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Fortieth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Fortieth Session of the International Labour 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, 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 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 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 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 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. 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 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.

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.

Finance

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

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 with the abolition of concentration camps and the deportation of national minorities, methods of wage payment, and debt bondage and serfdom.

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 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.

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 administration.

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 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 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

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.

Employment

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 estimated to have decreased by 25,000 from 23,996,000 to 23,971,000.

Unemployment

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

Rates of Wages

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

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 place.

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: 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.

Resolutions

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.

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.

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.

Retail Prices

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.

Industrial Disputes

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.

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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 wages:

- 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;
- An advance of 10s. per week of 44 hours to all semi-skilled male employees 21 years of age and over;
- 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 as follows:

(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 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 Agreement shall apply from the normal starting time on Monday, 27th May, 1957.

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 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 Court.

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, silverers' 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 1st January, 1956:—

	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	3s. 8d. to 3s. 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 twopenny 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
95	-2½	-2½	-2
96	-2	-2	-2
97	-1½	-1½	-1½
98	-1	-1	-1
99	-½	-½	-½
100	Nil	Nil	Nil
101	+½	+½	+½
102	+1	+1	+1
103	+1½	+1½	+1½
104	+2	+2	+2
105	+2½	+2½	+2½
106	+3	+3	+2½
107	+3½	+3½	+3
108	+4	+4	+3½
109	+4½	+4½	+4
110	+5	+5	+4½
111	+5½	+5½	+5
112	+6	+6	+5½
113	+6½	+6½	+6
114	+7	+7	+6½
115	+7½	+7½	+7

4. The first calculation under this arrangement 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 overtime employment.

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. In general (i.e., in relation to the normal 5½-day week) the overtime differential rates will apply to all employment in excess of 4½ hours on the morning of the weekly short day and of 8½ 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 5½-day week.

In Dorset, Gloucestershire and Suffolk overtime is already payable for employment in excess of 8½ 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 QUARTER 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

	Cash Earnings	Value of Allowances in Kind	Total
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Average Earnings (All Ages):			
(i) Per Man-shift worked—			
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—			
At the Face	329 6	15 8	345 2
All Underground	300 9	15 3	316 0
Surface	231 10	15 1	246 11
All Workers	287 1	15 3	302 4

Earnings in Year 1956

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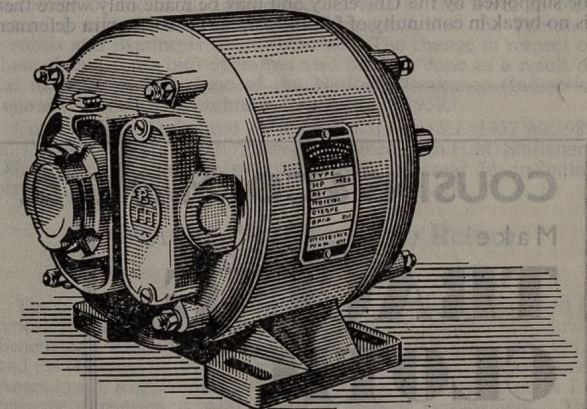
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NATIONAL SERVICE

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 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 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 200).

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 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.

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 post-graduate 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.

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. Agricultural 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 course 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 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).

Early Call-up

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.

Procedure, etc.

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 teaching posts.

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 forthwith.

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, page 257).

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 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 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, age-groups, 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

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 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 the text of the Bill during its passage through Parliament were 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 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 postage).

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 postage).

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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 paid, agreed to accept this re-appointment.

Agenda of the 43rd (1959) Session of the International Labour 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).

Financial Questions

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 five per cent. above the basic class, as from 1st January, 1957. A number of other financial and administrative questions were dealt with.

Forced Labour

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. 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.

Freedom of Association

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 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 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).

Other Matters

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 Governing Body met on 28th June. The United Kingdom 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.

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.

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.

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 in it.

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:—

Senior salaried staffs, directors and business managers	16.3 per cent.
Managers, senior Government officials, burgo-masters and Members of Parliament	4.5 per cent.
Newspaper editors	1.0 per cent.
Chartered accountants	1.6 per cent.
Professors, headmasters	1.0 per cent.
Established officials	4.0 per cent.
Lawyers	3.5 per cent.
Technical salaried employees	5.0 per cent.
Senior mine foremen	5.0 per cent.
Commercial employees	9.0 per cent.
Skilled manual workers	12.5 per cent.
Miners	14.0 per cent.
Semi-skilled workers	0.6 per cent.
Permanent trade union officials, trade union experts, advisers and employees of the trade unions	22.0 per cent.

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 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 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.

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, 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 remainder need not be.

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.

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 Labour Manager.

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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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:—

	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 unemployed 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:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	35,427	42,090	87,684	165,201	11,728	176,929
Boys under 18	2,594	1,718	765	5,077	240	5,317
Women 18 and over	14,773	25,034	33,177	72,984	5,476	78,460
Girls under 18	1,854	1,246	620	3,720	297	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.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
London and South-Eastern	8,475	8,040	13,243	29,758	892	30,650
Eastern	1,964	2,308	4,676	8,948	110	9,058
Southern	1,788	1,796	3,348	6,932	166	7,098
South-Western	2,213	2,646	5,832	10,691	162	10,853
Midland	3,273	3,774	6,584	13,631	3,031	16,662
North-Midland	1,731	2,051	3,515	7,297	3,051	10,348
E. and W. Ridings	2,403	2,745	5,268	10,416	343	10,759
North-Western	5,775	7,277	13,733	26,785	1,177	27,962
Northern	2,262	2,866	7,407	12,535	157	12,692
Scotland	5,940	7,359	16,728	30,027	2,496	32,523
Wales	2,197	2,946	8,115	13,258	383	13,641
Great Britain	38,021	43,808	88,449	170,278	11,968	182,246
Northern Ireland	20,732	1,138	6,830	566	29,266	276,248
United Kingdom	185,933	6,215	79,814	4,286	276,248	
	Temporarily Stopped					
London and South-Eastern	885	7	356	4	1,252	
Eastern	109	1	43	3	156	
Southern	164	2	27	2	193	
South-Western	162	1	100	2	264	
Midland	3,001	301	1,359	61	4,451	
North-Midland	2,956	95	631	20	3,702	
E. and W. Ridings	342	1	287	24	654	
North-Western	1,169	8	1,410	41	2,628	
Northern	157	—	113	4	274	
Scotland	2,406	90	994	116	3,606	
Wales	377	6	156	22	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	
	Total Registered as Unemployed					
London and South-Eastern	29,749	901	11,729	521	42,900	
Eastern	8,785	273	2,823	180	12,061	
Southern	6,836	262	2,669	172	9,939	
South-Western	10,575	278	4,068	203	15,124	
Midland	16,370	292	8,714	274	25,650	
North-Midland	10,525	296	4,188	176	14,712	
E. and W. Ridings	10,498	261	3,402	216	14,377	
North-Western	26,914	1,048	13,570	617	42,149	
Northern	12,385	307	5,208	239	18,139	
Scotland	31,548	975	15,901	822	49,246	
Wales	13,217	424	6,188	597	20,426	
Great Britain	176,929	5,317	78,460	4,017	264,723	
Northern Ireland	21,270	1,204	8,902	1,000	32,376	
United Kingdom	198,199	6,521	87,362	5,017	297,099	
	Total					
London and South-Eastern	12,586	13,091	15,971	41,648	1,252	42,900
Eastern	2,721	3,373	5,811	11,905	156	12,061
Southern	2,443	2,799	4,504	9,746	193	9,939
South-Western	3,086	4,076	7,698	14,860	264	15,124
Midland	5,017	6,480	9,702	21,199	4,451	25,650
North-Midland	2,636	3,580	4,794	11,010	3,702	14,712
E. and W. Ridings	3,201	3,992	6,530	13,723	654	14,377
North-Western	8,270	11,705	19,546	39,521	2,628	42,149
Northern	3,238	4,375	10,052	17,865	274	18,139
Scotland	8,320	11,617	25,703	45,640	3,606	49,246
Wales	3,130	4,800	11,935	19,865	561	20,426
Great Britain	54,648	70,088	122,246	246,982	17,741	264,723

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	Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 17th June, 1957			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-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
E. and W. 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
London and South-Eastern	28,864	894	11,373	517	41,648
Eastern	8,676	272	2,780	177	11,905
Southern	6,672	260	2,642	172	9,746
South-Western	10,413	278	3,968	201	14,860
Midland	13,369	262	7,355	213	21,199
North-Midland	7,096	201	3,557	156	11,010
E. and W. Ridings	10,156	260	3,115	192	13,723
North-Western	25,745	1,040	12,160	576	39,521
Northern	12,228	307	5,095	235	17,865
Scotland	29,142	885	14,907	706	45,640
Wales	12,840	418	6,032	575	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
	Temporarily Stopped				
London and South-Eastern	885	7	356	4	1,252
Eastern	109	1	43	3	156
Southern	164	2	27	2	193
South-Western	162	1	100	2	264
Midland	3,001	301	1,359	61	4,451
North-Midland	2,956	95	631	20	3,702
E. and W. Ridings	342	1	287	24	654
North-Western	1,169	8	1,410	41	2,628
Northern	157	—	113	4	274
Scotland	2,406	90	994	116	3,606
Wales	377	6	156	22	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
	Total Registered as Unemployed				
London and South-Eastern	29,749	901	11,729	521	42,900
Eastern	8,785	273	2,823	180	12,061
Southern	6,836	262	2,669	172	9,939
South-Western	10,575	278	4,068	203	15,124
Midland	16,370	292	8,714	274	25,650
North-Midland	10,525	296	4,188	176	14,712
E. and W. Ridings	10,498	261	3,402	216	14,377
North-Western	26,914	1,048	13,570	617	42,149
Northern	12,385	307	5,208	239	18,139
Scotland	31,548	975	15,901	822	49,246
Wales	13,217	424	6,188	597	20,426
Great Britain	176,929	5,317	78,460	4,017	264,723
Northern Ireland	21,270	1,204	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

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.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 17th June, 1957					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 13th May, 1957
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	
London and South-Eastern	29,749	901	11,729	521	42,900	- 9,618
London (Administrative County)	14,294	260	5,516	137	20,207	- 3,230
Acton	87	5	46	2	140	- 79
Brentford and Chiswick	85	2	35	1	123	- 47
Brighton and Hove	1,468	38	319	8	1,833	- 574
Chatham	299	38	240	17	594	- 199
Croydon	538	5	200	11	754	- 181
Dagenham	271	12	170	17	470	- 129
Ealing	162	6	109	10	287	- 101
East Ham	224	9	86	8	327	- 122
Enfield	154	8	98	8	268	- 54
Harrow	204	21	110	9	344	- 108
Hayes and Harlington	72	7	35	7	121	- 73
Hendon	305	10	83	7	405	- 34
Ilford	405	17	100	5	527	- 111
Leyton and Walthamstow	606	16	198	8	828	- 134
Tottenham	549	21	295	16	881	-

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).

Duration of Unemployment in weeks	Age Groups											
	Males					Females					Total	
	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 55	55 and over	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 55	55 and over		
One or less	1,826	1,191	11,788	5,663	2,985	23,453	1,314	1,119	5,444	2,616	780	11,273
Over 1 and up to 2	767	530	5,931	3,276	1,817	12,321	540	443	2,421	1,360	414	5,178
Over 2 and up to 4	908	833	8,720	5,459	3,721	19,641	627	840	5,517	2,814	885	10,683
Over 4 and up to 6	477	564	5,693	3,732	2,933	13,399	349	634	4,604	2,359	753	8,699
Over 6 and up to 8	333	396	4,275	3,191	2,573	10,768	270	497	3,585	1,873	673	6,898
Over 8 and up to 13	345	642	6,257	4,713	4,135	16,092	253	655	4,753	2,394	844	8,899
Over 13 and up to 26	281	723	9,077	8,555	9,143	27,779	241	549	6,174	3,821	1,528	12,313
Over 26 and up to 39	77	250	4,251	4,819	5,437	14,834	67	144	2,567	1,995	876	5,649
Over 39 and up to 52	30	88	1,865	2,589	3,290	7,862	38	56	1,296	1,005	499	2,894
Over 52 and up to 104	32	106	2,192	3,791	5,394	11,515	21	53	898	1,019	611	2,604
Over 104	—	30	1,124	3,355	5,858	10,367	—	11	339	592	496	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

Figures for the main age-groups and "duration" categories are given in the Table below for each Region and Development Area :-

Duration of Unemployment in weeks	Regions															
	Males				Females				Males				Females			
	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
8 or less	London and South-Eastern															
	1,457	6,925	7,452	15,834	1,265	4,535	3,288	9,088	396	1,779	2,056	4,231	288	888	643	1,819
	188	2,283	4,781	7,252	118	773	1,024	1,915	150	806	2,056	2,498	74	325	343	742
Over 8 and up to 26	188	2,283	4,781	7,252	118	773	1,024	1,915	150	806	2,056	2,498	74	325	343	742
Over 26	49	1,098	4,844	5,991	18	200	595	813	35	439	1,704	2,178	21	120	252	393
Total	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
8 or less	Southern															
	362	1,410	1,782	3,554	310	794	543	1,647	417	1,856	2,410	4,683	328	1,145	816	2,289
	66	446	1,137	1,649	64	366	350	780	114	848	2,079	3,041	103	504	576	1,183
Over 8 and up to 26	66	446	1,137	1,649	64	366	350	780	114	848	2,079	3,041	103	504	576	1,183
Over 26	17	247	1,435	1,699	15	129	232	376	28	407	2,356	2,791	24	221	438	683
Total	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
8 or less	Midland															
	515	3,234	3,283	7,032	525	2,334	1,590	4,449	310	1,724	1,746	3,780	307	1,148	972	2,427
	160	1,575	2,243	3,978	189	1,089	990	2,268	66	599	1,293	1,958	66	427	406	899
Over 8 and up to 26	160	1,575	2,243	3,978	189	1,089	990	2,268	66	599	1,293	1,958	66	427	406	899
Over 26	25	656	1,925	2,606	18	276	556	850	16	313	1,228	1,557	16	140	224	380
Total	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
8 or less	East and West Ridings															
	462	2,341	2,305	5,108	337	950	752	2,039	1,465	6,114	5,279	12,858	1,041	3,397	2,478	6,916
	67	808	1,688	2,563	46	369	390	805	433	2,833	4,170	7,456	236	1,965	1,606	3,807
Over 8 and up to 26	67	808	1,688	2,563	46	369	390	805	433	2,833	4,170	7,456	236	1,965	1,606	3,807
Over 26	27	476	2,202	2,705	15	130	312	457	99	1,580	4,598	6,277	41	722	1,243	2,006
Total	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
8 or less	Northern															
	502	2,457	2,046	5,005	430	1,434	808	2,672	1,388	6,283	4,991	12,662	1,086	3,591	1,934	6,611
	155	1,181	1,859	3,195	104	875	621	1,600	423	2,787	3,924	7,134	385	3,174	1,568	5,127
Over 8 and up to 26	155	1,181	1,859	3,195	104	875	621	1,600	423	2,787	3,924	7,134	385	3,174	1,568	5,127
Over 26	72	889	3,251	4,212	24	451	570	1,045	167	2,328	7,099	9,594	116	1,923	1,809	3,848
Total	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
8 or less	Wales															
	551	2,284	2,000	4,835	716	1,355	703	2,774	7,825	36,407	35,350	79,582	6,633	21,571	14,527	42,731
	169	1,148	1,830	3,147	313	1,060	713	2,086	1,991	15,334	26,546	44,871	1,698	10,927	8,587	21,212
Over 8 and up to 26	169	1,148	1,830	3,147	313	1,060	2,086	1,991	15,334	26,546	44,871	1,698	10,927	8,587	21,212	
Over 26	78	999	3,891	4,968	84	788	862	1,734	613	9,432	34,533	44,578	392	5,100	7,093	12,585
Total	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
8 or less	Development Areas															
	North-Eastern								South Wales and Monmouthshire							
	411	2,041	1,645	4,097	342	1,208	642	2,192	406	1,482	1,246	3,134	554	1,112	552	2,218
Over 8 and up to 26	125	989	1,494	2,608	77	758	539	1,374	101	670	1,096	1,867	263	879	549	1,691
Over 26	48	719	2,636	3,403	20	405	478	903	43	560	2,404	3,007	52	639	655	1,346
Total	584	3,749	5,775	10,108	439	2,371	1,659	4,469	550	2,712	4,746	8,008	869	2,630	1,756	5,255
8 or less	West Cumberland								South Lancashire							
	30	146	83	259	24	74	36	134	54	161	155	370	50	273	135	458
	8	67	98	173	11	58	29	98	11	84	155	250	24	269	146	439
Over 8 and up to 26	8	67	98	173	11	58	29	98	11	84	155	250	24	269	146	439
Over 26	7	79	242	328	3	19	28	50	2	59	324	385	4	117	141	262
Total	45	292	423	760	38	151	93	282	67	304	634	1,005	78	659	422	1,159
8 or less	Merseyside								Wrexham							
	806	3,013	1,861	5,680	513	1,460	811	2,784	23	78	85	186	30	73	53	156
	299	1,650	1,540	3,489	111	855	545	1,511	4	45	66	115	5	49	57	111
Over 8 and up to 26	299	1,650	1,540	3,489	111	855	545	1,511	4	45	66	115	5	49	57	111
Over 26	67	919	1,797	2,783	12	230	320	562	2	35	176	213	3	31	42	76
Total	1,172	5,582	5,198	11,952	636	2,545	1,676	4,857	29	158	327	514	38	153	152	343
8 or less	Scottish								North-East Lancashire							
	994	4,127	2,732	7,853	636	2,342	1,218	4,196	6	99	123	228	10	68	83	161
	308	1,898	2,183	4,389	234	2,086	1,029	3,349	1	29	82	112	2	32	76	110
Over 8 and up to 26	308	1,898	2,183	4,389	234	2,086	1,029	3,349	1	29	82	112	2	32	76	110
Over 26	86	1,576	4,082	5,744	58	1,209	1,134	2,401	1	12	103	116	—	14	81	95
Total	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., persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	7,622	1,139	1,019	57	8,641	1,196	9,837	12,727	1,301	14,028
Agriculture and Horticulture	5,418	1,120	27	56	6,621	1,176	7,797	9,447	1,281	10,728
Forestry	308	14	—	—	322	14	336	338	14	352
Fishing	1,896	5	992	1	2,888	6	2,894	2,942	6	2,948
Mining and Quarrying	2,342	112	6	—	2,448	112				

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	435	268	70	29	505	297	802	520	324	844
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	277	89	64	9	341	98	439	348	108	456
Leather Goods	104	165	4	18	183	291	116	199	199	315
Fur	54	14	2	2	56	16	72	56	17	73
Clothing	1,982	3,315	603	991	2,585	4,306	6,891	2,771	7,642	10,413
Tailoring	978	1,572	436	453	1,414	2,025	3,439	1,450	2,154	3,604
Dressmaking	85	681	3	162	88	843	931	103	998	1,101
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	65	411	—	101	65	512	577	110	3,202	3,312
Hats, Caps and Millinery	54	60	40	37	91	97	191	96	100	196
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	86	231	34	77	120	308	428	134	620	754
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	443	346	74	161	517	507	1,024	544	552	1,096
Repair of Boots and Shoes	271	14	16	—	287	14	301	334	16	350
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,157	5,574	20	176	6,177	5,750	11,927	6,893	6,473	13,366
Grain Milling	280	87	—	—	367	87	454	332	91	423
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,556	1,013	4	7	1,560	1,020	2,580	1,097	2,820	3,917
Biscuits	344	585	6	25	610	610	960	355	631	1,006
Meat and Meat Products	294	313	4	15	298	328	626	406	357	763
Milk Products	409	206	—	—	409	206	615	444	239	683
Sugar and Glucose	284	112	—	—	284	112	396	291	131	422
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	400	806	2	21	402	827	1,229	421	843	1,264
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	462	1,119	—	86	464	1,205	1,669	640	1,585	2,225
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	657	1,119	—	20	657	563	1,220	688	570	1,258
Brewing and Malting	652	218	—	—	652	219	680	220	900	1,120
Wholesale Bottling	175	174	—	—	175	174	349	207	178	385
Other Drink Industries	445	283	2	1	447	284	731	494	302	796
Tobacco	199	115	—	—	199	115	314	212	209	421
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2,955	623	986	174	3,941	797	4,738	4,186	816	5,002
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	1,047	124	7	—	1,054	124	1,178	1,125	124	1,249
Furniture and Upholstery	1,294	322	959	155	2,253	477	2,730	2,391	495	2,886
Shop and Office Fitting	124	16	3	1	127	17	144	133	17	150
Wooden Containers and Baskets	321	90	9	6	330	96	426	355	96	451
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	169	71	8	12	177	83	260	182	84	266
Paper and Printing	1,577	1,353	582	196	2,159	1,549	3,708	2,224	1,631	3,855
Paper and Board	325	232	572	163	897	395	1,292	904	397	1,301
Wallpaper	21	28	—	—	21	28	49	21	28	49
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	166	275	1	9	167	284	451	182	314	496
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	119	190	—	9	119	199	318	120	202	322
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	303	72	4	—	307	72	379	334	82	416
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	643	556	5	15	648	571	1,219	663	608	1,271
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,871	1,397	229	79	2,100	1,476	3,576	2,230	1,497	3,727
Rubber	724	359	206	26	930	385	1,315	981	391	1,372
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	141	68	—	—	141	68	209	142	68	210
Brushes and Brooms	96	66	3	2	99	68	167	105	76	181
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	167	395	—	25	167	420	587	170	424	594
Miscellaneous Stationery Goods	444	75	—	—	444	83	128	45	83	128
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	137	13	1	—	138	152	138	14	152	152
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	562	424	18	14	580	438	1,018	649	441	1,090
Building and Contracting	32,457	251	84	12	32,541	263	32,804	38,382	292	38,674
Building	21,650	149	45	1	21,695	150	21,845	26,034	170	26,204
Electric Wiring and Contracting	904	45	4	5	908	50	958	1,071	53	1,124
Civil Engineering Contracting	9,903	57	35	6	9,938	63	10,001	11,277	69	11,346
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	2,052	96	14	1	2,066	97	2,163	2,258	101	2,359
Gas	1,033	45	6	—	1,039	45	1,084	1,093	46	1,139
Electricity	767	50	5	1	772	51	823	885	54	939
Water	252	1	3	—	255	1	256	280	1	281
Transport and Communication	16,682	1,519	165	13	16,847	1,532	18,379	18,759	1,583	20,342
Railways	145	1	—	—	146	2,636	2,654	153	2,807	2,950
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1,048	172	2	—	1,050	672	1,722	1,199	683	1,882
Other Road Passenger Transport	251	16	—	—	253	16	269	304	16	320
Goods Transport by Road	2,091	90	8	—	2,099	90	2,189	2,265	93	2,358
Sea Transport	5,292	60	114	1	5,406	61	5,467	5,837	64	5,901
Port, River and Canal Transport	1,472	13	24	—	1,496	13	1,509	2,163	17	2,180
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	512	79	5	—	517	79	524	549	8	557
Air Transport	79	—	—	—	79	22	101	80	22	102
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	2,479	370	2	11	2,481	381	2,862	2,718	400	3,118
Other Transport and Communication	305	47	4	—	309	47	356	314	50	364
Storage	664	77	3	—	667	77	744	676	77	753
Distributive Trades	15,081	10,184	87	182	15,168	10,366	25,534	16,858	11,235	28,093
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	2,503	171	37	—	2,540	171	2,711	2,872	190	3,062
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	1,827	194	13	—	1,840	197	2,037	2,075	213	2,288
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	1,530	537	2	37	1,532	574	1,779	1,799	643	2,422
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	2,934	3,197	12	66	2,946	3,263	6,209	3,396	3,529	6,925
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	1,845	696	8	9	1,853	705	2,558	1,961	746	2,707
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	4,190	5,047	15	63	4,205	5,110	9,315	4,507	5,333	10,040
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	252	342	—	4	252	346	598	268	381	649
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,409	479	4	—	1,413	480	1,893	1,510	511	2,021
Public Administration	13,077	2,357	72	28	13,149	2,385	15,534	14,242	2,558	16,800
National Government Service	5,607	1,371	6	4	5,613	1,375	6,988	6,115	1,488	7,603
Local Government Service	7,470	986	66	24	7,536	1,010	8,546	8,127	1,070	9,197
Professional Services	3,417	4,473	12	43	3,429	4,516	7,945	3,607	4,817	8,424
Accountancy	123	53	—	—	123	54	177	127	61	188
Education	793	973	5	13	798	986	1,784	842	1,065	1,907
Law	124	126	—	3	124	129	253	127	138	265
Medical and Dental Services	1,299	2,994	4	6	1,303	3,000	4,303	1,383	3,194	4,577
Religion	96	34	—	—	96	34	130	107	39	146
Other Professional and Business Services	982	293	3	20	985	313	1,298	1,021	320	1,341
Miscellaneous Services	12,104	16,481	56	154	12,160	16,635	28,795	13,043	17,762	30,805
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	1,188	14	24	—	1,212	3,401	2,289	1,264	3,553	4,817
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	1,196	477	8	6	1,204	483	1,687	1,311	489	1,800
Catering, Hotels, etc.	5,980	9,328	13	47	5,993	9,375	15,368	6,437	9,747	16,184
Laundries	490	1,066	1	3	491	1,069	1,560	532	1,196	1,728
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	122	330	1	—	123	330	453	138	363	501
Hairdressing and Manicure	140	169	3	2	143	171	314	153	192	345
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	157	1,190	—	—	157	1,190	1,347	1,342	1,505	1,847
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	728	2,316	13	68	741	2,384	3,125	818	2,707	3,525
Other Services	1,116	417	3	4	1,119	421	1,540	1,202	462	1,664
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	2,944	174	—	—	2,944	174	3,118	3,075	190	3,265
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	9,284	11,032	—	—	9,284	11,032	20,316	10,319	11,603	21,922
GRAND TOTAL*	170,278	76,704	11,968	5,773	182,246	82,477	264,723	204,720	92,379	297,099

* 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.

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

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	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.6	3.5	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.1
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.5	2.6	3.4
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2.0	3.6	2.8	2.6	3.6	3.2
Glass (other than Containers)	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.9	2.3
Glass Containers	3.0	4.1	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.9
Cement	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.4
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.4	4.6	3.5	3.6	4.2	3.6
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.0	3.3	2.3
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2.4	2.2	2.4	3.7	1.9	3.6
Chemicals and Dyes	2.0	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.0
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2.1	4.0	3.2	1.8	2.8	2.4
Explosives and Fireworks	0.7	1.7	1.1	1.6	3.4	3.1
Paint and Varnish	2.6	3.4	2.8	2.3	3.3	2.6
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	1.2	3.7	2.2	1.8	4.5	2.9
Mineral Oil Refining	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.2
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.3
Metal Manufacture	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3
Blast Furnaces	1.9	0.7	1.9	1.5	0.9	1.5
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8
Iron Foundries	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8
Tinplate Manufacture	1.2	1.2	1.2	6.2	7.3	6.3
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.4	4.6	1.5
Iron and Steel Tubes	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.1
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.8
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.2	3.8	2.6	2.3	3.8	2.6
Marine Engineering	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.8	1.9	2.7
Agricultural Machinery	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.2	2.7	2.2
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	3.3	1.8	2.2	1.7	2.3	1.8
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	2.0	2.9	2.2	2.1	3.2	2.2
Stationary Engines	1.7	2.4	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.7
Textile Machinery and Accessories	2.0	3.9	2.3	2.5	3.6	2.7
Ordnance and Small Arms	0.9	1.3	1.0	2.4	3.9	2.7
Constructional Engineering	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	2.3	3.4	2.5	2.2	3.3	2.4
Electrical Machinery	2.0	2.9	2.2	1.8	3.6	2.3
Electrical Wires and Cables	2.2	3.1	2.5	2.1	3.2	2.5
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.9	3.0	2.3	2.3	3.1	2.6
Wireless Apparatus	2.4	5.9	4.0	2.7	5.6	4.0
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	2.6	4.0	3.3	2.3	4.1	3.2
Batteries and Accumulators	1.6	4.8	2.9	1.8	5.4	3.2
Other Electrical Goods	2.7	4.6	3.4	2.8	3.7	3.2
Vehicles	2.4	4.0	2.6	2.0	3.3	2.1
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	3.3	3.7	3.3	1.8	2.9	1.9
Motor Repairs and Garages	2.4	3.8	2.6	2.2	3.5	2.4
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	1.5	2.4	1.6	2.0	2.7	2.1
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories	3.4	6.6	4.1	2.6	4.3	3.0
Locomotive Manufacture	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.2	2.4	1.2
Railway Carriages and Wagons	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.2
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.7
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	2.7	3.7	3.0	2.8	4.1	3.3
Tools and Cutlery	2.5	3.8	3.0	3.1	4.5	3.7
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.6	3.8	3.1
Iron and Steel Forgings	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.2	3.0	2.3
Wire and Wire Manufactures	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.5	3.7	2.8
Hollow-ware	2.2	3.7	3.0	2.6	5.3	4.0
Brass Manufactures	2.6	3.8	3.0	2.8	4.5	3.4
Other Metal Industries	3.1	4.1	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.3
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	1.8	3.1	2.3	2.2	3.7	2.7
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	1.8	2.7	2.1	2.3	3.4	2.7
Watches and Clocks	1.7	3.0	2.3	1.8	4.8	3.2
Jewellery, Plate, etc.	2.4	4.3	3.3	2.1	3.7	2.9
Musical Instruments	1.4	4.0	2.0	2.1	3.1	2.3
Textiles	2.5	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.2
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	3.2	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
Cotton Weaving, etc.	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
Woolen and Worsted	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.2	4.0	3.6
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	2.4	3.3	2.6	1.9	3.3	2.2
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.7
Linen and Soft Hemp	1.1	2.1	1.7	4.2	5.8	5.2
Jute	2.7	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.1
Rope, Twine and Net	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.6	3.6	3.6
Hosiery	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	3.0	2.7
Lace	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.9	5.8	4.3
Carpets	2.2	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.6	2.8
Narrow Fabrics	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.0	3.2	2.8
Made-up Textiles	3.6	4.4	4.2	3.4	5.2	4.7
Textile Finishing, etc.	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.7	3.5	3.0
Other Textile Industries	3.0	4.0	3.4	3.4	4.0	3.6
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.3	3.7	2.9
Leather Tanning and Dressing	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.1	3.5	2.4
Leather Goods	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.6
Fur	3.2	2.7	3.0	1.9	4.8	3.1
Clothing	2.0	2.9	2.6	2.3	3.7	3.3
Tailoring	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.4
Dressmaking	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	4.4	4.3
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	1.8	3.0	2.9	2.5	3.8	3.7
Hats, Caps and Millinery	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.7	3.3	3.0
Other Dress Industries	1.9	2.7	2.6	2.3	4.1	3.7
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.7	2.3
Repair of Boots and Shoes	1.6	2.8	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.0
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.2	5.8	4.3	2.9	4.4	3.5
Grain Milling	2.5	4.1	2.8	3.0	4.1	3.2
Bread and Flour Confectionery	4.1	4.8	4.4	3.2	3.7	3.4
Biscuits	3.9	7.6	6.4	3.3	4.5	4.1
Meat and Meat Products	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.3	4.5	3.8
Milk Products	4.5	6.1	5.0	3.2	4.5	3.6
Sugar and Glucose	1.9	9.1	3.5	2.3	3.5	2.6
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	2.5	5.1	4.1	3.0	4.5	3.9
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	2.0	8.6	6.6	3.1	6.0	4.8
Other Food Industries	2.5	5.1	3.5	3.1	4.2	3.5
Brewing and Malting	2.5	4.8	2.9	2.3	3.2	2.5
Wholesale Bottling	3.9	5.0	4.4	3.6	4.5	4.0
Other Drink Industries	4.7	7.9	5.8	3.2	5.8	4.1
Tobacco	1.5	3.9	2.8	1.5	3.1	2.4
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.8	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.9	3.4
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	3.3	4.2	3.4	3.2	4.5	3.4
Furniture and Upholstery	2.3	3.0	2.5	3.1	4.0	3.4
Shop and Office Fitting	3.3	2.1	3.2	4.6	1.2	4.2
Wooden Containers and Baskets	2.8	4.7	3.2	3.5	4.6	3.7
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	2.0	4.1	2.6	1.6	2.5	1.9
Paper and Printing	1.7	2.6	2.0	1.4	3.0	2.0
Paper and Board	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.7	1.9
Wallpaper	1.6	5.2	2.7	1.7	2.3	1.9
Cardboard Boxes, etc.	3.5	4.3	4.0	2.9	4.0	3.6
Other Manufactures of Paper	2.0	3.1	2.6	2.5	4.1	3.5
Printing of Newspapers, etc.	1.4	2.5	1.6	0.8	2.7	1.1
Other Printing, etc.	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.7
Other Manufacturing Industries	3.2	4.8	3.8	3.0	4.4	3.5
Rubber	3.1	4.6	3.6	2.6	3.5	2.9
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	3.1	4.3	3.4	3.1	2.3	2.9
Brushes and Brooms	1.7	3.2	2.4	2.3	3.5	2.9
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	2.8	5.4	4.5	3.7	5.5	4.9
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	3.7	4.8	4.3	3.3	5.5	4.6
Production of Cinematograph Films	4.0	3.4	3.9	4.2	5.9	4.5
Other Manufacturing Industries	3.3	5.0	4.1	3.5	4.8	4.1
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

Division†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 25th May, 1957	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 27th April, 1957	4 weeks ended 26th May, 1956
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) ..	47,800	+ 100	+ 200
Durham ..	102,200	+ 200	- 500
North Eastern ..	138,800	+ 300	+ 300
North Western ..	58,600	...	- 800
East Midlands ..	104,000	+ 400	+ 1,600
West Midlands ..	59,800	+ 100	+ 2,800
South Western ..	107,400	+ 200	+ 1,400
South Eastern ..	7,200
England and Wales ..	625,800	+ 1,300	+ 5,000
Scotland ..	86,600	...	+ 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)

	May, 1957	April, 1957	May, 1956
Coal-face Workers:			
Voluntary ..	5.01	6.04	5.63
Involuntary ..	8.97	9.53	9.65
All workers:			
Voluntary ..	3.73	4.40	4.15
Involuntary ..	8.12	8.49	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 1.26 tons in May; for April, 1957, and May, 1956, the figures were 1.24 tons and 1.22 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

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, 195

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in Great Britain* whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in 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 UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Under Coal Mines Act : Underground .. 23 Surface .. 6 Quarries .. 2 Metalliferous Mines .. 1	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships .. 3 Building Operations .. 9 Works of Engineering Construction .. 4 Warehouses
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 32	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. 48
Factories	Railway Service
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass .. Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. Metal Extracting and Refining .. 4 Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) .. 6 Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. 3 Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture .. 2 Shipbuilding .. 4 Other Metal Trades .. 1 Cotton .. 1 Other Textile Manufacture .. 1 Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing .. 1 Tanning, Currying, etc. .. 1 Food and Drink .. 1 Paper, Printing, etc. .. 1 Gas Works .. 1 Electrical Stations .. 1 Other Industries .. 1	Brakesmen, Goods Guards .. Engine Drivers, Motor-men .. 2 Permanent Way Men .. 4 Porters .. 1 Shunters .. 1 Other Grades .. 3 Contractors' Servants
TOTAL, FACTORIES .. 91	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 11
	Total (excluding Seamen) 91
	Seamen
	Trading Vessels .. 5 Fishing Vessels
	TOTAL, SEAMEN .. 5
	Total (including Seamen) 96

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	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in : Shipbreaking Other contact with Molten Lead .. 1 White and red lead works .. 2 Other Industries	Pitch and Tar .. 11 Mineral Oil 4 TOTAL 15
TOTAL 3	Chrome Ulceration
Phosphorous Poisoning .. 1	Manuf. of Bichromates .. 21
Mercurial Poisoning .. 1	Dyeing and Finishing
	Chromium Plating .. 3
	Other Industries 1
	TOTAL 25
Anthrax	Total, Cases 47
Wool 1	
Hides and Skins .. 1	II. Deaths
TOTAL 2	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

* 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.

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

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

Vacancies outstanding at 14th May	4,723
„ notified during period	752
„ filled during period	88
„ cancelled or withdrawn	586
„ unfilled at 17th June	4,801

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

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.

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 in wage rates during this period.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases†	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages £
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	133,500	37,500
Mining and Quarrying	394,000	189,000
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	205,000	60,500
Chemicals and Allied Trades	212,500	73,500
Metal Manufacture	209,500	29,100
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Vehicles	2,284,000	1,063,000
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified		
Textiles	268,000	60,000
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur 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

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	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.
	Great Britain (14)	Beginning of first full pay period following 22 June	Men, youths and boys employed 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, Staffordshire (other than Stoke-on-Trent), Warwickshire and Worcestershire (17)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 June	Workpeople employed in making building and engineering bricks and roofing tiles	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1½d. 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 3s. 8½d., wheelers and setters 3s. 7½d., wheelers and drawers 3s. 8d., fillers 3s. 7½d., panmen, mill feeders 3s. 8½d., getters 3s. 8½d., shot firers 3s. 9½d., setters (only) 3s. 9½d., excavator drivers 4s.; transport drivers—up to and including 2 tons 3s. 7½d., over 2 and up to and including 3½ tons 3s. 8½d., over 3½ tons but under gross laden weight of 12 tons 3s. 9½d., over 12 tons gross laden weight 3s. 10½d.; women 18 and over 2s.

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

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

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 making salt glazed and sanitary fireclay ware	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1½d. 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. 5½d. an hour, kilnburners (including makers-up but excluding burners responsible for salting and finishing processes) and boilerfitters 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. 8½d. an hour.
Monumental Masonry	England and Wales	27 May	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change: fully competent masons able to undertake all classes of letter cutting and monumental work—London and Merseyside 4s. 10½d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 9d., other craftsmen 4s. 7½d., 4s. 6d., chargehand labourers 4s. 4½d., 4s. 3d., labourers 4s. 1½d., 3s. 11½d.
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, shoulders, 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 commencing 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 shipbuilding 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— Male workers 21 and over Female workers brought into the industry under relaxation or dilution arrangements, french polishers and upholsteresses Male apprentices under 21 and other youths and boys	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., staggers 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.¶ 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 upholsteresses 21 and over, having served an apprenticeship of 5 years, new work 145s. 2d. a week, repair work 147s. 7d.¶ 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 timeworkers 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 authorised in May and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

¶ These increases were agreed on 11th June, 1957, and had retrospective effect to the date shown. There is an annex to the agreement; see article on page 240 of this GAZETTE.

‡ 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
Railway Wagon Repairing	Great Britain (57)	27 May	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increases for men 21 and over 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. Minimum rates after change for time-workers 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., outstation chargehand (alone) 181s. 10d., with one assistant 184s. 4d., with two assistants 186s. 10d., with three or four assistants 188s. 10d., with five or six assistants 191s. 4d., labourers 151s. 4d. In the London area rates are 5s. higher in each case.*
Brassworking and Founding	Great Britain (except Yorkshire) (64) (65)	27 May	Men, youths and boys	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‡	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	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 and boys	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 Sheffield) (70)	10 June	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increases in basic minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for skilled workers 23 and over, of 2½d. 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. 0½d. an hour for the job. Basic minimum time rates after change: adult skilled workers 4s. 6½d. an hour, semi-skilled 4s. 2½d., unskilled 3s. 7½d.; apprentices and learners 1s. 6d. at 15 rising to 4s. 2½d. at 22.
Wool Textiles	West Riding of Yorkshire (80)	27 May	Mechanics	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.
		Week commencing 3 June	Millworkers (spinning section)	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. 1½d., after six months 120s. or 2s. 8d.
Flax Spinning and Weaving	Northern Ireland (89)	27 May	Maintenance workers	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 (including homeworkers)	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 commencing on or after 20 May	Transport workers	New minimum rates introduced, resulting in increases of varying amounts. Rates after change: one-horse drivers 153s. a week, teammen 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 commencing 3 June	Building trade craftsmen	Increase of 1½d. an hour (4s. 4½d. to 4s. 6d.).
Umbrella Manufacture	Glasgow	Pay day in week commencing 1 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	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.

* 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
Flour Milling	Great Britain (120)	10 June	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 roller men on shift work, class A mills 227s. 6d. a week, class AA 220s. 6d., class B 213s., class BB 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., 113s. 6d., 111s. 6d., 110s., 108s. 6d., other women 18 and over 120s., 117s., 115s., 113s. 6d., 111s. 6d.
			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 roller men, 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.
	Great Britain (except 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	Scotland (241)	3 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 10s. a week for journeymen bakers, dough-makers, ovenmen 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 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 ovenmen 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 173s. 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 2½d. an hour (3s. 4½d. to 3s. 7d.) for adult male day-workers in grade 1 occupations; grades 2 to 9 receive plus rates of ½d. to 1s. 5d. (previously ¼d. to 1s. 4d.) above the basic rate, leading hands 1½d. to 8½d. (previously 1d. to 8½d.), charge hands 6½d. to 1s. (previously 6½d. to 11½d.), and utility men 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 8½d. (previously 1s. 1d. to 1s. 7d.).
			Maintenance engineers	Increases in minimum rates of 3½d., 3½d. or 3½d. an hour, according to classification. Rates after change: fitters, class A 5s. 3½d. an hour, class B 5s., class C 4s. 8½d., electricians in charge of shifts 5s. to 5s. 5½d., semi-skilled workers 3s. 7½d. 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 2½d. 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. 1½d. during 3rd three months and 4s. 5d. thereafter; female dilutees 2s. 7½d. during 1st three months, rising to 3s. during 3rd three months and 3s. 2½d. thereafter.
			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. 6½d. during 1st three months, rising to 3s. 0½d. during 3rd three months and 3s. 2½d. thereafter, boxmaking section 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 9½d. and 3s. 1½d.
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 of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen: woodcutting machinists 4s. 5d. an hour, sawyers and boxmakers 4s. 4½d.
	Aberdeen	do.	do.	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. 7½d. 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. 4½d., 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 Manchester (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.).
	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.).

*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).

† 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.

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
Rubber Manufacture	Great Britain (162)	Beginning of first full pay period falling on or after 29 May*	Timeworkers	Increases in basic time rates of 2½d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 2d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Basic rates after change include: men 21 and over—grade A unskilled workers 3s. 5d. an hour, grade B semi-skilled 3s. 6½d., grade C skilled 3s. 8d., grade D work calling for special skill or responsibility, including working chargehands 3s. 9½d.; women 21 and over—2s. 6d., 2s. 6½d., 2s. 7d., 2s. 7½d.*
			Payment-by-results workers	Piecework prices or bonus schemes to yield to a worker of average ability not less than the following amounts: men 21 and over—grade A 4s. 0½d. an hour, grade B 4s. 2½d., grade C 4s. 4½d., grade D 4s. 6½d.; women 21 and over—2s. 11d., 2s. 11½d., 3s. 0½d., 3s. 1½d.*
Rubber Floor Laying	do.	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 4s. an hour, labourers 3s. 7½d.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	24 June	Electricians, craft grades, general grades, etc.	Increases in minimum and standard rates of 2½d. an hour or 9s. 2d. a week of 44 hours for craft and general grades (1½d. to 3½d. an hour or 5s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. according to grade for sculptors and modellers), and of proportional amounts for apprentices and juveniles. Minimum and standard rates after change include: studio standard agreement—craft grades £11 17s. 5d. a week, semi-skilled £11 0s. 11d., general grades (labouring, etc.) £10 3s. 6d., other grades (unclassified, e.g., crane operators (manual), property makers, etc.) £11 9s. 2d., sculptors and modellers £14 8s. 9d. to £16 14s. 7d., according to grade (chargehands 6d. an hour above craft rate, supervising chargehands by day or night (where employed) 1s. an hour above), assistant heads of departments £13 14s. 2d. to £18 8s. 2d., according to occupation and classification of studio, chief or supervising projectionists (where employed) £15 18s. 10d., first projectionists £13 4s. 11d., second £11 9s. 2d.; general grades agreement—transport workers, gardeners, storemen, cleaners, etc., male workers £8 17s. 10d. to £13 14s. 1d., according to occupation, female cleaners £8 10s. 6d.; canteen employees agreement—male workers £7 2s. 11d. to £14 0s. 10d., according to occupation and classification of studio, female workers £6 18s. 2d. to £14 0s. 10d., part-time workers £4 1s. 10d.; make-up artists, hairdressers and wardrobe staffs £10 1s. 8d. to £25 16s. 8d., according to occupation.‡
Thermal Insulation	Great Britain	3 June	Thermal insulation engineers and other workers employed on land contracts	Increases in minimum rates of 3½d. an hour for engineers, of 2d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and trainees. Rates after change: thermal insulation engineers craftsmen's rate 4s. 5½d. an hour, apprentices 1s. 8½d. in first year, rising to 3s. 11d. in fifth year, trainees 3s. 9½d. in first year, rising to 4s. 3d. in third year, labourers 3s. 7d.
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 proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 4s. 6d. an hour, labourers 3s. 11½d.
Building and Civil Engineering Construction	Northern Ireland (170)	Beginning of pay period in week commencing 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 proportional amounts for apprentices and other young workers. Rates after change include: craftsmen 4s. 4½d. to 4s. 7d. an hour, according to district, labourers 3s. 6½d. to 3s. 9d.
Goods Transport by Road	Scotland	First full pay week after 20 May	Men, youths and boys employed by general road haulage contractors	Increases of 7s. a week for men 21 and over, and of 3s. to 7s., according to age, for youths and boys. Rates after change: men—one-horse drivers 155s. a week (6s. a week extra, or proportionately for shorter periods, when driving a pair of horses), youths 65s. at 16, rising to 119s. 9d. at 20 and under 21.
Liverpool, Bootle, Birkenhead and Wallasey	do.	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	Increases of amounts ranging from 7s. to 16s. a week of 44 hours for permanent workers, and of corresponding amounts for casual workers, according to occupation and as the result of the reclassification of certain vehicle capacity groupings. Rates after change for permanent men engaged on local haulage work: drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity up to 2 tons 158s. a week, over 2 and up to 5 tons 160s., over 5 and up to 10 tons 165s., over 10 and up to 15 tons 171s., over 15 and up to 18 tons 178s., over 18 tons 187s.; stand trailermen 157s., secondmen 155s., trailermen 153s.; workpeople engaged on journey work: drivers of vehicles of up to 5 tons 158s., over 5 and up to 10 tons 165s., over 10 and up to 15 tons 171s., over 15 and up to 18 tons 178s., over 18 tons 187s.; secondmen 153s.
			Horse carters employed on traffic and coal work	Increases of 11s. a week of 44 hours for seniors, of 5s. 6d. for juniors in permanent employment, and of corresponding amounts for casual workers. Rates after change for permanent workers: seniors—teamsmen 163s. a week, one-horse drivers 156s.; juniors 82s. 6d. or 89s., according to type of vehicle or district; steering 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, warehousemen and other shore staff working regular hours, and floating staff	Increase of 1s. 10d. a week. Basic rates after change for maintenance workers, warehousemen and other shore workers: London 155s. 4d. a week, Provinces 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. 6d. a week plus 5s. after 4 years' satisfactory consecutive service.
		1 Apr. 1957	do.	New grade of senior head loaders introduced with a basic rate of 240s. a week. Subject to satisfactory consecutive service in the grade 4 service increments of 5s. each at 2 yearly intervals.

* 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.

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

‡ 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.

§ 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.

¶ 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.

|| 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.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District (see also Note at beginning of Table), Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, and Particulars of Change. Rows include Post Office, Coal Distribution, Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade, Retail Food Distribution, Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade, and Government Industrial Establishments.

* These increases were authorised in June, 1957, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
† The agreement represents a final settlement of the pay and conditions of postal and telegraph officers, postmen, postmen higher grade and redundant grades.
‡ In certain cases where the revised scale is lower than the existing scale, workpeople will retain their present rate on a mark-time basis.
§ Revised stage 2 rates for equal pay for men and women have been calculated from 1st July, 1956, to 31st December, 1956.
|| These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District (see also Note at beginning of Table), Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, and Particulars of Change. Rows include Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades, Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades, Government Industrial Establishments, National Government Service, Local Government Service, and Local Authorities' Services.

* These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 231 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.
† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 271 of this GAZETTE.
‡ These increases were authorised in June and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
§ These 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.
¶ 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

Table with columns: Industry, District (see also Note at beginning of Table), Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of Change. Rows include Hairdressing, Clerks, receptionists, manicurists, sales assistants, cashiers, clerical assistants and other workers, etc.

* 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 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.

I—All Industries and Services

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. Rows for 1956 and 1957.

Detailed Figures

Table with columns: Date, Men, Women, Juveniles, All Workers. Rows for months from January 1956 to June 1957.

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.

II—Manufacturing Industries only

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. Rows for 1956 and 1957.

Detailed Figures

Table with columns: Date, Men, Women, Juveniles, All Workers. Rows for months from January 1956 to June 1957.

April, 1956, and October, 1956, in those industries and services covered by these half-yearly enquiries was 1 1/2 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.

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

Table with columns: Industry Group, Number of Stoppages in progress in Month (Started before beginning of Month, Started in Month, Total), Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month, Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month. Rows include Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Coal Mining, etc.

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., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

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; 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.

Causes of Stoppages

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:—

Table with columns: 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. Rows include Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Coal Mining, etc.

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

Table with columns: Industry, Occupations and Locality, Approximate Number of Workers involved (Directly, Indirectly), Date when Stoppage (Began, Ended), Cause or Object, Result. Rows include Fishing, Coal Mining, Textiles, Transport, etc.

* 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.

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