an apprenticeship of 5 years, new work 145s. 2d. a week, repair work 147s. 7d.¶
	ogesté, à la r	sterilari Tedal	Male apprentices under 21 and other youths and boys	Increases of 2s. 9d. to 7s. 4d. a week, according to age or year of apprenticeship. Inclusive national uniform plain time rates after change: apprentices 60s. 8d. a week on new work during first year of apprenticeship, rising to 125s. 2d. in fifth year; boys and youths 50s. 5½d. at 15 rising to 125s. 2d. at 20. For repair work the national rates are 1s. 6d. higher.¶
Agricultural Machinery and Implements Manufacture, Maintenance and Repair	Great Britain (49)	11 June	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increases of 11s. a week for skilled men 21 and over, of 9s. for unskilled men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Minimum time rates after change include: skilled men 179s. 4d. a week, unskilled 153s. 11d.
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain (219)	Beginning of pay week containing 7 May**	Male and female workers paid on an engineering basis (other than skilled time- workers in the South Wales area whose wages follow other agreements)	Increases of 11s. a week for skilled male workers, of 10s. for semi-skilled, of 9s. for non-skilled, of 8s. for female workers 18 and over employed on women's work, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and younger workers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 21 and over—skilled, London 184s. 10d. a week, Provinces 182s. 4d., semi-skilled 164s. 4d., 159s. 4d., non-skilled 159s. 4d., 154s. 4d.; women 21 and over, on women's work 121s.

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

† The conditions of the annex to the agreement of 23rd May, 1957, between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions apply in this case. See page 199 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ 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.

§ These increases were agreed on 11th June, 1957, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

| These increases were agreed on 1 the June, 1957, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

| These increases apply also to a number of workneonle employed on boot building and boot repairing.

¶ These increases apply also to a number of workpeople employed on boat building and boat repairing.

\*\* These increases were authorised in June and had retrospective effect to the date shown. The agreement provides, inter alia, that the Trade Unions will continue to co-operate in joint efforts to promote greater efficiency and in measures to remove restrictive practices in so far as they exist or may arise, and to use to the full, existing machinery for joint consultation at national and local level to this end.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	,	Particulars of Change
	(57)	27 May		and	intermediate grades, of 9s. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers outside the London area include: wagon repairers, grade 1 179s. 10d. a week, grade 2 167s. 10d., grade 3 157s. 10d., letterers, blacksmiths, riveters, and/or erectors 179s. 10d., electric welders 169s. 4d., wheelturners 166s. 10d., holders-up, cold saw operators, lifters (fitting brasses), profile cutters 166s. 4d., loco., crane, tractor or traverse drivers 164s. 4d., painters, lifters, burner operators 162s. 4d., shunters 161s. 10d., blacksmiths' strikers 159s. 10d., back sawyers 159s. 4d., iron carriers 152s. 10d., sawyers and machinists, grade 1 173s. 4d., grade 2 162s. 10d., punch and shearer operators, grade 1 171s. 10d., grade 2 163s. 10d., punch and shearer assistants 157s. 10d.,
Brassworking and Founding	Great Britain (except Yorkshire) (64) (65)	27 May	Men, youths and boys	bne	Increases† of 11s. a week for skilled workers 21 and over, of 10s. for intermediate grades, of 9s. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys; additional payment for pieceworkers, other than casters, increased by 3d. an hour (1s. 10·73d. to 2s. 1·73d.) for each hour worked; the bonus for casters on piecework increased by 11s. a week (103s. 4d. to 114s. 4d.). Minimum time rates after change include: grade C—all workers 21 and over not qualified for grades D and E 161s. 4d. a week; grade D—workers 21 and over with six years' qualification in the trade 168s. 10d. (polishers of average ability 170s. 10d.), grade E 179s. 4d. (polishers expert in all processes 181s. 4d.); casters—fine casters 192s. 10d., common casters 187s. 4d., moulders 169s. 10d., getters-down 157s. 4d.; machine moulders—casters 181s. 4d., moulders 167s. 10d., labourers 157s. 4d.; stump moulders—caster moulders 181s. 4d., labourers 157s. 4d.
	Yorkshire (65)	27 May‡	of the publication of the lies	and	Increases† for adult timeworkers of 11s. a week for skilled workers, of 10s. for intermediate grades, of 9s. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; for payment-by-results workers increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existing piecework supplements. Consolidated minimum time rates after change: foundry workers—moulders 190s. a week, machine moulders 174s. 2d. or 177s. 2d., coremakers (male) 183s. 4d., furnacemen (responsible for furnaces, melting metal and serving to moulders for casting) 174s. 9d., furnacemen (others) 171s. 9d., foundry grinders 169s. 10d., fettlers and dressers 169s. 5d., foundry labourers 158s. 7d.; other classes—brassfinishers (all classes), buffers and polishers 179s. 4d., turret and capstan operators (setting up own work) 174s. 8d. to 179s. 4d., assemblers 169s. 8d., brass shapers, millers (not universal), machinists, turret and capstan operators (not setting up), hot stampers 164s. 9d., pressure die casters 166s. 8d., extruders' levermen 162s. 8d., extruders' billet-heaters 160s. 9d., packers, dispatchers, testers, extruders' helpers 159s. 2d., labourers, warehouse labourers 151s. 10d.
Spring Manufacture	Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford (60)	27 May	Men, apprentices, youths boys	and	Increases for adult timeworkers of 11s. a week for skilled workers, of 10s. for intermediate grades, of 9s. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; for payment-by-results workers increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existing piecework supplements. Consolidated minimum time rates after change include: fully skilled engineering toolmakers 181s. 2d. a week, skilled grade 179s. 10d., intermediate grade, group C workers 169s., group B 165s. 3d., group A (general hands) 160s. 7d., labourers 151s. 10d.*
Surgical Instrument and Equipment Manufacture	England and Wales (excluding Shef- field) (70)	10 June	Men, apprentices, youths a boys	and	Increases in basic minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for skilled workers 23 and over, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for semi-skilled workers, of 2d. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and learners; increase of 5 per cent in current piecework prices, with a minimum guaranteed rate of 5s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for the job. Basic minimum time rates after change: adult skilled workers 4s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, semi-skilled 4s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., unskilled 3s. $7\frac{3}{4}$ d.; apprentices and learners 1s. 6d. at 15 rising to 4s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 22.
Wool Textiles	West Riding of Yorkshire (80)	27 May	Mechanics	and and	Increase of 11s. 3d. a week (187s. 3d. to 198s. 6d.).
Harris Tweed Manufacture	Outer Hebrides	1 June	Weavers		Increase of 2d. a weaver's yard. Rates after change: plain twill—warp as weft, all drafts 2s. 10d. a weaver's yard, all weaves—2 shuttles 3s. 1d. a weaver's yard, 3 and 4 shuttles 3s. 2d., 5 and 6 shuttles 3s. 3d.
rol stanocas land	mon, and of property t journeymon; wood ors 48, 41d.	Week com- mencing 3 June	Millworkers (spinning section	ion)	Increase of 5 per cent. on rates operative since 1st June, 1956. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of percentage addition, include: men 20 and over—commencing wage 164s. 1d. a week or 3s. 7½d. an hour, after six months 170s. 7d. or 3s. 9½d.; women 17½ and over—commencing wage 94s. 3d. or 2s. 1¼d., after six months 120s. or 2s. 8d.
Flax Spinning and Weaving	Northern Ireland (89)	27 May	Maintenance workers	ban	Increases of 11s. a week (184s. 10d. to 195s. 10d.) for fitters, turners, millwrights, blacksmiths, hackle setters and machinists, and of 10s. (158s. 10d. to 168s. 10d.) for semi-skilled men.
Rope, Twine and Net making	Great Britain (90) (243)	17 June	Female pieceworkers (includ homeworkers)	ling	Special general minimum piece rates fixed for workers employed on the hand-braiding of stack nets.§
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire (98)	First full working week com- mencing on or after 20 May	Transport workers	numb nino and not pers	New minimum rates introduced, resulting in increases of varying amounts. Rates after change: one-horse drivers 153s. a week, teamsmen 158s., drivers of mechanical vehicles of carrying capacity of up to and including 1 ton 157s., over 1 and up to and including 5 tons 158s., over 5 tons 165s. (vehicles with trailer 1s. a day extra)  , statutory attendants and mates 151s.
	North-West Region (98)	Pay day in week commenc- ing 3 June	Building trade craftsmen	ni l i-re -resi	Increase of 1½d. an hour (4s. 4½d. to 4s. 6d.).
Umbrella Manu- facture	Glasgow	Pay day in week commencing 1 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women a girls	and	Increases of 2½d. an hour for adult male workers, of 2d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change: male workers 1s. 3d. an hour during first year in the trade, rising to 3s. 7½d. after six years; female workers 1s. 3d. during first year rising to 2s. 5d. after four years.

<sup>\*</sup> The conditions of the annex to the agreement of 23rd May, 1957, between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions apply in this case. See page 199 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

† There is a supplementary agreement containing provisions similar to those of the annex to the agreement in the engineering industry. (See article on page 199 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.)

‡ This increase was agreed on 3rd June and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

\$ These rates became operative under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 231 of the June issue of this GAZETTE. The table of rates is contained in the Order. || The previous category of over 1 and up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity has now merged into the classification over 1 and up to and including 5 tons and the over 6 tons is now replaced by over 5 tons.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
	from standers 152s.	54 .0751 66	Mill operatives	Increases varying from 9s. 6d. to 14s. a week for adult male workers, of proportional amounts for youths and boys, and of 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. for female workers. Rates after change include: men—first rollermen on shift work, class A mills 227s. 6d. a week, class AA 220s. 6d., class B 213s., class B 207s., class C 201s., shift workers minimum rate 177s. 6d., 173s., 171s., 169s., 165s. 6d., general labourers on day work 166s., 163s. 6d., 160s. 6d., 160s., 159s.; women 20 and over packing small bags 115s. 6d., 111s. 6d., 110s., 108s. 6d., other women 18 and over 120s., 117s., 115s., 113s. 6d., 111s. 6d.
	punch and shouser at	20302 3323	Provender workers employed by certain flour milling firms	Increases varying from 9s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. a week for adult male workers. Rates after change: flaked maize rollermen, pellet and cube machinists and stone-dressers on shift work, class A mills 219s. 6d. a week, class AA 212s., class B 205s. 6d., class BB 198s. 6d., class C 193s. 6d. (plus 5s. a week for charge hands), shift workers minimum rates 177s. 6d., 173s., 171s., 169s., 165s. 6d., general labourers on day work 166s., 163s. 6d., 160s. 6d., 160s., 159s.
	cept London) (120)	10 June	Transport workers	Increases varying from 9s. 6d. to 16s. a week. Rates after change: drivers of mechanically driven vehicles up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 166s. 6d. to 172s. 6d. a week, according to classification and grading of mill, over 2 and up to and including 8 tons 174s. 6d. to 183s., over 8 and up to and including 16 tons 183s. 6d. to 192s., over 16 tons 196s. 6d. to 205s.; statutory attendants and mates (all grades) 159s. to 168s. 6d., according to classification; horse carmen (all classes)—pair horse, grade I 173s. 6d., grade II 169s. 6d., single horse 167s. 6d., 164s. 6d.
Baking  The state of the state	Scotland (241)	end hoys;  and hoys;  and hoys;  and hoys;  and hoys;  and fellow  command;  command;		Increases in minimum rates of 10s. a week for journeymen bakers, dough-makers, ovensmen and bread runners, of 6s. for other male bakery workers 21 or over, of 2s. 6d., 4s. or 6s., according to year of apprenticeship, for apprentices, of 2s., 3s. or 4s., according to age, for other young male bakery workers, of 4s. 6d. for female ingredient storekeepers and female assistant bakers, of 4s. for other female bakery workers 21 or over, and of 2s. or 3s., according to age, for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change include: men—journeymen bakers 182s. to 204s. 6d. a week, according to shift or commencing time of work, doughmakers or ovensmen 189s. to 211s. 6d., bread runners 186s. to 208s. 6d., storemen 161s. 6d. to 181s. 6d., ingredient storekeeper charge hands 159s. to 179s., bakery workers or ingredient storekeepers 21 or over 151s. 6d. to 171s. 6d.; the minimum rates payable to foremen bakers or charge hands (other than ingredient storekeeper charge hands) are 20s. and 10s. above the rates payable to journeymen bakers and male bakery workers, respectively; women—assistant baker charge hands 133s., ingredient storekeeper charge hands 130s. 6d., bakery worker charge hands 117s. 6d., assistant bakers or ingredient storekeepers 123s., bakery workers 21 or over 107s. 6d.*
Beet Sugar Manufacture	Great Britain (128)	3 June	Non-tradesmen	Increase in basic rates of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (3s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. 7d.) for adult male day-workers in grade 1 occupations; grades 2 to 9 receive plus rates of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1s. 5d. (previously $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1s. 4d.) above the basic rate, leading hands $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $8\frac{3}{4}$ d. (previously $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $8\frac{3}{4}$ d.), charge hands $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1s. (previously $6\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $11\frac{1}{4}$ d.), and utility men 1s. $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1s. $8\frac{1}{4}$ d. (previously 1s. 1d. to 1s. 7d.).
	cek, skilled grade 179st p b 16/s, de, graup	6000 3000 3000 a	Maintenance engineers	Increases in minimum rates of 3\frac{1}{4}d., 3\frac{1}{2}d. or 3\frac{1}{4}d. an hour, according to classification. Rates after change: fitters, class A 5s. 3\frac{1}{4}d. an hour, class B 5s., class C 4s. 8\frac{3}{4}d., electricians in charge of shifts 5s. to 5s. 5\frac{1}{2}d., semi-skilled workers 3s. 7\frac{3}{4}d. to 4s. 4d.
Sawmilling	Scotland (141)	Pay day in week ending 8 June	Woodcutting machinists, sawyers and apprentices	Increases of 4d. an hour for journeymen and male dilutees after 9 months' employment, of 3d. for other male dilutees, of $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . for female dilutees, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: journeymen 4s. 5d. an hour, male dilutees 3s. 11d. during 1st three months of employment, rising to 4s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . during 3rd three months and 4s. 5d. thereafter; female dilutees 2s $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . during 1st three months, rising to 3s. during 3rd three months and 3s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . thereafter.
Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Manufacture	Scotland (excluding Aberdeen) (144)	Pay day in week ending 8 June	Woodcutting machinists, sawyers, boxmakers and apprentices	Increases of 4d. an hour for journeymen and male dilutees, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and female dilutees. Rates after change include: journeymen 4s. 5d. an hour, male dilutees 4s. 1d. during 1st three months of employment, rising to 4s. 3d. during 3rd three months and 4s. 5d. thereafter; female dilutees 18 and over—woodcutting machinists and sawyers section 2s. 6\frac{3}{6}d. during 1st three months, rising to 3s. 0\frac{1}{6}d. during 3rd three months and 3s. 2\frac{1}{2}d. thereafter, boxmaking section 2s. 2\frac{3}{6}d. to 2s. 9\frac{1}{2}d. and 3s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.
	Aberdeen	do.	their section do. contains their section do. contains the section do. c	Increases of 4d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen: woodcutting machinists 4s. 5d. an hour, sawyers and boxmakers 4s. 4½d.
Wallpaper Manufacture	England (146–147)	First pay day in Apr.†	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 11s. 3d. a week for skilled male workers, of 7s. 6d. for semi-skilled male workers, of 5s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. for unskilled male workers and adult female workers, and of 3s. 8d. or 3s. 9d., according to age, for juvenile workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—skilled, London 193s. 3d. to 227s. 10d. a week, according to occupation, Provinces 184s. 3d. to 219s. 10d.; semi-skilled, London 174s. 9d. to 199s. 11d., Provinces 166s. 10d. to 191s. 11d.; unskilled, London 161s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., Provinces 153s. 6d.; women 18 and over—skilled, London 150s. 2d. to 162s. 9d., Provinces 143s. 2d. to 155s. 9d.; semi-skilled, London 133s. 10d. to 144s. 5d., Provinces 125s. 11d. to 137s. 5d.; unskilled, London 128s. 5d. to 136s. 5d., Provinces 121s. 5d. to 129s. 5d.
Printing	London and Man- chester 156-157)	1 June	Workpeople (other than compositors and machine managers, electricians and engineers, and stereotypers in Manchester) engaged in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 2s. a week (2s. to 4s.).
	London (156–157)	do.	Compositors and machine managers engaged in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers.	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 2s. a week (13s. to 15s.).
76 and stocked a	Manchester	do.	Compositors, stereotypers, readers and machine minders engaged in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers.	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 2s. a week (13s. to 15s.).

<sup>\*</sup>These increases took statutory effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 231 of the June issue of this GAZETTE. The rates quoted were put into operation generally by an agreement of the National Joint Committee for the Baking Industry (Scotland) as from the first pay day following 17th February (see page 110 of the March issue).

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

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Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	particulars of Change (1994)  Particulars of Change (1994)  1997
Rubber Manufacture	Great Britain (162)	Beginning of first full pay period falling on or after 29 May*	Timeworkers	women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger work.  Basic rates after change include: men 21 and over—grade A unskil workers 3s. 5d. an hour, grade B semi-skilled 3s. 6½d., grade C skilled 3s. 8 grade D work calling for special skill or responsibility, including work chargebands 3s. 9½d.; women 21 and over—25. 6d. 2s. 7d. 2s. 7d. 2s. 7d.
to a maximum of 128, 6d, then 6d, ut 25 then to 6d, ut 25 then to 6d, ut 218, 6d, at 218	to 184s, 5d. at 25 thest t to 215s, 6d. 142s, 6d t at 21, resing to 181s 175s, 6d. thest to 205 and telegraph officer	10 24 rising 15x 6d. that the 151x 6d. th 186x, 6d. th 6d. : posts		Piecework prices or bonus schemes to yield to a worker of average abinot less than the following amounts: men 21 and over—grade A 4s. 0½d. hour, grade B 4s. 2½d., grade C 4s. 4½d., grade D 4s. 6½d.; women 21 a over—2s. 11d., 2s. 11¾d., 3s. 0½d., 3s. 1¼d.*
Rubber Floor Laying	2s. to 167s, then to 13 officers 144s, at 21, r	Beginning of first full pay period following on or after 29 May†	Skilled layers and labourers	Increase of 2½d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: skilled layers an hour, labourers 3s. 7½d.
Cinematograph Film Production	ns carrying capacity.  solver has margest  (\$45),40161  d over of fix for worth	ne 15 osm a	Electricians, craft grades, general grades, etc.	Increases in minimum and standard rates of 2½d. an hour or 9s. 2d. a week of hours for craft and general grades (1½d. to 3½d. an hour or 5s. 6d. to 13s. according to grade for sculptors and modellers), and of proportional amout for apprentices and juveniles. Minimum and standard rates after chainclude: studio standard agreement—craft grades £11 17s. 5d. a we semi-skilled £11 0s. 11d., general grades (labouring, etc.) £10 3s. 6d., ot grades (unclassified, e.g., crane operators (manual), property makers, e £11 9s. 2d., sculptors and modellers £14 8s. 9d. to £16 14s. 7d., according grade (chargehands 6d. an hour above craft rate, supervising chargehands day or night (where employed) 1s. an hour above), assistant heads of depiments £13 14s. 2d. to £18 8s. 2d., according to occupation and classificat
if so, 4s or 3s, to orkers, varguard or vehicles with s with a carryin a for vehicles with es with a carryin de 2 area 166s to	youths and boys, and include; warehouse v. a week, women 125;  -London, from 174s., to 186s. for vehicle areas from 167, to 177s. for vehicle to 177s. for vehicle to 167s.	to age, for after change to, men 172 avers (men) ader 30 cwl ander 50 cwl ander 50 cyl	Se, os. or Se, according gicke. Minimum retes and mates—London as this, motor vehicle d carrying capacity of u a carrying capacity of u a carrying capacity of remedity of over 5 tons carrying capacity of	of studio, chief or supervising projectionists (where employed) £15 18s. 10 first projectionists £13 4s. 11d., second £11 9s. 2d.; general grades agreem—transport workers, gardeners, storemen, cleaners, etc., male work £8 17s. 10d. to £13 14s. 1d., according to occupation, female cleaners £8 10s. canteen employees agreement—male workers £7 2s. 1d. to £14 0s. 10 according to occupation and classification of studio, female workers £6 18s. to £14 0s. 10d., part-time workers £4 1s. 10d.; make-up artistes, hairdress and wardrobe staffs £10 1s. 8d. to £25 16s. 8d., according to occupation.
Thermal Insulation	Great Britain 10 11 10	3 June 13	Thermal insulation engineers and other workers employed on land contracts	and of proportional amounts for apprentices and trainees. Rates at change: thermal insulation engineers craftsmen's rate 4s. 5½d. an hou
Building	Isle of Man	First full working week after 24 June	Craftsmen, labourers and apprentices	Increases of 1½d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportio amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 4s. 6d. hour, labourers 3s. 11½d.
Engineering Construction	Northern Ireland (170) Trogenest latter to the latter	Beginning of pay period in week com- mencing 24 June	Craftsmen and labourers employed in the building industry and similar classes of workpeople employed in civil engineering construction	Increases of 1½d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportio amounts for apprentices and other young workers. Rates after charinclude: craftsmen 4s. 4½d. to 4s. 7d. an hour, according to district, labour 3s. 6¼d. to 3s. 9d.
Goods Transport by Road	Scotland bellevior	First full pay week after 20 May	Men, youths and boys em- ployed by general road haul- age contractors	Increases of 7s. a week for men 21 and over, and of 3s. to 7s., according to a
a week according to the second of the second	Liverpool, Bootle, Birkenhead and Wallasey	20 May	Drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles and other workers employed on local haulage work in various industries (within a radius of 10 miles from Liverpool and Birkenhead town halls) and on journey work outside the above radius	workers, and of corresponding amounts for casual workers, according occupation and as the result of the reclassification of certain vehicle capacity groupings. Rates after change for permanent men engaged on local haul work: drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity up to 2 tons 158s. a we over 2 and up to 5 tons 160s., over 5 and up to 10 tons 165s., over 10 and to 15 tons 171s., over 15 and up to 18 tons 178s., over 18 tons 187s.; statrailermen 157s., secondmen 155s., trailermen 153s.; workpeople engaged journey work: drivers of vehicles of up to 5 tons 158s., over 5 and up to 18 tons 171s., over 15 and up to 18 tons 171s.
week where week vable where week 200, area 2 149s, s less than £50, vith, the addition y trade above £3.	ragers, aren 1 152s. a the lowest rate was no where weekly trade is where meekly trade eas 2 115s. to 144s.; complete £10 of week	hange: mai (previously: 0), to 167s.; nrea 1.188s de ses 200, a b additional	Horse carters employed on traffic and coal work	Increases of 11s. a week of 44 hours for seniors, of 5s. 6d. for juniors in perman employment, and of corresponding amounts for casual workers. Rates at change for permanent workers: seniors—teamsmen 163s. a week, one-hodrivers 156s.; juniors 82s. 6d. or 89s., according to type of vehicle or distristeering youths in Liverpool 1s. a day additional to minimum rate.
Inland Waterways	England and Wales, and Scotland (certain districts)	First full pay week following 27 May	Maintenance workers, ware- housemen and other shore staff working regular hours, and floating staff	Increase of 1s. 10d. a week. Basic rates after change for maintenance works warehousemen and other shore workers: London 155s. 4d. a week, Provin 150s. 4d.¶
Civil Air Transport	United Kingdom (193)	2 Dec., 1956	Goods handling staff	New grade of head loaders (aircraft) introduced with a basic rate of 206s. 66 week plus 5s. after 4 years' satisfactory consecutive service.
week according ors of vehicles wi under 18 rising	neration of 5s, to 7s, a tes after change: driv		do.  Mor vacturate di recronal nev	New grade of senior head loaders introduced with a basic rate of 240s, a we Subject to satisfactory consecutive service in the grade 4 service increme of 5s, each at 2 yearly intervals.

<sup>\*</sup> These increases apply to workpeople covered by the agreement of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Manufacturing Industry. The increases are also to be paid as a flat amount on all hours worked from 8th April to the date shown; piecework and bonus prices, night, overtime or shift allowances are not affected for this period.

<sup>†</sup> These increases were awarded in June and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

<sup>†</sup> This increase is also to be paid as a flat amount on all hours worked from 8th April to the date shown.

<sup>‡</sup> Extra hourly differential rates varying from 1d. to 4d. are payable to specified craft, semi-skilled and general grade workers, and weekly allowances varying from 1s. to 2s. 6d. are payable for tools when supplied by employees in craft grades.

<sup>§</sup> The craftsmen's rate is paid only to those who have served an apprenticeship of 5 years, or who have been in receipt of the thermal insulation engineers' full rate for a minimum of 3 years, or who have completed 3 years as trainees.

<sup>||</sup> Each worker also received a special payment of 14s, with a proportional reduction at the rate of 2s, a week for any period not employed during the 7 weeks preceding the above date.

<sup>¶</sup> This increase was agreed by the National Joint Council for the Inland Waterway Industry; it does not apply to certain staff employed on the British Transport Commission's inland waterways who follow other industrial agreements, or to staff employed on former railway-owned canals who are covered by other agreements.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Classes of Workpeop	Particular	riotaid s of Change (mad (alda T	Andustry
Post Office	United Kingdom (194–195)	1 July, 1956*	Certain manipulative grades (including postal and tele- graph officers, overseas tele- graph operators, telegraph- ists, telephonists, postmen higher grade, postmen, motor mail drivers and redundant manipulative rank and file grades)†	Increases generally‡ of varates, shortening or le increases for women a Rates after change for men—postmen, Londo one further increment 196s., Provincial areas 175s. 6d., rising to 232 telegraphists 152s. 6d.	engthening of ffected by the men and wor in 172s. 6d. a to 203s., Intel 160s. 6d. to 1 s. 6d., 169s.	of incremental scales, the application of revise men in the principal management when the principal management at 21, rising to the armediate areas 166s. then to 189s.; possible to 189	and consequential dequal pay scales. anipulative grades: 195s. at 24, then by 6d. to 188s. then to stmen higher grades. 6d. to 216s. 6d.;
	to yield to a worker i men 21 and over ij men 21 and over grade Disk old s. 11d.*  a rutes after change.  vor similar beson	grade C 4s	Processory processors of collow not less than the follow hour greats it is a life on the collow an hour, laborates 3s.	222s. 6d., 147s. 6d. to to 208s. 6d.; telephormaximum of 212s. 6d., 169s. 6d. then to 198s rising to 190s. at 25 the 256s. 6d., 141s. 6d. to 1 21, rising to 177s. at 2 192s., 138s. to 165s. the 25 then to a maximum then to 178s.; postal at then to a maximum of 2 217s.	178s. 6d. the hists 151s. 6d. to . 146s. 6d.; postanto a maxim 78s. then to 25 then to a 1 en to 185s.; of 192s., 14nd telegraph	n to 215s. 6d., 142s. 6 d. at 21, rising to 181; o 175s. 6d. then to 20; all and telegraph office num of 264s. 6d., 146s. 248s. 6d.; women §—to maximum of 199s., 14 telephonists 147s. at 2 22s. to 167s. then to 15 d officers 144s. at 21, r	d. to 172s. 6d. then s. 6d. at 25 then to ss. 6d., 141s. 6d. to rs 151s. 6d. at 21, 6d. to 184s. then to elegraphists 148s. at 3s. to 171s. then to 1, rising to 173s. at 35s., 137s. to 161s. ising to 176s. at 25
Coal Distribution	Great Britain (except London) (196-197)	Beginning of first full pay period com- mencing on or after 10 June	Adult transport and other workers	Increases in minimum rate capacity of up to and it loaders and horse-drive carrying capacity. No for vehicles up to and i	ncluding 5 to rs, and of 11 driver to rec	ons and for all other was, for drivers of all vehiceive less than the min	orkers, i.e., mates, icles of over 5 tons
rises, bairdresers to occupation.  Cld for tabourers, noss. Rates after	225 Inc. 8d., according hour for engineers, a apprentices and ual	to workers & to la la & d. to la	Warehouse and transport workers are also were transport workers and transport workers were and transport workers and transport workers were and transport workers and transport workers were and transport workers were and transport workers were and transport workers	Increases of 8s. a week for 5s., 6s. or 7s., according girls. Minimum rates and mates—London ar 123s.; motor vehicle discarrying capacity of u capacity of over 5 tons, a carrying capacity of capacity of over 3½ tons 173s. (Outside the Londof over 5 tons are subjective for the su	g to age, for after change ea, men 172: rivers (men)—nder 30 cwt elsewhere, g under 30 cw and up to a lon area the	youths and boys, and include: warehouse vs. a week, women 126—London, from 174s, to 186s. for vehicle grade 1 areas from 167 vt., to 177s. for vehicle dincluding 5 tons, grates for vehicles with	of 3s., 4s. or 5s. for workers, vanguards s., elsewhere 166s., for vehicles with a es with a carrying s. for vehicles with les with a carrying ade 2 areas 166s. to
Retail Food Distribution	er change include: :	3 June	Shop managers and manager-esses	Increases in statutory min to weekly trade. Minir where weekly trade is (previously the highest manageresses 121s. who case Is. a week for eac porary shop managers during first two weeks 164s., manageresses 11 charge of a manager 1 remuneration for a shop	num rates af under £100 rate was pay ere weekly t h additional and manager of employme 4s., 119s., 1 19s., 129s.,	ter change: shop man to 220s, where week able where weekly tra- rade is under £50 to £20 of weekly trade a resses continuously en ent 154s., during third manageresses in shop thereafter appropriate	agers 154s, a week kkly trade is £810 de was £200), shop 201s., plus in each above £810; tem- ployed—managers and fourth weeks s normally in the weekly minimum
i. according to age, tipred drivers 175s. ripds, when driving	en young workers I  an hour, according t  fover, and of 3s, to 7  change; men—enc- nonately for shorter pe mains so 119s, 9s, ss 2	Runcs after gogong to a	Transport workers (central and retail)	Increases in statutory min- to age. Minimum rates mechanically propelled one-horse drawn vehicle at 21 or over, area 2 81 vehicles of over 1 and 1 145s. 6d., area 2 141s. 6 workers—drivers of me 5 tons carrying capacit area 2 138s. 6d., of ove	s after chang vehicles of es, area 1 83s s. 9d. to 138 up to 5 tons de, of over 5 echanically p y and of tw	eration of 4s., 6s. or 7s e: central transport v 1 ton or less carryin. .9d. a week at under 1 3s. 6d., drivers of mec and of two-horse dra tons 149s. 6d., 145s. 6d or-horse drawn vehicles or-horse drawn vehicles	a week, according vorkers—drivers of g capacity and of 8 rising to 142s. 6d. hanically propelled week area 1 i.; retail transport byer 1½ and up to
skers, seconding to up vehicle capacity of on local bankage tions 158s. a woel. 5s. over 10 miliony tons 167s; stand	request for casual we reclassification of cert permanent nen engage in en	eponding as result of the change for cles of carri 160s, over 3 and no to town 153s, of weights.	ins of work directs of yells and up to 5 tons  1 and to 15 tons 171s, even  1 tond trailermen 177s, even	Increases in statutory minimum to age, for male worke Minimum rates after carea 1 146s. 6d. a week, clerks under 23, grade other transport worke 58s. 6d. at 15 rising to female workers 50s. 6d.	rs, and of 4s hange: graarea 2 142s. II clerks, shors, and all 142s. 6d. at	s., 4s. 6d. or 5s. 6d. f ade I clerks 23 or ov 6d., female workers 10 op assistants, central w other workers—male 22 or over, area 2 56	or female workers. er—male workers, 7s., 103s.; grade I varehouse workers, workers, area 1
nam rute internance workers	amounts for castal wi njors—teamsmen 1654 s., according to type o lay additional to mini	th bearing and the confidence is a confidence is a confidence is a confidence in the	steering youths in Live	Increases in statutory m according to weekly tra Minimum rates after cl trade is less than £110 trade was less than £100 to £350 a week, and £20 of weekly trade, and manageresses.)	de, for mana lange: man (previously the proviously the provided land), to 167s. wherea 1 118s. le is £200, ar additional thereafter a Minimum rate.	gers, and of 9s. to 12s agers, area 1 152s. a whe lowest rate was pay there weekly trade is £ where weekly trade i ea 2 115s. to 144s.; v complete £10 of weekl further 1s. for every a	for manageresses. week where weekly rable where weekly 200, area 2 149s, to s less than £50, to with the addition in y trade above £200 dditional complete
Penning		egus ( eircraft) ears' satisfac	All other workers (except transport workers and van salesmen)	Increases in statutory minito age, for male worker Minimum rates after classing to 137s. at 22 or 47s. 6d. to 100s. 6d., ar	mum remunes, and of 5s hange; male over, area 2	eration of 5s., 6s. or 7s., 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d. fe e workers, area 1 54s 52s. 6d. to 133s., fem.	or female workers.  6d. a week at 15
sorvice increments	reduced with a basic reservice in the grade of service in the grade of service in the grade of shall be a service or shall be a serv	consecutive intervals,	Transport workers and van salesmen	Increases in statutory min age and occupation. Ma carrying capacity of 1 145s. at 21 or over, are carrying capacity of osalesmen, all ages, on area 1 116s. 6d., area 2 154s., area 2 150s.	finimum rate ton or less, a 2 90s, to 14 ver 1 ton, a vehicles with	es after change: drive area 1 90s, a week at 41s.; drivers, all ages rea 1 148s., area 2 1 a a carrying capacity all other van salesme	ers of vehicles with under 18 rising to of vehicles with a 44s.; female van of 10 cwt. or less.

<sup>\*</sup> These increases were authorised in June, 1957, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change and private to the state of the sta
Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades	Great Britain (213) (242)	17 June	Shop managers and manager-esses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. a week. Minimum rates after change: shop managers, London area 176s. 6d. a week, Provincial A area 172s. 6d., Provincial B area 166s. 6d.; shop manageresses, London 154s., A 150s., B 144s.*
for male operative was in gentlemen?  Minimum 22, 35 o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	ale and female operatives in lealiest saleons ment, for apprentices	loons and ri emissions opera de of employ three harden in first yea to 131s od workers Mas feninis wot to 112s, 14s,	All other workers (except transport workers)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 4s., 6s. or 7s. a week, according to age, for male workers, and of 4s., 4s. 6d. or 5s. 6d. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: workers other than cleaners, messengers, deliverers or porters—males, London area 60s. a week at under 16 rising to 152s. at 22 or over, Provincial A area 54s. 6d. to 148s., Provincial B area 50s. to 142s., females, London 51s. 6d. to 116s., A 46s. to 112s., B 41s. 6d. to 106s.; cleaners, messengers, deliverers or porters—males, London 56s. 6d. to 142s., A 51s. 6d. to 138s., B 47s. 6d. to 132s., females, London 48s. 6d. to 106s., A 43s. 6d. to 102s., B 39s. 6d. to 96s. (The minimum remuneration for workers, other than cleaners, messengers, deliverers or porters, entering the trade for the first time at or over the age of 18 is to be 15 per cent. less than the above rates during the first twelve months' employment.)*
for male worker, for male worker, for male worker, for manier, and manier, for rising to the forward of the forward for the forward for the forward for the forward for the for the formal formal for the formal formal formal formal for the formal for	rkers 21 or over of 6s and ander 21, and anger clerks, recept a 58. 6d. a week at rea 58. 5d. (o 148s, ers 58. 5d. to 112s, cashiers or cleric	g famile we workers I workers I to London are covered A	tanes - pind es 5d. for female - workers. Windmum o curists—male workers. - 1528 at 24 or over. Pr	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 4s., 6s. or 7s. a week, according to age. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 82s. a week at under 18 rising to 146s. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 80s. to 142s., Provincial B area 76s. to 136s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 150s., A 146s., B 140s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 154s., 150s., 144s., of over 5 tons 158s., 154s., 148s.*
Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades	England and Wales (216) (243)		Shop managers and manageresses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. a week for shop managers, and of 8s. for shop manageresses. Minimum rates after change: shop managers, London area 159s. a week where the number of staff is one or none, 164s. where the number of staff is two, and 169s. where the number is three, Provincial A area 155s., 160s., 165s., Provincial B area 149s., 154s., 159s.; shop manageresses, London 122s. 6d., 127s. 6d., 132s. 6d., A 118s. 6d., 123s. 6d., 128s. 6d., B 112s. 6d., 117s. 6d., 122s. 6d.†
	of 113 000 days to have to have been described in story	ost in two	Clerical and other workers (except transport and newsvendors)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. or 7s. a week, according to age and occupation, for male workers 21 or over, of 4s. or 5s., according to age, for youths and boys, of 4s. 6d. or 5s. 6d. for female workers 21 or over, and of 3s. 6d. or 4s. for girls. Minimum rates after change: grade I clerks 24 or over—male workers, London area 147s. a week, Provincial A area 143s., Provincial B area 137s., female workers 108s., 104s., 98s.; grade I
	iween organisation or Wages Rog arous industries	s and the v	voluntary collective agrand workpeople, arbite percentage inciens	clerks under 24, grade II clerks and all other workers—male workers, London 60s. at 15 rising to 141s. at 23 or over, A 57s. to 137s., B 54s. to 131s., female workers, London 52s. to 103s. 6d., A 48s. to 99s. 6d., B 45s. to 93s. 6d. The minimum remuneration payable to workers entering the trade for the first time at or over the age of 20 is the appropriate age rate reduced by 10s. a week during the first three months of employment, and by 5s. during the second three months.
index does no index does no index does no index pay of openative index does not i	mportance of the list in 1955. The to such factors a soft pieceworkers fanges in efficient in previous	retauve il wages by mgs due sarrting a due to due t	Transport workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 4s., 5s. or 7s, a week, according to age. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 85s. a week at under 18 rising to 141s, at 21 or over, Provincial A area 83s. to 137s., Provincial B area 79s. to 131s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons and of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 149s., A 145s., B 139s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 153s., 149s., 143s., of over 5 tons 157s., 153s., 147s.†
	illiate the linking eries, the second p ligures expressed	10 June	Clerical workers, shop assistants, central warehouse workers, transport and all other workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. or 7s. a week, according to age and occupation, for men 21 or over, of 4s. or 5s., according to age, for youths and boys, of 4s. 6d. or 5s. 6d. for women 21 or over, and of 3s. 6d. or 4s. for girls. Minimum rates after change: grade I clerks 24 or over—male workers, area 1 137s. 6d. a week, area 2 133s. 6d., female workers 99s., 95s.; grade I clerks under 24, grade II clerks, and all other workers (except transport workers)—male workers, area 1 48s. 6d. at 15 rising to 132s. 6d. at 23 or over, area 2 46s. 6d. to 128s. 6d., female workers 40s. to 95s. 6d., 37s. to 91s. 6d.; transport workers—drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, area 1 80s. at under 18 rising to 135s. 6d. at 21 or over, area 2 76s. to 129s. 6d., drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 5 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse drawn vehicles, area 1 138s. 6d., area 2 132s. 6d., of over 5 tons 142s. 6d., 136s. 6d.*
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain d	Beginning of pay week containing 7 May‡	Skilled maintenance mechanics employed in Ministry of Supply establishments where "X" wages apply	Increase of 5s. 6d. a week in standard rates. Rates after change for timeworkers, London 196s. 10d. a week, Provinces 194s. 4d.
Oct. Nov. Dec	Orkers  ne July Aug. Sept.  105 106 106 106	A do.	Adult semi-skilled and un- skilled timeworkers em- ployed in Ministry of Supply establishments where "X" wages apply	Increases for male workers 21 and over of 4s. 6d. for those on "M" rates, of 5s. for those on "B" rates, and of 4s. for female workers 18 and over. Weekly rates after change include: male timeworkers 21 and over—London "M" rate (for unskilled workers) 162s. 7d., "B" rate (basic rate for semi-skilled workers paid a grade lead) 165s. 1d., Provinces 158s. 7d., 161s. 1d.; female timeworkers 21 and over—London 131s. 2d., 132s. 2d., Provinces 127s. 11d., 128s. 11d.
National Government Service	Great Britain	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 6 May§	Non-industrial women cleaners employed in Government offices other than the Post Office	Increases of 8s., 7s. or 6s. a week, according to area, for full-time staff and of 2d., 1½d. or 1½d. an hour for part-time staff. Rates after change: London—full-time 144s. a week of 48 hours, part-time 3s. an hour, Intermediate offices 139s., 2s. 10¾d., Provincial offices 134s., 2s. 9½d.
Local Government Service	England and Wales (226)	Pay day in week com- mencing 3 June	Roadmen employed by County Councils	Increase of 9s. 2d. a week. Minimum basic rates after change: London area (Metropolitan Police District) 171s. 5d. a week, Zone A 165s. 5d., Zone B 162s. 5d.
Local Authorities' Services	England and Wales (224)	Pay day in week com- mencing 3 June	Engineering craftsmen	Increase of 3d. an hour. Rates after change: blacksmiths, brass finishers, coach body makers, coach painters, coach trimmers, coppersmiths, electricians (except in London), engine fitters, engine turners, millwrights, motor mechanics (able to undertake without supervision all major and general repairs), patternmakers, platers, riveters, sheet metal workers, welders and wheelwrights—London 5s. an hour, Zone A 4s. 8d., Zone B 4s. 7d.¶
106-50 106-50 106-9	(222) 5 001 (701 0 701 (701 1 0 701 (701 1 0 701	do. 00	Semi-skilled engineering workers	Increase of 2\frac{3}{4}d. an hour. Rates after change: London, grade 1 4s. 1\frac{3}{8}d. an hour, grade 2 4s. 2\frac{7}{8}d., grade 3 4s. 4\frac{3}{8}d., grade 4 4s. 6\frac{3}{8}d., Zone A 3s. 10\frac{3}{8}d., 3s. 11\frac{7}{8}d., 4s. 1\frac{3}{8}d., 4s. 2\frac{3}{8}d., Zone B 3s. 9\frac{3}{8}d., 3s. 10\frac{7}{8}d., 4s. 0\frac{3}{8}d., 4s. 2\frac{3}{8}d.\frac{7}{8}d.

<sup>†</sup> The agreement represents a final settlement of the pay and conditions of postal and telegraph officers, postmen, postmen higher grade and redundant grades. For the remaining grades mentioned it is intended to be of an interim character in that the pay and hours of these grades will be reviewed when relevant reports from the Civil Service Pay Research Unit become available.

<sup>‡</sup> In certain cases where the revised scale is lower than the existing scale, workpeople will retain their present rate on a mark-time basis.

<sup>§</sup> Revised stage 2 scales for equal pay for men and women have been calculated from 1st July, 1956, to 31st December, 1956. The above rates are the revised stage 3 scales operative from 1st January, 1957.

<sup>||</sup> These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 231 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

<sup>\*</sup> These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 231 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

† These increases were authorised in June and had retrospective effect to the date shown. The agreement provides that the Trade Unions will not submit an application for a further general wage increase within twelve months from the date of the agreement and will continue to co-operate in joint efforts to promote greater efficiency. The Trade Unions also agreed to give continued co-operation in measures to remove such restrictive practices as do exist or may arise, and to use to the full the existing machinery for joint consultation at national and local level, to this end.

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

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

| This increase applies to Authorities affiliated to the Constituent Regional Councils of the National Joint Council for County Council Roadmen. It does not apply to the County Councils of Breconshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Cheshire, Durham, Glamorgan, Lancashire, Middlesex, Monmouthshire, Pembrokeshire, Radnorshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

¶ The agreement provides that the employees' side gives an undertaking that it will not submit another application for a further wage increase within twelve months from the operative date of this agreement and full assurances that it will continue to co-operate in efforts aimed at promoting greater efficiency.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	particulars of Change of Workspeed to show the state of Workspeed to show the state of Workspeed to show the state of Workspeed to show the show th
aggresses, London	bes bd ; shop man	magers, Lo.	Managers, manageresses and chargehands	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. a week for male and female workers. Minimum rates after change: ladies' saloons—managers, London area 181s. 6d. a week, Provincial areas A and B 176s. 6d., manageresses 164s., 159s., chargehands, male 166s. 6d., 161s. 6d., female 149s., 144s.; gentlemen's saloons—managers and manageresses 176s. 6d., 171s. 6d., male and female chargehands 161s. 6d., 156s. 6d.*
aners, messengers, and a more 16 rising to Provincial B area [128, B 41s, 6d, to 128, bd, to nondon 56s, 6d, to nome requirement of porters, entering per cent less than	where other than cla an area 54s, ed. to 146s, at to 116s, A 46s, to d. to 116s, A 46s, to ed. to 132s, tenale, 6d. to 132s, tenale essengers, deliverers of the age of 18 is to be 1	mange; wates, Lond, average, lond, average, deliver, deliver, deliver, deliver, deliver, deliver, mange, mangers, manger	Male and female operative hairdressers and apprentices	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s. a week for male operative hairdressers in ladies' saloons and male and female operatives in gentlemen's saloons, of 5s. 6d. for female operatives in ladies' saloons, and of 2s., 3s. or 4s., according to period of employment, for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for operative hairdressers: ladies' saloons—London area, male workers 97s. a week in first year, 122s. in second year, 152s. thereafter, female workers 91s., 116s., 131s. 6d., Provincial areas A and B, male workers 92s., 117s., 147s., female workers 86s., 111s., 126s. 6d.; gentlemen's saloons—London area, male and female workers 117s. in first year, 147s. thereafter, Provincial areas A and B 112s., 142s.*
a veek according anically propelled se drawn vehicles, over, Provincial A views, all nees, of a laboration of over 2 sts., 148s.*	e months' employment artifon of 4s., 6s. or 7s tipe: drivers of meet pacity and of coe-hor rising to 146s. at 21, or rea 76s. to 136s; ver 1 and up 19 2 ton orden 150s; A 146s., of over 5 tons 158s.	ne first twels man remun man remun carrying ca cat under 18 vircual B ca velucle of ca velucles, I 1508, T448.	Clerks, receptionists, mani- curists, sales assistants, cashiers, clerical assistants and other workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s. a week for male workers 21 or over, of 5s. 6d. for female workers 21 or over, of 6s. for male workers and 4s. 6d. for female workers 18 and under 21, and of 4s. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: clerks, receptionists and manicurists—male workers, London area 63s. 6d. a week at under 16, rising to 152s. at 24 or over, Provincial A area 58s. 6d. to 148s., Provincial B area 55s. 6d. to 142s. 6d., female workers 52s. 6d. to 112s. 6d., 48s. to 108s., 44s. 6d. to 102s.; sales assistants, cashiers or clerical assistants—male workers, London area 63s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 146s. at 23 or over, Provincial A area 58s. 6d. to 142s., Provincial B area 55s. 6d. to 136s. 6d.,
or change: shop of staff is one or here the number is	Minimum rates at sek where the number off is two, and 163s. w	tanageresses 159s, a wi unber of st	egor- Increases in statemary print and of Ss. for short a managers, London are norm, 164s where the t	female workers 52s. 6d. to 108s., 48s. to 103s. 6d., 44s. 6d. to 97s. 6d.; other workers—male workers, London area 62s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 138s. at 23 or over, Provincial A area 57s. 6d. to 134s., Provincial B area 54s. 6d. to 132s., female workers 51s. 6d. to 103s., 47s. to 98s. 6d., 43s. 6d. to 92s. 6d.*

\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 231 of the June issue of this GAZETTE. Also included in the Order is the reclassification of certain areas in Scotland, previously in Provincial B area, to Provincial A area.

## Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 30th JUNE, 1957 (31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services ... 111 Manufacturing Industries only .. . . . 111

At 30th June, 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. The corresponding figures at the end of May were 111 for all industries and services, revised from 110 after taking account of certain changes having retrospective effect, and 111 for manufacturing

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 the of wages are taken into account in the index and the method rates of wages are taken into account in the index and the method of calculation were described on pages 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

I-All Industries and Services

	100			-		
	Λ1	16	XX	10	r	arc

ics, of	Increases for male workers 2! zrashoW IIA. 6d. for those on " M " rates, or												
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1956 1957	100 106	101 107	104 108	105 108		105 111	106	106	106	106	106	106	

time 1445, a week of 48 Detailed Figures a hour, intermediate office							
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 sam , silium	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		109.9	111.7	110.6			
June	110.7	110.0	111.8	110-7			

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 earnings and 1 per cent. for rates of wages.

voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or Wages Regulation Orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by their total wages bills in 1955. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and other payment-by-results workers due to changes in efficiency of operatives

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

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

### II—Manufacturing Industries only

### All Workers

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

Detailed Figures								
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers				
1956, January February March April May June July August September October November December	100-0 100-3 104-5(+) 105-3 105-6 105-7 105-9 106-0 106-1 106-2 106-3 106-3	100·0 100·5(+) 102·8 103·9 103·9 104·4 104·5(±) 105·5(+) 105·7 106·1	100-0 100-3 103-8 105-0 105-3 105-4 105-9 106-0 106-6 106-7 106-9 107-0	100-0 100-3 104-2 105-0 105-3 105-7 105-7 105-8 106-1 106-3 106-3				
1957, January February March April May June	106·5(+) 106·7 106·8 107·5(-) 110·8 111·0	106·2 107·0 107·2 108·0 110·0 110·1	107·2 107·7 107·9 108·6 111·1 111·2	106·5(+) 106·8 106·9 107·6 110·7 110·8				

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 13 per cent. for

# Index of Retail Pestugai Undustrial Disputes I Industrial Disputes

### DISPUTES IN JUNE

The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in June, was 283. In addition, 17 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during June in these 300 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 45,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during June at the establishments concerned was about 113,000.

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

od of Construction is obtainable from including postage)		of Stoppa ress in Mo	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of		
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	Working Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	sections, iculars, o puerose cui fron fruiting African on 01 technique	1 245 3 6	1 250 4 7	900 29,600 2,100 6,300	5,000 63,000 8,000 19,000	
Total, June, 1957	17	283	300	44,700	113,000	
Total, May, 1957	18	277	295	33,200	74,000	
Total, June, 1956	29	196	225	38,400	138,000	

Of the total of 113,000 days lost in June, 103,000 were lost by 42,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month.
Of these workers, 41,100 were directly involved and 1,000 indirectly involved (i.e., through but of what the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in June also included 10,000 days lost by 2,600 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

### **Duration of Stoppages**

Of 283 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during June, 147, directly involving 8,400 workers, lasted not more than one day; 60, directly involving 9,900 workers, lasted two days; 27 directly involving 10,400 workers, lasted two days; 37, directly involving 10,400 workers, lasted three days; 29, directly involving 7,900 workers, lasted four to six days; and 10, directly involving 3,300 workers, lasted over six days.

Of the 283 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in June, 23, directly involving 7,200 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 76, directly involving 11,800 workers, on other wage questions; 10, directly involving 1,200 workers, on questions as to working hours; 18, directly involving 3,600 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 148, directly involving 12,700 workers, on

other questions respecting working arrangements; and 5, directly involving 2,200 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Three stoppages, directly involving 2,400 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

### DISPUTES IN THE FIRST SIX 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 six months of 1957 and 1956:—

d representative	Janua	ry to June	, 1957	January to June, 1956			
Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	
	oney he	a lo emp	ated in te	or calcula	dex is a	nor State	
Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing Coal Mining Other Mining and	1,208	900 139,600	5,000 306,000	1,073	124,300	259,000	
Quarrying	o ore of	b state of	siste th	moti a2c	the†vari	levels of	
Treatment of Non-Metalli-	Systems	out was	SHERION	PROPERTY.	weights	use of	
ferous Mining	Hogusch!	Tebs-sept	ha ye b	r broxide	torismo	ini mon	
Products	bro 4	600	3,000	15.23-24	300	1,000	
Chemicals and Allied Trades	ensity to		2028	STANTE	800	3,000	
Metal Manufac-	20	40.000	274 000	0			
Shipbuilding and	20	48,300	374,000	32	17,100	82,000	
Ship Repairing	48	185,700	2,287,000	41	25,200	67,000	
Engineering	34	503,600	3,253,000	48	30,600	57,000	
Vehicles	36	95,500	512,000	25	39,500	165,000	
Other Metal In-	16	1,400	13,000	12 3 1 5	1,300	1,000	
Textiles	17	4,300	31,000	19	2,700	24,000	
Leather, etc	1	200	1	1	100	+	
Clothing	6	3,000	3,000	43	2,200	1,000	
Food, Drink and	I STEEDY I	1 600	3 000	DE NUMBER	reac grow	Relos orla	
Tobacco Manufactures of	PIODEE	1,600	3,000	15 To	William Print		
Wood and Cork	218.	1,100	4,000	7	2,500	3,000	
Paper and Printing		1	+	2	16,400	371,000	
Other Manufac- turing Industries	001 6	1,400	6,000	6	2,400	6,000	
Building and	7-001	1,400	0,000	1	2,400	0,000	
Contracting	52	7,000	35,000	58	7,000	47,000	
Gas, Electricity and Water	195-31	100	1,000	3	2,400	3,000	
Transport, etc	66	39,600	120,000	44	11,300	22,000	
Distributive	ALL MARKETS		120,000	Triby	11,000	22,000	
Trades	6	400	1,000	8	1,100	3,000	
Other Services	4	400	3,000	010000250	700	1,000	
Total	1,538‡	1,034,700	6,960,000	1,386§	287,900	1,116,000	

The number of days lost in the period January to June, 1957, through stoppages which began in that period was 6,946,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 1,031,800. 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 JUNE

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Date when Stoppage		To not come of social of bit come are social of social o	polatoes of the new crop for were also increases in the averational tomatoes.
2.1 = 0.1 = 1.90 0.1 = 1.90 0.1 = 1.50 0.1 = 0.0	Directly	In- directly	Began	Ended	ugar, multin and illimb beel a whole the average level of pri the group index figure, expressed	average prices of bread, tea, enions. For the food group as rose by nearly 3 per cent, and		
FISHING:— Cooks, deckhands, engineers and other members of crews of fishing vessels—Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire	760	100	3 June	8 June	Rejection of a claim for a guaranteed minimum weekly wage of £9 when engaged in herring fishing	Work resumed on agreed terms.		
Coal Mining:  Wastemen, rippers and other colliery workers—Castleford, Yorks. (one colliery)	750		13 June	26 June	Dissatisfaction with price-list	Work resumed to permit negotiations.		
TEXTILES:— Spinners, twisters and winders employed in thread manufacture— Paisley, Renfrewshire (one firm)	1,570	ber Tearly	20 June	24 June	To protest against the promotion of a junior worker	Work resumed on agreed terms. 2011		
Transport:— Crews of dredgers, hoppers, floating cranes and salvage vessels operated by a harbour board—Liverpool	710 710	- 104 22004	17 June	2 July	To support a claim for an increase in wages and a shorter working week	Work resumed pending negotiations.		
Dock workers—Glasgow	2,300	-	25 June	28 June	Rejection of a claim for extra payments for unloading a certain cargo	Work resumed to permit negotiations.		

\* 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.

[] Thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes,

INDEX FOR 18th JUNE, 1957

ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 106

At 18th June, 1957, the retail prices index was 106 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 105 at 14th May. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of potatoes, bacon, eggs and tomatoes.

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

The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage

able solely to variations in the quality of the items on sale.

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

### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 18th JUNE, 1957

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 18th June, on the basis of prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

			EX FIGURE		Manufactus
	4,000		TH June, 19		
	GROUP	(1	7th Januar	у,	WEIGHT
		GOT F	1956 = 100	)	
I.	Food	自己的	106.7	ber a	350
OII.	Alcoholic drink	000,7	103.9	. gm	71
	Tobacco	100.10	105.3	Cipin	80
SCHOOL SEC.	Housing	soen, er	109.7	25. 385	87
	Fuel and light	la series	102.9	Fig.Y.L.	55
	Durable household goods	000	100.5		66
	Clothing and footwear	L.Y.	102.1		106
	Transport and vehicles	34,700	108.4	1	68
	Miscellaneous goods		106.6	1	59
	Services Visuast. boison. of	t of t	107.9	reden	9158
	in that period was 5.94		105.7		1.000
	All items	Dovio	105.7	3	1,000

"all items" index figure at 18th June was therefore 105.7, taken as 106.

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

The average price of potatoes rose substantially between 14th May and 18th June as a result of the substitution of higher-priced potatoes of the new crop for old potatoes in some areas. There were also increases in the average prices of bacon, eggs, butter and tomatoes. These changes were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of bread, tea, sugar, mutton and lamb, beef and onions. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by nearly 3 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 107 at 18th June, compared with 104 at 14th May.

There were slight rises during the period under review in the average prices of household coal and coke due to seasonal increases in prices in London and the south of England. 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 1 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 103 at 18th June, compared with

### Transport and Vehicles

The only important change in this group between 14th May and 18th June was a reduction in the prices of petrol. For the transport and vehicles group as a whole the average level of prices and charges fell slightly, but this was sufficient to alter the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, which was 108 at 18th June, compared with 109 at 14th May.

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.

### Index of Retail Prices ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO JUNE, 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.	Маг.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956 1957	100 104	100 104	101 104	103 104	103 105	102 106	102	102	102	103	103	103

### DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

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

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

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

### Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country 2 239		Index Figure	of Inde	or Fall(-) x Figure x Points) red with
	is given	ing 3,30	Month before	Year before
Company of Street, Str		893	f Stoppay	Causes o
European Countries Belgium	1953 = 100	putes is	283 dis	di 10
All Items*	Apr., 1957	106	Nil	+ 3
Food France (Paris)	1949 = 100	106	Nil	+ 2
All Items	May, 1957	148.0	+ 0.9	- 0.5
Food	d , 1 ,, 44, 11 gm	136-1	+ 1.5	- 4.6
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100	SHORE I	and no	
All Items	May, 1957	114	Nil	+ 1
Food Irish Republic	Aug., 1947 = 100†	120	+ 1	Nil
All Items	May, 1957	138	+ 3‡	+ 4
Italy (Large towns) All Items	1938 = 1 Apr., 1957	63.00	- 0.04	+ 0.08
Food		72.58	- 0.16	- 1.75
Netherlands All Items	1951 = 100 May, 1957	116	+ 1	+10
Food	Control of the Contro	115	+ 2	+4
Norway	1949 = 100 Mar., 1957	151	+ 1	+ 6
Food	TO TROPIUM	168	+ i	+ 7
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948–June, 1949 = 100		Cocupati	resulent
All Items	Apr., 1957	105 - 1	- 0.9	- 0·3 - 1·8
Food	Tuly 1936 = 100	106.1	- 1.0	- 1.8
All Items	July, 1936 = 100 Mar., 1957	691.6	+ 3.9	+57.7
Food	1949 = 100	902.0	+ 4.0	+87.6
All Items	Mar., 1957	143	deciplend	+ 5
Food	Aug., 1939 = 100	154	2000	Nil
Switzerland All Items	Apr., 1957	176.9	+ 0.6	+ 3.7
Food	,, ,,	193.5	+ 0.5	+ 3.1
Other Countries	colliery (750		en, rippers	Baseca
Canada	1949 = 100 May, 1957	121 - 1	+ 0.2	+ 4.5
All Items		116.7	Nil	+ 7.4
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100 Mar., 1957	100.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
All Items	214271	102.99	- 0.01	- 0.30
India*	1949 = 100	107	Nil	1 4
All Items	Apr., 1957§	107	Nil	+ 4 + 4
Israel	Sept., 1951 = 100	259	+ 5	+20
All Items	Feb., 1957	259	+ 8.6	+20 +17.7
United States	1947-49 = 100		+ 0.4	+ 4.4
All Items	Apr., 1957	119·3 113·8	+ 0.4	+ 4.4
1000	""			

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

† A figure for "Food" is not available on this base. On base August, 1953 = 100 it was 106.4 at May, 1957.

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

§ Figures for the two latest months are provisional.

### Ministry of Labour Gazette July, 1957

# ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

### **Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards**

During June the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued six awards, Nos. 990 to 995.\* Two of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 993 (24th June).—Parties: Employers represented by Members of the Orchestral Employers' Association, and members of the Musicians' Union in their employment. Claim: For an increase in wages and a revision of certain provisions in the form of contract. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the minimum rates of pay for musicians on contract should be increased by £2 10s. a week for principals and £2 a week for second principals and others, and for musicians casually employed by 10s. a concert for principals and for musicians casually employed by 10s. a concert for principals and 8s. a concert for second principals and others, and also that three of the sub-clauses in the contract should be revised to provide

three of the sub-clauses in the contract should be revised to provide for certain increased allowances.

Award No. 994 (25th June).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the Middlesex Joint Council for Local Authorities' Services (Manual Workers) and workers in their employment. Claim: For an upgrading of tree pruners or loppers. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

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

### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During June no awards were issued by the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal.

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

**Industrial Court Awards** 

During June the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 2653 to 2656. Three of the awards are summarised below; the other award did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 2653 (7th June).—Parties: Employees' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Fire Brigades. Claim: For the payment of a temporary plus rate of 11s. a week to the members of the Birmingham Fire Brigade up to and including the rank of Sub-Officer. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2654 (17th June).—Parties: National Union of Funeral and Cemetery Workers and London Association of Funeral Directors. Claim: For a 15 per cent. increase on the rates of wages in force at 1st July, 1956, in an Agreement then terminated, and a counter-claim by the Employers for the determination of grades of employment and consequential adjustment of wage and a counter-claim by the Employers for the determination of grades of employment and consequential adjustment of wage rates. Award: The Court found and awarded:—(a) that in the present circumstances the following categories of workers shall be included in a new agreement to be made by the parties: Branch Manager, Coffin-maker, Machinist, Polisher-finisher, Chauffeur-mechanic, Chauffeur, Chauffeur-bearer-coffin-maker, Chauffeur-bearer, General worker-bearer; (b) that the question of the conditions and rates of pay to be incorporated in a new agreement shall be referred back to the parties for further negotiation. In the event of no agreement being reached within two months from the date of the award, either party shall be at liberty to report such failure to the Court and the Court will, after hearing the parties, determine the dispute.

failure to the Court and the Court will, after hearing the parties, determine the dispute.

Award No. 2655 (19th June).—Parties: Association of Correctors of the Press and Newspaper Proprietors Association Limited. Claim: That the 1956 (September) Wage Revision Agreement reached between the parties be amended by the substitution of a 9 per cent. for a 5½ per cent. increase of wages as from July, 1956. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During June one award was issued by a Single Arbitrator prointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The award related to an individual undertaking.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 275.

### Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

**Notices of Proposals** 

During June notices of interposals

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

Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.H.(85), dated 14th June, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F. (66), dated 25th June, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers. and female workers.

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

### **Wages Regulation Orders**

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Wages Regulation (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 962 (R.N.T.(22)), dated 3rd June and effective from 24th June. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.—See page 267.

The Wages Regulation (Linen and Cotton Handkerchief, etc.) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 1067 (H.L.(52)), dated 21st June and effective from 5th July. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, and piecework basis time rates for female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Aerated Waters) (England and Wales) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 1109 (A.(57)), dated 26th June and effective from 10th July. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Paper Box) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 1128 (B.(64)), dated 27th June and effective from 12th July. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers. It also re-classifies certain skilled male workers.

The Wages Regulation (Fur) (Amendment) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 1143 (Z.(73)), dated 28th June and effective from 15th July. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Fur Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general piece rates for workers employed on hand and machine fleshing and amends the prov

### Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### Notices of Proposals

Notices of Proposals

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

Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.A. (N.51), dated 7th June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.226), dated 14th June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for transport workers in the baking trade.

Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B. (N.64), dated 14th June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

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

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

Orders were made on 3rd June, by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales with effect from 1st July, 1957, varying the provisions relating to the application of the differential rates of wages for overtime employment in all counties except Dorset, Gloucestershire and Suffolk. See page 241.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 275.

### 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) 4/57 (26th January)

Claimant placed restrictions on the hours of employment which she was prepared to accept and in consequence had no reasonable prospects of securing employment. Her restrictions were reasonable within the terms of paragraph (iii) of regulation 6(1)(aa) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations. Held that, the claimant having satisfied one of the conditions specified in regulation 6(1)(aa), it was not open to the statutory authorities to hold that the claimant was "not available for employment" solely because of a lack of prospects of employment due to the restrictions.

### **Decision of the Tribunal of Commissioners**

"Our decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit in

"Our decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit in respect of 16th May, 1956, is allowed.
"The claimant is a single woman, aged 48, living at home with her mother (who is over 80 years of age), her brother, and her sister. She worked on night duty from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. Sunday to Friday for 10 years at a local children's nursery at S. (where she lives) until the nursery was closed on 10th May, 1956. She then resisted for york as a nursery assistant or for any other suitable. istered for work as a nursery assistant, or for any other suitable ployment, between the hours of 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. Monday to Saturday and claimed unemployment benefit.

"The claimant was interviewed on 16th May, 1956, and was asked to complete Part 1 of form U.I. 672 (Rev.), on which she stated her reasons for limiting her hours of work. She stated that stated her reasons for limiting her hours of work. She stated that her mother required 'a certain amount of attention—dressing, undressing, etc.,' that her brother was self-employed as a market gardener and that her sister worked 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 6 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Monday to Saturday (except Thursday evening) as a doctor's dispenser. The local Employment Exchange reported that the claimant was not willing to travel the 12 miles to the nearest town with any likelihood of part-time work, on account of the distance and the expense of that there was no nursery work near distance and the expense; that there was no nursery work near her home; that the prospects of obtaining other part-time work in S. (where the claimant lived), which was a small place with little industry, were very poor; that this was a permanent feature of the employment situation and that the claimant's restriction of hours was regarded as unreasonable. At the interview the claimant said she had been able to attend to her domestic duties notwithstanding her night work because she was able to sleep most of the time, only having to rise if any of the children at the nursery needed

attention.

"On 22nd May, 1956, the local insurance officer disallowed the claims for unemployment benefit in respect of the days from and including 16th May, 1956, on the grounds that as a consequence of restrictions the claimant had placed on the conditions of employment she was prepared to accept she had no reasonable prospect of securing employment and the restrictions could not be regarded as reasonable either in view of the claimant's physical condition or having regard both to the nature of her usual occupation and also to the time which had elapsed since she became unemployed and that, accordingly, those days could not be treated as days of unemployment.

"The local tribunal disallowed the claimant's appeal from this decision. They recorded the following 'findings on questions of fact."—'Tribunal is aware of the conditions in S. and does not consider claimant is entitled to unemployment benefit as she has placed too many restrictions in the way of employment.' The claimant now appeals from this decision of the local tribunal.

"In his decision the local insurance officer referred only to the provisions of regulation 6(1)(aa) 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, 1955 [S.I. 1955 No. 143]. However, he made it clear in his submission to the local tribunal that he was also contending that, even if the claim could not he disallowed by virtue of regulation 6(1)(ac) it should be not be disallowed by virtue of regulation 6(1)(aa), it should be

disallowed on the alternative ground that the claimant was not available for employment and we therefore do not think that the insurance officer now concerned is precluded from advancing this contention in answer to the claimant's present appeal.

"Regulation 6(1)(aa) is as follows:—'Where in respect of any day a person places restrictions on the nature, hours, rate of remuneration or locality or other conditions of employment which he is prepared to accept and as a consequence of those restrictions he is prepared to accept and as a consequence of those restrictions has no reasonable prospects of securing employment, that day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment unless—(i) he is prevented from having reasonable prospects of securing employment consistent with those restrictions only as a result of adverse industrial conditions in the locality or localities concerned which may reasonably be regarded as temporary, and, having regard to all the circumstances, personal and other, the restrictions which he imposes are reasonable; or (ii) the restrictions are nevertheless reasonable in view of his physical condition: or (iii) the restrictions are nevertheless reasonable. physical condition; or (iii) the restrictions are nevertheless reasonable having regard both to the nature of his usual occupation and also to the time which has elapsed since he became unemployed.'

"At the hearing before us the representative of the insurance officer now concerned submitted that, as a consequence of the restrictions she placed on the conditions of her employment, the restrictions sne placed on the conditions of her employment, the claimant had no reasonable prospects of securing employment. He admitted, however, for the purposes of the appeal that the restrictions were reasonable and that condition (iii) of regulation 6(1)(aa) was satisfied. He contended that nevertheless the claim should be disallowed on the ground that the claimant was not available for work.

' For the purposes of this appeal we will assume that the in officer's contention that by reason of the above-mentioned restrictions the claimant had not reasonable prospects of employment is correct. It remains to consider whether, having regard to the admission that condition (iii) is satisfied, the contention that the claim should be disallowed on the ground that the claimant was not available for work can prevail. Our attention was called to the fact that regulation 6(1)(aa) purports to be made only under section 11(3) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, which provides that 'Regulations may make provision (subject to the last foregoing subsection) as to the days which are or are not to be treated for subsection) as to the days which are or are not to be treated for the purposes of unemployment benefit and sickness benefit as days of unemployment or incapacity for work.' Section 11(2)(a) provides that a day shall not be treated in relation to any person (i) as a day of unemployment unless on that day he... is or is deemed in accordance with regulations to be available for employment in an employed contributor's employment. It was submitted that since regulation 6(1)(aa) purports to be made under section 11(3) and is therefore subject to section 11(2)(a) and does not provide that a person shall be deemed to be available for employment if he fulfils one of the three specified conditions, the provision in section 11(2)(a) that a person must be available for employment is unaffected by regulation 6(1)(aa). It is true that regulation 6(1)(aa) does not provide in terms that a person who complies with one of the specified conditions shall be deemed to be available for employment but in our opinion its plain meaning is that in such a case absence of prospects of employment resulting from the restrictions shall not of itself be a ground for holding that the person is not available for employment. It must be remembered that the regulation is made 'in exercise' not only of powers conferred by section 11(3) but 'of all other powers enabling them in that behalf' which includes those conferred by section 11(2)(a). conferred by section 11(2)(a).

"In Decision C.U. 23/56 (not reported) it was said (in answer to the same submission as that now made by the insurance officer) the fact that regulation 6(1)(aa) is expressed to be made under section 11(3) of the Act and in form deals with the question of treating days as days of unemployment, instead of dealing with the deeming of a person to be available for employed contributor's employment, seems to me to be irrelevant. A day cannot be treated and of the person concerned. as a day of unemployment unless on that day the person concerned is, or is deemed in accordance with regulations to be, available for is, or is deemed in accordance with regulations to be, available for employment in employed contributor's employment. (See section 11(2)(a)(i) set out above.) Regulation 6(1)(aa) comes into effect only if a claimant, as a consequence of restrictions which he has placed on the nature, hours, rate of remuneration or locality or other conditions of employment which he is prepared to accept (that is to say on his availability for employment in employed contributor's employment), has no reasonable prospects of securing employment. If, therefore, prior Commissioner's decisions were interpreted to mean that on proof of absence of prospects of employment the claimant was not available for employment, it would be wholly pointless to provide that unless he could prove certain facts, days during which he had no such prospects could not be treated as days of unemployment. A claimant would be wasting his time in proving those facts, for his position would be the same whether he proved them or not. I cannot assume that the regulation his time in proving those facts, for his position would be the same whether he proved them or not. I cannot assume that the regulation is wholly surplusage. Reading the regulation in its context, it must mean, so it seems to me, although it is only expressed in a negative form, that on proof of the relevant facts absence of prospects of employment shall no longer be a bar to a day being treated as a day of unemployment. To avoid misunderstanding I would point out that I am not saying that the question of availability for employment does not call for separate consideration in cases where the allegation that the claimant is not available for employment in employed contributor's employment is based on grounds other than employed contributor's employment is based on grounds other than his lack of reasonable prospects of securing employment as the result of the restrictions he places on the conditions of the employment which he is prepared to accept.'

"We agree with these observations. As is pointed out in the last sentence quoted, regulation 6(1)(aa) only applies where the claimant's lack of reasonable prospects of employment is due to the specified

restrictions. The provision thus does not affect the insurance officer's power to disallow for non-availability on any other ground. We find it impossible to suppose that the framers of regulation 6(1)(aa) intended that it should be open to the statutory authorities to disallow a claim on the ground of non-availability solely because of a lack of prospects of employment which was due to restrictions which satisfied one of the specified conditions. The insurance officer was unable to produce any convincing example of cases officer was unable to produce any convincing example of cases in which it might have been thought desirable that the authorities should have such a power. The claimant's appeal is allowed. Our decision will be applicable to claims for days subsequent to 16th May, 1956, on which the material circumstances were unchanged."

### Decision No. R(U) 5/57 (25th February)

Claimant normally worked Monday to Friday each week but was temporarily working for only four days a week, i.e., Tuesday to Friday. In the week in question she worked 3½ days—Tuesday to Friday morning—Friday afternoon and Saturday being part of customary holidays. She claimed unemployment benefit for Monday Held that she had not been employed to the full normal extent in that week, and Monday was a day of unemployment. The full normal extent of her employment for that week was reduced by the holiday on the afternoon of Friday, a normal working day, but not by the holiday on Saturday, a day on which she did not normally work

### **Decision of the Tribunal of Commissioners**

"Our decision is that Monday, 9th July, 1956, was a day of

"Our decision is that Monday, 9th July, 1956, was a day of unemployment in the claimant's case.

"The claimant was employed by a firm of carpet manufacturers. She normally worked a five-day week but for some weeks before 9th July, 1956, short-time had been worked and Monday had been 9th July, 1956, short-time had been worked and Monday had been the claimant's idle day. An annual 'fair holiday' began at the factory on Friday, 13th July, 1956, and lasted for two weeks, during which time the factory was closed. The claimant was not entitled to and did not receive any pay for these two weeks. She claimed unemployment benefit in respect of Monday, 9th July and Saturday, 14th July, 1956. The local insurance officer decided that by reason of the provisions of regulation 6(1)(e) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277]:—(1) unemployment benefit was not payable for 9th July, 1956, which could not be treated as a day of unemployment on the ground that the claimant was a person who did not ordinarily work on every day in a week (exclusive of Sunday or a day substiwork on every day in a week (exclusive of Sunday or a day substi-tuted therefor) but who had in the week in which the said day occurred been employed to the full extent normal in her case, and (2) unemployment benefit was not payable for 14th July, 1956, which could not be treated as a day of unemployment on the ground that the claimant was on holiday. In her grounds of appeal from this decision the claimant admitted that she was not entitled to benefit for 14th July, 1956, as the annual holidays began on 13th July, 1956, but she contended that she was entitled to benefit for 9th July, 1956, as she was unemployed on that day because short-time was operating and that was for her a normal working day.

"The local tribunal decided that in view of Decision R(U) 9/54

they must hold that benefit was not payable for 9th July, 1956; hence this appeal by the claimant's association.

"In the insurance officer's written observations on the claimant's appeal the decision of the local insurance officer was supported on the authority of Decision R(U) 9/54. In that decision it was said the authority of Decision R(U) 9/54. In that decision it was said 'Regard must be had to the number of days on which the claimant normally worked in the calendar week. (Cf. Decision R(U) 33/53 paragraph 8.) In the calendar week he normally worked on five days, Saturday being usually an idle day for him. In the calendar week which ended on 26th December, 1953, he had worked on 21st, 22nd and 23rd December and observed a holiday on 25th and 26th December, 1953. That holiday being a recognised holiday was a normal incident of his employment and its presence reduced the number of days on which he worked in his normal calendar week to three. (Cf. Decision R(U) 33/53 paragraph 12.) It follows that in the week in which 24th December, 1953, occurred he had been employed to the full extent normal in his case and that 24th December, 1953, could not be treated as a day of unemployment in December, 1953, could not be treated as a day of unemployment in

must (we think) be admitted that there is no material distinction between the circumstances of the present case and those of the case dealt with in Decision R(U) 9/54. It will be observed that the decision purported to follow paragraphs 8 and 12 of Decision R(U) 33/53. In paragraphs 10, 11 and 12 of Decision R(U) 33/53 certain principles laid down in Umpire's Decision 4149/38 were reproduced. Paragraph 12 repeats the 'third principle' which was 'that a recognised holiday is a normal incident of the employment so that its presence reduces the number of days in the normal working week by the number of the days comprised. of the employment so that its presence reduces the number of days in the normal working week by the number of the days comprised in the holiday.' This statement by the Umpire must be read in the light of the circumstances of the case with which he was dealing. In that case the claim was made in respect of Whit-Monday which was a day of recognised holiday at the claimant's place of employment. The claimant was a shift worker and he had worked on all his normal shifts during the week in which Whit-Monday occurred except that which began at 10 p.m. on Whit Monday and the case was contrasted with those of shift workers who had not worked on other days in addition to the recognised holiday and were allowed. other days in addition to the recognised holiday and were allowed benefit in respect of those other days. We do not think therefore that the 'third principle' enunciated by the Umpire and repeated in Decision R(U) 33/53 can be taken to mean that a claimant who had been without work on a day on which he normally worked could not be treated as unemployed on that day because another day on which he normally did *not* work was a day of recognised holiday. As Decision R(U) 9/54 was based on what appears to us to be a misapprehension of the principle quoted in Decision R(U) 33/53 we do not think we ought to treat it as an authority binding on we uthority binding on us.

"On principle, the insurance officer's contention seems to us to be unreasonable. It was summarised as follows in the written observations on the claimant's appeal:—'In the present case, in the calendar week in which the day of unemployment 9th July, 1956, fell, the claimant worked on the 10th, 11th, 12th and on the morning fell, the claimant worked on the 10th, 11th, 12th and on the morning of the 13th July, a total of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  days. Her normal working week was one of five days but, because the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  days' recognised holidays falling on Friday afternoon 13th July, 1956, and Saturday 14th July, 1956, were a normal incident of her employment and, I submit, should be deducted from the number of days that would normally be worked in the calendar week ending 14th July, 1956, this deduction  $(5-1\frac{1}{2})$  gives  $3\frac{1}{2}$  days, and the claimant did, in fact, work  $3\frac{1}{2}$  days."

"As was pointed out by the claimant's representative at the

"As was pointed out by the claimant's representative at the hearing before us, in the week in question the claimant would normally have worked from (and including) Monday until noon on Friday, i.e., 4½ days: in fact she worked only 3½ days and it seems difficult to see why she should be refused unemployment benefit for

one day.

"In the passage quoted above from the insurance officer's written submission the refusal is said to be justified on the ground that the 1½ days of the "fair holiday" were a normal incident of her employment." This contention was elaborated at the oral

hearing before us.

"It was pointed out by the insurance officer's representative that regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) speaks of a person who does not ordinarily work on every day of the week but who has been employed to the full extent normal in his case. It was submitted that this change of verb was significant in view of the fact that the expressed object of the paragraph was to prevent each of the specified days from being 'treated as a day of unemployment.' Payment of wages (it was said) was frequently made for holidays and in any case a holiday was a customary incident of employment and for that reason it was provided that a holiday could not itself be treated as a day of unemployment. It followed that in considering whether a person had been 'employed to the full extent normal in his case' he should be treated as having been employed on the holiday. We cannot be treated as having been employed on the holiday. We cannot accept this argument. So far as it rests on the provision that the day in question shall not be treated as a day of unemplo day in question shall not be treated as a day of unemployment it is clearly unsound, as is shown by the fact that regulation 6(1)(d) provides that a day on which a person continues to receive wages shall not be treated as a day of unemployment 'notwithstanding that his employment has terminated.' If the fact that a day could that his employment has terminated. If the fact that a day could not be treated as a day of unemployment proved that a person was employed on that day it would follow that in a case to which regulation 6(1)(d) applied he would be employed notwithstanding that his employment had been terminated.

"On the whole therefore we are of opinion that the view which the local tribunal felt bound by authority to take was erroneous and that Monday, 9th July, 1956, was a day of unemployment in the claimant's case. The association's appeal is allowed."



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\*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 275.

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Decision No. R(U)6/57 (20th February)

Claimant had an additional occupation as a school caretaker before 9 a.m. and after 4 p.m. on each day, involving 21 hours work a week. The earnings were 12s. 1d. a day. He contended that his wife assisted him considerably and a proportion of his wages should be treated as being earned by her. Held that as he could reasonably be expected to do the work outside the working hours of his normal full-time employment it was not an implied term of his contract of employment that he should be helped by his wife. No part of his wages could therefore be attributed to her.

### **Decision of the Commissioner**

"My decision is that the days from and including 13th September, 1956, on which the claimant has been following the occupation of school caretaker are not to be treated as days of unemployment and ployment benefit is therefore not payable to the claimant for

"The claimant is a married man aged 49. He was employed as a machinist from October, 1952, to October, 1954, as a building jobber on his own account from November, 1955, to April, 1956, and as a maintenance fitter from 2nd April, 1956, to 7th September, 1956. He made a claim to unemployment benefit on 13th September,

"In addition to the employments I have mentioned, the claimant, since 1952, has followed a subsidiary occupation as caretaker and cleaner of a primary school in the employment of a county education authority. His salary is £188 17s. 0d. per annum. His hours of work are 21 a week throughout the year and he is expected to do the necessary work of cleaning and fire lighting before 9 a.m. and after 4 p.m. on each weekday except Saturday; on Saturday he works at such times as suit his own convenience. £188 17s. 0d. a year is the equivalent of £3 12s. 7d. a week or 12s. 1d. a day.

"Regulation 6(1)(h) 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, 1955 [S.I. 1955 No. 143] provides as follows: (I omit passages irrelevant for present purposes)

". . a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day an insured person is following any occupation . . . unless

as follows: (I omit passages irrelevant for present purposes)
... a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day an insured person is following any occupation ... unless the earnings derived from that occupation, in respect of that day, do not exceed six shillings and eightpence, or where the earnings are earned in respect of a longer period than a day, the earnings do not on the daily average exceed that amount, and unless he is available on that day for full-time employment in some employed contributor's employment and the occupation which he is following is consistent with and different in nature from that full-time employment.' Prima facie, his earnings of 12s. 1d. a day exceed the prescribed limit of 6s. 8d. a day with the result that days on which he follows the subsidiary occupation of caretaker/cleaner cannot be treated as days of unemployment. The claimant contends, however, that his wife assists him substantially in the work to the extent of about 9½ hours a week, leaving about 11½ hours a week to be done by the claimant himself. He contends that a proportionate part of the wage of 12s. 1d. a day ought to be treated as being earned by his wife, thus reducing his earnings to less than 6s. 8d. a day.

"The director of education for the county has stated in a letter of 19th December, 1956, that the claimant alone was appointed to the post. (It is clearly not a joint appointment of husband and wife.) The director adds, however, that there is no objection to the wife helping her husband at her own risk (or to the husband helping the wife in schools where she is the appointed person) and that he understands that such an arrangement is adopted in several schools.

"The local tribunal allowed the claimant's appeal on the ground that his wife gave him a substantial amount of help in earning the £3 12s. Od. and, although she was not recognised by the employer, she should be regarded as earning not less than 32s. of the weekly wage.

"I have been referred to Umpire's Decision No. 587/37 deali

"I have been referred to Umpire's Decision No. 587/37 dealing with a case arising under the corresponding provisions of the old Unemployment Insurance Acts, which are now replaced by the National Insurance Act, 1946. In that case a man whose usual employment was as a colliery stallman was also employed as caretaker of an Institute. He and his wife lived on the premises. The caretaker had duties to perform from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. and even longer and the chairman of the Institute stated that if the caretaker were employed elsewhere during ordinary working hours (as in fact he was) it would be necessary for him to employ assistance. The Umpire said that the test to be applied when considering whether a deduction could be made from the caretaker's wages in respect of help rendered by his wife was to be found in Umpire's Decision 3017/31, that is to say, if it be an express or implied term of the contract of employment that assistance should be obtained, the value of that assistance may be deducted from the sum received by the claimant as remuneration for following the occupation. In the case before him, the Umpire held that a deduction could be made from the caretaker's wages. In view of the long hours of duty at the Institute and the caretaker's employment in the colliery, it was clearly an implied term of his contract of employment as caretaker that he should obtain assistance.

"On applying the same test to the case now before me, I find that a I have been referred to Umpire's Decision No. 587/37 dealing

that he should obtain assistance.

"On applying the same test to the case now before me, I find that a different conclusion results. The claimant is required to do 21 hours work a week, which means about 3½ hours a day, and the work must be done at some time before 9 a.m. and after 4 p.m. Such work could reasonably be done outside ordinary working hours, and in my judgment it cannot be held to be an implied term in the claimant's contract of employment that he must obtain assistance. Indeed, if his subsidiary occupation interfered with the claimant's availability for full-time employment, or was inconsistent with full-time employment, he would fail to satisfy the latter part of condition 6(I)(h) quoted above. The question must be approached therefore on the basis that the claimant's subsidiary occupation can be performed outside the working hours of his normal full-time employment. That being so, the type of work is not so onerous and the hours of work are not so long (in contrast with the 12 hours or more a day in the case dealt with by the Umpire) as to enable me

to hold that it must have been contemplated by both parties to the contract of employment that the claimant would of necessity obtain assistance in order to perform the contractual duties. It is no doubt of great convenience to the claimant to be helped by his wife, but I cannot hold that it is an implied term in his contract of employment that he should be so helped. Her help to him must be regarded as voluntary and gratuitous and not as being necessarily required under his contract of employment. No part of his wages can therefore be attributed to his wife. Since his earnings in the subsidiary occupation exceed the prescribed limit of 6s. 8d. a day subsidiary occupation exceed the prescribed limit of 6s. 8d. a day, days on which he is following that occupation cannot be treated as days of unemployment. The insurance officer's appeal must be allowed."

### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments,\* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in pravious issues of the CAZETTE. The prices shown are pet; those 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).

Instrument costs 3d. net (5d. including postage).

The Wages Regulation (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 962), dated 3rd June; The Wages Regulation (Linen and Cotton Handkerchief, etc.) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1067; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 21st June; The Wages Regulation (Aerated Waters) (England and Wales) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1109; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 26th June; The Wages Regulation (Paper Box) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1128; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 27th June; The Wages Regulation (Fur) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1143), dated 28th June. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 271. Act. 1945.—See page 271.

Act, 1945.—See page 271.

The Agriculture (First Aid) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 940), made on 30th May by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956. These Regulations, which come into operation on 1st August, prescribe the descriptions and quantities of first aid requisites and appliances to be provided, as required by the Act, where agricultural workers are employed on an agricultural unit (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1956, page 294).

The National Insurance Act, 1957 (Commencement) Order, 1957

The National Insurance Act, 1957, (Commencement) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 989 (C.7); price 2d. (4d.)), made on 6th June by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1957.—See page 243.

(i) The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 964), dated 3rd June; (ii) The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1037), dated 19th June. These Regulations were made (i) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and (ii) by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See pages 244 and 243, respectively.

under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See pages 244 and 243, respectively.

The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1957 No. 91; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 29th April; The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 92; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 6th May; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order, 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 97; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 10th May; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 100; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 10th May; The Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 106), dated 17th May; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 3) Order, 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 107; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 10th May; The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 110; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 28th May. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 231 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE and page 189 of the May issue.

The Institutions of Further Education (Salaries and Allowances of Tacker) Amending Pages 1857 (S.R. & O. 1057 No. 1057 (S.R. & O. 1057 No. 1057 (S.R.)).

The Institutions of Further Education (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Amending Regulations No. 2, 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 88), made on 27th May by the Ministry of Education under the Education Acts (Northern Ireland), 1947 to 1956. These Regulations, which came into effect on 1st October, 1956, implement certain recommendations contained in the Second Interim Report of the Committee appointed by the Minister of Education to consider the salaries, allowances and other matters affecting the remuneration of teachers, and prescribe new scales of salary for the holders of higher posts in the Belfast College of Technology.

The Health Services (General Dental Services Fees) (Amendment)

The Health Services (General Dental Services Fees) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 99), made on 6th June by the Ministry of Health and Local Government under the Health Services Act (Northern Ireland), 1948. These Regulations provide for an increase in payments by the General Health Services Board to dentists, amounting to 2·6 per cent of their gross income in respect of general dental services, which is the estimated equivalent of 5 per cent. of their net income (i.e., gross income less practice expenses).

(i) The National Insurance (Reciprocal Agreement with Cyprus) Order (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 96; price 6d. (8d.)); (ii) The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agreement with Sweden) Order (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 98; price 8d. (10d.)). These Orders were made on 17th May by the Governor in the Privy Council of Northern Ireland (i) under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and (ii) under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Orders give effect in Northern Ireland (i) to the Agreement (set out in the Schedule to the Order) made between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Cyprus, and (ii) to the Convention (set out in the Schedule to the Order) made between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Sweden, and modify (i) the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1956, and (ii) the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1956, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1956, in their application to persons affected by (i) the Agreement and (ii) the Convention. The Orders are similar in scope to the corresponding Orders made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 205).

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

Careers,—Choice of Careers, New Series. No. 79, Electrician.
Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.).
Census of Production for 1954.—Reports: (i) Volume 5, Industry K, Precious Metals Refining; (ii) Volume 5, Industry L, Musical Instruments; (iii) Volume 8, Industry H, Sugar and Glucose. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.) each. Board of Trade.

Census.—Census, 1951. England and Wales. Industry Tables. General Register Office. Price £7 7s. (£7 9s.).—See page 243.

Coal Mining.—Quarterly and Annual Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the fourth warter of 1956 and for the Year 1956. National Coal Board. Price 8d. (9d.).—See page 241.

European Free Trade.—Freer Trade in Europe. An Official Account. H.M. Treasury. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.).—See page 243.

National Assistance.—Report of the National Assistance Board or the year ended 31st December, 1956. Cmnd. 181. Ministry of ensions and National Insurance. Price 3s. (3s. 2d.).—See page 245.

Social Security.—(1) United Kingdom and Sweden. Convention Social Security.—(1) United Kingdom and Sweden. Convention on Social Security between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden. Stockholm. 9th June, 1956 (Treaty Series No. 46, 1957). Cmnd. 192. Price 1s, 3d. (1s. 5d.). (ii) United Kingdom and Belgium. Convention on Social Security and Protocol concerning Benefits in Kind between Her Majesty in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and His Majesty the King of the Belgians. Brussels, 20th May, 1957. Belgium No. 1 (1957). Cmnd. 199. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).

Teachers.—(i) Supply of Teachers in Scotland. Third Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland. Cmnd. 196. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.). (ii) Measures to improve the Supply of Teachers in Scotland. Scottish Education Department. Cmnd. 202. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

Transport.—British Transport Commission. Ninth Annual Report and Accounts, 1956. Volume I: Report. H.C. 187–I. Price 5s. (5s.3d.). Volume II: Financial and Statistical Accounts. H.C. 187–II. Price 12s. (12s. 6d). Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation.

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

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