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18

Young Persons Entering Employment

E ACH year since 1951 an article has been published in this GAZETTE giving information about the numbers of young persons under 18 years of age who entered employment. Figures are now available for the year 1957, and a summary of the information for that year is given below. The statistics are derived from the administrative arrange-

ments for the issue of contribution cards under the National Insurance scheme. All persons entering employment must obtain insurance cards for the purpose of paying contributions under this scheme. For young persons under 18 years of age the cards are issued by Youth Employment Offices, most of which are conducted by Local Authorities. By arrangement with the Youth Employment Offices, a statistical record card is completed in respect of every young person to whom a contribution card is issued who has completed full-time education and has entered or is about to enter insurable employment. The particulars entered on the statistical card are as follows: age at the time when full-time education ceased; age at the time of entry into insurable employment; code number of the Standard Industrial Classification covering the employer's industry; and type of occupation. For the purpose of the last item occupations are grouped under four headings, *viz.*, (*a*) apprenticeship to a skilled craft (i.e., apprenticeship or learnership with or without an indenture or other form of written agreement), including employment likely to lead to apprenticeship at a later date; (b) articled clerks and others in employment leading to recognised professional qualifications (law, accountancy, surveying, (b) articled are accounted by the second by the s nursing, etc.); (c) clerical employment not covered by (b); and (d) other employment. The record cards are sent to the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for analysis

The principal limitation to be borne in mind when con-sidering the figures derived from this source is that it is not possible to ensure that all young persons who had already been issued with insurance cards for holiday or other sparetime work while still at school are included in the figures when they finally terminate full-time education and enter employ-ment, although the Youth Employment Officers have been instructed to include particulars of any young persons whom they know to be in that category. This factor affects the totals for the 16 and 17 age-classes to a greater extent than those for the 15 age-class, but it is unlikely that it affects significantly the proportions entering different industries or different types of employment. It is important also to bear in mind that the figures relate to young persons entering employment and that they do not provide a measure of the total numbers leaving

they do not provide a measure of the total numbers leaving school, since they exclude those who left school to enter universities and other institutions of higher education, boys going direct to H.M. Forces for their period of National Service, and also any others who left school with no immediate intention of entering paid employment. The total numbers recorded in 1957 were higher than the numbers in 1956, viz., 260,300 boys and 244,100 girls com-pared with 246,900 boys and 235,500 girls in the previous year. This increase was mainly the result of the higher birth-rate in 1942 compared with 1941. The total of 504,400 for 1957 is analysed in the following Table according to age at leaving school and age at entry into employment : school and age at entry into employment :

Age at leaving	Ag	Age at entry into employment							
school	15	16	17	Total					
Boys: 15 16 17	216,168 	2,597 32,121	234 849 8,359	218,999 32,970 8,359					
Total, Boys	216,168	34,718	9,442	260,328					
Girls: 15 16 17	202,787 	2,319 28,053 —	352 779 9,761	205,458 28,832 9,761					
Total, Girls	202,787	30,372	10,892	244,051					

The general pattern of school-leaving and entering employ-ment shows little change from year to year. The great majority of young persons leave school at the age of 15 (*i.e.*, before reaching the age of 16) and enter employment at the same age. Of the total of 218,999 boys and 205,458 girls who left school in 1957 before reaching 16, only 2,831 and 2,671 reached that age before entering employment. Similarly, the great majority of those who left school between 16 and 17 years of age entering employment before reaching 17. The number of girls entering employment between 17 and 18 years of age was again greater than the number of boys, but it The general pattern of school-leaving and entering employ-

has to be borne in mind that a much larger number of boys go to Universities and other institutions of higher education. In the following Table the totals for 1957 are analysed to show the numbers entering the four different types of employment referred to above, *viz.*, (*a*) apprenticeships or learnerships to skilled crafts, (*b*) service under articles or other employment leading to recommend preferring an undifferent under the industry within the year. When account is taken of transfers from recognised professional qualifications, (c) clerical employment, and (d) other employment.

	Age at entry into employment								
Class of employment		Boys		des estation	Girls				
entered	15	16	17	15	16	17			
Apprenticeship, or Learner-		1	(00	0's)					
ship, to Skilled Crafts (in- cluding employment lead- ing to Apprenticeship) Employment leading to	76.5	15.4	3.3	14.1	1.8	0.9			
recognised Professional Qualifications Clerical Employment Other Employment	$0.5 \\ 10.9 \\ 128.3$	$\begin{array}{c}1\cdot 3\\7\cdot 8\\10\cdot 2\end{array}$	0·9 2·6 2·6	$0.8 \\ 58.9 \\ 129.0$	$0.9 \\ 20.0 \\ 7.7$	0.8 6.4 2.8			
Total	216.2	34.7	9.4	202.8	30.4	10.9			

Well over one-third of the boys under 16 entered apprenticeships or learnerships to skilled crafts or employment known to lead to apprenticeship, one in twenty entered clerical employment, and nearly three-fifths went into "other employment". Among those who entered employment at the ages of 16 and 17, 44 per cent. and 35 per cent., respectively, became apprentices or learners and 22 per cent. and 28 per cent. entered clerical employment. The proportion entering employment leading to professional qualifica-tions was much higher among the older boys, being less than one-quarter of one per cent. among those who entered employment at age 15, about 4 per cent. among those aged 16, and 10 per cent. among those aged 17.

Among girls there was not much difference between the pro-Among girls there was not much difference between the pro-portions entering apprenticeship or learnership at the various ages, the proportion being 7 per cent. and 6 per cent. at ages 15 and 16 respectively and about 8 per cent. at age 17. There were large differences, however, in the proportions entering the other types of employment. Among those who entered employment under 16 years of age, less than one-half of one per cent. went into employ-ment leading to professional qualifications, 29 per cent. went into clerical work, and nearly two-thirds went into "other employment". Among those who entered employment at 16 the corresponding proportions were 3 per cent., 66 per cent., and 25 per cent., and in the 17 age-class they were 7 per cent., 59 per cent., and 26 per cent.

In the three age-classes taken together the number of boys entering apprenticeships or employments leading to professional qualifications represented 38 per cent. of the total number entering employment. The corresponding proportion for girls was 8 per cent

Industrial Analysis

The figures have been analysed to show the numbers of boys and girls entering different industries, and the Table below shows the numbers in eight broad industrial groups expressed as percentages of the total numbers of entrants

	Number entering each industry group as percentage of grand total							
Industry Group	F	loys	Girls					
	Aged 15	Aged 16 and 17	Aged 15	Aged 16 and 17				
Agriculture, etc	9 5 47 11 4 17	7 2 41 6 7 11	$ \begin{array}{r}1\\ \overline{44}\\ 1\\ 2\\ 34\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 2\\ -26\\ 1\\ 4\\ 18 \end{array} $				
Commerce and Finance	5 2	24 2	9 9	43 6				
Total	100	100	100	100				
Total number of Entrants (000's)	216	44	203	41				

Slightly under one-half of the boys and 44 per cent. of the girls entering employment before reaching the age of 16 went into manufacturing industries and just over one-sixth of the boys and one-third of the girls went into the distributive trades. The pro-portions of older boys and girls entering these two industrial groups were considerably lower, with correspondingly higher proportions entering the Public Administration, Professional Services, etc., group. Nearly one-quarter of the boys aged 16 and 17 and well over two-fifths of the girls of those ages went into that group of services, compared with 5 per cent. of the boys and 9 per cent. of the girls under 16. cent. of the girls under 16.

The figures for each industrial group include all entrants into the service of employers in the group irrespective of the nature of their personal occupations. The figures for the manufacturing group, for example, include not only those entering employment in the factories, but also clerical and technical staffs and all other ancillary employments with the same employers. In the Table on pages 373 to 375 the figures for each industry in the Standard Industrial

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It is important to bear in mind that the figures merely show the numbers whose first jobs after leaving school were in the industry specified in the Table. The total numbers entering a particular industry within the year, when account is taken of transfers from other industries, may have been greater, while the net intake after allowing for young persons who transferred to other industries may have been less than the total shown in the Table. This is particularly important in the case of the coal mining industry : the Table shows important in the case of the coal mining industry; the Table shows that 11,624 boys entered this industry in 1957 whereas the total intake of boys under 18 was over 18,000 in that year (see the issue of the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* for May, 1958, page 29).

The figures show that in some of the principal industries employ-ing highly skilled craftsmen (e.g., engineering and shipbuilding, vehicle and building and contracting industries) more than two-thirds of the boys entered employment as apprentices or learners, or employment leading to apprenticeship or learnership or to professional status. The industry group with the highest proportion of girls entering similar types of employment was professional services (21 per cent.). Over 70 per cent. of the girls who entered the engineering and vehicle groups of industries went as clerical workers. It was to be expected that clerical work would also predominate for girls in transport, insurance, banking and finance, public administration, accountancy and other professional services.

Regional Analysis

The Table below shows the numbers of young entrants into employment in 1957 in each of the nine administrative Regions in England and in Scotland and Wales, analysed according to age at the time of entry.

There was, in general, very close agreement between the pro-portions of boys and the proportions of girls entering employment at the various ages. In the London and South-Eastern Region the proportion both of boys and of girls who entered employment before reaching 16 was about 77 per cent. and in the South-Western Region it was about 78 per cent, whereas in Scotland it was 89 per cent. In Wales, however, there was a fairly substantial difference between boys and girls in this respect ; 83 per cent. of the boys entered employment before reaching 16, but the corresponding proportion for girls was 79 per cent.

The figures in the last column of the Table show that the pro-The figures in the last column of the Table show that the proportion that boys entering employment represented of the total number of male employees varied from $1 \cdot 4$ per cent. in the London and South-Eastern Region to $2 \cdot 2$ per cent. in Scotland. For girls the corresponding variation was between $2 \cdot 2$ per cent. in the London and South-Eastern Region and $4 \cdot 5$ per cent. in Wales. The lower percentages for the London and South-Eastern Region may be due to the following factors : (a) the lower birth-rate in the Region compared with other parts of the country ; (b) the considerable "inward balance" into the Region of adult immigration from other areas ; and (c) the possibility that the proportion of young persons going to higher educational institutions is higher in the Region than elsewhere.

		e at entry mploymer		Total			
Region	15	16	17	Number	Per cent. of the estimated number of employees aged 15 and over in the Region at May, 1957*		
			Boys				
London and South-Eastern Eastern	37,529 13,613 10,541 11,999 24,038 16,647 19,064 28,421 15,499 27,967 10,850 216,168	8,660 2,103 1,974 2,662 2,356 2,998 4,449 2,230 2,695 1,739 34,718	2,713 658 589 802 652 579 655 1,039 417 796 542 9,442	48,902 16,374 * 13,104 15,463 27,542 22,717 33,909 18,146 31,458 13,131 260,328	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \end{array} $		
			Girls				
London and South-Eastern Eastern	34,886 12,778 9,611 11,533 22,921 15,978 17,882 27,127 13,827 26,656 9,588	7,051 1,870 1,767 2,194 2,447 2,016 2,867 3,927 2,110 2,475 1,648	3,006 783 679 930 808 571 745 1,102 566 831 871	44,943 15,431 12,057 14,657 26,176 18,565 21,494 32,156 16,503 29,962 12,107	$2 \cdot 2 3 \cdot 7 3 \cdot 3 3 \cdot 9 3 \cdot 5 3 \cdot 8 3 \cdot 3 2 \cdot 9 4 \cdot 3 4 \cdot 0 4 \cdot 5 $		
Total, Great Britain	202,787	30,372	10,892	244,051	3.2		

* The numbers of boys have been expressed as percentages of the estimated numbers of male employees and the numbers of girls as percentages of the estimated numbers of female employees.

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Give Laged 12-17)	5		1114405		Boys		nal Cai				Girls	(aged 15-	-17)	
Industry	Apprent to Skille	iceship d Craft	Emplo leadin Recog Profes Qualific	ng to mised sional	Ente Cler Emplo	ical	Ente Otl Emplo	ner	Total Aged 15–17	Ap- prentice- ship to Skilled	Employ- ment leading to Recog- nised Pro-	Entering Clerical Employ- ment	Other	Total
Control Quints and control	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16–17	Aged 15	Aged 16–17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	1034 1-031	Craft	fessional Qualifi- cations			
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing	967 903 33 31	399 380 17 2	16 15 	19 17 2 	47 26 1 20	28 24 3 1	17,692 16,958 479 255	2,461 2,387 59 15	21,629 20,710 594 325	138 134 	15 11 4 —	279 246 16 17	2,427 2,380 36 11	2,859 2,771 56 32
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	1,496 1,371 17 37 37 20 14	480 454 2 12 2 4 6	17 16 1 	$ \begin{array}{c} 26 \\ 22 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ - \\ 1 \end{array} $	163 132 4 16 1 8 2	172 155 1 4 9 3	9,396 9,129 37 117 11 71 31	367 345 4 7 6 5	12,117 11,624 66 196 51 118 62	10 8 1 1	3 	405 289 5 42 2 39 28	93 57 1 7 - 1 27	511 357 7 49 2 40 56
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Min- ing Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	742 117 142 218 54 25 186	120 10 16 34 19 12 29	83 1 4	12 1 3 1 1 2 4	175 41 35 30 13 7 49	102 20 24 20 7 5 26	2,615 1,153 462 333 241 62 364	153 56 21 21 12 7 36	3,927 1,401 703 658 347 120 698	16 1 5 5 1 - 4	3 2 1	989 143 279 234 46 38 249	1,198 82 789 172 58 12 85	2,206 226 1,075 411 105 50 339
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	560 27 372 26 13 42 27 38 15	603 14 396 10 26 28 32 83 14	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \\ -11 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{array} $	96 1 64 1 18 3 6 3	253 6 141 11 43 10 25 16	206 2 93 9 1 26 20 38 17	1,310 15 735 99 38 154 148 66 55	298 7 164 25 6 36 22 25 13	3,341 72 1,976 181 85 349 263 281 134	100 1 62 20 2 2 2 7 5 1		2,914 16 1,485 411 24 353 276 212 137	1,956 1 718 681 196 70 236 15 39	5,018 18 2,301 1,118 222 427 521 234 177
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Tron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Roll- ing, etc	2,163 65 994 766 21 8 108 201	771 8 453 126 18 10 49 107	5 1 2 2	47 2 27 6 1 3 8	333 6 178 67 6 3 43 30	183 6 95 28 3 2 22 22 27	2,663 48 1,401 547 150 34 215 268	250 2 176 31 7 1 12 21	6,415 137 3,325 1,573 206 58 452 664	25 3 8 8 - 1 5		1,737 26 784 311 34 5 189 388	303 8 62 95 6 3 23 106	2,071 37 858 414 40 8 213 501
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Elec- trical Goods	18,779 2,299 543 490 138 745 136 342 9 9 2 9 2 489 10,336 1,643 95 134 530 91 30 646	5,679 514 248 99 49 173 59 62 70 00 136 2,821 624 76 151 231 63 12 291	$ \begin{array}{c} 60 \\ 2 \\ - \\ 4 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ - \\ 5 \\ 37 \\ 4 \\ - \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ - \\ 2 \end{array} $	91 4 - 2 - 2 1 - 3 4 466 100 4 3 5 - 5	1,306 168 34 26 58 30 16 10 3 3 55 679 63 36 12 50 8 5 5 53	531 25 3 10 3 25 6 6 8 8 1 1 35 297 228 277 5 17 5 17 5 3 33	10,000 1,002 167 236 102 245 20 116 42 23 312 5,063 838 838 269 136 646 84 44 1 681	814 50 11 22 1 24 4 4 6 6 3 398 66 6 19 26 81 7 7 4 7 8	37,260 4,064 1,006 889 351 1,245 240 544 214 1,053 19,677 3,276 526 469 1,561 261 25 1,789	326 38 13 9 - 2 1 4 4 7 6 146 146 37 7 19 5 1 25	$ \begin{array}{c} 32\\ 1\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\$	8,367 214 68 189 53 298 90 93 28 124 4,354 934 255 209 493 154 490 721	4,016 40 10 22 8 46 3 35 18 8 8 1,100 759 759 487 144 622	12,741 293 91 220 61 347 94 132 55 138 5,619 1,312 439 416 1,274 646 646 235 1,369
Vehicles	10,299 1,907 5,566 1,108	2,135 406 593 859	20 3 13 1	27 8 5 8	462 160 142 53	190 68 70 19	6,024 1,551 3,287 208	392 77 240 27	19,549 4,180 9,916 2,283	78 9 22 30	9 2 2 4	3,925 1,177 1,382 796	791 261 182 102	4,803 1,449 1,588 932
Aircraft	259 757 597 105	142 89 30 16		33	33 26 42 6	10 8 12 3	359 105 353 161	13 7 11 17	820 995 1,046 309	5 4 3 5	1	332 115 83 40	162 19 17 48	499 138 104 93
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings, not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	2,748 518 133 251 127 92 181 1,446	407 61 25 34 27 45 31 184	111 3 1 7	15 	225 24 32 18 22 21 9 99	107 11 11 5 15 13 14 38	3,919 491 274 234 336 201 138 2,245	235 37 9 15 25 12 8 129	7,667 1,145 484 559 555 386 381 4,157	32	State Date	1,888 312 160 92 161 152 111 900	99	4,074 595 263 110 238 516 212 2,140
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc	580 105 133	249 164 30 32 23	6 3 	4	A STE	1	973 627 87 154 105	94 52 8 23 11	2,319 1,473 235 357 254	16 4 15	2	1100000	135 234	1,331 781 179 337 34

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Young Persons Entering Employment, January to December, 1957 : Analysis by Industry and Occupational Category

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Young Persons Entering Employment, January to December, 1957: Analysis by Industry and Occupational Category-continued

Boys														
	Tank -				Boys	i isii	1			-	Ī	(aged 15-	-17)	1
Industry	Appren to Skill	ticeship ed Craft	Emplo leadir Recog Profes Qualifie	gnised sional	Cler	ering rical byment	Ot	ering her byment	Total Aged 15–17	Ap- prentice- ship to Skilled	Employ- ment leading to Recog- nised Pro-	Entering Clerical Employ- ment	Entering Other Employ- ment	Total
Constraint Quarter Sectoria	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	1 Longh	Craft	fessional Qualifi- cations			
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	846 56 41 259 55 39	237 10 9 71 40		25 1 5 4 4	282 31 20 40 5	171 13 10 35 9	4,277 750 344 783 48	268 40 24 51 12	6,112 904 453 1,245 173	727 14 8 302 1	22 2 1 2 1 2 1	2,474 266 236 382 90	13,090 1,709 1,311 2,369 126	16,31, 1,99 1,550 3,055 218
Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery, and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	11 7 14 152 5 70 17 23 73 24	$ \begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ 11 \\ - \\ 9 \\ 3 \\ 40 \\ 12 \\ \end{array} $		- - - - - - - -	13 28 16 22 14 20 3 7 38 18	8 7 10 7 20 12 5 4 19 12	120 52 134 144 508 71 506 56 113 525 123	12 2 3 9 23 9 12 2 13 35 21	202 89 189 193 737 101 629 87 163 737 210	$ \begin{array}{r} 12\\ 2\\ -\\ 4\\ 288\\ 4\\ 35\\ 20\\ 15\\ 17\\ 5 \end{array} $		106 38 48 73 378 40 232 69 68 298 150	560 169 144 200 4,105 145 756 380 328 328 733 55	678 209 192 277 4,779 189 1,020 477 411 1,048
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	161 48 93 20	15 8 6 1	1 _1 	1 _1 	17 9 8	4 2 2	675 364 282 29	54 33 17 4	928 466 408 54	96 6 77 13		130 167 79 78 10	622 119 429 74	213 885 204 584 97
Clothing	1,132 547 68 23 7 18 182 287	112 42 8 5 5 25 27	5 3 1	7 3 — — — 3 1	76 34 6 10 2 1 22	55 20 5 8 3 6	3,117 875 123 93 67 121 1,500	218 59 16 13 7 7 7 72 44	4,722 1,583 226 152 86 158 1,817	3,123 1,372 1,354 188 55 90 63	18 5 9 2 1 1	1,669 644 219 185 28 138 445	19,775 7,737 4,765 3,355 173 1,613 2,068	24,585 9,758 6,347 3,730 257 1,842 2,576
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling	1,126 31 757 21 53 15 25 47 10 29 77 9 31 21	1777 18 45 2 100 6 17 16 6 17 16 6 12 23 1 100	15 -5 1 1 -1 1 2 3 -1	$ \begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -2$	340 36 16 17 12 10 19 25 20 27 96 14 44 8	1 227 21 15 17 84 14 7 21 15 17 62 5 10	338 5,953 130 2,127 242 399 306 79 538 204 204 453 267 840 164	44 5555 18 150 22 27 4 4 48 27 31 58 23 93 7	700 8,409 255 3,115 323 510 400 153 697 285 324 775 319 1,032 221	1 568 4 479 13 4 4 5 28 4 9 9 9 - 6	20 33 1 1 3 - 1 3 - 3	10 3,229 183 362 384 172 250 38 523 209 297 331 59 176	64 7,667 115 2,146 975 234 268 89 2,014 532 301 121 59 244 569	2,576 75 11,484 305 2,999 1,373 411 525 746 610 461 1118 425
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets . Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	2,787 549 1,473 282 128 355	197 44 92 23 9 29	9 2 4 2 	8 4 2 2 -	114 66 32 8 3	67 38 15 11 1 2	5,155 2,110 1,875 195 541 434	314 128 110 14 23 39	8,651 2,941 3,603 537 705 865	129 2 .115 4 5 3	2 	245 778 256 384 60 33 45	883 149 502 17 107 108	819 1,792 407 1,002 81 146
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of News- papers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc	2,701 170 33 66 67 253 2,112	495 63 1 25 12 60 334	12 4 - 2 6	31 9 1 1 11 9	616 52 6 12 42 257 247	319 34 2 20 19 103 141	3,438 743 79 300 223 579 1,514	261 61 4 23 20 46 107	7,873 1,136 126 447 383 1,311 4,470	705 17 4 40 38 19 587	12 2 - 1 2 7	2,818 322 42 164 203 550 1,537	6,196 942 67 1,193 740 171 3,083	9,731 1,283 113 1,397 982 742 5,214
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber	337 95 24 15 57 18 2 126	161 66 18 3 15 3 7 7 49	2 1 1 	8 5 	131 54 9 2 6 5 15 40	91 53 12 2 1 4 3 16	1,402 397 65 131 302 57 19 431	152 43 9 11 24 7 6 52	2,284 714 137 164 406 94 53 716	71 8 2 5 13 5 1 1 37	74	1,208 567 86 60 116 53 56 270	2,130 418 46 219 724 83 22 618	3,416 997 134 284 853 141 79 928
Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	17,197 13,284 3,721 192	1,586 1,029 451 106	48 33 10 5	87 60 4 23	403 295 46 62	300 222 29 49	6,883 5,477 1,068 338	549 438 62 49	27,053 20,838 5,391 824	54 35 15 4	10 6 1 3	1,777 1,280 334 163	156 94 51 11	1,997 1,415 401 181
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	975 394 555 26	477 89 373 15	2 1 1	24 8 15 1	117 42 67 8	201 47 131 23	212 82 107 23	27 8 14 5	2,035 671 1,263 101	11 3 7 1	6 2 3 1	866 301 525 40	54 16 36 2	93 7 322 571 44
Transport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conserv- ancy, etc., Service Air Transport	1,333 668 152 12 69 92 62 35 13	1,289 143 21 2 9 635 8 10 36	19 8 5 1	151 9 1 1 1177 1 1 1 	1,552 501 35 1 88 254 67 19 26	1,220 452 33 2 39 186 27 27 27 26	5,166 2,849 148 15 469 346 183 104 42	665 115 5 	11,395 4,745 395 32 720 1,871 354 205 155	159 10 1 1 3 2 - 2	14 1 - 1 1 - 1	3,739 764 272 33 291 326 49 28 89	844 88 17 3 13 25 7 3 8	4,756 863 290 36 306 355 58 31 100
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	216 11 3	419 5 1	4	17 4	88 442 31	131 287 10	886 58 66	218 11 9	1,979 819 120	136 4	10 	1,214 623 50	639 26 15	1,999 653 65

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n. There's no with the log	iosma fai				Boys				10.3464		Girls	(aged 15-	-17)	
Industry	Apprenticeship to Skilled Craft		Employment leading to Recognised Professional Qualifications		Entering Clerical Employment		Entering Other Employment		Total Aged 15–17	Ap- prentice- ship to Skilled	Employ- ment leading to Recog- nised Pro-	Entering Clerical Employ- ment	Entering Other Employ- ment	Total
ni adis territigito battore n o Nav sill'ile cale singenere rice	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16–17		Craft	fessional Qualifi- cations			4201
stributive Trades Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials,	4,901	707	41	44	1,769	954	29,927	2,969	41,312	1,627	68	18,100	57,007	76,802
Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	144	25	2	7	222	134	868	113	1,515	10		1,055	279	1,344
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	164	42	1	1	163	102	987	85	1,545	21	1	685	119	826
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	83	24	2	1 -	257	146	1,441	145	2,099	23	3	1,393	912	2,331
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	2,095	115	13	1	172	68	14,055	839	17,358	197	7	2,014	14,371	16,589
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	332	88	6	12	499	261	2,725	292	4,215	65	6	3,553	1,590	5,214
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	2,057	409	16	22	445	238	9,523	1,447	14,157	1,286	50	9,300	38,622	49,258
Retail Distribution of Confection- ery, Tobacco and Newspapers	26	4	1	CONT I	11	5	328	48	423	25	1	100	1,114	1,240
surance, Banking and Finance	72	126	29	248	948	2,674	167	58	4,322	72	53	11,370	259	11,754
blic Administration	1,962 1,470 492	1,343 1,103 240	32 17 15	226 91 135	377 79 298	1,349 469 880	2,019 1,381 638	654 330 324	7, 962 4,940 3,022	178 60 118	168 35 133	4,339 2,047 2,292	645 206 439	5,330 2,348 2,982
ofessional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services	470 34 61 9 137	646 140 64 17 83	117 38 5 7 16	989 531 35 54 49	914 357 23 244 25	1,196 618 56 175 54	616 22 183 11 115	337 18 105 2 76	5,285 1,758 532 519 555	1,524 24 238 13 1,186	1,778 27 227 39 1,451	8,808 1,716 623 3,424 1,177	3,358 68 780 105 2,114	15,468 1,835 1,868 3,581 5,928
Other Professional and Business Services	229	342	51	320	265	293	285	136	1,921	63	34	1,868	291	2,256
iscellaneous Services	1,856	239	29	12	203	92	4,643	687	7,761	7,039	106	2,994	13,048	23,187
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	281	34	7	1	57	33	608	57	1,078	13	10	357	349	729
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	179	8	8	1	51	24	474	102	847	41	4	944	572	1,561
Catering, Hotels, etc	525 39	80 6	7 1	5	31 14	15 2	1,289 1,206	270 94	2,222 1,362	141 106	6 1	533 445	3,293 1,838	3,973 2,390
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc	7 670 3 152	3 63 	4 1 1	5	3 5 	3 3 	162 141 145 618	17 19 16 112	195 905 165 987	20 6,555 46 117	 5 10	111 117 17 470	598 1,084 4,620 694	729 7,826 4,688 1,291
GRAND TOTAL	76,534	18,650	525	2,219	10,867	10,459	128,242	12,832	260,328	16,851	2,406	85,357	139,437	244,051

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

to 400.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment affected workpeople employed in the gas industry, the port transport in Great Britain rose during August by 33,000 (+ 8,000 males and + 25,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,127,000. Manufacturing industries showed an increase of 10,000 and all other industries and services an increase of 23,000. industry, rubber manufacture, the milk distributive trade, building brick and allied industries and carpet manufacture. **Retail Prices** 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 increased by 54,000 from 24,092,000 to 24,146,000. At 16th September, 1958, the retail prices index was 108 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 12th August, compared with 106 at 17th September, 1957.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 402,633 to 415,926 between 11th August and 15th September, 1958, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 42,970 to 60,060. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 20,844 among males and 9,539 among females.

Rates of Wages

COURT OF INQUIRY INTO DISPUTE IN CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT

" to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute, and The Minister of Labour and National Service has set up a Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, in connection to report ". The Chairman of the Court is Professor D. T. Jack, with the dispute which has arisen between undertakings represented C.B.E., M.A., J.P., and the other members are Mr. Norman on the Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for Civil Longley, C.B.E., a past president of the National Federation of Air Transport and members of trade unions represented on the Building Trades Employers, and Mr. W. J. P. Webber, general Employees' Side of the Council. The dispute arose out of dissatissecretary of the Transport Salaried Staffs Association and a Member of the General Council of the Trades Union faction on the part of the workers with the progress of wage negotiations between the unions and the employers and led to an Congress. The Court held their first meeting on Wednesday, 22nd October, unofficial stoppage of work by maintenance engineers at London Airport. The terms of reference of the Court of Inquiry are :-at Church House, Westminster. A* 2 (74609)

Young Persons Entering Employment, January to December, 1957 : Analysis by Industry and Occupational Category-continued

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 381 as 100), remained unchanged in September at 114. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during September resulted in an increase estimated at approximately $\pounds 177,000$ in the weekly full-time wages of about 550,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of $\pounds 25,500$ for 276,000 workpeople. The principal increases

Stoppages of Work

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 402,633 to 415,926 between 11th August and 15th September, 1958, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 42,970 to 60,060. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 20,844 among males and 9,539 among females. **Rates of Wages** The index of weekly rates of wages, based on January, 1956 (taken

REPORT OF H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES FOR 1957

The Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories on the work of the Factory Inspectorate for the year 1957 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 521), price 5s. net (5s. 4d. including postage).

Introduction

In introducing the Report the Chief Inspector says that there was a very satisfactory drop in the number of reported accidents in 1957. The number was the lowest for 20 years despite a considerable increase in industrial activity over the same period. Compared with 1956 there was a decline of over 5 per cent. in the number of all reported accidents and also in the number of fatal accidents. A particularly satisfactory feature was a substantial fall, from 186 in 1956 to 156 in 1957, in the number of fatal accidents in the building industry. The total number of reported accidents in the building industry however, remains constant at about 14,000 a year, and the Chief Inspector says, it is clear that all concerned in the industry must continue to do all they can to improve on the present serious position

The Chief Inspector draws attention to the very considerable differences in size and scope between the present Report and its predecessors. In order to reduce the work of Inspectors in providing material for the Report, to shorten and simplify it, and to lower its cost and advance the date of publication, it has been reduced to about one-quarter of the length of previous Reports. It is intended that the Annual Report should in future comprise an opening chapter analysing accident statistics and trends, a second chapter containing a review of the principal developments of the year, and a final chapter dealing with the activities of the Department ; in addition, one or two chapters will be devoted to special subjects of general interest, covering, where appropriate, a period longer than the year to which the Report relates. This year the special subjects are "Research" and "Safety Training". To supplement the main Annual Report, there is in future to be published annually a separate report on industrial health. The annual publication dealing with electrical accidents will continue to enough and in addition it is in the second secon electrical accidents will continue to appear, and in addition it is proposed to publish at regular intervals a report on safety and health

proposed to publish at regular intervals a report on safety and health in the building and civil engineering industries. Special efforts were made during 1957, the Chief Inspector says, to increase the number of Factory Inspectors. Shortly before the beginning of the year, it had been decided to increase the size of the General Inspectorate by 26 posts and approximately to treble the size of the Chemical and Engineering Branch, which then consisted of 18 Inspectors exercising specialist functions. Although con-siderable success was achieved in recruiting new staff, some posts still remained to be filled at the end of the year. At that time the authorised strength of the Inspectorate was 442 and the number in authorised strength of the Inspectorate was 442 and the number in

Some of the main items of information and statistics given in the various chapters of the Report are set out in the summary below.

Statistics and Trends

The chapter of the Report devoted to statistics and trends in-cludes a section on numbers of factories and persons employed and also sections on the accident figures for 1957, giving general observations and comment on particular features of the statistics. Detailed statistical Tables appended to the Report give analyses of reported accidents by industry and by sex and age of the injured

reported accidents by industry and by sex and age of the injured person, causation of accidents, etc. The total number of factories continued to decline during the year, and at the end of 1957 there were 225,937 factories registered with District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate, showing a de-crease of almost 2,300 compared with 1956. The number of factories without mechanical power declined at a steeper rate than the total number of factories ; there were 14,660 registered factories without mechanical power in 1957, compared with 16,309 in 1956 and 29,898 in 1950. These figures, the Report observes, give a direct indication that the mechanisation of factories is continuing to increase. As the number of people employed in factories remained constant, for the most part, over the two years 1956–1957, while the total number of factories to disappear in favour of larger factories confor smaller factories to disappear in favour of larger factories con-

An accident as defined in Section 64 of the Factories Act 1937 An accident as defined in Section 64 or the vacuum employed in a is one which is either fatal or disables any person employed in a factory or other premises under the Act for more than three days factory of other premises under the Act for more than three days from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed. All accidents which come under this definition must be reported to the appropriate Inspector of Factories for the district in which the premises are situated. In 1957 the total number of reported acci-dents in all premises subject to the Factories Acts was 174,713, of which 651 were fatal. The corresponding figure for 1956 was 184.785 of which 687 ware fatal. of which 651 were fatal. The corresponding figure for 1956 was 184,785, of which 687 were fatal. These figures represent a decrease of over 5 per cent. in all reported accidents. They show that the number of non-fatal accidents has continued the downward trend shown in the Report for 1956, while fatal accidents have decreased every year since 1951. The figures for all accidents are the lowest reported since 1935, when the volume of industrial activity was very much less than it is at present. The Report points out that it is difficult to draw valid conclusions when comparing accident statistics for different years, because of changes in the population at risk to accidents, changes in the pattern of hours worked and other factors. Nevertheless, the total employment figures for 1957 show little change from those for 1956, and it is therefore reasonable to assume that the continued improvement in accident figures has, for the most part, resulted from safer working methods and better the most part, resulted from safer working methods and better

and safer machinery and equipment. There is no room for com-placency, but encouragement can be taken from the improved igures.

In commenting on the statistical analysis of accidents by industry the Report says that the distribution of the figures in this Table has been relatively constant over the two years 1956–1957. The total number of accidents has been reduced and there have been proportionate reductions in almost all of the industry groups. The proportionate reductions in almost all of the industry groups. The building industry, however, showed a marked improvement in its figures for fatal accidents. The Report comments also on the varia-tion in severity of accidents from industry to industry. There is no satisfactory method of estimating the severity of accidents, but it is possible to obtain a rough indication by comparing the proportion of fatal accidents with the total numbers of accidents is indicated by the total section of accidents with the total numbers. of fatal accidents with the total numbers of accidents in an industry. For example, one in every 270 of all accidents reported to Inspectors was fatal, but at building operations and in metal extracting and refining processes the proportion was one in 90. On the other hand, in taxitie footories only one in ware 020 or and the other hand, in textile factories only one in every 930 reported accidents wa fatal

Reported accidents in all premises and works subject to the Factories Acts are also analysed by causation and comparative figures are given for each of the last ten years, 1948–1957, for each causation group. The Report notes that, as in the case of the total figures for all accidents, the totals for individual causations show the effect of changes in technical development and industrial organisati-The increasing use of power-driven lifting machinery in factories and on building sites and docks is reflected in the totals for accidents and on building sites and docks is reflected in the totals for accidents associated with the use of such machinery, which have risen from 4,349 in 1948 to 4,816 in 1957, although the number of fatal accidents has declined. The number of accidents associated with other classes of power-driven machinery shows a steady reduction from 28,346 in 1948 to 21,201 in 1957. Transport accidents totalled 11,663 in 1957, and, although this is a smaller figure than those for 1955 and 1956, it still remains higher than in other previous years. The Report says that a disappointing result is shown in accidents due to the cleaning of machinery in motion : 428 women and young due to the cleaning of machinery in motion ; 428 women and young persons were so injured in 1957, despite the specific prohibition in the Factories Acts against cleaning machinery in motion. Figures for factories only (*i.e.*, excluding accidents in docks and warehouses or at building operations and works of engineering construction, etc.) show a reduction in 1957 in every causation category except that of rail transport that of rail transport.

that of rail transport. For building operations, figures have been prepared to show a comparison of some of the main causes of accidents during the six years 1952–1957. The figures show that falls of persons and of materials, particularly falls of persons, are the main causes of accidents have widely varying severity risks. Falls occurring on work of demolition, although not responsible for a large total number of accidents, produce a higher proportion of fatal accidents; 7.55 per cent. of falls during demolition work were fatal in 1957, compared with a figure of 1.9 per cent. for all falls. Among the causation categories other than falls of persons or materials, work in excavations is shown to be the most hazardous; of the accidents due to the fall or collapse of sides of excavations 5.6 per cent. were fatal, while the percentage of fatalities for all building accidents was 1.07 per the percentage of fatalities for all building accidents was 1.07 per

Electrical accidents reported during 1957 numbered 687, of which

cent. Electrical accidents reported during 1957 numbered 687, of which 32 were fatal. The number of electrical accidents associated with portable and transportable apparatus amount, the Report says, to a seriously large proportion. For fatal accidents the percentage is 46 and for all electrical accidents it is 32, excluding welding "eye flash" injuries. There was a substantial reduction in 1957 in the number of accidents due to contact with overhead power lines. An analysis is given in the Report of the nature and body site of injuries associated with the various accident classifications. It shows that machinery accidents, other than those caused by lifting machinery, most frequently caused injuries to the hands and arms ; 79 per cent. of the total of the machinery injuries occurred to these parts of the body. Injuries from transport accidents were not concentrated on any particular part of the body, but about one-fifth of them involved the feet. Injuries due to molten metal and other hot and corrosive substances were widely distributed over the parts of the body. The wider use of protective footwear and of eye protection might well have prevented many of these injuries. Hand tools, besides causing accidents to the hands and arms, also caused many head injuries, particularly to the eyes, and also a number of trunk injuries. Almost one-third of the injuries occurring in the handling of goods were to the trunk, most of them being strains. In a section on industrial health, the Report says that the total number of cases of industrial poisoning or disease notified during the year was 516, including 15 fatalities, compared with 492 cases (28 fatalities) during 1956. During the last five years there has been no marked change in the number of cases notified, apart from some fluctuation in the less common diseases, due in some instances to

no marked change in the number of cases notified, apart from some fluctuation in the less common diseases, due in some instances to the occurrence of several cases in the same factory. The number of examinations of young persons carried out by Appointed Factory Doctors totalled 448,144 in 1957, a reduction of 25,822 compared with 1956. For male young persons the examinations in 1957 numbered 245,206 and for female young persons 202,938, reductions of 9,953 and 15,869 respectively.

Review of the Year

The Report gives brief notes on some of the more interesting developments in industry, bearing on the safety, health and welfare of workers, to which the Department's attention has been directed during 1957. In many cases, it says, there is progress to record in

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solving problems; in other cases, developments have brought new problems.

In reviewing electrical developments, the Report says that safety ordes for electrical control gear have, in the past, lagged behind the progress made in the general development of electrical equipment. But more attention is now being given, both by designers and on the factory floor, to the provision of safe and efficient methods for electrical control of machinery which is either inherently dangerous or which may become dangerous under abnormal conditions. In connection with the use of chemicals in industry, the Report notes instances during the past year of the replacement of dangerous materials by others of a less dangerous nature. It also records that materials by others of a less dangerous nature. It also records that during the past year there has been an increased awareness through-out industry of the need to improve respirator design, so that the use of this protection against dust may become more acceptable to the workers concerned. With regard to the increasing use of ionising radiations, the Report says that at the end of 1957 approximately 400 factories were using radioactive isotopes and over 100 were known to be operating X-ray apparatus. New uses are being discovered daily for radioactive sources and the older ones are being expanded and more generally applied, so that the number of workers exposed to the hazard of ionising radiation is likely to go on increasing. It is estimated that, of the factories concerned, approximately 85 per cent. are employing only sealed sources of radiation (among which sources X-rays are included), and 15 per cent. of factories use open sources, 10 per cent. being engaged in luminising with radioactive compounds. Among developments in engineering, the Report refers to dust control in foundries, the

In the chapter on safety training the Report observes that it is not possible to say, with any precision, how great a part lack of adequate safety training plays in the causation of accidents, but it is certainly considerable. It may well be that developments in this sphere now offer the main prospect for further advance in reducing the toll of accidents in industry. Brief, enthusiastic campaigns against accidents have their uses, but it is only through systematic training and the stimulation of accident successful the stimulatin successful the stimulation of accident successful the engineering, the Report refers to dust control in foundries, the engineering, the Report refers to dust control in foundries, the application of nuclear energy in electrical stations, and the use of special steels in lifting appliances. It says that the replacement of wrought iron chain, chain slings and other lifting appliances by appliances made of steel is making rapid progress. The change has been accelerated by the issue of a series of British Standard Specifications relating to such gear, and it is now generally realised that gear made from carefully chosen steels which have been given the appropriate heat treatment during manufacture is stronger, weight for weight than comparable gear made of wrought iron training and the stimulation of co-operation between workers and management that new habits of safety can be formed among workers management that new habits of safety can be formed among workers and safety consciousness encouraged. It is of first importance in schools and technical colleges that safety training should be regarded as complementary to the technical side of training. Secondly, it is important for apprentices engaged on training courses in industry and for all other young persons entering industry for the first time to receive training in safety as an integral part of instruction on the ich. Thirdly, attention is drawn to the specialised weight for weight, than comparable gear made of wrought iron. In a section devoted to building and civil engineering, the Report refers to the development of new scaffolding which it is hoped may help to reduce the number of accidents resulting from falls of persons or materials. Reference is also made to the increased use of pre-stressed concrete, which produces special accident prevention problems. instruction on the job. Thirdly, attention is drawn to the specialised safety training courses run by industry, such as those organised by the Industrial Safety Training Centre at Birmingham; and finally, problems. a special job safety course incorporating Training Within Industry methods has recently been developed by the Ministry of Labour and National Service (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1957, page 300). Percent development in each of these main for In discussing general conditions in factories, the Report says that there are still many small factories occupying premises which can never provide satisfactory accommodation. It refers to progress being made in London and Birmingham, where large blocks of 1957, page 396). Recent developments in each of these main forms 1957, page 396). Recent developments in each of these main forms of training are reviewed in the Report. In connection with the latter method, the Ministry prepared a training manual during 1957 after a trial period of five weeks in which 70 courses on job safety were held, attended by 700 supervisors. Between 2nd September, 1957, and the end of the year all the Ministry's T.W.I. Training Officers were trained to present the job safety programme and also during this period the representatives of 32 firms were similarly trained being made in London and Birmingham, where large blocks of four-storey buildings have been erected to re-house a considerable number of such factories. Expansion in the steel industry has afforded an opportunity to provide greatly improved working conditions and welfare facilities in the new factories and extensions. Good medical centres are often provided at steel works with nurses and physiotherapists, but there are not as many full-time works doctors as might be expected. The part-time service of local prostitioners have housing often heap years satisfactory. practitioners has, however, often been very satisfactory.

During the year, the Report says, a number of developments have taken place in the organisations set up by industry and outside it to consider industrial safety and health. Among specific instances referred to in the Report are a special two-day conference on safety in industry held in May, 1957, by the British Employers' Confederation, and the establishment during the year of a new organisation, the British Safety Council, devoted to the cause of Activities of the Department The Report contains notes on publications issued by the Factory Inspectorate, on co-operation with other safety organisations, the work of Departmental and inter-Departmental Committees, and on industrial health surveys. Other sections give particulars about staffing and organisation of the Factory Inspectorate and the enforcement of the hours of work regulations and other provisions accident prevention. Details are given in the Report of the work of other organisations in specific industries. of the Factories Acts

ANNUAL REPORT OF H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES **ON INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, 1957**

a great many provisions designed to protect the health of workers. In addition, the Appointed Factory Doctors have an important part to play in the examination of young persons for fitness for employment, carrying out medical examinations of workers exposed to special hazards, and investigating and reporting upon notifiable diseases and certain cases of injury and death. Employers may also call upon Appointed Factory Doctors to carry out medical supervision in their undertakings. With regard to the new annual series of Reports on industrial health, the Chief Inspector says that the intention is to follow a similar plan to that adopted for the main Annual Reports in their shortened version. One chapter will deal with general questions of significance which engaged attention during the year under review, including references to new or developing problems which came to notice, to progress made in solving old problems, and to the activities of the Department in this sphere. Another chapter will deal with the cases of industrial disease, poisoning and gassing which occurred during the year. In addition, it is intended to include one or more chapters dealing more extensively with particular subjects which seem to merit such treatment. These chapters will, where appropriate, cover develop-ments over a longer period than the year under review. There is one such chapter in the present Report, containing a detailed treatment, mainly from a technical and medical point of view, of the subject of industrial dermatitis. Brief particulars are given overleaf about the contents of the first two chapters of the Report, containing a The Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories on Industrial Health for the year 1957 has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 558), price 3s., 3s. 4d. including postage. The present Report is the first separate Annual Report on industrial health. While brief references to major matters in the sphere of industrial health, and Tables giving statistics about industrial diseases, examinations of young persons for others for early output other similar matters will continue statistics about industrial diseases, examinations of young persons for fitness for employment and other similar matters will continue to be published in the main Annual Report (*see* above, page 376), the principal source of information on the work of the Inspectorate and on developments in this sphere will be contained in the new separate Reports on industrial health. In the Letter of Presentation to the Minister of Labour and National Service which forms a preface to the Report, the Chief Inspector says that, while a large part of the work of the Inspectorate in connection with industrial health inevitably falls on the Medical Branch a significant part of the work of the whole Inspectorate. In connection with industrial health inevitably fails on the Medical Branch, a significant part of the work of the whole Inspectorate, both the general Inspectorate and the specialist Branches, is directly related to industrial health. The development of new exhaust devices for dealing with injurious dust and work in connection with hazards from ionising radiations are noted as examples of specialist problems on which much work has been done in recent years by the Environment of Chartical Branches, and such work the Chief industrial dermatitis. Brief particulars are given overleaf about the contents of the first two chapters of the Report, containing a

Engineering and Chemical Branches; and such work, the Chief Inspector says, is likely to continue. Apart from specialist problems, a considerable volume of work relating to industrial health is done every day in the course of ordinary factory inspection, since the Factories Acts and the Regulations made under these Acts contain general review of the year's work and statistical and other informa-tion about cases of industrial disease, poisoning and gassing. (74609)

Research

For more than half a century, the Report says, the Factory Inspectorate has co-operated with many bodies and individuals outside its ranks in research work concerned with field tests of apparatus, plant and processes used in industry and through such operation has made considerable progress in all aspects of ident prevention, maintenance of industrial health and developaccident prevention, maintenance of industrial health and develop-ment of safe practices. Often this work has led to the making of new statutory provisions either in the Factories Acts themselves or in the Regulations made under these Acts. The Report reviews some of the work recently accomplished through co-operation with official bodies, universities and technical colleges, industrial associations and individual companies and employers. The Report remarks that, whether the work is carried out from purely identifies active are is accourated by the property of comparison idealistic motives or is encouraged by the prospect of commercial advantage, a large amount is done, and it plays an essential part in improving conditions of work, so that these become increasingly healthy and safe. An important contribution to the solution of problems of safety and health can be made by the workers in Instances occur each year of a suggestion from the shop floor to management leading to development work, with the encouragement and sometimes the assistance of the Inspectorate.

Safety Training

Review of the Year

Review of the Year The general review of the year's work describes the progress made in preparing new legislation and in the two industrial health surveys initiated with the advice of the Industrial Health Advisory Com-mittee. Other sections give information about work undertaken by the Inspectorate in co-operation with other Government Depart-ments on problems of common interest and about international meetings attended by members of the Inspectorate, review develop-ments and progress made in connection with the provision of first aid in factories, the problems of noise in industry, of dust in card rooms in the cotton industry and of dust and fumes in foundries, and outline other developments in particular processes. There are also statistical Tables showing the numbers of examinations of young persons, and other duties, carried out by Appointed Factory Doctors, a brief note on Advisory Panels, and a note on the appoint-ment in February, 1957, of a Committee of Inquiry into precautions against anthrax. In connection with the problem of dust in factories the Report also gives details of arrangements which have factories the Report also gives details of arrangements which have been made to extend the facilities within the headquarters of the

been made to extend the facilities within the headquarters of the Factory Inspectorate for the purpose of dust sampling and analysis. With regard to legislation, the Report refers to the publication in July, 1957, of a preliminary draft of the Factories (lonising Radiations) Special Regulations (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1957, page 285). Representatives of the organisations mainly concerned and others who wished to do so were invited to send their comments on the draft to the Ministry, and a large number of observations and suggestions were being closely examined at the end of 1957. These draft Regulations were concerned with the use of "sealed sources". At the close of 1957, the Report says, the Chief Inspector's expert committee was engaged in the consider-ation of work involving "open " or "unsealed sources " generally, with a view to the preparation of draft Regulations on this subject. Workers engaged in luminising work are already covered by the Factories (Luminising) Special Regulations, 1947. Reference is also made in the Report to the publication in August, 1957, of the statutory draft of the Work in Compressed Air Special Regulations ; these Regulations have now been made by the Minister of Labour and National Service and came into operation on 21st April, 1958 and National Service and came into operation on 21st April, 1958 (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 48). In the section on first aid the Report comments on the need for more attention on the part of factory occupiers to the making of adequate provision for first aid treatment, as required under the Factories Acts.

Industrial Diseases, Poisoning and Gassing

Particulars are given for 1957 and for some earlier years about cases of industrial poisoning or disease notifiable under Section 66 of the Factories Act, 1937, and under Section 3 of the Lead Paint (Protection Against Poisoning) Act, 1926. In 1957 there were 55 cases of lead poisoning, all non-fatal, compared with 49 cases (one fatal) in 1956. There was an increase also, from 2 in 1956 to 12 in 1957, in the number of non-fatal cases of mercurial poisoning; there were no fatal cases in either wear. Cases of phoenhorous 12 in 1957, in the number of non-fatal cases of mercurial poisoning; there were no fatal cases in either year. Cases of phosphorous poisoning declined in number from 6 non-fatal in 1956 to 3 non-fatal cases in 1957, and cases of aniline poisoning declined from 19 (one fatal) to 16, all non-fatal. The number of cases of anthrax also showed a decrease, from 19 (3 fatal) in 1956 to 14 (one fatal) in 1957; the figures for 1956 had shown a slight increase from 15, all non-fatal, cases in 1957, after decreases in previous years. There was a slight decrease, from 199 in 1956 to 197 in 1957, in the total number of non-fatal and fatal cases of epitheliomatous ulceration, and a decrease from 23 to 14 in the number of fatal cases ulceration, and a decrease from 23 to 14 in the number of fatal cases of this disease notified under the Factories Act, 1937, or revealed by a scrutiny of death certificates. Most of the cases of epithelio-matous ulceration (172, including 9 fatal) were caused by contact with pitch and tar and the remainder by contact with mineral oil. Cases of chrome ulceration numbered 213 in 1957, compared with 189 in 1956 and 261 in 1955 (all non-fatal). The total of 213 cases in 1957 included 135 among unclear among dis the moment 189 in 1956 and 261 in 1955 (all non-fatal). The total of 213 cases in 1957 included 135 among workers engaged in the manufacture of bichromates; of the remaining cases, chromium plating accounted for 70 and other industries for 8. The Report contains separate sections discussing the information available for 1957 about each of these notifiable industrial diseases and commenting on special features of the statistics. The remaining sections are devoted to pneumoconiosis, dermatitis, the health of workers exposed to ionising radiations, etc., and to cases of gassing.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) (Amendment) Regulations, 1958

On 17th September, 1958, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) (Amendment) Regulations, 1958, under Section 60 of the Factories Act, 1937. These Regulations, which come into operation on 1st January, 1959, relate to lifting appliances which form the subject matter of Part IIIA of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948. The new Regulations amend the requirements relating to derrick cranes, including rail-mounted tower derrick cranes and impose additional requirements affecting the stability and use of lifting appliances, the communication of audible and visible signals relating to the safe loading of lifting appliances, and requirements as to the safe working loads of cranes with variable operating radii. The Regulations were published in draft form on 25th July (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 294). Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1958 No. 1553) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (6d. including postage). On 17th September, 1958, the Minister of Labour and National

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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Study Group on Labour-Management Relations

A Study Group on Labour-Management Relations arranged by the International Labour Office visited Great Britain from 8th September to 16th October, 1958. The Study Group was composed of one employers' representative and one workers' representative from six Asian countries, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Japan and Pakiston and Pakistan.

and Pakistan. The Minister of Labour and National Service, the Rt. Hon. Iain Macleod, M.P., welcomed the Study Group at the beginning of their visit to Great Britain on 8th September, 1958. The programme included lectures on various aspects of industrial relations in Great Britain, visits to employers' associations, trade unions and firms in the London and South-Eastern, Eastern and Southern, South-Western, and East and West Ridings Regions, and to organisations concerned with management. The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Sir Harold Emmerson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., was Chairman at the Group's final session on 16th October, 1958. The Group visited the International Labour Office in Geneva during the week preceding their arrival in Great Britain and are continuing their studies for three weeks in the Federal Republic of Germany. The tour will be concluded with a further two weeks in Geneva preparing a report on their findings.

Geneva preparing a report on their findings. This Study Group, which was the first of its kind to be arranged by the International Labour Office, is one of a series of activities planned as part of the Labour-Management Relations programme, which also includes research, technical assistance to under-developed countries and the publication of studies and manuals.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

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

The French Ministry of Labour and Social Security undertake a quarterly enquiry into economic activity and conditions of employ-ment in a number of industries. The particulars below relating to the glass, pottery and building materials industry have been extracted from the report of the French Ministry of Labour and Social Security relating to 1st April, 1958. During the last week of the quarter ended 31st March, 1958, the average weekly hours of work of manual workers in the industry were 46.9.

were 46.9. A system of provincial differentiation in rates of wages operates in France. The Paris Region constitutes zone A, and in other districts the following differentials are applied to the statutory minimum rate for a labourer obtaining in zone A :--zone B, minus 2.22 per cent.; zone C, minus 4.44 per cent.; zone D, minus 6.67 per cent.; zone E, minus 8.00 per cent. Using this statutory minimum as a base, rates are negotiated by collective bargaining. The following Tables show, by sex and skill, average hourly wage rates expressed in shillings and pence, at 1st April, 1958, in the glass, pottery and building materials industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 1,176 French francs = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

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

Man (18 years and ove

		And the second		Highly Skilled				
Zone	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Class II	Class I			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
А	2 10	3 2	3 5	3 10	4 6			
В	2 7	2 9	3 0	3 4	3 10			
С	2 6	2 8	2 11	3 3	3 7			
D	2 5	2 6	29	2 11	3 6			
Е	2 4	2 6	2 8	2 11	3 4			

Bior Web	Women (18 years and over)													
				Highly Skilled										
Zone	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Class II	Class I									
THE REAL	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.									
Α	2 8	2 10	3 2	3 4 .	3 11									
all B	2 6	2 8	2 9	2 11	3 7									
С	2 6	2 7	2 10	3 0	3 0									
D	2 4	2 5	2 7	2 9	3 3									
Е	2 4	2 5	2 7	2 10										

Ministry of Labour Gazette October, 1958

Employers pay contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness and maternity, family allowances and industrial injuries. These payments total $28 \cdot 55$ per cent. to $39 \cdot 45$ per cent. of assessable wages, according to the branch of the industry concerned.

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

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

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

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the China and Glass Industries in Germany

The particulars which follow, relating to the china and glass industries in the German Federal Republic, have been obtained from the report for February, 1958, on the quarterly enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the German Federal Statistical Office.

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

				Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
	art Fi	S MILLIN	TIS (BO)	ALS ALLOUIS C	s. d.	s. d.
Male Workers : Skilled				43.9	3 11	100 1
Semi-skilled			and the second	45.9	3 9	180 1
Unskilled				45.3	3 3	
Average		• • •	2010-00	43.3	3 8	154 7 171 8
Average			804.5	44.0	2 0	1/1 8
Female workers				and Te monther		And Martin
Skilled	- Herry	S. S. S. S.	10. · · ·	42.2	3 3	137 11
Semi-skilled				42.6		118 2
Unskilled		12.2.2. 14	11.1	42.8	2 8 2 5	107 0
Average		08.102.1	20	42.7	2 7	112 6
Average all wor	kers	75397 33	10016	43.7	3 2	143 4

TREA BOTTLES S		600,(1	Glass		stine and Stine
in caeventers <u>M</u> titte, in all strates and/or		isono of li og 15		Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earning
Mala		0101	r the	anon no liter	s. d.	s. d.
Male workers : Skilled				15.0		215 10
	•	1.		45.5	4 7	215 10
	107 3	1000		44.0	4 0 3 4	184 1
			1.0.00	44.0	3 4	153 7
Average .	·			44-5	4 0	186 6
Female workers :				internal - arts of		Regio Rese
Skilled				45.7	3 0	138 11
Court alattlad	200	A. K. 19/2	110.15	43.6		107 9
Unskilled	1920		13.2	40.9	2 5 2 5 2 5	
					2 5	103 4
Average .				41.4	2 5	104 6
Average all work	ers			43.7	3 8	166 0
				a state of the second state of the second		a subscription of the second second

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

approximate to 15 per cent, of wages. In addition to these statutory payments, employers may con-tribute to other schemes. According to returns made by employers for the purpose of the International Labour Office enquiry of 1955, the results of which were published as a preliminary report (obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Branch of the International Labour Office at 38-39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1, price 9d.), the amounts paid by German employers in respect of non-obligatory social security benefits, direct benefits and subsidies represented 10 per cent. of basic wages.

With regard to annual holidays, the legal minimum in most of the Länder (Provinces) is 12 days, but more generous provision may exist under collective agreements. Fifteen days would appear to be granted, on average, for workers over the age of 18.years. Paid public holidays, granted additionally, vary from 10 to 13 days, according to the predominant religious belief in the area concerned. (74609)



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FACTORIES : LONDON AND GREENOCK



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Hours of Work, Wages, etc., in the Glass **Industry in Sweden**

Details of hours of work and wage rates, based on returns from affiliated firms, are compiled each year by the Swedish Employers' Confederation. The information on wages in the glass industry given below is taken from this source and relates to the second quarter of 1957. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 14.48 kronor = £1 has been used and the exceedence of the purpose of the purpose.

amounts rounded to the nearest penny. Hours of work in the glass industry in Sweden are 42 a week for shift workers and 48 a week for other workers. Very little overtime

is worked. Hourly wage rates are as follows : adult males, time rate 4s. 8d., piece rate 6s. 0d. ; adult females, time rate 3s. 3d., piece rate 4s. 8d. In the second quarter of 1957, 59 · 6 per cent. of adult males and 11 · 5 per cent. of adult females were on piece work. Employers pay contributions to funds covering sickness insurance, including maternity benefit, and industrial injuries. These contri-butions amount to approximately 1 · 7 per cent. of earnings. There is statutory provision for 18 days' paid holiday a year for workers 18 years and over, and 24 days for workers under 18. The number of paid public holidays is fixed by collective agreement. It appears to be the general practice to pay for 11 such holidays.

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Printing and Allied Industries in the Netherlands

The particulars which follow have been obtained from the report for October, 1956, of the annual enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics. The following Tables show, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in October, 1956, in the printing and allied industries. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 10.64 florins = ± 1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Books, Newspapers and Job Printing

antina transferration and				Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	
Adult males :				and the second se	s. d.	s. d.	
Skilled				49.5	3 3	159 6	
Semi-skilled				50.0	3 0	150 1	
Unskilled				48.5	2 9 3 2	135 9	
Average		and the second	and an arriver	49.5	3 2	157 1	

Bookbinding Average Weekly Hours of Work Average Weekly Earnings Average Hourly Earnings s. d. s. d. 155 9 141 7 141 5 152 10 50.5 50.5 49.5 50.0 $\begin{array}{r}
 3 & 1 \\
 2 & 10 \\
 2 & 10 \\
 3 & 1
 \end{array}$ $48.5 \\ 49.0 \\ 48.5$ 1 10 1 10 1 10 88 0 89 10 88 11

			Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earning	
Adult males : Skilled Semi-skilled Unskilled Average			10	49 · 0 50 · 0 55 · 5 49 · 5	s. d. 3 8 2 11 2 7 3 4	s. d. 178 10 143 9 141 11 164 4
	1	10-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20	an and a	HER MARKARA THE ST	and street to be a	S. GITTLERY
ting of the	11 13 10 10 10 10 10 10	Pho	oto-ei	ngraving Indus	stry	
tingleti an is antights		Pho	oto-ei	ngraving Indus Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings

Employers in the Netherlands pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness, unemployment, accidents, children's allowances and invalidity. There is no uniform total rate of contributions, which may vary according to the incidence of sickness and industrial accidents. The total charge is between 12.85 and 17.2 per cent. of wages, but it is not levied on the whole of the individual worker's wages ; *i.e.*, the amount of wages above a certain defined "ceiling" is, except for invalidity insurance,

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excluded for the purpose of calculating contributions. The percentage of the grand total wages bill represented by the total amount of contributions is, therefore, less than the figures given above. In addition to the above compulsory payments, many employers contribute to voluntary schemes and in some cases these contributions increase total payments to as much as 40 per cent. of wages

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

Work Stoppages in the United States in 1957

An analysis of the numbers of work stoppages due to industrial disputes in the United States of America during 1957 has been published in the May issue of Monthly Labor Review by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The analysis covers all known work stoppages arising from disputes between employers and workers which involved six or more workers and continued for at least a full day or shift. The figures relating to workers involved and man-days lost include all workers made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in the stoppages ; they exclude workers made idle at other establishments or in other industries as a result of material or service shortages. The analysis shows that the number of stoppages beginning during the year was lower than in most years since the war ; the numbers of workers involved and of man-days lost were lower than in any post-war year. Stoppages which ended in 1957 were of shorter duration, on the average, than those in most other years since the war. The decline in strike activity was due, at least in part, to the fact that, because of the existence of many long-term contracts which had been concluded in earlier years, there was relatively little collective bargaining in 1957.

little collective bargaining in 1957. The number of work stoppages which began in 1957 was 3,673, compared with 3,825 in 1956. Workers directly involved in stop-pages which began in 1957 totalled approximately 1,390,000, com-pared with 1,900,000 in the previous year. The loss of working time in 1957 from all stoppages in progress during the year amounted to 16,500,000 man-days, compared with 33,100,000 man-days in 1956. It is estimated that, in 1957, the time lost at undertakings directly involved in stoppages of work represented 0:14 per cent directly involved in stoppages of work represented 0.14 per cent. of the total working time in all United States industries during the year. The corresponding figure for 1956 was 0.29 per cent. The average duration of work stoppages which ended in 1957 was 19.2calendar days.

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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

			Co	onte
nployment in Great Britain in August, 1958 :				
General Summary	1 1912		10.1	-306
General Man-power Position	1.1.61		191	Tel.
Analysis of Numbers in Civil Employment				-
Industrial Analysis	1 0			
Short-time and Overtime in Manufacturing	Industrie	s		
nemployment at 15th September, 1958 :				
Summary for Great Britain	1 2 27	1016		Sale.
Numbers Unemployed in United Kingdom	: Regiona	al Ana	lysis	2.04
Disabled Persons (Employment) Act	1 2 2 2 2	1 1 2		6-93
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns	1	1. 43.8		たい 第4
Numbers Unemployed, 1939–1958	2188-1	1.2.4	2.1.1	2159
Duration of Unemployment	1 8 53510	1. 19.28	\$ 2.15. 1	0
AND INCOME TO A DECEMBER OF A	-1-2-0C	14.0	2 11-1	11.15

Employment* in Great Britain in August

GENERAL SUMMARY

During August the number in civil employment increased by 33,000 to 23,127,000. The main changes were seasonal increases in distribution and in the professional, financial and miscellaneous An analysis of the total numbers in civil employment by broad industrial groups is given in the Table below. services.

The Employment Exchanges filled 199,000 vacancies in the fiv weeks ended 10th September. The number of vacancies notifie to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 10th September was 179,00 This was 24,000 less than in August.

The number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries in the week ended 23rd August was 160,000, which was 4,000 more than in July. The number working overtime in the same week in manufacturing industries was 1,196,000; this was 96,000 less than in May and 338,000 less than a year ago.

There were 476,000 persons registered as unemployed on 15t September, of whom 416,000 were wholly unemployed and 60,00 were temporarily stopped from work. Between 11th August an 15th September unemployment rose by 30,000, the wholly unem ployed rising by 13,000 and the temporarily stopped by 17,000.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employee unemployment in September was $2 \cdot 2$ per cent., compared with 2-per cent. in August and $1 \cdot 2$ per cent. in September, 1957. The were 193,000 persons who had been unemployed for more that eight weeks—46 · 4 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population[†] at the end a August was 24,146,000, an increase of 54,000 compared with th end of July.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-Jul and end-August, 1958, are shown in the following Table, togethe with the figures for recent months and end-August, 1957.

1.02 8.85 2.85	1.1.	<u>8 19 13</u>	511 16	1.1	housan
1 2 2 4 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2	End- August, 1957	End- June, 1958	End- July, 1958	End- August, 1958	Chang during Augus 1958
Number in Civil Employment Men Women	23,336 15,421 7,915	23,083 15,297 7,786	23,094 15,303 7,791	23,127 15,311 7,816	+33 + 8 + 25
Wholly Unemployed§	259	370	383	410	+27
Temporarily Stopped§ Total Registered Unemployed§	7 266	62 432	45 428	54 464	+ 9 +36
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	681 666 15	614 600 14	609 595 14	603 589 14	- 6 - 6
Total Working Population [†] Men Women	24,282 16,274 8,008	24,073 16,169 7,904	24,092‡ 16,180‡ 7,912	24,146 16,200 7,946	+54 +20 +34

* The figures of employment are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1958.

insurance cards in mid-1958. † The total working population represents the estimated total number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. The total comprises the Forces, all persons—employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls) and wholly unemployed persons registered for employment, together with an estimate of the number of ex-service men and women on release leave not yet in employment (this estimate is included in the figures on the grand total line, but is not shown separately in the Table). Part-time workers are counted as full units.

‡ Revised figure.

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

ents of this Section

age						Page
381	Unemployment at 15th September, 1958—continue Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analaysis	d	index.			386
381	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges		1			388
381	Labour Turnover	1	10.00			389
381	Coal Mining, Employment in August				4	390
383	Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance				2992 - 50 2 3 4 - 50	390
	Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sick	ness o	r Indu	strial L	njury	390
384	Fatal Industrial Accidents	ben si	1012123 211 101213 211		10.00 mill	391
384	Industrial Diseases		ture in	1	1.16 . 5.65	391
384	Industrial Rehabilitation		1	1000000000		391
385	Technical and Scientific Register				11000	391
385	Professional and Executive Register	TREASE	••			391
385	Employment Overseas		T.In	iffen for	n nietos	391

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL **EMPLOYMENT**

1		all and a	1	r oomign T	housands
Industry or Service	End- August, 1957	End- June, 1958	End- July, 1958	End- August, 1958	Change during August, 1958
Agriculture and Fishing Mining and Quarrying	1,040 868	1,002 854	1,017 852	1,022 851	+ 5 - 1
Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Vehicles Engineering, Metal Goods and	535 581 1,236	529 558 1,241	530 554 1,235	530 552 1,235	
Precision Instruments Textiles Clothing (inc. footwear) Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures	2,833 930 676 926 1,602	2,785 864 648 929 1,565	2,774 856 642 946 1,562	2,778 853* 645 947 1,569	+ 4 + 3 + 1 + 7
Total in Manufacturing Industries	9,319	9,119	9,099	9,109	+10
Building and Contracting Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades	1,520 379 1,727 2,960	1,498 378 1,715 2,979	1,499† 378 1,714 2,982	1,502 378 1,710 2,993	+ 3 - 4 +11
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services National Government Service	4,226 541 756	4,247 530 761	4,264 528 761	4,273 528 761	+ 9
Total in Civil Employment	23,336	23,083	23,094†	23,127	+33

NUMBERS EMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of August, 1957, and June, July and August, 1958. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

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

A**

* Cotton—224,000. Wool—192,000. Other textiles—437,000. † Revised figure.

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Ministry of Labour Gazette October, 1958 NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

382

affiliand from an emproved one ways a	S the St	M	ales	Thousands)	Fen	ales			To	otal	1999 - 19
Industry	End- August, 1957	End- June, 1958	End- July, 1958	End- August, 1958	End- August, 1957	End- June, 1958	End- July, 1958	End- August, 1958	End- August, 1957	End- June, 1958	End- July, 1958	End- August, 1958
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	772.6 254.5 72.1 30.0 36.3 21.0 14.8 80.3	758.9 243.5 66.7 29.7 36.3 21.1 13.7 76.0	756.6 242.9 66.3 29.7 36.1 20.9 13.8	755.5 243.1 66.1 29.6 36.2 20.9 13.8	17.4 79.8 8.0 39.2 13.3 5.6 1.4	17.4 76.5 6.8 38.3 12.4 5.9 1.4	17.4 76.2 6.8 38.3 12.4 5.8 1.4	17·4 76·2 6·7 38·2 12·4 5·8 1·4	790.0 334.3 80.1 69.2 49.6 26.6 16.2	776·3 320·0 73·5 68·0 48·7 27·0 15·1	774.0 319.1 73.1 68.0 48.5 26.7 15.2	772.9 319.3 72.8 67.8 48.6 26.7 15.2
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	380.8 20.2 188.9 27.8 27.9 29.1 28.9 33.3 24.7	76.0 380.6 18.8 191.7 27.6 25.4 29.3 29.0 34.7 24.1	76·1 381·0 18·7 192·1 27·8 25·2 29·3 29·0 34·7 24·2	76.5 380.0 18.7 191.1 28.0 25.0 29.5 28.9 34.6 24.2	12·3 152·0 0·6 51·1 37·4 16·2 12·9 18·9 7·3 7·6	11.7 146.9 0.6 50.7 36.0 13.9 12.9 17.9 7.5 7.4	11.5 146.8 0.6 50.7 36.2 13.6 12.9 17.9 7.5 7.4	11.7 147.9 0.6 51.0 36.8 13.6 12.9 18.0 7.5 7.5	92.6 532.8 20.8 240.0 65.2 44.1 42.0 47.8 40.6 32.3	87.7 527.5 19.4 242.4 63.6 39.3 42.2 46.9 42.2 31.5	87.6 527.8 19.3 242.8 64.0 38.8 42.2 46.9 42.2 31.6	88 · 2 527 · 9 19 · 3 242 · 1 64 · 8 38 · 6 42 · 4 46 · 9 42 · 1 31 · 7
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods.	512.6 22.4 216.6 101.2 11.6 20.9 43.9 96.0 1,661.5	492.7 22.5 211.0 96.0 8.0 18.3 42.7 94.2	489.6 22.1 210.0 95.0 8.0 18.2 42.3 94.0	488.3 22.0 208.6 95.0 8.0 18.2 42.2 94.3	67.3 0.4 19.9 14.9 1.3 1.5 8.6 20.7	63.7 0.4 19.2 13.9 0.6 1.4 8.3 19.9	63 · 2 0 · 4 19 · 0 13 · 7 0 · 6 1 · 4 8 · 3 19 · 8	63·2 0·4 19·0 13·7 0·6 1·4 8·3 19·8	579.9 22.8 236.5 116.1 12.9 22.4 52.5 116.7	$556 \cdot 4$ 22 \cdot 9 230 \cdot 2 109 \cdot 9 8 \cdot 6 19 \cdot 7 51 \cdot 0 114 \cdot 1	552 · 8 22 · 5 229 · 0 108 · 7 8 · 6 19 · 6 50 · 6 113 · 8	551.522.4227.6108.7 $8.619.650.5114.1$
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant. Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Machinery Electrical Machinery Electrical Machinery Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1,001 3 2004 6 75 5 35 0 29 6 99 0 23 9 50 3 47 7 80 0 566 4 153 4 42 2 36 6 73 0 25 7 11 0 10 7 6	1,640·4 192·3 74·7 34·6 29·9 94·5 23·3 45·5 47·3 80·3 563·1 158·8 41·3 36·4 71·2 26·4 11·4 1109·4	1,635.4 191.1 74.5 34.4 29.9 93.9 23.1 45.0 47.4 80.8 561.0 159.1 41.0 36.3 71.1 26.4 11.2 109.2	$\begin{array}{c} 1,637\cdot 8\\ 192\cdot 1\\ 74\cdot 7\\ 34\cdot 2\\ 30\cdot 2\\ 93\cdot 9\\ 23\cdot 0\\ 44\cdot 7\\ 47\cdot 3\\ 81\cdot 0\\ 561\cdot 1\\ 159\cdot 4\\ 40\cdot 9\\ 36\cdot 3\\ 71\cdot 8\\ 26\cdot 5\\ 11\cdot 3\\ 109\cdot 4\end{array}$	472.2 9.2 4.1 5.3 3.4 21.9 4.0 8.8 11.6 8.8 11.6 24.5 65.8 22.6 65.8 25.6 7.1 72.0	455.2 9.1 3.8 5.2 3.4 20.6 3.9 7.7 11.1 128.1 49.6 20.4 22.6 57.6 26.3 7.9 70.8	452.2 9.1 3.8 5.2 3.4 20.5 3.8 7.5 11.1 7.1 126.9 49.5 20.0 22.3 57.6 26.4 7.6 70.4	452.8 9.1 3.8 5.2 3.4 20.3 3.8 7.4 11.1 7.1 126.7 49.5 19.8 22.1 58.8 26.5 7.9 70.3	$\begin{array}{c} 2,133\cdot 7\\ 213\cdot 8\\ 79\cdot 6\\ 40\cdot 3\\ 33\cdot 0\\ 120\cdot 9\\ 27\cdot 9\\ 59\cdot 1\\ 59\cdot 3\\ 87\cdot 2\\ 696\cdot 2\\ 202\cdot 7\\ 64\cdot 8\\ 61\cdot 1\\ 138\cdot 8\\ 51\cdot 3\\ 18\cdot 1\\ 179\cdot 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,095\cdot 6\\ 201\cdot 4\\ 78\cdot 5\\ 39\cdot 8\\ 33\cdot 3\\ 115\cdot 1\\ 27\cdot 2\\ 53\cdot 2\\ 58\cdot 4\\ 87\cdot 4\\ 691\cdot 2\\ 208\cdot 4\\ 691\cdot 2\\ 208\cdot 4\\ 691\cdot 2\\ 208\cdot 4\\ 691\cdot 2\\ 19\cdot 3\\ 19\cdot 3\\ 19\cdot 3\\ 19\cdot 3\\ 180\cdot 2\end{array}$	2,087.6 200.2 78.3 39.6 33.3 114.4 26.9 52.5 58.5 87.9 208.6 61.0 58.6 128.7 52.8 18.8 179.6	2,090.6 201.2 78.5 39.4 33.6 114.2 26.8 52.1 58.4 88.1 687.8 208.9 60.7 58.4 130.6 53.0 179.2 179.7
Vehicles	1,024 · 4 270 · 7 246 · 4 220 · 5 129 · 0 71 · 4 82 · 0 4 · 4	1,031 · 8 279 · 7 251 · 3 215 · 0 131 · 8 69 · 6 79 · 7 4 · 7	1,027.6 278.1 251.9 214.1 130.8 69.1 78.9 4.7	1,027·2 277·4 253·7 213·7 130·5 68·7 78·4 4·8	177.0 41.6 43.3 37.1 43.6 4.8 4.0 2.6	175·2 40·4 44·1 34·6 44·8 4·7 3·9 2·7	173·4 39·9 44·1 34·4 44·0 4·6 3·8 2·6	173.5 39.9 44.6 34.3 43.7 4.6 3.8 2.6	1,201 · 4 312 · 3 289 · 7 257 · 6 172 · 6 76 · 2 86 · 0	1,207.0 320.1 295.4 249.6 176.6 74.3 83.6	1,201 · 0 318 · 0 296 · 0 248 · 5 174 · 8 73 · 7 82 · 7	1,200 · 7 317 · 3 298 · 3 248 · 0 174 · 2 73 · 3 82 · 2
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	331.7 25.7 24.4 35.8 29.8 27.8 31.6 156.6	330 · 1 25 · 3 24 · 5 35 · 4 29 · 5 27 · 6 31 · 2 156 · 6	$\begin{array}{c} 329 \cdot 1 \\ 25 \cdot 1 \\ 24 \cdot 4 \\ 35 \cdot 2 \\ 29 \cdot 4 \\ 27 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 1 \\ 156 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	329 · 9 25 · 2 24 · 4 35 · 1 29 · 5 27 · 6 31 · 0 157 · 1	181 · 2 16 · 5 18 · 0 5 · 9 9 · 7 29 · 6 17 · 2 84 · 3	$\begin{array}{c} 174 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 9 \cdot 6 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 81 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	173 · 2 15 · 5 17 · 1 5 · 6 9 · 5 28 · 1 16 · 8 80 · 6	172.6 15.4 16.8 5.6 9.5 28.1 16.8 80.4	7.0 512.9 42.2 42.4 41.7 39.5 57.4 48.8 240.9	7·4 504·6 41·0 41·8 41·0 39·1 55·8 48·1 237·8	7·3 502·3 40·6 41·5 40·8 38·9 55·7 47·9 236·9	7·4 502·5 40·6 41·2 40·7 39·0 55·7 47·8 237·5
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	91.9 60.3 9.2 15.9 6.5	89.9 58.6 9.7 15.5 6.1	89.7 58.3 9.7 15.6 6.1	89·9 58·4 9·7 15·6 6·2	56·2 33·1 7·7 13·3 2·1	55.8 32.2 8.5 13.0 2.1	55.1 31.8 8.4 12.8 2.1	55.732.18.413.12.1	148 · 1 93 · 4 16 · 9 29 · 2 8 · 6	145.7 90.8 18.2 28.5 8.2	144 · 8 90 · 1 18 · 1 28 · 4 8 · 2	145.6 90.5 18.1 28.7 8.3
Textiles	$\begin{array}{c} 395 \cdot 6 \\ 50 \cdot 7 \\ 34 \cdot 8 \\ 92 \cdot 9 \\ 29 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 35 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 59 \cdot 3 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 375 \cdot 7 \\ 47 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 8 \\ 87 \cdot 9 \\ 25 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 34 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 57 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 373 \cdot 8 \\ 46 \cdot 7 \\ 32 \cdot 6 \\ 87 \cdot 5 \\ 25 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 34 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 56 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 372\cdot 4\\ 46\cdot 4\\ 32\cdot 2\\ 87\cdot 4\\ 25\cdot 7\\ 19\cdot 3\\ 2\cdot 0\\ 7\cdot 6\\ 5\cdot 2\\ 34\cdot 2\\ 4\cdot 3\\ 16\cdot 8\\ 6\cdot 0\\ 9\cdot 3\\ 56\cdot 6\\ 19\cdot 4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 526 \cdot 1 \\ 96 \cdot 9 \\ 67 \cdot 7 \\ 116 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 6 \\ 28 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \\ 89 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ 29 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 479 \cdot 1 \\ 86 \cdot 5 \\ 62 \cdot 4 \\ 102 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 82 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 3 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 473 \cdot 1 \\ 85 \cdot 0 \\ 61 \cdot 1 \\ 101 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 82 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 27 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 471\cdot 5\\ 84\cdot 0\\ 60\cdot 5\\ 101\cdot 1\\ 8\cdot 2\\ 24\cdot 1\\ 4\cdot 0\\ 7\cdot 9\\ 8\cdot 1\\ 82\cdot 4\\ 4\cdot 7\\ 15\cdot 4\\ 13\cdot 7\\ 18\cdot 3\\ 27\cdot 7\\ 18\cdot 3\\ 27\cdot 7\\ 11\cdot 4\end{array}$	921.7 147.6 102.5 208.9 39.2 50.2 8.7 17.6 13.7 124.2 9.6 30.9 20.2 27.7 89.0 31.7	$\begin{array}{c} 854\cdot8\\ 133\cdot7\\ 95\cdot2\\ 190\cdot6\\ 34\cdot0\\ 44\cdot7\\ 6\cdot1\\ 15\cdot5\\ 13\cdot3\\ 117\cdot0\\ 9\cdot1\\ 31\cdot9\\ 19\cdot8\\ 27\cdot5\\ 85\cdot4\\ 31\cdot0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 846 \cdot 9 \\ 131 \cdot 7 \\ 93 \cdot 7 \\ 189 \cdot 1 \\ 34 \cdot 0 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 116 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 31 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 6 \\ 27 \cdot 4 \\ 84 \cdot 8 \\ 30 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 843 \cdot 9 \\ 130 \cdot 4 \\ 92 \cdot 7 \\ 188 \cdot 5 \\ 33 \cdot 9 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 116 \cdot 6 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 32 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 7 \\ 27 \cdot 6 \\ 84 \cdot 3 \\ 30 \cdot 8 \end{array}$
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	39·1 26·0 8·3 4·8	$ \begin{array}{r} 36.5 \\ 24.0 \\ 8.0 \\ 4.5 \end{array} $	36·3 23·8 8·0 4·5	36·3 23·8 8·0 4·5	27·4 7·2 15·2 5·0	24·1 6·3 13·2 4·6	24.0 6.2 13.2 4.6	24·3 6·2 13·4 4·7	66.5 33.2 23.5 9.8	60.6 30.3 21.2 9.1	60·3 30·0 21·2 9·1	60.6 30.0 21.4 9.2
Clothing Tailoring. Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc. Repair of Boots and Shoes	180 · 9 71 · 3 11 · 2 9 · 0 6 · 8 9 · 1 58 · 0 15 · 5	$\begin{array}{c} 173 \cdot 2 \\ 68 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 54 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	172 · 2 67 · 9 11 · 1 8 · 7 6 · 3 8 · 7 54 · 2 15 · 3	172.7 68.0 11.3 8.8 6.3 8.7 54.3 15.3	446.8 188.2 80.5 67.0 12.2 33.6 61.7 3.6	427.4 180.3 78.9 63.8 11.6 32.8 56.5 3.5	$\begin{array}{c} 422 \cdot 5 \\ 178 \cdot 5 \\ 77 \cdot 9 \\ 63 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 32 \cdot 4 \\ 55 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	424-4 178-9 78-3 64-1 11-7 32-6 55-3 3-5	627.7 259.5 91.7 76.0 19.0 42.7 119.7 19.1	600.6 248.5 90.0 72.6 17.9 41.5 111.3 18.8	594.7 246.4 89.0 72.0 18.0 41.1 109.4 18.8	597.1 246.9 89.6 72.9 18.0 41.3 109.6 18.8
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling	$500 \cdot 4$ 31 \ 0 103 \ 7 20 \ 9 28 \ 1 47 \ 4 15 \ 2 42 \ 0 24 \ 4 46 \ 3 68 \ 9 19 \ 6 33 \ 1 19 \ 8	$\begin{array}{c} 505 \cdot 4 \\ 30 \cdot 6 \\ 106 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 28 \cdot 8 \\ 49 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 5 \\ 46 \cdot 9 \\ 68 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ 33 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array}$	$512 \cdot 2$ 30 $\cdot 8$ 107 $\cdot 3$ 20 $\cdot 7$ 29 $\cdot 2$ 49 $\cdot 3$ 15 $\cdot 0$ 43 $\cdot 5$ 27 $\cdot 3$ 47 $\cdot 4$ 68 $\cdot 4$ 19 $\cdot 7$ 34 $\cdot 0$ 19 $\cdot 6$	$512 \cdot 3 \\ 30 \cdot 8 \\ 108 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 8 \\ 29 \cdot 5 \\ 48 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 7 \\ 26 \cdot 4 \\ 47 \cdot 6 \\ 68 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 33 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 6 \\ \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 401 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 80 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 75 \cdot 4 \\ 46 \cdot 2 \\ 33 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 2 \\ 23 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 400 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 84 \cdot 6 \\ 40 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 71 \cdot 3 \\ 47 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 410 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 84 \cdot 9 \\ 40 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 71 \cdot 8 \\ 54 \cdot 5 \\ 34 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 5 \\ 23 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 411\cdot 3\\ 8\cdot 1\\ 85\cdot 7\\ 41\cdot 3\\ 20\cdot 5\\ 19\cdot 5\\ 4\cdot 7\\ 74\cdot 7\\ 49\cdot 7\\ 35\cdot 4\\ 16\cdot 0\\ 13\cdot 7\\ 18\cdot 3\\ 23\cdot 7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 901 \cdot 9 \\ 39 \cdot 0 \\ 184 \cdot 2 \\ 64 \cdot 7 \\ 46 \cdot 0 \\ 66 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 117 \cdot 4 \\ 70 \cdot 6 \\ 79 \cdot 8 \\ 85 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 9 \\ 51 \cdot 3 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 905\cdot 5\\ 38\cdot 7\\ 190\cdot 8\\ 61\cdot 1\\ 47\cdot 4\\ 69\cdot 0\\ 19\cdot 8\\ 114\cdot 5\\ 71\cdot 5\\ 81\cdot 3\\ 84\cdot 1\\ 33\cdot 0\\ 51\cdot 8\\ 42\cdot 5\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 922 \cdot 7 \\ 38 \cdot 9 \\ 192 \cdot 2 \\ 60 \cdot 8 \\ 49 \cdot 3 \\ 69 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 6 \\ 115 \cdot 3 \\ 81 \cdot 8 \\ 82 \cdot 2 \\ 84 \cdot 5 \\ 33 \cdot 2 \\ 52 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array}$	923.6 38.9 193.8 62.1 50.0 67.8 19.8 118.4 76.1 83.0 84.5 33.8 52.1 43.3

Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) . . . Furniture and Upholstery . . . Shop and Office Fitting . . . Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork M Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper an Printing and Publishing of Newsp Other Printing, Publishing, Book Other Manufacturing Industries ... Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc... Brushes and Brooms ... Toys, Games and Sports Requisi Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production, etc., of Cinematogra Miscellaneous Manufacturing In

Industry

Total, All Manufacturing Industrie Building and Contracting .

Gas, Electricity and Water Gas ... Electricity ... Water

Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport

Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Gra tural Supplies (Wholesale or R Other Industrial Materials and M Food and Drink, Wholesale ... Food and Drink (exc. catering), I Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail ... Confectionery, Tobacco and New

Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Sport, Other Recreations and B Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpe

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from all employers in manufacturing industries with 100 or more employees and one-quarter of the employers in those indus-tione with 1100 or more employees and one-quarter of the employers in those industries with 11-99 employees, and once a quarter the regular monthly figures for all manufacturing industries, other than shipbuilding and ship repairing, are supplemented by particulars about short-time and overtime. These additional particulars relate to operatives

	Op	era	tive
8008	-	010	3

Industry

Non-Metalliferous Mining Products China and Earthenware ... Chemicals and Allied Trades ... Metal Manufacture ... Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, Iron Foundries ... Tinplate Manufacture ... Steel Sheet Manufacture ... Iron and Steel Tubes ...

 Tinplate Manufacture

 Steel Sheet Manufacture

 Iron and Steel Tubes

 Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, et

 Engineering and Electrical Goods

 Non-Electrical Engineering

 Electrical Machinery, Apparatus,

 Vehicles

 Manufacture of Motor Vehicles,

 Manufacture of Motor Vehicles,

 Manufacture and Repair of Aircr

 Parts, etc., for Motors and Aircr

 Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specifie

 Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc

 Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.

 Cotton Weaving, etc.

 Cotton Weaving, etc.

 Woollen and Worsted

 Hosiery and Other Knitted Good

 Textile Finishing, etc.

 Leather, Leather Goods and Fur

 Clothing (including Footwear)

 Tailoring

 Manufacture of Boots and Shoes

 Food, Drink and Tobacco

 Manufactures of Wood and Cork

 Furniture and Upholstery

 Paper and Printing

 Paper and Board

 Printing, Publishing, Bookbindin

 Other Manufacturing Industries

 Rubber

Total, All Manufacturing Industrie

Ministry of Labour Gazette October, 1958

Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis-continued

MER LE MAN	214.515	-	(7	Thousands))			the second	Sugar and the	Marine State	and the second	and the cost of
nan the numi	Table gi	Ma	lles	ui -	and the second	Fem	ales TA	ORE:	Y FOR	Tot	sOla	Notaria Notaria
and shared	End- August, 1957	End- June, 1958	End- July, 1958	End- August, 1958	End- August, 1957	End- June, 1958	End- July, 1958	End- August, 1958	End- August, 1957	End- June, 1958	End- July, 1958	End- August, 1958
Manufactures	$ \begin{array}{r} 226 \cdot 9 \\ 79 \cdot 2 \\ 93 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 218 \cdot 5 \\ 75 \cdot 9 \\ 90 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	217 · 9 75 · 8 89 · 7 19 · 1 18 · 5 14 · 8	$ \begin{array}{r} 219 \cdot 5 \\ 76 \cdot 2 \\ 90 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	62.0 12.0 35.0 3.2 6.5 5.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 58 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 32 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	58.3 11.0 32.9 3.1 6.1 5.2	58.6 11.1 33.0 3.1 6.1 5.3	288.9 91.2 128.6 22.2 26.4 20.5	$\begin{array}{r} 276 \cdot 9 \\ 87 \cdot 0 \\ 122 \cdot 9 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	276·2 86·8 122·6 22·2 24·6 20·0	$278 \cdot 1 \\ 87 \cdot 3 \\ 123 \cdot 6 \\ 22 \cdot 5 \\ 24 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 2$
nd Board spapers, etc	$\begin{array}{r} 371 \cdot 0 \\ 73 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 22 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 101 \cdot 1 \\ 149 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 376 \cdot 2 \\ 74 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 23 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 6 \\ 103 \cdot 9 \\ 149 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 376 \cdot 7 \\ 74 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 23 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 6 \\ 104 \cdot 0 \\ 149 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	378 · 2 74 · 6 5 · 8 23 · 7 19 · 7 104 · 2 150 · 2	208 · 4 20 · 9 2 · 7 32 · 3 29 · 3 26 · 7 96 · 5	$\begin{array}{c} 203 \cdot 8 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 6 \\ 28 \cdot 4 \\ 27 \cdot 6 \\ 92 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 203 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 28 \cdot 3 \\ 27 \cdot 7 \\ 92 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	206·4 21·2 2·6 31·8 28·7 28·0 94·1	579 · 4 94 · 0 8 · 0 55 · 0 48 · 6 127 · 8 246 · 0	$580 \cdot 0$ 95 \cdot 4 8 \cdot 3 55 \cdot 2 48 \cdot 0 131 \cdot 5 241 \cdot 6	$580 \cdot 4 \\95 \cdot 4 \\8 \cdot 3 \\55 \cdot 1 \\47 \cdot 9 \\131 \cdot 7 \\242 \cdot 0$	584.6 95.8 8.4 55.5 48.4 132.2 244.3
sites sites ls raph Films ndustries	$ \begin{array}{r} 173 \cdot 6 \\ 79 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 49 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	171.6 80.3 12.9 7.6 11.5 4.6 7.9 46.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 171 \cdot 0 \\ 80 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 46 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	171.5 79.9 12.9 7.5 11.6 4.6 8.2 46.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 116 \cdot 3 \\ 36 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 39 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 112 \cdot 3 \\ 35 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 37 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 111 \cdot 2 \\ 35 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 36 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	111 · 6 35 · 2 4 · 2 8 · 0 18 · 8 6 · 0 2 · 2 37 · 2	289 · 9 116 · 6 16 · 4 15 · 4 31 · 3 11 · 4 10 · 7 88 · 1	283 · 9 116 · 0 17 · 0 15 · 6 30 · 3 10 · 7 10 · 1 84 · 2	282 · 2 115 · 4 16 · 9 15 · 4 30 · 1 10 · 7 10 · 2 83 · 5	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{283.1} \\ \textbf{115.1} \\ \textbf{17.1} \\ \textbf{15.5} \\ \textbf{30.4} \\ \textbf{10.6} \\ \textbf{10.4} \\ \textbf{84.0} \end{array}$
es	6,144 · 9	6,066 · 1	6,055 · 4	6,059 · 1	2,974 · 2	2,853 · 0	2,843 · 4	2,850.0	9,119 • 1	8,919 · 1	8,898 · 8	8,909·1
bertolored behn og ellars bertolored	1,317 · 5 336 · 5 121 · 9 181 · 1 33 · 5	1,295.5 336.1 120.0 182.9 33.2	1,296·5 335·4 119·5 182·7 33·2	1,299.5 335.7 119.8 182.8 33.1	62·1 42·4 14·7 25·5 2·2	62·1 42·5 14·6 25·7 2·2	62·1 42·4 14·5 25·7 2·2	62·1 42·6 14·6 25·8 2·2	1,379.6 378.9 136.6 206.6 35.7	1,357.6 378.6 134.6 208.6 35.4	1,358 · 6 377 · 8 134 · 0 208 · 4 35 · 4	1,361.6 378.3 134.4 208.6 35.3
rt:	203·8 21·8	$\begin{array}{c} 205\cdot 2\\ 22\cdot 1\end{array}$	206·0 22·2	204·9 22·0	53·3 2·7	51·0 2·7	50·8 2·7	50·3 2·6	257·1 24·5	256·2 24·8	256·8 24·9	255·2 24·6
rain, Agricul-	1,198.5	1,214.7	1,216.5	1,220.8	1,287.5	1,290.3	1,291 · 9	1,297.6	2,486.0	2,505.0	2,508 · 4	2,518 · 4
, Retail	119·2 76·8 136·0 301·6 180·9 363·6 20·4	122.6 73.6 134.9 308.0 180.5 374.2 20.9	122.4 74.0 135.4 309.5 180.5 374.2 20.5	122.6 73.7 136.1 311.0 181.0 375.6 20.8	38.0 30.9 65.6 332.4 112.4 665.5 42.7	39.0 28.5 62.3 332.5 108.5 674.1 45.4	38 · 7 28 · 7 62 · 4 334 · 4 108 · 6 674 · 5 44 · 6	38 · 9 28 · 7 63 · 1 334 · 9 109 · 6 677 · 6 44 · 8	$ \begin{array}{r} 157.2\\ 107.7\\ 201.6\\ 634.0\\ 293.3\\ 1,029.1\\ 63.1 \end{array} $	161.6 102.1 197.2 640.5 289.0 1,048.3 66.3	$\begin{array}{c} 161 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 7 \\ 197 \cdot 8 \\ 643 \cdot 9 \\ 289 \cdot 1 \\ 1,048 \cdot 7 \\ 65 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 161 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 199 \cdot 2 \\ 645 \cdot 9 \\ 290 \cdot 6 \\ 1,053 \cdot 2 \\ 65 \cdot 6 \end{array} $
, Concerts, etc. Betting 	$ \begin{array}{r} 37.0 \\ 179.4 \\ 30.6 \end{array} $	57.0 36.6 175.5 30.4 10.8	57.5 36.1 181.0 30.8 10.9	57.8 35.8 179.5 30.9 10.8	71 · 7 38 · 8 507 · 7 102 · 7 33 · 8	68.6 38.0 501.0 100.5 33.8	69.0 38.8 509.3 100.4 33.7	69.8 40.4 510.2 100.3 33.3	129·1 75·8 687·1 133·3 44·4	125.6 74.6 676.5 130.9 44.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 126 \cdot 5 \\ 74 \cdot 9 \\ 690 \cdot 3 \\ 131 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 127.6 \\ 76.2 \\ 689.7 \\ 131.2 \\ 44.1 \end{array} $

SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

s on Short-time or Overtime in Great Britain in week ended 23rd August, 1958

	E 25,478	Masternia Alexandra	Opera	tives on Shor	rt-time		Operatives	s (excluding m	aintenance
	Estimated total number of		g part of week	Total, incl for	luding person the whole we	s stood off eek		kers) on Over	
	operatives covered by returns (000's)	Number (000's)	Average number of hours lost	Number (000's)	Aggregate number of hours lost (000's)	Average number of hours lost	Number (000's)	Aggregate number of hours of overtime worked (000's)	Average number of hours of overtime worked
ts , etc etc s, etc craft craft tetc craft etc etc craft etc tetc ing, etc ing, etc etc	226 52 299 418 172 81 37 83 1,188 37 746 442 676 233 148 131 348 89 669 110 80 153 90 60 41 412 169 54 89 576 181 181 79 369 75 216 185 80	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{4.5}\\ \textbf{2.6}\\ \textbf{0.2}\\ \textbf{25.6}\\ \textbf{13.3}\\ \textbf{7.5}\\ \textbf{0.1}\\ \textbf{11.2}\\ \textbf{2.9}\\ \textbf{0.5}\\ \textbf{9.0}\\ \textbf{7.6}\\ \textbf{1.4}\\ \textbf{18.8}\\ \textbf{11.0}\\ \textbf{0.2}\\ \textbf{7.2}\\ \textbf{4.7}\\ \textbf{7.2}\\ \textbf{4.7}\\ \textbf{0.6}\\ \textbf{48.4}\\ \textbf{16.8}\\ \textbf{6.4}\\ \textbf{9.3}\\ \textbf{5.7}\\ \textbf{4.5}\\ \textbf{22.5}\\ \textbf{6.0}\\ \textbf{1.7}\\ \textbf{11.4}\\ \textbf{1.8}\\ \textbf{2.9}\\ \textbf{2.1}\\ \textbf{1.3}\\ \textbf{0.7}\\ \textbf{0.1}\\ \textbf{2.5} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10\\ 11\\ 10\\ 8\\ 1\\ 7\\ 7\\ 9\\ 1\\ 8\\ 8\\ 8\\ 8\\ 8\\ 8\\ 8\\ 8\\ 8\\ 8\\ 8\\ 8\\ 8\\$	$\begin{array}{c} 4\cdot 6\\ 2\cdot 7\\ 0\cdot 3\\ 26\cdot 0\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 7\cdot 6\\ 0\cdot 1\\ 1\cdot 2\\ 3\cdot 1\\ 0\cdot 6\\ 9\cdot 2\\ 7\cdot 8\\ 1\cdot 4\\ 18\cdot 8\\ 11\cdot 0\\ 0\cdot 2\\ 7\cdot 2\\ 4\cdot 8\\ 11\cdot 0\\ 0\cdot 2\\ 7\cdot 2\\ 4\cdot 8\\ 11\cdot 2\\ 7\cdot 0\\ 5\cdot 1\\ 1\cdot 2\\ 7\cdot 0\\ 5\cdot 1\\ 0\cdot 7\\ 24\cdot 5\\ 6\cdot 9\\ 1\cdot 9\\ 1\cdot 5\\ 0\cdot 8\\ 0\cdot 1\\ 3\cdot 3\\ 2\cdot 5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 52\\ 34\\ 4\\ 237\\ 108\\ 74\\ 1\\ 10\\ 37\\ 7\\ 90\\ 77\\ 13\\ 204\\ 131\\ 2\\ 68\\ 52\\ 5\\ 1,157\\ 443\\ 187\\ 221\\ 110\\ 75\\ 11\\ 285\\ 94\\ 27\\ 112\\ 38\\ 41\\ 24\\ 14\\ 7\\ 2\\ 29\\ 18\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11\\ 12\frac{1}{2}\\ 14\\ 9\\ 8\\ 9\frac{1}{2}\\ 8\frac{1}{2}\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 9\frac{1}{2}\\ 10\\ 9\\ 11\\ 12\\ 9\frac{1}{2}\\ 10\\ 9\\ 9\frac{1}{2}\\ 11\\ 12\\ 9\frac{1}{2}\\ 10\\ 9\frac{1}{2}\\ 11\\ 12\\ 12\\ 9\frac{1}{2}\\ 11\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 11\\ 13\frac{1}{2}\\ 14\\ 16\frac{1}{2}\\ 13\frac{1}{2}\\ 10\frac{1}{2}\\ 9\frac{1}{2}\\ 9\frac{1}{2}\\ 10\frac{1}{2}\\ 9\frac{1}{2}\\ 10\frac{1}{2}\\ 10\frac{1}{2}\\ 9\frac{1}{2}\\ 10\frac{1}{2}\\ 10\frac{1}{2}\\ 10\frac{1}{2}\\ 9\frac{1}{2}\\ 10\frac{1}{2}\\ 10\frac{1}{2}\\ 9\frac{1}{2}\\ 10\frac{1}{2}\\ 10\frac{1}{2}\\ 10\frac{1}{2}\\ 9\frac{1}{2}\\ 10\frac{1}{2}\\ 10\frac{1}{$	$\begin{array}{r} 48\cdot 3\\ 4\cdot 0\\ 58\cdot 4\\ 78\cdot 2\\ 19\cdot 6\\ 20\cdot 7\\ 0\cdot 2\\ 1\cdot 1\\ 9\cdot 6\\ 25\cdot 9\\ 351\cdot 7\\ 246\cdot 1\\ 105\cdot 6\\ 150\cdot 0\\ 48\cdot 6\\ 47\cdot 7\\ 29\cdot 2\\ 82\cdot 8\\ 16\cdot 3\\ 56\cdot 3\\ 2\cdot 4\\ 2\cdot 5\\ 18\cdot 3\\ 4\cdot 7\\ 11\cdot 5\\ 6\cdot 0\\ 13\cdot 0\\ 5\cdot 7\\ 1\cdot 0\\ 2\cdot 8\\ 153\cdot 5\\ 37\cdot 4\\ 12\cdot 8\\ 105\cdot 0\\ 19\cdot 4\\ 68\cdot 1\\ 39\cdot 6\\ 17\cdot 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 420\\ 27\\ 573\\ 594\\ 176\\ 135\\ 1\\ 12\\ 80\\ 177\\ 2,782\\ 1,982\\ 800\\ 1,056\\ 320\\ 378\\ 183\\ 609\\ 96\\ 404\\ 16\\ 19\\ 136\\ 24\\ 85\\ 40\\ 61\\ 28\\ 5\\ 12\\ 1,256\\ 261\\ 12\\ 1,256\\ 261\\ 77\\ 779\\ 187\\ 472\\ 329\\ 143\\ \end{array}$	$\frac{1}{87} \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{12} \frac$
es	5,677	144.0	101	160.4	2,219	14	1,196.5	9,260	71

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Unemployment at 15th September, 1958

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 11th August and 15th September, 1958, were as follows :

276-1 278-1	Men 18	Boys	Women 18	Girls	Total
59-5 5 37 3	and over	under 18	and over	under 18	
11th August	281,955	28,952	114,153	20,543	445,603
15th September	309,286	22,465	128,719	15,516	475,986
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	+ 27,331	- 6,487	+ 14,566	- 5,027	+ 30,383

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 15th September represented 2.2 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 11th August was $2 \cdot 0$.

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

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)					121 1 2
Leves 3.20 Leves 3.20 Duct for	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	ployed for more than	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and over	62,781 8,156 27,792	67,871 10,490 33,743	143,863 3,034 44,395	274,515 21,680 105,930	34,771 785 22,789	309,286 22,465 128,719
Girls under 18	5,881	6,179	1,741	13,801	1,715	15,516
Total	104,610	118,283	193,033	415,926	60,060	475,986

The total of 475,986 includes 67,405 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 15th September, 1958, analysed according to duration of unemploy-ment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 11th August, 1958, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the part page. next page.

And the second s	231	Wholly U (includin	DATE	IN AN		
Region	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
Start Augustopeney X	193	an Super P	M	ales	dat inde ten	CHING T
London and South- Eastern Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	14,962 7,459 4,717 5,232 2,968 4,900 11,994 4,954 9,747 4,004	13,861 6,768 4,832 6,605 3,430 5,954 12,947 5,478 13,134 5,352	20,739 10,434 8,972 11,156 7,264 11,730 23,783 10,837 28,488 13,494	49,562 24,661 18,521 22,993 13,662 22,584 48,724 21,269 51,369 22,850	577 512 281 5,411 4,429 7,903 8,485 1,717 4,366 1,875	50,139 25,173 18,802 28,404 18,091 30,487 57,209 22,986 55,735 24,725
Great Britain	70,937	78,361	146,897	296,195	35,556	331,751
The state	100	78	Fen	nales		
London and South- Eastern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	7,436 3,020 1,998 2,789 1,791 2,401 5,253 2,372 4,411 2,202	6,634 2,739 2,142 3,576 2,024 2,569 7,534 3,133 6,860 2,711	3,635 2,418 2,370 4,090 2,286 3,239 8,189 3,217 11,388 5,304	17,705 8,177 6,510 10,455 6,101 8,209 20,976 8,722 22,659 10,217	368 347 107 1,448 1,491 4,928 13,535 385 1,410 485	18,073 8,524 6,617 11,903 7,592 13,137 34,511 9,107 24,069 10,702
Great Britain	33,673	39,922	46,136	119,731	24,504	144,235
el ti	- Contraction	an a	То	tal		
Condon and South- Eastern	22,398 10,479 6,715 8,021 4,759 7,301 17,247 7,326 14,158 6,206	20,495 9,507 6,974 10,181 5,454 8,523 20,481 8,611 19,994 8,063	24,374 12,852 11,342 15,246 9,550 14,969 31,972 14,054 39,876 18,798	67,267 32,838 25,031 33,448 19,763 30,793 69,700 29,991 74,028 33,067	945 859 388 6,859 5,920 12,831 22,020 2,102 5,776 2,360	68,212 33,697 25,419 40,307 25,683 43,624 91,720 32,093 79,804 35,427
Great Britain	104,610	118,283	193,033	415,926	60,060	475,986

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The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 15th September, 1958 and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region :—

Region	register	Stered as unemployed 5th September, 1958 Percentage rate of unemployment*				
90-0 1-91 1-91 1-91 1-91	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South Eastern	50,139 25,173 18,802 28,404 18,091 30,487 57,209 22,986 55,735 24,725	18,073 8,524 6,617 11,903 7,592 13,137 34,511 9,107 24,069 10,702	68,212 33,697 25,419 40,307 25,683 43,624 91,720 32,093 79,804 35,427	1.5 1.7 2.3 2.0 1.8 2.5 3.1 2.5 3.9 3.6	$\begin{array}{c} 0.9 \\ 1.1 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.6 \\ 2.0 \\ 3.1 \\ 2.4 \\ 3.2 \\ 4.0 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ \end{array} $
Great Britain	331,751	144,235	475,986	2.3	1.9	2.2

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 15th September, 1958, was 514,734, of whom 62,589 were temporarily stopped. The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 15th September, 1958, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	w	holly Unem	ployed (inclu	ding Casua	ls)
London and South- Eastern Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	46,168 23,047 17,427 21,105 12,768 21,106 44,147 19,626 48,111 21,010	3,394 1,614 1,094 1,888 894 1,478 4,577 1,643 3,258 1,840	15,900 7,039 5,715 9,424 5,387 7,018 18,789 .7,536 20,783 8,339	1,805 1,138 795 1,031 714 1,191 2,187 1,186 1,876 1,878	67,267 32,838 25,031 33,448 19,763 30,793 69,700 29,991 74,028 33,067
Great Britain	274,515	21,680	105,930	13,801	415,926
Northern Ireland	23,592	1,146	10,864	617	36,219
United Kingdom	298,107	22,826	116,794	14,418	452,145
London and South- Eastern	46,730 23,535	3,409 1,638	porarily Stop 16,237 7,252	1,836 1,272	68,212
South-Western	17,708	1,094	5,817	800	33,697 25,419
Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Scotland	17,708 26,471 17,052 28,849 52,475 21,324 52,288	1,094 1,933 1,039 1,638 4,734 1,662 3,447	5,817 10,809 6,786 11,457 31,862 7,868 22,008	800 1,094 806 1,680 2,649 1,239 2,061	33,697 25,419 40,307 25,683 43,624 91,720 32,093 79,804
South-Western Midland Sorth-Midland and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Sootland Vales	17,708 26,471 17,052 28,849 52,475 21,324 52,288 22,854	1,094 1,933 1,039 1,638 4,734 1,662 3,447 1,871	5,817 10,809 6,786 11,457 31,862 7,868 22,008 8,623	800 1,094 806 1,680 2,649 1,239 2,061 2,079	33,697 25,419 40,307 25,683 43,624 91,720 32,093 79,804 35,427
South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Sotland Wales Great Britain	17,708 26,471 17,052 28,849 52,475 21,324 52,288 22,854 309,286	1,094 1,933 1,039 1,638 4,734 1,662 3,447 1,871 22,465	5,817 10,809 6,786 11,457 31,862 7,868 22,008 8,623 128,719	800 1,094 806 1,680 2,649 1,239 2,061	33,697 25,419 40,307 25,683 43,624 91,720 32,093 79,804
South-Western Midland Korth-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	17,708 26,471 17,052 28,849 52,475 21,324 52,288 22,854	1,094 1,933 1,039 1,638 4,734 1,662 3,447 1,871	5,817 10,809 6,786 11,457 31,862 7,868 22,008 8,623	800 1,094 806 1,680 2,649 1,239 2,061 2,079	33,697 25,419 40,307 25,683 43,624 91,720 32,093 79,804 35,427

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1944 The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 21st April, 1958 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 737,043, compared with 749,545 at 21st October, 1957.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 15th September, 1958, was 53,148, of whom 46,000 were males and 7,148 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	42,367	6,695	49,062
unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions [‡]	3,633	453	4,086
Total	46,000	7,148	53,148

Percentages Males Females Total 1·7 1·1 1·5 1·7 1·2 1·5 Males Females Total 13,696 4,400 18,096 11,477 4,124 15,601 Eastern ... Southern ... t These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given on this and the next page. Ministry of Labour Gazette October, 1958

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 Employ-ment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 15th September, 1958, 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 11th August, 1958.

Regions and Principal	Reg	Numbe isters at	ers of Per 15th Sep	ten
Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	u
London and South-Eastern	46,730	3,409	16,237	1
London (Administrative County)	22,391 181	826 15	7,965	
Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove	217 2,134	20 131	44 483	
Chatham Croydon Dagenham Ealing	665 893 460	122 32 68 23	362 309 309	
East Ham	420 391	23 51	125	
Enfield	280 372 168	44 110 43	156 240 47	
Hendon llford Leyton and Walthamstow	422 540	55 67	150 122	
Leyton and Walthamstow Tottenham Wembley	935 899 271	75 60 49	216 388	
West Ham Willesden	1,128 633	49 44 40	95 357 353	
Eastern and Southern	23,535	1,638	7,252	1
Bedford	897 365	49 50	220 109	
Ipswich	635 516	19 12	222 116	
Portsmouth (inc Gosport)	1,577 302 1,860	40 3 131	353 124 677	
Reading Slough Southampton	622 511	40 14	248 160	
Southampton	2,411 789 267	152 38 27	458 225 128	
South-Western	17,708	1,094	5,817	
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter	3,712 625 521	152 25 41	927 224 360	
Plymouth	1,882 227	196 19	927 189	
Midland Birmingham	26,471 7,295	1,933 866	10,809 2,747	1
	1,664	4 175	104 1,204	
Burton-on-Frent Coventry Oldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent	293 599 1 949	26 20 138	113 281 994	
Walsall	1,949 1,287 1,287	71 14	327 238	
Wolverhampton Worcester	2,029 469	86 6	744 83	
North-Midland	17,052 568 1,128	1,039 44	6,786 121	
Derby Grimsby Leicester	1,128 824 1,939	48 66 56	494 132 761	
Lincoln	471 347	52 20	150 130	
Northampton Peterborough	319 4,854 302	4 300 27	177 1,235 227	
scunthorpe	287	27 22	682	
East and West Ridings Barnsley Bradford	28,849 721	1,638 133	11,457 250	1
Dewsbury Doncaster	2,832 548 737	110 10 45	1,739 235 478	
Huddersheld	581	73 31	431 557 1,076	
Hull Leeds Rotherham	3,693 3,713 1,220	149 174 63	1,076 1,431 238	
Sheffield Wakefield York	5,624	174	751 94	
York	526 52,475	53 4,734	150 31,862	2
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow	492	10 63	536 448	ale al
Birkenhead	542 1,562 682	138 238	771 721 901	
Blackburn Blackpool Bolton	1,139 1,659	78 53 81	222 859	
Burnley	401	40 14	1,051	
Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford)	289 15,335 6,213	32 1,503 503	482 4,310 1,637	
Preston	2,313	86 62	2,588	
Rochdale St. Helens Salford (inc. Eccles and	859 852	6 94	1,587 1,048	
Stockport	1,507 897	86 135	706 361	
Warrington	674 594	146 57	458 518	
T IN STILL	915	101	868	

		banggana banggana
s on iber,	1958	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as com-
der 18	Total 15 and over	pared with 11th August, 1958
,836 373 6 7 48 39 15 59 18 39 15 63 37 46 26 41 37 28 41 26 32 18	68,212 31,555 294 288 2,796 1,208 1,252 876 613 630 517 768 284 668 284 666 1,254 1,388 766 1,254 1,361 1,561 1,044	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
272 13 25 47 16 20 12 6 125 36 5 120 13 23	33,697 419 1,191 571 892 664 1,982 435 2,793 946 690 3,141 1,065 445	$\begin{array}{r} + 2,740 \\ - 2 \\ + 69 \\ - 78 \\ + 2 \\ + 88 \\ + 158 \\ + 45 \\ + 296 \\ + 103 \\ - 93 \\ + 768 \\ + 29 \\ + 108 \end{array}$
800 77 7 49 88 13	25,419 4,868 881 971 3,093 448	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1,700 \\ + 497 \\ - 10 \\ + 133 \\ + 91 \\ - 19 \end{array} $
094 193 188 13 12 98 53 10 75	40,307 11,101 312 3,231 445 912 3,179 1,738 1,549 2,934 558	$\begin{array}{r} + 4,741 \\ + 1,310 \\ - 3 \\ + 782 \\ + 58 \\ - 102 \\ + 422 \\ + 255 \\ + 655 \\ + 541 \\ + 64 \end{array}$
806 38 22 40 8 17 32 3 112 25 53	25,683 771 1,692 1,062 2,764 690 529 503 6,501 581 1,044	+5,710
680 143 85 7 30 69 41 92 91 62 122 21 46	43,624 1,247 4,766 800 1,290 1,154 1,776 5,010 5,409 1,583 6,671 490 775	$\begin{array}{r} + & 60 \\ + & 232 \\ + & 127 \\ + & 317 \\ + & 94 \\ + & 37 \\ + & 1 \\ + & 2,869 \\ - & 14 \\ + & 564 \\ + & 564 \\ + & 564 \\ + & 156 \\ + & 156 \\ + & 156 \\ + & 156 \\ + & 156 \\ + & 1,705 \\ + & 322 \\ + & 406 \\ + & 1,705 \\ + & 322 \\ + & 3,343 \\ - & 90 \\ - & 203 \end{array}$
649 37 17 75 52 37 22 80 14 18 57 512 234 56 35 53 76	91,720 1,075 1,738 1,526 2,573 1,698 1,436 2,679 1,805 809 860 21,660 8,587 5,043 2,384 2,305 2,070	$\begin{array}{r} + 3,897 \\ + 423 \\ + 1,052 \\ + 25 \\ + 25 \\ + 255 \\ - 513 \\ - 622 \\ - 34 \\ + 148 \\ + 1,924 \\ - 210 \\ + 136 \\ - 224 \\ + 1,611 \\ + 157 \\ + 81 \\ + 81 \\ + 256 \\ + 126 \\ + 126 \\ + 460 \end{array}$
36 68 55 53 62	2,335 1,461 1,333 1,222 1,946	+ 81 + 8 + 256 + 126 - 460

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 15th September, 1958					or (To	.(+) Dec.) in tals
eloyed (i.e., periods, pre-	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	pa with Au	red 11th gust, 958
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn Middleher beidens	21,324 278 737 946 877 452	1,662 42 48 95 27 33	7,868 196 246 345 376 361	1,239 39 24 67 29 18	32,093 555 1,055 1,453 1,309 864	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	1,117 48 111 194 4 52
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington Ouay)	1,910 2,542 1,616 804 2,334 228	113 238 70 57 176	679 897 332 387 816 71	65 121 28 43 79	2,767 3,798 2,046 1,291 3,405 306	+ + + + +	389 460 327 112 215 21
Scotland	52,288 2,163 776 2,707 3,806	3,447 58 63 204 116 982 123 182 64	22,008 740 265 1,275 948 4,176 894 941 613	2,061 40 23 51 60 293 69 130 30	79,804 3,001 1,127 4,237 4,930 21,235 2,463 3,286 1,870	- + 1 + 1 + + + 1 +	368 10 25 549 550 594 45 685 238
Wales Cardiff Merthyr Tydfil Newport Rhondda Swansea	22,854 3,168 694 952 1,093 1,844	1,871 96 36 70 133 135	8,623 523 185 218 618 580	2,079 42 23 93 88 87	35,427 3,829 938 1,333 1,932 2,646	+11+11	607 75 258 136 81 306
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	24,182 8,658 2,173	1,207 376 81	12,538 6,034 816	821 221 94	38,748 15,289 3,164	1+12	367 521 195

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1958

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1957, and monthly figures for 1958.

	1292	adariaia h.C	reat Britai	nosi (kabi		Tranki T	
HI-	Wholly Un (including		Tempo Stop		Total	United Kingdom: Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	ataba wagan	integra	
39	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800	
01	507,700	295,200	100,600	59,200	962,700	1,034,700	
41	153,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800	391,500	
12	74,000	43,200	3,200	2,800	123,200	139,300	
13	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600	99,100	
14	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500	89,600	
15	83,700	52,100	600	700	137,100	157,000	
16	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900	
17	239,000 227,500	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600	
18	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200 3,100	310,000	338,000	
19	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000	
50	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100	
51	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400	
52	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500	
53	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000	
54	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800	
55	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500	
56	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100	
57	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200	
58 :	268,304	105,753	14,084	7,386	205 527	420.000	
7th Feb	280,876	111.944	20,656	11.071	395,527	439,929 472,618	
7th Mar	285,372	110,355	21,609	15,735	433,071	483,893	
	293,233	114,196	20,739	15,531	433,699	494,975	
14th Apr 12th May	276,649	112,395	32,767	25,745	447,556	497,817	
6th June	264,227	103,743	33,609	27,678	429,257	472,920	
4th July	261,491	100,583	26,186	23,578	411,838	450,251	
11th Aug	289,583	113,050	21,324	21,646	445,603	484,718	
5th Sept	296,195	119,731	35,556	24,504	475,986	514,734	
isti sept	1 200,195	1 112,151	00,000	27,504	1 415,500	1 014,134	

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table* gives an analysis, according to the length of the last 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 15th September, 1958 :--

	Males			Females		
Duration of Unemployment in Weeks	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Total	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Total
One or less Over 1 and up to 2 " 2 "," 4 " 4 "," 4 " 4 "," 6 " 6 "," 8 " 8 "," 13 " 13 "," 26 " 26 "," 39 Over 52	4,568 3,575 3,957 2,987 3,546 1,756 852 261 69 96	32,343 23,144 29,958 22,442 15,471 29,819 41,810 25,666 14,002 32,566	36,911 26,719 33,915 25,429 19,017 31,575 42,662 25,927 14,071 32,662	3,470 2,401 2,457 1,628 2,094 991 493 137 60 60	16,376 11,144 15,154 12,005 6,584 11,508 15,744 7,351 3,854 5,938	19,846 13,545 17,611 13,633 8,678 12,499 16,237 7,488 3,914 5,998
Total	21,667	267,221	288,888	13,791	105,658	119,449

* The figures exclude unemployed casual workers and persons temporarily stopped.

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NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 15th September, 1958. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (*i.e.*, bersons 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	unemp (inch	olly	3210	105 H 1 7 10	Great Britain			the locate of personal bore				
	unemployed (including casuals)		Tempo stop		red with	Total	ar deorda art lan	U	nited Kingo (all classes			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing	7,809	1,799 1,762 32 5	1,080 126 2 952	$\frac{104}{103}$	11,666 7,935 362 3,369	1,903 1,865 32 6	13,569 9,800 394 3,375	15,241 11,323 407 3,511	2,004 1,966 32 6	17,245 13,289 439 3,517		
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining*	3,732 48 531 124 273	146 92 2 14 6 32	9 4 -3 -2 -		4,970 3,736 48 534 124 275 253	146 92 2 14 6 32	5,116 3,828 50 548 124 281 285	5,315 3,752 48 795 125 337 258	148 92 2 15 7 32	5,463 3,844 50 810 125 344 290		
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products othe than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	5,460 1,921 850 622 623 103	1,459 304 503 273 212 14 153	388 254 96 4 7 27	350 55 274 7 13 	5,848 2,175 946 626 630 103 1,368	1,809 359 777 280 225 14 154	7,657 2,534 1,723 906 855 117 1,522	6,144 2,281 965 630 631 110 1,527	1,839 359 791 290 226 14 159	7,983 2,640 1,756 920 857 124 1,686		
Chemicals and Allied Trades	258 1,931	2,182 3 601	30 	96 86	4,273 258 1,953	2,278 3 687	6,551 261 2,640	4,425 274 2,048	2,296 3 689	6,721 277 2,737		
Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	227 427 442 266 303 389	413 726 103 231 42 63		3 1 4 2 	227 429 443 266 304 393	416 727 107 233 42 63	643 1,156 550 499 346 456	229 431 457 274 311 401	417 729 108 245 42 63	646 1,160 565 519 353 464		
Metal Manufacture	9,624 292	1,124	12,644 106	294	22,268 398	1,418	23,686 402	22,412 431	1,422	23,834 435		
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewher specified	3,806 2,576 672 454	278 329 196 43 54	7,725 2,768 92 553	127 132 8 —	11,531 5,344 764 1,007	405 461 204 43	11,936 5,805 968 1,050	11,568 5,392 765 1,008	407 462 204 43	11,975 5,854 969 1,051		
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc	. 1,113	220	1,149 251	27	1,860 1,364	54 247	1,914 1,611	1,868 1,380	54 248	1,922 1,628		
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering	550 356 230 1,003 57 620 531 1,583 10,211 1,012 405 293 817 193 128	6,179 194 61 43 17 160 26 134 275 61 1,881 432 275 401 904 280 131 904	$\begin{array}{c} 4,857\\ 322\\ 53\\ 129\\ 120\\ 275\\ 1,312\\ 753\\ 3\\ 23\\ 1,734\\ 27\\ -\\ 45\\ 1\\ -\\ 36\\ 24\\ \end{array}$	629 12 4 6 83 21 88 184 184 18 19 2 86 96	$\begin{array}{c} 34,315\\ 10,581\\ 603\\ 485\\ 350\\ 1,278\\ 1,469\\ 1,373\\ 534\\ 1,606\\ 11,945\\ 1,039\\ 405\\ 338\\ 818\\ 193\\ 164\\ 1,134\\ \end{array}$	6,808 206 65 43 243 243 47 222 275 61 2,065 450 276 410 923 282 217 1,000	41,123 10,787 668 528 373 1,521 1,516 1,595 809 1,667 14,010 1,489 681 748 1,741 475 381 2,134	$\begin{array}{c} 36,017\\11,278\\641\\520\\353\\1,281\\1,472\\1,545\\534\\1,641\\12,461\\1,134\\416\\339\\889\\195\\166\\1,152\end{array}$	7,024 217 65 43 23 245 47 274 275 61 2,095 461 280 411 982 282 219 1,044	43,041 11,495 706 563 376 1,526 1,519 1,819 809 1,702 14,556 1,595 696 750 1,871 477 385 2,196		
Vehicles	3,116 1,588	2,047 570 464 340	4,360 3,886 11 1	979 912 3 1	14,340 6,750 3,127 1,589	3,026 1,482 467 341	17,366 8,232 3,594 1,930	14,830 6,842 3,382 1,699	3,140 1,487 502 371	17,970 8,329 3,884 2,070		
Vehicles and Aircraft	413	562 46 28 37	358 	60 3	1,570 413 765 126	622 46 28 40	2,192 459 793 166	1,592 414 765 136	633 46 28 73	2,225 460 793 209		
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	540 304 489 373 465	2,957 246 282 54 168 516 220 1,471	1,016 151 171 321 50 36 61 226	340 71 100 19 10 9 11 120	7,193 691 475 810 423 501 459 3,834	3,297 317 382 73 178 525 231 1,591	10,490 1,008 857 883 601 1,026 690 5,425	7,294 697 477 826 428 512 464 3,890	3,331 318 396 73 178 533 233 1,600	10,625 1,015 873 899 606 1,045 697 5,490		
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	. 139	652 316 173 131 32	64 51 1 10 2	25 14 9 2	949 577 139 149 84	677 330 182 133 32	1,626 907 321 282 116	969 586 144 151 88	729 374 183 138 34	1,698 960 327 289 122		
Textiles	$\begin{array}{c} 2,043\\ 486\\ 383\\ 164\\ 645\\ 153\\ 420\\ 70\\ 138\\ 68\\ 213\\ 1,040\\ 248\end{array}$	9,188 1,514 1,506 1,596 225 626 352 369 286 1,006 60 220 186 460 551 137	$\begin{array}{c} 8,453\\ 3,974\\ 763\\ 1,578\\ 167\\ 527\\ 85\\ 62\\ 6\\ 287\\ 7\\ 12\\ 7\\ 6\\ 960\\ 12\end{array}$	17,287 8,558 2,509 3,589 20 911 131 87 33 870 20 40 40 43 56 356 64	16,866 5,402 1,577 3,621 653 910 249 707 159 707 77 77 77 150 75 219 2,000 360	26,475 10,072 4,109 5,185 245 1,537 483 456 319 1,876 80 260 229 516 907 201	43,341 15,474 5,686 8,806 8,98 2,447 732 1,163 478 2,583 157 410 304 735 2,907 561	18,888 5,454 1,597 3,670 746 930 1,588 712 221 768 81 177 77 242 2,260 365	31,029 10,107 4,181 5,265 306 1,557 3,931 465 553 1,991 95 314 238 806 1,013 207	49,917 15,561 5,778 8,935 1,052 2,487 5,519 1,177 774 2,759 176 491 315 1,048 3,273 572		

These men are included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page. The total of 3,736 males unemployed includes 809 men registered for underground work.

Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing Leather Goods Fur Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, S rubber) Food, Drink and Tobacco ... Grain Milling ... Bread and Flour Confectionery Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting . Wooden Containers and Basket Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper. Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and

Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Cases Manufactures of Paper and specified Printing and Publishing of News Other Printing and Publishing, ing, etc. Other Manufacturing Industries

Building and Contracting ... Building ... Electric Wiring and Contractin Civil Engineering Contracting

Gas, Electricity and Water Suppl Gas Electricity Water

Storage

Distributive Trades Dealing in Coal, Builders' I Agricultural Supplies (Whole Dealing in other Industrial Mate Wholesale Distribution of Food Retail Distribution of Food an Wholesale Distribution of Non-Foo Retail Distribution of Non-Foo Retail Distribution of Confec Newspapers Newspapers

Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration ... National Government Service Local Government Service

Professional Services .. Accountancy Education Law ... Medical and Dental Services Religion ... Other Professional and Busine

Miscellaneous Services ... Theatres, Cinemas, Music Hal Sport, Other Recreations and Catering, Hotels, etc. ... Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Ca Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Res Private Domestic Service (Nor Other Services

Ex-Service Personnel not Class Other Persons not Classified by GRAND TOTAL* ..

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Industry

Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis—continued

SHIJACI JII	Lat	our	G	reat Britain		<u>ow</u>	and	1 10		
entrations given anorly in this Gard us of all kinds durin	Who unemp (inclu casu	loyed	Tempor stopp		ebdea on estificito astrineta strument	Total	ani for a sensitient to y state to y state anit data state		ted Kingdor all classes)	n 203 Series Series
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
g) and Fellmongery	794 510 201 83	381 139 224 18	$\frac{115}{103}$ -12	51 14 35 2	909 613 201 95	432 153 259 20	1,341 766 460 115	926 626 205 95	455 165 270 20	1,381 791 475 115
.:::: .tc::::.	3,850 1,921 172 108 104	5,829 2,644 1,050 620 143	704 379 5	2,526 1,606 296 180 70	4,554 2,300 177 108 156	8,355 4,250 1,346 800 213	12,909 6,550 1,523 908 369	4,759 2,358 188 131 162	10,451 4,611 1,601 1,891 228	15,210 6,969 1,789 2,022 390
specified Slippers and Clogs (exc.	141	403	52 13 251	245 128	154 1,254	648 1,045	802	175	888	1,063 2,472
n such easos will not	401	52 7,630	4	1 281	405	53 7,911	458 18,720	447	58	505 20,694
y	425 2,819 595 595 824 328 662	72 1,372 827 449 328 116 1.077			425 2,822 596 603 824 328 663	72 1,377 836 453 331 117 1,100	497 4,199 1,432 1,056 1,155 445 1,763	479 3,036 610 692 915 344 703	79 1,529 880 480 364 180 1,126	558 4,565 1,490 1,172 1,279 524 1,829
ables specified	913 1,008 1,112 338 842 299	1,473 730 316 262 427 181	5 24 1 2 3 1	125 103 2 1 1 4	918 1,032 1,113 340 845 300	1,598 833 318 263 428 185	2,516 1,865 1,431 603 1,273 485	1,095 1,056 1,148 370 901 322	1,984 852 321 267 462 499	3,079 1,908 1,469 637 1,363 821
ets	4,452 1,658 1,853 175 527 239	903 175 464 37 133 94	384 15 352 	85 1 60 4 15 5	4,836 1,673 2,205 175 543 240	988 176 524 41 148 99	5,824 1,849 2,729 216 691 339	5,116 1,759 2,352 182 571 252	1,022 178 551 41 149 103	6,138 1,937 2,903 223 720 355
	2,615 619 60	2,113 406 58	135 121	161 34	2,750 740 60	2,274 440 58	5,024 1,180 118	2,852 755 63	2,407 443 58	5,259 1,198 121
d Fibre-board Packing Board not elsewhere	268	468	-20	18	268	486	754	276	532	808
wspapers and Periodicals , Bookbinding, Engrav-	205 475	301 103	3 9	83 2	208 484	384 105	592 589	210 527	393 126	603 653
··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	988 3,113 1,292 202 112 287 79	777 1,955 532 92 66 535 91	2 515 477 13	24 832 685 11 120 1	990 3,628 1,769 202 114 300 79	801 2,787 1,217 92 77 655 92	1,791 6,415 2,986 294 191 955 171	1,021 3,816 1,804 206 129 304 84	855 2,833 1,231 94 83 660 94	1,876 6,649 3,035 300 212 964 178
inematograph Films Industries	160 981	19 620	23	15	160 1,004	19 635	179 1,639	161 1,128	19 652	180 1,780
ng	49,561 32,458 1,541 15,562	330 201 58 71	120 72 6 42	3 1 -2	49,681 32,530 1,547 15,604	333 202 58 73	50,014 32,732 1,605 15,677	55,802 37,244 1,784 16,774	373 227 68 78	56,175 37,471 1,852 16,852
ly 	2,975 1,549 1,132 294	183 73 100 10	16 8 4 4	1111	2,991 1,557 1,136 298	183 73 100 10	3,174 1,630 1,236 308	3,232 1,648 1,264 320	188 74 104 10	3,420 1,722 1,368 330
	25,884 3,932 2,024 472 3,578 8,354	2,130 259 927 20 101 112	292 4 2 21 214	8 -1 -1 2	26,176 3,936 2,028 474 3,599 8,568	2,138 259 928 20 102 114	28,314 4,195 2,956 494 3,701 8,682	28,172 4,214 2,171 554 3,807 8,976	2,196 263 942 21 110 120	30,368 4,477 3,113 575 3,917 9,096
ss Communication	1,965 882 175 3,207 444 851	17 12 37 481 94 70	26 3 9 7 2	4 	1,991 885 175 3,216 451 853	17 12 37 485 94 70	2,008 897 212 3,701 545 923	2,486 943 176 3,522 457 866	20 12 37 507 94 70	2,506 955 213 4,029 551 936
Materials, Grain and plesale or Retail)	26,196 4,114	16,511 381	116 29	175 9	26,312 4,143	16,686 390	42,998 4,533	28,455 4,596	17,949 416	46,404 5,012
aterials and Machinery od and Drink and Drink (exc. catering) on-Food Goods ood Goods ectionery, Tobacco and	3,225 2,776 5,762 2,932 6,989	367 699 5,128 957 8,447	12 31 11 15 17	5 9 65 6 76	3,237 2,807 5,773 2,947 7,006	372 708 5,193 963 8,523	3,609 3,515 10,966 3,910 15,529	3,540 3,073 6,396 3,067 7,354	433 778 5,589 1,034 9,102	3,973 3,851 11,985 4,101 16,456
	398 2,314	532 838	1	5 3	399 2,317	537 841	936 3,158	429 2,440	597 . 897	1,026 3,337
•	18,169 7,402 10,767	3,320 1,808 1,512	105 6 99	25 4 21	18,274 7,408 10,866	3,345 1,812 1,533	21,619 9,220 12,399	19,537 8,004 11,533	3,606 1,964 1,642	23,143 9,968 13,175
	5,113 199 1,299 127 1,930 135	6,458 112 1,433 182 4,148 63	28 1 3 1 8 3	60 2 22 1 12 1	5,141 200 1,302 128 1,938 138	6,518 114 1,455 183 4,160 64	11,659 314 2,757 311 6,098 202	5,400 209 1,357 133 2,072 163	7,031 114 1,591 200 4,500 70	12,431 323 2,948 333 6,572 233
alls, Concerts, etc.	1,423 20,642 3,045 2,199 10,796	520 24,343 1,595 682 14,626	12 73 13 22 16	22 190 20 8 80	1,435 20,715 3,058 2,221 10,812	542 24,533 1,615 690 14,706	1,977 45,248 4,673 2,911 25,518	1,466 21,805 3,181 2,403 11,361	556 26,199 1,679 697 15,398	2,022 48,004 4,860 3,100 26,759
Carpet Beating, etc.	901 224 237 227 969	1,607 508 358 1,567 2,753		5 4 5 5 59	901 224 240 227 982	1,612 512 363 1,572 2,812	2,513 736 603 1,799 3,794	938 234 252 231 1,074	1,776 560 406 1,757 3,225	2,714 794 658 1,988 4,299
ified by Industry	2,044 5,656	647 183 18,891	6	4	2,050 5,656 24,314	651 183 18,891	2,701 5,839 43,205	2,131 5,840 25,782	701 197 19,805	2,832 6,037 45,587
	-	119,731	35,556	24,504	331,751	144,235	475,986	357,140	157,594	514,734
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	- 1 000 0	1 - L C	I Date 1	10100	-1 1 - 1	0.0	AL TT I	A Win - 1-	ALL

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (7,307 males and 282 females in Great Britain and 8,136 males and 310 females in the United Kingdom).

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Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 6th August and 10th September, 1958, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employ-ment 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.

	6th A	eks ended August, 958	Five we 10th Se 19	Total Number of Placings, 5th Dec.,	
15,110 16,151 16,151 16,151 16,151 1,170 1,17	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1957, to 10th Sept., 1958 (40 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	56,830 16,345	80,207 26,009	79,016 34,300	77,130 16,405	660,098 161,469
over	37,047 19,299	55,821 41,200	51,529 33,938	54,807 30,496	391,379 160,954
Total	129,521	203,237	198,783	178,838	1,373,900

The figures of vacancies filled relate only to those vacancies which were filled by applicants submitted by Employment Ex-changes, *i.e.*, they do not include engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges. The figures are therefore not comparable with the

percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" Table published quarterly in this GAZETTE (see next page), which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

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

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 10th September, 1958, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 10th September, 1958.

			gs during fly 0th Septemb			N	umber of V at 10th	acancies rem September,	aining unfil 1958	led
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	2,534	1,022	3,177	190	6,923	21,527	1,022	493	210	23,252
Mining and Quarrying	625	1,961	29	38	2,653	2,932	467	20	21	3,440
Coal Mining	401	1,864	9	7	2,281	2,510	441	4	3	2,958
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	1,335 1,242 1,271 10,198 3,944 4,784 1,470	645 681 918 5,232 360 4,012 860	447 860 282 3,893 77 1,361 2,455	315 811 193 2,117 23 1,225 869	2,742 3,594 2,664 21,440 4,404 11,382 5,654	659 1,439 956 7,625 742 5,389 1,494	309 352 317 1,348 115 1,022 211	594 817 214 3,695 19 1,681 1,995	920 450 121 1,239 11 755 473	2,482 3,058 1,608 13,907 887 8,847 4,173
Vehicles	2,946	2,490	878	638	6,952	5,253	574	912	439	7,178
	1,764	1,408	1,575	994	5,741	1,130	379	917	743	3,169
	368	442	485	271	1,566	384	184	439	393	1,400
	1,101	737	1,876	1,988	5,702	577	658	2,855	2,939	7,029
	244	136	425	307	1,112	139	127	816	674	1,756
	251	122	431	321	1,125	157	232	629	859	1,877
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	154	203	211	129	697	102	109	317	319	847
Clothing (including Footwear)	550	809	2,233	4,164	7,756	602	615	6,236	3,946	11,399
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,917	1,202	5,601	2,275	11,995	1,101	542	2,635	1,525	5,803
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	1,682	1,729	527	394	4,332	1,094	504	503	397	2,498
Paper and Printing	664	780	1,126	1,567	4,137	588	298	810	1,359	3,055
Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods	445	277	755	721	2,198	293	153	541	714	1,701
Printing	219	503	371	846	1,939	295	145	269	645	1,354
Other Manufacturing Industries	972	548	1,289	704	3,513	556	206	882	615	2,259
Building and Contracting	28,319	3,575	223	334	32,451	12,488	1,142	223	202	14,055
Building	20,805	2,826	134	233	23,998	10,268	914	124	140	11,446
Gas, Electricity and Water	722	364	93	104	1,283	383	151	114	42	690
Transport and Communication	3,914	876	608	663	6,061	6,764	518	992	345	8,619
Distributive Trades	5,247	5,586	6,177	9,473	26,483	3,525	3,811	7,149	7,831	22,316
Insurance, Banking and Finance	242	494	309	1,415	2,460	704	498	604	701	2,507
Public Administration	4,160	655	1,329	829	6,973	3,268	410	1,714	462	5,854
National Government Service	1,804	244	932	431	3,411	1,989	147	1,196	228	3,560
Local Government Service	2,356	411	397	398	3,562	1,279	263	518	234	2,294
Professional Services	946	789	2,691	1,746	6,172	1,038	1,243	3,879	1,635	7,795
	5,143	1,154	15,610	2,586	24,493	2,435	748	17,793	3,642	24,618
	520	182	584	173	1,459	203	144	738	207	1,292
	3,662	415	11,349	713	16,139	1,339	268	9,425	992	12,024
	307	257	927	640	2,131	140	87	1,090	870	2,187
Grand Total	79,016	34,300	51,529	33,938	198,783	77,130	16,405	54,807	30,496	178,838

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 10th September, 1958, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period :---

5112 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
Region	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
London and South-Eastern Eastern and Southern South-Western North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western North-Western Scotland Wales	22,307 10,020 5,851 5,572 4,473 4,450 10,721 4,592 7,359 3,671	15,395 12,649 7,912 7,588 6,566 6,359 7,571 4,344 4,159 4,587	9,823 4,001 1,452 3,307 2,982 2,850 3,516 2,700 2,129 1,540	4,421 2,420 767 2,326 1,442 1,723 1,474 777 662 393	16,762 5,714 2,498 3,307 2,536 3,218 7,297 2,818 5,432 1,947	22,474 7,575 3,008 3,335 3,069 2,955 6,623 1,905 2,655 1,208	9,082 4,041 1,766 3,212 2,998 2,734 3,796 2,364 2,528 1,417	9,220 3,667 1,556 3,339 2,316 2,986 3,329 1,425 2,059 599	57,974 23,776 11,567 15,398 12,989 13,252 25,330 12,474 17,448 8,575	51,510 26,311 13,243 16,588 13,393 14,023 18,997 8,451 9,535 6,787	
Great Britain	. 79,016	77,130	34,300	16,405	51,529	54,807	33,938	30,496	198,783	178,838	

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 coverd. It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and dis-charged 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. The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 23rd August, 1958, 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 individual firms.

Industry	men	per of Er nts per pployed ning of j	100 at	charg Los em	ber of l es and o ses per ployed ing of p	other 100 at	Industry	me	er of Entry nts per ployed ning of p	100	charg Loss em	aber of l ses and o ses per ployed ung of p	other 100 at
Englandring Laborative Station for Laborative	М.	F.	T.	м.	F.	т.		м.	F.	T.	м.	F.	т.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.3	Textiles	1.6	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.9	2.5
Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (includ-	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.6	3.6	2.7	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc Woollen and Worsted	1·9 1·4 1·6	2·5 1·8 2·4	2·3 1·6 2·0	2.6 2.7 1.7	3.6 2.8 2.9	3·3 2·7 2·4
ing Glazed Tiles)	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	2·3 2·9 2·6	$2 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 3$	$2 \cdot 1$ 1 \cdot 7 2 \cdot 1	2.6 2.7 2.0 1.9	$2 \cdot 4$ 1 \cdot 9 2 \cdot 1	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	1.0 1.1	$2 \cdot 4$ $2 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 0$	1.2	1.3	2·4 3·2	1.6 2.9
Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining	1·3 2·8	4·2 4·0	1·4 2·9	1·4 2·3	1·9 2·6	1·5 2·3	Linen and Soft Hemp	2.5 3.8 1.9	3.6 5.4 3.9	3.2	2.5 2.7 3.7 1.7	4·8 4·1 2·3	4·0 3·9 2·0
Manufactures	1.4	3.4	1.9	1.7	2.6	1.9	Hosiery	1·3 1·0	2.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	1.3	2·4 1·7	2·1 1·4
Coke Ovens and By-Product	1.1	0.9		1.3	1.9	1.4	Carpets	1·4 1·5 2·9	2·9 2·0 2·8 3·2 4·9	$2 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 7$ $4 \cdot 2$	0.9 1.7 3.3	1.8 2.1 3.9	1·3 2·0 3·7
Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	1.4 2.2 0.6	3·0 4·8	1·1 1·7 3·6	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	1.9 2.4 3.2	2·0 2·4	Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc Other Textile Industries	1·3 1·8	2·1 3·0	1.5	1.8 1.7	2.8 3.7	2.1
Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	1·3 1·6 1·5	$ \frac{1 \cdot 4}{3 \cdot 0} 3 \cdot 1 $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	1.8	3.6	2.5	1.9	2.4	2.1
Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	0.6 1.4	1·4 3·6	0.6 1.9	0.8 1.4	3·1 1·3 1·6	0.8 1.5	Leather Tanning and Dressing	1.6	2·8 4·0 4·0	1.8	1.7	2.0	
Metal Manufacture	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.4	Fur	2.6 2.1	4.0	3.5 2.9	2·4 2·1	2·5 2·4	1.8 2.5 2.2
Blast Furnaces	0·8 0·8	1·7 1·3	0·8 0·8	1·4 1·5	1·9 1·4	1·4 1·4	Clothing	2.2	3.3	3.0	1.9	2.9	2.0
Iron Foundries	1·6 0·7	1·9 0·4	1·6 0·7	1.6 0.4 0.7	2.3	$1 \cdot 7$ $0 \cdot 4$	Tailoring	2·5 3·1	3·4 3·4	3·2 3·4	2·4 1·7	3·2 3·0	3.0
Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \\ 1.3 \\ 1.5 \end{array} $	$2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 1$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.2 \end{array} $	2·5 1·7 2·2	0.8 1.6 1.4	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries	2.7 1.4 2.2	3.9 2.3 3.6	3.8 2.0 3.3	2.0 1.5 1.9	2·7 2·1 2·8 2·1 4·4	2.0
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1.8	2.9	2.0	1.7	2.7	1.9	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes Repair of Boots and Shoes	1.7 2.5	2·4 3·6	2·1 2·8	1.5 2.5	2·1 4·4	1.0
Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery Bailars and Bailarhours Blast	$2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 2$	$3 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 1$	$2 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 2$	1.9 2.2 1.3	2.8 2.3 1.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	Food, Drink and Tobacco	2.9	5.9	4.2	2.9	5.5	4.(
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	1.2	2.1	1.4	1·4 1·8	3·1 3·4	1.6	Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery	2·0 3·7	3·2 5·0	2·2 4·2 5·2	1.8 2.9 2.0 3.0	3·3 4·1	2.1
Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms	1.6 1.3 1.3	2.6 1.4 2.1	1·7 1·3 1·4	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	2.1	$2 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 0$ $1 \cdot 5$	Biscuits	$\begin{array}{c c} 2\cdot 4\\ 4\cdot 1\\ 2\cdot 0\end{array}$	6.7	5·2 5·2	$2 \cdot 0$ $3 \cdot 0$ $3 \cdot 9$	3.8 4.8 5.4	3. 3. 4.
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	1.7	2·1 2·3 2·6 2·5	2·8 1·8	2.6	1.8 2.3 2.8 2.5 2.4	2.6 1.8	Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate, etc Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries	1.5	3·3 3·8 7·9	5·2 2·3 2·0 5·9	1.2	2·1 3·8	1.3.
Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Appar-	1.6 1.1	$2\cdot 5$ $1\cdot 3$	$1.8 \\ 1.1$	1·4 1·3	2.5 2.4	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \end{array}$		5·7 2·9 1·9	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	6·2 4·5 2·1	3.9 3.9 1.2 2.5 8.9 2.4 1.7	$ \begin{array}{c} 15 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	13· 3· 2·
atus	1·3 2·8	$1 \cdot 2$ $5 \cdot 2$	1·3 3·9	1·4 1·8	$1 \cdot 9$ $3 \cdot 0$	$1.6 \\ 2.4$	Other Drink Industries	4·7 3·4 1·2	5·3 5·8 2·9	5.0 4.2 2.2	$2 \cdot 9$ $4 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 3$	3.8 6.8 2.4	3.
Lamps Batteries and Accumulators	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	3.8 5.4 2.8	2.8 3.5 2.3	1.5 1.7 1.7	3·3 1·8 2·9	$2 \cdot 4$ 1 \cdot 7 2 \cdot 2	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.7	3.7	2.2	2.0	3.1	2.2
Vehicles	1.3	2.4	1.5	1.4	2.5	1.6	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	2.8	4.1	2.9	2.2	TOTAL STREET	2.2
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles,	- 4-4-	2.24		1 N	anasao V	South	Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets	2.6 3.4 2.7	3.5 2.8 4.1	2·8 3·3 3·0	1.6 1.7 3.1	2.8 3.2 1.3 3.5	2.0
etc. Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Air-	$1 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 6$	$2 \cdot 1$ $3 \cdot 7$	1·2 2·8	1·3 1·9	2·2 2·6	$1.5 \\ 2.0$	Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	2.5	4.0	2.9	1.5	2.8	1.9
craft Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories	1·0 1·3	2·1 2·1	1·2 1·5	1·2 1·5	2·4 2·7	1·4 1·8	Paper and Printing	1.5	3.7	2.2	1.1	2.4	1.
Locomotive Manufacture Railway Carriages and Wagons	0.9	1·8 1·7	0.9	1.5 1.2 2.2	1.7 2.2 3.5	1.5 1.2 2.7	Paper and Board	1·4 2·1	3·0 4·7	1.8	1·2 0·8	2·1 4·3 3·0	1.1.
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	4.4	2.6	3.7	-	and the second	Same Land	Cardboard Boxes, etc	2.1	4.0 4.2 3.3	2.9 3.3 3.2	1.8	3.0	2:
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified Tools and Cutlery	2·2 1·6	2·8	2.4	1·9 1·2	3.2	2.3	Printing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, etc	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \end{vmatrix}$	3·3 3·7	1·4 2·5	0·8 1·2	2.6 2.3 2.1	1.
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings	1.6	1.6	1.6	1·6 1·4	2.5 3.1 1.9	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	Other Manufacturing Industries	2.2	3.8	2.8	1.9	3.4	2.
Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures	1·9 2·5 1·9	2·4 3·7 3·7	2·0 3·1 2·5	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2.5 3.8 3.7	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	Rubber	1.7	2.9	2.1	1.9	3.5	2.
Other Metal Industries	2.7	2.9	2.8	a storie	3.2	2.5	Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Re-	2·6 1·7	4.6 3.3	3·0 2·5	1·9 1·2	2·3 2·4	2· 1·
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	1.8	3.4	2.4	1.7	2.5	2.0	Toys, Games and Sports Re- quisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production of Cinematerraph	3·4 2·7	4.9 4.5	4·4 3·8	2·1 2·8	3.5 5.4	3. 4.
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instru- ments	1·8 1·7	3·2 2·1	2·3 1·9	1.6 2.1	2·3 2·3	1·9 2·2	Production of Cinematograph Films	3.8 2.5	3·4 4·2	3.8 3.2	1.9 2.2	1·2 3·3	1 · 2 ·
Jewellery, Plate, etc	2·0 2·2	4·7 5·0	2·3 1·9 3·2 2·8	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	2·6 4·1	2.2 1.9	All the above Industries	1.8	3.4	2.3	1.7	3.1	2.

Labour Turnover

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries : 4 weeks ended 23rd August, 1958

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in August

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in August 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 23rd August was 693,300, compared with 695,100 for the four weeks ended 26th July, and 709,000 for the four weeks ended 24th August, 1957. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed* were 466,600 in August, 532,900 in July, and 498,600 in August, 1957 ; 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 August, together with the increase or decrease[†] in each case compared with July, 1958, and August, 1957. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

	Average numbers of wage-earners	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for					
Division‡	on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 23rd August, 1958	4 weeks ended 26th July, 1958	4 weeks ended 24th August, 1957				
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) Durham North Eastern North Western East Midlands South Western South Eastern	46,400 99,400 135,700 56,100 102,400 57,400 103,500 7,100	- 200 - 200 - 200 - 200 - 300 - 100 - 300 	- 1,000 - 2,300 - 2,200 - 1,900 - 1,400 - 2,300 - 3,100 - 100				
England and Wales	608,000	- 1,500	- 14,300				
Scotland	85,300	- 300	- 1,400				
Great Britain	693,300	- 1,800	- 15,700				

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of August about 3,740 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,950; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,210. During the four weeks of July there was a net decrease of 2,200.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.37 in August, 4.52 in July and 4.68 in August, 1957. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 4.86, 4.99 and 5.20.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in August, and in July, 1958, and August, 1957. 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)

5-5 5-5 5-5 5-5 5-5 5-5 5-5 5-5	August, 1958	July, 1958	August, 1957
Coal-face workers : Voluntary	9.38	0.28	10.51
Involuntary All workers :	7.81	9·28 8·03	5.90
Voluntary Involuntary	6·91 7·38	6·69 7·51	7·90 5·73

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.34 tons in August, compared with 3.56 tons in the previous month and 3.22 tons in August, 1957.§

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.17 tons in August; for July, 1958, and August, 1957, the figures were 1.26 and 1.13 tons, respectively.

- * Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 6,100.
 † "No change" is indicated by three dots.
 ‡ The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.
 § Figures for 1957 have been adjusted to allow for the effect of the new definition of face development introduced at the beginning of 1958.

Ministry of Labour Gazette October, 1958

Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 19th September, 1958, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £10,053,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 20th June, 1958, the corre-sponding figure was £10,668,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 20th September, 1957, it was £4,452,000.

National Assistance

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service undertake the payment of national assistance to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 27th September, 1958, was £3,760,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 28th June, 1958, was £3,695,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 28th September, 1957, it was £2,240,000.

Comparison of the figures for the most recent quarters with those for earlier quarters is affected by the increase in the scale rates which came into force on 27th January, 1958, and adjustments resulting from increases in national insurance benefits in January and February, 1958 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1957, pages 434 and 432).

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

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 16th September, 1958, and the corresponding figures for 19th August, 1958, and 17th September, 1957. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days. roportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to									
Region	in the base	Sickness	nitosnije ginedrin	Industrial Injury						
	16th Sept., 1958	19th Aug., 1958	17th Sept., 1957	16th Sept., 1958	19th Aug., 1958	17th Sept., 1957				
ondon and S. Eastern : London and Middlesex Remainder astern outhern outh-Western lidland ast and West Ridings Jorth Midland lorth Mestern torth Mestern cottand values	78.1 66.7 40.3 32.3 45.2 71.0 49.3 76.2 138.2 59.3 105.6 60.9	74·2 64·2 38·5 31·1 44·1 67·8 46·5 73·0 131·7 57·1 102·4 59·1	81.6 67.2 40.9 32.4 44.2 75.0 56.7 103.5 175.2 70.8 113.0 69.4	3·3 3·0 1·9 1·5 2·1 4·4 5·0 8·6 7·4 8·4 8·4 8·4	2·9 2·8 1·7 1·4 1·9 3·8 8·0 6·9 6·9 7·8 7·5	3.2 3.0 1.8 1.5 2.1 4.0 4.4 6.7 6.8* 6.5 6.9 6.2				

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

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 16th September, 1958, represented $4 \cdot 1$ per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

* Corrected figure.

Ministry of Labour Gazette October, 1958

Factories

Gas Works

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 September was 104, compared with 55 (revised figure) in the previous month and 96 (revised figure) in September, 1957. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 6 fatal accidents were reported in September, compared with 8 in the previous month and 6 in September, 1957. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for September, 1958. The figures in this article are provisional. Mines and Ouggries* Mines and Quarries* WORKS AND PLACES UNDER

Underground 18	Act, 1937
Surface 4	Docks, Wharves, Quays
Other Stratified Mines 1	and Ships Building Operations
Miscellaneous Mines	Works of Engineering
Quarries 3	Construction
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 26	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS
DECK 2 descent to be the second	and parametricerritering in

Railway Service

ractories	SLICE	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	1	Railway Service
tery and Glass	1	Engine Drivers and
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	3	Motormen
Metal Conversion and		Firemen 2
Founding (including	U.S.L.	Guards (Passenger)
Rolling Mills and Tube Making)	7	Labourers 1
and the second se	-	Permanent Way Men 1
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking,	Pro-	Porters
etc.	5	Shunters 3
Railway and Tramway		Other Grades 1
Carriages. Motor and		and the second se
Other Vehicles and Air-		Contractors' Servants
craft Manufacture	3	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 8
Shipbuilding	1	consider has dant house
Other Metal Trades	2	Total (excluding Seamen) 104
Cotton		Other Manufacturing Industries
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy		Building and Contracting
Other Textile Manufac-		Seamen
ture	1	Trading Vessels 6
Food and Drink	1	Fishing Vessels
General Woodwork and		TOTAL SEAMEN 6
Furniture	4	TOTAL, SEAMEN 6

Paper, Printing, etc. .. 1 Total (including Seamen) 110 3

Industrial Diseases

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

terre ast very

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Chrome Ulceration
Operatives engaged in :	Manuf. of Bichromates .
Plumbing and Soldering 2	Chromium Plating .
Pottery1Other Industries1	TOTAL
TOTAL 4	Total, Cases
Aniline Poisoning 3	addition parameter merenant in
Compressed Air Illness 1	II. Deaths
Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Pitch and Tar 12	Pitch and Tar
Mineral Oil 2	Mineral Oil
total 14	TOTAL

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units given below relate to the eight weeks ended 15th September, 1958.

Men	Women	Т
1,369	178	1,
2,559 1,127	349 175	2,
	1,369 2,559	1,369 178 2,559 349

Up to 15th September, 1958, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 94,888.

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 27th September, 1958. † *Deaths* comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

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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 mathematical contents of the second street of the number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

number, Glasgow Douglas 7161). The Register provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The normal qualification for enrolment is a university degree in science or engineering or membership of a recognised professional institution. A Higher National Certificate in engineering subjects, applied physics, chemistry or metallurgy is also an acceptable qualification. A register of vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of oversea vacancies. The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 15th September was 4,434; this figure included 3,252 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,182 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 12th August and 15th September, 1958 (5 weeks) are shown below.

acancies	outstanding at 12th Augu	ıst	S. A. X. F.S.	100 100	20.00	4,304
200110101	notified during period .		Biotes d		1.100000	491
,,	filled during period .					105
,, 10	cancelled or withdrawn .		and the second	11.		342
,, 101	unfilled at 15th September	er	1410	ud. 10	Salani	4,348

Professional and Executive Register

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

Statistics of the numbers of persons in these categories. Statistics of the numbers of persons on the Register and the numbers of vacancies filled and unfilled are published at quarterly intervals. At 10th September the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 15,130, consisting of 14,065 men and 1,065 women. During the period 12th June to 10th September, 1958, the number of vacancies filled was 918. The number of vacancies unfilled at 10th September was 2,339.

Employment Overseas

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in August is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approxi-mately 50,541,000. This was 0.7 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month but 3.7 per cent. lower than for August, 1957. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed an increase of 2.7 per cent. in August, compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 10.4 per cent. compared with August, 1957.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of August was about 4,699,000, compared with 5,294,000 at the middle of the previous month and 2,609,000 at the middle of August, 1957.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of July was 77,371, of whom 16,670 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 84,431 and 18,235 at the beginning of the previous month and 67,681 and 16,574 at the beginning of July, 1957.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of August was 332,609, compared with 356,139 at the end of the previous month and 365,002 at the end of August, 1957. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 60,457, 66,081 and 70,504.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of June was 1,823,899, of whom 1,132,620 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 1,896,604, including 1,180,917 wholly unemployed, and at the end of June, 1957, it was 1,867,934, including 1,148,024 wholly unemployed.

27

10 70

12

4 16

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547

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WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in September

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 September resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £177,000 in the weekly fulltime wages of about 550,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £25,500 for 276,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the gas industry, the port transport industry, rubber manufacture, the milk distributive trade, building brick and allied industries and carpet manufacture. Others receiving increases included workpeople employed in the home grown timber trade, aerated waters manufacture and vehicle building. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affected mainly iron and steel workers and workers engaged in hosiery manufacture.

In the gas industry standard rates for adult male workers were increased by 2d. an hour, the award having retrospective effect to the beginning of August. The national minimum wage for dock workers in the port transport industry was increased by 1s. 4d. a day. Increases were adopted of 3d. an hour for men and 2d. for women in the minimum rates agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Manufacturing Industry. The statutory minimum remuneration fixed under the Wages Councils Act for milk dis-tributive workers in England and Wales was increased by 5s. a week for men and by 5s. or 4s., according to occupation, for women; in Scotland the increases were 6s. for men and 6s. or 4s. for women. For workpeople within the purview of the National Joint Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries an award became operative increasing the minimum basic rate of adult male workers by 1³/₄d. an hour. In carpet manufacture there was an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the percentage of basic earnings calculated as cost-of-living bonus.

Adult male workers in the home grown timber trade were awarded an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}d$, an hour. The statutory rates for workers employed in aerated waters manufacture in England and Wales were increased by 7s. a week for men and for women delivery workers and by 5s. for other women workers. In the vehicle building industry increases became payable for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled male workers of 2d., $1\frac{3}{4}d$. and $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour

was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; about £10,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; and the remainder resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices.

Changes in January-September, 1958

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 nine completed months of 1958, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	··· _··	(and £
Mining and Quarrying Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Pro-	48,500	14,000
ducts other than Coal	191,500	45 700
Chamicals and Allied Trades	64,000	45,700
Metal Manufacture	166,500	16,100
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	2,500	9,000
Vehicles	143,500	
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	43,500	38,400
Textiles	287,500	10,900 56,900
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	22,000	7,700
Clothing	517,500	137,900
Food, Drink and Tobacco	354,000	111,800
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	194,500	47,500
Paper and Printing	284,000	97,100
Other Manufacturing Industries	112,000	35,500
Building and Contracting	1,201,000	419,100
Gas, Electricity and Water	238,500	92,600
Transport and Communication.	779,000	245,000
Distributive Trades	1,037,500	299,800
Public Administration and Professional Services	545,000	157,100
Miscellaneous Services	171,500	42,900
- The second the second second second		42,900
Total	6,404,000	1,885,500

In the corresponding months of 1957 there was a net increase of £4,710,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 11,013,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

respectively; female workers received 1¹/₂d. and 1²/₂d. an hour. Of the total increase of £177,000, about £73,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £61,000 was the result of arbitration awards; about £30,000

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER

(NOTE.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST APRIL, 1958," 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 (Decreases in italics)
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland (8)	1 Sept.	Ironstone mineworkers	Cost-of-living payment decreased [‡] by 3.6d. a shift (10s. 3.6d. to 10s.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 1.8d. (5s. 1.8d. to 5s.) for boys under 18.
	North Lincolnshire	7 Sept.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Cost-of-living bonus payment decreased \$ by 3.9d. a shift (8s. 6.7d. to 8s. 2.8d.) for men, by 2.925d. (6s. 5.02d. to 6s. 2.095d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1.95d. (4s. 3.35d. to 4s. 1.4d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants. and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	Cost-of-living payment decreased \ddagger by 4.08d. a shift (8s. 4.64d. to 8s. 0.56d.) for men, by 3.06d. (6s. 3.48d. to 6s. 0.42d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 2.04d. (4s. 2.32d. to 4s. 0.28d.) for boys under 18.§
up. Text	South and West Durham	1 Sept.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living payment decreased [‡] by 3d. a shift (8s. 3d. to 8s.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by $1\frac{1}{2}d$. (4s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. to 4s.) for boys under 18.
	Great Britain (10)	Last pay week in July	Men, youths and boys employed in the roadstone quarrying industry	Increases of 1 ³ / ₄ d. an hour in the minimum basic rate for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum basic rates after change : adult unskilled workers 3s. 8 ³ / ₄ d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 8d. at 15 rising to 3s. 3 ³ / ₄ d. at 20.
Contrasting of the second of a second	Various districts in England (12)	Beginning of first full pay week com- mencing after 22 Sept.	Workpeople employed in chalk quarrying, and the produc- tion of lime and whiting from chalk (excluding cement manufacture)	Increases in the minimum basic rate of 1 ⁴ / ₄ d. an hour for men, and of ⁴ / ₄ d. to 1 ⁴ / ₄ d., according to age, for youths and boys. Minimum basic rates after change for able-bodied men 21 and over : London area (within 15 miles radius from Charing Cross) 3s. 10d. an hour, other areas 3s. 8d.

* 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.

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

§ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths 18 and under 21, and of 6d. for boys. || These increases were awarded in September with retrospective effect to the date shown. See page 401 of this GAZETTE (Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Mining and Quarrying (continued)	Great Britain (14)	Beginning of the first full pay period following 24 Sept.	Men, youths and boys employed in silica and moulding sands quarrying	Increases of $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour in the minimum basic rate for adult male workers, and of 1d. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum basic rates after change : adult male timeworkers 3s. $7\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 15 rising to 3s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 20.*
uilding Brick and Allied Industries	England and Wales	do.	Workpeople employed in the making of building and engineering bricks, etc.	Increases of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour in minimum basic rates for adult male timeworkers of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. for adult female timeworkers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Standard minimum basic time rates after change : adult male labourers 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour, youths and boys 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$. at 15 rising to 3s. 3d. at 20; female workers 2s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$. at 16 and under, 2s. $4\frac{1}{4}d$. at 17, and 2s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$. at 18 and over, $†\ddagger$
	England and Wales (24)	do.	Workpeople (other than main- tenance men)§ employed in the manufacture of fireclay refractories	Increases of 1 ⁴ / ₂ d. an hour in minimum basic rates for adult male timeworkers of 1 ⁴ / ₂ d. for adult female timeworkers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Standard minimum rates after change : labourers 21 and over 3s. 7 ⁴ / ₈ d. an hour, kilnburners and boilerfiremen employed on continuous shift work 32s. 10d. a shift (inclusive of differential of 2 ⁴ / ₂ d. and shift allowance of 3d. an hour), drivers of road vehicles—up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 3s. 9 ⁴ / ₃ d., over 2 and up to and including 3 ⁴ / ₄ tons 3s. 10 ⁴ / ₈ d., over 3 ⁴ / ₂ tons but gross laden weight not over 12 tons 3s.11 ⁴ / ₈ d., over 12 tons gross lader weight 4s. 0 ⁴ / ₈ d. ; youths and boys 1s. 10 ⁴ / ₈ d. at 15 rising to 3s. 3d. at 20 female workers 2s. 0 ⁴ / ₂ d. at 16, 2s. 4 ⁴ / ₄ d. at 17 and 2s. 8 ⁴ / ₂ d. at 18 and over.
	Great Britain (21)	do.	Workpeople employed in mak- ing salt glazed and sanitary fireclay ware	Increases of 1 ⁴ / ₂ d, an hour in minimum basic rates for adult male timeworkers of 1 ⁴ / ₂ d. for adult female timeworkers, and of proportional amounts fo younger workers. Minimum rates after change : men 21 and over 3s. 7 ⁴ / ₂ d an hour, kilnburners (including makers-up but excluding burners responsible for salting and finishing processes) and boilerfiremen employed on continuous shift work 32s. 8d. a shift (inclusive of differential of 2 ⁴ / ₂ d. and shift allowanc of 3d. an hour), kilnburners' labourers (including slack wheelers) employee on continuous shift work 32s. a shift (inclusive of differential of 1 ⁴ / ₂ d and shift allowance of 3d. an hour); women 20 and over 2s. 10 ⁴ / ₂ d. and hour.¶
General Stoneware Manufacture	Great Britain (32)	24 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum basic rates of 1d. an hour for male workers 21 and over of \$\$\frac{1}{4}\$d. for female workers and youths 18 and over, and of \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$d. for younge workers. Minimum basic rates after change include : bigware throwers an turners (over 10-quart sizes) 4s. an hour, general throwers (over 40-oz. sizes 3s. 9d., other skilled men who have served their apprenticeship 3s. 7\$\$\frac{1}{2}\$d kilnfiremen, boilerfiremen, continuous kiln personnel and other shift worker such hourly or shift rates as will secure earnings of not less than 199s. 6d for a week of 56 hours including payment for week-end work ; unskilled men 21 and over 3s. 3\$\$\frac{1}{2}\$d. ; women 20 and over 2s. 2\$\$\$\frac{1}{2}\$d.
bestos Cement Manufacture	Great Britain (34)	31 Aug.**	Men, women and juveniles	Flat-rate increases of 2d. an hour for men, of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for women, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change : able-bodie men 21 and over, grade O occupations—group 1 areas 3s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour group 2 3s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d., group 3 3s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d., grade 1 4s., 3s. 11d., 3s. 10d., grade 4s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d., 4s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d., 3s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d., grade 3 4s. 3d., 4s. 2d., 4s. 1d.; women 18 an over 2s. 9d., 2s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d., 2s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d.
Coke and By-Products Manufacture	Great Britain (35)	Beginning of first full pay week including 20 Sept.	Workpeople employed at coke oven and by-product plants vested in the National Coal Board	National standard grade rates amended to compensate for reduction of hours.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumber- land, South Dur- ham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lin- colnshire, North- ants. and South Wales (certain firms)‡‡	7 Sept.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast- furnaces	Cost-of-living payment decreased $\$$ by $3.9d$. a shift (8s. $6.7d$. to 8s. $2.8d$. for shift-rated workers) or by $0.53d$. an hour (14d. to $13.47d$. for hourly-rate workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, b 2.92d. a shift (6s. $5.02d$. to 6s. $2.1d$.) or by $0.4d$. an hour ($10.5d$. to $10.1d$. for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and b 1.95d. a shift (4s. $3.35d$. to $4s$. $1.4d$.) or by $0.26d$. an hour (7d. to $6.74d$. for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Gelatine and Glue Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day after 10 Sept.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases in minimum rates of 1 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger worker. Minimum (national) rates after change : men 21 and over—day labourer 3s. 8d. an hour, shift workers, 3-shift system 3s. 11 ¹ / ₄ d., 2-shift system 3s. 10 ¹ / ₄ d. women on men's work, for first month 2s. 7 ³ / ₈ d., thereafter 2s. 10d., or, carrying out men's work in full without assistance or supervision, the fu adult male rate ; women 21 and over on women's work 2s. 7 ³ / ₈ d. ; youths an boys 1s. 6 ¹ / ₈ d. at 15 rising to 3s. 4 ¹ / ₈ d. at 20 ; girls 1s. 5 ³ / ₈ d. to 2s. 6d. Rate for London (within a 15-miles radius of Charing Cross) are 1d. an hou higher for adult male workers, and ¹ / ₈ d. an hour higher for all other worker
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (42)	7 Sept.	Workpeople employed at blast- furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries	Cost-of-living payment decreased §§ by $3.9d$. a shift (8s. $6.7d$. to 8s. $2.8d$. for shift-rated workers) or by $0.53d$. an hour (14d. to $13.47d$. for hourly-rate workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, be $2.92d$. a shift (6s. $5.02d$. to 6s. $2.1d$.) or by $0.4d$. an hour ($10.5d$. to $10.1d$ for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and be $1.95d$. a shift (4s. $3.35d$. to 4s. $1.4d$.) or by $0.26d$. an hour (7d. to $6.74d$ for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
over employed a. 612 d. of 52. 64. er 22. at 15 50 38. to age and serv	West of Scotland (42)	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 Sept.	Workpeople employed at cer- tain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on mainten- ance work	Cost-of-living payment decreased \$\$ by 3.9d. a shift (8s. 7d. to 8s. 3d. calculate to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
ron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain¶¶ (43)	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment decreased § by 3.9d. a shift (8s. 6.7d. to 8s. 2.8d.) fr men and women 21 and over, by 2.92d. (6s. 5.02d. to 6s. 2.1d.) for youths an girls 18 and under 21, and by 1.95d. (4s. 3.35d. to 4s. 1.4d.) for those under 1

e also page 401 of this GAZETTE (Single A † These increases were the result of an award (No. 1146) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. See page 401 of this GAZETTE.

[‡] These increases apply to workpeople within the purview of the National Joint Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries employed in the manufacture of building and engineering bricks, including pressed, wire cut, and hand-made bricks, colliery shale bricks, stock bricks and sandlime bricks (except Fletton bricks and concrete bricks), hollow clay blocks, clay roofing tiles, floor quarries and cable covers, clay chimney pots and finials and clay agricultural drain pipes and tiles. The national agreement establishes minimum basic rates only. Differential and piecework rates are determined by sectional Councils. § Fully qualified craftsmen employed as maintenance men are to be paid the appropriate district skilled rate for their occupation; the wages of other than fully qualified craftsmen are to be settled by local negotiations.

- ** From 10 p.m. shift.

†† See also under " Changes in Hours of Labour ". ‡‡ These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association. §§ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

III These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association or the Midland Merchant Blast Furnace Owners' Association, the principal districts in England and Wales being Cleveland, Durham, West Cumberland, North Lancashire, North Lincolnshire, North and South Staffordshire, Bilston, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, South Wales and Monmouthshire (certain firms).
In the sed decreases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and the Glasgow district.

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Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September-continued

|| These increases were the result of an award (No. 1148) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. See page 401 of this GAZETTE. These increases were the result of an award (No. 1147) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. See page 401 of this GAZETTE.

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	Principal	Change	es in Rates of Wages Re	ported during September—continued		Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September-continued					
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)	Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)		
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	Great Britain* (43)	7 Sept.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas pro- ducermen, semiskilled wor	Cost-of-living payment decreased \dagger by 3.9d. a shift (8s. 6.7d. to 8s. 2.8d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.53d. an hour (14d. to 13.47d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 2.92d. a shift (6s. 5.02d. to 6s. 2.1d.) or by 0.4d. an hour (10.5d. to 10.1d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 1.95d. a shift (4s. 3.35d. to 4s. 1.4d.) or by 0.26d. an hour (7d. to 6.74d.) for those under under	Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands*	First pay day in Sept.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased \dagger by $\frac{1}{2}d$. in the shilling (8d. to $7\frac{1}{2}d$.) on basic wages.		
	Great Britain* (43)	do.	kers and labourers, etc.) Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	those under 18. do. do.	and 11 and 6000- then and Liverpool abouters 4s. 014.	Scotland (except Hawick) (93)	First full pay week in Sept.	Male and female timeworkers	Bonus decreased [‡] by 3s. 10d. a week for adult male workers, by 2s. 7d. for adult female timeworkers, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of bonus: male workers 61s. 9d. a week at 15 rising to 151s. 6d. at 21 and over; female workers 52s. 6d. at 15 rising to		
	Great Britain*	do.	and the second of the second period of the	Cost-of-living payment decreased \dagger by 0.53d. an hour (14d. to 13.47d.) for crafts- men, by 0.4d. (10.5d. to 10.1d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0.26d. (7d. to 6.74d.) for apprentices under 18.	Den Marine	inter (Entri)	to an about	Female pieceworkers	102s. 3d. at 18 and over. Bonus (or flat-rate addition) decreased [‡] by 2s. 11d. (29s. 2d. to 26s. 3d.).		
	Great Britain*	do.	Maintenance craftsmen em- ployed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	(7d. to 6.74d.) for apprentices under 18.	nd over, of 24, fo	Hawick (93)	Pay day in week ending 12 Sept.	Men, women and juveniles	Decreases [‡] of 4s. 6d. (55s. to 50s. 6d.) in the flat-rate bonus for men, of 3s. (39s. to 36s.) for women, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum weekly rates after change, inclusive of percentage bonus of 110 per cent. on basic rates and the flat-rate bonus of 50s. 6d. for men and 36s. for women : journeymen 160s. 9d., journeywomen 110s. 10d.		
	West of Scotland., (43)	Pay period beginning 1 Sept.	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron pudding forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment decreased \dagger by 4.2d. a shift (9s. 1.2d. to 8s. 9d.) for men, by 3.15d. (6s. 9.9d. to 6s. 6.75d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 2.1d. (4s. 6.6d. to 4s. 4.5d.) for boys under 18.	younger workers grande A underled all states at the including working a 24. 94. 26. 94.1	Nottingham and district	day in Sept.	Male knitters employed in the shawl and antimacassar section of the hosiery and knitwear industry	Decrease [‡] of 5 per cent. (10 to 5 per cent.) on the total basic earnings and static bonus.		
	and the second of the second	at M. 25. In minimum	6-shift workers	Cost-of-living payment decreased by 0.57d. an hour for men, by 0.43d. for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.29d. for boys under 18.	Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (94)	do.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased [‡] from $67\frac{1}{2}$ to 70 per cent. on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Bonus on earnings in excess of £6 15s. and £4 10s., increased from $57\frac{1}{2}$ to 60 per cent.		
	South-West Wales (43)	7 Sept.	Workpeople employed in steel manufacture, except brick- layers and carpenters	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by 2d. a shift (7s. 6d. to 7s. 4d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by $1\frac{1}{2}d$. (5s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$. to 5s. 6d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (3s. 9d. to 3s. 8d.) for youths under 18.	Made-Up Textiles	Great Britain (102) (244)	5 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 or over employed in specified occupations and 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for other men 21 or over, of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for women 18 or over employed in specified occupations and 1 ¹ / ₄ d, for other women 18 or over employed in specified occupations and 1 ¹ / ₄ d, for other		
	North-East Coast Area*	do.	Semi-skilled craftsmen, 21 and over, employed at blast- furnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment decreased \dagger by 0.53d. an hour (14d. to 13.47d.).	r youths and borst manuar runs after history his	11 and over, of 9d. 6r 1 of ot. for grins 1 9 wage adjustment 1 \$20 100 a ward	to and	and a lot of a lot "anteroval bass a Bi converter for the women's to be avtention both anteroval metamical both research	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 or over employed in specified occupations and 1 ⁴ / ₂ d. for other men 21 or over, of 1 ⁴ / ₂ d. for women 18 or over, of ⁴ / ₂ d., 1d., 1 ⁴ / ₂ d. or 1 ⁴ / ₂ d. for other men 21 or over, of 1 ⁴ / ₂ d. women 18 or over, of ⁴ / ₂ d., 1d., 1 ⁴ / ₂ d. or 1 ⁴ / ₂ d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ⁴ / ₂ d. or 1d, for girls; increases in piecework basis time rates of 2 ⁴ / ₂ d. or 2d., according to occupation, for male workers, and of 1 ⁴ / ₂ d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over employed in specified occupations 3s. 5 ⁴ / ₂ d. an hour, other men 21 or over 3s. 1 ⁴ / ₂ d., youths and boys 1s. 4d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 6 ⁴ / ₂ d. at 20; women 18 or over employed in specified occupations 2s. 5 ⁴ / ₂ d., other women 18 or over 2s. 3 ⁴ / ₂ d., girls 1s. 3 ³ / ₄ d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 9d., other male workers 3s. 4 ⁴ / ₂ d.; female workers in specified occupations 2s. 7 ⁴ / ₂ d., other female workers 2s. 5 ⁴ / ₄ d.		
	South Wales and Monmouthshire [‡] (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus decreased \dagger by 3.6d. a shift (6s. 7.2d. to 6s. 3.6d. for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 10.2d. to 7s. 6.6d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 1.8d. (3s. 3.6d. to 3s. 1.8d. or 3s. 11.1d. to 3s. 9.3d.) for those under 18.	1608, Mdr. Wornder Territy and International 1 0203) für wordere	(61s, 16d) monQlad I scowerk) (65s, 16d, 16d, 16d, 16d, 16d, 16d, 16d, 16d	T and some	and protection, were called a second second as a second se	2s. 3 ¹ / ₄ d., girls 1s. 3 ³ / ₄ d. at under 16 rising to 1s. 10 ³ / ₄ d. at 17 ; piecework basis time rates, male workers in specified occupations 3s. 9d., other male workers 3s. 4 ¹ / ₄ d. ; female workers in specified occupations 2s. 7 ¹ / ₄ d., other female workers 2s. 5 ¹ / ₄ d.		
	England and Scot- land§	do.	Bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers employed at blast- furnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment decreased \dagger by 0.53d. an hour (14d. to 13.47d.) for men 21 and over, by 0.4d. (10.5d. to 10.1d.) for apprentices and youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.26d. (7d. to 6.74d.) for apprentices and boys under 18.	Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts) (100)	First pay day in Sept.	Male and female workers	Decreaset of 1 per cent. (10 to 9 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.		
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Lan- dore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus decreased [†] by 3.48d. a shift (8s. 4.34d. to 8s. 0.86d.) for men, by 2.319d. (5s. 6.864d. to 5s. 4.545d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1.74d. (4s. 1.01d. to 3s. 11.27d.) for boys.	Fish Curing and Fish Marketing		First full pay period following	ployed in fish markets and fish curing houses, and	Increases ranging from 2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. a week, according to age and occupation, for youths and boys, and of 1s. to 3s. 6d., according to age, for female workers. Rates after change : male workers—skilled or process workers (filleters, sorters or packers and drivers of "C" licensed vehicles) 97s. 6d. a		
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire (43)	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by 2d. a shift (8s. 6d. to 8s. 4d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1½d. (6s. 4¼d. to 6s. 3d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. 3d. to 4s. 2d.) for workers under 18.	e, 6d.) for sectors	de at user then a di	25 July	fish processing	week at 17 rising to 138s. at 19 and under 20, unskilled workers 57s. 6d. at 15 rising to 126s. 6d. at 19 and under 20; female workers—skilled women, <i>i.e.</i> those who can wash fish and split herrings, and those considered by the management to be all-round women capable of performing any normal fish house work or taking a lead in maintaining production 113s. 6d. a week, other workers 52s. at 15 rising to 108s. 6d. at 20 and over.		
Galvanising	England and Wales	1 Sept.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment decreased by 3.9d. a shift (8s. 6.7d. to 8s. 2.8d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 2.92d. (6s. 5.02d. to 6s. 2.1d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 1.95d. (4s. 3.35d. to 4s. 1.4d.) for those under 18.	Aerated Waters Manufacture	England and Wales (137) (243)	19 Sept.	Workpeople other than driver- salesmen, delivery workers and mates	Increases in general minimum time rates of 7s. a week for men 21 or over, of 5s. for women 19 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increases of 1 ³ / ₄ d, an hour (3s. 7 ¹ / ₄ d, to 3s. 9 ¹ / ₄ d.) in piecework basis time rate for male workers, and of 1 ¹ / ₄ d. (2s. 6 ¹ / ₄ d. to 2s. 7 ³ / ₄ d.) for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over 151s. a week, youths and		
Card Clothing Manufacture	Lancs., Yorks. and Somerset	First full pay week in Apr.	Card setting machine tenters Card dressers and card curriers	Increase of 7s. 3d. a week (229s. 6d. to 236s. 9d. a week). Increase of 4s. 3d. a week (194s. 9d. to 199s. a week).	01d., Provinstal A , As. 71d., As. rat. ;	kelropolitan fronge 5. Jasa 45, 101d., 4. 91c. 101d.f	Laurinan, 1 . 9d. : Luit . 4s. Ffd., 1	Metropolitan area 54, 10 45, 1044, Provincial H-la Monurers 48, 36, 48, 26	boys 54s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 122s. at 20; women 19 or over 107s., girls 54s. at under 16 rising to 89s. at 18.**		
Vehicle Building	United Kingdom (54–55)	Com- mencement of first full pay period following 29 Sept.		Increases in minimum rates for adult male workers of 2d. an hour for skilled workers, of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for semi-skilled and of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for unskilled, of 1 ¹ / ₃ d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. [¶] Minimum time rates after change include : England, Wales and Northern Ireland-body- makers, wheelwrights, coach joiners and finishers, coach fitters, smiths, painters, trimmers, mounters, general machinists and sawyers, skilled auto- mobile and/or traction electricians and skilled maintenance electricians 4s. 6 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour, vicemen, electricians' assistants 4s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d., hammermen or strikers, brush hands and cellulose polishers 4s. 0 ¹ / ₄ d., labourers 3s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d.; men employed on the process of manufacture and repair of plastics and/or metal-framed bodies) 4s. 5 ¹ / ₄ d., detail work (metal-framed	cconstition. Rena may effection define constitution of a social constitution of the social reasons (RSR), Sch constant, muchanismi eff. editoritiesant for others after forware by	week, according to o rrating staff (power fo es (5,100 kw. and o for phat attuilants of chectrical fitters (electri fitt the unita) 1938, Jonnie fit the growtoces, ri aston.	to be bd. n one be bd. n a consens a consens bd. conse	Driver-salesmen, delivery work- ers and mates	Increases of 7s. a week for all workers, except delivery workers under 21 employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and mates under 21, and of proportional amounts for these juvenile workers. Minimum rates after change for male or female workers : driver-salesmen (of any age) on mechanically propelled or horse-drawn vehicles 161s. a week ; delivery workers on mechanically propelled vehicles with carrying capacity of 1 ton or less 92s. 6d. at under 18 rising to 161s. at 21 or over ; delivery workers (of any age) on mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity or 1 horse-drawn vehicles 161s., over 2 and up to 5 tons or 2 horse-drawn vehicles 167s., over 5 and up to 8 tons 173s., over 8 and up to 12 tons 177s., over 12 tons 181s., mates 54s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 151s. at 21 or over.**		
b) Die Tellensen Leens all onder werbenze die Jack Standbarnehe die Jack standbarnehe die Tellensen Stand (40 Standbarnehe (40 Standbarnehe die Standbarnehe (40 Standbarnehe die Standbarnehe (40 Standbarnehe (40 Standbarnehe (40 Standbarnehe (40 Standbarnehe (40 Standbarnehe (40 Standbarnehe (40 Standbarnehe (40 Standbarnehe) (40 Standbarnehe (40 Standbarnehe)	3. Of Children United and Children United and the second secon	arter and a second	The Longlout (restrict a "transmitter for additt musike v "transmitter for additt musike v additter for additter verkers) or adverse for youther 15 and and and a for youther 15 and and and a for good and the set. 2:3	bodies), fabrication of plastics components 4s. 14d. (an additional 4d. an hour is paid in all cases to men employed in the London area within 20 miles of Charing Cross) ; Scotland—bodymakers, cartwrights, finishers, carriage makers, wheelers, woodcutting machinists, smiths (national minimum rate) 4s. 64d., (standard rate in East and West of Scotland area) 4s. 64d., (standard rate when employed on passenger-carrying vehicles) 4s. 74d., painters and trimmers 4s. 64d., 4s. 64d., 4s. 64d., coach fitters or vicemen 4s. 54d. 4s. 54d., 4s. 64d., skilled automobile and/or traction electricians and skilled maintenance electricians 4s. 64d., electricians' assistants 4s. 14d., vicemen not qualified to do fitting (national minimum rate and standard rate) 4s. 14d., brush hands and hammermen 4s. 04d., labourers 3s. 104d. ; United Kingdom—women 21 and over employed as	Home Grown Timber Trade	England and Wales (139)	First full pay period following 22 Sept.	 Increase is the restand and increase is the restand and effection change on half-duth on whit courses and duth on whit courses and the presence is and the bas modulant courses in the the 	(b) proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change include : workers and hauliers in the woods—men 21 and over, skilled fellers 177s. 10d. a week, mechanical drivers 168s. 10d., loaders and other male workers in the woods 164s. 2d., women 19 and over 113s. 7d.; sawmill workers—men 21 and over, skilled sawyers class A mills 4s. 4 ³ / ₄ d. an hour, class B mills 4s. 3 ¹ / ₄ d., sawyers engaged in cutting pitwood, firewood, slabs and offcuts 4s., 3s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d., crane drivers (fully mechanical cranes) 3s. 11 ¹ / ₄ d., 3s. 10d., mill labourers 3s. 9 ¹ / ₄ d., 3s. 9d., women 19 and over—machinists (after 9 months' experience) 3s. 2 ³ / ₄ d., 3s. 1d., labourers 2s. 8 ¹ / ₄ d., 2s. 7 ¹ / ₄ d. ^{††}		
Railway Workshops (London Transport Executive)	London	Pay-roll week com- mencing 7 Sept.**	Men, apprentices, youths, women and girls	sewing machinists and fabricators of plastics components 3s. 6 ¹ / ₈ d. Increases for adult male workers of 5s. 6d. a week for skilled, of 5s. 6d. or 5s., according to grade, for semi-skilled, of 5s. for unskilled, of 2s. at 15 to 3s. 6d. at 20 for apprentices and youths, and of 2s. to 5s., according to age and service, for female workers. Basic rates after change include : male workers—skilled 189s. 9d. a week, semi-skilled, starred 177s. 10d., grade 1 170s. 11d., grade 2 166s. 4d., unskilled 159s. 11d. ; handywomen 21 and over 132s. 5d.	** Server a set	n de mengen ander alte Anne Annelse Anne Annelse	And the second s	Transport workers	Increases of 9s. 2d. a week for workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include : drivers—London 172s. 10d. a week for drivers 21 and over of vehicles of under 1 ton carrying capacity to 190s. 10d. for drivers of all ages, of vehicles of over 5 tons carrying capacity, outside London 169s. 4d. class A mills or 164s. 10d. class B mills for drivers 21 and over of vehicles of less than 30 cwt. carrying capacity to 186s. 10d. or 181s. 10d., for drivers of all ages, of vehicles of over 12 tons gross laden weight, mates 21 and over—London 175s. 10d., outside London, class A mills 172s. 10d., class B mills 167s. 10d.††		
Iron, Steel and Non-ferrous Scrap	Great Britain (69)	21 July	Adult male lorry drivers	Increase of 5s. a week in minimum rate. Minimum rate after change 168s. a week (drivers in the London Metropolitan Police District receive 5s. above this rate).	Sawmilling	Widnes	14 July	Sawmill labourers and timber yard workers	LINDON LINDON MONTO INTERNE LINDON MANTENER		
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Sept.	Men, women and juveniles	Decreasest of 1s. a week for men, and of 8d. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus : men 21 and over 162s. 8d. a week ; women 18 and over—felt production processes 121s. 1d., cutting and stitching 110s. 8d.	Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Manufacture	Scotland	21 Aug.‡	Woodcutting machinists, saw- yers, boxmakers and appren- tices	Increases of 2d. an hour for journeymen and male dilutees, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and female dilutees. Rates after change include : journeymen 4s. 7d. an hour, male dilutees 4s. 3d. during first 3 months of employment rising to 4s. 5d. during third 3 months and 4s. 7d. thereafter ; female dilutees 18 and over—woodcutting machinists and sawyers section 2s. 71d. during first 3 months rising to 3s. 11d. during third 3 months and		
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	do.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased by $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. (67 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 70 per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include : men 21 and over 158s. a week, women 20 and over 105s. 6d.	† Under slidi half-yearly review	ng-scale arrangements	based on the	figures published for the periods J	th effect from the date stated the basis of calculation of the cost-of-living bonus on January to June and July to December, to become payable on the first pay day in		
* These decreas	ses affected employees	of firms whi	ich are members of the Iron and S	teel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the				n above relates to the average index a official index of retail prices.	figure of 108. See also article on page 342 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.		

* These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland.
† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
‡ These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.
§ These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts in England being Cleveland, Cumberland, Lincolnshire and the North-East Coast area.
|| These increases were agreed in July and August with retrospective effect to the date shown.
¶ These are flat-rate increases to both pieceworkers and dayworkers and do not affect the basis of any system of payment by results.
** Lump sum payments were made based on the increase in the standard weekly rates of pay for the period from 30th June to the date shown.

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September and March respectively. The bonus shown above relates to the average index figure of 108. See also article on page 342 of the September issue of this GAZETTE. ‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. § These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act, See page 366 of the September issue of this GAZETTE. || Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district, Nuneaton, Nottingham district and Derby. ¶ This agreement incorporates revised rates for adult male workers effective from 25th February, 1958, which were the result of an award (No. 1112) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. Details were published on page 276 of the July issue of this GAZETTE. ** These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 402 of this GAZETTE. †† These increases were the result of an award (No. 1144) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. See page 401 of this GAZETTE. ‡ These increases were agreed in September with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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	Principal	Change	s in Rates of Wages Re	ported during September—continued	and the state	Principal	Changes	in Rates of Wages Rep	orted during September—continued
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)	Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Basket Making	United Kingdom (145)	First pay day in Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 2½ per cent. (27½ to 25 per cent.) for timeworkers and pieceworkers.	Road Passenger Transport	London*	Pay-roll week com- mencing	Road services workshop staff and skilled staff in road services garages and depots, employed by the London	Increases for adult male workers of 5s. 6d. a week for skilled, of 5s. for semi- skilled and unskilled, and of 2s. at 16 to 5s. at 21 for coil winders and female workers. Basic rates after change include : male workers in road services main workshops—skilled 189s. 9d. a week, semi-skilled 170s. 11d., unskilled
Ladders, Trucks, etc., Manufacture	England and Wales	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Sept.	Adult male craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Minimum rates after change : men 21 and over- woodworkers, woodmachinists and painters (coach), London and Liverpool districts 4s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, Provincial districts 4s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d., labourers 4s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d., 3s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d. [†]	Milk Distribution	England and Wales (202) (244)	on or after 10 Sept.† 28 Sept.	Transport Executive	159s. 11d.; skilled male workers (craftsmen, leading hands) in road services garages and depots—Central area 193s. 8d., country area 191s. 10d.
Printing	London and Man- chester (156–157)	1 Sept.	Workpeople (other than elec- tricians and engineers) en- gaged in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 2s. a week (12s. to 10s.) for adult workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors.					3s. 6d. to 9s., according to age, occupation and area, for youths 18 and under 21, of 6s. 6d. to 8s. for boys, of 4s. or 5s., according to occupation, for women 21 or over, of 3s. to 9s., according to age, occupation and area, for women 18 and under 21, and of 2s. to 7s. 6d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change : male workers—foremen, area A 164s. 6d. a week, area B 170s., area C 176s. 6d., sterilizers 21 or over 160s., 163s., 167s., clerks, A 73s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 160s. at 21 or over, B 73s. 6d. to 163s., C 78s. 6d. to 167s., roundsmen, A 90s. at under 18 rising to 155s. 6d. at 21 or
Rubber Manufacture	Great Britain (162)	Beginning of first full pay period com- mencing on or after 25 Sept.	Timeworkers	Increases in basic time rates of 3d. 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. 8d. an hour, grade B semi-skilled 3s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d., grade C skilled 3s. 11d., Grade D work calling for special skill or responsibility, including working charge hands 4s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d.; women 21 and over 2s. 8d., 2s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d., 2s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d.;				And a second sec	over, B 958. to 1588., C 1028. to 1028., shop assistants, assistant roundsmen, pasteurizers, assistant sterilizers, other workers, A 73s. at under 16 rising to 155s. 6d. at 21 or over, B 74s. 6d. to 158s., C 77s. to 162s.; female workers— roundswomen, A 84s. at under 18 rising to 142s. at 21 or over, B 85s. to 143s. 9d., C 94s. to 149s. 6d., clerks, A 61s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 117s. 6d. at 21 or over, B 62s. to 118s., C 65s. 6d. to 124s. 6d., other workers, A 62s. to 118s., B 62s. 6d. to 119s. 6d., C 65s. to 123s. 6d. [‡]
	ana un auraita da anala ana un auraita in al dant. are et 24 an John V	20 Dopt.	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. 4½d. an hour, grade B 4s. 6½d., grade C 4s. 8½d., grade D 4s. 10½d.; women 21 and over 3s. 2d., 3s. 2¼d., 3s. 3½d., 3s. 4½d.‡	of Brack Indiana Sector State 2201, State	Scotland (203) (244)	12 Sept-	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 6s. a week for male workers 21 or over and for certain female workers 21 or over, of 4s. for other female workers 21 or over, and of 2s. 6d., 3s. or 4s., according to age, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change : foremen and forewomen 162s. 6d. a week, chargehands 129s., male clerks and male or female workers employed in collection or delivery work by horse or mechanically driven vehicles, in garaging, in horse or motor keeping, in cleaning vehicles, in stable work, im pasteurising or in sterilising 57s. at under 16 rising to 151s. at 21 or over, and to 154s for male clerks 22 or over : all other male workers and rounds-
Rubber Floor Laying Penmaking	Great Britain Birmingham and	do. First	Skilled layers and labourers Men, youths, boys, women and	Increase of 3d. an hour. Minimum rates after change : skilled layers 4s. 3d. an hour, labourers 3s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d. [‡]	- Contraction of the second	motern de alicienten an C	Wactur?	- and the second second second	in collection or delivery work by horse or mechanically driven vehicles, in garaging, in horse or motor keeping, in cleaning vehicles, in stable work, in pasteurising or in sterilising 57s. at under 16 rising to 151s. at 21 or over, and to 154s. for male clerks 22 or over; all other male workers and rounds-women (not working with horse or mechanically driven vehicles) 57s. at under
Terminating	district (67)	pay day in Sept.	girls	Increases* of 1s. 3d. a week for men 21 and over, of 9d. for youths and boys, of 8d. for women 18 and over, and of 6d. for girls. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living wage adjustment, include : fully apprenticed toolmakers 25 and over 197s. 10d. a week, 21 and under 25 179s. 1d., semi-skilled 21 and over 167s. 10d., unskilled 160s. 4d. ; women 18 and over (daywork) 94s. 7d., (piecework) 105s. 10d.	Wholesale Newspaper	Great Britain (Provinces) (212)	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed by wholesale newsagents in the handling, packing and distri-	women (not working with horse or mechanically driven vehicles) 57s. at under 16 rising to 146s. at 21 or over, female clerks and all other female workers (including shop assistants) 52s. to 109s.§ Increases in cost-of-living bonus of 2s. a week for qualified men and late entrants, and of 1s. for women. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of- living bonus : male workers—cualified men 21 and over grade 1 towns.
Cinematograph Film Production	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose nor- mal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners employed in producing news-	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1s. 6d. a week (63s. 6d. to 62s.) for workers 21 and over, and by 1s. (41s. 4d. to 40s. 4d.) for younger workers.	Distribution	United Kingdom	11 Aug T	bution of newspapers and periodicals	entrants, and of 1s. for women. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of- living bonus : male workers—qualified men 21 and over, grade 1 towns, night staff and early morning staff 214s. 6d. a week, day staff 206s., grade 2 towns 206s., 197s. 6d. ; female workers—qualified women, grade 1 126s. 6d., grade 2 122s. 6d.
are and occurring tong to stat to congregation of process whiten we have \$78, Sel. of 5	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 28 Aug.	reels Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed £21 18s. a week, employed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1s. 6d. a week (8s. to 6s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (5s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.) for younger workers.	Distribution	(208–209)	TT Aug. I	distribution, handling and storage of petroleum pro- ducts, except those employed at refineries :— Men and youths	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for men, and of 3s. to 5s., according to age, for youths. Minimum rates after change include : men 21 and over-senior airfield operators, London
ektilet venete, en considered by the second light extension of galaxies of the second of the	do.	First pay day in Sept.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers§ employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1s. 6d. a week (53s. to 51s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by proportional amounts for younger workers.				September 2019	after change include : men 21 and over—senior arrifeld operators, London 256s. a week, Provinces 251s., assistant senior airfield operators 248s. 6d., 243s. 6d., airfield operators 242s., 237s. (operators employed at London airport receive 5s. a week above London rates), tester mechanics 227s., 222s. 3d., drivers of vehicles of over 2,500 gallons carrying capacity 204s. 10d., 200s. 1d., of over 1,500 and up to and including 2,500 gallons carrying capacity 200s. 10d., 196s. 1d., of 1,500 gallons carrying capacity and under 195s., 190s. 3d., adult mates 174s. 9d., 170s. ; other skilled, semi-skilled and urgekilled. group 9 (installation mechanics electricians motor fitters coach
Gas Supply	Great Britain (174)	Beginning of the first full pay period following 1 Aug.	Workpeople other than engin- eering and building mainten- ance craftsmen	Increases in standard rates of 2d. an hour (or 1s. 4d. a shift) for adult male workers, with appropriate adjustments for adult female workers and younger workers. Standard rates after change include : gas fitters, 1st Class- Metropolitan area 5s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour, Metropolitan fringe 5s. 0 ¹ / ₄ d., Provincial A 4s. 10 ¹ / ₄ d., Provincial B 4s. 9d.; 2nd Class 4s. 10 ¹ / ₄ d., 4s. 9 ¹ / ₄ d., 4s. 7 ¹ / ₈ d., 4s. 6d.; labourers 4s. 3d., 4s. 2d., 4s. 0 ¹ / ₄ d., 3s. 10 ¹ / ₈ d.]			4-405-4 (4-2-5) (4-2-5) (4-2-5) (4-2-5) (4		unskilled—group 9 (installation mechanics, electricians, motor fitters, coach builders, turners, etc.) 220s. 3d., 215s. 6d., group 8 212s. 3d., 207s. 6d., group 7 202s. 9d., 198s., group 6 196s. 3d., 191s. 6d., group 5 193s. 3d., 188s. 6d., group 4 187s. 3d., 182s. 6d., group 3 183s. 9d., 179s., group 2 179s. 9d., 175s., group 1 (labourers) 174s. 9d., 170s. ; watchmen operators 192s. 9d., 188s., watchmen "A" 181s. 3d., 176s. 6d., day gatekeepers and watchmen 177s. 9d., 173s.
Electricity Supply (Railway Service)	Great Britain	the second secon	Railway electrical staff em- ployed by British Railways	Increases ranging from 5s. to 6s. 6d. a week, according to occupation. Rates after change in London include : operating staff (power house)—electricians- in-charge or switchboard attendants (5,000 kw. and over) 215s. a week, (under 5,000 kw.) 195s. 3d., fitters, drivers, or turbine mechanics 207s. 3d., turbine attendants 183s. 6d., auxiliary plant attendants, greasers 182s. 6d. ; maintenance staff—plumber jointers, electrical fitters (electricians), mechanical fitters 208s. 6d., jointers (working with mate) 193s., jointers', electricians' or mechanical fitters' mates 181s. 6d. In the provinces, rates are lower by varying amounts, according to occupation.				Women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 5s. 6d. a week for vehicle drivers, of 14d., 18d. or 14d. an hour, according to occupation, for other adult female workers, and of ad. to 14d., according to age, for girls. Minimum rates after change include: drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity of 1,500 gallons and under, London 161s. 8d. a week, Provinces 156s. 11d., checkers and handywomen, London 3s. 64d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 5d., fork truck operators 3s. 5%d., 3s. 4d., storewomen and can repairers 3s. 4%d., 3s. 34d., package operatives 3s. 3%d., 3s. 2%d., depot hands 3s. 2%d., 3s. 14d., labourers and trainees 3s. 1%d., 3s. 04d., canteen chargewomen 3s. 3%d., 3s. 1%d., canteen attendants 3s. 0%d., 2s. 11%d.
Dock Labour	Great Britain (191)	1 Sept.	Dock labourers and other workers (except coal tippers and trimmers at principal coal exporting centres) em- ployed in the actual handling of cargoes in or on ship, quay, warehouse or craft :		Government Industrial Establishments	Northern Ireland	1 Oct., 1957**	Non-skilled workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates	New minimum rates introduced effective from 1st October, 1957, with enhanced rates effective from 1st April, 1958, as follows :adult male workersBelfast, from 1st October, 1957, 157s. a week, from 1st. April, 1958, 158s., London- derry and Special Stations 151s., 153s., Provinces 145s., 147s. ; adult female workersBelfast 131s. 8d., 132s. 6d., Londonderry and Special Stations
the cover 1134 74 ; Rando to 410 and Deviced introperation of reaction 1166 ; Source cover and the 166 and 200	when 2d, wronten 19 a whethed envyores data a semplate in continue drivers (tai) reservation at 94, wrontest P an at 94, wrontest P an	the woods (2) and over (3), sawno (3), sawno	Timeworkers Pieceworkers	 Increase in the national minimum wage of 1s. 4d. a day. Minimum daily rate after change on half-daily basis 30s. 10d.** Minimum guarantee on half-daily basis increased from 29s. 6d. to 30s. 10d. a day with consequential increases during overtime periods; existing gross piecework rates (<i>i.e.</i>, basic piecework rates plus the appropriate percentage addition operating immediately prior to the date of this agreement) increased by 4.52 per cent.** 	Catering	Lurgan, Portadown, Armagh and Newry	2 Sept.	Male assistants employed by licensed vintners	126s. 8d., 128s. 4d., Provinces 121s. 8d., 123s. 4d. Increase of 15s. a week. Rate after change for assistants who have served 5 years' apprenticeship 150s. a week. ^{††}
interest into 1990 notaro 1-erazini surgente nur 1 refe surgente nur 1 refe surgente nur 1 refe	Al and over, and a long as a clear clange control of a clear of sever to sever to a clear of version of the sever of sever to the latest or space of the latest of sever to the sever to the sever of the sever of the sever of the sever of the sever of the sever of the sever of the sever of the sever of the sever of the sever of the sever of the sever of the sever of the sever of the sever of th	iler te si kens ilen en si kens i veren. 21 en i defterte sol et 1885, del.	wage rates are directly governed by agreements	Increase of 7s. 4d. a week. Minimum rate after change 169s. 7d. a week.**	PR	INCIPAL CHA	ANGES	IN HOURS OF LAB	OUR REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER
Goods Transport	Liverpool, Bootle, Birkenhead and	16 July	of the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry Drivers of mechanically pro- pelled vehicles, and other	Increases of 5s. a week of 44 hours for permanent workers, and of corresponding amounts for casual workers, according to occupation. Rates after change	Coke and By-Products Manufacture	Great Britain (35)	Beginning of first full pay week including	Workpeople employed at coke oven and by-product plants vested in the National Coal Board	Standard weekly working hours reduced from 44 to 42.‡‡
by Road	Wallasey	Jojd. Jojd. St journeyns saad Johns saad Johns saad Johns saad Johns	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	for permanent men engaged on local haulage work : drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity up to 2 tons 163s. a week, over 2 and up to 5 tons 165s., over 5 and up to 10 tons 170s., over 10 and up to 15 tons 176s., over 15 and up to 18 tons 183s., over 18 tons 192s. ; stand trailermen 162s., secondmen 160s., trailermen 158s. Workpeople engaged on journey work : drivers of vehicles of up to 5 tons 163s., over 5 and up to 10 tons 170s., over 10 and up to 15 tons 176s., over 15 and up to 18 tons 183s., over 18 tons 192s. ;	Rubber Manufacture	Great Britain (162)	28 Sept. Beginning of first full pay period com-	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 45 to 44. ^{‡‡}
bas edmont i bit	t salad a the during t	niar altan Suggetiar	Horse carters employed on traffic and coal work	secondmen 158s. Increases of 5s. a week of 44 hours for seniors, of 2s. 6d. for juniors in permanent employment, and of corresponding amounts for casual workers. Rates after change for permanent workers : seniors—teamsmen 168s. a week, one-horse drivers 161s.; juniors 85s. or 91s. 6d., according to type of vehicle or district ; steering youths in Liverpool 1s. a day additional to	Rubber Floor Laying	Great Britain	mencing on or after 20 Sept. do.	Skilled layers and labourers	do.
* Under sliding	-scale arrangements b	ased on the o	official index of retail prices.	minimum rate.	† Lump sum	uter London country b payments were made l ases took effect under	based on the	e increase in the standard weekly ued under the Wages Councils Ac	rates of pay for the period from 30th June to the date shown. t. See page 402 of this GAZETTE.

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
* This increase was the result of an award (No. 1138) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. See page 401 of this GAZETTE.
* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".
§ Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters, mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers.
I These increases were awarded in September with retrospective effect to the date shown, and apply to workpeople within the purview of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Industry. See page 401 of this GAZETTE (Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration).
These increases were agreed in August with retrospective effect to the date shown.
** See also page 340 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

Ministry of Labour Gazette October, 1958

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‡ <i>S</i>	ee als	so un	der "	Cha	nge

vere made based on the increase in the standard weekly rates of pay for the period from 30th June to the date s flect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 402 of this GAZETTE. ect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 366 of the September issue of this GAZETTE. angements based on the official index of retail prices. reted in September with retrospective effect to the date shown. eed in September, 1958, with two-stage retrospective effect as stated under "Particulars of Change". esult of an award by a single arbitrator appointed under the Industrial Courts Act. ges in Rates of Wages".

Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 30th SEPTEMBER, 1958 (31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services 114

Manufacturing Industries only 114

At 30th September, 1958, the wage rates index (rates at 31st January, 1956 = 100) was 114 for all workers in all industries and services and 114 for all workers in manufacturing industries only. The corresponding figures at the end of August were 114 for all industries and services and 114 for manufacturing industries only, revised from 113 after taking account of certain changes buying retrospective effect. having retrospective effect.

having retrospective effect. The index of rates of wages measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 31st January, 1956, taken as 100. The representative industries and services for which changes in rates of wages are taken into account in the index and the method of calculation were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1957. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or Wages Regulation Orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by their total wages bills in 1955. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and alterations in working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and

> I—All Industries and Services All workers

Year Jan. Feb. Mar. Apl. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
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 102</t other payment-by-results workers due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc.

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

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

-	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
All industries and services	1 · 545	1 · 598	1.687	1 · 561
Manufacturing industries only	1 · 517	1 · 631	1.708	1 · 545

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

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

II—Manufacturing Industries only

All workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956 1957 1958	100 107 112	100 107 112	104 107 113	105 108 113	105 111 113	105 111 113	106 111 113	106 112 <i>114</i>	112	106 112	106 112	106 112
					Detai	iled F	igure	S				

Detai'ed Figures								
Date		Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers			
1956 Monthly 1957 averages		104·8 110·0	104·2 109·7	$105 \cdot 5(-)$ 111 $\cdot 3$	104·7 110·0			
1956, March June September December	··· ·· ··	$103 \cdot 8 \\ 105 \cdot 5(-) \\ 106 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 3$	$103 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 7 \\ 106 \cdot 3$	$104 \cdot 2 \\106 \cdot 1 \\107 \cdot 2 \\107 \cdot 5(+)$	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 7 \\ 105 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 4 \end{array} $			
1957, January February March April June July August September October November December		$\begin{array}{c} 106 \cdot 5(-) \\ 106 \cdot 8 \\ 107 \cdot 6 \\ 108 \cdot 0 \\ 110 \cdot 6 \\ 110 \cdot 8 \\ 111 \cdot 2 \\ 111 \cdot 5(-) \\ 111 \cdot 5(+) \\ 111 \cdot 8 \\ 111 \cdot 9 \\ 112 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 106 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 8 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 9 \\ 109 \cdot 9 \\ 110 \cdot 0 \\ 110 \cdot 5(-) \\ 111 \cdot 0 \\ 111 \cdot 1 \\ 111 \cdot 4 \\ 111 \cdot 8 \\ 112 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107\cdot 6\\ 108\cdot 1\\ 108\cdot 9\\ 109\cdot 4\\ 111\cdot 7\\ 111\cdot 8\\ 112\cdot 3\\ 112\cdot 6\\ 112\cdot 7\\ 113\cdot 2\\ 113\cdot 4\\ 113\cdot 7\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 106 \cdot 5(+) \\ 106 \cdot 9 \\ 107 \cdot 6 \\ 108 \cdot 1 \\ 110 \cdot 6 \\ 110 \cdot 7 \\ 111 \cdot 1 \\ 111 \cdot 5(-) \\ 111 \cdot 5(+) \\ 111 \cdot 5(+) \\ 111 \cdot 2 \\ 112 \cdot 2 \\ 112 \cdot 2 \end{array}$			
1958, January February March April June June August September		$\begin{array}{c} 112 \cdot 2 \\ 112 \cdot 5(-) \\ 112 \cdot 5(+) \\ 112 \cdot 6 \\ 112 \cdot 7 \\ 113 \cdot 3 \\ II3 \cdot 6 \\ 113 \cdot 9 \\ 114 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	112.3 112.6 112.7 112.8 113.1 113.6 114.0 <i>114.7</i> 114.8	$\begin{array}{c} 113 \cdot 9 \\ 114 \cdot 3 \\ 114 \cdot 4 \\ 114 \cdot 5(-) \\ 114 \cdot 7 \\ 115 \cdot 3 \\ 115 \cdot 6 \\ 116 \cdot 0 \\ 116 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	112.3 112.6 112.7 112.7 112.9 113.4 113.7 <i>114.1</i> 114.3			

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as Statistics of changes in rates of wages) are collected in April, 1956, and April, 1958, in those industries and services distinct from changes in *rates of wages*) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April, 1958, were given in an article on pages 329 to 337 of the September issue of this GAZETTE. As stated in that article, the average increase in actual weekly *earnings* (all workers) between 7 per cent. for *earnings* and 7 per cent. for *rates of wages*.

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
56 Monthly 57 averages	104·9 110·1	103·9 109·6	104·9 110·6	104·7 110·0
56, March June September December	104·5(+) 105·7 106·1 106·3	$ \begin{array}{r} 102 \cdot 8 \\ 103 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 5(+) \\ 106 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$103 \cdot 8 \\ 105 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 0$	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 2 \\ 105 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 1 \\ 106 \cdot 3 \end{array} $
57, January February March April June July September October November December	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c} 106 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 108 \cdot 0 \\ 110 \cdot 1 \\ 110 \cdot 1 \\ 110 \cdot 4 \\ 111 \cdot 1 \\ 111 \cdot 2 \\ 111 \cdot 2 \\ 111 \cdot 4 \\ 111 \cdot 4 \\ 111 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107\cdot 2\\ 107\cdot 7\\ 107\cdot 9\\ 108\cdot 6\\ 111\cdot 1\\ 111\cdot 2\\ 111\cdot 7\\ 112\cdot 3\\ 112\cdot 3\\ 112\cdot 3\\ 112\cdot 4\\ 112\cdot 5(+)\\ 112\cdot 7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 106\cdot5(+)\\ 106\cdot8\\ 107\cdot0\\ 107\cdot6\\ 110\cdot7\\ 110\cdot9\\ 111\cdot2\\ 111\cdot7\\ 111\cdot8\\ 111\cdot9\\ 112\cdot0\\ 112\cdot1\\ \end{array}$
58, January February April March May June June July August September	112·3 112·5(-) 112·5(-) 112·6 112·7 112·9 113·1 <i>113·4</i> 113·6	111.8 112.4 112.5(-) 112.7 113.1 113.4 113.5(+) <i>113.9</i> 114.0	$113 \cdot 0 \\ 113 \cdot 4 \\ 113 \cdot 4 \\ 113 \cdot 5(+) \\ 113 \cdot 5(+) \\ 114 \cdot 1 \\ 114 \cdot 3 \\ 114 \cdot 5(+) \\ 114 \cdot 7 \\ 114 \cdot$	$\begin{array}{c} 112 \cdot 3 \\ 112 \cdot 5(-) \\ 112 \cdot 5(+) \\ 112 \cdot 9 \\ 113 \cdot 1 \\ 113 \cdot 3 \\ 113 \cdot 5(+) \\ 113 \cdot 8 \end{array}$

April, 1956, and April, 1958, in those industries and services

TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS **OF LABOUR**

1st April, 1958

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts, the Agricultural Wages Acts, and the Catering Wages Act. In a number of cases the agreements have been arrived at by Joint Industrial Councils or similar bodies. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

Price 15s. By post 15s. 9d. Obtainable from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

> at the addresses shown on page 405 or through any bookselle

Index of Retail Prices

Ministry of Labour Gazette October, 1958

INDEX FOR 16th SEPTEMBER, 1958

ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 108

At 16th September, 1958, the retail prices index was 108 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 12th August, compared with 106 at 17th September, 1957.

compared with 106 at 17th September, 1957. The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, *i.e.*, by practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. As with most indices of this kind it is based on the price movements of a large and representative selection of goods and services. The index is a measurement of price changes only and does not reflect changes in expenditure resulting from variations in the nature and quantities of goods purchased from time to time. Accordingly the price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate in general to a fixed list of items in given quantities. In order to ensure that, so far as of items in given quantities. In order to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels, no account is taken of changes in the prices quoted which are attribut-able solely to variations in the quality of the items on sale.

able solely to variations in the quality of the items of sale. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The weights now in use have been computed from information provided by a large-scale household expenditure

enquiry made in 1953–54, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January, 1956. DETAILED FIGURES FOR 16th SEPTEMBER, 1958	Country	Base of Index* and Month for which	Index	Rise (+) of of Index (in Index compar	x Figure x Points)
(Prices at 17th January, $1956 = 100$)		Index Figure is given	Figure	Month	Year
The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 16th September, on the basis of prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights which are used in combining	European Countries		2.0100.77	before	before
the separate group figures into a single " all items " index.	Austria (Vienna) All Items* Food	Mar., 1938 = 100 Aug., 1958	758 749	$-\frac{2}{6}$	+ 7 - 4
Index Figure for 16th September, 1958	Belgium All Items* Food	$19\ddot{5}3 = \ddot{1}00$ July, 1958	108 107	- 1 - 1	+ 1 - 1
GROUP (17th January, WEIGHT 1956 = 100)	France (Paris) All Items Food	July, 1956—June, 1957 = 100 Aug., 1958	120·1 119·5	+ 0.3 + 0.8	$^{+16.7}_{+17.3}$
I. Food 105.6 350 II. Alcoholic drink 105.8 71 III. Tobacco 107.8 80	Germany (Federal Republic) All Items	1950 = 100 Aug., 1958	119 124	-1 -2	+ 3 + 1
IV. Housing 123·3 87 V. Fuel and light 110·8 55 VI. Durable household goods 100·0 66	Irish Republic All Items Italy (Large towns)	Aug., 1947 ^{"=} 100† Aug., 1958 1938 = 1	146	Nil‡	+ 3
VII. Clothing and footwear $$ $102 \cdot 8$ $$ 106 VIII. Transport and vehicles $$ $112 \cdot 7$ $$ 68	All Items Food Netherlands All Items	June, 1958 1951 = 100 Aug., 1958	68 · 12 79 · 10 120	+ 0.46 + 0.77 - 2	+ 4.77 + 6.05 - 3
IX. Miscellaneous goods 113.2 59 X. Services 115.0 58	All Items Food Sweden All Items	1949 = 100 June, 1958	117 152	- 4 Nil	-7 + 7
All items $108 \cdot 4$ $1,000$	Food	,, ,,	163	Nil	+ 6
The "all items" index figure at 16th September was therefore $108 \cdot 4$, taken as 108.	All Items Food	1949 = 100 Aug., 1958	$125 \cdot 2 \\ 122 \cdot 6$	+ 0.5 + 1.2	+ 2.6 + 2.4
PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING	Food	1949 = 100 July, 1958§	117 120	+ 1 + 2	+ 5 + 7
THE MONTH	South Africa, Union (9 urban areas) All Items	1938 = 100 May, 1958	218.6	+ 0.1	+ 9.1
Increases in the average prices of potatoes, beef, bacon, butter, cheese and eggs were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of apples, pears, tomatoes and other fresh vegetables. For the food	United States All Items Food	1947–49 = 100 July, 1958 ,, , ,	258 · 1 123 · 9 121 · 7	+ 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.1	+12.0 + 3.1 + 4.3
group as a whole the average level of prices rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent, and the group index figure, expressed to				1	

the nearest whole number, was 106, compared with 105 for the previous month.

Transport and Vehicles

As a result of reductions in the prices of second-hand cars, the average level of prices and charges for the transport and vehicles group fell by rather less than one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 113.

Other Groups

In the eight remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, housing, fuel and light, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, miscellaneous goods, and services, there was little change in the general level of prices. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 106, 108, 123, 111, 100, 103, 113 and 115 respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO SEPTEMBER, 1958

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	No
1956 1957	100 104	100 104	101 104			102 106	102 107	102 106	102 106		103
1958	108	108	108	110	109	110	109	108	108		-

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

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

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 405 of this GAZETTE.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, lothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in he case of Austria (food, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) and ledgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, services and household, etc., items). The ndex for India is an All-India average of the indices for a number of areas. † A figure for "Food" is not available on this base. On base August, 1953 = 00, it was 119.2 at August, 1958. † The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter. § Figures for the latest month are provisional. 100



v. Dec 103 108

Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN SEPTEMBER

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in September, which came to the notice of the Ministry was 254. In addition, 12 stoppages which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during September in these 266 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at nearly 40,800. The aggregate number of working days lost during September at the establishments concerned was nearly 97,000. The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in September due to industrial disputes :—

no cubicidad un di		r of Stoppa ress in Mo	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of	
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
Coal Mining Shipbuilding and Ship	2	184	186	22,900	34,000
Repairing	1	11	12	2,000	14,000
Vehicles	1	9	10	3,900	7,000
Clothing Building and Contrac-		1	1	1,200	5,000
ting	3	20	23	5,400	18,000
All remaining indus- tries and services	5	29	34	5,400	19,000
Total, September, 1958	· 12	254	266	40,800	97,000
Total, August, 1958	24	180	204	28,700	74,000
Total, September, 1957	11	230	241	43,200	120,000

Of the total of 97,000 days lost in September, 85,000 were lost by 39,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 37,500 were directly involved and 2,400 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in September also included 12,000 days lost by 900 workers through stoppages which had continued from the mervious month. previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 248 stoppages of work owing to disputes which *ended* during September, 133, directly involving 12,500 workers, lasted not more than one day; 49, directly involving 8,100 workers, lasted two days; 27, directly involving 5,600 workers, lasted three days; 22, directly involving 7,800 workers, lasted four to six days; and 17, directly involving 2,400 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 254 disputes leading to stoppages of work which *began* in September, 23, directly involving 3,700 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 97, directly involving 13,800

workers, on other wage questions; 6, directly involving 200 workers, on questions as to working hours; 32, directly involving 5,600 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 88, directly involving 12,200 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 7, directly involving 1,700 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 300 workers, was in support of workers
nvolved in another dispute.

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1958 AND 1957

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 nine months of 1958 and 1957 :---

	January	to Septem	ber, 1958	January to September, 1957					
Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress			
griculture, For- estry, Fishing Coal Mining	1 1,586	700 204,800†	1,000 376,000	3 1,652	800 201,600†	5,000 411,000			
Other Mining and Quarrying Treatment of Non-Metalli-	1	‡	\$	2	*	\$			
ferous Mining Products	4	600	2,000	8	4,700	25,000			
Chemicals and Allied Trades Ietal Manufac-	2	200		1	100	\$			
ture hipbuilding and	27	8,500	30,000	31	57,100	433,000			
Ship Repairing ngineering ehicles	65 50 62	16,300 12,000 52,500†	298,000 42,000 137,000	58 48 50	187,300† 421,100 146,900†	2,696,000			
ther Metal In- dustries extiles	9 13	1,900 1,100	3,000 6,000	22 24	35,900 5,300	228,000 36,000			
eather, etc lothing ood, Drink and	10	3,700	10,000	1 8	200 3,200	7,000			
Tobacco Ianufactures of	8	2,500	12,000	12	2,200	4,000			
Wood and Cork aper and Printing ther Manufac-	11 4	700 900	7,000 3,000	13 2	1,600 300	5,000 1,000			
turing Industries uilding and	10	1,800	4,000	9	6,600	33,000			
Contracting as, Electricity	129	19,700	103,000	90	12,200	63,000			
and Water ransport, etc.	3 65	700 90,900	3,000 2,090,000	1 95	100 158,600	1,000 981,000			
Trades ther Services	. 85	3,400 1,700	67,000 2,000	13 10	4,400 1,000	89,000 8,000			
Total	2,072§	424,600†	3,196,000	2,145	1,251,200	8,157,000			

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING SEPTEMBER

Industry, Occupations¶ and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result		
The service of the se	Directly	In- directly¶	Began	Ended	no static a cib m anotombot eo.			
COAL MINING :— Face and other colliery workers— Coventry (one colliery)	1,320	andre provinsi Rectangenties and Specific Action	23 Sept.	26 Sept.	Dissatisfaction with wages	Work resumed pending negotiations.		
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING :	70	450	8 July	6 Oct.	The employment of boilermakers on work claimed by drillers	Work resumed following negotiations.		
VEHICLES :— Body shop and other workers em- ployed in the manufacture of motor vehicles—Coventry (one firm)	200	1,500	18 Sept.	22 Sept.	Dismissal of a worker for alleged inefficiency	Work resumed.		
CLOTHING : Workers employed in clothing manu- factureLeeds (one firm)	1,175	130	1 Sept.	4 Sept.	Proposal that workers receiving 45 hours pay for a 40-hour week should work a 44-hour week for that payment	Compromise settlement included ac- ceptance by the workers of a 41- hour week with payment for 44 hours.		
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING : Civil engineering workers on site of a new power station-Bradwell- on-Sea (various firms)	1,115	40	1 Sept.	10 Sept.	Dismissal of three workers for refusing to carry out instructions, and other grievances	Work resumed pending negotiations.		

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision ; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The more than one can the totals. The net numbers of individuals involved in stoppages in the coal mining and vehicles industries and, in 1957, in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry, were involved in more than one in the totals. The net numbers of individuals involved in 1957 were approximately 157,000 and 138,000 respectively, and in the corresponding period in 1957 were approximately 157,000 and 138,000 respectively. The net number of individuals involved in shipbuilding and ship repairing stoppages in the period January to September, 1957, was approximately 168,000. For all industries the net totals for the period under review in 1958 and 1957 were approximately 348,000 and 1,150,000.
* A stoppage of engineering workers which began in March, 1957, involved workers in many industry groups, but was counted as only one stoppage in the total so noly one stoppage in the total industries taken together. A stoppage of engineering workers which began in March, 1957, involved workers in many industry groups, but was counted as only one stoppage in the total so noly one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together. A stoppage of engineerin

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Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, an **Conditions of Employment and Nationa** Arbitration (Northern Ireland) Orders

the civilian Division Officer and Assistant Division Officer grades. Award: The Tribunal awarded :—(a) that the salary scales (London, male) of the civilian Division Officer and Assistant Division Officer grades of the Ordnance Survey Department shall be: Division Officer £1,700 by £60 to £1,760 by £70 to £1,900, Assistant Division Officer £1,300 by £50 to £1,600; (b) that the above scales shall be operative from 1st September, 1957, and subject to provincial differentiation as revised from 1st April, 1956; (c) that the above scales are not "interim" scales subject to review in the light of scales determined for the Technical Classes on evidence furnished by the Civil Service Pay Research Unit in its current fact-finding 1940 to 1945 **Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards** During September the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued twelve awards, *Nos.* 1138 to 1149^{*}. Five of these are summarised below, the others related to individual employers. by the Civil Service Pay Research Unit in its current fact-finding inquiry.

Award No. 1138 (1st September).—Parties : Members of the Truck and Ladder Manufacturers' Association and members of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists and the National Union of Vehicle Builders in their employment. *Claim* : For an increase in wages. *Award* : The Tribunal awarded an increase of 1d. an hour.

Award : The Tribunal awarded an increase of 1d. an hour. Award No. 1144 (22nd September).—Parties : Employers represented on the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Home Grown Timber Trade and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim : For a substantial increase in the minimum wage rates, with proportionate increases for women and juveniles. Award : The Tribunal awarded an increase of 2¹/₂d. an hour for adult male workers, with proportionate increases for women and juveniles.

Award No. 2704 (17th September).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Professional and Technical Council "A" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: For revision of sessional fees to be paid to certain chiropodists employed in the National Health Service. Award: women and juveniles. women and juveniles. Award No. 1146 (24th September).—Parties : Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim : For an increase of 3d, an hour on the basic rate of wages for adults, with proportionate increases for youths, boys and girls. Award : The Tribunal awarded an increase in the minimum basic rate of wages of adult male workers of $1\frac{3}{4}d$, an hour, with proportionate increases for youths and boys, women and girls. omen and girls. the difference:

chiropodists employed in the National Health Service. Award : The Court awarded that the sessional fees for part-time Chiropo-dists employed in the National Health Service shall be as follows :— (a) Chiropodists with less than 3 years' experience—Student Teachers :—for a single session £1 10s. 0d., for two sessions in one day £2 8s. 0d., and for more than six sessions a week, an additional 15s. a session. (b) Chiropodists with not less than 3 years' experi-ence—Assistant Teachers :—for a single session £1 17s. 6d., for two sessions in one day £3 2s. 6d., and for more than six sessions a week, an additional 19s. a session. Effect to be given to the award as from 1st August, 1958. The question of the payment of higher fees for those engaged in sessional appointments as Teachers or Chiefs was referred back to the parties for further negotiation. In the event of no agreement being reached within two months from the date of the award, either party to be at liberty to report such failure to the Court and the Court will, after hearing the parties, determine the difference: women and girls. Award No. 1147 (24th September).—Parties : Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Committee for the Salt-Glazed Ware Industry and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Committee in their employment. Claim : For an increase of 3d. an hour on the basic rate of wages for adults, with proportionate increases for youths, boys and girls. Award : The Tribunal awarded an increase in the minimum basic rate of wages of adult male workers of $1\frac{3}{4}d$. an hour, with proportionate increases for youths and boys, women and girls.

Award No. 1148 (24th September).—Parties : Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Wages Board for the Refractories Industry and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Board in their employment. Claim : For an increase of 3d. an hour on the basic Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration During September two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The awards related to individual undertakings. rate of wages for adults, with proportionate increases for youths, boys and girls. Award : The Tribunal awarded an increase in the minimum basic rate of wages of adult male workers of $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour, with proportionate increases for youths and boys, women and oirls

related to individual undertakings. In addition, a Board of Arbitration was appointed under Section 2(2)(c) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to determine a difference existing between the two Sides of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Industry. The claim was for a general wages increase to all adult male gasworkers. The members of the Board were unable to agree as to their award and, accordingly, the Chairman in exercise of the terms of his appointment awarded that the hourly rates for male gasworkers falling within the purview of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Industry should be increased by 2d., with proportionate adjustments in the wages of female workers and gasworkers under the age of 21. The award to take effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following 1st August, 1958. National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards During September the National Arbitration Tribunal issued two

During September the National Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, one of which is summarised below. The other award did not relate to a substantial part of an industry. *Award No.* 1233 (26th September).—*Parties :* Employers' Side and Employees' Side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Wholesale Grocery and Allied Trades (Northern Ireland). *Claim :* For an increase of 7s. 6d. a week for adult males and 5s. 0d. a week for adult females. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded an increase of 7s. 6d. a week in the rates of wages of adult male workers and of 5s. 0d. a week for adult female workers, with proportionate increases for young persons. The award to have effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During September the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued During September the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, Nos. 350 and 351*, which are summarised below. Award No. 350 (4th September).—Parties : The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. Claim : For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for Senior, Main and Basic Grades of the Works Group of Professional Classes. Award : The Tribunal awarded that the review of the pay structure of the Works Group of Professional Classes, following the investi-gation which is to be undertaken by the Civil Service Pay Research Unit, shall be on the footing that a claim for retrospection to 1st covered by the claim should be increased by $1\frac{6}{4}$. An Independent Chairman was appointed under Section 2 (1) (c) and (d) of the Conciliation Act, 1896, to preside over a Tribunal set up in accordance with the conciliation machinery of the National Joint Council for the Silica and Moulding Sands Industry to consider a claim submitted by the Trade Union Side for an increase of 3d. an hour for all adult workers, with proportionate increases in the scale for boys and youths. The Tribunal failed to reach agreement and the Chairman accordingly exercised his powers as an Arbitrator and awarded that the present minimum rate of 3s. 6d. an hour for all adult workers be increased by $1\frac{3}{4}$ d.,

* See footnote * in first column on page 405.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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ge 01	Notices and Orders :	Pag
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01	Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner	40
d l	July, 1957, was made in the present reference. Save as afor the Tribunal found that the claim was not established. <i>Award No.</i> 351 (30th September).— <i>Parties</i> : The Institution	
,	Professional Civil Servants and Ordnance Survey Departr Claim: For increased salary scales with retrospective effect	nen t fo

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and **Conciliation Act**, 1896 **Industrial Court Awards**

During September the Industrial Court issued one award, No. 2704, which is summarised below.

Ist August, 1958. Also during September the Minister, by virtue of his powers under Section 2 (2) (c) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, appointed an Independent Chairman to preside over a Court of Arbitration set up by both sides of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Roadstone Quarrying Industry. The Court had to determine a difference between the two Sides of the Council about a claim by the Workers' Side for an increase in wages. The Court was unable to reach agreement and accordingly the Chairman in exercise of his authority awarded that as from the last pay week in July, 1958, the minimum hourly rate of wages of the workers covered by the claim should be increased by $1\frac{3}{4}d$. An Independent Chairman was appointed under Section 2 (1) (c)

making a new minimum rate of 3s. $7\frac{3}{4}d$, with proportionate increases in the scale for boys and youths. The award to have effect as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award, 24th September, 1958.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

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

Rubber Proofed Garment Making Industry Wages Council.— Proposal R.P.G.(1), dated 30th September, for fixing general mini-mum time rates and piecework basis time rates for workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

Rubber Proofed Garment Making Industry Wages Council.— Proposal R.P.G.(2), dated 30th September, for fixing holidays and holiday remuneration for workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During September the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders* :

The Wages Regulation (Aerated Waters) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 1473 (A.(59)), dated 4th September and effective from 19th September. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 395.

The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1958 : S.I. 1958 No. 1535 (M.D.(90)), dated 12th September and effective from 28th September. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Milk Distribu-tive Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, and varies the provisions relating to the payment of overtime on a Sunday (not hence the worker's rest due or a customary holiday) — See nage 397 eing the worker's rest day or a customary holiday).-See page 397.

The Wages Regulation (Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 1565 (F.(71)), dated 18th September and effective from 3rd October. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers for male and female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notice of Proposals

During September notice of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was issued by the following Wages Council :---

Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland) .- Proposal N.I.L. (N.57) dated 26th September, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

* See footnote * in first column on page 405.



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Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself with the leave of the Tribunal or the Commissioner, or without such leave if

the decision of the Tribunal was not unanimous.[†] Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a person whose right to benefit is or may be, under the fourth Schedule to the 1946 Act, affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant or the deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself. No appeal may be made without the leave of the Tribunal or of the

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 20/58 (31st March) A share fisherman did not fish because fishing had become uneconomic in the area he normally fished at that time of the year. Other vessels had left the area to fish elsewhere. Held that it had not been proved that there was an absence of fish from any waters in which the vessel could reasonably be expected to operate. "Absence of fish" means absence of other than a negligible quantity of fish. Absence not proved on any day if landings took place on the day preceding or the day following.

Decision of the Commissioner

" My decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit is not allowed.

The claimant is a share fisherman and member of the crew of a "The claimant is a share fisherman and member of the crew of a fishing vessel of which the master or a member of the crew is the owner or part-owner. As such he is a person who in order to qualify for receipt of unemployment benefit must satisfy the additional conditions of regulation 14B of the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1467] as amended by the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1949 [S.I. 1949 No. 301]. Regulation 14B(2) requires that (in addition to other matters) such a share fisherman must prove that there was no work on or in connection with the fishing vessel available for him on each day in question, for one or other of certain specific reasons. These reasons are—'(a) that on account of the state of the weather These reasons are—'(a) that on account of the state of the weather the fishing vessel could not reasonably have put to sea with a view the fishing vessel could not reasonably have put to sea with a view to fishing; or (b) that the fishing vessel was undergoing repairs or maintenance, not being repairs or maintenance to which paragraph (3) of this regulation applies; or (c) that there was an absence of fish from any waters in which the fishing vessel could reasonably be expected to operate; or (d) that any other good cause necessitated abstention from fishing.' "On the days from 24th to 26th October, 1957, from 29th October to 2nd November, 1957, and from 7th to 13th November, 1957 (all dates included), the claimant did not fish, but claimed unemployment benefit. As his reason for not fishing he stated

unemployment benefit. As his reason for not fishing he stated 'absence of fish', which is a reference to branch (c) of regulation 14B. The burden of proving satisfaction of the statutory condition lies upon the claimant.

"After making proper inquiries the local insurance officer, on 11th November, 1957, referred the claim to the local tribunal for decision. On 29th November, 1957, the local tribunal unanimously allowed the claim. The tribunal made very full and detailed findings of fact; but before narrating these findings and the grounds of decision it may be convenient to give a general picture of the circumstances.

"It appears that the claimant and his fellow fishermen, along with the crews of other vessels, had been fishing for herring in the Inverness Firth area. For some time prior to 24th October, 1957, the fishing had been poor. At least from 15th October catches had been generally small, and on some days fishing was suspended. After fishing on 23rd October the claimant gave up fishing, with the exception of four days (namely 28th October, and 4th, 5th, and 6th November) until 14th November, when he resumed fishing, not in the Inverness Firth but on the West coast. Normally herring are to be found in substantial quantity in the Inverness Firth area right through the winter until March or April, and it is usual for vessels such as the claimant's to pursue the herring fishing in the Inverness Firth area until the spring, and then to go to the West coast. In 1957 the herring fishing in the Inverness Firth area was so poor that some of the boats left the area before the end of October and proceeded to the West coast where there were plenty of herrings. The claimant's boat ultimately went to the West coast, but did not start fishing there until 14th November, 1957. "Among the findings of fact recorded by the tribunal are the It appears that the claimant and his fellow fishermen, along with

start fishing there until 14th November, 1957. "Among the findings of fact recorded by the tribunal are the following—'.....(6) From 15.10.57 onwards the catches in the Inverness Firth were very small in numbers; on some weekdays there were no catches at all, and on other weekdays fishing was completely suspended. (7) Most of the boats were equipped with echo-sounder devices to detect the presence of fish. (8) When the

* Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series :--Series "R(U)"--decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"--decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"--decisions on sick-ness benefit; Series "R(G)"--decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"--decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 405.

[†] These provisions, operative at the time these decisions were given, have now been modified (see article on page 180 of the May issue of this GAZETTE).

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boats were not at sea, no other work as share fishermen was available to or done by the crews. (9) There was no total and complete absence of all herring from the Inverness Firth from 15.10.57 onwards. (10) From 15.10.57, at least, the catches were so herring, or to make up their minds to move to the West coast fishing grounds. That is no doubt a practical difficulty. But the fact that there were fish to be caught, throughout the relevant period, at an alternative fishing ground to which the vessels might 15.10.57 onwards. (10) From 15.10.57, at least, the catches were so few as to render it economically impracticable for the boats to continue daily fishing in the Inverness Firth. (11) Some boats left for the West coast fishing before the end of October; others remained for some time longer in the Inverness area in the hope of a return of the herring. (12) On some days after 15.10.57 some boats went to sea to try for catches, while others remained ashore, and on most of such days small catches were made......? "The tribunal's grounds of decision (allowing the claim) are stated as follows... period, at an alternative highing ground to which the vessels might reasonably be expected to go as soon as failure of the Inverness Firth fishing became apparent, is a further (and I think fatal) obstacle in the way of holding that the condition of regulation 14B(2)(c) is proved. In my opinion the claimant cannot success-fully contend that he could not reasonably have been expected to begin fishing on the West coast earlier than 14th November, if his view was that there was an absence of fish from the Inverness Firth as early as 24th October

stated as follows-

stated as follows— 'Apart from the evidence submitted, it is within the tribunal's local knowledge that the Kessock (Inverness Firth) herring fishing season has revealed an extreme scarcity of fish, so much so that the fleet has thus early dispersed, mainly to the West coast fishing, whereas normally the Kessock season might be expected to continue until next March or April. The tribunal have considered Decisions R(U) 1/51, 15/52, 7/55 and 17/55 and the decisions therein referred to. They are unanimously of the opinion that at least from and including 15.10.57 the extreme scarcity of fish in the Inverness Firth (while not a total absence of herring—which is a situation difficult (while not a total absence of herring—which is a situation difficult to envisage) was such that it amounted to an absence of fish within what they take to be the meaning of Regulation 14B(2). The tribunal consider that in a practical if not in a literal sense the point had been reached at which, in the words of R(U) 17/55, para. 16, "it is apparent that there are no fish to be caught." The crews could, of course, have continued their attempts to catch fish and to that extent they had freedom of choice. could, of course, have continued their attempts to catch fish and to that extent they had freedom of choice. In a practical and reason-able sense, however, in the tribunal's view, the absence of fish and the economic impossibility of continued fishing at a loss, were such as to render abstention from fishing not only reasonable but a necessity in the circumstances. Apprehension of loss was combined with absence of fish. The fact that on some days some vessels fished and some landings were made is not considered to be fatal to the claimant's case, unless " absence of fish " is intended to mean entire and complete absence of fish. It was reasonable enough that efforts to find fish should be pursued from time to time until the season was abandoned." season was abandoned.' 'In his submissions the insurance officer now concerned with the

an absence of herring. I reserve my opinion on this matter. On the view which I take, this matter does not require to be decided. "It has been pointed out—e.g., in Decision C.S.U. 1/58 (not reported)—that the very particularity with which regulation 14B(2) is framed suggests that it must be read strictly rather than loosely. The remulation speaks of an 'absence' of fish, and not merely of a stoppage of work. His appeal against this decision was allowed by the local tribunal on the ground that neither he nor any member of The regulation speaks of an 'absence' of fish, and not merely of a his grade or class was participating in or financing or directly interested in the trade dispute. The insurance officer appealed to the Commissioner. At the request of the claimant's association the appeal (which is a test case affecting the claimant and nine others) was heard orally. The main submission of the insurance officer who scarcity of fish. Literally, perhaps, an 'absence of fish' might be said to connote a state of affairs like that prevailing in the Dead Sea. said to connote a state of affairs like that prevailing in the Dead Sea. If branch (c) of regulation 14B(2) were so read, no doubt the result would be to deprive it of all practical effect. But I do not think that a strict reading of the regulation necessitates so literal an interpretation as that. Content and efficacy can be given to the regulation by interpreting 'absence of fish' to mean 'absence of other than a negligible quantity of fish.' As against this, there are manifest objections to the suggestion (which I think is inherent in the tribunal's decision) that there may be said to be an absence of fish if catches are so small as to render it economically impracticable to continue daily fishing. As has been pointed out (e.g. in Decision R(U) 17/55) the regulation is concerned with insurance against unemployment, rather than insurance against loss of profit ; and attended the hearing was that the claimant had failed to prove that neither he nor any member of his grade or class was directly interested in the trade dispute. The local tribunal found in fact that there was a stoppage of "The local tribunal found in fact that there was a stoppage of work ; that such stoppage was due to a trade dispute ; and that the claimant lost employment as a result of the dispute. These findings were undoubtedly justified on the evidence. The only one of these which was challenged on behalf of the claimant was the finding that the stoppage was due to a trade dispute. It was said on behalf of the claimant that the stoppage was due to the irresponsible actings of a few youths employed as scalers, for which their trade association disclaimed responsibility. In my opinion this does not mean that it was not a trade dispute. What the scalers wanted—as will be explained more fully below—was an alteration in the system of bonus payments applicable to them. The employers considered that the desired alteration was impossible, whereupon the scalers withdrew their labour. Such a controversy falls within the definition of trade dispute provided by section 13(6)(b) of the Act. I have no difficulty in holding that the claimant lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment. Therefore the claimant must suffer disqualification unemployment, rather than insurance against loss of profit; and it does not seem likely, looking at the terms of regulation 14B(2), It does not seem likely, looking at the terms of regulation 14B(2), that it was designed to involve an inquiry into economic considera-tions. When, in a given area, some fishermen do go out fishing and bring back a non-negligible catch, it must be very difficult, if not practically impossible, for other fishermen to prove that there was an absence of fish from the waters of that area (cf. Decision R(U) 1/51). From information obtained from the local fishery officer it appears that, out of all the days in question in the present appear there were only five working days on which no fich were officer it appears that, out of all the days in question in the present appeal, there were only five working days on which no fish were landed. On each of these five days, fishing was temporarily suspended; but that in itself does not prove that there was an absence of fish. The insurance officer now concerned with the case submits that ' absence of fish ' should not be held proved on any day on which no fishing was carried out, if landings of fish are shown to have taken place on the day preceding or on the day following. This seems reasonable, and in accordance with natural probabilities. Of the five working days on which fishing was suspended as already mentioned, each was immediately preceded or immediately followed by a day on which some fish were landed. In a situation in which the landings of fish are diminishing from day to day, and fishing is gradually being abandoned, it may be difficult to say precisely when the point is arrived at when it becomes employment. Therefore the claimant must suffer disqualification for receiving unemployment benefit for the duration of the stoppage (which is agreed to have been from 6th to 15th September, 1957) unless he can prove (the onus being on him) the proviso to sub-section 13(1) of the Act. It is not suggested that he (or any member of his grade or class) participated in or financed the dispute. The question is whether he (or any member of his grade or class) was 'directly interested ' in it. "The process of producing rolled steel sheets, as practised at the mill in question, is one carried out by teams of 13 or 14 workmen. Each team is composed as follows—a roller, a breaker-down, a screwer, heaver-over, an annealing furnace man, a bar furnace man, a shearer, an assistant shearer, a scrap cutter, a piler, a bye-turn, and two or three scalers. The scalers are youths of 16 to 18 years. The production of the finished sheet involves a succession of processes in which each workman plays his part. The product is thus truly the product of the joint efforts of a team. All the work-men other than the scalers are paid piece rates, by reference to the tonnage produced, and in addition they participate in the bonus hereinafter explained. The scalers alone are paid by time rates, and in addition they participate in the bonus hereinafter explained. "In 1954 a ' production bonus' was introduced. It was explained to me that there is usually a proportion of the finished product which to say precisely when the point is arrived at when it becomes legitimate to say that an absence of fish—in the sense of the regulation—has been established. But looking at the whole evidence

regulation—has been established. But looking at the whole evidence and findings of the tribunal I am of opinion that an absence of fish has not been proved to have existed in the Inverness Firth area during the period relevant to this decision. "Even, however, if I had resolved this point in favour of the claimant, as the local tribunal did, there is a further difficulty in the way of the claimant. He is required to show an absence of fish from any waters in which the fishing vessel could reasonably have been expected to fish. Up to this point I have been considering the evidence as to the absence of fish from the Inverness Firth area. But the claimant's vessel was not confined to that area. It was capable of fishing in the West coast area, and could reasonably be expected to go and fish there if fishing in the Inverness Firth area was not considered fruitful. At no time relevant to the present decision was there an absence of fish from the West coast area. The abnormally early termination of the Inverness Firth area fishing no doubt put the claimant and his fellows into something of a dilemma, whether to remain there idle in the hope of a return of the "In 1954 a 'production bonus' was introduced. It was explained to me that there is usually a proportion of the finished product which has to be rejected as not up to market standard. Prior to 1954 the proportion rejected might amount to as much as 40 per cent. The production bonus was introduced as an incentive to reduce the proportion of defective sheets. The scheme was brought into effect by a memorandum of agreement signed on behalf of (a) the em-ployers and (b) the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, of date let Edward. 1954. The main provisions of the memorandum are 1st February, 1954. The main provisions of the memorandum are

as early as 24th October. "Although the claimant founds his claim on branch (c) of the regulation, it is proper to consider whether any of the other branches of the regulation could successfully be invoked. In my opinion no other branch of the regulation can, in the circumstances, assist. I therefore hold that the conditions of regulation 14B(2) are not satisfied, and accordingly that the claimant is not entitled to receive unemployment benefit for the days in question. "The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed."

Decision No. R(U) 18/58 (26th March)

A shearer in a steel rolling mill employed on piece rates lost employment when scalers employed on time rates went on unofficial strike for revised bonus earnings. Both grades were included in teams and their bonuses were calculated in accordance with an industrial agreement on their team's output. The scalers wanted a separate bonus not dependent on the team's effective output. Held that neither the claimant nor any member of his grade was directly interested in the dispute as shearers did not stand to gain or lose from its outcome. An interest in the mere formal maintenance of an industrial agreement divorced from any probability of material change does not constitute direct interest.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 6th September, 1957, to 15th September, 1957 (both dates included), the claimant was not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit.

"The claimant is a shearer in a steel rolling mill. He was unemployed from 6th September, 1957, to 15th September, 1957. By decision of the local insurance officer he was held disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for that period, on the ground that—in terms of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946 he had lost employment . . . by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment . . . and that he failed to prove that neither he himself nor any member of his grade or class was directly interested in the trade dispute which caused the

as follows. A bonus is paid on all good sheets produced, provided that the defective sheets amount to less than 7 per cent, of production, and provided that production reaches a specified amount. The rate and provided that production reaches a specified amount. The rate of bonus varies according to the percentage of defective sheets; and is of course higher where the percentage of rejects is lower. The bonus is reckoned on the production of each mill team by the week, not by shift. The total bonus earned by each mill team is divisible among the team. Each member takes one equal share, with the exception of the scalers who each take one half share. I was informed that the bonus scheme had proved very satisfactory and had resulted in a marked reduction in the proportion of rejects. The bonus may amount in practice to about 30s, a week for each member of the team other than the scalers, the scalers getting half that figure. that figure.

"There is no evidence that anyone was dissatisfied with the bonus scheme, except the scalers. The scalers took the view that as they put out the same amount of work on the sheets, whether the sheets turned out good sheets or not, they should be paid on a separate basis from the other workers in the plants. Basically, of course, they were paid separately, since they were on time rates. But insofar as they participated in the bonus scheme, their remuneration was linked with that of the rest of the team. The request of the scalers for a separate bonus, based on payment for all sheets whether good or bad, was rejected by the employers. The employers' attitude was thus expressed—' It is impossible to give the scalers payment on all sheets, as bonus payment is for the combined effort of the mill team sheets, as bonus payment is for the combined effort of the mill team or squad, and not for individual performance. The terms of the bonus payment are such that its purpose would have been defeated if the scalers' demand had been agreed to.' The scalers' demand, moreover, did not have the support of their trade association, and the association regarded the scalers' action in going on strike in support of it as irresponsible. Nevertheless the scalers went on strike, and as the result there was a stoppage of work which threw the other members of the teams out of employment. There was no negotiation. After a week the scalers returned to work on the old terms

" It was urged on behalf of the claimant that he had no interest in the dispute which caused the stoppage. He stood neither to gain nor to lose by it. The same applied to all the others of his grade. What the scalers wanted was something which was impossible to grant them : if any possible way of acceding to their demand could be envisaged, it would have been something which did not affect the rest of the team in any way.

"For the insurance officer it was pointed out that the onus lay on the claimant to prove that neither he nor any one of his grade or class was directly interested in the trade dispute. This was a heavy onus (Decision R(U) 27/55), and it was not in fact discharged. The

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dispute between the scalers and the employers was one relating to the bonus payments. If the scalers' demands were acceded to, the bonus system would have to be reviewed. This would probably be to the financial detriment of the other participants. Such a probable effect constituted a direct interest on the part of the rest of the team (Decision R(U) 3/56). In any event, even if there were no change in the remuneration of the rest of the team, accession to the demands of the scalers would necessarily involve an amendment of the team of the scalers would necessarily involve an amendment of the terms of employment embodied in the Memorandum of Agreement of 1st February, 1954. The other members of the team were parties to this agreement, and they had a direct interest in any alteration of its terms (Decision R(U) 25/56).

"I have found this a very difficult case. I am not of course concerned with the merits of the dispute, but only with its consequences. It seems to me that the circumstances are rather special. In the case to which Decision R(U) 3/56 relates, there was a very In the case to which Decision R(U) 3/56 relates, there was a very close and direct linkage between the remuneration of rivet-heaters and that of riveters, which no doubt made it very difficult for rivet-heaters to establish that they were not directly interested in a dispute as to the rate of pay of riveters. In the present case, the linkage is much less close. The basic system of pay of such persons as the claimant was a tonnage or piece basis, whereas the pay of the scalers was on a time basis. It was only in respect of the bonus that there was any linkage. I am satisfied, moreover, on the evidence in this case, that if it had been practicable to accede to the scalers' demand for a separate bonus, that in itself would have made no difference either for better or for worse in the position of the claimant or his fellows. I have given careful consideration to the submission of the having an interest in any alteration of his terms of employment as insurance officer that, even so, the claimant was to be regarded as having an interest in any alteration of his terms of employment as embodied in the bonus agreement. There is a logical attraction in this argument, but it seems to me to go too far. The Statute must be interpreted in a practical sense; and the 'direct interest in a trade dispute' contemplated by the Statute is, in my opinion, a substantial and material one. I do not think that an interest in the mere formal maintenance of an industrial agreement, divorced from any probability of material change, constitutes a 'direct interest' in the sense of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946. It is not suggested that any other member of the claimant's grade or In the sense of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946. It is not suggested that any other member of the claimant's grade or class possessed any interest in the dispute beyond or different from that of the claimant. I therefore agree with the findings of the local tribunal that neither the claimant nor any member of his grade or class participated, financed or was directly interested in the dispute. Accordingly no disqualification for receiving unemployment benefit is incurred in terms of section 13(1) of the Act.

"The appeal of the insurance officer is not allowed."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Wages Regulation (Aerated Waters) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1473), dated 4th September; The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1535), dated 12th September; The Wages Regulation (Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1565; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 18th September. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.— See page 402.

The Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) (Amendment) Regu-lations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1553; price 4d. (6d.)), made on 17th September by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories Act, 1937 .- See page 378.

The Fees of Appointed Factory Doctors Order (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1958 No. 150), made on 18th September by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938. This Order is similar in scope to the corresponding Order made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 254).

The Primary Schools (Salaries and Allowances) Amending No. 2 Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 152), made on 19th September by the Ministry of Education, after consultation with the Ministry of Finance, under the Education Acts (Northern Ireland), 1947 to 1956. The purpose of these Regulations is to provide that all temporary teachers in primary schools and not only those who have been described as *locum tenens* or substitute teachers shall be paid at the daily rate of 1/200th of the annual salary which the teacher would have received if he had been in substantive, employment. substantive employment.

(i) The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agreement with Malta) Order (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 118; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 10th July; (ii) The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agreement with Yugoslavia) Order (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 151; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 22nd August. These

* See footnote * in first column on next page.

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Orders were made by the Governor in the Privy Council of Northern Orders were made by the Governor in the Privy Council of Northern Ireland under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. They give effect in Northern Ireland (i) to the Agreement (set out in the Schedule to the Order) made between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Malta, and (ii) to the Convention (set out in the Schedule to the Order) made between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and modify (i) the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1957, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1957, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1957, in their application to persons affected by the Agreement, and (ii) the Family Allowances Acts (Northern Ireland), 1945 to 1956, the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1957, and the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1957, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1957, in their application to persons affected by the Con-vention. They are similar in scope to the corresponding Orders made in Great Britain (*see* the issues of this GAZETTE for June and August, pages, respectively, 221 and 297).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

(Note.-The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.)

Careers.—Careers for Men and Women Series, No. 24. Housing Management. Detailed Description of Qualifications, Training and Professional Opportunities. (Revised April, 1958)—Price 9d. (11d.). Choice of Careers, New Series, No. 51. Speech Therapist. 2nd Edition, May, 1958. Price 6d. (8d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service. National Service.

Census of Production for 1954.—Reports. (i) Volume 6, Industry C, Woollen and Worsted. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.). (ii) Volume 4, Industry K, Electrical Engineering (General). Volume 10, Industry K, Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc. Price 2s. 6d. each (2s. 10d.). Board of Trade.

Factories.—Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for 1957. Cmnd. 521. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 5s. (5s. 4d.).—See page 376.

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





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Industrial Health.—Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories on Industrial Health for 1957. Cmnd. 558. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.).—See page 377. National Income and Expenditure, 1958.—Price 7s. 6d. (8s. 0d.). Central Statistical Office.

United Nations.—How to Find Out About the United Nations. Facts about the United Nations and Material Available. 2nd Revised Edition, May, 1958. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 11d.) United Nations, Department of Public Information.

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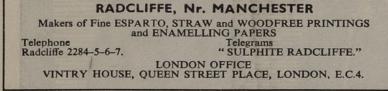
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