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

Age and Regional Analysis of Employees

ESTIMATES of the total numbers of employees, analysed by industry, are made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service every year on the basis of the counts of national insurance cards. The figures for end-May, 1958, were published in the February, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE. These annual estimates, however, provide no sub-division by age beyond separating the two age-groups (under and over 18) for which there are different rates of contributions. The insurance cards of persons aged 18 and over do not contain particulars of date of birth, and it is therefore impossible to obtain any further age-analysis in the process of counting the cards. The dates of birth of all insured persons are, however, entered in the account sheets in the Records Branch of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, and arrangements have been made with that Department to extract information from a sample of the record sheets in order to obtain more detailed analyses of the employed population. The principal item of information thus obtained is an age-analysis of the number of employees in each industry, but information is also obtained on a number of other subjects, including marital state (for women) and migration from Region to Region.

The organisation of the Records Branch greatly facilitates the selection of a random sample which can be regarded as representative of the whole. The basis of the organisation is the "insurance number". Every insured person has a number which consists of six digits followed by a suffix letter, and the ledger accounts in the Records Branch are divided into 100 divisions on the basis of the last two of the digits. The first division consists of the accounts of all insured persons with numbers ending in 00 and the 100th division consists of the accounts of persons with numbers ending in 99. Insurance numbers have been allocated in such a way that there is no possibility of any association between the last two digits in the insurance number and any characteristics of the insured persons, such as sex, age or industry. The suffix letters at the end of the insurance numbers are A, B, C or D, representing the four months of the year in which insurance cards are exchanged for new cards. Cards with suffix letter A are exchanged in March, those with B in June, those with C in September and those with D in December. Particular care has been taken to allocate these suffix letters (like the

numbers) in a random manner in order to ensure that each of the four groups is also one-quarter of the total. Any one of the four groups can therefore be regarded as a representative cross-section of the working population.

For the purpose of the sample which is the basis of this article the selection was limited to accounts with suffix letter B in four ledger divisions. The sample thus represents approximately one-quarter of four ledger divisions, or one per cent. of the total insured population. The sample was limited to B accounts in order to establish direct comparison with the estimates of the total insured population in each industry which were based on the counts of insurance cards with suffix B that were due for exchange in June, 1958. The number of cases in the sample was analysed by sex, industry and age, and the total number of employees aged 18 and over in each industry was then analysed into age-groups on the basis of the sample distribution. Estimates of the numbers under 18 years of age in each industry were already available from the count of insurance cards, and those figures are included in the Tables on the following pages.

All figures computed on the basis of the sample are subject to the margins of possible error which are inherent in statistics based on sampling procedures. For example, the number of male employees aged 45 at June, 1958, is shown in the first Table on the next page as 313,000, this being the estimate (to the nearest thousand) resulting from the sampling procedure that was used. The true figure, which could be found only by a complete count, might not be exactly 313,000, but calculations show that the chance of the true figure being outside the range 302,000 to 324,000 is only one in twenty. The corresponding range for the estimate of 28,000 female employees aged 66 is 24,000 to 32,000. It is essential to bear these possible margins of error in mind when comparing different figures in the Tables.

The figures in this article relate to employees only, *i.e.*, employers and workers on their own account are excluded. They cover all classes of employees with the exception of the Armed Forces and Women's Services, and they include not only persons at work but also those who were unemployed and those who were absent from work owing to sickness, holidays and other causes. The whole analysis relates to Great Britain.

General Analysis

The following Table gives an analysis, by individual years of age, of the estimated total numbers of employees in all industries and services (excluding the Armed Forces and Women's Services) in Great Britain at end-May, 1958.

Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at end-May, 1958

Age (last birthday) at End-May, 1958	1957		1958		Thousands	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
15	177	178	44	321	156	
16	233	231	45	313	172	
17	250	257	46	314	159	
18	268	264	47	299	161	
19	213	264	48	314	160	
20	205	253	49	316	162	
21	240	231	50	307	162	
22	238	209	51	305	154	
23	278	194	52	292	152	
24	275	160	53	290	138	
25	288	145	54	284	139	
26	295	145	55	281	134	
27	305	132	56	261	120	
28	301	132	57	249	111	
29	305	124	58	237	107	
30	313	123	59	209	96	
31	315	120	60	199	72	
32	314	126	61	189	64	
33	321	124	62	175	56	
34	314	134	63	166	45	
35	321	133	64	153	41	
36	336	153	65	106	34	
37	362	160	66	90	28	
38	352	183	67	73	23	
39	246	121	68	59	20	
40	241	119	69	51	17	
41	268	135	70 and over	185	46	
42	295	153				
43	312	168				
			Total, aged 15 and over	14,220	7,600	

The increase in the total number of male employees between May, 1957, and May, 1958, was only 20,000, compared with 100,000 in 1956-57. This change was largely due to a considerable increase in the number leaving the employment field at age 65 or over. In 1956 the number of male employees aged 64 or over was 749,000, and in 1957 the number aged 65 or over was 597,000; there was thus a "wastage" of 152,000 out of that age-group between end-May, 1956, and end-May, 1957. For the year 1957-58 the corresponding figures were 758,000 aged 64 or over at the beginning of the year and 564,000 aged 65 or over at the end of the year, a wastage of 194,000. The figures show, in fact, that there was an increase in the number retiring from employment on reaching the minimum pension age of 65 and also at higher ages. The latter category no doubt included a number of men who had delayed their retirement during the preceding period when the demand for labour was more intense than it was in 1958. The wastage from the age-group 59-63 was also somewhat greater in 1957-58 than it was in 1956-57. The only other significant change between 1957 and 1958 was an increase of nearly 40,000 in the number of men aged 19 and under 20, due to a reduction in the number posted for national service in the Forces.

Among females the trend of preceding years was reversed in 1957-58. For a number of years there had been substantial increases in the total number of female employees, but between May, 1957, and May, 1958, the total fell by 50,000 from 7,650,000 to 7,600,000. As was the case among men, there was a considerable increase, compared with previous years, in the number of older women giving up work. The wastage during 1956-57 out of the total number of female employees aged 59 and over at the beginning of that year was 66,000, but during 1957-58 the corresponding wastage was 88,000. Similarly, there was an increase in the net wastage among female employees in the 51-58 age-group. During the year 1956-57 the net loss among women who were in that age-group at the beginning of the year was 9,000, but in 1957-58 the corresponding net loss was 28,000. There was also a considerable reduction in the intake of women in the 30-50 age-group into employment. At May, 1957, the number of female employees aged 31-51 was about 50,000 greater than the number aged 30-50 in 1956, but at May, 1958, the corresponding increase over May, 1957, was only 7,000. The demand for labour was slackening in 1958, and it is possible also that the supply of women of those ages available to take employment was becoming smaller after the very large inflow into employment in preceding years. Increasing wastage is also shown by the figures for the lower age-groups. Out of the total of 2,074,000 women employees aged 19-29 at May, 1956, there was a net loss of 177,000 by May, 1957, mainly due to retirement from employment on marriage or at the birth of the first child, and in the preceding year the corresponding net loss was 167,000. In 1957-58, however, there was a net loss of 193,000 out of the total of 2,041,000 female employees aged 19-29 at the beginning of the year.

Industry and Age

The Tables on pages 208 to 210 give an age-analysis, principally in five-year groups, of the numbers of employees in each of the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in each of the principal industries. In the Table below an analysis is given, separately for males and females, for each of the main Orders, showing the numbers in each of four age-groups expressed as percentages of the total number in the Order.

In all industries taken together the age-distribution of males in 1958 differed only very slightly from the distribution in 1957. For

the four age-groups shown in the Table below the only difference was an increase from 41 per cent. to 42 per cent. in the 20-39 age-group, with a corresponding decrease in the 40-64 age-group, the main reason being that men born in 1917-18, when the number of births was very low, had reached the age of 40 between mid-1957 and mid-1958. At the latter date 50 per cent. of the total number of male employees were under 40 years of age. The deviations of individual industry groups from this average were similar to those in previous years. The proportion under 40 was considerably above the average in the building and contracting industries (59 per cent.), precision instruments, etc., manufacture (58 per cent.), and agriculture, engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods, and the wood and cork industry (54 per cent. in each case). Public administration had the lowest proportion under 40 (36 per cent.) and in the textile and leather trades it was also well below the average (42 per cent.). The proportion aged 65 and over was very high—10 per cent.—in miscellaneous services (entertainments, catering, laundries, hairdressing, private domestic service, etc.), and very low in the gas, water and electricity supply industries (1 per cent.), mining and quarrying (2 per cent.), and the chemicals, etc., industries (2 per cent.).

Among females there was little change in age-distribution compared with 1957, and the proportion of the total number of female employees who were under 40 years of age remained at 57 per cent. The figures for a number of industry groups indicate a high rate of labour turnover. In the paper and printing industries more than one-quarter of the total number of female employees were under 20 years of age and two-thirds were under 40. Nearly one-quarter were under 20 years of age also in insurance, banking and finance, and the clothing and distributive trades. In public administration, professional services and miscellaneous services, on the other hand, the proportion under 20 was less than 10 per cent. The miscellaneous services, which include the catering trades and private domestic service, had a high proportion of middle-aged and elderly women (60 per cent. aged 40 years of age and over, and 11 per cent. aged 60 and over). Many of these women were no doubt available for part-time work only.

Percentage Analysis of Male Employees

Industry	Under 20	20 to 39	40 to 64	65 and over
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing ..	13	41	41	5
Mining and Quarrying ..	9	40	49	2
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ..	7	44	46	3
Chemicals, etc. ..	5	43	50	2
Metal Manufacture ..	6	42	49	3
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods ..	9	45	43	3
Vehicles ..	8	43	46	3
Metal Goods ..	9	43	43	5
Precision Instruments, etc. ..	10	48	38	4
Textiles ..	8	34	53	5
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	9	33	51	7
Clothing (including Footwear) ..	11	37	45	7
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	8	43	46	3
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	13	41	42	4
Paper and Printing ..	10	41	44	5
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	6	43	47	4
Building and Contracting ..	10	49	38	3
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	4	40	55	1
Transport and Communication ..	5	41	51	3
Distributive Trades ..	12	41	42	5
Insurance, Banking and Finance ..	6	38	52	4
Public Administration ..	3	33	59	5
Professional Services ..	5	42	48	5
Miscellaneous Services ..	9	34	47	10
Total, All Industries ..	8	42	46	4

Percentage Analysis of Female Employees

Industry	Under 20	20 to 39	40 to 59	60 and over
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing ..	16	45	35	4
Mining and Quarrying ..	15	57	25	3
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ..	15	45	36	4
Chemicals, etc. ..	20	46	31	3
Metal Manufacture ..	17	50	30	3
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods ..	15	49	32	4
Vehicles ..	16	46	34	4
Metal Goods ..	15	42	39	4
Precision Instruments, etc. ..	17	44	34	5
Textiles ..	15	44	37	6
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	24	39	32	5
Clothing (including Footwear) ..	18	43	36	3
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	16	45	35	4
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	26	41	29	4
Paper and Printing ..	17	43	36	4
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	17	48	31	4
Building and Contracting ..	17	47	34	2
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	13	50	32	5
Transport and Communication ..	24	40	32	4
Distributive Trades ..	25	45	25	5
Insurance, Banking and Finance ..	8	38	46	8
Public Administration ..	8	44	42	6
Professional Services ..	8	44	42	6
Miscellaneous Services ..	9	31	49	11
Total, All Industries ..	16	41	37	6

Married Women

It is estimated on the basis of the sample that the number of married women (excluding widows) in the employee class at end-May, 1958, was about 3,830,000, or almost exactly one-half of the total number of female employees. During the five years since 1953

Inter-Regional Migration

Among the items of information recorded for each person included in the sample are the code number of the Region in which the insurance card was exchanged in 1958 and the corresponding code number for 1957. Where the former differs from the latter the inference is, in general, that the person concerned had moved from one Region to another between May, 1957, and May, 1958, although in some cases it may mean no more than a change of employment from a firm on one side of the Regional border to a firm on the other side, or the removal of the firm itself to new premises, without involving any change of residence for the person concerned. This is more likely to happen where Regional boundaries run through built-up areas, and for this reason the London and South-Eastern, Eastern and Southern Regions have been treated as one Region for the purpose of the statistics set out below.

It is important to bear in mind that the Regions are themselves very large areas and the migrations which may have taken place within them are not included in the figures. The figures also exclude movements of workpeople who entered employment for the first time between May, 1957, and May, 1958, (e.g., school-leavers from other Regions coming to London to take their first jobs). The movements into and out of each Region are shown in the Table below. The figures for the Southern and South-Western Regions in this Table relate to the Regions as constituted in 1957, i.e., before the transfer of Dorset from the former to the latter.

The Table below gives an age-analysis of the total numbers of employees in each Region at May, 1958. It should be noted that the figures for the Southern and South-Western Regions are not comparable with those published for previous years, the reason being that Dorset (excluding Poole) was transferred from the former Region to the latter shortly before the figures for end-May, 1958, were compiled. For the purpose of comparison with earlier years the figures for the two Regions should accordingly be combined.

Regional Analysis

Comparison of the figures with those for 1957 shows that the principal changes previously referred to in relation to the country as a whole are reflected in the figures for the majority of the Regions. As a result of the increase in retirements there were reductions in most Regions in the numbers of men aged 65 and over; on the other hand there were substantial increases in the number aged 18 and 19 following the reduction in the number posted for national service in the Forces. Among women the reduction of 50,000 in the country as a whole was the balance of a reduction of 100,000 among those under 45 years of age and an increase of 50,000 among those aged 45 and over. The only Regions which were exceptions to this pattern were the Eastern and Northern Regions, where the number of women under 45 showed a slight increase.

In the country as a whole 27 per cent. of the total number of male employees in 1958 were under 30 years of age, 44 per cent. were between 30 and 50 and 29 per cent. were aged 50 and over. The age-distribution in the different Regions showed only slight deviations from these averages. The London and South-Eastern Region had the lowest proportion under 30 years of age (25 per cent.) and the highest proportion aged 50 and over (31 per cent.). Scotland had the highest proportion in the under 30 group (30 per cent.), and the Midland and Northern Regions the lowest proportion aged 50 and over (27 per cent.).

There were wider differences between Regions in the age-distribution of females. Young women under 20 years of age accounted for more than 20 per cent. of the total in the Northern Region and in Wales, but for less than 13 per cent. in the London and South-Eastern Region. The latter Region, on the other hand, had more than 25 per cent. in the 50-and-over age-group, compared with less than 20 per cent. in the Northern Region and Wales.

The total numbers who had moved from one Region to another during the year 1957-58 were 309,000 males and 144,000 females, compared with 313,000 males and 136,000 females in 1956-57. The southern Regions of England (including the South-Western Region) had on balance a net gain by migration of 14,000 males and 13,000 females. In the Midlands the movements in and out were fairly even. The East and West Ridings Region had a net loss by migration of 7,000 males and 5,000 females, and the North-Western Region and Scotland both had net losses of 3,000 males and 2,000 females.

The great majority of migrants were between the ages of 20 and 45. Among males the number under 20 years of age rose from 16,000 in 1956-57 to 19,000 in 1957-58, but the number aged 45 and over fell from 68,000 to 62,000. Among females the whole of the increase between the two years was in the 20-44 age-group, in which the number of migrants increased from 90,000 to 98,000.

Estimated Numbers of Employees at End-May, 1958 Analysis by Region and Age

Region	(Thousands)												Total
	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
Males													
London and South-Eastern ..	125	95	282	358	380	385	346	387	378	308	210	158	3,412
Eastern ..	39	28	74	88	93	99	87	93	84	67	48	36	836
Southern ..	31	20	55	68	73	76	67	83	72	58	44	30	677
South-Western ..	38	29	68	79	85	90	79	90	86	72	53	32	801
Midland ..	69	47	127	156	159	164	147	151	130	115	77	55	1,397
North-Midland ..	51	34	87	104	118	120	106	108	101	85	60	40	1,014
East and West Ridings ..	58	40	108	123	135	142	119	129	124	114	84	42	1,218
North-Western ..	89	65	166	201	200	203	185	201	207	167	117	67	1,868
Northern ..	46	35	80	100	102	110	96	98	86	78	58	24	913
Scotland ..	82	62	132	149	153	149	135	146	138	115	83	57	1,401
Wales ..	32	26	58	68	79	79	70	72	72	58	48	23	683
Total—Males ..	660	481	1,237	1,494	1,577	1,617	1,437	1,556	1,478	1,237	882	564	14,220
Females													
London and South-Eastern ..	135	121	279	187	173	199	206	235	212	169	84	56	2,056
Eastern ..	39	31	58	40	36	40	42	44	38	29	15	10	422
Southern ..	32	26	48	31	27	36	33	38	34	23	13	8	349
South-Western ..	37	29	52	34	31	42	36	41	41	34	11	8	396
Midland ..	68	50	96	67	65	76	74	66	55	27	17	7	740
North-Midland ..	50	36	67	40	39	51	43	50	46	36	18	10	486
East and West Ridings ..	58	45	85	60	49	64	61	68	65	46	26	12	639
North-Western ..	92	73	140	93	93	113	114	129	115	86	41	23	1,114
Northern ..	45	34	65	33	30	37	31	35	36	24	10	6	386
Scotland ..	81	58	113	69	63	66	65	71	68	50	25	14	743
Wales ..	29	25	44	22	21	26	26	24	24	16	8	4	269
Total—Females ..	666	528	1,047	678	627	750	731	814	745	568	278	168	7,600

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES IN GREAT BRITAIN AT END-MAY, 1958 :
ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY AND AGE

NOTE.—Separate figures are given in the following Table for each of the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification (1948) and for each of the principal industries. In the first part of the Table, which relates to males, figures are given for each industry in which the total number of male employees exceeded 20,000; similarly in the second part, which relates to females, separate figures are given for each industry in which the total number of female employees exceeded 20,000.

Industry	(Thousands)														Total aged 15 and over
	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over			
Males															
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	45	28	60	64	57	52	48	50	54	46	32	30	566		
Agriculture and Horticulture	43	26	56	60	51	46	44	45	49	41	29	29	519		
Forestry	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	—	—	2		
Fishing	1	1	2	2	3	4	2	2	4	3	1	1	26		
Mining and Quarrying	38	33	76	75	89	97	86	92	91	83	57	20	837		
Coal Mining	36	31	72	68	80	88	79	83	83	75	53	18	766		
Stone Quarrying and Mining	1	1	1	2	4	4	4	5	3	3	1	1	28		
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1	1	2	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	—	—	21		
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	11	7	21	26	31	33	27	30	24	19	15	8	252		
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	4	2	6	7	9	8	8	7	6	5	4	3	69		
China and Earthenware	2	1	3	3	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	1	31		
Glass (other than containers)	1	1	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	1	36		
Glass containers	1	—	1	2	3	3	2	4	2	2	1	—	22		
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures (MF)*	2	2	7	9	10	12	8	9	8	6	4	2	79		
Chemicals and Allied Trades	9	9	29	46	48	47	48	47	42	34	24	9	392		
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Chemicals and Dyes	4	4	16	25	27	26	24	24	18	16	11	3	197		
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Explosives and Fireworks	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	4	3	1	26		
Paint and Varnish	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	1	1	29		
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	1	1	2	4	3	4	3	2	4	3	2	1	30		
Mineral Oil Refining	1	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	1	35		
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Metal Manufacture	17	12	36	50	60	68	59	57	60	42	32	17	510		
Blast Furnaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	8	6	16	20	26	28	26	23	26	18	14	7	218		
Iron Foundries	4	2	8	11	12	14	12	12	11	7	6	3	102		
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	4	1	1	1	21		
Iron and Steel Tubes	1	1	2	5	5	7	5	4	5	4	1	1	43		
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	2	1	7	9	11	12	12	12	11	9	6	3	95		
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	85	62	156	180	212	216	168	165	158	133	96	60	1,691		
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	11	9	15	17	21	23	18	21	21	20	15	11	202		
Marine Engineering	5	5	7	7	6	8	8	8	8	7	5	1	76		
Agricultural Machinery	2	2	3	4	5	5	3	3	3	3	2	1	33		
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	1	1	2	4	5	5	3	3	3	3	2	1	33		
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	6	4	9	8	14	15	9	9	9	6	5	3	97		
Stationary Engines	1	1	3	2	3	3	2	3	4	2	1	—	25		
Textile Machinery and Accessories	2	2	3	3	5	4	4	5	5	4	3	1	49		
Ordnance and Small Arms	1	1	3	3	5	7	6	7	7	7	4	3	85		
Constructional Engineering	31	18	55	65	75	77	61	50	52	44	31	21	580		
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	9	8	18	17	22	19	15	14	13	10	8	5	158		
Electrical Machinery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Electrical Wires and Cables	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1	1	5	5	4	5	4	4	3	3	1	1	39		
Wireless Apparatus, Gramophones	4	2	9	10	10	9	7	6	5	3	2	—	27		
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	1	1	2	3	4	4	3	3	2	2	—	—	11		
Other Electrical Goods (GKZ)*	5	3	11	15	17	14	12	10	10	7	5	3	72		
Vehicles	51	35	87	109	124	127	110	115	102	88	58	33	1,039		
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	9	6	20	29	37	39	35	31	28	22	14	7	277		
Motor Repairs and Garages	24	15	25	28	26	24	20	26	23	20	14	10	255		
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	7	6	18	24	26	29	23	26	22	18	12	7	218		
Manufacture of Parts, etc., for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	4	3	10	14	20	19	17	16	12	10	6	3	134		
Locomotive Manufacture	4	3	6	8	8	7	6	6	6	9	5	2	69		
Railway Carriages, Wagons, etc.	3	2	6	8	8	8	8	10	9	7	2	2	81		
Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified	19	12	32	37	35	41	36	36	30	26	17	15	336		
Tools and Cutlery	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	—	25		
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	1	—	25		
Iron and Steel Forgings	2	1	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	2	1	37		
Wire and Wire Manufactures	1	1	3	2	3	4	4	3	3	3	2	1	30		
Hollow-ware	2	1	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	29		
Brass Manufactures	2	1	3	2	3	4	4	3	2	3	2	1	31		
Other Metal Industries	10	6	16	18	17	19	17	18	14	11	7	6	159		
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	5	4	9	11	14	11	7	9	6	7	6	4	93		
Scientific, etc., Instruments	3	2	6	8	10	8	5	6	4	4	3	2	61		
Textiles	18	12	28	30	36	37	36	43	50	45	32	23	390		
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	3	1	4	2	4	4	3	5	8	6	5	4	49		
Cotton Weaving, etc.	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	4	5	4	3	3	35		
Woolen and Worsted	4	3	7	7	9	8	7	10	11	8	6	9	91		
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	2	1	3	3	3	4	3	4	5	4	2	1	35		
Textile Finishing, etc.	2	2	3	4	5	5	7	7	8	5	4	5	59		
Other Textile Industries (VXZ)*	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	21		
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	6	4	3	3	3	38		
Leather and Feltmongery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Clothing	13	7	14	13	17	19	16	18	19	16	11	12	175		
Tailoring	4	3	7	6	7	7	6	7	7	6	4	5	69		
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, etc.	5	2	4	3	5	6	4	7	6	5	5	4	56		
Food, Drink and Tobacco	26	13	49	54	59	57	50	59	54	42	30	18	511		
Grain Milling	1	1	3	4	4	4	3	4	2	3	2	—	31		
Bread and Flour Confectionery	8	4	9	11	11	10	12	14	9	8	6	4	106		
Biscuits	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Meat and Meat Products	2	1	4	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	30		
Milk Products	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	2	2	5	5	6	6	4	6	5	4	3	2	49		
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	25		
Other Food Industries (XHZ)*	1	1	4	3	3	3	3	6	6	5	3	1	48		
Brewing and Malting	2	1	5	5	7	8	7	8	8	7	6	3	69		
Wholesale Bottling	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	20		
Other Drink Industries	3	1	5	5	4	3	2	4	3	2	1	1	34		
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	19	11	22	27	21	24	23	26	23	13	10	8	227		
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	7	4	9	10	7	7	9	7	9	5	3	3	78		
Furniture and Upholstery	7	4	8	11	8	10	13	11	11	4	4	3	94		
Shop and Office Fitting	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	21		

* The figures on this line relate only to the industry group represented by the Standard Industrial Classification Code Letters in brackets. They do not include the industries in the same "Order" which have been omitted from the Table owing to the total numbers employed being less than 20,000.

Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at End-May, 1958 : Analysis by Industry and Age—*continued*

Industry	(Thousands)												Total aged 15 and over
	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
<i>Females (contd.)</i>													
Textiles	49	37	64	37	36	48	45	55	57	44	19	10	501
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	7	5	8	5	8	11	8	10	12	9	4	2	89
Cotton Weaving, etc.	4	3	7	4	3	5	7	9	10	8	3	2	65
Woolen and Worsted	10	9	15	9	7	10	9	12	12	10	5	2	110
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	2	2	4	3	2	3	2	4	3	1	—	—	27
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	12	7	13	7	6	8	7	8	8	4	3	2	85
Textile Finishing, etc.	3	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	—	—	29
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2	2	5	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	—	26
Clothing	63	41	64	42	33	33	36	38	38	28	14	8	438
Tailoring	10	8	12	8	7	15	16	12	12	7	3	—	184
Dressmaking	12	7	13	6	5	5	4	5	4	4	1	1	79
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	6	3	5	4	3	2	2	3	3	1	—	—	67
Other Dress Industries (WS)*	3	3	5	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	—	—	33
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, etc.	8	6	7	5	3	6	4	6	6	5	2	1	59
Food, Drink and Tobacco	39	33	58	36	36	39	39	43	36	23	10	4	396
Bread and Flour Confectionery	9	5	9	6	8	9	8	5	3	3	—	—	42
Biscuits	4	4	6	3	4	5	5	3	3	—	—	—	71
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	7	6	12	7	6	6	8	8	5	4	2	—	45
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	3	3	5	3	5	6	4	5	6	3	1	1	34
Other Food Industries (XHZ)*	3	2	5	4	3	3	4	4	3	2	—	—	23
Tobacco	3	2	4	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	—	—	62
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	6	4	10	6	5	7	6	7	5	4	1	1	34
Furniture and Upholstery	3	2	6	3	2	4	3	4	3	2	1	1	207
Paper and Printing	30	24	37	18	15	15	16	18	14	12	5	3	22
Paper and Board	4	3	4	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	32
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	4	3	6	2	3	3	3	2	2	—	—	—	29
Manufactures of Paper, etc. (TBZ)*	4	3	5	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	—	—	25
Printing of Newspapers, etc.	3	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	96
Other Printing, Publishing, etc.	15	11	18	9	6	7	6	9	6	5	2	2	116
Other Manufacturing Industries	10	9	17	12	9	11	11	12	11	8	4	2	36
Rubber	3	2	6	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	1	—	40
Misc. Manufacturing Industries (ZSM)*	3	3	7	4	2	4	4	5	3	3	1	1	64
Building and Contracting	6	4	12	6	5	8	5	8	4	3	2	1	43
Building	4	3	8	5	4	5	3	5	2	2	1	1	42
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	3	4	8	5	3	4	4	4	3	3	1	—	25
Electricity	2	3	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	249
Transport and Communication	14	18	43	29	24	28	22	24	20	14	8	5	37
Railways	2	2	6	3	5	4	4	3	3	3	2	—	52
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1	4	12	10	6	6	4	5	3	1	—	—	103
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	7	7	13	9	10	12	10	10	7	4	4	4	1,279
Distributive Trades	194	107	178	109	107	122	114	119	105	70	32	22	37
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, etc.	5	4	7	2	3	3	2	4	2	3	1	1	31
Other Industrial Materials, etc.	3	1	6	3	3	4	3	2	3	1	1	1	65
Food and Drink—Wholesale	8	6	10	6	5	6	5	6	5	4	2	2	326
Food and Drink—Retail	46	27	41	26	29	37	34	30	29	16	7	4	112
Non-Food Goods—Wholesale	13	10	18	10	11	10	9	10	6	4	2	2	667
Non-Food Goods—Retail	115	57	92	59	51	58	57	63	51	38	15	11	41
Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers—Retail	4	2	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	2	2	1	213
Insurance, Banking and Finance	27	26	42	24	14	15	15	14	15	11	6	4	368
Public Administration and Defence	13	18	34	31	29	46	41	49	44	36	19	8	159
National Government Service	6	8	14	14	13	21	16	19	20	18	7	3	209
Local Government Service	7	10	20	17	16	25	25	30	24	18	12	5	1,167
Professional Services	40	56	174	123	95	117	118	138	136	94	49	27	30
Accountancy	4	3	7	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	—	—	486
Education	5	7	49	50	40	49	55	68	71	49	28	15	50
Law	7	6	10	6	3	2	2	3	4	3	2	2	505
Medical and Dental Services	17	34	91	51	41	53	51	58	52	34	16	7	86
Other Professional, etc., Services (ZMZ)*	6	6	16	11	9	10	7	6	7	5	2	1	1,172
Miscellaneous Services	59	47	87	71	88	115	133	152	157	129	76	58	71
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, etc.	3	3	8	7	8	7	8	9	8	6	2	3	40
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	3	3	6	3	2	3	4	4	4	3	—	—	521
Catering, Hotels, etc.	15	14	31	30	44	57	66	76	75	59	33	21	102
Laundries	9	6	11	6	9	12	11	14	10	7	4	3	35
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, etc.	3	3	4	3	3	3	5	4	3	2	1	—	49
Hairdressing and Manicure	15	9	9	4	3	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	84
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	3	4	7	4	3	4	5	9	14	13	8	10	200
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	2	2	5	7	12	20	24	26	33	32	21	16	70
Other Services	4	3	6	6	5	7	8	8	9	6	5	3	7,600
Grand Total	666	528	1,047	678	627	750	731	814	745	568	278	168	

* See footnote * on previous page.

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YOUNG PERSONS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT

Each 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 1958 and a summary of the information for that year is given below.

The statistics are derived from the administrative arrangements 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 Local 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 pre-apprenticeship training in employment; (b) articulated clerks and others in employment leading to recognised professional qualifications (law, accountancy, surveying, 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 considering the figures is that it is not possible to ensure that all young persons who had already been issued with insurance cards for holiday or other spare-time work while still at school are included in the figures when they finally terminate full-time education and enter employment, 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 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. Equally, they do not show the total number of persons entering employment for the first time, since they exclude those entering after their 18th birthday.

The total numbers recorded in 1958 were higher than the numbers in 1957, viz., 269,800 boys and 253,800 girls, compared with 260,300 boys and 244,100 girls in the previous year. This increase was mainly the result of the higher birth-rate in 1943 compared with 1942. The total of 523,600 for 1958 is analysed in the following Table* according to age at leaving school and age at entry into employment:—

Age at leaving school	Age at entry into employment			
	15	16	17	Total
Boys:				
15	220,611	2,970	203	223,784
16	—	36,228	947	37,175
17	—	—	8,846	8,846
Total, Boys	220,611	39,198	9,996	269,805
Girls:				
15	208,743	2,498	314	211,555
16	—	31,389	882	32,271
17	—	—	9,935	9,935
Total, Girls	208,743	33,887	11,131	253,761

Comparison with the corresponding Table for 1957 (see page 371 of the October, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE) shows that nearly one-half of the increase of 19,000 in the number entering employment was accounted for by boys and girls leaving school at the age of 16 and 17, although the number leaving at those ages was still only a little over one-fifth of the number leaving between 15 and 16. This supports the evidence that is available from other sources that there was an increase in the number staying at school till after their 16th birthday.

In the following Table the totals for 1958 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

* It should be noted that the basis of the age-analysis in this Table is different from that of the article on "Age and Regional Analysis of Employees" on pages 205 to 210 of this issue of the GAZETTE. The figures for age 15 in the first Table in that article represent the numbers who had entered employment under the age of 16 during the preceding year and were still under 16 at the end of the year. They are therefore considerably lower than the figures in the "15" column in this Table, since the latter also includes those who were under 16 when they entered employment but had reached 16 before the end of the year.

leading to recognised professional qualifications, (c) clerical employment, and (d) other employment.

Class of employment entered	Age at entry into employment					
	Boys			Girls		
	15	16	17	15	16	17
Apprenticeship, or Learnership, to Skilled Crafts (including pre-apprenticeship training in employment)	73.3	16.6	3.3	14.4	2.1	0.9
Employment leading to recognised Professional Qualifications	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8
Clerical Employment	11.5	9.3	3.0	59.6	22.6	6.7
Other Employment	135.1	11.9	2.8	133.9	8.2	2.7
Total	220.6	39.2	10.0	208.8	33.9	11.1

Although the total number of boys entering employment increased from 260,300 in 1957 to 269,800 in 1958, the number becoming apprentices or learners fell from 95,200 to 93,200. There was a slight increase in the numbers entering employment leading to recognised professional qualifications and clerical employment, but the majority of the additional numbers went into "other employment". The 96,000 who entered apprenticeships or learnerships or employment leading to professional qualifications represented about 36 per cent. of the total entry for boys in 1958, compared with 38 per cent. in 1957. The increase of 4,500 in the numbers of boys entering employment at 16 years of age was spread more evenly over the various types of employment, including some increase in the number of apprentices. Among those who entered employment at age 17, clerical employment accounted for most of the increase between the two years.

The total number of girls entering employment during the year was just under 254,000, of whom 20,000, or 8 per cent., entered apprenticeships or learnerships or employment leading to professional qualifications, 89,000, or 35 per cent., entered clerical work, and 145,000, or 57 per cent., entered other employment. Among those who were between 15 and 16 years of age when they entered employment the proportion who entered "other employment" was higher—nearly 65 per cent.—but among those who entered after reaching the age of 16 just over 65 per cent. went into clerical work.

Industrial Analysis

The Table on pages 213 and 214 shows, for each Order and each Minimum List Heading of the Standard Industrial Classification, the number of boys entering employment in 1958 analysed by age at entry into employment and by the type of employment (apprenticeship, etc.), together with the number of girls by the type of employment only.

It is important to bear in mind that the figures for any industry merely show the numbers whose first jobs after leaving school were in that industry. They do not take account of transfer of young persons under 18 between industries.

Comparison with the figures for 1957 shows that there was a considerable reduction in 1958 in the number of boys entering the coal mining industry (— 2,500), the metal manufacturing industries (— 900), the engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods industries (— 1,300), the vehicle industries excluding motor repairers and garages (— 700), and transport (— 2,600). Railway service accounted for 1,800 of the reduction in the transport group. The number entering the distributive trades, on the other hand, was 7,000 higher in 1958 than in 1957, and motor repairers and garages had an increase of 2,800. The building and contracting industries had an increase of nearly 1,000 and agriculture an increase of 1,200. In the manufacturing group

at 16 and 17 the corresponding proportions were 24 per cent. and 18 per cent. On the other hand, 45 per cent. of the 16-17 group went into the "services" group, compared with only 9 per cent. of the 15 year-olds.

Regional Analysis

The Table on page 215 shows the numbers of young persons entering employment in each of the main industry groups in each Region of England and in Scotland and Wales in 1958. Separate figures are given of the numbers entering as apprentices in the principal "apprenticeship" industries.

The proportion of apprentices to the total number of boys entering employment varied—from 21 per cent. in Wales to 41 per cent. in the East and West Ridings and Northern Regions. The intake of apprentices in the main "apprenticeship" industries was higher in relation to the male labour force of those industries in the northern Regions of England than in other parts of the country. Although the London and South-Eastern Region had the largest number of apprentices (16,000), the total number of boys entering employment in that Region was also much higher than in other Regions, and the proportion of apprentices among them was 31 per cent.

The Table in the next column gives the totals for each Region analysed according to age at entry into employment. The figures show regional variations similar to those for earlier years. The number entering employment before reaching the age of 16 was a considerably lower proportion of the total number entering employment under 18 in the South of England than in other parts of the country. In the London and South-Eastern Region it was about 75 per cent. compared with the average of 82 per cent. for the whole country. Scotland again had the highest percentage taking up employment at 15 (89 per cent.). In Wales the proportions of girls entering at 15 was 77 per cent. compared with 81 per cent. for boys, but elsewhere there was little difference.

The figures in the last column of the Table show the number of young persons entering employment as a percentage of the total number of employees in the Region. For boys the percentages varied from 1.5 in the London and South-Eastern Region to 2.3 in Scotland, and for girls from 2.3 in the London and South-Eastern Region to 4.5 in Wales. For Great Britain as a whole the figures were 1.9 per cent. for boys and 3.3 per cent. for girls. Figures given in a recent publication of the Ministry of Labour and National Service* showed that the total wastage from the male working population was about 1.8 per cent. per annum. The number of boys entering employment in 1958 would therefore replace wastage with little to spare. In the London and South-Eastern Region, however, the number of boys would hardly suffice to replace wastage, and it is in fact known that the working population of that Region continues to be replenished to some extent by migrants from other

* The Length of Working Life of Males in Great Britain. H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d. including postage).

Tables giving (a) an analysis, for the country as a whole, by industry and occupational category, of young persons entering employment in 1958, and (b) a Regional analysis of the numbers in the main industry groups, are set out on pages 213 to 215.

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

NOTE.—An article on page 55 of the February, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE gave the dates on which the new (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification is being brought into use for the purposes of the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Except where otherwise stated, the industrial analyses published in this GAZETTE have been prepared on the basis of the 1948 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 224 to 238.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during April by 48,000 (+ 20,000 males and + 28,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,852,000. The main changes were increases of 18,000 in manufacturing industries, 8,000 in building and contracting and 15,000 in professional, financial and miscellaneous services. 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 10,000 from 23,881,000 to 23,891,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 486,313 to 443,958 between 13th April and 11th May, 1959, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 44,440 to 36,585. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 35,791 among males and 14,419 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages based on January, 1956 (taken

parts of the country. Estimates of wastage from the female working population are not available, and it is accordingly not possible to relate the number of girls entering employment to the number of vacancies requiring to be filled as a result of marriages, deaths, retirements, etc. In any case losses from the female working population are to some extent replaced by the entry or re-entry of married women into employment at higher ages.

Industry	Age at entry into employment			Total Number	Percentage of the estimated number of employees aged 15 and over in each Region at May, 1958*
	15	16	17		
Boys					
London and South-Eastern	38,209	10,587	2,723	51,519	1.5
Eastern	14,256	2,511	740	17,507	2.1
†Southern	10,416	2,241	618	13,275	2.0
†South-Western ..	12,439	3,158	869	16,466	2.1
Midland	24,917	3,602	851	29,370	2.1
North-Midland ..	17,738	2,516	634	20,888	2.4
East and West Ridings	19,330	3,183	644	23,157	1.9
North-Western ..	28,979	4,786	1,086	34,851	1.9
Northern	15,426	2,251	428	18,105	2.0
Scotland	28,484	2,587	801	31,872	2.3
Wales	10,417	1,776	602	12,795	1.9
Total, Great Britain	220,611	39,198	9,996	269,805	1.9
Girls					
London and South-Eastern	35,324	8,545	2,978	46,847	2.3
Eastern	13,266	2,268	825	16,359	3.9
†Southern	9,608	1,761	730	12,099	3.5
†South-Western ..	11,982	2,510	1,011	15,503	3.9
Midland	23,930	2,843	856	27,629	3.7
North-Midland ..	17,118	2,413	550	20,081	4.1
East and West Ridings	18,389	2,968	762	22,119	3.5
North-Western ..	28,133	4,181	1,092	33,406	3.0
Northern	14,159	2,124	530	16,813	4.4
Scotland	27,473	2,532	810	30,815	4.1
Wales	9,361	1,742	987	12,090	4.5
Total, Great Britain	208,743	33,887	11,131	253,761	3.3

* 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.

† The figures for the Southern and South-Western Regions are not comparable with the figures for previous years as Dorset (excluding Poole) was transferred from the Southern to the South-Western Region on 12th May, 1958.

as 100), remained unchanged in May at 117. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during May resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £29,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 162,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £230 for 9,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected non-skilled workers employed in Government industrial establishments paid at miscellaneous "M" rates and bakery workers in Scotland.

Retail Prices

At 12th May, 1959, the retail prices index was 109 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 110 at 14th April and with 109 at 13th May, 1958. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to seasonal reductions in the prices of household coal and milk.

Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during May in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 45,600. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was nearly 173,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 185, and, in addition, 41 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

TABLE I.—YOUNG PERSONS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1958: ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY

Industry	Boys								Girls (aged 15-17)					Total
	Apprenticeship to Skilled Craft		Employment leading to Recognised Professional Qualifications		Entering Clerical Employment		Entering Other Employment		Total Aged 15-17	Apprenticeship to Skilled Craft	Employment leading to Recognised Professional Qualifications	Entering Clerical Employment	Entering Other Employment	
	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17						
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	992	381	15	14	77	31	18,566	2,774	22,850	125	14	304	2,537	2,980
Agriculture and Horticulture ..	915	352	15	13	60	25	17,835	2,655	21,870	121	13	268	2,490	2,892
Forestry	45	24	—	1	2	3	443	100	618	—	1	19	35	55
Fishing	32	5	—	—	15	3	288	19	362	4	—	17	12	33
Mining and Quarrying	1,370	469	5	18	110	143	7,244	225	9,584	12	1	318	85	416
Coal Mining	1,275	448	5	16	75	117	6,960	198	9,094	11	1	204	34	250
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying ..	15	5	—	—	1	2	44	2	69	—	—	2	1	3
Stone Quarrying and Mining ..	53	6	—	1	18	13	121	15	227	1	—	50	1	52
Slate Quarrying and Mining ..	6	1	—	—	—	—	5	2	14	—	—	—	—	—
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	14	5	—	1	11	8	77	5	121	—	—	41	14	55
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	7	4	—	—	5	3	37	3	59	—	—	21	35	56
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal ..	630	160	8	7	170	121	2,808	157	4,061	16	6	970	1,335	2,327
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	99	31	5	1	44	29	1,084	58	1,351	1	1	171	70	243
China and Earthenware	114	27	—	—	54	25	661	22	903	8	1	245	924	1,179
Paint and Varnish	164	40	1	—	14	24	304	26	573	2	1	219	185	407
Glass (other than containers) ..	52	18	1	1	10	11	221	11	325	2	—	59	59	120
Cement	24	11	1	4	9	5	62	5	121	1	1	57	8	67
Other Non-Metal. Mining Manuf.	177	33	—	1	39	27	476	35	788	2	2	218	89	311
Chemicals and Allied Trades	504	632	15	91	268	207	1,217	344	3,278	113	38	2,840	1,847	4,838
Coke Ovens and By-Prod. Works	19	13	—	—	5	2	24	1	64	1	—	13	1	15
Chemicals and Dyes	344	373	8	60	134	88	622	189	1,818	88	24	1,380	704	2,196
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	15	25	1	6	14	14	81	36	192	5	8	438	634	1,085
Explosives and Fireworks	13	24	—	1	1	2	44	3	88	5	—	15	116	136
Paint and Varnish	35	47	2	9	39	29	183	53	397	1	1	325	72	399
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	30	23	3	6	24	19	170	20	295	8	1	293	254	556
Mineral Oil Refining	40	107	—	8	27	37	38	25	282	1	3	220	12	236
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. ..	8	20	1	1	24	16	55	17	142	4	1	156	54	215
Metal Manufacture	1,703	698	15	42	350	192	2,304	229	5,533	31	2	1,472	300	1,805
Blast Furnaces	37	7	—	—	5	3	34	6	96	—	—	18	4	22
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	650	412	4	29	161	92	1,133	127	2,668	12	2	632	68	714
Iron Foundries	737	102	5	8	74	41	594	39	1,600	4	—	333	94	431
Tinplate Manufacture	31	19	—	—	6	4	77	7	144	—	—	30	4	34
Steel Sheet Manufacture	8	9	—	—	5	2	83	1	108	—	—	5	2	7
Iron and Steel Tubes	80	49	—	1	51	22	167	5	375	4	—	152	23	179
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	160	100	6	4	46	26	216	44	602	11	—	302	105	418
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	16,586	6,005	101	106	1,359	699	10,108	1,019	35,983	247	32	8,710	3,843	12,832
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	1,883	469	24	2	191	32	830	29	3,460	19	—	193	21	233
Marine Engineering	561	268	1	1	38	5	233	19	1,095	12	—	103	12	127
Agricultural Machinery	499	111	4	3	29	30	262	37	975	1	—	194	13	208
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant ..	123	48	—	—	61	5	95	4	336	3	—	54	3	60
Machine Tools, etc.	619	204	1	1	46	19	247	27	1,164	2	1	297	34	334
Stationary Engines	119	68	—	2	9	4	11	5	218	3	—	96	9	108
Textile Machinery and Accessories	217	48	3	—	14	8	77	7	374	3	3	80	20	106
Ordnance and Small Arms	83	75	3	14	64	30	47	10	220	—	—	38	30	69
Constructional Engineering	495	140	3	3	64	34	334	22	1,108	6	—	110	14	130
Other Non-Electrical Engineering ..	9,278	3,022	44	59	684	399	5,424	510	19,420	116	14	4,547	1,073	5,750
Electrical Machinery	1,325	655	11	13	70	39	730	81	2,924	33	2	942	368	1,345
Electrical Wires and Cables	110	72	2	1	25	27	246	29	512	3	1	243	124	371
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	109	114	1	1	10	8	112	25	380	2	—	195	118	315
Wireless Apparatus, etc.	441	255	2	3	41	41	646	103	1,532	17	4	509	588	1,118
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	105	73	—	1	8	6	89	13	296	8	3	183	628	822
Batteries and Accumulators	23	14	—	1	5	8	58	8	122	2	—	100	174	277
Other Electrical Goods	596	363	5	3	58	35	697	90	1,847	17	2			

TABLE I.—Young Persons Entering Employment, January to December, 1958: Analysis by Industry and Occupational Category—continued

Industry	Boys						Girls (aged 15-17)						Total	
	Apprenticeship to Skilled Craft		Employment leading to Recognised Professional Qualifications		Entering Clerical Employment		Entering Other Employment		Total Aged 15-17	Apprenticeship to Skilled Craft	Employment leading to Recognised Professional Qualifications	Entering Clerical Employment		Entering Other Employment
	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17						
Clothing	1,051	102	8	7	100	61	3,111	184	4,624	2,914	18	1,728	19,824	24,484
Tailoring	519	45	3	2	39	20	969	56	1,653	1,345	6	703	8,129	10,183
Dressmaking	46	10	3	—	8	4	127	13	211	1,172	9	226	4,301	5,708
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	31	1	—	—	12	6	112	16	182	179	—	197	3,775	4,151
Hats, Caps and Millinery	11	1	—	—	3	—	78	1	94	57	—	34	169	260
Other Dress Industries	20	1	—	—	5	—	118	10	160	107	3	162	1,631	1,903
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, etc.	144	14	1	3	33	25	1,366	60	1,646	53	—	386	1,761	2,200
Repair of Boots and Shoes	280	27	—	—	1	—	341	28	678	1	—	20	58	79
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,338	194	10	11	361	280	6,539	567	9,300	609	21	3,175	8,585	12,390
Grain Milling	35	15	—	—	40	32	132	21	275	2	—	160	110	273
Bread and Flour Confectionery	945	53	4	2	37	16	2,444	162	3,663	528	7	412	2,540	3,487
Biscuits	22	11	—	—	1	—	211	14	282	12	—	310	1,072	1,396
Meat and Meat Products	88	4	2	1	9	16	463	34	638	4	—	184	294	479
Milk Products	15	10	—	—	10	21	263	30	350	9	1	248	229	487
Sugar and Glucose	14	8	—	—	8	2	89	6	127	1	—	34	95	131
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	46	29	—	—	23	28	591	52	769	32	3	556	2,242	2,833
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	15	14	—	—	1	14	251	45	361	6	5	236	626	873
Other Food Industries	21	10	1	—	30	19	240	22	343	2	—	286	331	619
Brewing and Malting	72	10	1	2	96	72	460	41	754	4	—	296	90	390
Wholesale Bottling	16	—	—	—	17	9	320	39	401	—	—	51	88	139
Other Drink Industries	24	12	2	2	33	27	949	82	1,131	3	—	170	253	426
Tobacco	25	18	—	—	7	10	126	19	206	9	1	232	615	857
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2,665	234	30	—	166	88	5,430	364	8,977	95	5	811	884	1,795
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	599	53	6	—	85	36	2,124	131	3,034	3	2	229	118	352
Furniture and Upholstery	1,430	99	17	—	57	29	2,018	121	3,771	78	3	405	516	1,002
Shop and Office Fitting	226	35	4	—	13	12	223	32	345	3	—	75	32	110
Wooden Containers and Baskets	75	10	—	—	5	5	566	46	707	4	—	150	205	275
Misc. Wood and Cork Manuf.	335	37	3	—	6	6	499	34	920	7	—	51	68	126
Paper and Printing	2,523	578	16	29	635	387	3,507	353	8,028	787	14	3,011	6,533	10,345
Paper and Board	138	71	2	7	61	46	661	71	1,057	16	2	392	909	1,319
Wallpaper	48	4	1	—	12	5	125	9	204	5	—	59	70	134
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	52	32	—	2	25	32	291	27	461	47	2	168	1,315	1,532
Misc. Manuf. of Paper and Board	44	15	—	—	32	18	192	15	316	46	1	207	752	1,006
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	283	67	3	11	232	119	670	83	1,468	52	2	587	192	833
Other Printing and Publishing, etc.	1,958	389	10	9	273	167	1,568	148	4,522	621	7	1,598	3,295	5,521
Other Manufacturing Industries	307	127	3	13	165	109	1,511	176	2,411	54	7	1,123	1,980	3,164
Rubber	104	56	—	6	67	54	425	60	772	5	2	482	408	897
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	19	2	—	4	26	14	45	8	121	9	—	58	151	210
Brushes and Brooms	12	2	—	—	3	120	10	151	4	2	—	59	237	302
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	30	13	—	—	5	7	308	26	389	6	—	95	586	687
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	9	7	—	—	7	7	75	7	105	5	—	58	49	112
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	10	3	—	1	21	5	28	9	77	4	—	39	27	70
Other Manufacturing Industries	123	41	3	2	36	25	510	56	796	28	2	300	615	945
Building and Contracting	16,352	1,956	62	111	478	388	8,060	632	28,039	74	3	1,832	185	2,094
Building	12,762	1,156	53	80	352	292	6,567	469	21,731	54	2	1,296	108	1,460
Electric Wiring and Contracting	3,344	654	8	8	54	25	1,083	108	5,284	19	1	345	61	426
Civil Engineering Contracting	246	146	1	23	72	71	410	55	1,024	1	—	191	16	208
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	913	506	5	16	103	236	242	40	2,061	14	6	840	69	929
Gas	439	106	1	4	35	11	172	3	296	3	—	33	336	436
Electricity	457	386	4	10	59	144	107	16	1,183	10	4	506	26	543
Water	17	14	—	2	9	34	24	6	106	2	—	38	10	50
Transport and Communication	1,015	1,152	17	134	1,294	1,054	3,495	681	8,842	140	13	3,443	958	4,554
Railways	455	125	2	10	363	329	1,567	82	2,933	5	—	642	110	757
Tramway and Omnibus Service	149	29	2	2	37	39	138	12	408	8	—	265	8	274
Other Road Passenger Transport	6	2	—	—	7	2	7	3	22	—	—	22	3	25
Goods Transport by Road	85	16	1	103	53	523	58	840	50	—	—	272	17	290
Sea Transport	88	602	4	117	262	188	278	267	1,806	2	1	365	8	376
Port, River and Canal Transport	50	15	1	1	54	23	168	13	325	—	—	52	11	63
Harbour, etc., Conservancy Service	31	17	1	—	20	25	56	6	156	—	—	19	6	25
Air Transport	16	20	—	—	16	23	29	5	109	4	1	100	10	115
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	123	319	6	3	77	134	609	217	1,488	124	10	1,163	745	2,042
Other Transport, etc.	3	7	—	—	328	226	55	10	629	3	1	503	17	524
Storage	9	—	—	—	32	10	49	4	104	—	—	40	23	63
Distributive Trades	5,378	868	72	78	2,080	1,236	35,082	3,551	48,345	1,585	100	19,574	60,463	81,722
Coal, Builders' Materials, etc.	137	36	4	5	247	167	962	109	1,667	23	—	1,131	345	1,499
Other Industrial Materials, etc.	163	51	4	6	168	130	1,143	107	1,772	29	2	602	129	762
Food and Drink—Wholesale	81	19	6	6	324	159	1,667	179	2,441	13	3	1,386	913	2,315
Food and Drink—Retail	2,451	170	21	10	195	107	16,549	1,002	20,505	185	20	2,144	15,565	17,914
Non-Food Goods—Wholesale	373	99	9	12	575	353	2,971	412	4,804	74	1	3,926	1,809	5,810
Non-Food Goods—Retail	2,158	481	26	38	561	314	11,402	1,679	16,659	1,229	69	10,280	40,465	52,043
Confectionery, Tobacco, etc.	15	12	2	1	10	6	388	63	497	32	—	105	1,237	1,379
Insurance, Banking and Finance	58	144	27	255	996	3,129	161	65	4,835	66	71	12,414	316	12,867
Public Administration and Defence	2,087	1,570	49	232	378	1,677	2,295	869	9,157	198	142	4,886	654	5,880
National Government Service	1,572	1,237	36	91	105	772	1,546	454	5,813	70	41	2,870	209	3,190
Local Government Service	515	333	13	141	273	905	749	415	3,344	128	101	2,016	445	2,690
Professional Services	472	767	147	1,004	1,055	1,517	642	448	6,052	8,971	1,575	1,953	3,761	16,260
Accountancy	27	201	55	550	399	714	33	24	2,003	19	46	1,692	65	1,822
Education	79	80	10	37	19	48	212	133	618	15	262	588	886	1,951
Law	4	20	10	59	314	260	19	8	694	19	31	3,418	105	3,573
Medical and Dental Services	160	100	16	42	27	92	138	101	676	1,258	1,579	2,379	6,508	8,599
Religion	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	4	14	—	—	78	12	97
Other Professional Services	202	366	56	315	293	398	239	178	2,047	58	34	1,903	314	2,309
Miscellaneous Services	2,191	328	23	17	216	152	5,145	817	8,889	7,778	143	3,541	14,143	25,605
Theatres, Cinemas, etc.	300	55	2	4	44	30	387	99	1,131	22	—	367	312	710
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	202	16	7	3	73	35	573	124	1,033	55	14	1,432	692	2,193
Catering, Hotels, etc.	564	108	5	5	34	33	1,446	329	2,524	184	12	529	3,659	4,384

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE FOR 1958

The Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for 1958 has recently been published*. It gives a concise account of the Ministry's work during the year, covering such items as man-power, the various services provided by the Ministry, industrial relations, international labour relations, and the organisation of the Department. The Report contains much statistical information and the text is supplemented by several appendices and a number of charts and photographs.

Reproduced below is the text of the introduction, which indicates the nature of the contents of the Report and the general trends in some of the matters with which the Ministry was concerned.

In 1958 there was reduced activity in many industries and rising unemployment which together formed a background unlike that of any other post-war year. Diminished demand was accompanied by a reduction in the total working population; the numbers in civil employment decreased by over a quarter of a million. Most of the decrease occurred in the manufacturing industries, especially the metal-manufacturing and metal-using industries and in textiles and clothing; in the non-manufacturing industries, reductions in the numbers employed in coal mining and transport and communication were counterbalanced by an increase in those employed in professional, financial and miscellaneous services.

The decline in the demand for labour, which had set in again towards the end of 1957 after a temporary revival earlier in that year, continued in 1958, with the demand for skilled engineering workers declining at a proportionately higher rate than other vacancies. Although the decline was less pronounced in the second half of the year, in November the number of unfilled vacancies was the lowest since the end of the war.

Unemployment rose throughout the year except for slight improvements in June and July and at the beginning of December. The November total of 536,000 represented 2.4 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees. By December, the number of men and women registered as unemployed was 531,700 against 335,500 a year earlier; the increase of 196,000 included an increase of 36,000 workers temporarily suspended from employment. The average number registered as unemployed was 457,000 compared with an average of 313,000 for 1957.

With fewer vacancies, employers more selective and many firms discharging redundant workers, the fact that more boys and girls were reaching school-leaving age accentuated the problem. At the same time considerable numbers of men were leaving H.M. Forces and nearly 20,000 fewer men were posted under the National Service Acts than in 1957.

The Ministry adapted its organisation to cope with the changed situation and with the special problem of finding employment for ex-Regular members of the Forces, and extra staff were recruited for Local Offices.

In many cases employers took the Ministry into their confidence when contemplating reductions in the size of their labour force, and the Department was able to give advice and to assist in the handling of redundancy problems by arranging for the Employment Exchange staffs to interview the workers affected before their notices expired and thus speed up the process of finding alternative employment for them.

In addition, training and industrial rehabilitation helped to fit people for employment in industry, commerce and the professions. Training courses, arranged or sponsored by the Ministry in 114 different trades and occupations, were attended by over 5,700 men and women. About 89 per cent. of those who completed vocational training courses were found employment in the occupations for which they had been trained. Approximately 1,300 men and women completed Ministry courses in supervisory training and in the techniques of instruction. Rehabilitation courses were given to nearly 10,000 men and women and sheltered employment was provided for the severely disabled by Remploy Limited, and by Local Authorities and voluntary organisations.

It was noteworthy that unemployment among the disabled increased much less sharply than among the able-bodied; nevertheless it became increasingly difficult to find them other suitable work. The Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1958, implemented certain recommendations of the Pency Committee which required legislation. It reduced the minimum age for courses of vocational training and industrial rehabilitation; transferred the statutory responsibility for supervising Local Authorities' schemes for sheltered employment from the Health Departments to this Ministry; increased the minimum period of expected disability to qualify for inclusion in the Disabled Persons Register from six months to one year; and provided for the voluntary removal of names from the Register. The Third Report of the Standing Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee, published on 3rd December, gave a full account of the progress made in dealing with the recommendations made by the Pency Committee. Another statute affecting the disabled was the Trading Representations (Disabled Persons) Act, which became law on 23rd July to take effect on 1st January, 1959. The intention of this Act was to control the activities of traders who engaged in postal or door-to-door canvassing and who made misleading claims that their business provided employment or in some other way assisted blind or otherwise disabled persons.

"Training for Skill", the report of a sub-committee of the National Joint Advisory Council on the recruitment and training of young workers in industry, was published in February. As a

* Cmd. 745. H.M. Stationery Office; price 8s. net (8s. 6d. including postage).

direct outcome, the Industrial Training Council was instituted in July by the British Employers' Confederation, the Trades Union Congress, and the Boards of the nationalised industries. It undertook as its first task the encouragement of industry generally to take advantage of the opportunities provided by the "bulge" of school leavers by expanding apprenticeship schemes and other forms of training. At the invitation of the Council the Ministry appointed a representative to participate in its work.

The Regular Forces Resettlement Service set up by the Ministry received encouraging support from industry and commerce. Although premature retirements of Service personnel reached their peak there was no significant increase at the end of the year in the numbers of unemployed registrants. Some ex-Regular officers and other ranks benefited by special "reorientation" and other training courses which were designed to assist the readjustment from Service conditions to civilian employment.

In less direct ways, too, the Ministry played its part in helping to reduce unemployment. It co-operated closely with other Departments, in particular the Board of Trade, on the employment aspects of Government measures to stimulate the level of activity in areas qualifying for assistance under the Distribution of Industry (Industrial Finance) Act, 1958. Modifications were made in the Ministry's transfer schemes and additional provisions were introduced to enable more workers to accept employment away from home. Basic allowances payable to persons training under the Vocational Training Scheme were increased by about ten per cent. and further, an increase of ten shillings per week was allowed to trainees maintaining two or more children.

Some firms affected by the trade recession resorted to short-time working rather than a reduction in the number of workers. The numbers on short-time more than doubled, the main increases occurring during the first half of the year. Overtime was at a considerably lower level than in 1957 and many employers closed down obsolescent plant and introduced new methods of production. Reorganisation of this kind, as also the selection and order of discharge of redundant workers, emphasised the need in industry for good internal relations through effective consultation. In February, the Ministry arranged for the extensive distribution to managements and trade unions of a booklet, "Positive Employment Policies", giving examples of the policies and practices of firms in various industries which had made successful efforts to build up good relationships within their organisations. The Ministry's account of how some managements were dealing with these human and organisational problems brought many inquiries from individuals and firms who wished to benefit from the experience of others.

The Personnel Management Advisory Service had a greater part to play than in previous years in regard to firms whose labour relations had deteriorated when they sought to improve efficiency and reduce costs by the introduction of new working methods. On the other hand, absenteeism and high labour turnover caused less concern in industry generally.

There was no substantial change in the number of industrial disputes notified to the Ministry compared with the preceding years and of the 3,463,000 working days lost almost half were caused by a stoppage of nearly 50,000 road passenger transport workers in the Greater London area.

Weekly rates of wages increased by just over 3½ per cent. compared with 5½ per cent. in 1957. Most of the increases occurred in the autumn. Nearly 11½ million wage-earners had their weekly rates of wages increased and about 339,000 had their normal weekly hours of work reduced. In 1957, the corresponding numbers were 12½ million and 434,000.

The average level of retail prices as measured by the Index of Retail Prices rose by about 2 per cent. compared with 4½ per cent. in 1957. In December, the index stood at 110 compared with the base of 100 in January, 1956, when the present index was introduced.

Most wage claims were settled by direct negotiation between the parties or through the voluntary negotiating machinery of the industry concerned. Many parties in dispute, however, sought the help of the Ministry's Conciliation Officers who gave advice on difficulties encountered in negotiations and assisted in the settlement of 190 industrial disputes. The Ministry's services were also sought in 215 other industrial disputes, 84 of which were settled by voluntary arbitration and 131 by the Industrial Disputes Tribunal.

Two Courts of Inquiry, appointed by the Minister, reported on disputes in the port transport and civil air transport industries. A Committee of Investigation was set up to inquire into an unofficial strike by members of the Transport and General Workers' Union employed by members of the Wholesale Meat Provisions Transport Association Limited; this was followed by the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry which investigated the causes of industrial unrest arising out of the arrangements for the delivery, handling and distribution of meat in Smithfield Market.

In view of the Government's declared intention to abolish Defence Regulations made under emergency legislation, consultations were held with the British Employers' Confederation, the Trades Union Congress, the nationalised industries and Local Authority interests on the desirability of making permanent arrangements for compulsory arbitration. In the absence of agreement between these parties the Minister decided that the Industrial Disputes Tribunal should be abolished and the Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Revocation) Order, 1958, gave effect to this decision. Reports made under the Industrial Disputes Order of 1951 were not admissible after 9th December, 1958, but the Minister promised that new arrangements would be made for dealing with the question of "issues".

The Wages Councils (Amendment) Bill (later known as the Terms and Conditions of Employment Bill) was introduced in the House of Lords in November. Its main purpose was to repeal the Catering Wages Act, 1943, and by converting the four functioning Catering Wages Boards into Wages Councils under the Wages Councils Acts, 1945 to 1948, to bring hotel and catering workers under the more flexible provisions of those Acts. The Minister indicated at the time of the second reading of the Bill that advantage would be taken at the committee stage to introduce a Clause to provide for the observance by employers of recognised terms and conditions of employment to take the place of the "issues" procedure of the Industrial Disputes Order.

The Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1954, to restrict night baking, came into operation on 1st January and the Wages Inspectorate inspected over 2,800 establishments covered by the Act.

To make further provision for the health, safety and welfare of workers in factories or in premises or operations to which the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, applied, and to meet the situation created by the revocation of Defence Regulation 59, a Bill was introduced into Parliament in October. New Regulations relating to building operations and work in compressed air were made; and preliminary drafts of other Codes of Regulations were circulated

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL DOCK LABOUR BOARD FOR 1958

The National Dock Labour Board have recently presented to the Minister of Labour and National Service their Twelfth Annual Report and Accounts, covering the year 1958.

The Report says that during the year the Board were represented in discussions with the Ministry of Labour and National Service and representatives of the port transport industry on the drafting of minor amendments to the Dock Labour Scheme. These discussions followed the consideration given to the recommendations of the Devlin Committee, as noted in the Board's Report for 1957 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1958, page 220). The Scheme was unchanged during the year under review.

A chart in the Report sets out a comparison, for all Local Board areas taken together, between the numbers on the various workers' registers and the actual labour requirements. The Report comments that the underlying trend for the greater part of the year was one of declining labour requirements. This was due, in the early months of 1958, in large part to the intensity with which credit restrictions were still being enforced, coupled with a reduction of import quotas by a number of countries. By the summer, world trade was feeling the effect of the recession in the United States. There were, however, signs of recovery in the closing weeks of the year and a higher level of employment continued into the opening weeks of 1959. Taking 1958 as a whole, although for statistical purposes this included 53 working weeks compared with 52 in 1957, the aggregate normal turns worked by registered men showed a reduction of 5 per cent. compared with the previous year.

At the first half-yearly review of sanctioned strength, which was conducted by the National Board early in April, account was taken of the effect of annual holidays in reducing the numbers of men available, and, because of this factor, the Board made only minor reductions in sanctioned strengths and imposed a standstill order on recruitment in the Glasgow area. This brought up to eight the number of areas in which specific restrictions on recruitment were imposed. Throughout the ensuing half-year the registers generally proved more than adequate to meet demands, and despite the absence of men on holiday the percentage of surplus labour was the highest since 1952. At the second half-yearly review in October, substantial reductions in sanctioned strengths were made with a view to enforcing the acceptance of wastage without replacement, and standstill orders on recruitment were extended to eight further areas. In one area the standstill order formerly imposed was lifted owing to local developments contrary to the general trend. In addition to the general half-yearly reviews, registers received regular monthly attention, when minor adjustments were made to meet local needs. Arrangements for temporary release from the industry were adopted in 17 Local Board areas where local circumstances made this course seem useful, and, the Report says, contributed in some small measure to reducing the Board's liability. At the end of the year 210 men were on release.

At the end of 1958 the total sanctioned strength on the main register had been reduced from 76,500 at the end of 1957 to 73,461 and the actual strength from 74,471 to 72,135. The number of men on probationary, temporary and seasonal registers reached a maximum figure of 1,029 in 1958, compared with a maximum of 2,399 in 1957; the average number on these registers was 1,619 in 1957 and 806 in 1958. Most of the reduction was in the probationary register, from which 742 men were transferred to the main register, while a further 303 left the industry. Direct intake to all registers, excluding transfers between registers, was reduced from 4,048 in 1957 to 1,803 in 1958, while direct outflow from the industry (5,049) was only slightly less than in 1957. The annual survey of average ages of workers on the main register showed that the average age of daily workers had risen from 46.0 years in 1957 to 46.3 years in 1958. A chart in the Report compares the age-group distribution of daily workers in 1953 and 1958 and shows a marked increase in the numbers and proportion of men between 55 and 59 years of age. This change, the Report comments, may be of particular significance to the future composition of the labour force if the registers should need to be stabilised for any length of time at or near their present level. With regard to workers under weekly contract, the Report says that the lower level of employment in 1958 arrested the trend of recent years towards an increase in their numbers, and the average number in fact fell slightly from 17,132 in 1957 to 16,977 in 1958. Expressed as a proportion of the workers'

to interested organisations for their comments.

The Minister set up an Advisory Committee on the Examination of Steam Boilers in Industry to advise him on any changes that might be desirable in the existing statutory requirements concerning the examination of steam boilers.

The Ministry maintained its active interest in international labour and social affairs. Representatives of the Ministry attended meetings of the International Labour Organisation including meetings of the Governing Body. For the first time since 1946 a Maritime Session of the International Labour Conference was held in addition to the annual general Session; the Minister and senior officers attended both these Sessions. In co-operation with the Foreign Office and other Government Departments, the Ministry took part in the activities of the United Nations and a number of other international organisations concerned with social matters; the Ministry also provided Government representation on committees of the Council of Europe, the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and Western European Union.

The Ministry arranged or contributed to the study programmes of more than 700 visitors from overseas who came to study labour and social conditions in Great Britain.

register, however, the number of weekly workers showed a slight increase.

There was an increase in 1958, compared with 1957, in the numbers of men who proved attendance, though this increase was substantially modified by the reduction brought about in the workers' register. Figures of the average disposition of the workers' register show 39,023 daily workers employed in 1958, compared with 42,648 in 1957, and 8,451 proving attendance in 1958, compared with 7,309 in 1957. The greater numbers of men proving attendance increased the Board's liability for attendance money payments and also for payments of guarantee make-up. The Report explains, however, that there is no direct relationship between the average numbers proving attendance and those men who are fully unemployed or otherwise receive only the guaranteed minimum. Men given proof of attendance at one call may be allocated to work at the next, while others previously working may take their place as surplus to immediate requirements. Of the weekly average of 8,451 men proving attendance in 1958, there were on average 1,294 who received attendance money only or attendance money and guarantee make-up only and an average of 1,512 who received guarantee make-up as part of earnings. Labour shortages reported during 1958 were substantially less than in 1957 at the majority of ports. As the heaviest shortages were recorded in the holiday season during the second and third quarters of the year, efforts were made to ensure an even spread of holidays over the longest possible period. The use of non-registered labour to meet intermittent labour shortages continued to be restricted during 1958 by the general employment position. In a note on industrial disputes, the Report says that the serious dispute in the Port of London caused a loss of 333,722 man-days and other disputes in 1958 involved a loss of 25,063 man-days.

In a section on national agreements the Report sets out the terms of a new wage agreement concluded by the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry following the Report of a Court of Inquiry, appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service, into a dispute in the industry (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1958, page 340). The principal changes made by this wage agreement operated from 1st September, 1958, and details were given in the October issue of this GAZETTE (page 396).

Details of earnings given in the Report show that the average weekly gross earnings of daily workers amounted to £13 13s. 0d. in 1958, compared with £13 16s. 6d. in 1957. The Report comments that comparison between 1957 and 1958 is affected by wage increases introduced in May, 1957, and September, 1958, and, to a lesser extent, by revised guarantee payments operative from May and November, 1957. Taking these factors into account, it is noted, however, that although there was an appreciable reduction in the labour force, this did not fully match the decline in the employment available, so that average earnings for 1958 were in fact somewhat below those for the previous year.

The total cost of operating the Dock Labour Scheme rose in 1958 by about £440,000 to £5,997,781, but allowing for the variation in the market value of investments actual expenditure increased by about £533,000. Of this gross increase, higher contributions to National Insurance accounted for £243,000, while payments of attendance money and guarantee make-up absorbed a further £295,000 because of lower average employment. The Board's deficit rose rapidly and at one time appeared likely to exceed £1 million. It was necessary to raise, from 1st November, the percentage rates of levy paid by port employers on the wages of daily and weekly workers. As a result of the higher rates of levy, the wage increase in September, and improved employment towards the end of the year, the eventual deficit was £826,527, which was met by an appropriation from the Levy Stabilisation Fund.

Other matters reported upon by the Board include the training of specialist workers, the provision of new buildings to replace sub-standard war-time premises still in use, and medical and welfare facilities at docks. Appendices to the Report contain statistical information and the balance sheet and accounts of the Board for the year 1958. Copies of the Report and Accounts, published by the National Dock Labour Board, may be obtained from 22-26 Albert Embankment, London, S.E.11, price 3s. 6d. (including postage).

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL COAL BOARD

The Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of the National Coal Board for the year ended 3rd January, 1959, have been submitted to the Minister of Power under the provisions of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946. They have been published by H.M. Stationery Office in two volumes, the first of which contains the Report of the Board and the second the Accounts and Statistical Tables for 1958, as House of Commons Papers Nos. 158 and 159 (Session 1958-59), price, respectively, 3s. 6d. net and 9s. 6d. net (3s. 10d. and 10s. 1d. including postage).

The first chapter of the Report contains a brief account of the measures taken by the Board to meet the new situation for the coal industry which arose in 1958, followed by a note on the prospects for 1959. It says that total inland consumption and exports of coal during 1958 amounted to 208 million tons, representing a decrease of 13 million tons, or 6 per cent., compared with 1957. Although this decrease was not great in relation to the total scale of the industry's operations, it meant nevertheless that, for the first time since the vesting date, the Board had to take deliberate measures to curtail output. At the same time, it was necessary to keep the productive capacity of the industry intact at a high level in order to meet demand resulting from a resurgence of the country's industrial activity. The Board's measures were restriction of recruitment; the suspension of voluntary Saturday working at collieries; the curtailment of overtime working throughout the industry; and an advancement of the dates of closure of 12 pits which were rapidly approaching exhaustion and were incurring heavy financial losses. It was necessary, in addition, if the closure of a large number of collieries were to be avoided, to allow stocks of coal to build up, and at the end of 1958 the Board held stocks of nearly 20 million tons, compared with 8.6 million tons at the beginning of the year. At the same time, the disappearance of the pressure for output gave more opportunity to concentrate on improving efficiency, and, the Report says, the Board's efforts proved increasingly successful as the year went on in raising efficiency and lowering costs. For 1959 the Board estimated that total output might exceed total sales by about 9 million tons if no action were taken to restrict it. They decided not to add to stocks by more than about 3 million tons, and to account for the remaining 6 million tons by a reduction of 3 million tons in opencast output and by the closure of 36 collieries which were operating at a financial loss. Most of these collieries would have been closed within a few years because of exhaustion of their coal.

Some of the main items of more detailed information contained in the Report about output, productivity, costs and related matters, man-power and training, industrial relations, and safety, health and welfare, during the year 1958, are given below.

Output, Productivity, Costs, etc.

Output of deep-mined coal in 1958 was 201.5 million tons, which was 8.6 million tons less than in 1957; output of opencast coal was 14.3 million tons, an increase of 0.8 million tons compared with 1957. Thus the total saleable output of coal in 1958 was 215.8 million tons, 7.8 million tons less than that of 1957 and the lowest for eight years. The reduction in deep-mined output was due mainly to the cessation of voluntary Saturday working at the end of April. Output from Saturday working, which had amounted to 10.9 million tons in 1957, was only 3.6 million tons in 1958. Of the total deep-mined output, 198.8 million tons were produced by collieries operated by the Board, and 2.6 million tons by licensed mines.

Among matters affecting production, the Report refers to the contraction of man-power in the industry during the year. This contraction in man-power was, approximately, 2 per cent. at the coal face, 3 per cent. elsewhere underground, and 5 per cent. on the surface, so that the proportion of faceworkers to total man-power rose slightly during the year. The average number of shifts worked by each wage-earner on colliery books during 1958 was 227.5, a reduction of 12.4 shifts compared with 1957, the reduction being due largely to the cessation of Saturday working and a general decrease in overtime working. Productivity at the coal face was 284 man-shifts a thousand tons of coal, or 2.1 per cent. better than in 1957; for all workers it was 791 man-shifts a thousand tons, 2.7 per cent. higher than in 1957 and the highest ever recorded. The Report says that better performance at the coal face, elsewhere underground and on the surface all contributed to higher productivity. There was considerable improvement in 1958 in the results obtained from power-loading at the coal face. As a proportion of total deep-mined production, output from mechanised pitheads increased from 23 per cent. in 1957 to 28 per cent. in 1958, and this was achieved with almost the same number of machines. Measures of redeployment and technical improvement of power-loading machines also helped to halt the downward trend in the proportion of large coal, which since September, 1957, has been almost steady at 24 per cent. of total output.

The total cost of producing coal from the Board's mines in 1958 was 83s. 11d. a ton of saleable output, compared with 81s. 6d. a ton in 1957. Of the total of 83s. 11d., wages and related expenses accounted for 49s. 8d., materials, repairs and power for 19s. 9d., depreciation for 4s. 0d., and other expenses for 10s. 6d. The Board says that at the beginning of the year it was clear that there would be serious financial problems in 1958 and it was feared that, even if there were no general change in circumstances and no addition to stocks, a loss of about £30 millions might be incurred. Further difficulties during the year were the cost of stocking coal and an

increase in daywage rates effective from September, which cost over £2 millions in 1958. During the year, however, progress was made in improving efficiency and reducing costs. Figures of total cost a ton of saleable output for each quarter of the year show that, compared with 1957, costs a ton were stabilised, and then, in the last quarter of the year, significantly reduced. The consolidated financial results of operating the collieries and all other activities of the Board during 1958, together with other income and liabilities, showed a net deficiency for the year of £3.5 millions, compared with a net deficiency of £5.3 millions in 1957.

In a chapter on the marketing of coal the Report gives figures of inland coal consumption in recent years. Inland coal consumption in 1958 was over 10 million tons less than in 1957 and was at its lowest level since 1950. The main causes of the reduced demand were the lower level of activity in industry generally, increased use of oil, and improved efficiency in the use of coal. Consumption of oil where coal could be used has increased since 1956, the Report says, by the equivalent of 8.5 million tons of coal, of which 4.7 million tons is attributable to industry and domestic use and 3.8 million tons to power stations. In 1958 alone, power station consumption of oil increased by 3.6 million tons of coal equivalent; in 1959 power stations are expected to burn oil equivalent to about 6 million tons of coal. Exports and bunkers amounted in 1958 to nearly 5 million tons, a drop of 3 million tons compared with 1957. Competition to sell coal in Europe became even more intense during the year because of the general recession in trade and heavy and mounting stocks in Continental coal-producing countries. Imports amounted to 770,000 tons, representing the balance of contracts entered into in previous years; no new contracts were made in 1957 or 1958.

Man-Power and Training

The Report says that, in view of the decline in demand for coal, output was limited by a general reduction in man-power. This was done, without causing redundancy, by allowing normal wastage to outrun recruitment. From mid-February until July, recruitment of most types of adult workers was stopped, except at about 120 collieries where continued recruitment was still essential. The recruitment of juveniles and of adult craftsmen was everywhere continued, but in some places fewer recruits came forward, or were required, than in past years. As a result of the measures taken, the number of workers in the coal mining industry (including under officials and weekly paid industrial staff) fell by 22,600 during 1958. The number had fallen to 687,400 by the end of the year, and the average number employed during the whole year was 698,800, compared with 710,100 in 1957. The coal-face labour force fell by only 6,300 during the year, while the number of men in jobs away from the face was reduced by 16,300. The average number of faceworkers in 1958 was 273,900, a fall of 4,100 compared with 1957. The average number of workers elsewhere underground was 285,400, or 2,300 less than in 1957; there was an average of 139,500 surface workers, which was 4,900 less than in 1957. Detailed figures for National Coal Board mines only show that net recruitment fell from 70,711 in 1957 to 39,350 in 1958. The figures for net wastage were 64,564 in 1957 and 61,954 in 1958.

Men and boys entering the coal mining industry for permanent employment underground must take a course of preliminary training, which, for adults, is practical and lasts for three weeks, and, for boys, is a 16-week course combining theoretical and practical training. Towards the end of the 16-weeks' course, boys are selected for day-release under the Board's Ladder Plan Scheme. Because of the lower level of recruitment, there was a fall in the numbers completing preliminary training in 1958. About 14,200 boys and 6,400 adults completed training, compared with 15,400 boys and 18,000 adults in 1957. The number (men and boys) who received training for employment at the coal face was 16,050, compared with 17,864 in 1957. The Report says that good progress was made in 1958 in improving the preliminary training arrangements for boys, and one new training centre was opened during the year. It reviews also the progress of apprenticeship schemes, further education, scholarship schemes, and staff training for higher posts in the industry.

Industrial Relations

The Report gives an account of negotiations between the Board and the National Union of Mineworkers on claims relating to wages and conditions of service put forward by the Union during the year, and of the results. It gives brief particulars of a sick pay scheme for mineworkers which came into effect on 28th September, 1958. Under the scheme, men with at least one year's service with the Board are entitled to benefit if they are absent from work through illness or non-industrial injury for more than seven days.

The total number of unofficial stoppages of work and restrictions of work in 1958 was 3,114, the number of stoppages being 2,798 and the number of restrictions 316. The coal lost as a result was 1,451,000 tons, or 377,000 tons less than in 1957, and less than in any year since 1953.

Safety, Health and Welfare

In 1958, there were 315 fatal accidents in the Board's mines, the smallest number ever recorded, and 76 fewer than in 1957. The number injured in accidents of the kind which must be reported immediately to H.M. Inspectors was 2,037 in 1958, compared with 1,900 in 1957. Other accidents, involving injury to the worker and

his absence from work for over three days, numbered 205,000 in 1958, compared with 195,000 in 1957. The Report says that there was no loss of life from explosions in 1958. There were fewer fatal accidents from falls of ground, and on haulage and transport, which are two of the principal sources of accident. A shaft accident in the North-Eastern Division, causing injury to 36 men, was the subject of a special report by H.M. Principal Inspector of Mechanical Engineering; the recommendations made in the report have been accepted by the Board. The Report contains also a note on the action taken in response to recommendations contained in other reports published in 1958. As a result of one such recommendation, the Board set up a working party to study the existing organisation of the mines rescue services in Divisions and to make proposals for securing that rescue facilities could be made more quickly available to any colliery requiring them.

The Report says that the Board have gradually built up a comprehensive medical service for their workpeople, both in the mines and in ancillary industries. There are 79 doctors now employed in the industry, of whom four are fully engaged in research on pneumoconiosis. Medical examinations (including a chest X-ray) of all new entrants are carried out by the Board's doctors. The medical officers of the Board also play a large part in the training of 20,000 to 25,000 mineworkers required to provide a highly efficient first-aid organisation underground.

The Board have continued to provide new pithead baths and to improve and extend existing baths where justified by the size and expected life of the colliery. In 1958, the number of new baths completed was 23, bringing the total in use to 718. There are now bathing facilities for more than 95 per cent. of all mineworkers. Colliery canteens in use at the end of 1958 numbered 695.

Other Matters

The Report contains also particulars of the year's results from carbonisation and briquetting and coal processing, and sections dealing with reconstruction and capital expenditure, measures to improve efficiency, underground developments, and developments in coal preparation at mechanical cleaning plants. In the section on reconstruction the Report says that, by the end of 1958, 247 major colliery schemes costing £597 millions had been approved, and of these 79 had been substantially completed. A separate chapter of the Report is devoted to the findings of the Select Committee on Nationalised Industries which reported in April, 1958, and contains comment by the Board and recent information on matters investigated by the Select Committee.

EARNINGS IN COAL MINING IN FOURTH QUARTER OF 1958 AND IN YEAR 1958

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the fourth quarter of 1958 and for the year 1958 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the deep mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to opencast working and mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. Licensed mines produced about 1.3 per cent. of the total quantity of deep-mined saleable coal.

Earnings in the Fourth Quarter of 1958

	Cash Earnings		Value of Allowances in Kind		Total	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Average Earnings (All Ages):						
(i) Per Man-shift worked—						
At the Face	75	7.8	4	0.7	79	8.5
All Underground	64	6.9	3	8.8	68	3.7
Surface	44	3.7	3	3.1	47	6.8
All Workers	60	3.5	3	7.6	63	11.1
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week—						
At the Face	334	9	18	0	352	9
All Underground	304	10	17	7	322	5
Surface	233	8	17	2	250	10
All Workers	291	1	17	6	308	7

Earnings in Year 1958

	Cash Earnings		Value of Allowances in Kind		Total	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Average Earnings (All Ages):						
(i) Per Man-shift worked—						
At the Face	74	8.9	3	9.0	78	5.9
All Underground	63	5.3	3	5.1	66	10.4
Surface	43	0.8	2	11.9	46	0.7
All Workers	59	1.0	3	4.0	62	5.0
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week—						
At the Face	327	9	16	5	344	2
All Underground	297	6	16	1	313	7
Surface	228	10	15	11	244	9
All Workers	284	2	16	1	300	3

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the fourth quarter of 1958 per man-shift worked, including the

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value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 58s. 0.1d. in the Forest of Dean and 58s. 8.7d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire to 69s. 2.2d. in Kent and 71s. 8.1d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 279s. 10d. in Cumberland and 282s. 7d. in Shropshire to 332s. 10d. in Northumberland and 347s. 8d. in Nottinghamshire.

The corresponding amounts for the year were, per man-shift worked, from 57s. 2.0d. in the Forest of Dean and 57s. 5.9d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire to 67s. 10.3d. in Kent and 69s. 6.4d. in Nottinghamshire, and, per wage-earner per week, from 273s. 8d. in Cumberland and 274s. 7d. in Shropshire to 323s. 0d. in North Derbyshire and 338s. 9d. in Nottinghamshire.

The estimated average earnings in the industry, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male workers 21 years of age and over in Great Britain during the fourth quarter of 1958 amounted to 66s. 7d. per man-shift worked and 323s. 7d. per week. The corresponding amounts for the year were 65s. 2d. and 315s. 4d.

TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

A new edition of the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour", dated 1st April, 1959, has been compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The volume contains Tables showing, for the majority of industries and occupations, the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages and the normal hours of labour as determined by voluntary agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, or made by Joint Industrial Councils or similar bodies, or by Statutory Orders under the Wages Councils Acts, the Agricultural Wages Acts and the Catering Wages Act. The source of the information is given in each case and also the date from which the rates quoted became operative.

The extent to which rates of wages are determined for different occupations within each industry varies considerably. In some industries the agreements or orders fix only general minimum rates for men and women respectively, whilst in others rates are specified for a number of occupations and in the majority of cases for adults and for young workers of different ages; in many cases rates vary according to area. It is not practicable to publish details of all the rates fixed, and accordingly, where necessary, a selection of the more important rates has been made. An appendix gives rates of wages for young workers in a selection of industries.

In addition to the minimum time rates particulars are given, where available, of the basic rates for pieceworkers, the additional rates payable to shift and night workers, and, where they are known to exist, of the arrangements for a guaranteed weekly wage or period of employment. Overtime rates of pay and arrangements for paid holidays in the industries included in the volume are set out in appendices.

The order of the Tables follows that of the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 55). Much of the information contained in the Tables can be kept up to date by reference to the particulars of changes in rates of wages which are regularly published in the issues of this GAZETTE.

The new volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 1959", may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 242 of this GAZETTE or through any bookseller, price 16s. 0d. net (16s. 9d. including postage).

Changes Since 1st April, 1959

Changes in rates of wages have taken place in a number of industries since 1st April, 1959. Those that were known before the final proofs were sent to press have been incorporated in the volume. In other cases the main Tables may be brought up to date by reference to the particulars of the changes in wage rates published in either the May issue or the current issue of this GAZETTE. The following Table gives, for such changes reported in the May issue of the GAZETTE, (a) the page of the volume affected by the changes, (b) the title of the Table in the volume and (c) the page of the May, 1959, GAZETTE, on which particulars of the changes were published.

Page of Volume	Title of Table	Page of May, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE
121	Fletton brick manufacture—Bedford, Buckinghamshire and Peterborough	191, 193
145	Envelope and stationery manufacture—England and Wales	192
150-152	Printing and bookbinding—England and Wales (except London)	192
158-159	Lithographic printing and gravure—England and Wales	192
161	Toy manufacture—Great Britain	192
253		
252	Retail bespoke tailoring—Scotland	193

Amendments necessary in respect of changes reported in the current issue of the GAZETTE are shown on pages 234 to 236 (see note at the head of the Table of principal changes in rates of wages on page 234).

It is regretted that similar particulars cannot be given in respect of the appendices to the volume.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT ACT, 1959

Since the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act, 1959 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 173), came into operation on 30th May, the Ministry of Labour and National Service have prepared two new leaflets, both free of charge. One, entitled "Terms and Conditions of Employment Act, 1959: the Claims Procedure", explains the effect of Section 8 of the Act in which the term "issue" is replaced by the term "claim". The leaflet contains three Appendices: Appendix I reproduces Section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act, 1959; Appendix II gives the addresses of Industrial Relations Officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Scotland and Wales and Regional Industrial Relations Officers elsewhere; Appendix III gives a definition of the term "worker" for the purpose of Section 8 of the Act. The other leaflet, numbered W.B.C.L.2 and entitled "Effect on Employers in the Catering Industry of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act, 1959", is being sent to all employers known to be affected by current Catering Wages Regulation Orders. It explains the Act in general terms. Copies of this leaflet may be obtained from the Senior Wages Inspectors, and application should be made to them at Regional Offices of the Ministry.

DIGEST OF WELSH STATISTICS

The fifth annual issue of the Digest of Welsh Statistics, No. 5, 1958, has recently been published. A prefatory note to the Digest says that in previous years it has appeared as a companion document to, and on the same date as, the annual Report on Wales and Monmouthshire. The latest Report (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 136) was, however, published much sooner than usual after the end of the review period, and in order to include in the current Digest, wherever possible, statistics up to the end of that period, viz., 31st December, 1958, it has not been possible to continue that practice. Henceforth the two documents will be published separately. The statistical Tables contained in the Digest give figures, where possible, for the calendar year and cover 1958, 1957 and some earlier years. Some of the statistics are provisional only and may be revised in later issues. A number of new Tables have been introduced into this issue of the Digest.

The Digest contains statistics for Wales and Monmouthshire grouped in ten main sections relating to: population and vital statistics; justice and crime; social services; education; labour; building and civil engineering; production and trade; transport; national savings; and local government finance. The section on labour statistics contains Tables supplied by the Ministry of Labour and National Service giving analyses by industry of the estimated total numbers of employees at the end of May in 1948 and in each of the years 1954 to 1958; for 1957 and 1958 separate figures are also given for males and females. An analysis by industry is also given of the total numbers registered as unemployed for July, 1948, for June for each of the years 1954 to 1958, and for December, 1958, together with separate figures for males and females for the three latest dates, viz., June, 1957, June, 1958, and December, 1958. Other Tables show the ages of unemployed persons and duration of unemployment at 17th June and 9th December, 1957, and at 16th June and 4th December, 1958. The section on production and trade contains a summary of the results of the Censuses of Production for 1948, 1951, 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957.

Copies of the Digest, which has been issued by the Minister for Welsh Affairs, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 7s. 6d. net (8s. 1d. including postage).

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES

The Central Statistical Office, in collaboration with other Government Departments, have prepared Tables giving figures of expenditure on social services in the United Kingdom by the central Government, the National Insurance Funds and local authorities for the financial year 1958-59, together with figures for earlier years. The figures for 1958-59 differ from those for the earlier years in that they are, in general, the latest available "financial estimates" for that year. Some of the figures for the earlier years have been revised. The Tables have been published in the May issue of the "Monthly Digest of Statistics".

The Tables show, separately, consolidated totals of current expenditure (net) and of capital expenditure by all public authorities, and current expenditure by the central Government, by local authorities and by the National Insurance Funds. The figures relate to the financial years ended 31st March except in the case of expenditure by local authorities in Scotland whose financial year ends on 15th May. An explanatory statement in the "Monthly Digest of Statistics" points out that in all the Tables the figures of total expenditure are "net" in the sense that receipts from the public and other sources are deducted from each item of expenditure.

The Table in the next column shows consolidated current expenditure on social services, including administrative expenses, by all public authorities in the United Kingdom for 1958-59 and for some earlier years (as now revised). Expenditure on national insurance

schemes consists of the expenditure of the National Insurance Fund and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Fund, and includes retirement pensions (including pensions to widows over 60) other widows' benefits and guardians' allowances, sickness benefits, maternity benefits, death grants, unemployment benefits and industrial injuries benefits. Pensions and benefits paid under the national insurance schemes have been included in full, no deduction being made for the revenue received from employers' and employees' contributions. Payments of national insurance benefits to persons overseas and war pensions and grants are not included in these figures; all grants to local health authorities are now treated as current expenditure by the central Government. Grants from the National Insurance Funds towards the cost of the national health service ceased from 2nd September, 1957, after which date separate national health service contributions became payable under the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1957, and the Health Service Contributions Act (Northern Ireland), 1957. No deduction has been made for the revenue received from these contributions. Consequently in 1957-58 and in 1958-59 the figures for expenditure by the central Government are increased and those for expenditure by the National Insurance Funds are reduced by comparison with earlier years. However, the figures of consolidated expenditure by all public authorities are not affected. For industrial rehabilitation, training and employment of the disabled, the figures quoted cover expenditure by the central Government only and include the grant to Remploy Limited. Expenditure by local authorities on these services is included with their expenditure on national assistance, as separate figures are not available. Superannuation contributions paid by local authorities and by bodies operating the national health service are included as part of the current cost of the service, but pensions paid to retired employees, e.g., to retired teachers and doctors, are excluded. All transfers from one public authority to another have been eliminated from the consolidated current expenditure totals to avoid double counting, and, in the case of grants from the central Government to local authorities, only the grants for specific social services are included.

	£ million					
	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59 (Estimates)
National insurance schemes	554.6	566.8	682.2	710.3	775.5	995.0
Non-contributory old age pensions	21.8	20.4	18.9	16.9	15.7	14.8
National assistance	126.3	134.7	125.8	138.8	150.3	156.1
War and other service disability, etc., pensions	83.4	87.1	88.4	89.5	91.0	100.6
Family allowances	110.3	111.9	113.8	121.7	130.8	135.8
Industrial rehabilitation, training and employment of the disabled	3.0	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8
Nutrition services	77.9	80.5	88.3	96.6	83.2	88.3
Education	412.3	453.7	493.7	575.5	645.7	708.3
Child care	18.5	18.9	19.0	20.2	21.8	23.0
National health service	484.4	511.7	557.5	611.4	646.8	696.7
Other health services	14.0	14.5	15.9	17.6	19.5	21.1
Housing	96.3	104.6	100.0	104.8	110.2	117.1
Total expenditure	2,002.8	2,108.5	2,306.7	2,506.7	2,694.1	3,060.6

The Tables in the "Monthly Digest of Statistics" give figures also for 1951-52 and 1952-53. For those years the totals were £1,714.0 millions and £1,916.9 millions.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

First-aid Boxes in Factories

On 21st May the Minister of Labour and National Service made the First-aid Boxes in Factories Order, 1959. This Order, which will come into operation on 1st January, 1960, has been made under Section 45 of the Factories Act, 1937, and will replace the current Order made in 1938. The Order specifies in a schedule the minimum contents for first-aid boxes or cupboards in three categories of factory, those employing 10 persons or less, those employing more than 10 but not more than 50, and those employing more than 50. The same range of equipment is now to be included in each box, but the quantities vary according to the number of persons employed. The Order requires, as at present, that all materials shall be of a grade and quality not lower than the standard specified by the British Pharmaceutical Codex.

Specifications for adhesive dressings for wounds, and for eye ointment, for which provision is made in the Order, are given in certificates of approval of the Chief Inspector of Factories.

The Order further prescribes that a newly issued leaflet, which gives advice on first-aid treatment of injuries arising in factories, in the light of advances made in such treatment in the last 21 years, shall be included in every first-aid box.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1959 No. 906), price 3d. net (5d. including postage), and of the leaflet "First Aid" (Form 1008), price 2d. net (4d. including postage), can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

National Insurance Funds, 1957-58

The Accounts of the National Insurance Funds for the year ended 31st March, 1958, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General, have been presented to Parliament and published as a House of Commons Paper.*

The Accounts were presented under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1957, the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 to 1957, the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act, 1951, the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956, the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts, 1951 and 1954, the Superannuation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1948, and the Friendly Societies Act, 1955. They relate to the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, the Industrial Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund.

National Insurance Fund and National Insurance (Reserve) Fund

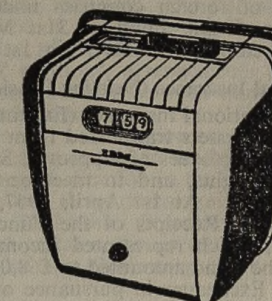
In his Report the Comptroller and Auditor General states that, at 31st March, 1958, the balance in the National Insurance Fund was £353,818,591, compared with £351,391,882 at 31st March, 1957. Thus receipts exceeded payments by £2,426,709. The surplus of receipts over payments in 1957-58 was £31,299,819 less than in 1956-57, receipts increasing by £8,399,791 and payments by £39,699,610. The increase in receipts was due mainly to an increase of £2,429,690 in the net income from National Insurance Fund investments and to an increase of £4,580,000 in the Exchequer supplement to contributions due to the increased rates payable from 3rd February, 1958, under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1957, page 432). Contributions from employers and insured persons were also increased by this Act but the resulting increase in the Fund's receipts during the year was largely offset by an earlier reduction in the weekly rates of contribution. This reduction represented that portion of the National Insurance contribution previously paid out of the Fund to the National Health Service which was replaced from 2nd September, 1957, by new and separate contributions to the National Health Service (though still collected in combination with National Insurance contributions) introduced under the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1957 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1957, page 332). The increase in payments was due mainly to a rise of £60,675,478 in benefit payments, partly offset by the fall of £22,656,318 in the contribution from the Fund to the National Health Service resulting from the introduction of separate contributions to the National Health Service mentioned above. There were increased payments of £4,477,788 in unemployment benefit, £14,652,037 in sickness benefit, £5,600,000 in widows' benefit, and £34,210,258 in retirement pensions. These increases were due partly to the higher rates of benefit introduced by the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957. In the case of unemployment benefit the main reason, however, was a rise in the level of unemployment from an average of about 1½ per cent. of the employed population in 1956-57 to about 1½ per cent. in 1957-58. The greater part of the increased cost of sickness benefit was a result of the influenza epidemic in the autumn of 1957. The increased cost of retirement pensions also reflected an increase of about 116,000 in the number of retirement pensioners, which, at 31st March, 1958, totalled about 4,788,000.

Total receipts in the year 1957-58 amounted to £741,815,429, which included contributions from employers and insured persons of £588,544,453 and from the Exchequer of £100,880,000. Total income from investments amounted to £51,621,926, of which £40,378,604 was received in the first instance by the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund and transferred to the National Insurance Fund. Other items of income amounted in all to £769,050, of which £18,112 represented repayment of benefit paid on behalf of foreign countries under reciprocal agreements and £750,200 represented transfers from the Manx National Insurance Fund in accordance with the National Insurance (Isle of Man Reciprocal Agreement) Order, 1948 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1948, page 304). The benefit and contribution rates of the scheme of national insurance in the Isle of Man are identical with those of Great Britain and the reciprocal agreement secures the continuity of insurance of persons who, being insured in one country, become resident in the other.

Total payments from the National Insurance Fund in the year amounted to £739,388,720, including £682,890,855 for benefits. Payments on benefits comprised unemployment benefit £25,374,060; sickness benefit £111,351,473; maternity benefit £16,000,000; widow's benefit £43,800,000; guardian's allowance £340,000; retirement pension £482,080,586; death grant £3,942,736; and child's special allowance £2,000. Child's special allowance became payable from 18th November, 1957, under the provisions of Section 5 of the National Insurance Act, 1957 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1957, page 433). The division of total payments among the benefits other than unemployment and sickness benefit and death grant has been estimated. Other expenditure included £18,139,682, the provisional sum due for payment to the National Health Service under the arrangements which ceased to have effect as from 2nd September, 1957, when the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1957, came into operation. Administration expenses amounted to £32,854,688, representing the whole cost of administration of the National Insurance scheme, including amounts paid to all Government Departments concerned. Payments amounting to £4,436,000 were in respect of financial adjustments made by the National Insurance Joint Authority between the

* Accounts 1957-58. Accounts of the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, the Industrial Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund, for the year ended 31st March, 1958; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (In continuation of House of Commons Paper No. 140 of 1957-58.) House of Commons Paper No. 177. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d. including postage).

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Insurance Fund and the Northern Ireland National Insurance Fund under arrangements for co-ordinating the systems of insurance established in the two countries. Smaller items of expenditure amounted to £1,067,495. They included £351,721 paid to the Ministry of Labour and National Service towards the cost of authorised courses of training and travelling expenses of insured contributors under the Employment and Training Act, 1948, and £10,650 to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and to the Department of Agriculture for Scotland towards the cost of training under the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949. The smaller items also included £18,558 benefit paid on behalf of foreign countries under reciprocal agreements, and £571,500 representing transfers to the Manx National Insurance Fund in accordance with the National Insurance (Isle of Man Reciprocal Agreement) Order, 1948; the latter item arose from financial adjustment between the two Funds which included receipts, mentioned above, to the National Insurance Fund from the Manx authorities.

The National Insurance Reserve Fund had a balance of £1,167,478,395 at 1st April, 1957, and during the year 1957-58 received £94,658 from sale of property and a net amount from investments, etc., of £40,378,604, which, as mentioned above, was transferred to the National Insurance Fund. At 31st March, 1958, the balance of the Reserve Fund was £1,167,573,053.

Industrial Injuries Fund

The receipts of the Industrial Injuries Fund during the year totalled £59,202,685, which included £44,257,748 as contributions from employers and insured persons and £9,039,000 from the Exchequer, and £5,897,860 from investments. The other items of income were £7,331 received in respect of fees for medical examinations carried out under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations, 1948, and £746 as repayment of benefit paid on behalf of foreign countries under reciprocal agreements. Payments from the Fund during 1957-58 amounted to £41,210,084. Of this total, £35,651,111 represented benefit payments, including £12,500,750 injury benefit, £19,631,601 disablement benefit, £2,200,000 death benefit, £150,000 allowances under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act, 1951, £768,760 allowances and death benefit under the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts, 1951 and 1954, and £400,000 allowances under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956. The figure of £768,760 for payments under the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts included £768,260 paid under the Pneumococcosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme. The division of total payments among the benefits, with the exception of injury benefit and of death benefits under the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts, 1951 and 1954, has been estimated. Other payments included £20,000 to the Ministry of Labour and National Service as grants towards the cost of industrial rehabilitation courses for disabled

persons, £5,538,649 administration expenses, and £324 paid on behalf of foreign countries under reciprocal agreements. The balance of the Fund at 31st March, 1958, was £173,320,333, compared with £155,327,732 at 1st April, 1957.

National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund

The National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund was set up to carry the assets transferred from Superannuation Funds in which former employees of Approved Societies and kindred bodies had pension rights, and to meet certain liabilities of Funds wholly transferred. At 1st April, 1957, the balance of the Fund was £278,982. Receipts of the Fund during the year amounted to £7,975, which represented income from investments. Payments from the Fund amounted to £68,046, including £39,958 transferred to the Exchequer in pursuance of a requirement of the National Insurance and Civil Service (Superannuation) Rules, 1948, that assets considered at any time to be surplus to the amount necessary for securing payment of the liabilities of the Fund should be realised and the proceeds so transferred. Payments for pensions amounted to £15,429, losses on realisation and redemption to £12,638 and a payment of £21 Income Tax became due under Regulation 8 of S.R. and O. 1921 No. 1699. The balance of the Fund at 31st March, 1958, was £218,911.

Adjudication of Questions

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider and report upon the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment (No. 2A) Regulations, 1959.

The object of the proposed Regulations is to apply as far as possible the ordinary system of National Insurance adjudication to questions which may still arise under the old Contributory Pensions and National Health Insurance Acts, which were in force before 5th July, 1948. Questions about insurance under the old Acts, which may affect rights to retirement pension and widow's benefit under the National Insurance Acts, are at present for decision by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, with a right of appeal in certain cases to a Referee. The draft Regulations are a corollary of the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1959, under which a similar change is being made in the adjudication of family allowance questions and the system of Referees is being terminated (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 176).

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

The Committee will consider representations on the draft Regulations. Representations should be made in writing and should reach the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 10 John Adam Street, London, W.C.2, not later than 30th June, 1959.

Elderly War Widows

On 28th May the National Insurance Joint Authority made the National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1959. The Regulations provide that all war widows over age 70 will receive the new grant of 10s. a week, which was announced by the Minister in the House of Commons on 23rd March, 1959, without affecting any retirement pension they may also be getting under the National Insurance scheme. They came into operation on 1st June.

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon draft regulations in the same terms submitted to them by the Minister and the Committee will consider representations made not later than 26th June. Copies of the Provisional Regulations (S.I. 1959 No. 942) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

Payment of Contributions

On 11th May the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1959, and the National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1959. The Regulations came into operation on 25th May. Preliminary drafts had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee, and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 192 (Session 1958-59). The Regulations now made reproduce the provisions of the preliminary drafts.

The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1959, enable persons whose employment has been temporarily suspended to be excused from paying a national insurance contribution for a week of unemployment which includes a short customary holiday for which not more than 40s. holiday pay is received. They also require persons who are not claiming unemployment benefit to attend regularly at an Employment Exchange if they wish to be excused payment of contributions on grounds of unemployment and give effect to a recommendation made by the National Insurance Advisory Committee in their Report on the Question of Contribution Conditions and Credits Provisions (Cmd. 9854; see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1956, page 368). The National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1959, provide that in such cases the question whether a person is disqualified for benefit shall be decided not by the Minister but by the insurance officer, local tribunal or the National Insurance Commissioner in the same way as other questions about the right to benefit. In addition, these Regulations make a number of minor technical amendments.

Copies of the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 847), price 6d. net (8d. including postage), of the National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 848), price 3d. net (5d. including postage), and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee (H.C. No. 192, price 4d. net, 6d. including postage), can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1959

The National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1959*, received the Royal Assent on 30th April. The Act makes two amendments to the National Assistance Act, 1948, one relating to the provision of residential accommodation for aged and infirm persons, the other to blind and other severely handicapped persons engaged in sheltered workshops.

The larger local authorities (i.e., County and County Borough Councils in England and Wales, and county and large burgh councils in Scotland) have a duty under the 1948 Act to provide residential accommodation for persons who are ordinarily resident in the area of the authority and who by reason of age, infirmity or any other circumstances are in need of care and attention which are not otherwise available to them. In the case of persons who have spent a long period in hospital and need residential accommodation on discharge doubt has sometimes arisen as to which local authority is charged with the duty. In order to obviate difficulties of this kind the Act provides that a person's ordinary residence shall be deemed to be unchanged during a stay in a hospital in another area.

With regard to sheltered workshops for handicapped persons, a person's ordinary residence is under the 1948 Act deemed to be unchanged whilst he is engaged in work in a sheltered workshop in another area. The 1959 Act extends this rule to cover the period during which the person is in training at a workshop and any period between the time he is accepted for work or training and the time he actually starts. The authority in whose area a person is ordinarily resident is liable for the cost of services provided for him. The object of the rule is to encourage a local authority which provides a workshop to accept in the workshop handicapped persons from outside its area.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

43rd Session of International Labour Conference

The 43rd Session of the International Labour Conference opened in Geneva on 3rd June and was expected to continue until 25th June. The United Kingdom was represented by a tripartite delegation.

The Government delegates were Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Chief International Labour Adviser to Her Majesty's Government, Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and United Kingdom Government representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and Mr. G. C. Veysey, C.B., Under-Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. The Employers' delegate was Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., LL.D., Chairman of the International and Industrial Relations Standing Committees and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The Workers' delegate was Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council, General Secretary of the National Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, and Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The delegates were accompanied by a number of advisers.

Tripartite observer delegations from the Federation of Nigeria, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Federation of the West Indies, also attended the Conference.

In addition to the regular items covering the Director-General's Report, financial and budgetary questions, and the application of Conventions and Recommendations, the agenda provided for a second discussion on two items which were first discussed at the 1958 Session of the Conference. These were the organisation of occupational health services in places of employment and the conditions of work of fishermen (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1958, page 250). Other items on the agenda were the protection of workers against radiation, collaboration between public authorities and employers' and workers' organisations at the industrial and national levels, and a general discussion on problems of non-manual workers, including technicians, supervisory staff, etc.

Seventh Session of Coal Mines Committee

The Seventh Session of the Coal Mines Committee was held in Geneva from 27th April to 8th May, 1959 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1959, page 138). This Session was attended by tripartite delegations from all the sixteen countries, including the United Kingdom, which are members of the Committee. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was represented by an observer

* 7 and 8 Eliz. 2. Ch. 30. H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

and representatives of the United Nations, the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community and seven non-Governmental international organisations also attended.

In addition to the General Report, which was discussed in plenary session, the agenda included two technical items, namely, Principles and Methods of Wage Determination in the Coal Mining Industry and Labour-Management Relations in the Coal Mining Industry, with Emphasis on the Human Aspects within the Enterprise. Both subjects were discussed in Sub-Committees. The Committee adopted a memorandum on the first subject setting out conclusions on general wage problems in the coal mining industry, wage-fixing procedures, methods of determining wage levels and structure, piece rates and time rates, and problems of wage guarantees. On the second subject, a statement was adopted emphasising that a

policy of establishing good labour-management relations should be actively pursued in the coal mining industry. The statement set out the principles to be followed in achieving this as regards relations at the level of the mine, the role of management and workers in the improvement of relations, arrangements for the settlement of complaints, and communication between management and workers including joint consultation.

In addition, the Committee adopted a Resolution concerning the convening of a tripartite technical meeting to study the social consequences arising from the present situation in the coal mining industry, together with three other Resolutions concerning the agenda of the next Session of the Coal Mines Committee.

In accordance with the normal practice, the conclusions of the Committee will be considered by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Engineering Industry in Belgium

The National Office of Social Security of the Belgian Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance undertake a quarterly enquiry of employers in a number of industries in regard to earnings of workers covered by social security schemes. The following figures, which have been taken from the *Revue Belge de Sécurité Sociale* (February, 1959), give details of daily earnings in the engineering industry during the second quarter of 1958. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 140 Belgian francs = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Hours of work in the engineering industry are 45 a week. Approximately 14 per cent. of the labour force are women.

Average Daily Earnings (Second Quarter of 1958)

Branch of Industry	Men		Women	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Manufacture of machines, including all electrical apparatus, vehicles, ships and aircraft:—	35	2	20	10
Excluding ship repairing	34	9	—	—
Ship repairing	46	11	—	—
Manufacture of metal goods not elsewhere specified	31	11	19	2

Employers' contributions for social security purposes include compulsory payments to various insurance funds covering pensions, sickness, industrial injuries, unemployment and family allowances. It is not possible to express these payments individually or in bulk as a simple percentage of earnings, as the charge is, for some of the items, levied on only a proportion of the workpeople's earnings. However, in the case of a manual worker whose monthly wages totalled approximately £42 17s. 0d., which is the ceiling on which certain charges are levied, it is estimated that the employers' social charges would be approximately 20 per cent. of this sum. The cost to employers of contributions to holiday and supplementary unemployment funds, and of public holidays, amounts to approximately 11.5 per cent. of manual workers' earnings.

The statutory paid annual holiday for manual workers over the age of 18 years is of 12 days' duration, with 12 days' pay for the first six days thereof. The allowance for persons under 18 years of age is 18 days a year. In addition, there are 10 paid public holidays.

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Engineering Industry in Italy

The Italian Ministry of Labour and Social Security undertake a monthly enquiry of employers in a number of industries in regard to hours of work and earnings. The following figures for the month of March, 1958, which have been taken from the *Rassegna di Statistiche del Lavoro* (January-April, 1959), give details of average daily and monthly hours of work and average hourly earnings in the engineering industry for all workers irrespective of age and sex. The average hourly earnings exclude holiday pay, bonuses, family and other allowances. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 1,750 lire = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Branch of Industry	Average Hours of Work		Average Hourly Earnings
	Daily	Monthly	
Independent iron foundries	8.0	176.9	s. d. 2 9
Engineering workshops	8.0	179.5	2 6
Electrical machines and apparatus	8.1	179.1	2 7
Transport, vehicles	8.2	186.6	3 1
Shipyards	8.8	196.2	2 9
Railway workshops	8.4	190.4	3 1
Motor vehicles and aircraft	7.9	181.2	3 4
Bicycles	8.2	180.6	2 2

Employers' contributions for social security purposes include compulsory payments to various insurance funds covering pensions, sickness, maternity, industrial injuries, unemployment, family allowances, housing and wage equalisation. It is not possible to quote a figure for engineering as a whole, but employers' contributions to social security schemes in the different branches of the industry in 1956, calculated on average hourly earnings for the year, varied from 34.3 per cent. to 39.6 per cent. of earnings (excluding family allowances).

The normal paid annual holiday for manual workers is of 12 days' duration. There are also increments for seniority; they are 2 additional days for 7 to 15 years' service, 4 additional days for up to 20 years' service, and 6 additional days for more than 20 years' service. In addition, there are 17 paid public holidays a year.

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Paper Industry in the Netherlands

The particulars which follow have been obtained from the report for October, 1957, of the annual enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics.

The following Table shows, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in October, 1957, in the paper industry. 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. Approximately 96 per cent. of the labour force are men.

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
Adult Males:					
Skilled	47.0	3	9	177	5
Semi-skilled	47.0	3	4	158	1
Unskilled	47.0	3	3	150	11
Average	47.0	3	6	164	8
Adult Females:					
Semi-skilled	47.0	2	2	101	0

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, 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.

Average Hours of Work, Wages, etc., in the Pulp and Paper Mills and the Paper and Paper Board Industry in Norway

Information concerning hours of work and wages is published by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. The details given below of hours of work and earnings have been taken from the March and April, 1959, issues of the Bulletin. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 20 kroner = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Average weekly hours of work in the third quarter of 1958 were:—pulp and paper mills, men 41.2, women 35.2; paper and paper board industry, women 32.9.

Average hourly earnings in the last quarter of 1958 were:—

	Adult Males		Adult Females	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Pulp and paper mills	5	10	4	2
Paper and paper board industry	6	3	4	1

Employers pay contributions to funds covering pensions, sickness, industrial injuries and unemployment. In 1958, the Norwegian Trade Association estimated that these contributions equalled 9.2 per cent. of workers' net earnings.

There is statutory provision for 18 days' paid holiday a year. Workers are also granted 10 statutory paid public holidays.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in April

GENERAL SUMMARY

During April the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 48,000 to 22,852,000. The main changes were seasonal increases in building and contracting, hotels and catering and agriculture; there was also an increase in manufacturing industries generally.

The Employment Exchanges filled 148,000 vacancies in the four-week period ended 6th May. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 6th May was 210,000; this was 12,000 more than in April.

The number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries in the week ended 2nd May, 1959, was 99,000, which was 17,000 less than in the previous month.

There were 481,000 persons registered as unemployed on 11th May, of whom 444,000 were wholly unemployed and 37,000 were temporarily stopped from work. Between 13th April and 11th May, unemployment fell by 50,000, the wholly unemployed falling by 42,000 and the temporarily stopped by 8,000. There were reductions in all sectors of industry except mining and quarrying, the largest being 7,000 in building and contracting, 5,000 in textiles and 5,000 in the miscellaneous services (mainly hotels and catering).

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in May was 2.2 per cent. compared with 2.4 per cent. in April; in May, 1958, it was 2.1 per cent. The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 261,000—59 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of April was 23,891,000, an increase of 10,000 compared with the end of March.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-March and end-April, 1959, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-April, 1958.

(End of Month)

	Thousands				
	April, 1958	Feb., 1959	March, 1959	April, 1959	Change during April, 1959
Number in Civil Employment ..	23,056	22,797	22,804‡	22,852	+48
Men ..	15,287	15,135	15,144‡	15,164	+20
Women ..	7,769	7,662	7,660	7,688	+28
Wholly Unemployed§ ..	394	517	492	460	-32
Temporarily Stopped§ ..	48	53	47	40	-7
Total Registered Unemployed§ ..	442	570	539	500	-39
H.M. Forces and Women's Services ..	622	583	579	573	-6
Men ..	608	569	564	558	-6
Women ..	14	14	15	15	...
Total Working Population ..	24,078	23,903	23,881‡	23,891	+10
Men ..	16,182	16,087	16,069‡	16,058	-11
Women ..	7,896	7,816	7,812	7,833	+21

* The figures of employment for all dates after June, 1958, 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-1959.

† 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.

‡ Amended figure.

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

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

(End of Month)

Industry or Service	Thousands				
	April, 1958	Feb., 1959	March, 1959	April, 1959	Change during April, 1959
Agriculture and Fishing ..	973	957	950	956	+6
Mining and Quarrying ..	862	839	836	834	-2
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	539	537	536	536	...
Metal Manufacture ..	573	547	546	547	+1
Vehicles ..	1,243	1,229	1,233	1,238	+5
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments ..	2,834	2,789	2,780	2,782	+2
Textiles ..	895	852	848	849*	+1
Clothing (inc. Footwear) ..	659	636	636	639	+3
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	906	898	896	899	+3
Other Manufactures ..	1,577	1,568	1,569	1,572	+3
Total in Manufacturing Industries ..	9,226	9,056	9,044	9,062	+18
Building and Contracting ..	1,481	1,449	1,476†	1,484	+8
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	377	377	376	375	-1
Transport and Communication ..	1,699	1,669	1,666	1,666	...
Distributive Trades ..	2,929	2,938	2,934	2,936	+2
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services ..	4,214	4,220	4,228	4,243	+15
National Government Service ..	530	521	520	520	...
Local Government Service ..	765	771	774	776	+2
Total in Civil Employment ..	23,056	22,797	22,804‡	22,852	+48

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 April, 1958, and February, March and April, 1959. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

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

* Cotton—211,000. Wool—198,000. Other textiles—440,000.
† Amended figure.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	April, 1958	Feb., 1959	March, 1959	April, 1959	April, 1958	Feb., 1959	March, 1959	April, 1959	April, 1958	Feb., 1959	March, 1959	April, 1959
Mining, etc.	767.0	743.8	740.6	738.7	18.8	18.9	18.9	18.9	762.6	762.7	759.5	757.6
Coal Mining ..	767.0	743.8	740.6	738.7	18.8	18.9	18.9	18.9	762.6	762.7	759.5	757.6
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ..	247.3	243.3	244.1	245.1	76.9	74.8	74.9	74.9	324.2	318.1	319.0	320.0
Bricks and Fireclay Goods ..	67.7	63.5	64.0	64.2	7.7	7.4	7.1	7.1	75.4	70.3	71.1	71.3
China and Earthenware ..	30.2	30.3	30.3	30.2	37.9	37.7	37.8	37.8	68.1	68.0	67.9	68.0
Glass (other than containers) ..	35.9	35.6	35.4	35.6	12.8	12.3	12.2	12.1	48.7	47.9	47.6	47.7
Glass Containers ..	21.5	21.2	21.0	20.9	5.6	5.1	5.0	5.0	27.1	26.3	26.0	25.9
Cement ..	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	15.9	15.9	15.9	16.1
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures ..	77.5	78.2	78.9	79.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	89.0	89.7	90.5	91.0
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	387.9	386.8	386.6	386.8	149.2	147.6	147.2	147.4	537.1	534.4	533.8	534.2
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ..	20.8	19.8	19.6	19.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	21.4	20.5	20.3	20.4
Chemicals and Dyes ..	194.5	196.4	196.4	196.6	51.9	52.5	52.4	52.5	246.4	248.9	248.8	249.1
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	28.3	28.7	28.7	28.6	36.7	36.3	36.2	36.1	65.0	65.0	64.9	64.7
Explosives and Fireworks ..	26.4	24.8	24.7	24.6	13.9	12.7	12.6	12.6	40.3	37.5	37.3	37.2
Paint and Varnish ..	29.5	29.1	29.2	29.3	13.0	12.5	12.4	12.6	42.5	41.6	41.6	41.9
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc. ..	29.2	29.0	29.0	29.6	14.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	115.0	109.3	108.6	108.2
Mineral Oil Refining ..	34.4	34.7	34.6	34.6	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. ..	24.8	24.4	24.4	24.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	32.1	31.6	31.5	31.3
Metal Manufacture ..	506.3	483.5	482.1	482.7	65.8	62.7	62.8	63.0	572.1	546.2	544.9	545.7
Blast Furnaces ..	23.1	21.8	21.6	21.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	23.5	22.3	22.1	22.4
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. ..	216.7	203.5	203.2	203.5	19.7	18.3	18.2	18.2	236.4	221.8	221.4	221.7
Iron Foundries ..	100.3	95.6	95.0	94.6	14.5	13.5	13.6	13.6	115.0	109.3	108.6	108.2
Tinplate Manufacture ..	8.8	8.3	8.2	8.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	9.7	9.1	9.0	9.0
Steel Sheet Manufacture ..	20.6	19.1	19.1	19.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	22.1	20.6	20.6	20.6
Iron and Steel Tubes ..	42.8	41.7	41.7	41.8	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.5	51.0	49.9	50.1	50.3
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. ..	93.8	93.5	93.3	93.6	20.6	19.7	19.8	19.9	114.4	113.2	113.1	113.5
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods ..	1,667.0	1,638.3	1,629.9	1,630.0	469.0	460.2	460.0	460.9	2,136.0	2,098.5	2,089.9	2,090.9
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	192.3	186.6	183.1	184.0	9.3	9.0	8.9	8.9	201.6	195.6	192.0	192.9
Marine Engineering ..	74.8	74.8	73.8	72.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	79.2	79.2	78.2	76.6
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) ..	34.8	34.6	35.4	35.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	40.0	39.8	40.6	40.7
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant ..	32.8	33.3	33.6	33.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	36.5	37.0	37.3	37.3
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools ..	97.1	90.4	89.8	89.7	21.6	20.2	20.1	20.2	118.7	110.6	109.9	109.9
Stationary Engines ..	25.1	23.8	23.6	23.8	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	29.3	27.5	27.3	27.5
Textile Machinery and Accessories ..	47.2	42.1	41.9	41.8	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	53.8	49.7	49.5	49.4
Ordnance and Small Arms ..	48.1	47.4	47.8	48.0	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	59.9	58.9	59.3	59.6
Constructional Engineering ..	82.5	79.9	78.0	77.8	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.3	89.9	87.4	85.4	85.1
Other Non-Electrical Engineering ..	572.9	558.8	557.4	557.2	130.1	125.8	125.4	125.7	703.0	684.6	682.8	682.9
Electrical Machinery ..	157.2	160.5	159.2	159.3	50.6	51.2	51.1	51.1	207.8	211.7	210.3	210.4
Electrical Wires and Cables ..	41.6	40.2	39.9	39.9	21.0	19.3	19.2	19.2	62.6	59.5	59.1	59.1
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus ..	38.3	37.3	36.8	36.6	23.3	20.0	19.7	19.4	61.6	57.3	56.5	56.0
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones ..	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	134.4	134.4	134.4	134.1
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps ..	26.3	26.9	26.8	26.8	27.0	27.2	27.1	27.0	54.1	53.9	53.8	53.8
Batteries and Accumulators ..	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.8	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.0	20.0	20.0	19.9	19.8
Other Electrical Goods ..	111.1	114.6	115.4	115.8	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	182.4	186.7	188.1	188.8
Vehicles ..	1,032.1	1,022.2	1,024.6	1,028.6	177.0	173.1	174.1	175.8	1,209.1	1,195.3	1,198.7	1,204.4
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles ..	275.2	276.1	279.3	282.1	41.1	39.0	40.1	40.8	316.3	315.9	319.4	322.9
Motor Repairs and Garages ..	251.4	256.8	257.2	258.2	44.2	45.6	45.2	45.6	295.6	301.2		

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	April, 1958	Feb., 1959	March, 1959	April, 1959	April, 1958	Feb., 1959	March, 1959	April, 1959	April, 1958	Feb., 1959	March, 1959	April, 1959
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	222.5	223.1	222.7	222.4	60.9	60.1	59.8	60.0	283.4	283.2	282.5	282.4
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	76.2	75.8	76.2	76.4	11.4	11.1	11.3	11.4	87.6	86.9	87.5	87.8
Furniture and Upholstery	92.7	95.0	94.6	94.3	34.1	34.3	34.0	34.0	126.8	129.3	128.6	128.3
Shop and Office Fitting	20.1	20.1	20.0	19.7	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	23.4	23.5	23.5	23.2
Wooden Containers and Baskets	19.0	18.4	18.2	18.2	6.5	6.0	5.9	6.0	25.5	24.4	24.1	24.2
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	14.5	13.8	13.7	13.8	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.1	20.1	19.1	18.8	18.9
Paper and Printing	372.0	376.7	376.6	377.3	205.0	202.1	201.8	202.3	577.0	578.8	578.4	579.6
Paper and Board	76.2	77.8	77.9	77.9	21.8	22.0	22.0	22.2	98.0	99.8	99.9	100.1
Wallpaper	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	8.1	8.4	8.3	8.4
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	22.5	23.0	23.0	23.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	53.8	52.9	52.7	53.3
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	19.4	19.8	19.8	19.8	28.7	27.9	27.9	27.9	48.1	47.7	47.7	47.7
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	98.8	99.6	99.5	100.0	25.4	25.9	25.8	25.9	124.2	125.5	125.3	125.9
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	149.7	150.7	150.7	150.5	95.1	93.8	93.8	93.7	244.8	244.5	244.5	244.2
Other Manufacturing Industries	171.9	171.4	172.2	172.4	113.7	110.1	110.2	110.9	285.6	281.5	282.4	283.3
Rubber	79.2	78.2	78.3	78.4	36.0	35.2	35.2	35.3	113.4	113.5	113.5	113.7
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	12.6	13.4	13.4	13.4	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	16.3	17.4	17.4	17.4
Brushes and Brooms	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.7	8.2	7.7	7.7	7.7	16.3	15.6	15.5	15.4
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	11.2	11.0	11.1	11.2	17.7	16.6	16.6	16.9	28.9	27.6	27.7	28.1
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.6
Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films	7.7	7.0	7.4	7.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	10.3	9.5	9.9	9.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	48.2	48.9	49.1	49.4	39.2	37.8	37.8	37.9	87.4	86.7	86.9	87.3
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	6,125.4	6,046.1	6,038.7	6,046.9	2,900.9	2,810.2	2,805.5	2,815.6	9,026.3	8,856.3	8,844.2	8,862.5
Building and Contracting	1,275.8	1,243.8	1,264.8	1,278.8	63.8	63.9	63.9	63.9	1,339.6	1,307.7	1,328.7	1,342.7
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	336.1	335.8	334.7	333.6	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.8	377.7	377.4	376.4	375.4
Gas	121.8	119.8	118.7	117.5	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.7	136.2	134.3	133.3	132.2
Electricity	181.0	182.6	182.7	182.8	25.0	24.9	24.9	24.9	206.0	207.5	207.6	207.2
Water	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	35.5	35.6	35.5	35.5
Transport and Communication	202.1	196.6	196.7	196.8	50.8	47.5	47.1	47.0	252.9	244.1	243.8	243.8
Tramway and Omnibus Service	19.9	18.7	19.1	19.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	22.4	21.2	21.6	22.1
Other Road Passenger Transport	182.2	177.9	177.6	177.3	48.3	45.0	44.6	44.4	230.5	222.9	222.2	221.7
Distributive Trades	1,191.2	1,208.8	1,203.4	1,203.2	1,263.9	1,255.4	1,256.6	1,258.7	2,455.1	2,464.2	2,460.0	2,461.9
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	122.5	128.9	125.8	124.3	37.9	38.0	38.1	37.8	160.4	166.9	163.9	162.1
Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	74.7	74.8	74.7	75.2	30.6	29.9	30.1	30.2	105.3	104.7	104.8	105.4
Food and Drink, Wholesale	135.4	136.4	136.2	136.2	63.7	63.3	63.0	62.7	199.1	199.7	199.2	198.9
Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail	302.8	305.5	305.2	305.4	322.0	313.5	312.9	313.6	624.8	619.0	618.1	619.0
Non-Food Goods, Wholesale	175.1	177.1	176.6	177.0	110.9	111.3	110.9	111.2	286.0	288.4	287.5	288.2
Non-Food Goods, Retail	361.6	367.1	366.7	366.8	658.5	658.4	660.4	662.1	1,028.1	1,027.1	1,028.9	1,028.0
Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	19.1	19.0	18.2	18.3	40.3	41.0	41.2	41.1	59.4	60.0	59.4	59.4
Miscellaneous Services	57.7	57.5	57.2	56.7	68.2	66.2	65.3	65.0	125.9	123.7	122.5	121.7
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	38.0	35.0	36.0	36.1	40.0	40.0	40.4	40.0	78.0	75.0	76.4	76.1
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	168.1	166.2	166.6	168.8	492.5	475.8	483.6	489.1	660.6	642.0	650.2	657.9
Catering, Hotels, etc.	30.6	30.6	30.7	30.8	99.8	96.9	97.3	97.2	130.4	127.5	128.0	128.0
Laundries	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.6	34.2	32.8	33.3	33.7	44.9	43.2	43.8	44.3
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.												

SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from all employers in manufacturing industries with 100 or more employees and one-quarter of the employers in those industries with 11-99 employees. Detailed information about short-time and overtime working is obtained on the returns* only once a quarter (in February, May, August and November), but figures are

obtained on the returns for other months to show the total numbers working short-time. These figures relate to operatives only (i.e., they exclude administrative, technical and clerical staffs).

The figures for 2nd May, 1959, including an allowance for the firms with 11-99 employees not required to render returns, are given in the Table below.

Operatives on Short-time in Great Britain in week ended 2nd May, 1959

Industry	Number of operatives on Short-time	Industry	Number of operatives on Short-time
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	5,800	Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	500
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	1,700	Textiles	27,600
China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)	3,800	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	11,300
Chemicals and Allied Trades	200	Woolen and Worsted	2,200
Metal Manufacture	20,100	Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	6,300
Blast Furnaces	300	Textile Finishing, etc.	2,100
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	11,400	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	300
Iron Foundries	4,800	Clothing (including Footwear)	10,300
Timplate Manufacture	200	Tailoring	2,200
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1,400	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	1,400
Iron and Steel Tubes	1,800	Hats, Caps and Millinery	600
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	200	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	5,200
Engineering and Electrical Goods	10,700	Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,600
Non-Electrical Engineering	8,200	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3,400
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	2,500	Furniture and Upholstery	3,200
Vehicles	4,500	Paper and Printing	1,400
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	4,000	Paper and Board	1,100
Parts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft	400	Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	200
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	5,800	Other Manufacturing Industries	5,600
Tools and Cutlery	500	Rubber	5,100
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	800	Total, All Manufacturing Industries*	98,800
Iron and Steel Forgings	1,400		
Hollow-ware	400		
Brass Manufactures	900		
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	1,400		

* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

Unemployment at 11th May, 1959

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 13th April and 11th May, 1959, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
13th Apr.	357,563	22,380	137,111	13,699	530,753
11th May	328,893	15,259	127,508	8,883	480,543
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	-28,670	-7,121	-9,603	-4,816	-50,210

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 11th May represented 2.2 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 13th April was 2.4.

An analysis of the unemployment figures for 11th May according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	52,617	61,464	189,539	303,620	25,273	328,893
Boys under 18	4,416	5,645	4,481	14,542	717	15,259
Women 18 and over	19,708	33,071	64,797	117,576	9,932	127,508
Girls under 18	2,850	2,930	2,440	8,220	663	8,883
Total	79,591	103,110	261,257	443,958	36,585	480,543

The total of 480,543 includes 71,236 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 11th May, 1959, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 13th April, 1959, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
London and South-Eastern	49,140	1,644	16,152	885	67,821	
Eastern and Southern	24,883	953	7,955	672	34,463	
South-Western	17,014	745	6,530	480	24,769	
Midland	19,222	508	8,725	429	28,884	
North-Midland	14,289	552	5,486	417	20,744	
E. and W. Ridings	21,668	824	7,078	622	30,192	
North-Western	50,152	2,795	22,236	1,121	76,304	
Northern	27,487	1,536	9,558	737	39,318	
Scotland	57,744	3,540	24,241	1,415	86,940	
Wales	22,021	1,445	9,615	1,442	34,523	
Great Britain	303,620	14,542	117,576	8,220	443,958	
Northern Ireland	24,316	1,374	10,269	535	36,494	
United Kingdom	327,936	15,916	127,845	8,755	480,452	

Region	Males				
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Temporarily Stopped
London and South-Eastern	11,906	12,049	26,829	50,784	675
Eastern and Southern	5,655	5,255	14,926	25,836	280
South-Western	3,362	3,512	10,885	17,759	122
Midland	3,598	4,575	11,557	19,730	1,542
North-Midland	2,411	3,139	9,291	14,841	1,865
E. and W. Ridings	3,625	4,610	14,257	22,492	3,508
North-Western	9,887	11,361	31,699	52,947	6,389
Northern	4,486	5,856	18,681	29,023	2,534
Scotland	8,884	12,483	39,917	61,284	6,553
Wales	3,219	4,269	15,978	23,466	2,522
Great Britain	57,033	67,109	194,020	318,162	25,990

Region	Females				
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Temporarily Stopped
London and South-Eastern	5,153	6,300	5,584	17,037	185
Eastern and Southern	1,944	2,724	3,959	8,627	107
South-Western	1,245	2,005			

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 11th May, 1959, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 13th April, 1959.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 11th May, 1959					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 13th April, 1959
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County)	49,808	1,651	16,332	890	68,681	- 8,620
Bedford	24,229	448	7,581	209	32,467	- 3,281
Birmingham	217	3	72	2	294	- 17
Brighton and Hove	2,124	66	568	25	2,783	- 410
Cardiff	733	63	425	36	1,257	- 156
Croydon	950	25	281	13	1,269	- 84
Dagenham	560	37	229	9	835	- 119
Ealing	389	15	168	4	576	- 68
East Ham	448	27	122	11	608	- 104
Enfield	274	9	90	3	376	- 73
Harrow	389	49	198	25	661	- 33
Hayes and Harlington	145	7	64	6	222	- 23
Hendon	390	26	126	11	553	- 70
Ilford	591	25	150	17	783	- 60
Leyton and Walthamstow	952	22	210	4	1,188	- 187
Tottenham	764	29	308	11	1,112	- 190
Wembley	223	18	71	11	323	- 55
West Ham	1,390	56	425	25	1,896	- 46
Willesden	602	19	373	8	1,002	- 96
Eastern and Southern	25,163	953	8,055	679	34,850	- 6,807
Bedford	287	6	141	8	442	- 167
Bournemouth	1,058	6	330	11	1,405	- 185
Cambridge	349	13	75	10	447	- 47
Ipwich	751	21	207	35	1,014	- 96
Luton	336	13	119	20	488	- 182
Norwich	1,645	22	370	7	2,044	- 170
Oxford	263	3	98	6	370	- 19
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	2,053	83	758	34	2,928	- 370
Reading	502	13	266	14	795	- 141
Slough	346	13	146	3	508	- 142
Southampton	3,143	67	527	20	3,757	- 740
Southend-on-Sea	987	18	244	14	1,263	- 189
Watford	219	9	157	13	398	- 39
South-Western	17,135	746	6,647	481	25,009	- 3,413
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	3,708	154	1,017	60	4,939	- 247
Exeter	582	13	297	12	904	- 206
Gloucester	463	22	324	21	830	- 188
Plymouth	1,946	196	1,208	71	3,421	- 242
Swindon	248	20	188	18	474	- 12
Midland	20,756	516	9,547	460	31,279	- 4,962
Birmingham	5,772	121	2,413	90	8,396	- 1,244
Burton-on-Trent	234	5	114	3	356	- 6
Coventry	1,392	61	1,040	54	2,547	- 301
Oldbury	193	8	65	2	268	- 99
Smethwick	372	8	83	7	470	- 57
Stoke-on-Trent	2,102	36	1,079	17	3,234	- 321
Walsall	1,070	23	360	16	1,469	- 295
West Bromwich	599	5	153	4	761	- 187
Wolverhampton	1,081	19	547	30	1,677	- 356
Worcester	515	1	87	1	604	- 163
North-Midland	16,130	576	6,201	475	23,382	- 3,585
Chesterfield	1,055	15	206	24	1,300	+ 46
Derby	974	29	532	7	1,542	- 242
Grimsby	1,265	53	184	35	1,537	- 51
Leicester	1,795	23	435	7	2,260	- 277
Lincoln	648	19	126	12	805	- 415
Mansfield	375	22	174	20	591	- 38
Northampton	293	—	152	—	445	- 57
Nottingham	2,719	76	800	16	3,611	- 572
Peterborough	315	17	310	18	660	+ 54
Scunthorpe	297	36	433	70	836	- 247
East and West Ridings	25,079	921	8,174	807	34,981	- 4,048
Barnsley	1,745	82	324	74	2,225	- 189
Bradford	1,775	26	388	16	2,205	- 379
Dewsbury	537	5	239	41	822	- 5
Doncaster	805	17	433	25	1,280	- 61
Halifax	455	17	261	29	762	- 132
Huddersfield	775	10	204	9	998	- 419
Hull	4,176	133	911	37	5,257	- 76
Leeds	3,339	57	683	15	4,041	- 359
Rotherham	1,397	42	297	24	1,760	- 32
Sheffield	4,138	137	939	77	5,291	- 1,019
Wakefield	414	43	123	25	605	- 105
York	594	26	222	20	862	- 210
North-Western	56,420	2,916	27,577	1,302	88,215	- 6,958
Accrington	659	6	373	12	1,050	+ 97
Ashton-under-Lyne	574	21	277	5	877	+ 294
Barrow	496	30	761	34	1,321	- 111
Birkenhead	2,551	146	909	56	3,662	+ 832
Blackburn	728	37	815	16	1,596	- 537
Blackpool	1,670	23	700	17	2,410	- 470
Bolton	1,428	37	631	18	2,114	- 358
Burnley	598	16	683	9	1,306	- 355
Bury	349	5	214	5	573	- 99
Crewe	286	34	426	31	777	- 49
Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	17,105	1,169	5,067	328	23,669	- 125
Manchester (inc. Stretford)	7,651	277	1,463	67	9,458	- 506
Oldham (inc. Failsworth)	2,207	42	1,642	25	3,916	- 754
Preston	1,023	46	914	24	2,007	+ 132
Rochdale	638	12	446	14	1,100	- 499
St. Helens	887	63	1,190	44	2,184	- 61
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	1,874	56	683	16	2,629	- 123
Stockport	926	21	462	15	1,424	- 119
Wallasey	940	74	576	37	1,627	+ 47
Warrington	720	27	512	11	1,270	- 161
Wigan	967	62	462	17	1,508	- 231

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 11th May, 1959					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 13th April, 1959
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
Northern	29,953	1,604	9,842	764	42,163	- 2,869
Carlisle	416	22	201	12	651	- 22
Darlington	758	9	270	15	1,052	- 233
Gateshead	1,161	50	399	13	1,623	- 102
Hartlepool	1,226	56	623	23	1,928	+ 25
Jarrow and Hebburn	1,002	58	515	23	1,598	- 136
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	2,568	109	936	40	3,653	- 330
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	3,378	121	1,019	51	4,569	- 455
South Shields	1,990	85	367	13	2,455	- 6
Stockton-on-Tees	1,068	78	508	30	1,684	- 184
Sunderland	3,290	185	1,120	47	4,642	- 163
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	391	19	109	8	527	- 49
Scotland	64,015	3,822	25,189	1,533	94,559	- 4,653
Aberdeen	2,662	51	954	14	3,681	- 291
Clydebank	1,262	43	289	11	1,605	- 155
Dunfermline	2,883	148	1,351	50	4,432	+ 189
Edinburgh	4,382	127	998	22	5,529	- 290
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)	19,885	1,066	5,344	194	26,483	- 1,278
Greenock	1,632	136	1,010	93	2,871	- 44
Motherwell and Wishaw	2,383	180	1,155	85	3,803	- 84
Paisley	1,297	48	898	14	2,257	- 65
Wales	24,434	1,554	9,944	1,492	37,424	- 4,295
Cardiff	2,965	77	709	56	3,807	- 507
Merthyr Tydfil	777	33	347	54	1,211	- 229
Newport	1,074	35	257	46	1,412	- 227
Rhondda	1,215	111	678	22	2,026	- 163
Swansea	1,978	84	906	98	3,066	- 438
Northern Ireland	24,706	1,400	11,010	639	37,755	+ 403
Belfast	8,029	397	4,832	116	13,374	+ 1,077
Londonderry	2,280	208	809	64	3,361	+ 176

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : 1939 to 1959

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in 1939 and 1946 to 1958, and monthly figures for 1959.

	Great Britain				United Kingdom: Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600
1946	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300
1947	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200
1948	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000
1949	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000
1950	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200
1951	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900
1952	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300
1953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000
1954	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800
1955	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200
1956	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000
1957	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500
1958	293,800	116,300	27,600	19,700	457,400
1959:					
12th Jan.	403,890	146,071	49,809	21,016	620,786
9th Feb.	404,093	145,044	39,250	20,276	608,663
9th Mar.	363,733	131,142	31,833	17,837	533,545
13th Apr.	349,776	136,537	30,167	14,273	530,753
11th May	318,162	125,796	25,990	10,595	480,543

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1944 and 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 20th April, 1959 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 715,825, compared with 731,352 at 20th October, 1958.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 19th May, 1959 was 57,850, of whom 49,722 were males and 8,128 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	45,996	7,669	53,665
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	3,726	459	4,185
Total	49,722	8,128	57,850

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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 11th May, 1959. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped</

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	835	449	36	25	871	474	1,345	881	495	1,376
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	569	172	33	14	602	186	788	607	198	805
Leather Goods	179	242	1	8	180	250	430	185	259	444
Fur	87	35	2	3	89	38	127	89	38	127
Clothing	3,401	5,600	382	563	3,783	6,163	9,946	3,969	7,947	11,916
Tailoring	1,587	2,774	190	213	1,777	2,987	4,764	1,826	3,144	4,970
Dressmaking	158	898	7	44	165	942	1,107	178	1,086	1,264
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	126	698	4	119	130	947	1,077	174	1,786	1,960
Hats, Caps and Millinery	112	126	99	111	211	237	448	214	256	470
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	150	401	11	24	161	425	586	182	896	1,078
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	780	666	67	51	847	717	1,564	867	738	1,605
Repair of Boots and Shoes	488	37	4	1	492	38	530	528	41	569
Food, Drink and Tobacco	11,824	9,405	64	499	11,888	9,904	21,792	12,781	11,088	23,869
Grain Milling	501	125	1	—	502	125	627	560	128	688
Bread and Flour Confectionery	3,123	1,731	7	9	3,130	1,740	4,870	3,333	1,867	5,200
Biscuits	617	903	—	4	617	907	1,524	642	969	1,611
Meat and Meat Products	685	439	11	15	696	454	1,150	794	494	1,288
Milk Products	767	342	2	8	769	350	1,119	848	394	1,242
Sugar and Glucose	522	194	—	1	522	195	717	529	204	733
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	743	1,323	42	746	1,365	2,111	3,476	1,420	2,183	3,603
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	2,082	9	190	894	2,272	3,166	5,438	2,688	3,750	6,438
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	1,181	829	21	218	1,202	1,047	2,249	1,230	1,071	2,301
Brewing and Malting	1,195	393	4	5	1,199	398	1,597	1,228	403	1,631
Wholesale Bottling	383	313	1	2	384	315	699	425	365	790
Other Drink Industries	846	466	5	5	851	471	1,322	926	486	1,412
Tobacco	376	265	—	—	376	265	641	398	599	997
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	5,162	1,022	788	142	5,957	1,164	7,121	6,192	1,191	7,383
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	1,891	188	16	1	1,907	189	2,096	1,961	190	2,151
Furniture and Upholstery	2,163	544	752	132	2,915	676	3,591	3,064	695	3,759
Shop and Office Fitting	255	32	5	3	260	35	295	265	35	300
Wooden Containers and Baskets	547	157	11	6	558	163	721	578	169	747
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	313	101	4	—	317	101	418	324	102	426
Paper and Printing	2,926	2,393	91	44	3,017	2,437	5,454	3,104	2,586	5,690
Paper and Board	734	393	77	4	811	397	1,208	819	398	1,217
Wallpaper	54	38	1	—	55	38	93	55	38	93
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	305	507	2	9	307	516	823	315	582	897
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	190	346	—	2	190	348	538	192	356	548
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	542	107	6	3	548	110	658	588	132	720
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	1,101	1,002	5	26	1,106	1,028	2,134	1,135	1,080	2,215
Other Manufacturing Industries	3,395	2,390	93	92	3,488	2,482	5,970	3,599	2,513	6,112
Rubber	1,358	587	21	36	1,379	623	2,002	1,411	631	2,042
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	125	106	8	1	133	107	240	150	115	265
Brushes and Brooms	292	688	41	39	333	727	1,060	335	733	1,068
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	70	86	1	—	71	86	157	71	87	158
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	194	39	1	—	195	39	234	195	39	234
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	1,126	746	20	14	1,146	760	1,906	1,204	766	1,970
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Building and Contracting	56,176	398	215	5	56,391	403	56,794	64,024	433	64,457
Building	36,699	242	88	3	36,787	245	37,032	40,731	266	40,997
Electric Wiring and Contracting	1,878	62	17	1	1,895	63	1,958	2,038	65	2,103
Civil Engineering Contracting	17,599	94	110	1	17,709	95	17,804	21,255	102	21,357
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	3,477	187	9	1	3,486	188	3,674	3,692	195	3,887
Gas	1,885	85	3	—	1,888	85	1,973	1,947	87	2,034
Electricity	1,228	99	5	—	1,233	99	1,332	1,356	104	1,460
Water	364	3	1	1	365	4	369	389	4	393
Transport and Communication	27,986	2,644	242	14	28,228	2,658	30,886	30,116	2,717	32,833
Railways	4,326	311	5	—	4,331	311	4,642	4,514	317	4,831
Tramway and Omnibus Service	2,312	1,169	—	2	2,318	1,171	3,489	2,478	1,180	3,658
Other Road Passenger Transport	537	25	—	—	537	25	562	585	28	613
Goods Transport by Road	4,069	97	22	1	4,091	98	4,189	4,299	106	4,405
Sea Transport	8,045	114	151	—	8,196	114	8,310	8,629	116	8,745
Port, River and Canal Transport	2,236	15	33	—	2,269	15	2,284	2,727	17	2,744
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	838	15	—	1	843	16	859	914	16	930
Air Transport	3,890	681	13	8	3,893	689	4,582	4,209	715	4,924
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	448	90	1	—	449	90	539	455	93	548
Other Transport and Communication	1,056	98	6	2	1,062	100	1,162	1,066	100	1,166
Storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distributive Trades	30,207	18,928	119	295	30,326	19,223	49,549	32,448	20,545	52,993
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	5,263	457	14	6	5,277	463	5,740	5,676	495	6,171
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	3,724	431	10	4	3,734	435	4,169	4,023	481	4,504
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	2,973	809	13	15	2,986	824	3,810	3,248	900	4,148
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	6,409	5,858	39	151	6,448	6,009	12,457	7,083	6,346	13,429
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	3,210	1,060	14	14	3,224	1,074	4,298	3,348	1,153	4,501
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	8,181	9,688	25	98	8,206	9,786	17,992	8,601	10,476	19,077
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	447	625	4	7	451	632	1,083	469	694	1,163
Insurance, Banking and Finance	2,797	769	6	5	2,803	774	3,577	2,929	811	3,740
Public Administration	20,386	3,305	110	23	20,496	3,328	23,824	21,815	3,567	25,382
National Government Service	8,463	1,846	15	6	8,478	1,852	10,330	9,052	1,985	11,037
Local Government Service	11,923	1,459	95	17	12,018	1,476	13,494	12,763	1,582	14,345
Professional Services	5,415	6,934	29	50	5,444	6,984	12,428	5,672	7,486	13,158
Accountancy	201	91	1	2	202	93	295	204	98	302
Education	1,288	1,360	9	11	1,297	1,371	2,668	1,341	1,500	2,841
Law	146	197	1	2	147	199	346	153	216	369
Medical and Dental Services	2,089	4,635	7	18	2,096	4,653	6,749	2,215	4,982	7,197
Religion	181	59	2	1	183	60	243	210	68	278
Other Professional and Business Services	1,510	592	9	16	1,519	608	2,127	1,549	622	2,171
Miscellaneous Services	23,234	26,940	141	222	23,375	27,162	50,537	24,604	28,806	53,410
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	3,611	1,849	22	26	3,633	1,875	5,508	3,766	1,940	5,706
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	2,425	901	42	3	2,467	904	3,371	2,650	917	3,567
Catering, Hotels, etc.	12,176	15,901	40	104	12,216	16,005	28,221	12,837	16,703	29,540
Laundries	891	1,820	5	1	896	1,821	2,724	947	1,967	2,914
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	260	548	1	1	261	549	810	273	586	859
Hairdressing and Manicure	300	382	5	7	305	389	694	331	416	747
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	247	1,697	—	5	247	1,702	1,949	255	1,931	2,186
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	1,046	3,153	13	59	1,059	3,212	4,271	1,149	3,610	4,759
Other Services	2,278	689	13	9	2,291	698	2,989	2,396	736	3,132
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	5,508	244	—	—	5,508	244	5,752	5,699	261	5,960
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	17,000	15,819	—	—	17,000	15,819	32,819	18,588	16,593	35,181
GRAND TOTAL*	318,162	125,796	25,990	10,595	344,152	136,391	480,543	370,258	148,040	518,298

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (8,290 males and 275 females in Great Britain and 8,948 males and 293 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 8th April and 6th May, 1959, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Five weeks ended 8th April, 1959		Four weeks ended 6th May, 1959		Total Number of Placings, 4th Dec., 1958, to 6th May, 1959 (22 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	80,697	80,854	75,945	85,724	372,213
Boys under 18	21,237	19,767	16,826	21,543	85,424
Women aged 18 and over	42,911	60,822	40,697	64,451	203,767
Girls under 18	23,823	36,480	14,846	37,898	88,

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in April

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in April 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 2nd May was 676,700, compared with 678,900 for the five weeks ended 4th April, and 705,300 for the four weeks ended 26th April, 1958. The total numbers who were effectively employed* were 607,900 in April, 595,900 in March, and 633,900 in April, 1958; 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 April, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with March, 1959, and April, 1958. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

Division‡	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 2nd May, 1959	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 4th April, 1959	4 weeks ended 26th April, 1958
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) ..	44,600	— 100	— 2,500
Durham	97,200	— 300	— 3,700
North Eastern	135,400	— 300	— 2,300
North Western	53,900	— 500	— 3,800
East Midlands	101,600	—	— 2,400
West Midlands	55,700	— 200	— 2,900
South Western	98,700	— 400	— 6,700
South Eastern	7,000	— 100	— 200
England and Wales ..	594,100	— 1,900	— 24,500
Scotland	82,600	— 300	— 4,100
Great Britain	676,700	— 2,200	— 28,600

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of April about 3,520 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number who left the industry was about 5,200; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,680. During the five weeks of March there was a net decrease of 3,670.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.57 in April, 4.26 in March and 4.45 in April, 1958. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 4.99, 4.68 and 4.91.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in April, and in March, 1959, and April, 1958. 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)

	April, 1959	March, 1959	April, 1958
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary	7.24	8.20	8.90
Involuntary	8.44	10.26	7.71
All workers:			
Voluntary	5.35	6.08	6.63
Involuntary	8.41	10.18	7.63

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.73 tons in April, compared with 3.72 tons in the previous month and 3.52 tons in April, 1958.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.34 tons in April; for March, 1959, and April, 1958, the figures were 1.34 and 1.26 tons, respectively.

* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 6,400.

† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

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 19th May, 1959, and the corresponding figures for 21st April, 1959, and 20th May, 1958. 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, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Thousands

Region	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	19th May, 1959	21st Apr., 1959	20th May, 1958	19th May, 1959	21st Apr., 1959	20th May, 1958
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex ..	80.9	88.4	84.1	3.1	3.3	3.4
Remainder	69.3	74.7	70.3	3.1	3.1	3.1
Eastern	41.9	46.1	41.4	1.8	1.9	1.9
Southern	31.6	34.3	33.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
South-Western	50.0	55.1	48.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Midland	74.7	80.1	73.1	4.4	4.3	4.2
North Midland	51.1	55.9	50.5	5.0	4.8	5.4
East and West Ridings ..	78.9	86.7	77.3	8.4	7.8	7.9
North-Western	143.7	153.2	140.5	7.4	7.1	6.9
Northern	62.6	68.2	62.6	7.5	7.3	7.3
Scotland	107.7	115.6	108.9	8.3	8.2	7.5
Wales	64.2	68.2	61.1	8.3	7.8	7.2
Total, Great Britain ..	856.5	926.6	851.3	61.0	59.2	58.3

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 19th May, 1959, represented 4.3 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

Technical and Scientific Register

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

The Register 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. The register of vacancies includes a wide range of vacancies overseas.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 11th May was 4,378; this figure included 3,218 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,160 registrants who were unemployed.

The number of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 14th April and 11th May, 1959 (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 14th April	3,831
" notified during period	579
" filled during period	83
" cancelled or withdrawn	469
" unfilled at 11th May	3,858

Professional and Executive Register

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

At 6th May the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 15,247, consisting of 14,331 men and 916 women. During the period 9th April to 6th May, 1959, the number of vacancies filled was 355. The number of vacancies unfilled at 6th May was 2,572.

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 May was 74, compared with 89 in the previous month and 86 (revised figure) in May, 1958. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 4 fatal accidents were reported in May, compared with 8 in the previous month and 56 in May, 1958. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for May, 1959. The figures in this article are provisional. The figures under the heading "Factories" (other than Works and Places under Sections 105, 107, 108, of the Factories Act, 1937) are based on a new "Process Classification" which was introduced on 1st January, 1959, and it is not possible to compare the figures with those previously published. The total for the "Factories" group, however, is not affected by these changes.

Mines and Quarries*

Coal Mines:	
Underground	18
Surface	2
Other Stratified Mines	—
Miscellaneous Mines	—
Quarries	4
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES ..	24

WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Building Operations	14
Works of Engineering Construction	3
Docks, Warehouses and Ships	2
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS	42

Factories

Wool and Carpets	1
Iron Extraction and Conversion	1
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forging	5
Boiler Making	1
Non-Rail Vehicles (Manufacture and Repair)	2
Shipbuilding and Repairing and Ship Breaking	4
Other Metal Manufacture and Repair	1
Saw Milling and Plywood and Boards	—
Other Woodwork and Cork	1
Paper and Paper Coating	2
Other Paper Manufacture	1
Milling	1
Food	1
Drink and Tobacco	1
Other Processes	1

Railway Service

Brakemen and Goods Guards	—
Engine Drivers and Motormen	2
Firemen	1
Guards (Passenger)	1
Labourers	—
Permanent Way Men	3
Porters	1
Shunters	—
Other Grades	1
Contractors' Servants	—
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	8

Total (excluding Seamen)

TOTAL (excluding Seamen)	74
Seamen	
Trading Vessels	3
Fishing Vessels	1
TOTAL, SEAMEN	4
TOTAL (including Seamen)	78

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases

Lead Poisoning	
Operatives engaged in:	
Shipbreaking	—
Plumbing and Soldering	1
Other contact with Molten Lead	3
Printing	—
Electric Accumulator Works	—
Paint and Colour Works	2
Other Industries	1
TOTAL	7
Aniline Poisoning	2

Anthrax	
Wool	1
Other Industries	—
TOTAL	1

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 30th May, 1959.

I. Cases—continued

Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	
Pitch and Tar	13
Mineral Oil	—
TOTAL	13
Chrome Ulceration	
Manuf. of Bichromates	7
Chromium Plating	3
Other Industries	1
TOTAL	11
TOTAL, Cases	34

II. Deaths

Nil

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the eight weeks ended 25th May, 1959, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	1,500	227	1,727
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,306	192	1,498
Persons who completed courses during period	1,247	166	1,413

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 25th May, 1959, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 102,197.

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,917,500 in February, 1959, an increase of 0.7 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 1.1 per cent. compared with February, 1958.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment in February, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.6 per cent. lower than in the previous month and about the same as in February, 1958. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries in February showed no change from the previous month but was 0.6 per cent. lower than in February, 1958.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 550,471 in December, 1958, compared with 551,482 in the previous month and 525,449 in December, 1957. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 21,015 at the end of December, compared with 21,238 at the end of the previous month and 13,909 at the end of December, 1957.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in April is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 51,338,000. This was about 1.0 per cent. higher than the (revised) figure for the previous month and 3.2 per cent. higher than for April, 1958. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in April, compared with the previous month, and an increase of 7.3 per cent. compared with April, 1958.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of April was about 3,627,000, compared with 4,362,000 at the middle of the previous month and 5,120,000 at the middle of April, 1958.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of May was 150,485, of whom 44,764 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 161,314 and 44,760 at the beginning of the previous month and 91,846 and 19,463 at the beginning of May, 1958.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of April was 396,445, compared with 587,898 at the end of the previous month and 589,682 at the end of April, 1958. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 65,876, 74,008 and 88,479.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 16th May was 64,380, compared with 69,847 at 18th April and 67,717 at 16th May, 1958.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of January, 1959, was 2,185,634, of whom 1,429,978 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 2,099,293, including 1,368,302 wholly unemployed, and at the end of January, 1958, it was 2,156,047, including 1,398,962 wholly unemployed.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in May

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 May resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £29,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 162,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £230 for 9,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected non-skilled workers employed in Government industrial establishments paid at miscellaneous "M" rates and bakery workers in Scotland. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affected a small group of iron and steel workers in the Midlands and iron-ore workers and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland.

Non-skilled workers in Government industrial establishments in Great Britain paid at miscellaneous "M" rates received increases of 2s. a week (London) or 3s. (Provinces) for men, and of 1s. 8d. or 2s. 6d. for women; these increases were authorised in May with retrospective effect to the beginning of April. Rates agreed by the National Joint Committee for the Scottish Baking Industry were increased by 6s. a week for men and 5s. for women.

Of the total increase of £29,000, about £21,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £6,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; and the remainder resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts.

Changes in January-May, 1959

The Table opposite shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the five completed months of 1959, and the 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 .. .	—	4,900
Mining and Quarrying .. .	16,500	22,100
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .	83,500	700
Chemicals and Allied Industries .. .	2,500	44,800
Metal Manufacture .. .	157,000	500
Engineering and Electrical Goods .. .	2,500	2,000
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering .. .	—	11,300
Vehicles .. .	5,500	4,300
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified .. .	42,000	2,600
Textiles .. .	303,000	11,700
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. .	22,000	12,500
Clothing and Footwear .. .	11,000	3,600
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. .. .	65,000	7,900
Timber, Furniture, etc. .. .	127,500	202,500
Paper, Printing and Publishing .. .	27,000	3,800
Other Manufacturing Industries .. .	30,000	135,100
Construction .. .	1,150,000	9,700
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .	10,500	45,000
Transport and Communication .. .	280,500	70,800
Distributive Trades .. .	37,000	—
Public Administration and Professional Services .. .	211,000	—
Miscellaneous Services .. .	246,500	—
Total .. .	2,830,500	641,000

In the corresponding months of 1958 there was a net increase of £651,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 2,970,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

Normal weekly working hours for day, night and two-shift workers employed in food manufacture and in cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture were reduced from 45 to 44.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY

(NOTE.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the new volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST APRIL, 1959," on which details for that date are given. See page 219 of this GAZETTE.)

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	West Cumberland (10)	25 May	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net addition to wages decreased by 1d. a shift (9s. 2d. to 9s. 1d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 7d. to 4s. 6½d.) for boys.¶
	Cumberland (14)	do.	Iron-ore workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages decreased by 1d. a shift (9s. 1d. to 9s.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 6½d. to 4s. 6d.) for boys.¶
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	31 May	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living bonus payment decreased by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 6.7d. to 8s. 5.4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.975d. (6s. 5.025d. to 6s. 4.05d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 3.35d. to 4s. 2.7d.) for those under 18.
Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making	Great Britain (251)	1 May	Male and female workers, other than engravers or engravers' assistants, employed in the coffin furniture section	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for male workers 21 or over, of 1½d. for younger male workers and for female workers 18 or over, and of 1d. for female workers under 18. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 or over—dressers, planishers (including wheelers), platers, polishers, pressure die casters or stampers, Grade I 3s. 5d. an hour, Grade II 3s. 7½d., Grade III 3s. 11½d., gravity die casters, press workers, pressure die casters' assistants, platers' assistants or sprayers 3s. 5d., assemblers, despatchers, packers or warehousemen 3s. 4½d., other workers 3s. 4d.; younger male workers 1s. 9½d. at 16 rising to 2s. 8½d. at 20; female workers 21 or over 2s. 9d. or 2s. 11d., according to occupation, younger female workers 1s. 9d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 7½d. at 20; piecework basis time rates for male or female workers continue to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rates.¶
			Female workers employed in the cerement-making section	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for workers 18 or over, and of 1d. for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: 1s. 9d. an hour at under 16 rising to 2s. 9d. at 21 or over; pinkers or choppers continue to receive 10 per cent. above these rates; piecework basis time rates continue to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rates.¶
Baking	Scotland (20)	First pay day following 17 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. a week for male workers, other than apprentices, 21 and over, of 3s. 4s. or 6s., according to year of apprenticeship, for apprentices, and 3s. or 4s., according to age, for other male bakery workers under 21, of 5s. for female workers 21 and over, and of 3s. or 4s. for female workers under 21. Minimum rates after change include: men—journeymen bakers 198s. to 222s. a week, according to shift or commencing time of work, doughmakers and ovenmen 205s. to 229s., bread runners 202s. to 226s., storemen 21 and over 177s. 6d. to 199s., ingredient storekeeper chargehands 175s. to 196s. 6d., bakery workers and ingredient storekeeper assistants 21 and over 167s. 6d. to 189s., women—ingredient storekeeper chargehands 143s. 6d., assistant bakers and ingredient storekeeper assistants 21 and over 136s., bakery workers 21 and over 120s. 6d.**

* 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.

† The industry groups included in this Table comprise industries now classified in accordance with the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (see page 55 of the February, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE). The figures for individual groups, therefore, are not strictly comparable with those published in previous years.

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

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

¶ Wages are subject to a war bonus of 12s. 2d. a shift for men and youths 18 and over, and of 6s. 1d. for boys.

** These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 200 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

*** These increases took effect under an agreement made by the National Joint Committee for the Scottish Baking Industry.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Brewing	Scotland (32)	First full working week commencing on or after 1 May	Male and female workers	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week for male workers 20 and over, of 3s. 8d. for youths 17 and under 20, and of 1s. 10d. for boys under 17 and for all female workers. Rates after change: adult male maltmen 186s. 1d. a week, male brewery workers 20 and over 171s. 5d., youths and boys 67s. 10d. at 15 rising to 143s. at 19 and under 20; women 18 and over in bottling stores 124s. 8d., girls 67s. 10d. at 15 rising to 102s. 8d. at 17 and under 18.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture	Northern Ireland (96) (254)	6 May	Female workers	Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers (including clippers and menders) assisting at Swiss embroidery machines, of ½d. or 1d., according to period of employment, for workers commencing at 18 or over on stitching machines (other than Swiss embroidery machines), vice-folding or hand smoothing, and of ½d., ¼d., ¼d. or 1d., according to age or period of employment, for other workers and learners; increase of 1d. an hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.) in piecework basis time rate, and general minimum piece rates increased by 3½ per cent. or 8d. in the £. General minimum time rates after change include: workers (including clippers and menders) assisting at Swiss embroidery machines 2s. 3d. an hour, workers engaged on stitching machines (other than Swiss embroidery machines), vice-folding or hand smoothing 2s. 1d. (after 6 months' employment), other workers 18 or over (except learners) 2s. 1d.*
Fellmongering	Scotland (104)	First pay day following 1 Oct., 1958	Male and female workers	Increases in minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men and women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—skilled 3s. 11½d. an hour, semi-skilled (wet) 3s. 9d., (dry) 3s. 8d.; women 21 and over (wet) 3s. 1d., (dry) 3s.
Sawmilling	Scotland (139)	Pay day in week ending 9 May	Woodcutting machinists, sawyers and apprentices	Increases of 1d. an hour for journeymen and male dilutees, of ½d. or 1d., according to period of employment, for female dilutees, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: journeymen 4s. 8d. an hour, male dilutees 4s. 2d. during first 3 months' employment rising to 4s. 4½d. during third 3 months and 4s. 8d. thereafter; female dilutees 2s. 9d. during first 3 months rising to 3s. 2d. during third 3 months and 3s. 5d. thereafter.
Linoleum and Felt Base Manufacture	England and Scotland	11 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1d. an hour (3s. 9d. a week of 45 hours) for adult male and female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: men 18 and over 156s. 3d. a week, women 18 and over 111s. 3d.
			Workpeople in the service of Electricity Boards: Linesmen (overhead power—up to 30,000 volts), jointers	Increases of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: London—linesmen (overhead power—up to 30,000 volts), jointers 5s. 0½d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 8½d.
Multiple Retail Meat Trade	England and Wales	Week commencing 6 Apr.	Adult male assistants	Increases of 1d. an hour for welders, lagers and storekeepers' assistants, and of 1½d. an hour for storekeepers. Rates after change: London—welders 5s. 0½d. an hour, lagers 4s. 11½d., storekeepers 4s. 9½d., storekeepers' assistants 4s. 6½d., Provinces 4s. 8½d., 4s. 7½d., 4s. 5½d., 4s. 2½d.
			Welders, lagers, storekeepers' assistants	A special rate§ agreed as follows:—in shops where there are four full-time adult male employees, inclusive of the manager, a first assistant or, if no first assistant has been appointed, one of the assistants shall receive an extra 12s. 6d. weekly over the scale rate.
Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade	England and Wales (209)	25 May	Night workers	Increase of 2d. an hour (6d. to 8d.) in the additional rate paid for all time worked between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m.¶
Coal Distribution	London (221)	Pay day in week commencing 11 May	Transport and other workers	Increase of 30s. (170s. to 200s.) in over-riding weekly minimum rate¶ payable to drivers of mechanical vehicles, horse carmen, trolleyman and loaders; existing scales of output bonus rates payable to these workers (except drivers of mechanical vehicles employed wholly on contract coke whose scale remains unaltered) adjusted to exclude bonus when earnings, consisting of tonnage rates, do not exceed 190s. (192s. 6d. in the case of loaders at bays and shoots).
Broadcasting (Television)	Great Britain	First full pay period on or after 1 May	Craft grades, general grades, etc., employed by Independent Television Companies	Increase of 5 per cent. on existing rates resulting in increases varying from 11s. to 22s. a week, according to occupation and hours of work. Minimum rates after change include**:
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain (238)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Apr.††	Non-skilled workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates	craft grades—electricians 253s. a week, electricians' assistants 231s., chargehands, electricians' rate plus 6d. an hour, carpenters/model makers, painters, plumbers, instrument mechanics, tool and instrument makers 253s., woodcutting machinists 253s. plus 1d. an hour, chargehands 6d. an hour above craft rate, craftsmen's labourers 220s.; studio services—wardrobe mistress/masters (without supervision) 222s., (with supervision) 202s., wardrobe assistants/dressers (male or female) 182s., properties store keepers 220s., assistant property masters 272s., property makers 242s., assistant scene masters/setting assistants 272s., studio hands/property men 220s., studio attendants/general labourers/adult call boys 170s., chargehands 6d. an hour above grade rate; semi-skilled grades—riggers 220s., rigger drivers 231s., chargehands 6d. an hour above grade rate, foremen 1s. an hour above; general grades—transport mechanics 227s. 4d., transport drivers 187s., storekeepers 190s. 8d.; projectionists—chief projectionists 272s., first projectionists 253s., second projectionists 225s.; switchboard operators—supervisors 187s., assistant supervisors/senior operators 177s., operators 167s.; miscellaneous—receptionists 167s., film examiners 217s., film despatch clerks 222s.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING MAY

Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Manufacture	Great Britain (25)	Beginning of working week falling on or after 23 May	Day, night and two-shift workers	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 45 to 44.††
Food Manufacture	Great Britain (27)	First working week following 30 Apr.	Day, night and two-shift workers	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 45 to 44.‡‡

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 201 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

† Previously the adult male rate was paid at 20 (London 21) and over.

‡ These increases were agreed in May, 1959, with retrospective effect to the dates shown.

§ This special rate applies to workpeople employed by members of the Association of Multiple Retail Meat Traders who have adopted the decisions of the Joint Committee for the Multiple Retail Meat Trade in England and Wales.

¶ This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 200 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

** Earnings derived from tonnage rates and output bonus are subject to an over-riding weekly minimum rate; this weekly minimum rate is not payable if on any one day there was no entitlement to a specified daily minimum rate.

†† The rates shown are for working a regular pattern of 44-hours on Mondays to Fridays inclusive between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.; higher rates are also fixed for these workers when working an irregular pattern of shift work over 44-hours on not more than 5 days a week, or when working an irregular pattern of shift work over 88-hours on not more than 10 days in a period of 2 consecutive weeks.

‡‡ These increases were authorised in May with retrospective effect to the date shown.

§§ This change was agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturers' Industrial Group and applies to workpeople employed by members of the group.

¶¶ This change applies to workpeople employed by members of the Joint Industrial Council for the Food Manufacturers' Industrial Group. See also page 200 of the May issue of this GAZETTE (Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration).

Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 31st MAY, 1959

(31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services	117
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At 31st May, 1959, the wage rates index (rates at 31st January, 1956 = 100) was 117 for all workers in all industries and services and 116 for all workers in manufacturing industries only,* both figures being the same as at the end of April.

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. Details of the revised weights for the industry groups consequent upon the introduction of the revised Standard Industrial Classification in January, 1959, were given on page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1959. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or

in the earnings of pieceworkers and other payment-by-results workers due to 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.

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.

I—All Industries and Services

All workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	101	104	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
1957	107	107	108	108	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	112
1958	112	113	113	113	113	113	114	114	115	116	116	116
1959	116	117	117	117	117							

II—Manufacturing Industries only*

All workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	100	104	105	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	106
1957	107	107	107	108	111	111	111	112	112	112	112	112
1958	112	112	113	113	113	113	113	114	114	116	116	116
1959	116	116	116	116	116							

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5(-)	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0
1956, March .. .	103.8	103.1	104.2	103.7
June .. .	105.5(-)	106.1	105.4	105.4
September .. .	106.0	105.7	107.2	106.0
December .. .	106.3	106.3	107.5(+)	106.4
1957, March .. .	107.6	107.2	108.9	107.6
June .. .	110.8	110.0	111.8	110.7
September .. .	111.5(+)	111.1	112.7	111.5(+)
December .. .	112.1	112.1	113.7	112.2
1958, January .. .	112.2	112.3	113.9	112.3
February .. .	112.5(-)	112.6	114.3	112.6
March .. .	112.5(+)	112.7	114.4	112.7
April .. .	112.6	112.8	114.5(-)	112.7
May .. .	112.7	113.1	114.7	112.9
June .. .	113.3	113.6	115.3	113.4
July .. .	113.6	114.0	115.6	113.7
August .. .	113.9	114.7	116.0	114.1
September .. .	114.5(+)	114.9	116.5(+)	114.7
October .. .	115.9	115.8	117.7	115.9
November .. .	116.0	115.9	118.0	116.1
December .. .	116.2	116.0	118.2	116.2
1959, January .. .	116.2	116.1	118.2	116.3
February .. .	116.5(-)	116.5(-)	118.5(-)	116.6
March .. .	116.6	116.6	118.6	116.7
April .. .	116.7	116.6	118.7	116.7
May .. .	116.7	116.7	118.7	116.8

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April, 1947, to October, 1958, were given in an article on pages 45 to 53 of the February issue of this GAZETTE. As stated in that article, the average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5(+)	113.7
1956, March .. .	104.5(+)	102.8	103.8	104.2
June .. .	105.7	103.9	105.4	105.4
September .. .	106.1	105.5(+)	106.6	106.1
December .. .	106.3	106.1	107.0	106.3
1957, March .. .	106.8	107.2	107.9	107.0
June .. .	111.0	110.1	111.2	110.9
September .. .	111.9	111.2	112.3	111.8
December .. .	112.2	111.6	112.7	112.1
1958, January .. .	112.3	111.8	113.0	112.3
February .. .	112.5(-)	112.4	113.4	112.5(-)
March .. .	112.5(-)	112.5(-)	113.4	112.5(+)
April .. .	112.6	112.7	113.5(+)	112.6
May .. .	112.7	113.1	113.9	112.9
June .. .	112.9	113.4	114.1	113.1
July .. .	113.1	113.5(+)	114.3	113.3
August .. .	113.4	113.9	114.6	113.5(+)
September .. .	113.7	114.1	114.8	113.8
October .. .	115.8	115.3	116.3	115.7
November .. .	116.0	115.5(-)	116.6	115.9
December .. .	116.0	115.5(-)	116.6	116.0
1959, January .. .	116.0	115.4	116.5(+)	115.9
February .. .	116.0	115.6	116.6	116.0
March .. .	116.2	115.7	116.8	116.2
April .. .	116.3	115.9	116.9	116.3
May .. .	116.4	115.9	117.0	116.3

April, 1956, and October, 1958, in those industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 9½ per cent., as compared with an increase of 10 per cent. during the same period in the average level of rates of wages in these same industries. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 10 per cent. for earnings and 10 per cent. for rates of wages.

* As from January, 1959, the term "Manufacturing industries only" covers all industries included in Orders III to XVI of the revised (1958) Standard Industrial Classification. See page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1959.

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Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN MAY

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in May, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 185. In addition, 41 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during May in these 226 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 45,600. The aggregate number of working days lost during May at the establishments concerned was nearly 173,000.

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

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining	19	119	138	17,100	25,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	3	6	9	5,800	89,000
Engineering	3	13	16	3,400	17,000
Vehicles	3	12	15	12,800	21,000
Textiles	—	3	3	1,900	7,000
All remaining industries and services	13	32	45	4,600	14,000
Total, May, 1959	41	185	226	45,600	173,000
<i>Total, April, 1959</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>48,400</i>	<i>137,000</i>
<i>Total, May, 1958</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>105,000</i>	<i>1,261,000</i>

Of the total of 173,000 days lost in May, 71,000 were lost by 35,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 23,100 were directly involved and 12,200 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 May also included 102,000 days lost by 10,300 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 200 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during May, 81, directly involving 6,400 workers, lasted not more than one day; 47, directly involving 6,000 workers, lasted two days; 30, directly involving 7,600 workers, lasted three days; 20, directly involving 3,300 workers, lasted four to six days; and 22, directly involving 900 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 185 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in May, 22, directly involving 3,400 workers, arose out of demands

for advances in wages, and 76, directly involving 8,900 workers, on other wage questions; 21, directly involving 3,600 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 60, directly involving 6,200 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 500 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Three stoppages, directly involving 500 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1959 AND 1958

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 five months of 1959 and 1958:—

Industry Group	January to May, 1959			January to May, 1958		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1	↑	↑	—	—	—
Coal Mining	611	83,700‡	134,000	935	115,600‡	218,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	2	1,100	2,000	—	—	—
Treatment of Non-Ferrous Metals	6	1,200	2,000	4	600	2,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	3	100	3,000	1	↑	↑
Metal Manufacturing	13	14,000	36,000	21	7,900	29,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	30	9,800	126,000	38	11,000	253,000
Engineering	39	11,300	43,000	27	8,400	18,000
Vehicles	61	62,800‡	237,000	34	37,800‡	94,000
Other Metal Industries	12	1,600	7,000	5	1,000	2,000
Textiles	7	2,800	11,000	5	500	3,000
Leather, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing	5	300	1,000	7	2,400	4,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	5	1,200	2,000	4	1,500	6,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	6	400	2,000	5	500	6,000
Paper and Printing	1	100	↑	3	900	3,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	6	1,700	3,000	6	1,200	3,000
Building and Contracting	78	7,500	51,000	78	10,000	60,000
Gas, Electricity and Water	—	—	—	3	700	3,000
Transport, etc.	34	9,800	18,000	47	83,000	1,120,000
Distributive Trades	5	300	1,000	4	2,300	31,000
Other Services	6	1,600	10,000	3	1,700	2,000
Total	931	211,300‡	689,000	1,230	287,000‡	1,857,000

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MAY

Industry, Occupations§ and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly§	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Fillers and other colliery workers— Doncaster (one colliery)	2,135	—	20 May	23 May	Disagreement between workers following assurances by deputy and overman that adequate allowances would be paid for difficult working conditions	Work resumed pending negotiations.
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING:— Boilermakers and other workers employed in shipbuilding— Birkenhead (one firm)	1,850	2,400	27 Apr.	—	To support a demand for alternative work for men who withdrew assistance to shipwrights engaged on work claimed by platers	No settlement reported.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING:— Supervisors, chargehands and other workers employed in the manufacture of sound reproducers— Londonderry (one firm)	80	1,190	30 Apr.	12 May	Dissatisfaction with a wages award	Work resumed. Award accepted.
VEHICLES:— Draughtsmen employed in the manufacture of motor car bodies— Oxford (one firm)	285	—	4 May	—	To support a demand for a third week's annual holiday with pay to all drawing office staff	No settlement reported.
Sheet metal workers and other assembly and finishing workers employed in the manufacture of motor cars— Birmingham (one firm)	525	5,000	11 May	12 May	Difficulties arising from the provision by the employer of new tool boxes of different design	Work resumed.
TEXTILES:— Workers employed in cotton thread manufacture— Paisley (one firm)	1,180¶	—	21 May	—	Protest against the suspension of two workers alleged to be restricting their output	No settlement reported.

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.
‡ Some workers, largely in the coal mining and vehicles industries, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. In the period under review in 1959, the net numbers of individuals involved were approximately 69,000 in coal mining, 52,000 in vehicles and 185,000 for all industries combined. Figures for the corresponding period in 1958 were approximately 94,000 for coal mining, 30,000 for vehicles and 257,000 for all industries combined.

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

¶ The stoppage ended on the night-shift 22nd/23rd May.

|| By the first week in June the number of workers involved had risen to approximately 1,500.

Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 12th MAY, 1959

ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 109

At 12th May, 1959, the retail prices index was 109 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 110 at 14th April and with 109 at 13th May, 1958. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to seasonal reductions in the prices of household coal and milk.

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 possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels, no account is taken of changes in the prices quoted which are attributable solely to variations in the quality of the items on sale.

The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage 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 12th MAY, 1959

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 12th May, on the basis of prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 12th MAY, 1959 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food	108.1	350
II. Alcoholic drink	97.8	71
III. Tobacco	107.8	80
IV. Housing	127.3	87
V. Fuel and light	111.1	55
VI. Durable household goods	98.1	66
VII. Clothing and footwear	102.3	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles	114.4	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods	113.1	59
X. Services	115.8	58
All items	109.1	1,000

The "all items" index figure at 12th May was therefore 109.1, taken as 109.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

Food

Reductions in the average prices of milk and potatoes were partly offset by increases in the average prices of bacon and tomatoes. The fall in the average price of milk followed the reduction in the maximum permitted prices on 1st May. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell by nearly one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 108, compared with 109 for the previous month.

Fuel and Light

As a result of seasonal reductions in the prices of household coal and coke in all areas in Great Britain, the index for the fuel and light group fell by about 5 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 111, compared with 117 for the previous month.

Other Groups

In the eight remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, housing, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, transport and vehicles, 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 98, 108, 127, 98, 102, 114, 113 and 116 respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO MAY, 1959

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	100	101	103	103	102	102	102	102	103	103	103
1957	104	104	104	104	105	106	107	106	106	107	108	108
1958	108	108	108	110	109	110	109	108	108	109	110	110
1959	110	110	110	110	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices" (No. 6 in the Series "Studies in Official Statistics"), is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 8d. including postage). This booklet consists of three main sections, dealing with (a) the scope and structure of the index, including the "weighting" basis, (b) the methods of collecting prices, and (c) the calculation and presentation of the index figures. There are also appendices giving (a) the groups and sections into which the index is divided, together with the weights of these groups and sections, and listing in detail the items priced in each, and (b) particulars of the localities from which information is collected for the purpose of the index.

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

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 242 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 overseas countries contained in official publications received since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared.

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Belgium	1953 = 100			
All Items*	Mar., 1959	109	Nil	+ 1
Food	"	109	Nil	+ 1
France (Paris)	July, 1956-June, 1957 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1959	125.4	Nil	+ 6.7
Food	"	121.3	Nil	+ 3.4
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1959	119	Nil	Nil
Food	"	125	- 1	- 2
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100			
All Items	Mar., 1959	66.09	- 0.18	+ 0.17
Food	"	74.16	- 0.30	+ 1.70
Netherlands	1951 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1959	120	- 1	- 3
Food	"	117	- 1	- 7
Sweden	1949 = 100			
All Items	Feb., 1959	152	Nil	+ 1
Food	"	163	- 1	Nil
Switzerland	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1959	179.9	- 0.7	- 0.8
Food	"	192.9	- 1.1	- 4.2
Other Countries				
Canada	1949 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1959	125.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Food	"	119.3	- 0.7	- 4.1
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100			
All Items	Feb., 1959	103.5	- 1.5	- 2.3
Food	"	102.03	- 2.72	- 5.96
India*	1949 = 100			
All Items	Feb. 1959†	118	+ 4	+ 8
Food	"	120	+ 5	+ 10
New Zealand	1955 = 1,000			
All Items	Mar., 1959	1,139	+ 2‡	+ 70
Food	"	1,075	- 10‡	+ 18
Pakistan (Karachi)	Apr., 1948-Mar., 1949 = 100			
All Items	Dec., 1958	112	- 3	- 11
Food	"	115	- 4	- 15
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100			
All Items	Jan., 1959	221.5	- 0.3	+ 5.0
Food	"	259.6	- 0.3	+ 7.1
United States	1947-49 = 100			
All Items	Mar., 1959	123.7	Nil	+ 0.4
Food	"	117.7	- 0.5	- 3.1

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

† Figures for the two latest months are provisional.

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

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During May the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos. 2726 to 2728, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2726 (1st May).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Clerical and Clerical Administrative National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Claim: For increased London differential for clerical and administrative workers. Award: The Court found and so awarded that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 2727 (12th May).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the General Service Workers' National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Claim: For increased rates of pay for all staff covered by the Memorandum of Agreement dated 3rd June, 1951, relating to staff employed on Protection Duties. Award: The Court found and so awarded that the rates of pay in the current Agreement for staff employed on Protection Duties shall be amended to provide as follows:—

	London	Provincial
(1) Firemen		
(a) Firemen		
1st year	£ s. d. 10 14 6	£ s. d. 10 4 6
2nd year	10 19 6	10 9 6
3rd year	11 5 0	10 15 0
4th year	11 10 0	11 0 0
5th year	11 15 6	11 5 6
6th year	12 0 6	11 10 6
(b) Leading Firemen		
1st year	11 18 0	11 8 0
2nd year	12 3 6	11 13 6
3rd year	12 8 6	11 18 6
4th year	12 14 0	12 4 0
5th year	12 19 0	12 9 0
(c) Fire Section Leaders		
1st year	12 16 0	12 6 0
2nd year	13 4 0	12 14 0
3rd year	13 12 0	13 2 0
4th year	14 0 0	13 10 0
5th year	14 7 6	13 17 6

(2) Security Wardens

(a) Wardens		
1st year	10 14 6	10 4 6
2nd year	10 19 6	10 9 6
3rd year	11 5 0	10 15 0
4th year	11 10 0	11 0 0
5th year	11 15 6	11 5 6
6th year	12 0 6	11 10 6
(b) Sergeant Wardens		
1st year	12 13 6	12 3 6
2nd year	13 1 6	12 11 6
3rd year	13 9 0	12 19 0
4th year	13 17 0	13 7 0
5th year	14 5 0	13 15 0

(3) Commissionaires and Male Receptionists

1st year	8 19 6	8 9 6
2nd year	9 5 0	8 15 0
3rd year	9 10 0	9 0 0
4th year	9 15 6	9 5 6
5th year	10 0 6	9 10 6
6th year	10 6 0	9 16 0

The award to take effect from 15th March, 1959.

Award No. 2728 (14th May).—Parties: Operatives' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry. Claim: For an increase of 4d. an hour in the current standard rates for craftsmen and labourers in the Building Industry. Award: The Court found and so awarded that the claim had not been established.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During May one award was issued by a Single Arbitrator appointed under Section 2 (2)(b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. It related to an application submitted by the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers to the Milk Marketing Board for revised weekly wage rates for inseminators employed at the Board's cattle breeding centres.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During May the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three awards, Nos. 364 to 366*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 364 (11th May).—Parties: Institution of Professional Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. Claim: For increase in annual leave allowance for Cartographic and Recording Draughtsmen. Award: The Tribunal awarded that as from 6th February, 1959, the annual leave allowance of Cartographic and Recording Draughtsmen shall be as follows:—Draughtsmen: 3 weeks and 3 days; after 10 years' total service, 4 weeks and 2 days; after 20 years' total service, 5 weeks; after 30 years' total service, 6 weeks. Senior Draughtsmen: 4 weeks and 2 days; after 10 years' total service, 5 weeks; after 20 years' total service, 6 weeks.

The award made in respect of Senior Draughtsmen shall operate until such date as a decision is reached on the salary scales of the Executive Officer grade following a fact-finding report by the Civil Service Pay Research Unit. As from that date the annual leave allowance of the Senior Draughtsmen will for the purposes of E.C. No. 28/56 depend on the London scale maximum then in operation compared with the London maximum of the Executive Officer grade scale so decided.

Award No. 365 (19th May).—Parties: Civil Service Union and H.M. Treasury. Claim: For increased scales of pay with retrospective effect and reduction in conditioned hours for Warden and Attendant grades employed in Museums and Galleries. Award: The Tribunal awarded that:—(a) with effect from 1st January, 1957, the London scales of weekly pay of the Warden and Attendant grades employed in Museums and Galleries shall be as follows:—Warder/Attendant £8 15s. 6d. by 3s. 6d. to £8 19s. 0d. by 4s. to £9 3s. 0d.; Supervising Warder/Attendant II £9 9s. 0d. by 5s. to £9 14s. 0d. by 4s. 6d. to £10 3s. 0d. by 5s. to £10 8s. 0d.; Supervising Warder/Attendant I £10 8s. 6d. by 4s. 6d. to £10 13s. 0d. by 5s. to £10 18s. 0d.; Head Warder/Attendant £10 17s. 0d. by 5s. to £11 7s. 0d. by 5s. 6d. to £11 12s. 6d. by 5s. to £11 17s. 6d.; Fireman Warder/Attendant £8 19s. 0d. by 4s. to £9 3s. 0d. by 4s. 6d. to £9 7s. 6d. These scales shall be subject to provincial differentiation as revised from 1st April, 1956, and shall not attract any increase under 1st July, 1957, Central Pay Settlement; (b) with effect from 4th August, 1958, the scales of pay shown at (a) above shall be increased by 3s. 6d. a week. Save as aforesaid, the Tribunal found against the claim.

Award No. 366 (22nd May).—Parties: Institution of Professional Civil Servants and Ministry of Education. Claim: For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for Repairer Craftsmen in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Award: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim and so awarded, namely, that on a purely interim basis and without prejudice to any determination which may be made in the light of findings on the part of the Civil Service Pay Research Unit, the following salaries shall be paid from 19th September, 1958, to Repairer Craftsmen in the Victoria and Albert Museum:—Repairer Craftsmen I £945 to £1,160, Repairer Craftsmen II £730 to £975, Repairer Craftsmen III £580 to £645. The salaries are national male scales. Adjustment for officers in the London area to be made in accordance with E.C. 58/57.

*See footnote * in second column on page 242.

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Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Fur Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal Z. (76), dated 1st May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates, piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, and general minimum piece rates for workers employed on hand or machine fleshing.

Road Haulage Wages Council.—Proposal R.H. (65), dated 1st May, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for workers employed on road haulage work in connection with A. or B. licensed vehicles.

Keel and Drum Wages Council.—Proposal K.D. (59), dated 22nd May, for fixing revised holiday remuneration.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During May the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Order* :—

The Wages Regulation (Lace Finishing) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 899 (L.28), dated 20th May and effective from 3rd June. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Lace Finishing Wages Council (Great Britain), applies only to female workers and prescribes revised minimum time and piece rates for them.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposals were issued during May.

Wages Regulation Orders

During May, the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Order* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Council concerned:—

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (N.I.W.D. (N.89)), dated 15th May and effective on and from 29th May, 1959. This Order prescribes that certain customary holidays should not be allowed on weekly short days.

Legal Cases Affecting Labour

Building—Safety Regulations—Work on Roofs—Boards to be Provided and Used

An experienced workman employed by roofing contractors was sent by them to work on asbestos roofs belonging to the X Company. He had been instructed that he was not to work on asbestos roofs without using boards, and he knew that there were regulations on the subject. He was also told that the roof on which he was to work was unsafe and that he must be careful. The X Company had agreed with his employers that they would supply ladders and boards for the job and when he arrived at the X Company's factory he was supplied with a suitable ladder and shown a supply of duck boards, crawling boards and scaffold boards and told to take what he wanted. On the following day employees of the X Company, seeing that he was working on the roof without using boards, took two duck boards and placed them where he could see them. Four days later he went on to the roof without using boards, fell through and was injured. The workman claimed damages against his employers relying mainly on breach of their statutory duty under the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, Regulation 31 (3) (a) and against the X Company on breach of their duty under Section 26 (2) of the Factories Act, 1937.

Regulation 31 (3) (a) provides: "Where work is being done on or near roofs or ceilings covered with fragile materials through which a person is liable to fall a distance of more than ten feet—(a) where workmen have to pass over or work above such fragile materials, suitable and sufficient ladders, duck ladders or crawling boards, which shall be securely supported, shall be provided and used." Section 26 (2) of the Factories Act, 1937, provides: "Where any person is to work at a place from which he will be liable to fall a distance more than ten feet, then, unless the place is one which affords secure foot-hold and, where necessary, secure hand-hold, means shall be provided, so far as is reasonably practicable, by fencing or otherwise for ensuring his safety." It was held by Mr. Justice Pearson (1) that the employers' obligation to provide boards had in the circumstances been fulfilled; (2) that there was an obligation on the employers by virtue of Regulation 31 (3) (a) not merely to provide the boards but also (vicariously) to use the boards; and that the workman also was under an obligation to use the boards since by Regulation 4 it is the "duty of every person employed to comply with the requirements of such regulations as relate to the performance of an act by him . . . and if he discovers any defect in the scaffolding, plant or appliances, to report such defect without unreasonable delay to his employer or foreman . . ."; (3) that both the workman and the employers

* See footnote* in second column on page 242.

were in breach of the duty to use boards; (4) that the workman was not entitled to damages against his employers because there was no fault on the part of his employers which went beyond or was independent of his own fault; and (5) that the X Company had fulfilled its obligation under Section 26 (2) because they had provided boards.—*Ginty v. Belmont Building Supplies Limited and Another*. Queen's Bench Division, 24th, 25th, 28th, 29th and 30th April, 1959.

Master and Servant—Negligence—Safe system of work

The decision of the Court of Appeal in the case of *QUALCAST (WOLVERHAMPTON) LIMITED v. HAYNES* reported in the August, 1958, issue of the GAZETTE (page 326) that there was negligence on the part of the employers of an experienced foundry worker in merely having available a stock of protective spats but not advising him or forcing him to wear them has now been reversed by the House of Lords.

Docks Regulations, 1934—Unloading—Safe means of access from deck to hold

A workman was employed by ship repairers on repairing a ship owned and occupied by the B. Company. The ship was unloading in wet dock and the cargo in No. 1 hold had been discharged except for spillage. Unloading of cargo was, however, still proceeding in other parts of the ship. After completing his work of repair in No. 1 hold, the workman was ascending the ladder to the deck, when he slipped on a piece of rope wound round one of the rungs and was injured. He sued his employers for negligence and the B. Company for breach of their duty under Regulation 11 (1) of the Docks Regulations, 1934, which provides that "there shall be maintained safe means of access from the deck to the hold in which work is being carried on". The Docks Regulations are expressed to be made in respect "of the processes of . . . unloading . . . any ship in any dock."

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Parker, who heard the case in the Queen's Bench Division, held (1) that in these circumstances the employers were not negligent since they were entitled to assume that the premises were safe for their employees, and (2) that the B. Company had not provided a safe means of access and there was a breach of the Regulation on their part since, although the words in Regulation 11 (1) "in which work is being carried on" mean work on the processes to which the Regulations apply, work on one of those processes (viz., unloading) was still being carried on, because the clearing up of spillage is ancillary to and part of the process of unloading.—*Mace v. R. and H. Green and Silley Weir Limited and Another*. Queen's Bench Division, 25th, 26th, 27th February, 1959.

Building Regulations—Demolition—Precautions against Collapse

A workman employed by demolition contractors was injured in the course of his work when a floor board on which he was standing broke, causing him to lose his balance and fall through a nearby hole which had been made in the floor for the purpose of tipping debris. The break in the floor board was only 12 inches by 6 inches. No precautions had been taken, but there was no evidence of weakness in the joists or beams supporting the floor. The workman sued his employers for breach of their statutory duty under Regulation 79 (7) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, which provides: "Before demolition is commenced and also during the progress of the work precautions shall, where necessary, be taken by adequate shoring or otherwise to prevent, as far as practicable, the accidental collapse of any part of the building . . ." On appeal to the House of Lords (The Lord Chancellor Viscount Kilmuir, Lord Goddard, Lord Reid, Lord Tucker and Lord Keith of Avonholm) it was held that since the breaking off of part of the floor board was not a "collapse" and it had not been established that it was necessary to take precautions by shoring or otherwise to support the floor, the employers were not in breach of their duty.—*Mortimer v. Samuel B. Allison Limited*. House of Lords, 13th and 14th January, and 4th March, 1959.

Building—Safety Regulations—Crawling Boards not provided for work on fragile roof

An experienced workman, engaged with three other men, of whom he was in charge, on repairing a roof was killed when he fell through an asbestos ceiling which had been exposed by the removal for the purpose of the repair of some corrugated iron sheets. His employers had provided scaffold boards but did not supervise or instruct the workman in the manner in which he should do the work. Regulation 31 (3) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, provides: "where work is being done on or near roofs or ceilings covered with fragile materials through which a person is liable to fall a distance of more than 10 feet (a) where workmen have to pass over or work above such fragile materials, suitable and sufficient ladders, duck ladders or crawling boards, which shall be securely supported, shall be provided and used." It was proved that crawling boards in the trade meant boards fitted with transverse battens and the employers had not provided such boards. The workman's widow sued his employers alleging both a breach of the Building Regulations and also breach of their Common Law duty. Judgment was given in her favour in the court of first instance but she was awarded only one-quarter of the assessed damages on the ground of her husband's contributory negligence. On appeal it was held (by the Master of the Rolls Lord Evershed and Lord Justice Pearce) (1) that the employers were in breach of their duty under the Building Regulations both in respect of providing and also in respect of using crawling boards and that even on the basis that there was only a breach of the duty to use they could not show that their breach was entirely vicarious as being wholly the responsibility of the dead man; (2) that the employers were negligent in relying solely on the experience of the workman to carry out a dangerous task; (3) that the share of blame attributable to the employers should be increased from one-quarter to one-third.—*Jenner v. Allen West and Company Limited*. Court of Appeal, 5th, 6th and 10th March, 1959.

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.

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.

A recent decision of general interest is set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 2/59 (26th September)

A married woman, after being employed part-time as a tailor's finisher for 15 years, had been unemployed for over three months when she refused full-time similar employment because of her domestic responsibilities. Held that the claimant's restrictions on hours of work were not unreasonable in view of her domestic circumstances and past record and that she was entitled to longer time in which to find employment comparable with that which she had lost after 15 years' service. General question discussed whether employment outside the reasonable restrictions imposed by a claimant could at any time be regarded as suitable employment.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant was not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 12th March, 1958, to 22nd April, 1958, both dates included.

"The claimant had been employed for fifteen years until 22nd November, 1957, as a finisher by a West End firm of tailors. Her hours of work had been from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. on five days a week. On 12th March, 1958, she was offered employment as a finisher from 8 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., though the employer would have been willing to reduce the hours, if necessary, to approximately 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The claimant was not prepared to work for those hours and did not accept the situation offered as the employer in question would not allow her to work only from 11 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. or 4 p.m., the longest hours for which she was prepared to work. In the light of those facts, the local insurance officer held that she was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for the period named at the head of this decision on the ground that she had refused to accept a situation offered to her in suitable employment without good cause.

"The insurance officer now concerned with this case has drawn attention to the fact that the local insurance officer has decided that the claimant's restrictions on her availability do not render her liable

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).

The Wages Regulation (Lace Finishing) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 899; price 4d. (6d.)), made on 20th May by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 240.

The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 905), made on 20th May by the Secretary of State for the Home Department under the Fire Services Act, 1947. These Regulations, which came into operation on 1st June, amend the Fire Services (Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1954. They enable a fire authority to decide that the requirement in the Third Schedule to the 1954 Regulations that there shall be deducted from the sick pay of a member of a fire brigade any national insurance sickness benefit to which he may be entitled shall not apply to any such sickness benefit which he does not in fact receive. They also make provision for the payment to a member of a fire brigade who acts as an assistant to an officer of higher rank or whose ordinary duties involve additional responsibilities, other than those arising from the provision of an ambulance service, of an increased rate of pay instead of allowances; and for the payment of an allowance for additional responsibilities arising from the provision of an ambulance service.

The First-aid Boxes in Factories Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 906), made on 21st May by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories Act, 1937.—See page 220.

(i) *The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 847; price 6d. (8d.))*; (ii) *The National*

* Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(O)"—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 242.

† See footnote* in second column on page 242.

to be held not to be entitled to unemployment benefit by reason of the provisions of regulation 6(1)(aa) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277], as amended by the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1955 [S.I. 1955 No. 143].

"The claimant has explained that she had to restrict her hours of work as she has to do the work of her house, where her husband, an uncle aged 82 and a niece live.

"Although the claimant had been unemployed for rather more than three months, the restrictions which she was placing upon the hours that she could work do not seem unreasonable in view of her domestic circumstances and her past record, and I agree with the insurance officer now concerned with this case that on the facts set out above the employment offered to her was not suitable. She was entitled to longer time in which to find comparable employment to that which she had lost after fifteen years' continuous service.

"The insurance officer has asked for guidance as to whether employment offered outside the limits of the restrictions imposed by a claimant, which have been accepted as being reasonable, could at any time be regarded as suitable employment.

"I think that there may be danger in approaching the matter in that way. First of all, it must be remembered that regulation 6(1)(aa) referred to above is limited to cases where, as a consequence of the restrictions imposed by the claimant, the claimant has no reasonable prospects of securing employment. A case may be one where it cannot be said that the claimant has no reasonable prospects of securing employment, and yet it would not be right to say that a situation which did not comply with the restrictions imposed by the claimant was necessarily unsuitable for her. The fact that the restrictions imposed do not deprive a claimant of all hope of employment does not mean that all situations are unsuitable for her, which do not comply with the restrictions imposed by her. So, too, in relation to the reasonableness of the restrictions imposed. Some restrictions may be reasonable for a time, but the time may come when the restrictions are no longer reasonable. This is explicitly recognised by section 13(5) of the National Insurance Act, 1946. If, on the other hand, it is thought that at the time of the offer of employment it is reasonable for the claimant to continue to impose the restrictions and the employment does not comply with them to a material degree, it logically follows that the employment is unsuitable.

"Whether in a particular case a situation offered is in suitable employment must be judged in the light of the circumstances at the time of the offer and the fact that the restrictions imposed by the claimant have in the past been thought to be reasonable, though a relevant consideration, is not, in my opinion, conclusive. To consider whether the restrictions deprive the claimant of all hope of employment only confuses the issue.

"I allow the claimant's appeal."

Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 848). These Regulations were made on 11th May (i) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, and (ii) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 222.

The National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 942), made on 28th May by the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 222.

The Personal Injuries (Civilians) (Amendment) Scheme, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 877), made on 12th May by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, with the consent of the Treasury, under the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1939. This Scheme amends the Personal Injuries (Civilians) Scheme, 1949, as amended by subsequent Schemes, to introduce grants of 10s. a week for pensioned widows who have attained the age of 70 years.

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1959 No. 67), dated 24th April; *The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 87; price 6d. (8d.))*, dated 15th May. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 201, and page 240 of this issue).

The Royal Ulster Constabulary (Women Members) Pay Order, 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 80), made on 24th April by the Minister of Home Affairs under the Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Act, 1919, as applied by the Constabulary Act (Northern Ireland), 1922. This Order revokes the Royal Ulster Constabulary (Women Members) Pay Order, 1958, and provides that the pay of members of the several ranks mentioned in the Schedule to the Order shall be in accordance with the rates, scales and conditions prescribed in the Schedule.

The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 43), made on 18th March by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations amend the National Insurance (Contributions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948. They provide that, for the purposes of exception and credits for weeks of unemployment, holiday payments which are or are not deemed to be remuneration for the purposes of liability to pay

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ECONOMIC REVIEW

The National Institute of Economic and Social Research is now publishing a two-monthly ECONOMIC REVIEW. This provides a continuous study of current economic trends and problems and is designed to help all those who have to take a view of the economic situation and prospects. It contains an appendix of key British and overseas statistics, including a number of new series.

Some copies of the first three issues, January, March and May, 1959, are still available.

The MAY issue includes a special article on WAGES AND PRICES, in addition to a general survey which considers the impact of the Budget on the British economy, and the signs of world economic recovery.

The annual subscription is £2 or \$6, including ordinary postage (single issues 8s. 6d. each).

The REVIEW is obtainable from the NATIONAL INSTITUTE ECONOMIC REVIEW, 2 Dean Trench Street, Smith Square, Westminster, S.W.1.

contributions shall or shall not respectively prevent a day from being a day of unemployment.

The National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 64), made on 10th April by the National Insurance Joint Authority under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 137).

The National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 66), made on 24th April by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 176).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—*Choice of Careers.* (i) No. 8. *Stonemasonry.* Second Edition, March, 1959. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.). (ii) No. 92. *Professional Engineers.* April, 1959. Price 1s. 9d. (2s. 1d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Coal Mining.—(i) *Report and Accounts for 1958. Volume I. Report.* H.C. 158. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.). *Volume II. Accounts and Statistical Tables.* H.C. 159. Price 9s. 6d. (10s. 1d.). (ii) *Quarterly and Annual Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the Fourth Quarter of 1958 and for the Year 1958.* Price 8d. (10d.). National Coal Board.—See pages 218 and 219.

Cotton.—*Reorganisation of the Cotton Industry.* Cmnd. 744. Price 9d. (11d.).

International Labour Office.—(i) *International Standard Classification of Occupations.* Price 21s. (ii) *Freedom of Association. A Workers' Education Manual.* Price 4s. 6d. (iii) *Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 48. African Labour Survey.* Price 30s. International Labour Office, Geneva. Obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Branch of the International Labour Office at 38-39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.

Ministry of Labour and National Service.—*Annual Report for the Year 1958.* Cmnd. 745. Price 8s. (8s. 6d.).—See page 216.

National Insurance.—(i) *Accounts 1957-58. Accounts of the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, the Industrial Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund, for the year ended 31st March, 1958; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (In continuation of House of Commons Paper No. 140 of 1957-58).* H.C. 177. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.). (ii) *National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1959. National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1959. National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1959. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77(4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in accordance with Section 77(5) of the Act.* H.C. 192. Price 4d. (6d.).—See pages 221 and 222.

Wages and Working Hours.—*Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 1959.* Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 16s. (16s. 9d.).—See page 219.

Wales.—*Digest of Welsh Statistics. No. 5, 1958.* Price 7s. 6d. (8s. 1d.). Minister for Welsh Affairs.—See page 220.

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

NOTICE

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Annual subscription 28s. 0d.
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Communications with regard to the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. (Telephone: Watford 28500.)

ADVERTISEMENTS

Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, Advertisement Section, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Telephone: City 9876, extensions 147 and 148.)

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SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Employment Exchanges

Employment Exchanges provide a service for bringing together employers wanting workers, and men and women looking for jobs. Every effort is made to find the right job for the right man. Advice on choice of jobs or labour problems is part of the service available to workers and employers through Employment Exchanges. Interviews are in confidence and they are conducted with due regard to privacy. Vacancies which cannot be filled locally may be circulated over a wide area, and, if necessary, over the whole country.

Employers who want staff and men and women who want a job or change of job should telephone, write or call at any Employment Exchange.

Professional and Executive Register

Certain of the larger Employment Exchanges provide a service for persons seeking professional, managerial, senior executive and trainee executive posts, and employers wanting to fill such vacancies. These offices holding the Professional and Executive Register also give information about careers in the professions and allied occupations to young people of 18 and over who have left school but not established themselves in a career, to qualified men and women seeking to make a change of career and to officers leaving the Forces.

The addresses of the Exchanges providing these services can be obtained from any Local Office of the Ministry.

Technical and Scientific Register

This provides a specialist employment and careers advisory service centralised at 26-28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone, Whitehall 6200), for scientists, professional engineers, architects and surveyors. Professionally qualified technical officers are available to discuss recruitment problems, vacancies and employment opportunities. The Register has a Scottish representative at 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2.

Employers and men and women in the professions concerned should apply direct or through any Employment Exchange.

Nursing Appointments Service

Specially trained officers are in post at Nursing Appointments Offices to deal with employment and careers advice in nursing, midwifery, medical auxiliary and allied occupations. There are over 160 of these offices throughout the country. The service is available to both men and women.

Details can be obtained at any Employment Exchange.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

This Service gives advice to young people leaving school on their choice of careers, helps them to find suitable jobs, and guides and advises them in their early years of employment. It is provided locally through Youth Employment Offices, which in some places are administered by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and elsewhere by the Local Education Authorities.

School leavers, other young people under 18 years of age, and those beyond that age still in full-time attendance at school, should get in touch with the Youth Employment Office if they require advice and assistance in seeking work. Parents needing advice about jobs for their children are also welcome.

H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORATE

Factory Inspectors are responsible for the enforcement of the Factories Acts and are available for consultation on all matters concerning the Safety, Health and Welfare of workers employed in factories or at certain other premises subject to those Acts, such as docks, and building operations. There are at present 97 District Offices in the country, centred on the more important towns. The addresses of these offices may be obtained by inquiry at any Employment Exchange, or they may be found in the telephone directory under "Factory Inspectors".

Safety, Health and Welfare methods and appliances used in factories are displayed at the Industrial Health and Safety Centre, Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.1., which is open free to the public.

TRAINING

Vocational training in certain trades is provided at Government Training Centres, Technical Colleges, or with selected employers, for eligible and suitable men and women including disabled persons.

Those who wish to take advantage of these facilities should inquire at the nearest Employment Exchange.

SUPERVISORY TRAINING

Facilities for training in the skills of supervision are provided under the scheme known as "Training within Industry for Supervisors". The object of this scheme is to develop the skill

of supervisors in instructing others, in handling workers, in improving methods and in accident prevention. The four training programmes are known respectively as Job Instruction, Job Relations, Job Methods and Job Safety.

Particulars may be obtained from any Regional Office or from Headquarters (T.7) at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

DISABLED PERSONS

At every Employment Exchange there is a Disablement Resettlement Officer. His special duty is to help all disabled persons to find suitable employment, or to offer advice on industrial rehabilitation, training or sheltered employment. He is also available to discuss with employers their responsibilities under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, or questions arising out of the employment of the disabled.

This service is available to all disabled persons irrespective of the origin of the disability.

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

Workers who have had a serious illness (or accident) may need a period of graduated reconditioning to the physical and mental stresses of industrial life before they can confidently resume work. They may also need expert advice as to the most suitable kind of work to take up if they have to change their job. All of these services are provided at the Ministry's Industrial Rehabilitation Units, of which there are now fifteen throughout the country. No charge is made for attendance at the I.R.U.s, and maintenance allowances are paid to workers who attend them. The courses usually last about eight weeks but can be extended to twelve weeks if necessary.

Particulars can be obtained at any Employment Exchange.

WORKERS' WELFARE

The Outside Welfare Service helps to promote arrangements for the welfare of workers in matters outside the factory but related to their employment.

Inquiries may be made at any Employment Exchange.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

A Regional Industrial Relations Officer and Conciliation Officers are attached to each Regional Office of the Ministry. Their functions include assistance to industry in the formation and support of voluntary negotiating machinery, and help in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Regional Office.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT ADVISORY SERVICE

This service provides advice and assistance to industrial undertakings, large and small, on problems of human relations and the development of personnel policies in individual firms, on joint consultation and on the techniques of personnel management.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Regional Office.

WAGES INSPECTION

The Wages Inspectorate help employers and workers concerned to understand the provisions of Wages Regulation Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts, 1945 to 1959; and enforce the payment of minimum remuneration and the allowance of holidays with pay as prescribed. The Inspectorate also advise employers and workers about the effect upon them of the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1954, and are responsible for its enforcement.

Inquiries should be addressed to "The Senior Wages Inspector" at the Regional Office.

REGIONAL OFFICES

LONDON: Hanway House, Red Lion Square, High Holborn, W.C.1. HOLborn 8454.	NORTH WESTERN: Albert Bridge House, Bridge Street, Manchester, 3. Deansgate 3477.
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