



# Ministry of Labour Gazette

BRITISH LIBRARY  
28 AUG 1959

S

VOLUME LXVII, No. 8

AUGUST, 1959  
Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

PRICE 2s. 0d. NET  
Annual subscription 28s. 0d.  
including postage

## CONTENTS

<i>Special Articles:</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Special Articles—continued:</i>	<i>Page</i>
Earnings and Hours in April, 1959 . . . . .	283	Labour Overseas: France, Average Hours of Work, Rates of Wages, etc., in Engineering Industry; Germany, Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in Engineering Industry; Norway, Hours of Work, Wages, etc., in Canning Industry; United States, Work Injuries in 1958	298
Summary of Monthly Statistics . . . . .	292	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC. . . . .	301
Annual Report of Chief Inspector of Factories for 1958 . . . . .	292	WAGES, RETAIL PRICES, DISPUTES . . . . .	312
Annual Report of Chief Inspector of Factories on Industrial Health in 1958 . . . . .	294	MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS . . . . .	321
The Factories Act, 1959 . . . . .	295	ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC. . . . .	324
Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries for 1958 . . . . .	296	STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS . . . . .	329
Wages Councils Act, 1959 . . . . .	297	OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED . . . . .	329
Activities of the National Joint Advisory Council . . . . .	297	MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD . . . . .	329
Inquiry into Operation of Truck Acts . . . . .	297		
Baking Industry Exemption Order . . . . .	297		
National Insurance: The National Insurance Act, 1959; Increases in Retirement Pension Increments; The National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1959; Elderly War Widows . . . . .	297		

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

## Earnings and Hours in April, 1959

IN April, 1959, an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual workers employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (see for instance the issue for February, 1959).

In the enquiry of April, 1959, forms were sent to employers who had previously supplied information and to about 350 additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of manual workers at work in the last pay-week in April, 1959, their aggregate earnings in that week, and the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings: men, aged 21 years and over; youths and boys under 21 years; women, 18 years and over; and girls under 18 years. As in the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all those at work during the whole or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were also to be excluded. Where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike, or lock-out, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The earnings shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women ordinarily employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, and of the number of hours worked by such workers.

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (excluding those which were found to be no longer in operation in April, 1959, or to be employing no operatives within the scope of the enquiry) was about 67,800, of which approximately 66,100 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of workers (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and their earnings in the week was nearly 7 million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. It is estimated

that the returns received covered rather more than two-thirds of the total number of manual workers employed in the industries concerned at the time of the enquiry. The proportions varied in the different industries\* and in some cases were much more and in others less than two-thirds. The average earnings of these workers in the last pay-week in April, 1959, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 288 and 289 together with the numbers of workpeople employed in those establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week and the average hourly earnings in that week are shown on pages 290 and 291.

### Weekly Earnings in April, 1959

The Table in the first column overleaf shows the average weekly earnings in April, 1959, in all the industries combined, in the manufacturing industries as a whole and in each of 19 broad groups of industries. The average earnings for industry groups, for manufacturing industries as a whole and for all the industries covered by the enquiry taken together have been calculated by "weighting" the averages in each separate industry by the estimated total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries in April, 1959. This has been done in order to eliminate the effect of disparities in the proportion of workers covered by the returns received in the different industries.

The figures in the Tables which follow are general averages covering all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations; they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results; on the other hand, they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. Also included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, e.g., those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus is not known the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation. *In view of the wide variations,*

\* The Tables for this enquiry have been prepared on the basis of the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification. An article on page 55 of the February, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE, explaining the main changes introduced in the revised (1958) Standard Industrial Classification, gives the dates on which it is expected to bring the new Classification into use for the statistical series published in the GAZETTE, including its use for the purposes of this enquiry.



as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

Average Weekly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1959\*

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (18 years)	All Workers‡
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	263 9	126 1	128 7	84 7	227 6
Chemical and allied trades	267 9	120 8	135 2	87 4	233 1
Metal manufacture	289 1	128 1	144 7	90 0	270 2
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	273 8	108 3	149 8	93 0	237 4
Vehicles	297 0	104 2	158 8	96 6	264 10
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	273 4	109 0	135 7	85 6	219 7
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	261 11	107 4	139 11	85 0	205 2
Textiles	239 7	113 1	135 5	95 8	174 0
Leather, leather goods and fur	243 5	114 7	132 5	76 4	185 9
Clothing	233 8	106 10	132 3	84 0	148 1
Food, drink and tobacco	242 6	109 10	130 10	86 9	192 6
Manufactures of wood and cork	248 6	110 10	142 4	82 10	214 6
Paper and printing	298 9	118 5	141 7	83 8	235 3
Other manufacturing industries	269 8	120 8	134 5	86 2	211 6
All manufacturing industries	271 9	111 1	137 7	87 9	220 6
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	252 5	136 3	136 3	§	245 2
Building and contracting	254 6	122 3	118 7	§	241 10
Gas, electricity and water	246 3	125 3	134 6	§	237 10
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	256 5	134 9	185 5	§	246 11
National and local government service	204 7	117 6	125 1	80 11	189 5
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	262 11	114 0	137 0	87 4	222 6

In computing the averages for April, 1959, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The weekly earnings of these women averaged 67s. 8d. and the hours worked averaged 21.5. Their inclusion, however, has little effect on the average earnings shown. If such part-time workers had been excluded from the statistics, the general weekly average for women of 137s. 0d. would have been altered by only 1d. (to 137s. 1d.), and among the 19 separate groups of industries their exclusion would not in the majority of cases have altered the average weekly earnings shown for women by more than 6d. The small numbers of men employed as part-time workers have been excluded.

Weekly Hours worked in April, 1959

The average hours worked in each individual industry in the last pay-week in April, 1959, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 290 and 291. The next Table shows the averages for each of the 19 main groups of industries, for manufacturing industries as a whole and for all these industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries. The figures given relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

\* The averages for "all workers" have been calculated by applying the estimated total numbers employed in each industry to the average earnings of all the workers covered by the returns received for that industry; those for men by applying the total number of men employed to the average earnings of the men covered by the returns received; and similarly for youths and boys, women and girls.

† Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 288 to 291, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 81s. 8d. in April, 1959, and the hours worked averaged 16.2.

‡ In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker.

§ The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

|| Industrial employees in national government service have, where possible, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, building, civil engineering, transport and communication, and only those employees who could not be assigned to these other industries or services have been included under "National and local government service."

¶ Including the laundry and dry cleaning services which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 289 and 291.

Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in April, 1959

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (18 years)	All Workers‡
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	49.7	45.1	40.7	42.4	47.6
Chemical and allied trades	47.9	44.0	42.2	42.1	46.6
Metal manufacture	46.6	43.1	41.1	42.1	46.0
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	47.8	43.9	42.4	42.4	46.6
Vehicles	47.4	44.2	42.1	42.0	46.6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	47.5	44.2	41.1	42.7	45.4
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	46.0	43.9	41.3	42.4	44.2
Textiles	47.9	44.9	41.5	42.6	44.3
Leather, leather goods and fur	47.1	44.6	41.1	42.5	44.5
Clothing	44.8	43.8	40.0	41.8	41.4
Food, drink and tobacco	48.8	45.0	42.6	42.7	46.3
Manufactures of wood and cork	46.6	44.3	40.2	41.7	45.4
Paper and printing	47.2	44.1	42.3	43.0	45.5
Other manufacturing industries	48.3	45.1	41.8	42.3	45.8
All manufacturing industries	47.6	44.2	41.5	42.4	45.7
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	50.0	45.3	40.7	§	49.7
Building and contracting	49.2	46.4	38.1	§	48.9
Gas, electricity and water	48.6	45.1	39.4	§	48.2
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	50.8	46.0	44.5	§	50.1
National and local government service	45.9	44.2	39.9	41.2	44.8
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	48.0	44.6	41.5	42.3	46.3

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 290 and 291 it will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the last pay-week in April, 1959, ranged between 45 and 50, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 43 and 46, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 40 and 44.

Hourly Earnings in April, 1959

The following Table shows for each of the 19 main groups of industries covered by the enquiry, for manufacturing industries as a whole, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1959, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 290 and 291.

Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1959

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (18 years)	All Workers‡
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	63.7	33.5	37.9	23.9	57.4
Chemical and allied trades	67.1	32.9	38.4	24.9	60.0
Metal manufacture	74.4	35.7	42.2	25.7	70.5
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	68.7	29.6	42.4	26.3	61.1
Vehicles	75.2	28.3	45.2	27.6	68.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	69.1	29.6	39.6	24.0	58.0
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	68.3	29.3	40.7	24.1	55.7
Textiles	60.0	30.2	39.2	26.9	47.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	62.0	30.8	38.7	21.6	50.1
Clothing	62.6	29.3	39.7	24.1	42.9
Food, drink and tobacco	59.6	29.3	36.9	24.4	49.9
Manufactures of wood and cork	64.0	30.0	42.5	23.8	56.7
Paper and printing	76.0	32.2	40.2	23.3	62.0
Other manufacturing industries	67.0	32.1	38.6	24.4	55.4
All manufacturing industries	68.5	30.2	39.8	24.8	57.9
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	60.6	36.1	40.2	§	59.2
Building and contracting	62.1	31.6	37.3	§	59.3
Gas, electricity and water	60.8	33.3	41.0	§	59.2
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	60.6	35.2	50.0	§	59.1
National and local government service	53.5	31.9	37.6	23.6	50.7
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	65.7	30.7	39.6	24.8	57.7

† ‡ § || ¶ See corresponding footnotes in previous column.

Earnings and Hours in April, 1959, compared with Earlier Years

The Table below shows the average weekly earnings, in the industries covered by these enquiries at various dates between April, 1947, and April, 1959, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified.

Date	Average Weekly Earnings				
	Men (21 years and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 years and over)*	Girls	All Workers*
1947 April	123 5	47 4	67 4	40 2	103 6
October	128 1	51 10	69 7	43 9	108 2
1948 April	134 0	57 2	72 11	48 4	114 0
October	137 11	58 9	74 6	49 5	117 4
1949 April	139 11	58 6	77 2	50 3	119 4
October	142 8	60 1	78 9	51 8	121 9
1950 April	145 9	61 5	80 6	51 10	124 1
October	150 5	63 9	82 7	53 5	128 0
1951 April	160 2	66 11	87 4	55 11	136 2
October	166 0	69 1	90 1	57 11	141 1
1952 April	173 7	71 9	92 2	57 9	147 3
October	178 6	74 11	96 4	60 9	151 11
1953 April	185 11	77 7	100 3	62 6	157 7
October	189 2	78 11	102 5	64 11	160 1
1954 April	197 8	82 0	105 3	65 10	166 6
October	204 5	85 7	108 2	69 5	171 9
1955 April	217 5	90 11	112 5	71 6	182 3
October	222 11	94 2	115 5	75 8	187 2
1956 April	235 4	100 6	119 9	78 4	197 9
October	237 11	102 4	123 2	81 4	200 8
1957 April	241 6	105 0	125 10	83 11	204 7
October	251 7	108 4	129 6	85 2	212 5
1958 April	253 2	109 7	131 3	85 7	214 2
October	256 8	112 0	133 11	86 9	217 4
1959 April	262 11	114 0	137 0	87 4	222 6

Date	Percentage Increase since April, 1947				
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1947 October	4	10	3	9	5
1948 April	9	21	8	20	10
October	12	24	11	23	13
1949 April	13	24	15	25	15
October	16	27	17	29	18
1950 April	18	30	20	29	20
October	22	35	23	33	24
1951 April	30	41	30	39	32
October	35	46	34	44	36
1952 April	41	52	37	44	42
October	45	58	43	51	47
1953 April	51	64	49	56	52
October	53	67	52	62	55
1954 April	60	73	56	64	61
October	66	81	61	73	66
1955 April	76	92	67	78	76
October	81	99	71	88	81
1956 April	91	112	78	95	91
October	93	116	83	102	94
1957 April	96	122	87	109	98
October	104	129	92	112	105
1958 April	105	132	95	113	107
October	108	137	99	116	110
1959 April	113	141	103	117	115

For all workers covered by the enquiries the average level of weekly earnings rose by 115 per cent. between April, 1947, and April, 1959. During the half-year October, 1958, to April, 1959, the rise for all workers was about 2½ per cent. (nearly 2½ per cent. for men, 2¼ per cent. for women and about 1½ per cent. for juveniles.)

The changes in average weekly earnings over the period covered by the above Table represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in minimum, or standard, hourly or weekly rates of wages and in rates for overtime, week-end, etc., working; (b) increases or decreases in the number of hours actually worked per week and in the proportion of such hours paid for at overtime, week-end, night-shift, etc., rates; (c) extensions of systems of payment by results and increased output by workers so paid; and (d) changes in the relative numbers of workers employed in different industries. The figures for "all workers" taken together, shown in the last column of the Table, are also affected by changes over the period in the proportions of men, youths and boys, women and girls employed in different occupations and industries. The changes in average hourly earnings given in a later Table also reflect most of these factors.

As regards the first of these factors, an estimate of the effect of increases in minimum, or standard, rates of wages is available from the index of rates of wages which measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services (see page 318 of this GAZETTE). The representative industries and services for which changes in rates are taken into account in this index include a number not represented in the statistics of average earnings given in the main part of this article, the most important of which are agriculture, coal mining, railway service and the distributive and catering trades. It is estimated, however, that if these industries and services were omitted from the index of rates of wages, the result would show that between April, 1947, and April, 1959, the average level of rates of wages (men, youths and boys, women and girls combined) for a full ordinary week's work in the industries covered by these half-yearly earnings enquiries had risen by about 83 per cent. The difference between this figure and the rise of

\* In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker.

115 per cent. in actual weekly earnings over the same period represents the net effect of the other factors referred to in the preceding paragraph. During the period April, 1956, to April, 1959, there was a rise of 11 per cent. in rates of wages and of 12½ per cent. in actual earnings in these industries. Between October, 1958, and April, 1959, there was a rise of about three-quarters of one per cent. in rates of wages compared with about 2¼ per cent. in actual earnings in the same industries.

As regards changes in the proportions of men, youths and boys, women and girls employed in the industries covered, the averages of both weekly and hourly earnings are affected to some extent by the fact that both men and women account for a slightly higher proportion of the total employed than was the case in 1947, with a corresponding fall in the proportions represented by youths and girls.

As regards working hours, the next Table shows the average weekly hours worked by the operatives covered by the half-yearly earnings enquiries from April, 1947:—

Average Weekly Hours Worked

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
1947 April	46.3	43.7	41.5	42.0	45.0
October	46.6	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.2
1948 April	46.5	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3
October	46.7	44.1	41.6	42.4	45.3
1949 April	46.6	44.1	41.8	42.4	45.3
October	46.8	44.0	41.7	42.4	45.4
1950 April	47.0	44.2	41.9	42.5	45.6
October	47.6	44.4	42.0	42.6	46.1
1951 April	47.9	44.5	42.0	42.7	46.3
October	47.8	44.5	41.5	42.1	46.3
1952 April	47.3	44.2	40.9	41.6	45.6
October	47.7	44.4	41.8	42.7	46.1
1953 April	47.8	44.5	42.0	42.7	46.2
October	47.9	44.6	42.0	42.8	46.3
1954 April	48.3	44.7	42.0	42.7	46.5
October					



Manufacturing Industries Only  
Average Weekly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Average Weekly Earnings				
	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
1947 April	129 1	45 10	68 0	40 6	103 3
1947 October	134 5	49 8	70 2	44 1	108 4
1948 April	138 8	54 5	73 8	48 8	113 3
1948 October	143 4	57 7	74 11	49 10	116 10
1949 April	145 1	56 11	77 7	50 8	118 6
1949 October	148 8	58 4	79 3	52 0	120 10
1950 April	151 8	59 10	81 0	52 2	123 4
1950 October	156 8	62 1	83 2	53 9	127 5
1951 April	165 0	64 3	87 11	56 4	134 2
1951 October	172 1	66 10	90 7	58 4	139 10
1952 April	179 4	69 4	92 6	58 2	145 11
1952 October	184 9	73 1	96 10	61 2	150 10
1953 April	191 11	75 5	101 6	62 11	156 0
1953 October	196 7	77 1	103 2	65 4	159 4
1954 April	205 2	80 0	105 10	66 2	165 5
1954 October	212 3	83 8	108 11	69 11	170 10
1955 April	224 7	88 5	112 11	71 10	180 4
1955 October	231 1	92 0	116 0	76 2	185 9
1956 April	242 9	97 6	120 0	78 8	195 0
1956 October	245 7	99 11	123 8	81 9	198 6
1957 April	248 11	102 2	126 3	84 4	202 3
1957 October	261 2	106 2	129 11	85 7	211 2
1958 April	261 4	106 10	131 8	85 11	211 11
1958 October	265 5	109 1	134 5	87 2	215 3
1959 April	271 9	111 1	137 7	87 9	220 6

Percentage Increase since April, 1947

Date	Percentage Increase since April, 1947				
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1947 October	7	19	8	20	10
1948 April	11	26	10	23	13
1948 October	12	24	14	25	15
1949 April	15	27	17	28	17
1949 October	17	31	19	29	19
1950 April	21	35	22	33	23
1950 October	28	40	29	39	30
1951 April	33	46	33	44	35
1951 October	39	51	36	44	41
1952 April	43	59	42	51	46
1952 October	49	68	49	55	51
1953 April	52	68	52	61	54
1953 October	59	75	56	63	60
1954 April	64	83	60	73	65
1954 October	74	93	66	77	75
1955 April	79	101	71	88	80
1955 October	87	113	76	94	89
1956 April	93	118	82	102	92
1956 October	93	123	86	108	96
1957 April	102	132	91	111	105
1957 October	102	133	94	112	105
1958 April	105	138	98	115	108
1958 October	110	142	102	117	114

Average Weekly Hours Worked (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Average Weekly Hours Worked				
	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
1947 April	46.0	43.2	41.7	42.0	44.5
1947 October	46.3	43.5	41.7	42.3	44.8
1948 April	46.5	43.7	41.6	42.3	44.9
1948 October	46.6	43.7	41.7	42.3	45.0
1949 April	46.9	43.9	41.9	42.5	45.2
1949 October	47.5	44.1	42.1	42.7	45.7
1950 April	47.6	44.1	42.0	42.7	45.7
1950 October	47.6	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.6
1951 April	47.1	43.7	40.8	41.6	45.0
1951 October	47.6	44.0	41.9	42.7	45.7
1952 April	47.6	44.0	42.0	42.7	45.7
1952 October	47.9	44.2	42.0	42.8	45.9
1953 April	48.2	44.3	42.0	42.7	46.1
1953 October	48.5	44.5	42.0	42.9	46.3
1954 April	48.6	44.5	41.8	42.7	46.3
1954 October	48.7	44.6	41.8	42.8	46.4
1955 April	48.2	44.5	41.5	42.4	46.0
1955 October	48.2	44.6	41.6	42.5	46.0
1956 April	48.1	44.4	41.5	42.4	45.9
1956 October	48.0	44.0	41.3	42.2	45.8
1957 April	47.6	44.1	41.2	42.2	45.5
1957 October	47.3	44.1	41.2	42.2	45.3
1958 April	47.6	44.2	41.5	42.4	45.7

Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Average Hourly Earnings				
	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
1947 April	33.7	12.7	19.6	11.6	27.8
1947 October	34.9	13.7	20.2	12.6	29.1
1948 April	35.9	15.0	21.2	13.8	30.3
1948 October	37.0	15.8	21.6	14.1	31.2
1949 April	37.4	15.6	22.2	14.3	31.6
1949 October	38.1	16.0	22.8	14.8	32.2
1950 April	38.8	16.4	23.2	14.7	32.7
1950 October	39.6	16.9	23.7	15.1	33.5
1951 April	41.6	17.5	25.1	15.8	35.2
1951 October	43.4	18.2	26.2	16.6	36.8
1952 April	45.7	19.0	27.2	16.8	38.9
1952 October	46.6	19.9	27.7	17.2	39.6
1953 April	48.4	20.6	28.9	17.7	41.4
1953 October	49.2	20.9	29.5	18.3	41.7
1954 April	51.1	21.7	30.2	18.6	43.1
1954 October	52.5	22.6	31.1	19.6	44.3
1955 April	55.5	23.8	32.4	20.2	46.7
1955 October	56.9	24.8	33.3	21.4	48.0
1956 April	60.3	26.3	34.7	22.3	50.9
1956 October	61.1	26.9	35.7	23.1	51.8
1957 April	62.1	27.6	36.5	23.9	52.9
1957 October	65.3	29.0	37.7	24.3	55.3
1958 April	65.9	29.1	38.3	24.4	55.9
1958 October	67.3	29.7	39.2	24.8	57.0
1959 April	68.5	30.2	39.8	24.8	57.9

\* See footnote \* in the next column.

Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)—  
(contd.)

Date	Percentage Increase since April, 1947				
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1947 October	4	8	3	9	5
1948 April	7	18	8	19	9
1948 October	10	24	10	22	14
1949 April	11	23	13	23	14
1949 October	13	26	16	28	16
1950 April	15	29	18	27	18
1950 October	18	33	21	30	21
1951 April	23	38	28	36	27
1951 October	29	43	34	43	32
1952 April	36	50	39	45	40
1952 October	38	57	41	48	42
1953 April	44	62	47	53	47
1953 October	46	65	51	58	50
1954 April	52	71	54	60	55
1954 October	56	78	59	69	59
1955 April	65	87	65	74	68
1955 October	69	95	70	84	73
1956 April	79	107	77	92	83
1956 October	81	112	82	99	86
1957 April	84	117	86	106	90
1957 October	94	128	92	109	99
1958 April	96	129	95	110	101
1958 October	100	134	100	114	105
1959 April	103	138	103	114	108

At April, 1959, the average level of weekly earnings in manufacturing industries was 114 per cent. higher than in April, 1947; the increase in the average level of rates of wages in these industries over the same period was about 80 per cent. The corresponding increases between April, 1956, and April, 1959, were 13 per cent. for average weekly earnings and 10½ per cent. for weekly rates of wages. During the period October, 1958, to April, 1959, the increase in rates of wages was one-half of one per cent. and that in earnings 2½ per cent.

Changes in Rates of Wages since April, 1959

Since the enquiry was made in April, 1959, there have been few changes in rates of wages and consequently there has only been a very slight increase in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the industries covered by the enquiry.

Industries Not Covered by the Enquiry

The principal employments not covered by these half-yearly enquiries are agriculture, coal mining, British Railways, London Transport, British Road Services, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual workers in agriculture, coal mining, and for dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given below.

Calculations are now made at regular intervals to ascertain what would have been the effect of combining the earnings in respect of agricultural workers, coal miners, British Railway workers, London Transport Executive employees (wages grades), inland waterways workers and dock workers with those of the Ministry's normal enquiries in order to obtain a single figure of average weekly earnings of manual wage-earners. Results of the calculations in respect of April, 1958, which were published in the July, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE (page 251) show once again that combining these figures makes little difference to the percentage increases over April, 1952.

Dock Labour

The figures relating to harbour, dock, canal, etc., service given on pages 289 and 291 cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Board show that the earnings of all classes of registered dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements were as follows at the dates shown:—

Date	Average Weekly Earnings†	Three-monthly Periods		Average Weekly Earnings†
		s. d.	s. d.	
Last Pay-week in:—				
1947 April	149 0†	1947 April-June	152 11‡	152 11‡
1947 October	157 1	1947 October-December	157 1	157 1
1948 April	155 5	1948 April-June	153 5	153 5
1948 October	159 2	1948 October-December	164 6	164 6
1949 April	173 9	1949 April-June	166 6	166 6
1949 October	169 3	1949 October-December	173 0	173 0
1950 April	156 4	1950 April-June	170 3	170 3
1950 October	182 8	1950 October-December	178 3	178 3
1951 April	202 2	1951 April-June	195 11	195 11
1951 October	194 9	1951 October-December	195 3	195 3
1952 April	196 0	1952 April-June	193 3	193 3
1952 October	187 6	1952 October-December	183 7	183 7
1953 April	205 5	1953 April-June	209 5	209 5
1953 October	220 1	1953 October-December	214 6	214 6
1954 May	219 2	1954 April-June	217 6	217 6
(First Pay-week)				
1954 November	230 10	1954 October-December	233 11	233 11
(First Pay-week)				
1955 April	261 0	1955 April-June	246 0	246 0
1955 October	264 10	1955 October-December	249 8	249 8
1956 April	269 7	1956 April-June	262 10	262 10
1956 October	270 9	1956 October-December	258 10	258 10
1957 April	265 7	1957 April-June	273 0	273 0
(Second Pay-week)				
1957 October	285 4	1957 October-December	279 5	279 5
1958 April	271 11	1958 April-June	264 2	264 2
1958 October	265 8	1958 October-December	278 3	278 3
1959 April	291 0	1959 January-March	292 8	292 8

\* In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers", women ordinarily employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker.  
† Inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays and travel-time allowances.  
‡ Excluding payments for public holidays and travel-time allowances.

Agriculture

Information about agricultural workers is collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland. The average weekly earnings of hired regular whole-time workers in Great Britain are shown in the following Table. They are total earnings, including overtime, piece-work, bonuses, premiums and perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders etc., but excluding earnings lost through sickness and holidays.

Date	Average Weekly Earnings		
	Men*	Youths†	Women and Girls
Great Britain			
Half-yearly periods			
1947 April-1947 September	97 7	62 3	65 1½
1947 October-1948 March	104 4	67 8	70 5
1948 April-1948 September	108 7½	71 2	73 4½
1948 October-1949 March	105 1½	68 10½	72 9
1949 April-1949 September	114 9	77 0	76 6
1949 October-1950 March	110 9½		



TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WORKERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1959

(NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

Industry	Numbers of workers covered by the returns received					Average earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1959				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	4,086	370	26	1	4,483	269 8	150 3	—	—	258 11
Stone Quarrying and Mining	12,056	543	42	2	12,643	252 0	129 11	—	—	246 3
Slate Quarrying and Mining	1,236	124	—	—	1,360	190 3	—	—	—	182 0
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	7,710	434	47	3	8,194	256 4	143 10	—	—	249 7
Other Mining and Quarrying	4,906	212	441	69	5,628	257 7	156 10	139 5	—	242 8
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal										
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	42,422	4,513	3,341	239	50,515	256 9	133 11	135 1	96 11	237 0
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	17,685	2,107	21,848	2,339	43,979	245 10	105 4	122 4	80 5	168 11
Glass (other than containers)	22,324	2,069	5,537	546	30,476	279 7	129 6	139 10	87 10	240 7
Glass Containers	14,571	1,382	2,633	191	18,777	254 9	127 6	135 9	—	227 0
Cement	9,732	363	218	12	10,325	298 1	139 0	118 9	—	288 5
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	41,773	2,524	3,148	192	47,637	265 7	126 9	140 1	—	249 3
Chemicals and Allied Trades										
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works	12,168	359	36	1	12,564	258 10	128 6	—	—	254 8
Chemicals and Dyes	100,276	5,626	14,654	1,493	122,049	274 3	120 9	130 2	81 7	247 6
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	8,137	607	10,101	1,833	20,678	236 2	115 9	131 8	84 11	168 2
Explosives and Fireworks	28,242	1,187	7,055	845	37,329	259 10	110 3	163 1	106 10	233 4
Paint and Varnish	14,096	856	3,406	173	18,531	241 3	108 5	125 5	—	212 3
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	10,277	643	6,482	1,116	18,518	289 10	126 9	142 3	93 0	220 8
Mineral Oil Refining	20,224	843	1,265	19	22,351	276 5	136 9	145 4	—	263 6
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	14,256	574	1,836	88	16,754	257 4	123 8	129 5	—	237 10
Metal Manufacture										
Blast Furnaces†	18,043	449	148	8	18,648	285 5	137 8	—	—	280 8
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	151,920	11,661	4,273	86	167,940	299 11	134 2	142 4	—	284 4
Iron Foundries	59,990	4,971	6,133	381	71,475	271 3	112 6	144 7	85 8	248 4
Tinplate Manufacture	5,588	345	286	2	6,221	343 5	168 6	135 5	—	324 1
Steel Sheet Manufacture	12,661	1,322	588	18	14,589	304 4	145 0	153 2	—	283 6
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	27,254	1,652	2,618	100	31,624	268 9	120 9	144 0	—	250 2
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	65,574	3,274	8,835	429	78,112	286 7	124 11	145 10	93 6	262 10
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods										
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	132,050	18,600	1,607	85	152,342	275 9	113 1	141 4	—	254 5
Marine Engineering	59,515	11,394	778	41	71,728	258 2	107 6	138 1	—	232 10
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	20,610	2,683	906	39	24,310	256 7	109 10	138 3	—	234 6
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	14,771	1,714	344	9	16,838	299 0	103 8	122 5	—	275 5
Machine Tools	43,874	7,082	4,990	177	56,123	284 10	111 8	141 9	—	249 7
Stationary Engines	15,566	1,203	1,189	19	17,977	282 2	113 3	151 0	—	261 11
Textile Machinery and Accessories	27,857	3,402	2,699	163	34,121	253 3	103 2	134 9	—	228 2
Ordnance and Small Arms	23,108	1,443	4,272	93	28,916	261 2	105 2	158 5	—	237 8
Constructional Engineering	41,737	4,559	889	21	47,206	279 9	107 9	130 5	—	260 3
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	320,421	40,442	39,232	1,800	401,895	271 10	107 5	149 8	88 7	242 7
Electrical Machinery	87,297	13,646	25,258	1,630	127,831	282 11	105 2	152 4	86 0	235 8
Electrical Wires and Cables	22,560	1,519	8,871	475	33,425	279 7	116 4	147 2	88 6	234 4
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	18,604	1,544	10,081	543	30,772	256 2	109 1	154 2	88 10	212 5
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	28,264	4,100	31,202	2,394	65,960	263 11	105 11	147 3	92 4	192 8
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	9,424	734	11,150	1,435	22,743	265 7	109 2	150 5	100 10	193 8
Batteries and Accumulators	6,403	256	2,930	368	9,957	291 10	119 9	150 10	128 1	239 11
Other Electrical Goods	52,580	6,883	28,687	2,355	90,485	284 1	109 0	152 7	90 4	224 1
Vehicles										
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	191,408	13,170	13,730	696	219,004	352 3	123 8	178 9	103 0	326 10
Motor Repairs and Garages:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	58,049	13,631	2,982	262	74,924	228 4	91 10	130 3	77 10	199 1
Firms employing less than 10 workers	2,690	901	186	27	3,804	279 11	87 11	—	—	181 3
All firms supplying returns	60,739	14,532	3,168	289	78,728	227 10	91 7	129 8	77 9	198 3
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	97,418	9,670	6,246	162	113,496	300 10	116 6	152 5	—	280 1
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	63,529	4,165	19,691	1,099	88,484	301 7	118 9	161 1	105 2	259 3
Locomotive Manufacture	8,916	1,291	245	4	10,456	265 5	109 9	140 8	—	243 2
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trains	17,353	2,059	355	13	19,780	266 8	108 11	129 11	—	247 8
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	2,148	508	1,114	113	3,883	246 11	112 3	140 2	—	194 1
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified										
Tools and Cutlery	14,936	1,995	8,548	780	26,259	261 10	102 4	129 9	74 9	201 2
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	12,914	1,559	7,844	425	22,742	259 6	109 2	142 5	81 5	205 5
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	22,474	1,840	2,725	90	27,129	277 2	114 7	133 3	—	251 1
Wire and Wire Manufactures	19,612	1,628	4,046	313	25,599	279 9	111 6	141 0	90 10	244 10
Hollow-ware	15,320	1,834	15,641	1,649	34,444	257 0	103 3	125 3	80 0	180 6
Brass Manufactures	15,609	2,048	8,028	747	26,432	261 5	107 0	140 10	87 4	207 11
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	88,050	9,998	34,389	2,937	135,374	280 2	110 7	138 6	90 10	227 7
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.										
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	29,649	4,758	13,371	1,160	48,938	265 6	108 6	144 0	84 6	212 9
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	4,408	597	3,982	501	9,488	260 4	109 4	154 11	98 2	198 0
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	5,138	681	3,969	514	10,302	258 10	105 6	121 3	79 0	186 8
Musical Instruments	2,654	477	491	39	3,661	243 7	102 4	146 2	—	210 7
Textiles										
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	26,772	2,375	48,777	3,939	81,863	209 11	120 7	135 1	108 6	157 10
Cotton Weaving, etc.	20,830	1,202	35,389	2,256	59,677	221 9	117 11	144 7	102 10	169 5
Total Cotton	47,602	3,577	84,166	6,195	141,540	215 1	119 8	139 1	106 5	162 8
Woolen and Worsted	57,554	4,589	61,653	7,646	131,442	242 0	114 1	137 9	102 5	180 6
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	19,421	722	6,140	482	26,765	261 5	129 7	140 10	98 4	227 3
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	10,628	606	12,290	1,328	24,852	239 11	112 0	149 1	99 2	184 4
Linen and Soft Hemp	6,420	1,843	13,923	2,206	24,392	187 1	84 3	108 1	79 8	124 9
Jute	5,752	458	6,571	466	13,247	217 1	114 1	137 0	93 6	169 6

\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.  
 † For the purpose of the figures given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.  
 ‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.  
 § Excluding railway workshops.

Table I.—Numbers of Workers Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Last Pay-Week in April, 1959—continued

Industry	Numbers of workers covered by the returns received				Average earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1959					
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
Textiles—continued						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rope, Twine and Net	2,861	583	5,271	841	9,556	233 1	107 8	118 6	80 1	148 9
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	19,770	1,970	47,846	10,236	79,822	289 7	117 11	143 1	96 11	172 10
Lace	2,909	334	3,464	361	7,068	234 11	116 6	119 2	85 8	165 0
Carpets	10,076	1,466	8,128	2,194	21,864	271 4	113 10	151 11	96 11	198 10
Narrow Fabrics	3,378	374	8,037	1,163	13,152	226 11	110 6	125 11	88 2	149 7
Made-up Textiles	2,619	501	8,923	1,761	13,804	213 10	100 2	112 6	76 6	126 8
Textile Finishing, etc.	39,265	3,345	14,225	1,592	58,427	239 10	118 1	126 4	92 10	201 2
Other Textile Industries	9,531	679	4,367	228	14,805	252 2	125 3	128 11	91 11	207 6
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur										
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	16,291	1,837	3,404	271	21,803	241 1	122 2	134 11	90 4	212 8
Leather Goods	2,920	635	6,476	1,209	11,240	233 11	98 6	128 7	72 10	148 3
Fur	1,851	176	1,601	156	3,784	268 6	—	145 4	—	201 5
Clothing										
Tailoring:										
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	20,846	2,765	69,022	14,298	106,931	241 7	100 6	134 1	86 2	147 9
Retail Bespoke:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	668	74	1,479	344	2,565	234 0	—	125 2	65 1	144 5
Firms employing less than 10 workers	271	17	448	62	798	212 0	—	120 2	—	145 7
All firms supplying returns	939	91	1,927	406	3,363	227 8	—	124 1	64 0	144 9
Dressmaking:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	2,142	314	29,281	7,048	38,785	247 1	101 7	135 6	81 5	131 7
Firms employing										



TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1959

(NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in April, 1959, by the workers covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1959, by the workers covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	45.0	42.8	—	—	44.8	71.9	42.1	—	—	69.4
Stone Quarrying and Mining	52.0	47.0	—	—	51.7	58.2	33.2	—	—	57.2
Slate Quarrying and Mining	43.4	—	—	—	43.4	52.6	—	—	—	50.3
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	51.7	46.5	—	—	51.4	59.5	37.1	—	—	58.3
Other Mining and Quarrying	46.4	43.6	41.2	—	45.9	66.6	43.2	40.6	—	63.4
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal										
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	48.9	44.2	41.6	43.0	48.0	63.0	36.4	39.0	27.0	59.3
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	48.3	44.6	40.2	42.5	43.8	61.1	28.3	36.5	22.7	46.3
Glass (other than containers)	48.0	44.7	40.6	42.2	46.4	69.9	34.8	41.3	25.0	62.2
Glass Containers	48.3	45.4	42.1	—	47.2	63.3	33.7	38.7	—	57.7
Cement	56.4	47.2	42.7	—	55.7	63.4	35.3	33.4	—	62.1
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	50.6	46.4	41.9	—	49.8	63.0	32.8	40.1	—	60.1
Chemicals and Allied Trades										
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works	44.7	42.9	—	—	44.6	69.5	35.9	—	—	68.5
Chemicals and Dyes	47.9	43.9	42.0	42.1	47.0	68.7	33.0	37.2	23.3	63.2
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	47.4	42.9	41.9	41.9	44.1	59.8	32.4	37.7	24.3	45.8
Explosives and Fireworks	47.9	43.3	43.7	43.7	46.9	65.1	30.6	44.8	29.3	59.7
Paint and Varnish	48.3	43.9	42.6	—	47.0	59.9	29.6	35.3	—	54.2
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	49.7	44.2	42.1	42.0	46.4	70.0	34.4	40.5	26.6	57.1
Mineral Oil Refining	48.1	45.9	43.1	—	47.7	69.0	35.8	40.5	—	66.3
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	49.6	46.0	42.6	—	48.6	62.3	32.3	36.5	—	58.7
Metal Manufacture										
Blast Furnaces‡	44.5	43.9	—	—	44.5	77.0	37.6	—	—	75.7
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	46.2	42.7	41.0	—	45.8	77.9	37.7	41.7	—	74.5
Iron Foundries	46.5	43.4	40.9	42.0	45.8	70.0	31.1	42.4	24.5	65.1
Tinplate Manufacture	42.7	43.0	43.5	—	42.8	96.5	47.0	37.4	—	90.9
Steel Sheet Manufacture	47.5	43.4	42.3	—	46.9	76.9	40.1	43.5	—	72.5
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	47.3	44.1	41.5	—	46.6	68.2	32.9	41.6	—	64.4
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	47.9	43.0	41.1	42.2	46.9	71.8	34.9	42.6	26.6	67.2
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods										
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	47.9	44.2	42.8	—	47.4	69.1	30.7	39.6	—	64.4
Marine Engineering	47.2	44.0	39.5	—	46.6	65.6	29.3	41.9	—	60.0
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	47.3	45.1	41.2	—	46.8	65.1	26.6	40.3	—	60.1
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	51.3	42.0	41.2	—	69.9	29.6	35.7	—	—	65.8
Machine Tools	46.3	43.8	40.8	—	45.5	73.8	30.6	41.7	—	65.8
Stationary Engines	47.0	43.6	42.2	—	46.5	72.0	31.2	42.9	—	67.6
Textile Machinery and Accessories	46.2	44.2	40.9	—	45.6	65.8	28.0	39.5	—	60.0
Ordnance and Small Arms	46.6	42.3	43.0	—	45.9	67.3	29.8	44.2	—	62.1
Constructional Engineering	49.2	44.8	41.8	—	48.6	68.2	28.9	37.4	—	64.3
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	47.7	44.0	42.0	42.6	46.7	68.4	29.3	42.8	25.0	62.3
Electrical Machinery	48.7	42.5	43.3	43.1	46.9	69.7	29.7	42.2	23.9	60.3
Electrical Wires and Cables	49.8	44.4	43.0	—	47.7	67.4	31.4	41.1	25.0	59.0
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	45.9	43.7	42.4	41.4	44.6	67.0	30.0	43.6	25.7	57.2
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	47.5	44.1	42.5	42.5	44.8	66.7	28.8	41.6	26.1	51.6
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	47.6	44.4	42.5	42.9	44.7	67.0	29.5	42.5	28.2	52.0
Batteries and Accumulators	46.5	43.9	40.9	38.4	44.5	75.3	32.7	44.3	40.0	64.7
Other Electrical Goods	48.4	44.4	42.3	42.4	46.0	70.4	29.5	43.3	25.6	58.5
Vehicles										
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	47.5	43.1	42.2	43.4	46.9	89.0	34.4	50.8	28.5	83.6
Motor Repairs and Garages:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	46.7	44.8	41.7	42.1	46.2	58.7	24.6	37.5	22.2	51.7
Firms employing less than 10 workers	47.1	44.4	—	—	46.0	55.5	23.8	—	—	47.3
All firms supplying returns	46.8	44.7	41.6	42.1	46.2	58.4	24.6	37.4	22.2	51.5
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	47.8	43.0	42.2	—	47.1	76.5	32.5	43.3	—	71.4
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	48.0	45.6	42.3	41.4	46.5	75.4	31.3	45.7	30.5	66.9
Locomotive Manufacture	48.2	44.2	41.8	—	47.5	66.1	29.8	40.4	—	61.4
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	46.1	43.7	40.7	—	45.8	69.4	29.9	38.3	—	64.9
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	47.1	44.3	41.6	—	45.0	62.9	30.4	40.4	—	51.8
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified										
Tools and Cutlery	45.9	43.8	40.2	41.7	43.8	68.5	28.0	38.7	21.5	55.1
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	47.5	43.6	41.7	40.2	45.1	65.6	30.0	41.0	24.3	54.7
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	46.5	44.0	39.7	—	45.6	71.5	31.3	40.3	—	66.1
Wire and Wire Manufactures	49.8	45.2	42.0	42.7	48.2	67.4	29.6	40.3	25.5	61.0
Hollow-ware	48.0	44.1	41.5	41.8	44.5	64.3	28.1	36.2	23.0	48.7
Brass Manufactures	46.7	43.9	40.6	41.5	44.5	67.2	29.2	41.6	25.3	56.1
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	47.6	44.3	41.1	44.1	45.6	70.6	30.0	40.4	24.7	59.9
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.										
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	46.2	43.8	41.7	42.2	44.7	69.0	29.7	41.4	24.0	57.1
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	45.4	42.9	42.5	42.3	45.8	68.8	30.6	43.7	27.5	54.1
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	45.4	43.4	39.3	42.3	42.8	68.4	29.2	36.8	22.4	52.3
Musical Instruments	46.1	46.0	41.7	—	45.5	63.4	26.7	42.1	—	55.5
Textiles										
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	46.8	43.8	41.6	42.2	43.4	53.8	33.0	39.0	30.9	43.6
Cotton Weaving, etc.	46.1	44.5	42.3	43.0	43.7	57.7	31.8	41.0	28.7	46.5
Total Cotton	46.5	44.0	41.9	42.5	43.5	55.7	32.6	39.8	30.0	44.9
Woolen and Worsted	50.3	45.6	41.6	43.6	45.7	57.7	30.0	39.7	28.2	47.4
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	44.7	42.8	42.5	42.2	44.1	70.2	36.3	39.8	28.0	61.8
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	46.1	43.6	41.4	42.6	43.5	62.5	30.8	43.2	27.9	50.9
Linen and Soft Hemp	46.7	44.4	42.6	42.9	43.9	48.3	22.8	30.4	22.3	34.1
Jute	47.1	45.0	42.2	42.5	44.4	55.3	30.4	39.0	26.4	45.8

\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.  
 † In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.  
 ‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.  
 § Excluding railway workshops.

Table II.—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Last Pay-Week in April, 1959—continued

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in April, 1959, by the workers covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1959, by the workers covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
Textiles—continued	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Rope, Twine and Net	50.6	45.2	42.1	42.7	44.9	55.3	28.6	33.8	22.5	39.8
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	45.2	44.8	40.8	41.9	42.1	76.9	31.6	33.8	27.8	49.3
Lace	46.4	44.6	40.4	43.1	43.2	60.8	31.3	35.4	23.9	45.8
Carpets	47.7	45.5	42.6	43.3	45.2	68.3	30.0	42.8	26.9	52.8
Narrow Fabrics	47.6	45.5	41.5	42.8	43.4	57.2	29.1	36.4	24.7	43.4
Made-up Textiles	47.6	44.2	39.6	41.7	41.6	53.9	27.2	34.1	22.0	36.5
Textile Finishing, etc.	49.5	45.3	42.0	42.9	47.3	58.1	31.3	36.1	26.0	51.0
Other Textile Industries	48.6	46.1	40.2	41.5	45.8	62.3	32.6	38.5	26.6	54.4
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur										
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	47.7	45.0	42.0	42.5	46.5	60.6	32.6	38.5	25.5	54.9
Leather Goods	46.2	44.8	41.1	42.8	42.8	60.8	26.4	37.5	20.4	41.6
Fur	45.8	—	39.6	—	42.7	70.3	—	44.0	—	56.6
Clothing										
Tailoring:										
Retail Bespoke	45.6	43.6	40.2	42.2	41.6	63.6	27.7	40.0	24.5	42.6
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	42.9	—	41.0	42.3	41.7	65.5	—	36.6	18.5	41.6
Firms employing 10 or more workers	43.5	—	41.0	42.3	41.8	58.5	—	35.2	—	41.8
Firms employing less than 10 workers	43.1	—	41.0	42.2	41.8	63.4	—	36.3	18.2	41.6
All firms supplying returns	43.1	—	41.0	42.2	41.8	63.4	—	36.3	18.2	41.6
Dressmaking:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	44.2	43.9	39.6	41.2	40.2	67.1	27			



## 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 purpose of the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The statistics of unemployment and of placings and vacancies (pages 306 to 308 of this issue) have now been based on the new edition, but owing to the fact that the 1959 estimates of the numbers of employees based on the counts of national insurance cards will not be available until February, 1960, the statistics of employment in individual industries (pages 302 and 303 of this issue) are being continued on the basis of the 1948 edition. The basis of other industrial analyses is indicated by footnotes on the relevant pages.

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 301 to 320.

### Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during June by 85,000 (+ 23,000 males and + 62,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,020,000. The main changes were increases of 41,000 in manufacturing industries, 17,000 in distributive trades and 19,000 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 50,000 from 23,918,000 to 23,968,000.

### 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 385,460 to 373,909 between 15th June and 13th July, 1959, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 27,851 to 20,884. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 11,189 among males and 7,329 among females.

### Rates of Wages

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

(taken as 100), remained unchanged in July at 117. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during July resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £183,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 730,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £23,000 for 477,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected distributive and ancillary workers employed by retail co-operative societies, workpeople employed in unlicensed places of refreshment, road haulage workers and workers employed in the electrical contracting industry.

### Retail Prices

At 14th July, 1959, the retail prices index was 109 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 16th June, 1959, and at 15th July, 1958.

### Stoppages of Work

The numbers of workers involved during July 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 nearly 157,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was nearly 2,678,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 119, and, in addition, 21 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES FOR 1958

The Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories on the work of the Factory Inspectorate for the year 1958 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 810), price 5s. 6d. net (5s. 11d. including postage).

### Introduction

In presenting his Report the Chief Inspector draws special attention to a fall of 4 per cent. in the number of reported accidents in 1958 compared with 1957. There was, however, a slight rise in the number of fatal accidents. The continuation of the downward trend in the total number of accidents represented a further achievement by industry in its attempt to ensure that factories are safe places in which to work. The Chief Inspector adds that, satisfactory though this general fall may be, the figures are still too high. The general downward trend was not evident in the accident figures for building operations and works of engineering construction; in both these sections of industry there was an appreciable rise. The Chief Inspector comments that, since there was no appreciable increase in the amount of work of this type in 1958 compared with that undertaken in 1957, the figures can only be regarded as disappointing and clearly show the need for more positive action by the industries concerned. He makes particular reference to developments in the training of young persons in accident prevention as part of their technical education, and expresses the hope that these developments will continue.

In this Report, as in last year's (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1958, page 376), there is an opening chapter analysing accident statistics and trends, a second chapter containing a review of the principal developments of the year, and a final chapter dealing with the activities of the Department. The Report also again contains two chapters on special subjects of general interest, and those chosen for inclusion this year relate to nuclear energy and ionising radiations and to fire prevention.

### Statistics and Trends

In the chapter of the Report devoted to statistics and trends there is a section on the number of factories covered by the Factories Acts and also sections on the accident figures for 1958, giving general observations and comment on particular features of the statistics. Detailed statistical Tables appended to the Report give analyses of reported accidents by industry and by sex and age of the injured person, causation of accidents, etc.

The total number of factories at the end of the year was 223,085, a decrease of 2,852 since the end of 1957. Since the end of the war the total number of factories has declined annually, and between the end of 1949 and the end of 1958 the number without mechanical power decreased from 34,822 to 13,289. On the other hand, the number of those with mechanical power varied little during the same period; at the end of 1958 the figure was 209,796, which was 4,224 less than the peak figure at the end of 1953, and 1,481 below that for 1957, but about 1,000 above the comparable figure for 1949.

An accident as defined in Section 64 of the Factories Act, 1937, is one which is either fatal or disables any person employed in a factory or other premises under the Act for more than three days from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed.

All accidents which come under this definition must be reported to the appropriate Inspector of Factories for the district in which the premises are situated. The total number of reported accidents in all premises subject to the Factories Acts was 167,697, of which 665 were fatal. The corresponding figures for 1957 were 174,713 and 651 fatalities. Although there was an increase in the number of fatal accidents in 1958 compared with 1957, the reduction of about 4 per cent. in the total number of accidents is a continuation of the downward trend in these figures during the last three years, and the total of 167,697 is the lowest reported for any year since 1935. A Table in the Report shows the fluctuations in the figures between 1949 and 1958, with comparable figures for pre-war years.

Two of the appendices to the Report give analyses by industry and by age and sex of the injured persons, together with a comparison of the analysis by industries with previous years. The most striking fact which emerges from these Tables is that the reduction of 4 per cent. in the total number of accidents, and an increase of a similar amount in the fatal accidents figure, conceal very much greater and more significant changes in different sections of industry. For factories only, as distinct from docks, building operations, and other places subject to the Factories Acts, the total number of accidents in 1957 was 150,437, of which 414 were fatal, and in 1958 the figure declined to 143,099 (368 fatal), a reduction of 5 per cent. On building operations in 1957 there were 14,568 accidents, of which 156 were fatal; in 1958 there were 15,017, of which 207 were fatal. On works of engineering construction, the total for 1958 was 2,329 with 51 fatalities, and the corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,924 and 31. Drawing attention to the absence of figures for accident incidence rates in individual industries, the Report says that in 1959 it is hoped that it will be possible to obtain reliable estimates of the numbers of persons subject to the Factories Acts employed in individual industries on which accident incidence rates can be based, and to publish a Table of incidence rates in next year's Report. The distribution of accidents between the sexes and between young persons and adults has changed little from the previous year, being slightly less in each category, except that fatal accidents to adult men have increased, this being a reflection of the increased figures for accidents on building operations. The Report adds that, despite the emphasis placed on the training of young persons entering industry, 9,838 young persons were involved in notifiable accidents; 8 of these died. In certain industries the probability of having an accident is still greater for a young person than for an adult.

The appendices to the Report contain also an analysis of the causation of the reported accidents in all premises and works subject to the Factories Acts, together with comparative figures for previous years. Transport accidents are the subject of comment in this connection. In 1958 the figures of railway accidents at works were lower than at any time for the last ten years, whereas those for accidents associated with other forms of transport were at their highest, the 1958 figure being more than double that for 1948. Accidents arising from transport other than rail is one of the few causations which remains higher, and the Report says that the problems of safety in the use of road transport within factories and other places of work obviously need much more attention.

There was an increase for the second year in succession in the number of accidents associated with the use of power presses. Although the number of these machines in industry had increased, great efforts had been made to evolve better designs and methods of guarding. This position, the Report says, is particularly disappointing and indicates the need for still greater effort, particularly in the maintenance of the machines and their guards.

Figures of accidents at building operations give a comparison of some of the main causes of accidents during the seven years 1952-1958. They show that the number of miscellaneous accidents, particularly fatalities arising from falls, has increased considerably. In 1958 falls caused 46 per cent. of all accidents and 80 per cent. of fatal accidents, figures which show little variation from previous years. In commenting on the detailed figures for the seven-year period, the Report says that falls which occurred during demolition work presented the most serious hazard, but falls of materials have presented a slightly more serious hazard than falls of persons, and there is little doubt that a great deal of demolition work is carried out by inexperienced persons with little or no appreciation of the loading and stresses on various parts of the structure on which they are working. A number of other causations annually produce figures causing serious concern, which could be prevented by the observation of the relevant requirements of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations. For example, during the year 1958 there were almost 1,000 accidents, 16 of which were fatal, arising from falls of persons from ladders, and 211 accidents, 17 of them fatal, arising from falls of persons through fragile roofing material.

There was a slight increase in 1958 in the number of electrical accidents. Out of 714 which were reported, 38 were fatal, compared with 687 in 1957, including 32 fatalities. The increase in 1958 is particularly clear if the figures for accidents caused by welding eye-flash are eliminated. The figures are then 587 in 1958 compared with 527 in 1957. The Report comments that figures for electrical accidents fluctuate considerably from year to year, and there is probably no particular significance in the increase during 1958. The figures for electrical accidents in 1958 have been analysed in relation to the type of plant and apparatus on which they occurred. The most important conclusion to be drawn from this analysis, the Report says, is that accidents caused by portable and transportable electrical apparatus and their associated cables and accessories formed the largest proportion. An examination of the accident figures for the past six years shows that the proportion caused by portable apparatus has remained fairly constant, and that portable apparatus is responsible for about 40 per cent. of the fatal and about a third of all electrical accidents.

An analysis is given in the Report of the body site of injuries associated with all reported accidents. For this purpose the injury is taken as the unit, not the injured person (the normal unit for accident statistics). The figures show a reduction of about 7,000 in the total number of injuries (181,091) compared with 1957. Although reductions occurred in every other injury site, there was an increase of 173 in the classification "multiple injuries, or multiple burns, shock and gassing". There was a decrease, amounting to almost 10 per cent., in the number of injuries to the eyes, but 992 such injuries were caused by molten metal and other hot and corrosive substances and 1,463 by process machinery, mostly by ejected particles. In almost every case such an accident could have been prevented by the use of suitable goggles or screens. The Report notes as particularly disturbing the fact that during the year 322 young persons suffered an eye injury, as any eye injury is capable of causing loss of sight.

### Review of the Year

This chapter of the Report sets out brief notes on some of the more interesting developments in industry, bearing on the safety and health and welfare of workers, to which the Department's attention was directed during 1958. In many cases, it says, progress is recorded in solving problems; in other cases, developments have brought new problems to be tackled. Sections of this chapter relate to electrical developments, chemical developments, engineering developments, and developments in building and civil engineering and in safety, health and welfare organisations. The paragraphs below give some of the main points made in each of these sections.

The use of mobile radio links and the "walkie-talkie" type of radio communication, both of which are being used in maintenance work on overhead lines and in constructional work, are good examples of the manner in which radio communications can be used to assist safe working. Other applications of radio techniques which have been applied in the past by factory occupiers have often been less satisfactory either because the manner of their operation was generally unsafe or because the design and construction of the electrical equipment was of doubtful reliability. An example quoted in the Report of the manner in which dangers can arise from the unsatisfactory application of radio techniques is that of the radio-controlled crane operated from a portable transmitter at too great a distance. Apart from considerations of general safety, apparatus of this sort may be unsuitable because of the risk that the control may fail. Another device, which is used to some extent abroad, and which is being proposed for use in this country, is designed to give warning at the approach of cranes to high voltage overhead lines. Any device, the Report comments, which helps to reduce the number of accidents arising from contact with overhead lines is welcome, but it is important that the limitations of this sort of apparatus should be appreciated. During the last five years 98 men have been killed in accidents arising from contact with overhead electric lines, and in 1958 alone 28 such accidents, 19 of them fatal, were brought to the notice of the Inspectorate. The Report emphasises the need for careful planning and for a constant awareness of the risks involved by all engaged in work near overhead lines if accidents of this sort are to be reduced.

The Report draws attention to the introduction on a large scale of the use of certain organic peroxides in industry and sets out the precautions to be taken in dealing with some of the compounds that are used. It also refers to the increasing quantities of liquid mercury used in industry, and notes that the development of some interesting new processes has involved handling the metal on a large scale. Several cases of mercury poisoning have occurred, illustrating the need for improved techniques in controlling the vapour hazard and for dealing with the problem of decontaminating buildings and equipment where mercury has been carelessly handled. The Report refers to a new method for decontaminating workrooms in which mercury has been spilled and sets out the basic precautions which should be taken in handling the metal.

In connection with engineering developments, comment is again made on the number and severity of accidents at running nips in rubber-making machinery, which are formed when sheet material passes on to a roller or bar, and includes the familiar nip when sheet material is wound upon itself. So far, only in comparatively few cases have effective safeguards been applied and the problem of safeguarding these running nips is under active consideration by the Engineers' Advisory Committee of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Industry, whose report has now been published.

In building and civil engineering, the construction of multi-storey flats and office buildings has produced new problems in safety arising from the use of the continental type of tower crane. A more recent development, to overcome the limitation on the use of such a crane in the construction of buildings more than seven or eight storeys in height, is to fix it on a concrete base just outside the walls of the building, and when the tower has reached its maximum height as an independent structure to tie it to the building at that point, and then add more sections to increase the height further. The process is repeated as the building progresses and has been used for heights of 200 feet or more. Unfortunately, the Report says, the crane makers have so far given little thought to methods of tying the crane tower to the building, and the users have been largely left to devise their own. This is not easy because of the variations in building design, and some of the early attempts were inadequate and unsafe. The Factory Inspectorate has co-operated with insurance surveyors, the crane users and the makers in considering standards of basic design which it is hoped will avoid the adoption of makeshift methods utilising wire ropes, pieces of timber and tubular scaffolding in a manner which might well result in collapse or failure of the crane. The Report notes also that a useful addition to the materials used for building trade equipment is fibre glass. This material is light and strong, resists fracture and corrosion and can be moulded to any desired shape. It has been used for the body of a painter's cradle or light suspended scaffold, and for the seat of a boatswain's chair.

During the year there were a number of developments in organisations set up in industry and outside it to consider industrial safety and health. Examples from a number of industries are given in the Report. Reference is made in particular in this section to discussions with H.M. Inspectors of Schools on ways and means of introducing safety topics into the school and technical college curricula, and some success has been achieved. These discussions led to meetings between Inspectors of Factories and panels of Inspectors of Schools to consider further details. Safety training has been introduced into the courses at various technical schools and colleges in several parts of the country. The most outstanding example of progress in this connection was initiated by a one-day conference on safety training held at Blackpool in June which led to the formation of an Industrial Hazards Sub-Committee for the North-West Region. The results of a scheme for a series of lectures on safety to be given to teachers of technical subjects, which that sub-committee formulated, are awaited with interest.

### Nuclear Energy and Ionising Radiations

The Report says that rapid developments in the field of nuclear energy, together with the increasing use of ionising radiations for a wide range of industrial purposes, have created a number of problems for the Factory Inspectorate in relation to their responsibility for the health and safety of workers covered by the Factories Acts. It refers to the two broad categories of those problems, those which arise from the building and operation of nuclear reactors, and those which arise from the use by industry of open and sealed sources of ionising radiations. Visits to sites of nuclear reactors during construction have enabled the Inspectorate to familiarise themselves with the various parts of the reactors and associated plant, particularly those which it would not be practicable to inspect after the reactor has been put into service, and also to ensure that building regulations have been complied with where applicable, or to endeavour to secure satisfactory standards of safety for other parts of the work to which the regulations do not apply.

About 560 factories now use radioactive isotopes and the number continues to grow. The Report notes that about 85 per cent. of the factories using radioactive materials do so in a sealed form. Future uses at present envisaged, including the cold sterilisation of surgical material or pharmaceutical products, and the preparation and preservation of foodstuffs, will involve sealed sources on a much larger scale. A substantial proportion of the factories using open sources use them for luminising, although a further reduction in the number was reported in 1958. Experiments to find a less toxic substitute for radium, the existing radioactive material in the luminising compound, are being carried out.

### Fire Prevention

Every year fire brigades in Great Britain attend about 7,000 outbreaks of fire in industrial premises. There are, on average, 17 fires every year in each of which the material loss exceeds £100,000, involving an aggregate loss of £4,500,000, and it is



estimated that approximately 80 fires account for more than half the estimated total loss of £13,500,000. About 25 per cent. of all industrial fires occur in woodworking factories, and usually at night. Engineering factories, especially the light engineering sections, are involved in nearly as many fires. The incidence is also high in the textile industry, both in the making up trades as well as in yarn and fabric manufacture. These three industries together are responsible for about 60 per cent. of all industrial fires.

The Report deals in detail with the causes of fires, pointing out that sources of ignition have often been encountered which could easily have been eliminated or replaced by less hazardous arrangements. Various fires attributed to defects in electrical equipment could have been prevented by proper maintenance. Most very big factories have their own fire brigades equipped with pumps and hoses, but the position is least satisfactory in small factories employing less than 10 persons. In many factories of this size there is no fire-fighting equipment at all; in others it is primitive, consisting of water and sand buckets which are often found to be

## ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES ON INDUSTRIAL HEALTH IN 1958

The Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories on Industrial Health for the year 1958 has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 811), price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 10d. including postage).

In presenting the Report the Chief Inspector refers to the constant watch that is kept by the Factory Inspectorate on health problems which may have their origin anywhere in industry. In the main, this is done by the Medical Branch in conjunction with the general Inspectorate and other specialist branches; additional information is obtained from members of the medical profession specialising in industrial health. The Chief Inspector says it is felt, however, that there are members of the medical profession outside this specialised field who could add to the available knowledge on health hazards by reporting to the Medical Branch cases of interest coming to their notice in which occupational factors may be involved. The Chief Inspector notes also that this is the second occasion on which a separate Annual Report on Industrial Health has been published. As before, it reviews the events of the year, and describes significant cases of industrial diseases, poisoning and gassing; special chapters deal with occupational cancer and with a survey of medical supervision which was carried out in over 200 factories.

### Review of the Year

In a section on legislation, the Report refers to the Factories Bill which was introduced into Parliament during 1958 and says that, although most of its provisions deal with safety, some health and welfare matters are included. For some time past concern has been felt over first-aid facilities, particularly in smaller factories, where the person in charge of the first-aid box was frequently found to be inadequately trained. One clause of the Bill required the person concerned to satisfy standards of training to be prescribed in a Statutory Order by the Minister of Labour and National Service. (The Factories Bill has now received the Royal Assent. A summary of the main provisions of the new Act is given on page 295 of this issue of the GAZETTE.) Work continued during the year on the preparation of special regulations to safeguard workers who are exposed to ionising radiations. In the light of comments and suggestions from employers, trade unions and other interested organisations, revisions have been made to the first draft of the regulations dealing with radiations from "sealed" sources (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1957, page 285); a further draft is to be issued. A second code of regulations is being drafted to provide protection for workers exposed to ionising radiations from "open" sources, including luminising work, which cannot be adequately sealed.

Special efforts were made during 1958, in co-operation with the voluntary training organisations, to stimulate the recruitment and training of persons for first aid in factories. As an experiment, local drives were launched in 42 selected areas. Although it is not possible to assess just what proportion of factory workers coming forward for training by the voluntary training organisations represented normal recruitment and what proportion was directly attributable to the special drives, preliminary reports at the end of the year indicated that training arrangements had been made by nearly 1,000 employers. Nearly 400 recruits had already started training, and over 900 further applications were being dealt with.

Other sections of the general review deal with the work of Appointed Factory Doctors, meetings of the Industrial Health Advisory Committee and of Advisory Panels, and international meetings. Statistical Tables show that the number of examinations of young persons for certificates of fitness carried out by Appointed Factory Doctors in 1958 was 453,089, an increase of 4,945 compared with the previous year. The Industrial Health Advisory Committee met twice in 1958 under the Minister's Chairmanship. Amongst matters considered by the Committee were the Report on the Industrial Health Survey of factories in Halifax and that on the Pottery Industry in Stoke-on-Trent. (The Report on the Pottery Survey has recently been published, see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 249). With regard to international meetings, the Report notes that the second part of the World Health Organisation travelling seminar on occupational health was held in Great Britain from 29th May to 6th June, 1958. The seminar was attended by medical specialists in industrial health from twenty European countries. Its object was to provide participants with first-hand

empty. With this exception, however, the general experience of the Inspectorate has been that the standard of equipment in factories has improved considerably in recent years. The Report warns, however, that equipment is of no use unless it is properly maintained. If badly maintained it can give a false sense of security.

### Activities of the Department

The Report refers to the publication of a new series of booklets, to consultation and co-operation between the Factory Inspectorate and other organisations, and to the activities of the departmental and inter-departmental committees and the Joint Standing and Joint Advisory Committees. It says that the Joint Advisory Committee on Foundry Goggles has made valuable progress which should materially help in reducing the number of eye injuries due to molten metal, etc., referred to above. Other sections give particulars about staffing and organisation of the Factory Inspectorate and the enforcement of the hours of work regulations and other provisions of the Factories Acts.

knowledge of the practical working arrangements for promoting industrial health in France and Great Britain, and its discussions in this country were led by a Deputy Senior Medical Inspector of Factories. A two weeks' course on radiation protection in industry, the first of its kind, was organised and run under the auspices of the International Labour Office. The course, which was held in Oxford and other centres, was attended by delegates from nine countries.

The Report draws attention to two developments in industrial processes which might produce health hazards. The first of these is a recently introduced process, "chromising", the use of which is expected to expand considerably; the process can produce dust which might involve dangers to health. The second development, the increasing use of alloys formed by the addition of 2 per cent. beryllium to copper, causes concern because a chronic form of beryllium poisoning may arise after exposure to very low concentrations of beryllium oxide fume or dust. The Report advises that the only safe practice is to aim at complete suppression of dust or fume.

The Report also contains notes on publications and recommendations issued during the year on matters of industrial health, including a statement made by the Medical Research Council on the subject of resuscitation in asphyxia.

### Industrial Diseases, Poisoning and Gassing

The total number of cases of industrial poisoning or disease notified under Section 66 of the Factories Act, 1937, and under Section 3 of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, was 468. This included 55 cases of lead poisoning, none of which was fatal, 6 non-fatal cases of anthrax and one fatal case of toxic jaundice. Notified cases of epitheliomatous ulceration totalled 176, including 16 fatalities, and there were 205 cases of chrome ulceration. Of 218 gassing accidents which were notified, 12 were fatal. While the total number of cases reported was similar to that for other post-war years, the number of fatalities was, with the exception of 1955, the lowest recorded since 1939. The Report contains statistical Tables giving figures for 1958 and for some earlier years of reported cases of industrial diseases, and of numbers of death certificates recording fibrosis of the lungs. There are also separate sections commenting on the figures for each of the main industrial diseases and for gassing cases and for voluntary notifications of industrial dermatitis, and reviewing work done and investigations carried out during the year in connection with industrial diseases and poisoning.

### Occupational Cancer

Referring generally to cancer, the Report indicates that, although the origins of cancer are complex and baffling, the incidence of certain kinds of cancer in certain body sites and associated with a few industrial processes is so much higher than in the general population that it is accepted that the cancer is related to the occupation. Occupational cancer is not a frequent cause of sickness or death from the viewpoint of communal health, and it yields to treatment if recognised in its early stages. It is, however, of considerable medical importance, since causes can be attributed with some degree of accuracy, and so should be preventable. In addition, a study of the known or suspected causes of occupational cancer can assist the investigation of the wider problem of cancer in the general population. The known forms of occupational cancer are reviewed and methods of preventing its incidence are detailed in the Report.

### Study of Medical Supervision

The Report says that, with the object of forming some picture of the types of medical supervision provided, a survey was made between May and July, 1958, in 210 factories grouped according to numbers employed. The results of the survey are analysed in the Report and show that there was a remarkably wide range of opinion among managements as to the advantages which have been received from their schemes of medical supervision, but five points predominated: they were the saving of workers' (and production) time; the beneficial effects on workers' morale; the treatment of workers' accidents and emergencies; doctors' advice about working conditions; and the value of medical examinations.

## THE FACTORIES ACT, 1959

The Factories Bill, which was mentioned in the November, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE, was introduced into the House of Commons in November, 1958, and received the Royal Assent on 29th July, 1959. It becomes law as the Factories Act, 1959.\*

The Act has three main objects:—to improve the existing provisions with regard to fire precautions in factories; to place on the Minister of Labour and National Service the duty of promoting health, safety and welfare under the Factories Acts by means of collecting and disseminating information and by carrying out and assisting to carry out investigations; to revoke Defence Regulation 59 and to replace it with a more limited power to grant exemptions from the law regulating the hours of employment of women and young persons. In addition, the Act makes a number of detailed amendments of various provisions of the 1937 and 1948 Acts. Notes are given below on some of the main provisions of the Act.

### Fire Precautions

The main provisions relating to fire precautions in the Factories Act, 1937, are concerned with ensuring that there are effective means of escape and for giving warning in case of fire, and cover certain classes of factory only. The new Act amends the provisions in the Factories Act, 1937, and also deals with fire prevention and fire fighting. All factories are required to provide appropriate fire-fighting equipment and the Minister is given power to make regulations as to measures to be taken to prevent fires from breaking out and to check their spread. The provisions regarding fire alarms in the 1937 Act have been strengthened; in particular, their periodical testing or examination is now required. The duty of examining factory premises and issuing certificates as to means of escape in case of fire is transferred from district councils to fire authorities and to avoid any conflict between the requirements of the fire authority and those of the local building authority provision is made for consultation between these authorities before a factory occupier is required to make any alterations to his premises for the purpose of a fire escape. The Act also includes provisions to enable fire officers to enter and inspect factories for the purpose of assisting the Factory Inspectorate in enforcing the legal requirements on the subject of fire precautions.

### Promotion of Health, Safety and Welfare

In the past, factory legislation has sought to protect the health, safety and welfare of workpeople by imposing obligations (for the most part on the employer) directed to ensuring a general minimum legal standard of conditions of work, coupled with extensive and detailed variations to meet the special risks and circumstances of particular processes and industries. In present-day conditions progress in raising standards of health, safety and welfare in factories depends as much on industry's acquiring greater knowledge of safety and health problems and developing increasing interest in these matters as on adding to the already complex legal requirements and enforcement of these requirements. For the first time in factory legislation Section 26 of the Act places on the Minister the duty of promoting health, safety and welfare in factories and other places to which the Factories Acts apply, by collecting and disseminating information and by carrying out and assisting to carry out investigations. For this purpose the Minister is empowered to provide and maintain laboratories and other services. He is also given the power to appoint persons to advise him on matters of health, safety and welfare. This requirement provides a specific statutory basis for activities of a kind already undertaken by the Minister, through various projects of investigation and through the work of the Industrial Health Advisory Committee, the Industrial Safety Sub-Committee of the National Joint Advisory Council and, in a more specialised field, the Advisory Committee on Safety and Health in the Building and Civil Engineering Industries and many joint technical committees set up by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

### Hours of Employment

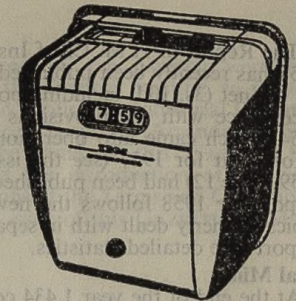
Defence Regulation 59 has, since 1940, given the Minister powers to relax provisions in the Factories Act, 1937, and related legislation regarding the hours of employment of women and young persons in order to meet the needs of war-time and post-war circumstances. Section 31 of the new Act revokes Defence Regulation 59, but Section 23 gives the Minister similar powers with three modifications. First, under the terms of the Act the Minister will not be able to relax the provisions in respect of persons under sixteen years of age. Secondly, he will only be able to grant a relaxation on an application made to him and after consultation with those concerned in industry. Thirdly, details of Orders granting relaxations to particular factories will in future have to be published in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes. General Exemption Orders in respect of industry as a whole or a particular industry will be statutory instruments and made as special regulations subject to the procedure for publication, consultation and enquiry laid down in the Second Schedule of the 1937 Act.

### Changes in Penalties

The Act makes three main changes in the penalty provisions of the Factories Act, 1937. They are:—(a) the trebling of the maximum fine of £20 imposed by Section 131 of the 1937 Act for an offence for which no express penalty is provided; (b) the doubling of most of the maximum fines for offences for which there are express penalties; (c) the abolition of the additional fine which can be imposed where a contravention results in injury or death, and its replacement by a provision that the Courts may impose a higher

\* 7 and 8 Eliz. 2. Ch. 67. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. including postage).

SIGN POST TO  
EFFECTIVE  
TIME CONTROL



IBM INTERNATIONAL  
Attendance Time Recorders,  
Job Time Recorders,  
Programme Machines,  
Electric Clocks,  
Personnel Location,  
Time Stamps—  
All Controlled by the

INTERNATIONAL SUPERELECTRIC  
MASTER CLOCK TIME SYSTEM

Ask for booklet "THE ODD MINUTE," ref. No. J.708-4

IBM UNITED KINGDOM LTD

International Time Recording Division

8 Berkeley Square, London, W.1. MAYfair 2004

And at Birmingham, Glasgow, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield,  
Liverpool, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Bristol, Belfast

FACTORIES: LONDON AND GREENOCK

IBM

INTERNATIONAL  
TIME EQUIPMENT

International Time Recording Data Processing Electric Typewriters

maximum fine for a contravention likely to cause death or bodily injury to any person; and (d) the abolition of the provision under which the Minister can award part of a fine imposed for a contravention in which a person is killed or injured to that person or to his family. The Act provides that, where employed persons are responsible for contraventions, the maximum fines that can be imposed on them are lower than the maximum fines which can be imposed on other persons.

### Other Provisions

The scope of the Factories Acts is extended by Section 25 to cover railway running sheds where running repairs to locomotives or vehicles are carried out. These premises were formerly specifically excluded from the operation of the Acts.

The provisions of Section 42 of the 1937 Act relating to washing facilities are amended to require the provision of clean running hot and cold or warm water. The provisions of Section 45 of the 1937 Act have been amended to enable the Minister to prescribe by Order standards of training in first aid.

The Act strengthens or brings up to date a number of sections of the Factories Act, 1937. It introduces additional provisions for safe working places, for maintenance of floors, passages and stairs, and for safeguards in connection with overhead travelling cranes, with vessels, pits, etc., containing dangerous substances, and with confined spaces which might contain dangerous fumes or gases. It gives the Minister additional powers to prohibit and control the use in factories of dangerous materials and extends the powers to prohibit the import of dangerous materials. It also amends the provisions in the Factories Acts dealing with the periodical painting of factories, with hoists and lifts and with steam boilers.

### Application and Coming into Operation

Except for the clause dealing with the importation of dangerous materials the Act does not extend to Northern Ireland, but a Bill on similar lines is being introduced into the Northern Ireland Parliament.

It is expected that many of the provisions will come into operation on 1st December, 1959, but a number (notably the fire provisions, the section dealing with railway running sheds, the sections requiring the fencing of gangways crossing certain vessels and of places from which persons are liable to fall more than six feet six inches, and the section on first aid), which will involve detailed consultations with the interests concerned or the provision of new equipment and other preparatory work in factories, will come into operation at later dates.



## REPORT OF H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES AND QUARRIES FOR 1958

The Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries for 1958 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 10d. including postage). The Report was made in accordance with the provisions of the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954, which came into operation on 1st January, 1957. Reports before that for 1957 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1959, page 12) had been published under earlier legislation, and the Report for 1958 follows the new practice of dealing with all the topics formerly dealt with in separate Reports. Appendices to the Report give detailed statistics.

### Coal Mines

At the end of the year 1,434 coal mines were being worked, 916 by the National Coal Board and the remainder by private owners under licence from the Board.

H.M. Inspectors, excluding Inspectors of Horses, made 22,564 inspections during the year, of which 14,375 were made underground and 8,189 on the surface. The number of coal mines inspected throughout was 639, but in many mines individual districts were visited several times. H.M. Inspectors of Horses made a total of 2,474 inspections, the number of horse examinations made being 30,166. A total of 6,757 inspections were made by workmen's inspectors at 752 separate mines, and Safety Board Inspectors made 2,905 inspections at 521 mines. Commenting on the staffing of the Inspectorate, H.M. Chief Inspector says that at the end of the year the Inspectorate was still substantially below strength and had lost more Inspectors through retirement, resignation and death than had been recruited.

Under the general heading of accidents the Report says that 327 men were killed and 1,752 injured during 1958, compared with 396 and 1,604 respectively, in 1957, the figure for fatal accidents being the lowest ever recorded. The previous lowest figure was that for 1956 when 328 persons were killed. The word "injured" in these statistics refers only to serious injuries and excludes all other injuries in accidents which were reported under previous legislation only because of the nature of the occurrence causing the injury and not because the injury itself was serious. The figures now quoted for "injured" differ, therefore, from those given in earlier Reports. The Report says that the new classification has been adopted in order to make clear the extent of serious bodily injury in mining and quarrying accidents. To provide a link with the figures for earlier years, the Tables of serious injuries in the Appendix to the Report contain a column for 1958 showing, for the appropriate categories, the number of injuries reported solely by reason of the nature of the accident. The comparisons given below with earlier years relate only to serious injuries. In commenting on the accident figures for 1958, H.M. Chief Inspector says that, although the trend in numbers of fatalities is still downward, it must be borne in mind that in 1958 there was a recession in the demand for coal which led to a discontinuance of Saturday working during the latter part of the year and a corresponding reduction in the number of man-shifts worked. The fatal accident rate per thousand persons employed was, nevertheless, substantially better than that for 1957. Compared with 1957, however, there was a further increase in the numbers and rates of serious injuries. There was no obvious reason why the number of serious accidents should apparently be tending to rise whilst the number of fatalities fell.

The Report contains detailed statistical analyses of the numbers of reported accidents in 1958, compares them with figures for earlier years, and examines and discusses the most recent figures according to the main causation groups. As in past years, in 1958 more accidents resulted from falls of ground than from any other single cause. Due to this cause 149 men were killed and 689 were injured in 1958, compared with 169 and 609, respectively, in 1957. Accidents in connection with underground haulage and transport resulted in 85 men being killed and 500 injured in 1958, compared with 96 killed and 462 injured in 1957. Shaft accidents accounted for 14 deaths and 60 injuries in 1958. Although there were no deaths and only 7 cases of serious injury from gas or coal dust explosions during 1958, in strong contrast with the figures for 1957 when 49 persons were killed and 39 seriously injured, the Report says this does not necessarily mean that there was a comparable reduction in the explosion hazard. This risk is perhaps better measured by the number of ignitions of firedamp or coal dust which occurred. In 1957 this number was 37; in 1958 it was 24. A Table shows that there has in fact been little change in the number of ignitions during the last eight years. This, the Report says, is despite continuous efforts to bring about substantial improvement and it is plain that a considerable ignition hazard still exists. The development of a simple ignition into a disastrous explosion seems to be largely governed by chance factors. Twelve men were suffocated by natural gases during the year, compared with 7 in 1957. In accidents involving the use of explosives underground, 6 men were killed and 38 seriously injured, compared with 5 killed and 29 injured in 1957; in addition, 250 men were reported to have received minor injuries, compared with 215 in 1957. The total number of accidents from explosives was higher than in any year since 1953. The Report says that this is particularly regrettable since much attention has been given of recent years to training shot-firers and that commonly the cause of an accident is found to be a contravention of the Explosives Regulation, 1956, or failure to exercise ordinary caution. In accidents from all causes at the surface of mines, 37 men were killed and 181 seriously injured, compared with 27 killed and 191 injured in 1957.

Other sections of the Report discuss safety and health problems in connection with ventilation, dust prevention and pneumoconiosis, the use of inflammable oils in lubricating machines used underground, armoured conveyors, overwinding, and shaft sinking. In the section dealing with dust prevention, difficulties and dangers are discussed and methods suggested to minimise the amount of

dust arising in the transport of coal, in cutter-loading operations, and in pneumatic stowing. A Table annexed to the Report gives details of dust suppression measures required and applied at mines operated by the National Coal Board. Figures of new cases of pneumoconiosis diagnosed for the first time in 1958 show that in that year the annual rate of certification by Pneumoconiosis Boards was about 23 per cent. below that for 1957 and 40 per cent. below that for 1956. These figures are not, however, regarded as a reliable guide to the true incidence of the disease. During the year the first chest X-ray examinations were made under the Board's scheme for examining all mine workers at five-yearly intervals, which it is hoped will identify a large proportion of the chest diseases at present undetected. In connection with the use of inflammable oils, the Report says that work is being done towards the setting of safety standards for fluids used in hydraulic systems and towards developing fire resistant fluids that can be used satisfactorily in hydraulic systems. With regard to armoured conveyors, it is noted that ten of the 12 fatal accidents involving conveyors were associated with armoured chain conveyors or with cutter loaders mounted on the structure of such conveyors. The Report says that the safe control and operation of such conveyors and associated mounted machinery is a matter needing constant attention. A device has been designed to prevent such accidents, and the preliminary trials have been encouraging. In the section on overwinding, the Report emphasises the importance of testing and proper maintenance of modern winding engines. It says that the National Coal Board Code of Testing Practice for Winding Engines, which has been under discussion between the Ministry of Power and the National Coal Board, should make an important contribution to safety. In a reference to training and education of new entrants to the industry, H.M. Chief Inspector says that the standard of training at preliminary and coal face training centres continued to be satisfactory.

### Other Stratified and Miscellaneous Mines

In the section dealing with other stratified mines the Report notes that the most important in this class are the mines of stratified ironstone in the North Riding of Yorkshire and the counties of Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire, and the oil shale mines in Scotland. In addition, there is a small number of clay mines scattered up and down the country. H.M. Inspectors made a total of 426 inspections at mines in this class during the year, 262 being made underground and 164 on the surface. Accident figures show that 9 men were killed and 8 seriously injured, compared with 6 killed and 14 seriously injured in 1957.

Under the general heading of "Miscellaneous Mines" the Report covers mines of non-stratified minerals, the most important in this general class being those of haematite, anhydrite, gypsum, lead, barytes, slate and tin. In a reference to developments during the year, the Report says that a big fall in the price of lead caused several lead mines to cease production and at others proposed surface developments were postponed. At miscellaneous mines H.M. Inspectors made 613 inspections, 325 underground and 164 on the surface. Sixty-six inspections were made on behalf of workmen at ten mines. Casualty figures for the year were 11 persons killed and 14 seriously injured, compared with 9 and 18 respectively in 1957. The Report gives details of the causes of some of these accidents, which resulted from poor working practice or lack of appreciation of certain grave dangers. It also draws attention to the need for periodical thorough inspection of equipment and says that slow deterioration is easily overlooked when little change is perceptible between routine inspections.

### Quarries

In a section on statutory requirements, the Report refers to two new codes of General Regulations relating to quarries made during the year under the provisions of the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954. The first of these codes, the Gravel and Sand Quarries (Overhanging) (Exemption) Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1533), exempts certain quarries from the provisions of the Act prohibiting overhanging faces, but requires managers of exempted quarries to make and enforce appropriate safety rules. The second code was the Quarries (Ropeways and Vehicles) Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 2110); these Regulations impose safety requirements relating to the construction, maintenance and operation of railways or ropeways used for man-riding at quarries. The Report states also that the drafting of a code of general explosives regulations relating to all quarries is now well advanced. The object of such a code is to save time and trouble for quarry owners and Inspectors by dispensing, save in exceptional circumstances, with the need for special regulations for individual quarries which present procedures require.

H.M. Inspectors made a total of 6,788 inspections at quarries during the year. Inspections on behalf of workmen numbered 805, at 99 quarries.

Accidents at quarries during 1958 resulted in 41 men being killed and 116 seriously injured. The Report says that investigation suggested that most of the accidents could have been avoided by the exercise of more care on the part of the person injured or more foresight on the part of managers. Haulage and transport accidents still account for more fatalities and injuries than any other single cause; in these accidents during 1958 17 persons were killed and 31 injured. Particular attention is drawn in this connection to the danger of vehicles being reversed over the edge of waste tips while material is being dumped and suggestions are made how to avoid such accidents. Three men were killed in blasting accidents and 7 were injured, and in accidents from falls of ground 11 men were killed and 20 injured. The final section of the Report, dealing with matters of health and welfare in quarries, contains brief notes on the use of protective clothing, including helmets and life-jackets, on dust prevention, and on canteens and first aid.

## WAGES COUNCILS ACT, 1959

All the legislative provisions relating to Wages Councils have been consolidated in one Act, the Wages Councils Act, 1959, which received the Royal Assent on 29th July and comes into operation on 29th August, 1959.

This Act repeals the Wages Councils Act, 1945; the Wages Councils Act, 1948, except the amendments which that Act made to the unrepealed parts of the Road Haulage Wages Act, 1938, dealing with questions of unfair wages paid to "C" licence road haulage workers; and the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act, 1959, with the exception of Section 8 which deals with the settlement of claims that an employer is not observing the recognised terms and conditions of employment in his industry (see the May issue of this GAZETTE, page 173).

## ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL

The issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1958 (page 342) contained a review of the work of the National Joint Advisory Council during the preceding year. Since then the Council have held three meetings under the chairmanship of the Minister of Labour and National Service. At each of these meetings the Council have considered the Quarterly Bulletin, which is an appreciation of the economic situation prepared for the Council by the Treasury, and papers showing the extent of short-time and overtime working in industry.

The Council have also considered the following subjects:—

### Efficient Use of Man-power

The Inquiry into practices impeding the full and efficient use of man-power, which was initiated by the Council at the request of the Minister in 1956, was completed and a draft report was approved, subject to final consideration, at the Council's meeting on 22nd October, 1958. Final approval was obtained at the meeting on 28th January, 1959, and the Report\* was published on 12th February, 1959. A description of the results of the Council's Inquiry was contained in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1959 (page 94).

### Truck Acts

At the meeting on 22nd October, 1958, the Council instructed their Joint Consultative Committee to consider the need for amending the Truck Acts. The Council's view was that social and industrial changes since the first Truck Act was introduced in 1831 had been such that there was a strong case for reviewing the Acts. On 22nd April, 1959, the Council considered the Joint Consultative Committee's findings: these were that, although the Truck Acts contained valuable safeguards for workers which should not be abandoned, the Acts might no longer be beneficial in all respects and indeed might in some cases prevent employers from doing things which would be to the workers' advantage. Since the law on this subject was extremely complex and it was clear that there were many anomalies, it was recommended that a full investigation was necessary. The Council accordingly endorsed the Joint Consultative Committee's recommendation that a small independent committee should be set up to review the whole question and to put forward suggestions for bringing the Acts up to date. (For the appointment of this committee, see below.)

### Payment of Wages

The Council considered this particular aspect of Truck legislation separately, since the question of the payment of manual workers' wages by means other than cash was rather more straightforward than some of the problems to be considered by the proposed committee. At the meeting on 22nd April, 1959, the view was expressed that the time might now be ripe for introducing changes to the law governing the payment of wages, although it was agreed that any new legislation must allow workers to continue to be paid in cash if they wanted it. The Council accepted this view but considered that a number of problems would arise from any proposal to change the law in this respect. Nevertheless social changes were bringing a wider use of banking facilities and there appeared to be no reason why the worker who wanted to use such facilities should be prevented from so doing. The Council accepted the following proposals which had been submitted to them:—

- (i) that any person employed under a contract of employment may, if he so requests and the employer agrees, have his wages paid directly into his banking account;
- (ii) that the worker's request for payment of wages into his banking account shall be made in writing not less than a week before the first pay day on which payment is to be made in the manner requested;
- (iii) that where a worker is absent from his usual pay station owing to sickness or for reasons connected with his work his wages may be paid by postal order or money order;
- (iv) that, where a worker himself requests and the employer agrees that payment should be made by cheque, provision should be made for this.

The Minister thanked the Council for their careful consideration both of the wider question of the Truck Acts as a whole and of the

\* Practices Impeding the Full and Efficient Use of Manpower. Report of an Inquiry undertaken by the National Joint Advisory Council. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. net (1s. 2d. including postage).

problem of payment of wages; he undertook to consider the views which had been expressed.

### Other Matters

Among other matters considered by the Council were the Minister's decision, announced at the October meeting, to revoke the Industrial Disputes Order and to abolish the Industrial Disputes Tribunal by means of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Revocation) Order, 1958 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1958, page 414); and the introduction of the new claims procedure under the provisions of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act, 1959 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1959, page 173).

## INQUIRY INTO OPERATION OF TRUCK ACTS

In reply to a Parliamentary Question on 30th July the Minister of Labour and National Service announced the appointment of a committee to review the operation of the Truck Acts. The terms of reference of the committee are:—"To consider in the light of present day conditions the operation of the Truck Acts, 1831-1940, and related legislation, and to make recommendations". The Chairman of the committee is Mr. David Karmel, Q.C., Recorder of Wigan. The Minister indicated that the names of the other members would be announced later.

The appointment of the committee follows a recommendation made by the National Joint Advisory Council (see above).

## BAKING INDUSTRY EXEMPTION ORDER

The Minister of Labour and National Service has made the Baking Industry Exemption Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1398), exempting from the operation of sections 1 to 8 of the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1954, further workers employed in bakeries in England and Wales who are covered by a national working agreement containing provisions regulating night work.

The Order, which comes into force on 1st September, 1959, will affect workers employed by the smaller bakeries who decide to become parties to an agreement which has been made between the National Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers.

Three Exemption Orders are already in force under this Act, which permits the Minister of Labour and National Service to exempt from its operation bakeries covered by any suitable voluntary collective agreement governing night work. When the fourth Order comes into effect it will be possible for any bakery employer who wishes to do so to operate under conditions settled by voluntary agreements instead of those imposed by the Act.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE

### The National Insurance Act, 1959

On 9th July the Royal Assent was given to the National Insurance Act, 1959.\* The Act provides for giving effect to a new national pensions scheme in accordance with the proposals set out in Command Paper No. Cmnd. 538, published in November, 1958, and subsequently embodied, with some modifications, in the National Insurance Bill (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 58). It extends the existing flat-rate National Insurance scheme by providing, for employed persons, a system of contributions graduated according to earnings, with related graduated additions to retirement pension; employees with equivalent occupational pension rights may be contracted out of this graduated part of the scheme. The scheme is to come into operation on a date to be appointed by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance. This date is planned to be 6th April, 1961. The Act also provides for improvements in the system of retirement pensions increments under the existing scheme, and these improvements became effective as from 3rd August (see below).

### Increases in Retirement Pension Increments

On 13th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance Act, 1959 (Commencement) Order, 1959, and the National Insurance (Retirement Pension Increments) (Transitional) Regulations, 1959. The Regulations, which came into operation on 3rd August, make transitional provision about the counting of contributions paid after pensionable age for increments of retirement pension. They have been made under powers conferred by the National Insurance Act, 1959 (see above); the relevant section of the Act is brought into operation by the Commencement Order.

Under the previous provisions every 25 contributions as an employed or a self-employed person paid after pensionable age added 1s. 6d. to the insured person's pension, and, for a married man, 1s. to his wife's pension. Under the new Regulations, every

\* 7 and 8 Eliz. 2. Ch. 47. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d. including postage).



12 contributions paid after 3rd August for weeks of employment or self-employment will add 1s. to the insured person's retirement pension, and, for a married man, 6d. to his wife's pension. The additions to a wife's pension are raised to the insured person's rate if she is widowed. Previously a person continuing to work until the age of 70 (65 for a woman), when the pension is paid irrespective of retirement, could earn an extra pension of 15s. (25s. for a married couple). The maximum increases under the new arrangements will be 21s. for an insured person and 31s. 6d. for a married couple, in addition to the flat-rate weekly pension of £2 10s. for an insured person and £4 for a married couple.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1959 No. 1212 (C.7)) and of the Regulations (S.I. 1959 No. 1213) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (4d. including postage) and 3d. (5d. including postage), respectively.

### The National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1959

On 24th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority made the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1959. The Regulations came into operation on 31st July. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee and approved by them, subject to a recommendation for an additional provision concerning Sunday workers. The Committee's Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 265 (Session 1958-59).

Apart from an amendment giving effect to the Advisory Committee's recommendation for an additional provision concerning regular Sunday workers, the Regulations now made reproduce the terms of the preliminary draft. They revoke and replace the

Provisional Regulations which were made on 3rd April in the same terms as the preliminary draft (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 137). The Regulations provide that where the treatment of a day as a day of unemployment is governed by the normal course or extent of a person's work in a week, periods of short-time working due to adverse industrial conditions shall be disregarded in determining what is normal.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1959 No. 1278) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage), and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee, price 4d. (6d. including postage).

### Elderly War Widows

On 27th July the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Amendment Regulations, 1959. The Regulations came into operation on 31st July. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page 222) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 264 (Session 1958-59).

The Regulations now made reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft, and revoke and replace the Provisional Regulations made, in the same terms as the draft Regulations, on 28th May. They provide that, in the case of widows or certain unmarried dependants who receive a grant under a War Pensions Instrument by reason of the fact that they are over 70 years of age, benefit to or in respect of such persons under the National Insurance Act shall not be reduced on account of that grant.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1959 No. 1290) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage), and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee, price 4d. (6d. including postage).

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Average Hours of Work, Rates of Wages, etc., in the Engineering Industry in France

The information contained in this article is based on statistics published by the French Ministry of Labour and the National Institute of Statistical and Economic Studies, supplemented by information from trade union and other sources. The Ministry of Labour conduct a quarterly enquiry into hours of work, rates of wages, etc., in commerce and industry. The enquiry is based on replies to questionnaires furnished by some 30,000 firms, employing at least 10 workers each and one-third of the total labour force in the aggregate.

In France a system of provincial differentiation operates and wage rates vary geographically. In applying the statutory minimum wage, Paris is Zone A (100 per cent.); Zone B, minus 2.22 per cent; Zone C, minus 4.44 per cent.; Zone D, minus 6.67 per cent.; and Zone E, minus 8.0 per cent. (In practice, wage rates in the engineering industry in the lowest paid areas are as much as 28 per cent. below the Paris rates.) Subject to the over-riding consideration that no wage may be below the statutory minimum, wage rates are negotiated by collective bargaining on a regional, district or individual firm basis. The most important agreement is that which concerns the engineering industry in the Greater Paris area, and covers some 600,000 workers.

The following Tables show, by sex and skill, average basic hourly wage rates, expressed in shillings and pence, at 1st April, 1959, in the engineering industry generally and in the main branches of the industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling the Exchange Rate of 1,382 francs = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

#### All Branches of the Engineering Industry Men (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
A	s. d. 2 10	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 3 4	s. d. 3 10	s. d. 4 9
B	2 5	2 7	2 9	3 2	3 8
C	2 4	2 6	2 8	3 0	3 8
D	2 3	2 5	2 6	2 11	3 5
E	2 3	2 4	2 6	2 10	3 5

#### Women (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
A	s. d. 2 7	s. d. 2 9	s. d. 2 10	s. d. 3 5	s. d. 3 5
B	2 4	2 5	2 7	3 0	3 0
C	2 4	2 4	2 5	2 10	2 9
D	2 2	2 3	2 4	2 7	2 7
E	2 2	2 2	2 4	2 7	2 7

### Foundries, Boilermaking, Mechanical Motors and Pumps Men (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
A	s. d. 2 10	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 3 3	s. d. 3 10	s. d. 4 7
B	2 5	2 6	2 9	3 1	3 9
C	2 4	2 6	2 8	3 0	3 8
D	2 3	2 4	2 6	2 10	3 5
E	2 2	2 3	2 5	2 10	3 3

### Women (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
A	s. d. 2 7	s. d. 2 10	s. d. 2 11	s. d. 3 5	s. d. 3 5
B	2 4	2 5	2 7	3 1	3 1
C	2 3	2 5	2 6	2 10	2 10
D	2 2	2 2	2 4	2 6	2 6
E	2 2	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3

### Miscellaneous Metal Goods, Precision Instruments, Watchmaking and Optical Instruments Men (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
A	s. d. 2 11	s. d. 3 1	s. d. 3 4	s. d. 3 11	s. d. 5 0
B	2 5	2 7	2 9	3 2	3 9
C	2 4	2 6	2 7	3 1	3 10
D	2 3	2 4	2 6	2 10	3 5
E	2 2	2 4	2 6	2 9	3 6

### Women (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
A	s. d. 2 7	s. d. 2 9	s. d. 2 11	s. d. 3 4	s. d. 3 4
B	2 4	2 4	2 6	2 10	2 10
C	2 3	2 4	2 4	2 9	2 9
D	2 2	2 3	2 4	2 6	2 6
E	2 1	2 2	2 3	2 3	2 7

### Shipbuilding, Machinery, Automobiles, Cycles and Aircraft Men (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
A	s. d. 2 10	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 3 4	s. d. 3 10	s. d. 4 8
B	2 5	2 7	2 9	3 1	3 8
C	2 4	2 6	2 8	3 0	3 7
D	2 4	2 5	2 7	2 11	3 6
E	2 3	2 4	2 6	2 10	3 3

### Women (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
A	s. d. 2 8	s. d. 2 9	s. d. 2 11	s. d. 3 7	s. d. 3 7
B	2 4	2 5	2 7	3 0	3 0
C	2 4	2 6	2 6	2 11	2 11
D	2 3	2 2	2 4	2 8	2 8
E	2 2	2 3	2 4	—	—

### Electrical Engineering Men (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
A	s. d. 2 9	s. d. 2 10	s. d. 3 1	s. d. 3 9	s. d. 4 9
B	2 5	2 7	2 9	3 3	3 10
C	2 4	2 6	2 7	3 0	3 10
D	2 3	2 4	2 6	3 0	3 8
E	2 4	2 5	2 6	3 1	4 4

### Women (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
A	s. d. 2 6	s. d. 2 7	s. d. 2 9	s. d. 3 5	s. d. 3 5
B	2 5	2 6	2 8	3 2	3 2
C	2 4	2 4	2 5	2 11	2 11
D	2 2	2 4	2 5	—	—
E	2 2	2 2	2 5	—	—

The average working week for the various branches of the industry at the beginning of April, 1959, was: foundries, boiler-making, mechanical motors and pumps, 46.0 hours; miscellaneous metal goods, precision instruments, watchmaking and optical instruments, 45.4 hours; shipbuilding, machinery, automobiles, cycles and aircraft, 46.7 hours; electrical engineering, 45.8 hours. Overtime is time-and-one-quarter for hours between 40 and 48, and time-and-one-half thereafter. There are enhanced rates for night, Sunday and continuous-process shift working.

The following Table summarises the supplementary labour costs paid by employers, expressed as a percentage of the total wages bill. It must be emphasised that these estimates represent an overall average and there will be marked differences between one branch of the industry and another and even between individual firms, e.g., the industrial injuries scheme contribution rate for shipbuilding is considerably higher than that for machine-tool manufacture.

	Per Cent.
Social Security General Scheme	11.0
Social Security Family Allowances Scheme	12.0
Social Security Industrial Injuries Scheme	5.0
Pay Roll Tax	5.0
Paid annual holidays	7.5
Paid public holidays	1.5
Housing Tax	0.7
Apprenticeship Tax	0.4
Medical Services	0.3
Unemployment Insurance Benefit Scheme	0.8
Supplementary Pensions Scheme—Senior Staffs	1.5
Supplementary Pensions Scheme—Others	2.0
Non-obligatory social charges	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.7</b>

Paid annual holidays are for a legal minimum of three weeks for a complete year of service (4 weeks for persons under 18 years of age), with additional days for long service. The only statutory paid public holiday is May 1st, but women workers and young persons under 18 are entitled to have the eleven legal public holidays without pay. Most workers are granted five paid public holidays per annum on the basis of one in each quarter plus May Day.

In the industry as a whole women workers account for approximately 14 per cent. of the total labour force. In transformation of metals the figure is 7 per cent., while in general engineering it is 16 per cent.

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

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

The Tables below show, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in the engineering industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 11.76 Deutschmarks = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. In the following Tables the terms "male workers" and "female workers" include boys and girls respectively; female workers comprise approximately 15 per cent. of the labour force. The term "Average weekly hours of work" relates to actual hours spent at the work bench, excluding time off for meal breaks, company or union meetings, visits to the doctor, etc.

### All Branches of the Engineering Industry

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	
		s. d.	s. d.
Male workers:			
Skilled	43.9	4 5	208 4
Semi-skilled	43.6	4 1	190 9
Unskilled	43.4	3 5	159 4
Average	43.8	4 3	196 9
Female workers:			
Skilled	42.1	3 4	147 11
Semi-skilled	41.5	2 11	129 8
Unskilled	40.9	2 9	119 7
Average	41.2	2 10	124 1
Average all workers	43.3	3 11	182 8

### Steel Construction

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	
		s. d.	s. d.
Male workers:			
Skilled	44.1	4 5	209 2
Semi-skilled	44.3	4 0	190 2
Unskilled	43.6	3 4	155 2
Average	44.1	4 3	197 9
Female workers:			
Skilled	37.6	3 4	134 8
Semi-skilled	42.2	3 0	135 4
Unskilled	42.0	2 7	119 3
Average	41.7	2 9	124 5
Average all workers	44.0	4 2	196 0

### Machinery

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	
		s. d.	s. d.
Male workers:			
Skilled	43.7	4 5	206 2
Semi-skilled	43.5	4 0	185 8
Unskilled	43.4	3 6	162 1
Average	43.6	4 2	195 8
Female workers:			
Skilled	43.2	3 4	154 0
Semi-skilled	41.0	3 1	136 11
Unskilled	40.2	2 8	118 6
Average	40.6	2 10	126 9
Average all workers	43.4	4 1	190 0

### Shipbuilding

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	
		s. d.	s. d.
Male workers:			
Skilled	45.7	4 6	221 8
Semi-skilled	44.8	4 0	194 10
Unskilled	43.3	3 3	153 10
Average	45.3	4 4	212 1
Female workers:			
Skilled	46.8	3 7	176 1
Semi-skilled	39.3	3 2	141 3
Unskilled	40.5	2 10	124 9
Average	40.3	2 11	130 1
Average all workers	45.3	4 4	211 1

(Contd. on next page)



## Motor Vehicles and Aircraft

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	
		s. d.	s. d.
<b>Male workers:</b>			
Skilled .. .. .	43.0	4 9	218 3
Semi-skilled .. .. .	42.5	4 5	199 8
Unskilled .. .. .	42.3	3 9	169 5
Average .. .. .	42.8	4 7	208 5
<b>Female workers:</b>			
Skilled .. .. .	41.1	4 2	185 8
Semi-skilled .. .. .	42.1	3 5	152 1
Unskilled .. .. .	40.9	3 3	140 10
Average .. .. .	41.3	3 4	145 8
<b>Average all workers</b> .. .. .	<b>42.7</b>	<b>4 6</b>	<b>203 4</b>

## Motor Cars and Motor Car Engines Only

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	
		s. d.	s. d.
<b>Male workers:</b>			
Skilled .. .. .	42.4	4 11	222 9
Semi-skilled .. .. .	41.3	4 6	157 7
Unskilled .. .. .	40.7	4 1	177 9
Average .. .. .	41.9	4 9	211 9
<b>Female workers:</b>			
Skilled .. .. .	40.3	4 6	196 6
Semi-skilled .. .. .	40.7	3 11	168 1
Unskilled .. .. .	39.6	3 8	157 8
Average .. .. .	40.0	3 9	162 5
<b>Average all workers</b> .. .. .	<b>41.8</b>	<b>4 8</b>	<b>208 11</b>

## Electrical Engineering

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	
		s. d.	s. d.
<b>Male workers:</b>			
Skilled .. .. .	43.9	4 3	198 1
Semi-skilled .. .. .	43.6	4 0	183 6
Unskilled .. .. .	43.4	3 3	151 9
Average .. .. .	43.8	4 0	187 1
<b>Female workers:</b>			
Skilled .. .. .	42.1	3 4	148 9
Semi-skilled .. .. .	41.8	2 11	129 0
Unskilled .. .. .	40.6	2 9	120 0
Average .. .. .	41.1	2 10	124 1
<b>Average all workers</b> .. .. .	<b>42.7</b>	<b>3 7</b>	<b>162 7</b>

## Precision Engineering and Optical Instruments

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	
		s. d.	s. d.
<b>Male workers:</b>			
Skilled .. .. .	43.8	4 3	198 9
Semi-skilled .. .. .	43.6	3 9	174 0
Unskilled .. .. .	41.7	3 2	145 4
Average .. .. .	43.5	4 0	184 10
<b>Female workers:</b>			
Skilled .. .. .	43.1	3 3	149 4
Semi-skilled .. .. .	39.8	2 11	122 6
Unskilled .. .. .	41.8	2 8	117 1
Average .. .. .	40.8	2 10	120 11
<b>Average all workers</b> .. .. .	<b>42.4</b>	<b>3 7</b>	<b>159 5</b>

## Iron, Steel, Lead and Metal Goods

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	
		s. d.	s. d.
<b>Male workers:</b>			
Skilled .. .. .	44.6	4 5	210 0
Semi-skilled .. .. .	44.0	4 3	198 0
Unskilled .. .. .	44.0	3 6	161 8
Average .. .. .	44.2	4 2	196 1
<b>Female workers:</b>			
Skilled .. .. .	42.2	3 1	137 6
Semi-skilled .. .. .	42.0	2 10	126 9
Unskilled .. .. .	41.3	2 8	116 5
Average .. .. .	41.6	2 8	120 4
<b>Average all workers</b> .. .. .	<b>43.5</b>	<b>3 10</b>	<b>176 10</b>

Employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness and maternity, industrial injuries, unemployment and family allowances. It is not possible to quote a

uniform rate of contribution as the actual contributions may vary from employer to employer according to industrial or actuarial risk. On average the total contribution would appear to be approximately 15 per cent. of wages.

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

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

## Hours of Work, Wages, etc., in the Canning Industry in Norway

Information concerning wages is published quarterly by the Norwegian Employers' Confederation. The figures below relating to earnings have been taken from *Lønnsstatistikk for Arbeidere* (First Quarter, 1959) and give details of average hourly earnings in the meat and fish canning industry (excluding holiday pay, bonuses and other supplementary payments). 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.

The normal working week in the industry is of 46 hours' duration. Average hourly earnings in the first quarter of 1959 were:—

	Time rate	Piece rate	Average earnings (all workers)
Adult males .. .. .	4 5	6 11	4 6
Adult females .. .. .	3 2	3 11	3 4

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. However, these provisions for holidays and social security payments refer to Norwegian industry generally, and are subject to some modification in the canning industry, in view of its highly seasonal nature.

## Work Injuries in the United States in 1958

An article published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in the April issue of *Monthly Labor Review* gives preliminary estimates of work injuries in the United States in 1958. The estimates relate to "disabling work injuries", which are defined so as to include temporary as well as permanent incapacity for work if the incapacity lasts for at least the length of one working day after the day of injury. The term "injury" includes occupational disease. Work injuries to proprietors, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers, as well as employees in all industries, except domestic service, are included.

The Bureau estimate that the number of persons who suffered disabling work injuries, including those who died from their injuries, in 1958 was about 1,810,000. This figure was 4 per cent. below the revised estimate of 1,890,000 for 1957 and the lowest figure since 1939. Despite a general upward trend in the numbers in employment, the number of work injuries has decreased by 25 per cent. since 1943, when the figure was 2,414,000. Although the total number of injuries in 1958 reflected a somewhat lower level of employment and a shorter working week than in 1957, the decrease in injuries was proportionately greater than that in employment. Since 1943, apart from minor fluctuations, the injury rate has declined from 45.7 per 1,000 workers to 29.4 in 1958, the lowest on record.

Of the total number of persons injured in 1958, about 13,300 died as a result of their injuries, the lowest total since such estimates were first compiled in 1928. The figure for 1957 was 14,200. The death rate in 1958 was 22 per 100,000 workers, a decline of nearly 50 per cent. since 1937. In addition to fatalities, about 75,700 persons suffered injuries resulting in some permanent disability, including approximately 1,400 who were completely incapacitated from any further gainful employment. In the remaining 1,721,000 cases the injuries were temporary, causing incapacity for work for one day or more. The average duration of disability in these cases was 18 days.

Approximately 38 million man-days of work were lost during 1958 as a result of disabling work injuries. When allowance is made for the loss of future production resulting from the deaths and permanent disabilities, the time loss amounted to approximately 160 million man-days or the equivalent of a year's full-time employment for about 515,000 workers.

The greatest decrease in the number of injuries occurred in the manufacturing group of industries. The total for this group fell from 392,000 in 1957 to 343,000 in 1958, or by about 13 per cent. This decrease was in part due to lower employment and a shorter working week, but there was also a decrease in the frequency of injuries.

## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

## Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
<b>Employment in Great Britain in June, 1959:</b>		<b>Unemployment at 13th July, 1959—continued</b>	
General Summary .. .. .	301	Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958 .. .. .	305
General Man-power Position .. .. .	301	Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis .. .. .	306
Analysis of Numbers in Civil Employment .. .. .	301	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges .. .. .	308
Industrial Analysis .. .. .	301	Occupational Analysis of Adult Workers Wholly Unemployed and of Vacancies Notified to Employment Exchanges and Remaining Unfilled	309
Short-time in Manufacturing Industries .. .. .	303	Coal Mining, Employment in June .. .. .	310
<b>Unemployment at 13th July, 1959:</b>		Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury	310
Summary for Great Britain .. .. .	304	Nursing Appointments Service .. .. .	310
Numbers Unemployed in United Kingdom .. .. .	304	Technical and Scientific Register .. .. .	311
Development Areas .. .. .	304	Professional and Executive Register .. .. .	311
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns .. .. .	305	Industrial Rehabilitation .. .. .	311
Numbers Unemployed, 1939-1959 .. .. .	305	Employment Overseas .. .. .	311

## Employment\* in Great Britain in June

## GENERAL SUMMARY

During June the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 85,000 to 23,020,000. There were increases in nearly all industries except coal mining and shipbuilding and ship repairing, the largest being in the food, drink and tobacco industries, and in distribution and hotels and catering.

The Employment Exchanges filled 149,000 vacancies in the four-week period ended 8th July. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 8th July was 276,000; this was 29,000 more than in June.

The number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries in the week ended 27th June was 60,000; this was 22,000 less than at the end of May and 127,000 less than a year previously.

There were 395,000 persons registered as unemployed on 13th July, of whom 374,000 were wholly unemployed and 21,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 15th June and 13th July, unemployment fell by 18,000, the wholly unemployed falling by 11,000 and the temporarily stopped by 7,000. There were reductions in most sectors, the largest being about 5,000 in metal manufacture. These reductions were partly offset by increases of 4,000 in paper, printing and publishing and 3,000 among school leavers.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in July was 1.8 per cent. compared with 1.9 per cent. in June, 1959, and in July, 1958. The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 215,000—58 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of June was 23,968,000, an increase of 50,000 compared with the end of May.

## GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	Thousands				
	June, 1958	April, 1959	May, 1959	June, 1959	Changes during June, 1959
<b>Number in Civil Employment..</b>	23,080	22,860†	22,935‡	23,020	+85
Men .. .. .	15,288	15,168†	15,211‡	15,234	+23
Women .. .. .	7,792	7,692†	7,724‡	7,786	+62
<b>Wholly Unemployed§</b> .. .. .	370	460	410	379	-31
<b>Temporarily Stopped§</b>	62	40	32	24	-8
<b>Total Registered Unemployed§</b>	432	500	442	403	-39
<b>H.M. Forces and Women's Services</b> .. .. .	614	573	568	565	-3
Men .. .. .	600	558	553	550	-3
Women .. .. .	14	15	15	15	...
<b>Total Working Population†</b> .. .. .	24,070	23,899‡	23,918‡	23,968	+50
Men .. .. .	16,160	16,062‡	16,064‡	16,063	-1
Women .. .. .	7,910	7,837‡	7,854‡	7,905	+51

\* 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.

Industry or Service	Thousands				
	June, 1958	April, 1959	May, 1959	June, 1959	Change during June, 1959
<b>Agriculture and Fishing</b> .. .. .	1,009	964†	995‡	1,000	+5
<b>Mining and Quarrying</b> .. .. .	854	834	829	824	-5
<b>Chemicals and Allied Trades</b> .. .. .	537	536	536	539	+3
<b>Metal Manufacture</b> .. .. .	561	547	548	550	+2
<b>Vehicles</b> .. .. .	1,265	1,238	1,241	1,243	+2
<b>Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments</b> .. .. .	2,808	2,782	2,776	2,781	+5
<b>Textiles</b> .. .. .	871	849	847	850‡	+3
<b>Clothing (inc. Footwear)</b> .. .. .	642	639	638	637	-1
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco</b> .. .. .	925	899	908	932	+24
<b>Other Manufactures</b> .. .. .	1,568	1,572	1,575	1,578	+3
<b>Total in Manufacturing Industries</b> .. .. .	9,147	9,062	9,069	9,110	+41
<b>Building and Contracting</b> .. .. .	1,492	1,484	1,503‡	1,506	+3
<b>Gas, Electricity and Water</b> .. .. .	375	375	374	373	-1
<b>Transport and Communication</b> .. .. .	1,705	1,666	1,669	1,673	+4
<b>Distributive Trades</b> .. .. .	2,939	2,936	2,938	2,955	+17
<b>Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services</b> .. .. .	4,258	4,243	4,259	4,278	+19
<b>National Government Service</b> .. .. .	529	520	520	520	...
<b>Local Government Service</b> .. .. .	772	776	779	781	+2
<b>Total in Civil Employment</b> .. .. .	23,080	22,860†	22,935‡	23,020	+85

## 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 June, 1958, and April, May and June, 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.

\* Based on the 1948 edition of the "Standard Industrial Classification."

† Amended figure.

‡ Cotton—212,000. Wool—200,000. Other textiles—438,000.



NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	June, 1958	April, 1959	May, 1959	June, 1959	June, 1958	April, 1959	May, 1959	June, 1959	June, 1958	April, 1959	May, 1959	June, 1959
Mining, etc.	758.9	738.7	734.3	729.2	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	777.8	757.6	753.2	748.1
Coal Mining	246.1	245.1	245.8	246.3	76.3	74.9	74.9	74.9	322.4	320.0	320.7	321.2
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	66.5	64.2	64.1	64.1	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.2	73.9	71.3	71.2	71.3
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	30.2	30.2	30.1	30.1	37.8	37.9	37.7	37.7	67.9	68.0	68.0	67.8
China and Earthenware	35.7	35.6	35.7	35.6	12.5	12.1	12.1	12.2	48.2	47.7	47.8	47.8
Glass (other than containers)	21.6	20.9	20.9	20.9	5.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	27.3	25.9	25.9	25.9
Glass Containers	14.4	14.7	14.8	14.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	15.8	16.1	16.2	16.2
Cement	77.7	79.5	80.2	80.8	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.4	89.3	91.0	91.7	92.2
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	387.1	386.8	387.1	388.5	148.0	147.4	147.6	149.1	535.1	534.2	534.7	537.6
Chemicals and Allied Trades	20.3	19.7	19.8	19.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	20.9	20.4	20.5	20.6
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	194.6	196.6	196.5	197.3	51.5	52.5	52.5	53.0	246.1	249.1	249.0	250.3
Chemicals and Dyes	28.4	28.6	28.7	28.9	36.5	36.1	36.3	36.8	64.9	64.7	65.0	65.7
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	26.1	24.6	24.5	24.5	13.4	12.6	12.5	12.4	39.5	37.2	37.0	36.9
Paint and Varnish	29.5	29.3	29.3	29.6	13.0	12.6	12.5	12.7	42.5	41.9	41.8	42.3
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.2	18.5	18.5	18.7	19.1	47.5	47.6	47.9	48.3
Mineral Oil Refining	34.4	34.6	34.7	34.7	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	41.5	42.0	42.1	42.1
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	24.8	24.3	24.4	24.4	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.0	32.2	31.3	31.4	31.4
Metal Manufacture	496.3	482.7	483.6	485.0	64.4	63.0	63.0	63.6	560.7	545.7	546.6	548.6
Blast Furnaces	22.9	21.9	22.1	22.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	23.4	22.4	22.6	22.7
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	211.8	203.5	204.3	204.9	19.2	18.2	18.1	18.4	231.0	221.7	222.4	223.3
Iron Foundries	98.0	94.6	94.4	94.6	13.9	13.6	13.5	13.6	111.9	108.2	107.9	108.2
Tinplate Manufacture	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	9.3	9.0	9.0	9.1
Steel Sheet Manufacture	19.6	19.1	19.1	19.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	21.1	20.6	20.6	20.6
Iron and Steel Tubes	42.5	41.8	41.9	41.9	8.1	8.5	8.6	8.6	50.6	50.3	50.5	50.5
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	93.0	93.6	93.6	94.0	20.4	19.9	20.0	20.2	113.4	113.5	113.6	114.2
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,655.7	1,630.0	1,625.0	1,623.2	461.3	460.9	461.2	466.0	2,117.0	2,090.9	2,086.2	2,089.2
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	190.1	184.0	182.9	177.4	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.8	199.3	192.9	189.3	186.2
Marine Engineering	75.1	72.5	72.4	71.8	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	79.4	76.6	76.6	76.0
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	34.3	35.5	35.7	36.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	39.5	40.7	40.9	41.3
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	33.1	33.6	33.8	33.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	36.9	37.3	37.5	37.5
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	95.2	89.7	89.4	89.3	21.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	116.4	109.9	109.6	109.7
Stationary Engines	25.0	23.8	23.6	23.8	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.6	29.2	27.5	27.2	27.4
Textile Machinery and Accessories	45.8	41.8	41.8	42.1	8.4	7.6	7.6	7.7	54.2	49.4	49.4	49.8
Ordnance and Small Arms	47.7	48.0	48.3	48.6	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.9	59.1	59.6	60.0	60.5
Constructional Engineering	83.5	77.8	77.3	77.2	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.3	91.0	85.1	84.5	84.5
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	568.1	557.2	557.0	557.1	128.5	125.7	125.5	126.9	696.6	682.9	682.5	684.0
Electrical Machinery	157.7	159.3	158.8	158.5	50.2	51.1	51.0	51.4	207.9	210.4	209.8	209.9
Electrical Wires and Cables	40.9	39.9	39.6	39.4	20.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	61.1	59.4	58.8	58.6
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	38.0	36.6	36.4	36.2	22.2	19.4	19.2	19.1	60.2	55.6	55.5	55.3
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	72.4	75.9	76.0	76.4	60.3	65.2	65.9	67.1	132.7	141.1	141.9	143.5
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	26.5	26.8	26.9	27.1	26.5	27.0	26.9	27.0	53.0	53.8	53.8	54.1
Batteries and Accumulators	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.9	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	19.9	19.8	19.7	19.8
Other Electrical Goods	110.5	115.8	115.8	116.6	70.1	73.0	73.4	74.5	180.6	188.8	189.2	191.1
Vehicles	1,026.4	1,028.6	1,030.1	1,031.2	174.5	175.8	176.5	178.0	1,200.9	1,204.4	1,206.6	1,209.2
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	274.5	282.1	284.8	286.6	40.0	41.2	41.5	41.5	314.5	322.9	326.0	328.1
Motor Repairs and Garages	252.4	258.2	257.9	258.1	44.2	45.6	45.9	45.9	296.6	303.8	303.6	304.0
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	215.7	209.3	207.8	206.7	34.7	33.4	33.1	33.1	250.4	242.7	240.9	239.8
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	131.8	133.0	133.9	135.3	44.1	44.5	45.0	45.9	175.9	177.5	178.9	181.2
Locomotive Manufacture	68.0	65.3	65.7	65.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	72.8	70.2	70.6	70.5
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	79.6	76.0	75.3	74.3	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	83.8	79.8	79.1	78.1
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	6.9	7.5	7.5	7.5
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	329.1	332.0	331.8	332.5	174.9	172.9	173.0	175.0	504.0	504.9	504.8	507.5
Tools and Cutlery	24.5	24.4	24.3	24.3	16.0	15.4	15.4	15.6	40.5	39.8	39.7	39.9
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	24.7	24.2	24.2	24.3	17.5	16.3	16.2	16.5	42.2	40.5	40.4	40.8
Iron and Steel Forgings	35.5	34.0	34.0	34.1	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	41.2	39.6	39.6	39.7
Wire and Wire Manufactures	29.5	29.8	29.9	30.0	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	39.3	39.6	39.7	39.8
Hollow-ware	28.3	28.7	28.7	28.7	29.2	28.3	28.4	29.0	57.5	57.0	57.1	57.7
Brass Manufactures	31.4	31.4	31.3	31.4	16.9	17.9	17.8	17.9	48.3	49.3	49.1	49.3
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	155.2	159.5	159.4	159.7	79.8	79.6	79.8	80.6	235.0	239.1	239.2	240.3
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	91.4	90.9	90.6	90.5	56.7	55.7	55.7	55.3	148.1	147.0	146.3	145.8
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments	59.9	59.1	58.8	58.7	33.0	32.6	32.5	32.5	92.9	92.0	91.4	91.2
Watches and Clocks	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.2	7.7	7.7	7.7	17.4	16.8	16.8	16.8
Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals	15.4	15.7	15.7	15.8	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.2	28.9	29.2	29.1	29.0
Musical Instruments	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.8
Textiles	378.6	372.7	372.0	372.7	483.4	467.6	466.3	467.7	862.0	840.3	838.3	840.4
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	46.6	43.1	43.0	43.1	85.8	78.6	78.6	79.0	132.4	121.7	121.6	122.1
Cotton Weaving, etc.	33.5	31.6	31.6	31.7	63.3	56.6	56.6	56.6	96.8	88.2	88.2	88.3
Woolen and Worsted	88.6	89.3	89.3	89.8	105.9	106.3	106.4	107.6	194.5	195.6	195.7	197.4
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	26.2	27.0	26.8	26.9	7.8	8.3	8.3	8.5	34.0	35.3	35.1	35.4
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	20.3	19.1	19.1	19.1	26.0	23.7	23.5	23.6	46.3	42.8	42.6	42.7
Linen and Soft Hemp	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.9	7.0	6.4	6.4	6.4
Jute	7.6	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.7	8.6	8.6	15.9	17.1	16.9	16.7
Rope, Twine and Net	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	8.1	8.6	8.6	8.4	13.3	13.8	13.7	13.7
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	34.5	33.9	33.8	33.8	83.1	84.3	83.9	83.7	117.6	117.7	117.5	117.5
Lace	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	8.8	8.2	8.2	8.2
Carpets	16.4	16.9	16.9	16.9	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.2	31.8	32.2	32.2	32.1
Narrow Fabrics	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	13.6	13.0	13.0	13.1	20.1	19.5	19.5	19.6
Made-up Textiles	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.6	18.4	18.4	18.2	17.9	27.1	26.9	26.8	26.5
Textile Finishing, etc.	57.8	57.0	56.8	56.8	27.0	26.0	25.7	25.9	84.8	83.0	82.5	82.7
Other Textile Industries	20.0	19.8	19.7	19.7	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.4	31.6	31.2	31.1	31.1
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.2	25.7	26.6	26.8	27.0	62.7	63.6	63.8	64.2
Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery	24.5	23.8	23.8	23.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	31.2	30.3	30.3	30.3
Leather Goods	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.4	14.0	14.9	14.9	14.9	22.0	23.1	23.2	23.3
Fur	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.6	9.5	10.2	10.3	10.6
Clothing	168.8	169.1	168.8	168.8	424.7	422.5	421.1	420.4	593.5	591.6	589.9	589.2
Tailoring	65.9	66.3	66.1	66.1								



# Unemployment at 13th July, 1959

## SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 15th June and 13th July, 1959, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
15th June .. ..	288,712	10,493	108,226	5,880	413,311
13th July .. ..	275,206	12,810	98,617	8,160	394,793
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	-13,506	+ 2,317	- 9,609	+ 2,280	- 18,518

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 13th July represented 1.8 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 15th June was 1.9.

The total of 394,793 at 13th July includes 55,690 married women.

An analysis of the unemployment figures for 13th July according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table. In the first part, which relates to Great Britain as a whole, separate figures are given for men, boys, women and girls. The second part gives an analysis of males and females in each Region.

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over ..	48,586	53,159	158,556	260,301	14,905	275,206
Boys under 18 ..	6,229	2,801	3,281	12,311	499	12,810
Women 18 and over ..	17,932	23,892	51,789	93,613	5,004	98,617
Girls under 18 ..	4,324	1,685	1,675	7,684	476	8,160
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>77,071</b>	<b>81,537</b>	<b>215,301</b>	<b>373,909</b>	<b>20,884</b>	<b>394,793</b>

Region	Males					
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)	Temporarily Stopped	Total	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)	Temporarily Stopped	Total
London and S.E. ..	10,432	9,295	20,476	40,203	2,491	42,694
Eastern and Southern ..	4,647	4,172	10,969	19,788	195	19,983
South-Western ..	2,776	2,499	8,320	13,595	180	13,775
Midland ..	3,496	3,481	9,281	16,258	1,367	17,625
North-Midland ..	2,342	2,429	7,263	12,034	755	12,789
E. and W. Ridings ..	3,471	3,814	11,614	18,899	2,052	20,951
North-Western ..	9,375	9,218	27,400	45,993	1,972	47,965
Northern ..	5,014	4,967	16,553	26,534	1,226	27,760
Scotland ..	9,640	12,404	36,914	58,958	3,117	62,075
Wales ..	3,622	3,681	13,047	20,350	2,049	22,399
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>54,815</b>	<b>55,960</b>	<b>161,837</b>	<b>272,612</b>	<b>15,404</b>	<b>288,016</b>

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed and the percentage rates of unemployment in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 13th July, 1959.

Region	Number of persons registered as unemployed at 13th July, 1959			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and S.E. ..	42,694	12,548	55,242	1.3	0.6	1.0
Eastern and Southern ..	19,983	6,250	26,233	1.3	0.8	1.1
South-Western ..	13,775	5,190	18,965	1.7	1.3	1.6
Midland ..	17,625	8,290	25,915	1.3	1.1	1.2
North-Midland ..	12,789	4,878	17,667	1.3	1.0	1.2
E. and W. Ridings ..	20,951	7,147	28,098	1.7	1.1	1.5
North-Western ..	47,965	20,935	68,900	2.6	1.9	2.3
Northern ..	27,760	9,083	36,843	3.1	2.4	2.9
Scotland ..	62,075	23,491	85,566	4.5	3.2	4.0
Wales ..	22,399	8,965	31,364	3.3	3.4	3.3
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>288,016</b>	<b>106,777</b>	<b>394,793</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Northern Ireland ..	24,542	9,986	34,528	8.2	5.8	7.3

\* † See footnotes in next column.

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 13th July, 1959, was 429,321, including 298,638 men, 13,920 boys, 108,122 women and 8,641 girls. Of the total, 407,680 (including 7,834 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 21,641 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 13th July, 1959, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
<b>Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)</b>					
London and S.E. ..	39,155	1,048	11,436	649	52,288
Eastern and Southern ..	19,210	578	5,691	477	25,956
South-Western ..	13,158	437	4,746	301	18,642
Midland ..	15,857	401	7,401	279	23,938
North-Midland ..	11,722	312	4,329	245	16,608
E. and W. Ridings ..	18,416	483	6,198	384	25,481
North-Western ..	43,879	2,114	17,790	1,135	64,918
Northern ..	25,552	982	8,168	651	35,353
Scotland ..	53,942	5,016	20,082	2,519	81,559
Wales ..	19,410	940	7,772	1,044	29,166
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>260,301</b>	<b>12,311</b>	<b>93,613</b>	<b>7,684</b>	<b>373,909</b>
Northern Ireland ..	23,037	1,109	9,161	464	33,771
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>283,338</b>	<b>13,420</b>	<b>102,774</b>	<b>8,148</b>	<b>407,680</b>
<b>Temporarily Stopped</b>					
London and S.E. ..	2,368	123	381	82	2,954
Eastern and Southern ..	192	3	78	4	277
South-Western ..	176	4	134	9	323
Midland ..	1,315	52	597	13	1,977
North-Midland ..	742	13	271	33	1,059
E. and W. Ridings ..	2,027	25	474	91	2,617
North-Western ..	1,949	23	1,889	121	3,982
Northern ..	1,204	22	228	36	1,490
Scotland ..	2,957	160	812	78	4,007
Wales ..	1,975	74	140	9	2,198
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>14,905</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>5,004</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>20,884</b>
Northern Ireland ..	395	1	344	17	757
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>15,300</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>5,348</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>21,641</b>
<b>Total Registered as Unemployed</b>					
London and S.E. ..	41,523	1,171	11,817	731	55,242
Eastern and Southern ..	19,402	581	5,769	481	26,233
South-Western ..	13,334	441	4,880	310	18,965
Midland ..	17,172	453	7,998	292	25,915
North-Midland ..	12,464	325	4,600	278	17,667
E. and W. Ridings ..	20,443	508	6,672	475	28,098
North-Western ..	45,828	2,137	19,679	1,256	68,900
Northern ..	26,756	1,004	8,396	687	36,843
Scotland ..	56,899	5,176	20,894	2,597	85,566
Wales ..	21,385	1,014	7,912	1,053	31,364
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>275,206</b>	<b>12,810</b>	<b>98,617</b>	<b>8,160</b>	<b>394,793</b>
Northern Ireland ..	23,432	1,110	9,505	481	34,528
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>298,638</b>	<b>13,920</b>	<b>108,122</b>	<b>8,641</b>	<b>429,321</b>

## DEVELOPMENT AREAS

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed and the percentage rates of unemployment in each of the Development Areas at 13th July, 1959.

Development Area	Numbers of unemployed persons on registers at 13th July, 1959			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
North-Eastern ..	23,840	7,866	31,706	3.2	2.6	3.0
West Cumberland ..	1,673	573	2,246	4.0	3.6	3.9
Scottish ..	41,303	15,281	56,584	5.4	3.7	4.8
<b>South Wales and Monmouthshire ..</b>						
Wrexham ..	16,078	7,282	23,360	3.2	3.8	3.3
South Lancashire ..	791	377	1,168	2.7	3.7	3.0
North-East Lancashire ..	2,849	2,224	5,073	2.8	4.3	3.3
Merseyside ..	825	762	1,587	1.6	2.0	1.7
<b>Total, All Development Areas ..</b>	<b>106,007</b>	<b>40,033</b>	<b>146,040</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>

\* Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of employees.  
† The Eastern and Southern Regions were amalgamated on 5th August, 1958. The numbers and percentages unemployed in the two parts at 13th July, 1959, were as follows:—

Region	Numbers			Percentages		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Eastern ..	10,464	3,236	13,700	1.3	0.8	1.1
Southern ..	9,519	3,014	12,533	1.4	0.9	1.2

## 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 13th July, 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 15th June, 1959.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 13th July, 1959					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 15th June, 1959
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	
<b>London and South-Eastern</b>	<b>41,523</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>11,817</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>55,242</b>	<b>- 1,357</b>
London (Administrative County) ..	18,943	342	5,742	174	25,201	- 1,811
Acton ..	136	3	53	1	193	- 27
Brentford and Chiswick ..	3	—	42	—	45	- 204
Brighton and Hove ..	1,798	40	412	21	2,271	- 15
Chatham ..	677	26	268	27	998	- 10
Croydon ..	850	20	216	19	1,105	- 57
Dagenham ..	415	28	163	8	614	- 172
Ealing ..	257	12	91	6	366	- 31
East Ham ..	316	9	101	7	434	- 75
Enfield ..	199	6	80	1	286	- 60
Hayes and Harlington ..	354	26	202	11	593	- 5
Hendon ..	86	6	36	4	132	- 28
Ilford ..	345	19	106	9	479	- 30
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	447	16	99	9	571	- 83
Tottenham ..	648	19	235	11	998	- 4
Wembley ..	223	6	39	5	273	+ 16
West Ham ..	980	28	302	14	1,324	- 232
Willesden ..	496	14	279	6	795	- 7
<b>Eastern and Southern</b>	<b>19,402</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>5,769</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>26,233</b>	<b>- 1,279</b>
Bedford ..	217	8	109	8	342	- 28
Bournemouth ..	965	13	232	6	1,216	- 31
Cambridge ..	272	8	65	5	350	- 31
Ipswich ..	598	15	150	13	776	- 53
Luton ..	320	5	87	12	424	+ 19
Norwich ..	1,226	15	390	8	1,639	- 147
Oxford ..	197	3	79	4	283	- 14
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) ..	1,818	37	449	30	2,334	- 56
Reading ..	443	10	239	26	718	+ 33
Slough ..	278	6	73	4	361	+ 13
Southampton ..	1,923	57	519	18	2,517	- 259
Southend-on-Sea ..	725	15	149	12	901	+ 21
Watford ..	216	8	94	17	335	- 19
<b>South-Western</b>	<b>13,334</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>4,880</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>18,965</b>	<b>- 1,288</b>
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) ..	3,337	79	910	71	4,397	- 291
Exeter ..	540	12	251	6	809	+ 36
Gloucester ..	418	17	280	16	731	- 8
Plymouth ..	1,528	103	951	38	2,620	- 293
Swindon ..	255	24	212	25	516	+ 12
<b>Midland</b>	<b>17,172</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>7,998</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>25,915</b>	<b>- 1,347</b>
Birmingham ..	4,618	121	1,876	60	6,675	- 342
Burton-on-Trent ..	194	2	126	4	326	+ 1
Coventry ..	1,435	55	869	27	2,386	+ 133
Oldbury ..	138	3	52	—	193	- 56
Smethwick ..	255	5	96	3	359	- 62
Stoke-on-Trent ..	1,909	46	963	25	2,943	- 147
Walsall ..	769	14</				



## 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 13th July, 1959. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped

(*i.e.*, persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	10,954	1,225	1,338	54	12,292	1,279	13,571	15,839	1,398	17,237
Agriculture and Horticulture	8,720	1,195	1,300	38	10,253	1,248	11,501	13,283	1,367	14,650
Forestry	366	30	338	—	704	27	731	817	27	844
Fishing	1,868	3	1,210	1	3,078	4	3,082	3,241	4	3,245
Mining and Quarrying	6,960	265	1,262	4	8,222	269	8,491	8,376	271	8,647
Coal Mining*	5,961	192	8	—	6,161	192	6,353	5,976	192	6,168
Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining	508	8	878	—	1,386	8	1,394	1,506	9	1,515
Chalk, Clay, Sand, and Gravel Extraction	214	7	13	—	227	7	234	250	8	258
Other Mining and Quarrying	277	58	363	4	640	62	702	644	62	706
Food, Drink and Tobacco	8,245	6,360	27	266	8,272	6,626	14,898	8,789	7,455	16,244
Grain Milling	441	92	2	1	443	93	536	487	101	588
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,855	814	4	—	1,859	814	2,673	1,932	904	2,836
Biscuits	439	678	—	—	1,117	683	1,800	1,186	733	1,919
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	619	627	2	9	1,248	636	1,884	1,355	685	2,040
Milk Products	485	221	—	—	706	221	927	526	248	774
Sugar	323	95	1	—	418	96	514	327	99	426
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	532	11	95	1	638	106	744	1,051	166	1,217
Fruit and Vegetable Products	695	1,692	1	150	2,388	1,842	4,230	2,538	845	3,383
Animal and Poultry Foods	358	45	2	—	405	45	450	373	46	419
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	291	214	—	1	505	291	796	509	220	729
Brewing and Malting	1,006	318	—	—	1,324	318	1,642	1,420	321	1,741
Other Drink Industries	854	467	2	—	1,321	471	1,792	927	493	1,420
Tobacco	347	194	—	—	541	194	735	362	423	785
Chemical and Allied Industries	4,253	1,896	8	23	4,261	1,919	6,180	4,406	1,930	6,336
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	384	4	1	—	389	4	393	377	4	381
Mineral Oil Refining	273	41	—	—	314	41	355	286	41	327
Lubricating Oils and Greases	80	11	—	—	91	11	102	82	11	93
Chemicals and Dyes	1,661	428	2	—	1,663	428	2,091	1,780	436	2,216
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	223	512	—	4	735	516	1,251	739	224	963
Explosives and Fireworks	405	45	3	7	460	52	512	409	458	867
Paint and Printing Ink	492	117	—	—	609	117	726	503	117	620
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents	472	256	1	—	728	256	984	480	257	737
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	118	31	—	1	149	32	181	121	32	153
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	143	45	1	11	200	56	256	144	56	200
Metal Manufacture	7,080	1,062	4,612	72	11,992	1,134	12,826	11,791	1,146	12,937
Iron and Steel (General)	3,233	434	3,516	29	6,749	463	7,212	6,777	465	7,242
Steel Tubes	581	70	353	1	934	71	1,005	937	71	1,008
Iron Castings, etc.	2,034	271	687	34	2,721	305	3,026	2,770	313	3,083
Light Metals	405	128	52	8	593	136	729	458	136	594
Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals	827	159	4	—	986	159	1,145	849	161	1,010
Engineering and Electrical Goods	13,856	5,338	1,051	153	14,907	5,491	20,398	15,479	5,705	21,184
Agricultural Machinery (except tractors)	372	51	29	—	452	51	503	410	51	461
Metal-working Machine Tools	848	158	36	3	1,045	161	1,206	908	170	1,078
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	379	115	28	22	544	137	681	416	140	556
Industrial Engines	207	47	34	—	288	47	335	263	51	314
Textile Machinery and Accessories	551	98	314	25	954	123	1,077	997	156	1,153
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	227	29	—	—	256	29	285	232	29	261
Mechanical Handling Equipment	535	50	31	—	616	50	666	576	53	629
Office Machinery	294	109	18	1	422	110	532	422	132	554
Other Machinery	2,892	595	406	13	3,498	608	4,106	3,417	614	4,031
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	1,306	98	27	4	1,435	102	1,537	1,344	105	1,449
Ordnance and Small Arms	409	202	1	—	611	202	813	410	203	613
Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified	1,514	297	44	6	1,861	303	2,164	1,591	307	1,898
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	108	188	1	—	297	188	485	297	113	410
Watches and Clocks	924	464	29	26	1,443	490	1,933	1,191	497	1,688
Electrical Machinery	411	248	—	23	682	271	953	427	273	700
Insulated Wires and Cables	307	423	—	2	732	423	1,155	308	432	740
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	912	1,000	2	6	1,920	1,006	2,926	1,041	2,035	3,076
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	539	300	2	3	842	303	1,145	555	330	885
Domestic Electric Appliances	622	590	9	6	1,227	596	1,823	640	602	1,242
Other Electrical Goods	12,984	293	122	18	13,106	311	13,417	14,070	318	14,388
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	12,016	241	119	6	12,135	247	12,382	13,061	254	13,315
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	968	52	3	12	1,035	64	1,100	1,009	64	1,073
Marine Engineering	5,344	1,010	542	33	5,886	1,043	6,929	6,105	1,106	7,211
Vehicles	1,821	396	67	2	1,888	398	2,286	1,932	403	2,335
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	277	123	1	—	400	123	523	283	124	407
Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing	1,914	383	455	31	2,369	414	2,783	2,529	437	2,966
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	440	28	1	—	469	28	497	444	28	472
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	795	44	18	—	857	44	901	815	46	861
Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	97	36	—	—	133	36	169	102	68	170
Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	4,947	2,407	357	168	5,304	2,575	7,879	5,394	2,597	7,991
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	327	111	69	7	514	118	632	405	123	528
Tools and Implements	117	136	14	7	274	143	417	133	143	276
Cutlery	285	171	5	34	495	205	700	343	205	548
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.	382	145	5	11	543	156	700	391	156	547
Wire and Wire Manufactures	188	267	—	—	455	267	722	197	279	476
Cans and Metal Boxes	175	105	19	15	299	120	419	121	121	242
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	3,473	1,472	197	93	5,143	1,565	6,708	3,728	1,570	5,298
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	6,284	6,573	1,299	2,178	7,583	8,751	16,334	8,667	11,477	20,144
Textiles	328	181	—	2	509	183	692	344	196	540
Production of Man-made Fibres	1,400	1,482	735	871	2,135	2,353	4,488	2,598	3,373	5,971
Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres	749	1,208	102	386	1,535	1,594	3,129	1,090	2,114	3,204
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres	1,225	905	52	244	1,477	1,149	2,626	1,310	1,219	2,529
Woolen and Worsted	603	323	55	92	658	415	1,073	660	419	1,079
Jute	143	246	15	29	413	275	688	184	439	623
Rope, Twine and Net	339	652	136	317	1,134	969	2,103	507	1,046	1,553
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	64	853	115	4	972	57	1,029	81	79	160
Lace	136	246	1	60	443	145	588	169	355	524
Carpets	108	142	1	5	256	109	365	113	177	290
Narrow Fabrics	211	470	2	19	682	489	1,171	246	1,067	1,313
Made-up Textiles	787	581	174	122	1,664	961	2,625	1,163	880	2,043
Textile Finishing	195	84	3	27	309	111	420	202	113	315
Other Textile Industries	675	340	39	7	714	347	1,061	733	375	1,108
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	422	117	37	2	578	119	697	469	137	606
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellemongery	195	191	4	4	390	195	585	204	200	404
Leather Goods	195	191	4	4	390	195	585	204	200	404
Fur	58	32	1	1	90	33	123	60	38	98

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

## Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Clothing and Footwear	2,385	4,243	488	612	2,873	4,855	7,728	2,929	5,845	8,774
Weatherproof Outerwear	269	311	23	132	401	443	844	292	453	745
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	414	1,200	40	82	1,282	1,736	3,018	463	1,374	1,837
Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear	643	490	325	228	1,071	718	1,789	970	736	1,706
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	90	443	2	17	540	552	1,092	116	1,091	1,207
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	165	919	18	65	1,152	984	2,136	1,167	186	1,353
Hats, Caps and Millinery	82	97	7	46						



## Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 10th June and 8th July, 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 10th June, 1959		Four weeks ended 8th July, 1959		Total Number of Placings, 4th Dec., 1958, to 8th July, 1959 (31 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over ..	93,019	93,391	79,328	98,830	544,560
Boys under 18 .. .. .	12,743	29,806	10,133	37,419	108,300
Women aged 18 and over ..	51,817	76,985	50,477	83,948	306,061
Girls under 18 .. . . .	10,164	46,568	9,395	55,492	107,616
Total .. . . .	167,743	246,750	149,333	275,689*	1,066,537

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

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

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

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 8th July, 1959, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th July, 1959.

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 8th July, 1959					Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th July, 1959				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	2,479	437	5,596	48	8,560	21,103	1,594	505	386	23,588*
Mining and Quarrying	373	70	23	1	467	2,466	978	36	19	3,499
Coal Mining	222	55	15		292	1,967	919	23	6	2,915
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,707	634	5,924	677	10,942	1,742	914	4,955	2,441	10,052
Chemicals and Allied Industries	1,307	179	846	158	2,580	1,407	647	1,227	1,031	4,312
Metal Manufacture	2,258	210	375	81	2,924	1,918	1,203	515	394	4,030
Engineering and Electrical Goods	6,311	876	3,565	574	11,326	9,083	3,768	5,891	3,241	21,983
Engineering including Scientific Instruments, etc.	4,518	598	1,466	310	6,892	6,077	2,826	2,552	1,556	13,011
Electrical Goods and Machinery	1,793	278	2,099	264	4,434	3,006	942	3,339	1,685	8,972
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	3,189	72	64	17	3,342	614	229	48	56	947
Vehicles	2,318	171	615	72	3,176	5,516	1,006	1,095	482	8,099
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	2,363	585	1,438	354	4,740	2,081	1,892	2,067	1,841	7,881
Textiles	1,932	341	1,848	616	4,737	1,522	1,528	5,540	5,206	13,796
Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres (Spinning and Weaving)	453	64	657	136	1,310	424	335	2,277	1,359	4,395
Woolen and Worsted	521	69	370	112	1,072	463	505	1,323	1,325	3,656
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	220	60	171	32	483	212	280	537	584	1,613
Clothing and Footwear	506	187	1,659	808	3,160	652	1,007	8,354	6,628	16,641
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	1,706	277	407	96	2,486	1,179	736	978	713	3,606
Timber, Furniture, etc.	1,527	639	493	100	2,759	1,375	1,288	657	670	3,990
Paper, Printing and Publishing	759	160	702	291	1,912	935	833	1,146	2,199	5,113
Paper, Cardboard and Paper Goods	497	90	518	206	1,311	400	355	794	1,155	2,704
Printing and Publishing	262	70	184	85	601	535	478	352	1,044	2,409
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,293	186	1,213	227	2,919	1,062	625	1,833	986	4,506
Construction	23,021	1,058	266	112	24,457	15,274	2,855	444	506	19,079
Gas, Electricity and Water	770	33	89	14	906	478	388	171	139	1,176
Transport and Communication	4,299	258	547	129	5,233	8,863	1,014	1,387	728	11,992
Distributive Trades	6,627	2,359	6,925	3,065	18,976	7,116	8,434	12,924	15,588	44,062
Insurance, Banking and Finance	276	76	364	185	901	1,042	987	1,152	1,725	4,906
Professional and Scientific Services	968	111	2,100	398	3,577	1,818	5,174	2,583	11,446	15,444
Miscellaneous Services	7,535	1,049	14,081	1,241	23,906	6,743	2,778	25,746	6,353	41,620
Entertainments, Sports, etc.	753	119	531	59	1,462	404	281	990	326	2,001
Catering, Hotels, etc.	4,300	210	9,951	411	14,872	2,521	534	14,627	1,649	19,331
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	402	224	904	284	1,814	259	275	1,950	1,419	3,903
Public Administration	3,494	105	1,166	99	4,864	4,576	617	1,831	728	7,752
National Government Service	1,514	61	819	71	2,465	3,262	222	1,266	401	5,151
Local Government Service	1,980	44	347	28	2,399	1,314	395	565	327	2,601
Grand Total	79,328	10,133	50,477	9,395	149,333	98,830	37,419	83,948	55,492	275,689*

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 8th July, 1959, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:-

Region	Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern	22,351	22,409	2,558	10,769	16,336	31,276	1,317	15,564	42,562	80,018
Eastern and Southern	10,703	16,735	1,082	5,571	6,207	12,087	797	6,910	18,789	41,303
South-Western	5,553	10,583	625	2,107	3,053	5,038	599	3,393	9,830	21,121
Midland	6,668	11,251	916	5,748	3,447	5,630	940	6,723	11,971	29,352
North-Midland	4,730	8,680	377	3,003	2,478	4,637	385	4,658	7,970	20,978
East and West Ridings	5,741	6,852	734	4,081	3,284	4,979	706	4,995	10,465	29,160
North-Western	10,027	9,285	1,367	2,552	7,043	11,391	1,241	5,932	19,678	29,907
Northern	4,134	3,957	538	1,299	2,312	2,695	573	2,516	7,557	10,467
Scotland	5,432	3,529	1,365	1,212	4,350	4,256	2,243	3,449	13,390	12,446
Wales	3,989	5,549	571	1,077	1,967	1,959	594	1,352	7,121	9,937
Great Britain	79,328	98,830	10,133	37,419	50,477	83,948	9,395	55,492	149,333	275,689*

\* This figure includes 19,369 vacancies notified by employers for men and boys to replace workers at present deferred from National Service.

## Occupational Analysis of Adult Workers Wholly Unemployed and of Vacancies Notified to Employment Exchanges and Remaining Unfilled

Statistics of the main occupations of wholly unemployed adult workers and in which there are unfilled vacancies for adults notified to Employment Exchanges are now obtained each quarter and the figures for 15th June, 1959, are given in the Table below. The analysis is on an occupational and not an industrial basis and, in this respect and in the fact that it relates to adults only and to a different date, differs from the analysis which appears each month under the heading "Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges". For the sake of convenience, however, occupations peculiar to a particular industry or group of industries have been placed under a heading relating to that industry or group of industries, e.g., "construction occupations"; where occupations are to be found throughout industry, e.g., motor drivers, they appear under the principal industry to which they relate (e.g., "motor drivers (not public service vehicles)" appear under "transport occupations").

The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Male workers fitted for labouring work of a type

which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "light labourer". Female labourers are included in the category "all other occupations". The great majority of the vacancies remaining unfilled in agriculture arose from requests by farmers for workers to replace others who had been granted deferment of call-up for National Service to enable other arrangements to be made for carrying on the work.

It should be remembered, when a comparison is made between the columns of wholly unemployed and vacancies unfilled, that these figures are national ones and conceal wide Regional and local variations; thus, in an occupation in which the total number of vacancies exceeds the number of wholly unemployed, there may be some areas in which the number of unemployed may be greater than the number of vacancies and vice versa. There is also some variation between occupations in the extent to which use is made by employers of the employment service. The analysis is also subject to the limitation that the wholly unemployed figure includes persons who have been submitted to vacancies, the result of the submission not being known at the date of the analysis.

### Occupational Analysis of Adult Workers Wholly Unemployed and of Vacancies Notified to Employment Exchanges and Remaining Unfilled on 15th June, 1959

Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled	Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled
<b>Men</b>			<b>Men:—continued</b>		
Draughtsman, Cartographer, Architectural Assistant	547	1,360	Transport Occupations		
Construction Occupations			Railway occupations	244	1,411
General foreman	169	31	Motor driver (not public service vehicle)	12,616	2,132
Carpenter, joiner	1,488	3,339	Public service vehicle driver, conductor	313	3,526
Bricklayer	818	2,610	Shop Assistant	4,607	3,051
Mason	164	164	Hotel and Catering Service Occupations	3,387	2,222
Slater	210	47	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		
Plasterer	416	539	Regular farm, market garden worker	2,258	13,646
Painter	1,875	3,029	Forestry occupations	136	87
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	3,314	1,179	Labourer		
Shipbuilding, Boilermaking, Engineering Occupations			Light labourer	53,512	223
Plater	454	245	Other labourer	97,203	11,223
Riveter	259	22	All other Occupations	49,016	12,302
Iron caulker	90	7	Total	263,295	83,975
Shipwright	387	75	<b>Women</b>		
Pattern maker	138	55	Draughtsman, Tracer, Cartographer, Architectural Assistant	173	85
Moulder	873	480	All Occupations (other than labourer) in productive processes in:-		
Forgeman, smith	231	175	Mechanical and electrical engineering	3,437	3,519
Welder	1,167	703	Metal goods making	100	14
Coppersmith	56	41	Metal goods making	467	284
Electrician	1,621	885	Pottery	185	327
Toolmaker (other than press-tool)	199	181	Food, drink and tobacco	1,464	2,600
Press-tool maker	112	199	Radio valve, electric lamp making	103	88
Mould maker	15	44	Boot and shoe manufacture	327	389
Precision fitter (other than tool room fitter)	1,729	1,273	Textiles Manufacture:-		
Maintenance fitter, erector	957	857	Spinner	509	667
Fitter (not precision)	2,098	1,724	Weaver	1,016	655
Electrical fitter	543	733	Other occupations	674	813
Turner	569	733	Woodworking, cane and cork working	207	127
Machine-tool setter, setter-operator	995	2,228	Retail bespoke tailoring	183	176
Electronic equipment installer, tester	623	895	Wholesale heavy clothing manufacture	1,379	3,129
Other constructional engineering, boilermaking and shipbuilding occupations (excluding labourers)	1,848	73	Light clothing manufacture	1,483	4,329
Other mechanical and electrical engineering occupations (excluding labourers)	6,369	3,502	Transport Occupations		
Vehicle Building Occupations			Motor driver	315	111
Vehicle body builder	355	317	Public service vehicle conductor	309	388
Airframe builder	324	225	Other transport occupations not elsewhere specified	125	144
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	248	318	Shop Assistant	12,143	7,708
Woodworking, Cane and Cork working Occupations			Hotel and Catering Service Occupations		
Sawyer, woodcutting machinist	383	275	Kitchen staff	4,840	4,348
Cabinet maker	247	189	Barmaid, service hand	2,101	3,556
Cooper	15	22	Waitress	2,101	3,792
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	539	365	Hairdresser	145	586
All Occupations (other than labourer) in productive processes in:-			Office Occupations		
Mining and quarrying	1,816	1,672	Clerk	8,976	3,521
Metal manufacture	452	132	Book-keeper, cashier	2,034	1,558
Metal goods manufacture	951	633	Shorthand typist	1,331	4,496
Building materials manufacture	234	155	Typist	1,082	2,265
Pottery manufacture	163	33	Office machine operator	664	743
Glass manufacture	114	118	All other Occupations	54,062	27,134
Food, drink and tobacco	935	508	Total	102,836	77,562
Heavy chemicals	73	177			
Other chemicals and allied trades	211	318			
Textiles manufacture:					
Spinner	167	117			
Weaver	114	177			
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	808	419			
Clothing manufacture	1,189	384			
Printing and book-binding	331	169			



## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in June

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 4th July was 668,400, compared with 673,400 for the four weeks ended 30th May, and 698,200 for the five weeks ended 28th June, 1958. The total numbers who were effectively employed\* were 586,200 in June, 602,500 in May, and 611,200 in June, 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 June, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with May, 1959, and June, 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 5 weeks ended 4th July, 1959	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 30th May, 1959	5 weeks ended 28th June, 1958
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) ..	44,000	400	2,800
Durham .. .. .	96,500	400	3,500
North Eastern .. ..	133,500	1,000	2,800
North Western .. ..	52,900	600	3,800
East Midlands .. ..	100,900	500	2,300
West Midlands .. ..	54,600	600	3,200
South Western .. ..	97,400	800	6,900
South Eastern .. ..	7,000	...	200
England and Wales ..	586,800	4,300	25,500
Scotland .. .. .	81,600	700	4,300
Great Britain .. ..	668,400	5,000	29,800

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of June about 1,770 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number who left the industry was about 7,300; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 5,530. During the four weeks of May there was a net decrease of 3,980.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.55 in June, 4.24 in May and 4.39 in June, 1958. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 4.99, 4.67 and 4.80.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in June, and in May, 1959, and June, 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)

	June, 1959	May, 1959	June, 1958
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary .. .. .	7.76	7.93	8.16
Involuntary .. ..	8.47	8.67	7.74
All workers:			
Voluntary .. .. .	5.69	5.78	6.00
Involuntary .. ..	8.09	8.29	7.33

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.72 tons in June, compared with 3.69 tons in the previous month and 3.51 tons in June, 1958.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.33 tons in June; for May, 1959, and June, 1958, the figures were 1.31 and 1.26 tons, respectively.

\* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 6,300.  
† "No change" is indicated by three dots.  
‡ The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

## 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 21st July, 1959, and the corresponding figures for 16th June, 1959, and 15th July, 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.

Region	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	21st July, 1959	16th June, 1959	15th July, 1958	21st July, 1959	16th June, 1959	15th July, 1958
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex ..	74.5	76.8	76.7	3.1	3.0	3.1
Remainder .. .. .	65.2	66.6	65.9	3.0	3.2	3.0
Eastern .. .. .	39.2	39.8	38.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
Southern .. .. .	29.9	30.3	32.1	1.5	1.5	1.5
South-Western .. .. .	46.9	48.0	44.4	2.3	2.2	2.0
Midland .. .. .	69.2	72.0	69.4	4.7	4.5	4.2
North Midland .. .. .	48.0	49.4	48.4	5.4	5.1	4.8
East and West Ridings ..	75.2	76.0	74.7	8.4	8.0	8.1
North-Western .. .. .	138.2	139.2	134.1	7.6	7.4	7.2
Northern .. .. .	57.5	59.7	58.0	7.2	7.4	7.1
Scotland .. .. .	103.3	105.6	102.9	9.5	8.6	8.8
Wales .. .. .	60.6	61.1	58.1	8.8	7.9	8.7
Total, Great Britain ..	807.8	824.4	803.1	63.3	60.4	60.4

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 21st July, 1959, represented 4.0 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

## Nursing Appointments Service

The placing of men and women in nursing and midwifery vacancies and in vacancies for medical auxiliary and allied occupations notified by hospitals and other employers is carried out by the Nursing Services Branch of the Employment Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service through the Nursing Appointments Offices. These Offices also provide a Careers Advice Service for the above-mentioned professions both for potential students and for qualified persons seeking other posts.

Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives, and medical auxiliary and allied occupations, in respect of the period from 1st April to 30th June, 1959, are given below.

	Men	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 1st April .. .. .	3,569	20,073
" filled during period .. .. .	212*	2,050*
" outstanding at 30th June .. .. .	3,452	20,055

The total of 23,507 vacancies outstanding at 30th June included 3,143 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing auxiliaries and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the remaining 20,364 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below.

Trained Nurses .. .. .	6,675	Pupil Midwives .. .. .	744
Student Nurses .. .. .	7,890	Assistant Nurses .. .. .	2,366
Midwives .. .. .	1,006	Pupil Assistant Nurses ..	1,683

\* These figures include 323 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

## 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 13th July was 4,376; this figure included 3,243 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,133 registrants who were unemployed.

The number of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 16th June and 13th July, 1959 (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 15th June .. .. .	3,915
" notified during period .. .. .	483
" filled during period .. .. .	81
" cancelled or withdrawn .. .. .	320
" unfilled at 13th July .. .. .	3,997

## 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 2,926,700 in March, an increase of 0.3 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 1.0 per cent. compared with March, 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 April, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 1.7 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 0.9 per cent. higher than in April, 1958. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries in April was 0.9 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 0.6 per cent. higher than in April, 1958.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 574,813 in February, compared with 546,103 in the previous month and 538,462 in February, 1958. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 25,071 at the end of February, compared with 24,745 at the end of the previous month and 16,504 at the end of February, 1958.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in June is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 52,516,000. This was about 1.0 per cent. higher than the (revised) figure for the previous month and 4.2 per cent. higher than for June, 1958. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed an increase of 1.7 per cent. in June, compared with the previous month, and an increase of 9.5 per cent. compared with June, 1958.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of June was about 3,982,000, compared with 3,389,000 at the middle of the previous month and 5,437,000 at the middle of June, 1958.

### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during May was 117,462, compared with 132,298 in the previous month and 98,833 in May, 1958. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 60,000 working days. The total number of working days lost in May by persons wholly unemployed was 3,289,859, while 1,678,982 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

## 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 8th July the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 14,982, consisting of 14,121 men and 861 women (of whom 7,756 and 465, respectively, were in employment). During the period 11th June to 8th July, 1959, the number of vacancies filled was 347. The number of vacancies unfilled at 8th July was 3,005.

## 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 four weeks ended 20th July, 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	732	102	834
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,311	183	1,494
Persons who completed courses during period	618	95	713

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 20th July, 1959, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 103,885.

### FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of July was 116,980, of whom 34,878 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 136,247 and 39,591 at the beginning of the previous month and 77,371 and 16,670 at the beginning of July, 1958.

### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of June was 255,395, compared with 320,859 at the end of the previous month and 401,328 at the end of June, 1958. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 55,134, 61,175 and 79,823.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 18th July was 46,308, compared with 55,404 at 13th June and 50,407 at 19th July, 1958.

### ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of March, 1959, was 2,026,719, of whom 1,301,024 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 2,129,422, including 1,382,385 wholly unemployed, and at the end of March, 1958, it was 2,096,839, including 1,337,672 wholly unemployed.

### NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 31,719 at the end of March, compared with 35,899 in the previous month and 34,708 in March, 1958.

### SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges showed that, at the middle of May, the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 34,171, compared with 46,572 in April and 42,567 in May, 1958. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for May numbered 25,543 or 1.9 per cent. of all members, compared with 2.7 per cent. in the previous month and 2.6 per cent. in May, 1958.

### SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of June who were wholly unemployed was 1,120 or 0.7 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 1,450 or 0.9 per thousand at the end of the previous month, and 1,588 or 1.0 per thousand at the end of June, 1958.



# WAGES, RETAIL PRICES, DISPUTES

## Contents of this Section

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour .. . . .	Page	Index of Retail Prices .. . . .	Page
Index of Rates of Wages .. . . .	312	Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes .. . . .	319
	318		320

## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in July

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during July resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £183,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 730,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £23,000 for 477,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected distributive and ancillary workers employed by retail co-operative societies, workpeople employed in unlicensed places of refreshment, road haulage workers and workers employed in the electrical contracting industry. Others receiving increases included workpeople employed in tobacco manufacture and furniture manufacture. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affected, amongst others, iron and steel workers and operatives in carpet manufacture, hosiery manufacture (Scotland) and hosiery finishing (Midlands).

Shop assistants, milk workers and other ancillary workers employed by retail co-operative societies received increases of 6s. a week for men and 4s. for women. New statutory minimum rates on an hourly basis in substitution of former weekly rates were fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in unlicensed places of refreshment, resulting in minimum increases of about 7s. a week for men and 5s. for women; rates for certain grades were increased by larger amounts, and for managers and manageresses, for whom prescribed rates remain on a weekly basis, the increases were 13s. and 10s. Statutory minimum rates payable to road haulage workers were increased by 5s. a week for adult males, and rates negotiated for operating and ancillary grades employed by British Road Services were increased by 5s. 2d. a week. In the electrical contracting industry in England, Wales and Northern Ireland standard hourly rates for journeymen and mates were increased by 1d. and ½d. respectively in the London area and by 1½d. and 1¼d. elsewhere.

Increases of 7s. a week for men and 5s. for women were introduced in the tobacco manufacturing industry. In furniture manufacture the special allowance payable to timeworkers on the basic rate was increased by 1½d. an hour for men and 1d. for women.

Of the total increase of £183,000, about £79,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; about £58,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £45,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers

and workpeople or their representatives; and the remainder was the result of arbitration awards or resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices.

#### Changes in January-July, 1959

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by net increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the seven 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 .. . . .	500	200
Mining and Quarrying .. . . .	13,000	4,800
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. . . .	141,000	39,800
Chemicals and Allied Industries .. . . .	43,500	8,600
Metal Manufacture .. . . .	153,000	37,300
Engineering and Electrical Goods .. . . .	3,000	600
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering .. . . .	—	—
Vehicles .. . . .	5,500	2,000
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified .. . . .	49,500	12,900
Textiles .. . . .	296,500	41,200
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. . . .	29,500	6,700
Clothing and Footwear .. . . .	11,000	2,600
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. .. . . .	67,000	12,100
Timber, Furniture, etc. .. . . .	157,000	45,200
Paper, Printing and Publishing .. . . .	23,000	3,300
Other Manufacturing Industries .. . . .	29,000	7,800
Construction .. . . .	1,209,000	215,800
Gas, Electricity and Water .. . . .	11,500	4,000
Transport and Communication .. . . .	420,000	175,400
Distributive Trades .. . . .	241,500	58,800
Public Administration and Professional Services .. . . .	213,000	45,400
Miscellaneous Services .. . . .	372,000	110,600
Total .. . . .	3,489,000	835,100

The number of workpeople affected by net decreases in the same period was 257,500, and the aggregate amount of such decreases was £11,700; in addition, there were 30,200 workpeople affected by increases and also by reductions of equal amount.

In the corresponding months of 1958 there was a net increase of £1,476,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 5,119,000 workpeople.

### HOURS OF LABOUR

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

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Mining and Quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	20 July	Limestone quarrymen ..	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased§ by 1d. a shift (9s. to 9s. 1d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 6d. to 4s. 6½d.) for boys.¶
	South and West Durham	6 July	Limestone quarrymen ..	Cost-of-living payment decreased§ by 1d. a shift (8s. 2d. to 8s. 1d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 1d. to 4s. 0½d.) for boys under 18.
	Cleveland .. . . . (14)	do.	Ironstone mineworkers ..	Cost-of-living payment decreased§ by 1-2d. a shift (10s. 2-4d. to 10s. 1-2d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0-6d. (5s. 1-2d. to 5s. 0-6d.) for boys under 18.
	Cumberland .. . . . (14)	20 July	Iron-ore workers .. . . .	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased§ by 1d. a shift (8s. 11d. to 9s.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 5½d. to 4s. 6d.) for boys.
	North Lincolnshire	5 July	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Cost-of-living bonus payment decreased§ by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 5-4d. to 8s. 4-1d.) for men, by 0-97d. (6s. 4-05d. to 6s. 3-08d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 2-7d. to 4s. 2-05d.) for boys under 18.

\* 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.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Mining and Quarrying (continued)	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants, and Banbury	5 July	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1-36d. a shift (8s. 3-28d. to 8s. 1-92d.) for men, by 1-02d. (6s. 2-46d. to 6s. 1-44d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-68d. (4s. 1-64d. to 4s. 0-96d.) for boys under 18.†
Flour Milling	Great Britain (16)	20 July	Electricians .. . . .	Increases of 3s. 8d. a week for workers in class A mills (London), and of 5s. 6d. for those in other mills. Rates after change: class A mills (London) 226s. 8d. a week, class B.1 220s., class B.2 216s. 6d., class C 212s. 6d.
Tobacco Manufacture	United Kingdom (34)	First full pay week following 17 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 7s. a week for men 21 and over, of 5s. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: scale I (factories where the manufacture of cigarettes exceeds 20 per cent. of the total manufacture of all types of tobacco), men 21 and over 181s. a week, women 21 and over 130s. 3d., scale II (factories where the manufacture of cigarettes does not exceed 20 per cent. of the total manufacture of all types of tobacco), men 172s. 6d., women 122s. 9d.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants, and South Wales (certain firms)‡	5 July	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast-furnaces	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 5-4d. to 8s. 4-1d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (13-83d. to 13-65d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-97d. a shift (6s. 4-05d. to 6s. 3-08d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (10-37d. to 10-24d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 2-7d. to 4s. 2-05d.) or by 0-08d. an hour (6-91d. to 6-83d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Printing Ink and Roller Manufacture	Great Britain (39)	First pay day in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1s. a week for male workers 18 and over, by 9d. for female workers 18 and over, and by 6d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: adult male workers—grade 1 occupations, London (within a radius of 20 miles from Charing Cross) 219s. a week, Provinces 209s., grade 2 209s., 200s., grade 3 204s., 195s. 6d., grade 4 201s. 6d., 193s. 3d., grade 5 199s., 191s.; women 21 and over (qualified) 141s. 9d.
Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture	Great Britain (40)	20 July	Electricians .. . . .	Increases of 3s. 8d. a week for workers in class A districts (London), and of 5s. 6d. for those in other districts. Rates after change: class A districts (London, within 12 miles of Charing Cross) 226s. 8d. a week, class B 219s. 6d., class C 213s. 6d., Scotland 219s. 6d.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland§	5 July	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 5-4d. to 8s. 4-1d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (13-83d. to 13-65d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-97d. a shift (6s. 4-05d. to 6s. 3-08d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (10-37d. to 10-24d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 2-7d. to 4s. 2-05d.) or by 0-08d. an hour (6-91d. to 6-83d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland.. (42)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 July	Workpeople employed at certain blast-furnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 5d. to 8s. 4d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain   (43)	6 July	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 5-4d. to 8s. 4-1d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-97d. (6s. 4-05d. to 6s. 3-08d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 2-7d. to 4s. 2-05d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain¶ (43)	5 July	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladle-men, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 5-4d. to 8s. 4-1d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (13-83d. to 13-65d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0-97d. a shift (6s. 4-05d. to 6s. 3-08d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (10-37d. to 10-24d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 2-7d. to 4s. 2-05d.) or by 0-08d. an hour (6-91d. to 6-83d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain¶ (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain¶ (43)	do.	Roll turners and apprentices employed in steel works	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 0-18d. an hour (13-83d. to 13-65d.) for craftsmen, by 0-13d. (10-37d. to 10-24d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0-08d. (6-91d. to 6-83d.) for apprentices under 18.
	Great Britain¶ (43)	do.	Fully skilled maintenance craftsmen, and apprentices, employed on coke oven and blast-furnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	do. do.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	26 July	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 increased* by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 4-1d. to 8s. 5-4d.) for men and women 21 and over, and by 0-975d. (6s. 3-075d. to 6s. 4-05d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 2-05d. to 4s. 2-7d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland.. (43)	Pay period beginning 27 July	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1-4d. a shift (8s. 10-4d. to 8s. 11-8d.) for men, by 1-05d. (6s. 7-8d. to 6s. 8-85d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-7d. (4s. 5-2d. to 4s. 5-9d.) for boys under 18.
			6-shift workers .. . . .	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0-19d. an hour for men, by 0-14d. for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-09d. for boys under 18.
	South-West Wales (43)	5 July	Workpeople employed in steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 2d. a shift (7s. 6d. to 7s. 4d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (5s. 7½d. to 5s. 6d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (3s. 9d. to 3s. 8d.) for youths under 18.
	Great Britain¶ (43)	do.	Semi-skilled maintenance craftsmen, 21 and over, employed at blast-furnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 0-18d. an hour (13-83d. to 13-65d.).
	South Wales and Monmouthshire** (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1-2d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 4-8d. for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 9d. to 7s. 7-8d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 0-6d. (3s. 3d. to 3s. 2-4d. or 3s. 10-5d. to 3s. 9-9d.) for those under 18.
	England and Scotland††	do.	Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers employed at blast-furnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 0-18d. an hour (13-83d. to 13-65d.) for men 21 and over, by 0-13d. (10-37d. to 10-24d.) for apprentices and youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-08d. (6-91d. to 6-83d.) for apprentices and boys under 18.

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

† Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths 18 and under 21, and of 6d. for boys.

‡ These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association.

§ These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association or the Midland Merchant Blast Furnace Owners' Association, the principal districts in England and Wales being Cleveland, Durham, West Cumberland, North Lancashire, North Lincolnshire, North and South Staffordshire, Bilston, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, South Wales and Monmouthshire (certain firms).

¶ These decreases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and the Glasgow district.

\*\* These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire (except craftsmen), South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland.

†† These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.



Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (43)	5 July	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 2d. a shift (8s. 6d. to 8s. 4d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1½d. (6s. 4½d. to 6s. 3d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. 3d. to 4s. 2d.) for workers under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	6 July	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 5.4d. to 8s. 4.1d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.97d. (6s. 4.05d. to 6s. 3.08d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 2.7d. to 4s. 2.05d.) for those under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Llandore	5 July	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1.16d. a shift (8s. 3.18d. to 8s. 2.02d.) for men, by 0.773d. (5s. 6.091d. to 5s. 5.318d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.58d. (4s. 0.43d. to 3s. 11.85d.) for boys.
Bobbin Manufacture	England and Wales (50)	Third pay day in July	Men, apprentices, boys, women and girls	Decreases* of 1s. a week for adult workers, and of 6d. for apprentices, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 183s. 6d. a week, lesser skilled 172s.; labourers 163s.; women 132s.
Hollow-ware Manufacture	Great Britain (68) (252)	17 July	Male and female workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male workers other than learners, of 1d. for female learners, and of ½d., ¼d. or ⅓d. for female learners. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 or over employed in enamel-ware section as fusers' helpers working in association with fusers or as annealers or scalers 3s. 4½d. an hour, other male workers, except learners, 3s. 2d.; male learners 1s. 1½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 7½d. at 20; female workers, other than learners, 2s. 3½d.; female learners 1s. 2½d. at under 16 rising to 1s. 10½d. at 17. Piecework basis time rates after change for workers, other than learners: males 3s. 4½d., females 2s. 4½d.†
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rosendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in July	Men, women and juveniles	Decreases* of 1s. 6d. a week for men, and of 1s. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 and over 163s. 2d. a week; women 18 and over—felt production processes 121s. 5d., cutting and stitching 111s.
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	do.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 2½ per cent. (70 to 67½ per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: men 21 and over 155s. 8d. a week, women 20 and over 103s. 11d.
Hosiery Manufacture	Scotland (except Hawick) (92)	First full pay week in July	Male and female timeworkers	Bonus decreased* by 3s. 10d. a week for adult male workers, by 2s. 7d. for adult female timeworkers, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of bonus: male workers 63s. 10d. a week at 15 rising to 156s. 6d. at 21 and over; female workers 55s. 1d. at 15 rising to 107s. 3d. at 18 and over.
	Hawick (92)	First full and complete pay week in July	Female pieceworkers	Bonus (or flat-rate addition) decreased* by 2s. 11d. (29s. 2d. to 26s. 3d.).
	Nottingham district	First pay day in July	Men, women and juveniles	Decreases* of 4s. 6d. (55s. to 50s. 6d.) in the flat-rate bonus for men, of 3s. (39s. to 36s.) for women, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum weekly rates after change, inclusive of percentage bonus of 110 per cent. on basic rates and the flat-rate bonus of 50s. 6d. for men and 36s. for women: journeymen 160s. 9d. a week, journeymen 110s. 10d.
	Nottingham and district	First pay day in July	Male knitters employed in the shawl and antimacassar section of the hosiery and knitwear industry	Decrease* of 5 per cent. (10 to 5 per cent.) on the total of basic earnings and static bonus.
	Lace Furnishings Manufacture	Nottingham, Ayrshire and Glasgow	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Decrease* of 2 per cent. in cost-of-living bonus (60 to 58 per cent. on basic rates).
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (93)	First pay day in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 2½ per cent. (70 to 67½ per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Bonus on earnings in excess of £6 15s. and £4 10s. decreased from 60 to 57½ per cent.
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts)† (99)	do.	Male and female workers	Decrease* of 1 per cent. (10 to 9 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.
Textile Making-up and Packing	Manchester (95)	Pay day in week ending 4 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Decreases* of 1s. 6d. a week (69s. to 67s. 6d.) in the cost-of-living addition for men 21 and over, of 1s. (46s. to 45s.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Pre-cast Concrete Products	Scotland (135)	16 June§	Men, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1d. an hour in minimum time rates for men 21 and over, with appropriate increases for women and juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—labourers 3s. 8½d. an hour, labourers in factories wholly engaged in pipe manufacture 3s. 8d. Plus rates above the labourers' rates for concreters, mixers and machinemen (1d. an hour), steel benders and fixers (3d. an hour), and concrete finishers (5½d. an hour) remain unchanged; women continue to receive 75 per cent. of the corresponding rate for male labour, with full plus rates.§
Sawmilling	England and Wales (138)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 May	Qualified woodcutting machinists, sawyers and apprentices	Increases in district minimum rates of 1d. an hour for male machinists and sawyers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and female machinists. Rates after change for qualified male machinists and sawyers: Blyth, Bristol, Cardiff including Barry, Gloucester, Hartlepool, Humber and district, Liverpool, London, Newport, Preston district, Swansea, Tees, Tyne and district, Wear and Widdes 4s. 9d. an hour, Berwick-on-Tweed 4s. 8½d., Barrow-in-Furness, Coventry and district, Cumberland, Devonshire, Dorset, East Anglia, Hants, Leicester and district, Northampton, Nottingham and district, Plymouth, Sheffield, Somerset (agreed part), South Coast, and West Riding of Yorkshire 4s. 8d.**
		Beginning of first full pay period following 23 July	Male and female labourers employed in handling timber after its initial piling in the sawmill yards	Increases in district minimum rates of 1d. an hour for adult male workers 21 and over and adult female workers 19 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: men 21 and over—Blyth, Hartlepool, Humber district, Liverpool and district, London district, Preston district, Tees, Tyne and Wear 4s. an hour, Barrow-in-Furness, Berwick, Coventry and district, Cumberland, Devon, Dorset, East Anglia, Gloucester and district, Hants, Leicester and district, Northampton, Nottingham and district, Sheffield, Somerset (excluding the North-East of that County), South Coast, West Riding of Yorkshire and Westmorland 3s. 11d.; female labourers 19 and over 2s. 10d.**

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

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 324 of this GAZETTE.

‡ Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district, Nuneaton, Nottingham district and Derby.

§ These increases were the result of an award (No. 2731) of the Industrial Court dated 10th July, with retrospective effect to the date shown. See page 324 of this GAZETTE.

|| These increases were agreed in July with retrospective effect to the date shown.

¶ In Liverpool an additional ½d. an hour is paid as compensation for loss of overtime privileges.

\*\* These rates do not apply to workpeople employed by firms who are normally engaged in the production and conversion of home-grown timber.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Furniture Manufacture (including Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture)	Great Britain (140)	Beginning of first full pay week in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Special allowance previously granted* increased by 1½d. an hour (1d. to 2½d.) for men 21 and over, by 1½d. (½d. to 2d.) for women 20 and over, with proportional increases for juveniles. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rates, supplementary cost-of-living allowance and special allowance, include: men 21 and over—journeymen, London district 4s. 11d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 9d., qualified packers and hand sandpaperers 4s. 6½d., 4s. 5d., labourers and porters 4s. 4½d., 4s. 3d.; women 20 and over—journeymen 3s. 8½d., 3s. 7d., labourers, porters and other women on non-productive work 3s. 3½d., 3s. 2½d. Payment-by-results workers of average ability are to be enabled to earn 37½ per cent. (previously 33½ per cent.) (individual schemes) or 25 per cent. (previously 22½ per cent.) (collective schemes) more than the appropriate current minimum time rate.
Educational and Allied Woodworking	do.	do.	do.	do.
Bedding and Mattress Making	do.	do.	do.	do.
Basket Making	United Kingdom (142)	First pay day in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 2½ per cent. (27½ to 25 per cent.) for time-workers and pieceworkers.
Printing	Great Britain (145) (150-153) (156) (158-159)	do.	Workers employed in general printing and bookbinding, lithographic printing and photogravure (except photogravure process workers), envelope and stationery manufacture, and periodical and newspaper production (excluding certain national newspapers in England and Wales and daily and Sunday newspapers in Scotland)	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 1s. a week (13s. to 12s.) for adult male workers, by 9d. for adult female workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and learners.
	Scotland (157)	do.	Male workers employed in the production of daily and Sunday newspapers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 2s. a week (12s. to 10s.) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices.
	United Kingdom	do.	Journemen and apprentices employed in process engraving and in process proofing departments of process engraving trade houses and certain publishing firms	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 1s. a week (14s. to 13s.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices.
	Great Britain	do.	Lithographic tin printers and tin varnishers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 1s. a week (13s. to 12s.) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices.
Drawing Office Materials Manufacture	Great Britain	do.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 1s. 6d. a week (15s. to 13s. 6d.) for workers 21 and over, by 1s. 1d. (11s. 3d. to 10s. 2d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 9d. (7s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.) for workers under 18.
Constructional Engineering	Great Britain (171)	1 June	Workers employed on outside steelwork erection other than water-tube boiler erection	Daily radius allowances paid in addition to hourly rates, as compensation for travelling time and fares expended on daily travelling to and from site, increased by 3d., 4d., 6d., 7d. or 8d. a day, according to distance of site from a central point within the area. New allowances now range from 7s. 7d. for a distance of over 2 miles and not exceeding 5 miles to 7s. 8d. for a distance of over 15 and not exceeding 16 miles in the London area, and from 2s. 1d. to 7s. 5d. in other areas.
			Workers employed on water-tube boiler erection	Daily radius allowances paid in addition to hourly rates, as compensation for travelling time and fares expended on daily travelling to and from site, increased by 3d., 4d., 6d., 7d. or 8d. a day (2d., 3d., 4d. or 5d. where free transport is provided), according to distance of site from a central point within the area. New allowances now range from 2s. 7d. for a distance of over 2 and not exceeding 5 miles to 7s. 8d. for a distance of over 15 and not exceeding 16 miles in the London area, and from 2s. 1d. to 7s. 5d. in other areas (1s. 5d. to 4s. 11d., over 16 miles 6s. 8d., where free transport is provided).
Electrical Contracting	England, Wales and Northern Ireland (172)	20 July	Men, youths and boys	Increases in basic rates of 1d. an hour for journeymen and ½d. for adult mates in the London area, of 1½d. for journeymen and 1½d. for adult mates in other areas, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Standard inclusive rates after change include: journeymen electricians—grade A (London) area 5s. 3½d. an hour, Mersey district 3s. 2d., grade B (other areas 4s. 11d., adult mates—London 4s. 4½d., Mersey district 4s. 3½d., all other areas 4s. 1d.
Road Haulage Contracting	Great Britain (186-187)	do.	Operating and ancillary grades employed by British Road Services	Increases in standard rates of pay of 5s. 2d. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 3s. 8d. for those 18 and under 21, of 2s. 7d. for those under 18, of similar amounts for women drivers and of proportional amounts for women bank staff. Standard rates after change for adult male workers include: drivers of motor vehicles up to and including 5 tons carrying capacity, London 175s. a week, Provinces 169s., over 5 and up to and including 10 tons 182s., 176s., over 10 and up to and including 15 tons 187s., 182s., over 15 and up to and including 18 tons 194s., 189s., over 18 tons 203s., 198s.; drivers (heavy haulage) of indivisible loads—over 6 and up to and including 10 tons 187s., 183s., over 10 and up to and including 16 tons 195s., 191s., abnormal indivisible loads—over 16 and up to and including 20 tons 207s., 203s., over 20 and up to and including 25 tons 212s., 208s., over 25 and up to and including 45 tons 217s., 213s., over 45 tons 242s., 238s.; general haulage and parcels services—bank foremen (general haulage) 181s., 178s., bank foremen (parcel service) 187s., 184s., warehouse and yard foremen 181s., 178s., checker/loaders 174s., 169s., assistant yard foremen 174s., 171s., porters, labourers, warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, vanguards 167s., 164s., heavy haulage—senior foreman 246s., 242s., foreman 235s., 231s., junior foremen 224s., 220s., steersmen—16-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 130 tons 195s., 191s., 24-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 140 tons 207s., 203s., for loads over 140 and up to 200 tons 217s., 213s., heavy brakesmen and steersmen 187s., 184s.; leading hands 186s., 183s., general hands 174s., 171s., labourers 170s., 167s.; mates, indivisible load where carrying capacity of vehicles is over 6 and up to and including 20 tons 170s., 167s., over 20 tons 174s., 171s.; furniture warehousing and removal—porters (furniture removals) 165s., 162s., 6d., porters (overseas removals) 168s., 165s., 6d., packers (furniture removals) 167s., 164s., 6d., packers (overseas removals) 174s., 171s., 6d., drivers-in-charge (furniture removals)/packers-in-charge 183s., 178s., depot foremen (furniture removals)/or general foremen (overseas removals) 192s., 189s.; miscellaneous grades—gatemen, hoistmen, timekeepers, yardmen 171s., 167s., bill posters, fuel issuers, vehicle washers 167s., 164s.; women drivers of vehicles continue to receive the appropriate male rate of pay.

\* This special allowance, or such proportion as will secure an hourly rate equivalent to the appropriate current minimum time rate plus the amount of the special allowance, is payable to those timeworkers not already in receipt of such an hourly rate by way of enhanced rate, lieu bonus or otherwise.

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



Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Road Haulage Contracting (continued)	Great Britain (188-189) (253)	20 July	Drivers and mates of mechanically propelled vehicles, foremen, removal packers and porters employed in furniture warehousing and removing, statutory attendants and other road haulage workers	Statutory minimum remuneration increased by 5s. a week for all workers 21 and over and for certain younger workers to whom adult rates apply, by 3s. 6d. for those 18 and under 21, and by 2s. 6d. for those under 18. Minimum rates after change include: regular road haulage workers whose home depot is situated in the London area—drivers of vehicles (other than steam wagons or tractors) of carrying capacity up to and including 5 tons 173s. (lower rates are fixed for drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity of 1 ton or less who are under 21), over 5 and up to 10 tons 180s., over 10 and up to 15 tons 186s., over 15 and up to 18 tons 193s., over 18 tons 202s., drivers of steam wagons or tractors (other than tractors not exceeding 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work) of carrying capacity up to and including 8 tons 180s., over 8 and up to 12 tons 186s., over 12 tons 193s., drivers of tractors not over 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work 173s., mates (all ages) on steam wagons 166s., workers 21 or over employed in furniture warehousing and removing, foremen 172s., removal packers 166s., porters 164s., other road haulage workers 21 or over 166s.; workers whose home depot is situated outside the London area including those who are employed on long distance services—drivers of vehicles (other than drivers of tractors not exceeding 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work) of carrying capacity up to and including 5 tons, grade 1 areas and long distance services 168s., grade 2 areas 164s. (lower rates are fixed for drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity of 1 ton or less who are under 21), over 5 and up to 10 tons 175s., 171s., over 10 and up to 15 tons 181s., 177s., over 15 and up to 18 tons 188s., 184s., over 18 tons 197s., 193s., drivers of tractors not exceeding 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work 168s., 164s., workers 21 or over employed in furniture warehousing and removing, foremen 167s. 6d., 165s. 6d., removal packers 163s. 6d., 161s. 6d., porters 161s. 6d., 159s., other road haulage workers 21 or over 165s., 159s.; workers employed on carriage of indivisible loads—workers on vehicles whilst used in connection with the movements of loads, other than live or dead cattle, which by reason of indivisibility require mechanical loading or unloading equipment carried on the vehicle and operated upon the responsibility of the driver—over 6 and up to 10 tons, London area, drivers 186s., mates 166s., grades 1 and 2 areas 182s., 163s., over 10 and up to 16 tons 194s., 166s., 190s., 163s., workers employed on vehicles authorised for the carriage of abnormal indivisible loads as defined in the Motor Vehicles (Authorisation of Special Types) General Order, 1955, over 16 and up to and including 20 tons, London area, drivers 206s., mates 168s., grades 1 and 2 areas 202s., 165s., over 20 and up to 25 tons 211s., 173s., 207s., 170s., over 25 and up to and including 45 tons 216s., 173s., 212s., 170s., over 45 tons 241s., 173s., 237s., 170s., heavy brakemen and steersmen operating braking and steering equipment of heavy trailers, London area 186s., grades 1 and 2 areas 183s.*
	Great Britain (190)	do.	Bankstaffs employed in the road haulage industry	Increase of 5s. a week for men 21 and over. Rates after change: unskilled workers—porters, truckers and labourers, Metropolitan 166s. a week, grade 1 areas 163s., grade 2 areas 159s.; semi-skilled workers—checkers engaged in the checking off, entering, checking away and stowage of loads 170s., 166s., 162s.; fully skilled bank workers—men who have attained special knowledge and qualification in, and can accept responsibility for, accurate work in connection with the checking off, entering, checking away and stowage of loads 174s., 169s., 165s.
	Metropolitan and South Eastern Area	First full pay week after 20 July	Horse drivers, horse keepers and stablemen	Increase of 5s. a week. Rates after change: pair horse drivers 171s. a week, single horse drivers, horse keepers and stablemen 167s.
	Scotland	First full pay period after 20 July	Horse drivers and juniors employed by general road haulage contractors	Increases of 5s. a week for men 21 and over, and of 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., according to age, for youths and boys. Rates after change: men—one-horse drivers 166s. a week (6s. a week or proportionately for shorter periods, where driving a pair of horses), youths 67s. 6d. at 16 rising to 123s. 3d. at 20 and under 21.
Civil Air Transport	United Kingdom (194-195)	21 Sept., 1958†	Adult male and female hourly-rated engineering and maintenance grades	Re-absorption into basic rates of 1d. an hour (1s. 10d. for a 44-hour week) from time workers' bonus.† Hourly rates after change: adult male workers—non-tradesmen, grade A 3s. 9-765d., grade B 3s. 10-265d., grade C 4s. 0-445d., semi-skilled, grade A 4s. 1-195d., grade B 4s. 1-945d., grade C 4s. 2-695d., grade D 4s. 3-445d., grade E 4s. 4-195d.; tradesmen—skilled 4s. 6-875d. (fully qualified toolmakers receive a differential of 3d. an hour above this rate), leading hands 4s. 10-625d.; stores workers—stores assistants 4s. 0-945d., increasing by 1d. an hour for each completed 6 months' satisfactory service to a maximum of 4s. 3-945d., storekeepers 4s. 6-375d., senior storekeepers 4s. 9d.; adult female workers—grade A 3s. 1-515d., grade B 3s. 2-015d., rising to 3s. 2-515d. after 6 months' satisfactory service, grade C 3s. 2-015d., increasing by 1d. an hour in each completed 6 months' satisfactory service to a maximum of 3s. 3-515d., grade D—adult female workers employed in trade capacities 3s. 5-125d. at the end of one month's service rising to 3s. 10-125d. after 24 months' service. Time workers' bonus now stands at 5½d. an hour.
Wholesale Distribution	England and Wales	Week commencing 13 July	Clerical, sales and distributing staff employed at the main centres and depots of the Co-operative Wholesale Society	Increases of 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. a week, according to grade, for male workers 21 and over, of 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. for female workers 21 and over, of 4s. for youths and girls 18 to 20, and of 3s. for boys and girls under 18. Minimum rates after change include: clerical and sales staff—males, London (grade 7) 88s. a week at 15 rising to 192s. at 25, Provinces 78s. to 182s.; females, London (grade 6) 83s. at 15 to 152s. 6d. at 23, Provinces 73s. to 142s. 6d.; warehouse workers—males (grade 5) London 88s. at 15 to 180s. 6d. at 23, Provinces 78s. to 170s. 6d., females, London (grade 5) 75s. at 15 to 140s. 6d. at 23, Provinces 65s. to 130s. 6d.; cleaners, doorkeepers, watchmen, lift attendants and general hands, dining-room and canteen staffs—London, males 81s. at 15 to 176s. at 23, Provinces 71s. to 166s., females 74s. to 136s. 6d., 64s. to 126s. 6d.
Retail Distribution	Great Britain (211)	Pay day in week commencing 6 July	Branch managers, manageresses (other than pharmacy), distributive and ancillary workers employed by retail co-operative societies	Increases of 7s. a week for branch managers, of 5s. 6d. for branch manageresses (except grocery branch manageresses, who receive 90 per cent. of grocery branch managers' rates), of 6s. for male workers and 4s. for female workers 21 and over, of 4s. 6d. for male workers and 3s. for female workers 18 to 20, and of 3s. for male workers and 2s. for female workers under 18. Rates after change include: shop assistants (except hairdressers and café workers)—male workers, Metropolitan area 76s. at 15 rising to 189s. at 21, Provincial A area 71s. to 180s., Provincial B area 67s. to 175s., female workers 69s. to 136s. 6d., 64s. to 130s. 6d., 60s. to 127s. 6d.; adult warehousemen—Metropolitan 189s., A 180s., B 175s.; adult male packers, porters, cleaners, lift attendants, cellar-men—Metropolitan 183s. 6d., A 174s. 6d., B 169s. 6d.; adult female packers, cleaners, lift attendants and warehouse workers—Metropolitan 131s. 6d., A 125s. 6d., B 122s. 6d.; adult milk workers—foremen, Metropolitan 199s. 6d., A 190s. 6d., B 186s. 6d., rotary roundsmen, head sterilisers, head pasteurisers 196s., 187s., 184s., roundsmen and roundswomen 186s., 177s., 174s., assistant roundsmen, assistant pasteurisers, assistant sterilisers and all other male workers 183s., 176s., 173s. (inside workers in the Metropolitan area 187s.), assistant female roundswomen 152s. 6d., 146s. 6d., 143s. 6d., all other female workers 133s. 6d., 127s. 6d., 124s. 6d. (all milk workers are paid an additional 6d. an hour for all time worked between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m.); adult transport workers—one-horse carters, Metropolitan 184s. 6d., A 175s. 6d., B 172s. 6d., drivers of mechanically and electrically propelled vehicles of carrying capacity of up to and including 1 ton 187s., 177s. 6d., 174s. 6d., over 1 and up to and including 2 tons 190s., 180s. 6d., 177s. 6d., over 2 and up to and including 5 tons, A 181s. 6d., B 178s. 6d. (Metropolitan 2 to 3 tons 190s. 6d., 3 to 4 tons 195s., 4 to 5 tons 196s.), all other workers 184s. 6d., 175s. 6d., 172s. 6d.; adult bakery roundswomen, male or female—Metropolitan 186s., A 177s., B 174s., assistant female roundswomen 152s. 6d., 146s. 6d., 143s. 6d.

\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 279 of the July issue of this GAZETTE. The Order does not apply to workpeople employed by British Road Services. See entry on previous page.  
 † This adjustment was notified in July, 1959, with retrospective effect to the date shown.  
 ‡ Allocation to the time workers' bonus of this proportion of the increases awarded in December, 1958, was reported on page 30 of the January, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Cinematograph Film Production	United Kingdom	First pay day in July	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners employed in producing news-reels	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1s. 6d. a week (63s. 6d. to 62s.) for workers 21 and over, and by 1s. (41s. 4d. to 40s. 4d.) for younger workers.
	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 25 June	Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed £21 18s. a week, employed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1s. 6d. a week (8s. to 6s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (5s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.) for younger workers.
	do.	First pay day in July	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers† employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1s. 6d. a week (53s. to 51s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (35s. 4d. to 34s. 4d.) for younger workers.
Licensed Non-Residential Establishments	Great Britain (232)	6 July	Managers, manageresses, relief managers and manageresses, club stewards and stewardesses	Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of 10s. a week for managers and club stewards and 8s. for manageresses and stewardesses, where the employer does not provide accommodation, and of 7s. 6d. and 5s. 6d., respectively, where the employer provides accommodation; increases of 10s. for relief managers and 8s. for relief manageresses where the employer provides accommodation or not. Minimum rates after change: where the employer does not provide accommodation—managers 191s. 6d. to 311s. 6d. a week, according to category, manageresses 163s. to 259s., club stewards 171s. to 301s., stewardesses 145s. to 249s.; where the employer provides accommodation the weekly rate is 35s. 6d. a week less (previously 33s. less) for managers and manageresses 34s. 6d. less (previously 32s. less) for club stewards, and 34s. less (previously 31s. 6d. less) for stewardesses; relief managers 174s., relief manageresses 143s. 6d.‡
Unlicensed Places of Refreshment§	Great Britain (226-227) (253)	20 July	Workers, other than managers, manageresses and occasional workers	New hourly minimum rates of remuneration fixed, resulting generally in increases of 7s. a week for men 21 or over and 5s. for women 21 or over, with larger increases for some grades and smaller increases for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for workers supplied with meals whilst on duty but not with full board and lodging, include: men 21 or over—assistant managers, London area, for all time worked other than on a Sunday or a rest day between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3s. 4½d. an hour, between 5 a.m. and 7 a.m. or between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. 3s. 9½d., between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. 4s. 3d.; Provincial A area 3s. 3½d., 3s. 8½d., 4s. 1½d.; Provincial B area 3s. 2½d., 3s. 7d., 3s. 11½d.; assistants-in-charge 3s. 3d., 3s. 8d., 4s. 0½d.; 3s. 1½d., 3s. 6½d., 3s. 11½d.; 3s. 0½d., 3s. 5d., 3s. 9½d.; floor supervisors 2s. 11½d., 3s. 3½d., 3s. 8d.; 2s. 10d., 2s. 2½d., 3s. 6½d.; 2s. 8½d., 3s. 0½d., 3s. 5d.; clerks 3s., 3s. 4½d., 3s. 9d.; 4s. 5½d.; 3s. 5½d., 3s. 11d., 3s. 4½d., 3s. 6d.; cashiers or clerical assistants 2s. 10½d., 3s. 2½d., 3s. 7½d.; 2s. 9½d., 3s. 1½d., 3s. 5½d.; 2s. 8d., 3s. 3d., 3s. 4d.; refreshment bar, buffet or service attendants 2s. 10d., 3s. 2½d., 3s. 6½d.; 2s. 8½d., 3s. 0½d., 3s. 5d.; 2s. 7½d., 2s. 11½d., 3s. 3½d.; waiters 2s. 6½d., 2s. 10d., 3s. 1½d.; 2s. 5d., 2s. 8½d., 3s. 0½d.; 2s. 3½d., 2s. 7½d., 2s. 10½d.; chefs 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s.; 3s. 10½d., 4s. 4½d., 4s. 10½d.; 3s. 9½d., 4s. 3½d., 4s. 9d.; head cooks 3s. 8½d., 4s. 1½d., 4s. 7½d.; 3s. 7d., 4s. 0½d., 4s. 5½d.; 3s. 5½d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 4½d.; cooks 3s. 4d., 3s. 9d., 4s. 2d.; 3s. 2½d., 3s. 7½d., 4s. 0½d.; 3s. 1½d., 3s. 6½d., 3s. 11d.; assistant cooks 3s., 3s. 4½d., 3s. 9d.; 2s. 10½d., 3s. 3½d., 3s. 7½d.; 2s. 9½d., 3s. 1½d., 3s. 6d.; service cooks 2s. 10½d., 3s. 3½d., 3s. 7½d.; 2s. 9½d., 3s. 1½d., 3s. 6d.; 2s. 8½d., 3s. 0½d., 3s. 4½d.; other workers (unspecified) 2s. 9½d., 3s. 1½d., 3s. 6d.; 2s. 8½d., 3s. 0½d., 3s. 4½d.; 2s. 7d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 2½d.; women 21 and over—assistant manageresses 2s. 9d., 3s. 1½d., 3s. 5½d.; 2s. 7½d., 2s. 11½d., 3s. 3½d.; 2s. 6½d., 2s. 10½d., 3s. 2½d.; assistants-in-charge 2s. 6½d., 2s. 10½d., 3s. 2½d.; 2s. 9½d., 3s. 1½d.; floor supervisors 2s. 3½d., 2s. 7½d., 2s. 10½d.; 2s. 2½d., 2s. 5½d., 2s. 9½d.; 2s. 1½d., 2s. 4½d., 2s. 7½d.; hostesses, receptionists or seaters 2s. 2d., 2s. 5½d., 2s. 8½d.; 2s. 0½d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 7d.; 1s. 11½d., 2s. 2½d., 2s. 5½d.; clerks 2s. 4d., 2s. 7½d., 2s. 11d.; 2s. 2½d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9½d.; 2s. 1½d., 2s. 4½d., 2s. 8d.; cashiers, clerical assistants or shop assistants 2s. 1½d., 2s. 4½d., 2s. 7½d.; 2s., 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d.; 1s. 10½d., 2s. 1½d., 2s. 4½d.; refreshment bar, buffet or service attendants 2s. 0½d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 7d.; 1s. 11½d., 2s. 5½d.; 1s. 10½d., 2s. 1d., 2s. 3½d.; waitresses 1s. 10½d., 2s. 1d., 2s. 3½d.; 1s. 9d., 1s. 11½d., 2s. 2½d.; 1s. 7½d., 1s. 10½d., 2s. 0½d.; chefs 1s. 3½d., 1s. 8½d., 4s. 1d.; 3s. 2d., 3s. 6½d., 3s. 11½d.; 3s. 0½d., 3s. 5½d., 3s. 10d.; head cooks 2s. 11½d., 3s. 4½d., 3s. 8½d.; 2s. 10½d., 3s. 2½d., 3s. 7½d.; 2s. 9½d., 3s. 5½d.; 2s. 8½d., 3s. 1½d., 3s. 5½d.; cooks 2s. 6d., 2s. 9½d., 3s. 1½d.; 2s. 4½d., 2s. 8½d., 3s.; 2s. 3½d., 2s. 7d., 2s. 10½d.; assistant cooks 2s. 2½d., 2s. 5½d., 2s. 9½d.; 2s. 1½d., 2s. 4½d., 2s. 7½d.; 2s., 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d.; service cooks 2s. 1½d., 2s. 4½d., 2s. 8d.; 2s. 0½d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 6½d.; 1s. 11d., 2s. 2d., 2s. 4½d.; other workers (unspecified) 2s. 0½d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 6½d.; 1s. 11d., 2s. 2d., 2s. 4½d.; 1s. 9½d., 2s. 0½d., 2s. 3½d.**
			Managers and manageresses, other than occasional workers	Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of 13s. a week for managers, and of 10s. for manageresses. Minimum rates after change for workers supplied with meals whilst on duty but not with full board and lodging: managers—London area 178s. 6d. a week, Provincial A area 173s. 6d., Provincial B area 168s. 6d., manageresses 145s. 6d., 140s. 6d., 135s. 6d. Additional payments are made to these rates for all time worked between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.**
			All workers, other than occasional workers	New minimum rates of remuneration fixed for all time worked on a Sunday which is not a worker's rest day and for all time worked on a rest day, and additional payments fixed for all time worked in excess of 9½ hours on any day other than a Sunday or rest day, and in the case of workers other than managers and manageresses, for all time worked in excess of 47 hours in any week.**
			All workers	Where the employer supplies neither meals nor full board and lodging the minimum rates are to be increased by 4d. an hour for the first 4½ hours worked by a worker other than manager or manageress, and by 15s. a week for managers and manageresses; minimum rates at a lower level are also fixed for workers in each occupation who are provided with full board and lodging for seven days a week.**
Local Authorities' Services	England and Wales (229)	do.	Female workers in civic restaurants	Increases of 1½d. an hour for cooks, and of 1½d. for assistant cooks, helpers or general assistants. Rates after change: cooks—London 2s. 10½d. an hour, zone A 2s. 9½d., zone B 2s. 8½d.; assistant cooks 2s. 7½d., 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5½d.; helpers or general assistants 2s. 6d., 2s. 4½d., 2s. 4d.

\* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
 † Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters, painters' mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers.  
 ‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 279 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.  
 § Unlicensed places of refreshment include cafés, tearooms, restaurants, coffee stalls, snack bars and similar places.  
 || The rates in these cases are fixed without reference to age.  
 ¶ Special rates for drivers are no longer prescribed.  
 \*\* These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 279 of the July issue of this GAZETTE. A definition of the areas is contained in the Order.



## Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 31st JULY, 1959  
(31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services .. ..	117
Manufacturing Industries only* .. ..	116

At 31st July, 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 June.

The index of rates of wages measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 31st January, 1956, taken as 100. The representative industries and services for which changes in rates of wages are taken into account in the index and the method of calculation were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1957. 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

### I—All Industries and Services All workers

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

### Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages	104.8	104.2	105.5(-)	104.7
1957 } Monthly averages	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1958 } Monthly averages	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0
1956, March ..	103.8	103.1	104.2	103.7
June ..	105.5(-)	104.6	106.1	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	116.5(+)	118.6	116.7
April ..	116.7	116.6	118.7	116.7
May ..	116.7	116.7	118.7	116.8
June ..	116.7	116.7	118.7	116.8
July ..	116.8	117.0	118.9	117.0

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 April, 1959, are given in an article on pages 283 to 291 of this GAZETTE. As stated in this article, the average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April, 1956, and April,

\* 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.

## TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

1st April, 1959

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

Obtainable from  
**HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE**

at the addresses shown on page 329  
or through any bookseller

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.

### II—Manufacturing Industries only\* All workers

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

### Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957 } Monthly averages	111.9	109.6	112.1	110.0
1958 } Monthly averages	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	114.8
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
June ..	116.4	116.0	117.0	116.4
July ..	116.5(-)	116.0	117.1	116.4

1959, in those industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 12½ per cent., as compared with an increase of 11 per cent. during the same period in the average level of rates of wages in these same industries. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 13 per cent. for earnings and 10½ per cent. for rates of wages.

## Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 14th JULY, 1959

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

At 14th July, 1959, the retail prices index was 109 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 16th June, 1959, and at 15th July, 1958.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, i.e., by practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The weights now in use have been computed from information provided by a large-scale household expenditure enquiry made in 1953-54, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January, 1956.

### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 14th JULY, 1959

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 14th July, 1959, on the basis 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights assigned to the sub-groups and the relative weights used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 14th JULY, 1959 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
<b>I. Food:</b>		
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes ..	119	52
Meat and bacon ..	107	8
Fish ..	109	9
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat ..	92	19
Milk, cheese and eggs ..	103	53
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. ..	101	22
Sugar, preserves and confectionery ..	105	39
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned ..	114	33
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned ..	112	19
Other food ..	103	15
<b>Total—Food ..</b>	<b>107.4</b>	<b>350</b>
<b>II. Alcoholic drink ..</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>III. Tobacco ..</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>IV. Housing ..</b>	<b>128.5</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>V. Fuel and light:</b>		
Coal and coke ..	108	28
Other fuel and light ..	114	27
<b>Total—Fuel and light ..</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>VI. Durable household goods:</b>		
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings ..	102	35
Radio, television and other household appliances ..	89	21
Pottery, glassware and hardware ..	101	10
<b>Total—Durable household goods ..</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>VII. Clothing and footwear:</b>		
Men's outer clothing ..	104	20
Men's underclothing ..	104	7
Women's outer clothing ..	102	22
Women's underclothing ..	103	6
Children's clothing ..	104	11
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, millinery and materials ..	98	21
Footwear ..	105	19
<b>Total—Clothing and footwear ..</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>VIII. Transport and vehicles:</b>		
Motoring and cycling ..	108	30
Fares and other transport ..	120	38
<b>Total—Transport and vehicles ..</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>IX. Miscellaneous goods:</b>		
Books, newspapers and periodicals ..	127	16
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc. ..	111	26
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. ..	104	17
<b>Total—Miscellaneous goods ..</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>X. Services:</b>		
Postage and telephones ..	132	6
Entertainment ..	112	23
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning ..	116	29
<b>Total—Services ..</b>	<b>116.4</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>ALL ITEMS ..</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>1,000</b>

The "all items" index figure at 14th July was therefore 109.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

### Food

Reductions in the average prices of potatoes, tomatoes and other fresh vegetables, and mutton and lamb were partly offset by increases in the average prices of butter, eggs, and apples. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell by nearly one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 107, compared with 108 for the previous month.

### Housing

The main change in this group was a rise in the average level of rents of privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished. The average level of housing costs rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 129, compared with 128 for the previous month.

### Miscellaneous Goods

Mainly as a result of an increase in the average price of periodicals, the index figure for the miscellaneous goods group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent., but, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 113.

### Other Groups

In the seven remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, fuel and light, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, transport and vehicles, and services, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 98, 108, 111, 98, 102, 115 and 116 respectively.

## ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO JULY, 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	109	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.

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 329 of this GAZETTE.

## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in overseas countries is given on page 323.

## PAPER ROLLS ARE GEARED TO AUTOMATION

**PAPER ROLLS**  
for use with adding, accounting, calculating and statistical machines, electronic computers and cash registers, ticket fitting machines used in transport and entertainment.

**PAPER ROLLS** plain, printed, perforated and gummed.

**HUNT & COLLEYS LTD.**  
MAKE THEM ALL  
HUCKNALL ROAD, NOTTINGHAM - Telephone: 61088/9



# Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

## STOPPAGES OF WORK IN JULY

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in July, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 119. In addition, 21 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during July in these 140 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at nearly 157,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during July at the establishments concerned was nearly 2,678,000.

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

Industry Group†	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining	2	72	74	6,800	15,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1	—	1	2,500	53,000
Vehicles	3	8	11	15,700	41,000
Paper and Printing	1	—	1	120,000	2,530,000
Building and Contracting	4	12	16	1,800	9,000
All remaining industries and services	10	27	37	10,200	30,000
<b>Total, July, 1959</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>157,000</b>	<b>2,678,000</b>
<b>Total, June, 1959</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>183,500</b>	<b>1,025,000</b>
<b>Total, July, 1958</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>36,500</b>	<b>96,000</b>

Of the total of 2,678,000 days lost in July, 72,000 were lost by 29,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 19,900 were directly involved and 9,300 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in July also included 2,606,000 days lost by 127,800 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

### Duration of Stoppages

Of 118 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during July, 51, directly involving 6,700 workers, lasted not more than one day; 26, directly involving 3,200 workers, lasted two days; 10, directly involving 2,000 workers, lasted three days; 13, directly involving 2,800 workers, lasted four to six days; and 18, directly involving 3,700 workers, lasted over six days.

### Causes of Stoppages

Of the 119 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in July, 16, directly involving 4,600 workers, arose out of demands for

advances in wages, and 44, directly involving 3,600 workers, on other wage questions; 25, directly involving 5,100 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 30, directly involving 3,100 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 4, directly involving 3,500 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

## STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST SEVEN 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 seven months of 1959 and 1958:—

Industry Group†	January to July, 1959			January to July, 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	793	121,900‡	209,000	1,266	165,400‡	313,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	2	1,100	2,000	—	—	—
Treatment of Non-Ferrous Metals	9	1,800	3,000	4	600	2,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	6	2,700	57,000	1	†	†
Metal Manufacturing	22	16,600	41,000	23	7,900	29,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	41	11,100	246,000	46	13,700	270,000
Engineering	53	13,600	49,000	35	9,300	26,000
Vehicles	92	105,500‡	332,000	47	46,000‡	119,000
Other Metal Industries	13	1,800	9,000	9	1,900	3,000
Textiles	9	3,600	35,000	8	500	3,000
Leather, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing	9	500	1,000	9	2,500	5,000
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	9	2,000	3,000	6	1,700	7,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	9	500	3,000	9	600	7,000
Paper and Printing	3	120,400	3,283,000	4	900	3,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	7	3,700	5,000	8	1,500	3,000
Building and Contracting	107	13,300	70,000	94	13,200	77,000
Gas, Electricity, and Water	1	200	†	3	700	3,000
Transport, etc.	50	14,100	32,000	58	89,100	2,085,000
Distributive Trades	6	300	4,000	4	2,800	66,000
Other Services	8	1,700	11,000	6	1,800	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>436,400‡</b>	<b>4,395,000</b>	<b>1,640</b>	<b>360,100‡</b>	<b>3,023,000</b>

## PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY

Industry†, Occupations‡ and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly‡	Began	Ended		
<b>VEHICLES:—</b> Workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles—Oxford (one firm)	3,330	200	16 July	13 Aug	The dismissal of a chief shop steward for alleged industrial misconduct	Work resumed. Dismissed worker to be employed elsewhere, the union remaining free to refer the case to Procedure and/or an agreed form of adjudication.
Workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicle accessories—Wolverhampton (one firm)	800	300	17 July	17 Aug	The dismissal of a worker for alleged industrial misconduct	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Paint shop and other workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles—Birmingham (one firm)	200	8,000	20 July	23 July	The fear of loss of earnings following the employer's decision to increase the number of workers in the paint shop	Work resumed. The proposed increase in number of workers to stand.
<b>PAPER AND PRINTING:—</b> Workers employed in the printing industry—various districts in Great Britain.	120,000	—	18 June	5 Aug.¶	Breakdown in negotiations concerning claims for increased wages, a forty-hour working week and other terms and conditions of employment	Work resumed under pre-stoppage conditions, pending ratification by union members of an agreement (negotiated by representatives of employers and workers under the chairmanship of Lord Birkett) which provides, <i>inter alia</i> , for a forty-two-hour working week and 4½ per cent. increase in basic wage rates.
<b>PRINTING INK MANUFACTURE:—</b> Workers employed in the manufacture of printing ink—various districts in Great Britain.	2,500	—	29 June	5 Aug.	The issue of dismissal notices to certain workers who had adopted a policy of non-co-operation in support of a claim for increased wages and reduced hours	Work resumed under pre-stoppage conditions pending ratification by union members of an agreement similar to that in the printing industry.

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

† The industries have been classified in accordance with the 1948 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

§ Some workers, largely in the coal mining and vehicle 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 96,000 in coal mining, 70,000 in vehicles and 370,000 for all industries combined. Figures for the corresponding period in 1958 were approximately 125,000 for coal mining, 37,000 for vehicles and 306,000 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.

§ Some workers resumed on the night-shift 5th/6th August.

# MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

## Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Vocational and Disabled Training	321	Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents. Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in Second Quarter of 1959	322
Accidents in Coal Mining	321	Shipbuilding in Second Quarter of 1959	323
Fatal Industrial Accidents	321	Reinstatement in Civil Employment	323
Industrial Diseases	321	Retail Prices Overseas	323

## Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the thirteen weeks ended 8th June, 1959. The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 1,411 and 3,070 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 2,711 males and 359 females; of the total, 2,059 were disabled persons. During the period 1,272 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period:			
Able-bodied	447	13	460
Disabled	787	164	951
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>1,411</b>
Number of Persons in Training at end of period at:			
Government Training Centres:—			
Able-bodied	918	23	941
Disabled	952	64	1,016
Technical and Commercial Colleges:—			
Able-bodied	51	9	60
Disabled	355	158	513
Employers' Establishments:—			
Able-bodied	10	—	10
Disabled	26	4	30
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	399	101	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,711</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>3,070</b>
Trainees placed in Employment during period:			
Able-bodied	419	15	434
Disabled	679	159	838
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>1,272</b>

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 8th June, 1959, the number of trainees placed in employment was 141,693, of whom 125,371 were males and 16,322 were females.

## Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 4th July, 1959, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at coal mines in Great Britain was 70, compared with 105 in the 13 weeks ended 4th April, 1959, and 93 in the 13 weeks ended 28th June, 1958. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 442, 417 and 426. The classification of the number of persons injured has been changed from "reportably" to "seriously" injured. The effect of this change is to exclude all persons who come within the category of "reportably" injured only because of the nature of the occurrence causing the injury and not because the injury itself was serious. The number of persons excluded as a result of this change is shown in brackets.

An analysis of the figures, by nature of accident, is given below.

Nature of Accident	Number of Persons Killed during 13 weeks ended			Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended		
	4th July, 1959	4th April, 1959	28th June, 1958	4th July, 1959	4th April, 1959	28th June, 1958
Underground:						
Explosions of fire-damp or coal dust	6	2	—	2 (14)	2 (1)	6 (2)
Falls of ground	33	46	44	176 (—)	193 (—)	165 (—)
Haulage	17	31	25	142 (—)	114 (—)	118 (—)
Miscellaneous (including shaft accidents)	9	19	17	71 (96)	67 (93)	92 (92)
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>391 (110)</b>	<b>376 (94)</b>	<b>381 (94)</b>
Surface:						
All causes	5	7	7	51 (9)	41 (3)	45 (3)
<b>Total, underground and surface</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>442 (119)</b>	<b>417 (97)</b>	<b>426 (97)</b>

## Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in Great Britain whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in July was 94, compared with 94 in the previous month and 68 in July, 1958. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 4 fatal accidents were reported in July, compared with 6 in the previous month and 5 in July, 1958. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for July, 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 for periods prior to that date. The total for the "Factories" group, however, is not affected by these changes.

Mines and Quarries*	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES Act, 1937	Railway Service
Coal Mines:		Brakesmen and Goods
Underground	14	Guards
Surface	1	Engine Drivers and Motormen
Other Stratified Mines	—	Firemen
Miscellaneous Mines	—	Guards (Passenger)
Quarries	4	Labourers
<b>TOTAL, MINES &amp; QUARRIES</b>	<b>19</b>	Permanent Way Men
		Porters
		Shunters
		Other Grades
		Contractors' Servants
		<b>TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE</b>
<b>Factories</b>		<b>Total (excluding Seamen)</b>
Cotton	1	
Wool and Carpets	1	
Saw Milling and Plywood and Boards	2	
Other Woodwork and Cork	1	
Lime, Cement, other Minerals	1	
Iron Extraction and Conversion	3	
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forging	2	
Miscellaneous Metal Processes	4	
Engine-building and Repairing	2	
Boiler Making	3	
Other Metal Manufacture and Repair	1	
Shipbuilding and Repairing and Ship Breaking	4	
Electrical Engineering	1	
Paper and Paper Coating	3	
Electrical Stations	1	
Glass	1	
Other Processes	1	
<b>TOTAL, SEAMEN</b>	<b>4</b>	
		<b>Total (including Seamen)</b>
		<b>94</b>

## Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
<b>Lead Poisoning</b>	<b>Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)</b>
Operatives engaged in:	Pitch and Tar
Shipbreaking	Mineral Oil
Plumbing and Soldering	<b>TOTAL</b>
Other contact with Molten Lead	
Printing	<b>Chrome Ulceration</b>
Paint and Colour Works	Manuf. of Bichromates
Other Industries	Chromium Plating
<b>TOTAL</b>	Other Industries
	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Aniline Poisoning</b>	<b>Total, Cases</b>
<b>Toxic Anaemia</b>	
<b>Arsenical Poisoning</b>	<b>II. Deaths</b>
<b>Compressed Air Illness</b>	Nil

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 25th July, 1959.



## Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in Second Quarter of 1959

The Tables below set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the period 1st April, 1959, to 30th June, 1959 (both dates included) (i) according to the Division of the Inspectorate concerned, and (ii) according to process. The accidents to which these statistics relate are those notifiable to H.M. District Inspector in accordance with the definitions given below. All the figures given are provisional and subject to revision. Corrected annual totals will be published in the April, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE and in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

From 1st January, 1959, changes have been made in the methods of classifying accidents reported to H.M. Inspectors of Factories. These changes have been made to keep the accident statistics in line with industrial developments and to provide a better and more useful picture for accident prevention purposes. The Table below is compiled on the basis of the new Factory Inspectorate Process Classification, which replaces the industrial classification used in the Tables previously published quarterly in this GAZETTE for accidents occurring in previous years. This means that, although the total figures are comparable with those previously published, many of the figures for individual processes given in the Table will not be comparable with figures published under the previous method of classification. The Factory Inspectorate Process Classification has been designed specifically for accident prevention purposes and cannot be related to the Standard Industrial Classification. The Annual Statistics to be published in the Annual Reports of the Chief Inspector of Factories will, however, enable such a relation to be made. As well as Tables based on the Process Classification used in these quarterly Tables, other Tables will be published based on the Standard Industrial Classification.

The following definitions, etc., should be noted in connection with these statistics:—

1. A *notifiable accident* is one which is either fatal or which disables the injured person for more than three days from earning

full wages for the work at which he was employed. (See Section 64(1) of the Factories Act, 1937.)

2. An accident is *notifiable* in accordance with the above Section only if it occurs within the precincts of a factory (or other place subject to Sections 105–108 of the Factories Act, 1937) as defined in Sections 151–153. Accidents occurring in parts of factories not subject to the Act, e.g., certain offices, are not notifiable.

3. Subject to the conditions in 1 and 2 above, all accidents to persons employed are notifiable, whatever the employment or industrial status of the injured person and whether or not his employer is the occupier of the factory.

4. In the Tables, the *UNIT* is the *INJURED PERSON*.

5. Accidents which are included in the Tables are those of which notice was received during the period indicated.

### Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents, Second Quarter, 1959, by Divisions of Inspectorate

Divisions	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Northern .. .. .	15	4,119
E. and W. Ridings (Leeds) .. .. .	8	2,017
E. and W. Ridings (Sheffield) .. .. .	2	2,985
North Midland .. .. .	10	2,358
Eastern and Southern .. .. .	17	3,606
London (North) .. .. .	10	3,716
London (South) .. .. .	16	3,234
South Western .. .. .	8	2,143
Wales .. .. .	16	2,656
Midland (Birmingham) .. .. .	6	2,201
Midland (Wolverhampton) .. .. .	4	2,353
North Western (Liverpool) .. .. .	15	4,189
North Western (Manchester) .. .. .	5	2,603
Scotland .. .. .	13	4,744
Totals .. .. .	145	42,924

### Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Great Britain, Second Quarter, 1959, by Process

Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
<b>Textile and Connected Processes</b>		
Cotton Spinning Processes .. .. .	1	638
Cotton Weaving Processes .. .. .	—	329
Weaving of Narrow Fabrics .. .. .	—	22
Woollen Spinning Processes .. .. .	—	187
Worsted Spinning Processes .. .. .	—	281
Weaving of Woollen and Worsted Cloths .. .. .	—	187
Flax, Hemp and Jute Processing .. .. .	—	166
Hosiery, Knitted Goods and Lace Manufacture .. .. .	—	106
Carpet Manufacture .. .. .	1	159
Rope, Twine and Net Making .. .. .	—	82
Other Textile Manufacturing Processes .. .. .	—	92
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing .. .. .	—	304
Job Dyeing, Cleaning and Other Finishing .. .. .	1	46
Laundries .. .. .	1	153
Total .. .. .	3	2,752
<b>Clay, Minerals, etc.</b>		
Bricks, Pipes and Tiles .. .. .	1	403
Pottery .. .. .	1	276
Other Clay Products .. .. .	—	102
Stone and Other Minerals .. .. .	—	99
Lime, Cement, etc. .. .. .	2	373
Total .. .. .	4	1,253
<b>Metal Processes</b>		
Iron Extraction and Refining .. .. .	1	259
Iron Conversion .. .. .	4	630
Aluminium Extraction and Refining .. .. .	—	95
Magnesium Extraction and Refining .. .. .	—	8
Other Metals Extraction and Refining .. .. .	—	181
Metal Rolling .. .. .	4	1,099
Tin and Tin Plate, etc., Manufacture .. .. .	—	91
Metal Forging .. .. .	1	333
Metal Drawing and Extrusion .. .. .	3	513
Iron Founding .. .. .	4	1,454
Steel Founding .. .. .	—	308
Die Casting .. .. .	—	79
Non-Ferrous Metal Casting .. .. .	—	216
Metal Plating .. .. .	4	77
Galvanising, Tinning, etc. .. .. .	—	72
Enamelling and Other Metal Finishing .. .. .	—	70
Total .. .. .	21	5,485
<b>General Engineering</b>		
Locomotive Building and Repairing .. .. .	—	439
Railway and Tramway Plant Manufacture and Repair .. .. .	—	838
Engine Building and Repairing .. .. .	2	714
Boiler Making and similar work .. .. .	—	383
Constructional Engineering .. .. .	4	625
Motor Vehicle Manufacture .. .. .	—	962
Non-power Vehicle Manufacture .. .. .	—	90
Vehicle Repairing .. .. .	5	774
Ship Building, Repairing and Breaking .. .. .	11	1,949
Aircraft Building and Repairing .. .. .	—	602
Machine Tool Manufacture .. .. .	—	236
Miscellaneous Machine Making .. .. .	3	1,140
Cutlery and Tool Manufacture and Repair .. .. .	—	255
Miscellaneous Machine Repairing and Jobbing .. .. .	—	728
Engineering .. .. .	—	489
Industrial Appliances Manufacture .. .. .	—	578
Sheet Metal Working .. .. .	1	396
Metal Pressing .. .. .	1	652
Other Metal Machining .. .. .	—	680
Miscellaneous Metal Processes (not otherwise specified) .. .. .	1	620
Miscellaneous Metal Manufacture (not otherwise specified) .. .. .	1	572
Total .. .. .	32	13,102

Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
<b>Electrical Engineering</b>		
Electric Motor, Generator, Transformer and Switch-gear Manufacture and Repair .. .. .	—	452
Electrical Accumulator and Battery Manufacture and Repair .. .. .	—	38
Radio and Electronic Equipment, and Electrical Instrument Manufacture and Repair .. .. .	1	273
Radio, Electronic and Electrical Component Manufacture .. .. .	—	181
Cable Manufacture .. .. .	—	215
Electric Light Bulb and Radio Valve Manufacture and Repair .. .. .	—	68
Other Electrical Equipment Manufacture and Repair .. .. .	—	294
Total .. .. .	1	1,521
<b>Wood and Cork Working Processes</b>		
Saw Milling .. .. .	2	453
Plywood Manufacture .. .. .	—	34
Chip and Other Building Board Manufacture .. .. .	—	20
Wooden Box and Packing Case Making .. .. .	—	110
Coopering .. .. .	—	42
Wooden Furniture Manufacture and Repair .. .. .	—	303
Spraying and Polishing of Wooden Furniture .. .. .	—	8
Engineers Pattern Making .. .. .	—	35
Joinery .. .. .	1	448
Other Wood and Cork Manufacture and Repair .. .. .	2	232
Total .. .. .	5	1,685
<b>Chemical Industries</b>		
Heavy Chemicals .. .. .	—	287
Fine and Pharmaceutical Chemicals .. .. .	—	186
Other Chemicals .. .. .	2	210
Synthetic Dyestuffs .. .. .	—	41
Oil Refining .. .. .	—	181
Explosives .. .. .	—	172
Plastic Material and Man Made Fibre Production .. .. .	—	159
Soap, etc. .. .. .	—	83
Paint and Varnish .. .. .	—	115
Coal Gas .. .. .	3	631
Coke Oven Operation .. .. .	1	213
Gas and Coke Oven Works by-product Separation .. .. .	—	63
Patent Fuel Manufacture .. .. .	—	31
Total .. .. .	6	2,372
<b>Wearing Apparel</b>		
Tailoring .. .. .	—	178
Other Clothing .. .. .	—	133
Hatmaking and Millinery .. .. .	—	10
Footwear Manufacture .. .. .	—	148
Footwear Repair .. .. .	—	10
Total .. .. .	—	479
<b>Paper and Printing Trades</b>		
Paper Making .. .. .	3	711
Paper Staining and Coating .. .. .	—	121
Cardboard, Paper Box and Fibre Container Manufacture .. .. .	—	229
Bag Making and Stationery .. .. .	1	140
Printing and Bookbinding .. .. .	—	475
Engraving .. .. .	—	12
Total .. .. .	4	1,688

## Reinstatement in Civil Employment

Information about the Acts relating to reinstatement in civil employment, viz., the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, the National Service Act, 1948, the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951, was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1958 (page 73).

The following Table analyses the determinations given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the quarter ended 30th June, 1959, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August, 1944.

	June Quarter, 1959	Total cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants .. .. .	3	1,777
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default .. .. .	6	1,026
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation .. .. .	10	2,248
Total of orders made .. .. .	19	5,051
No orders made against the employers concerned .. .. .	13	4,839
Total of cases determined .. .. .	32	9,890

Of the total of 9,890 cases determined since 1st August, 1944, 8,630 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, 1,207 under the National Service Act, 1948, 50 under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and three under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. All the cases determined during the June quarter, 1959, were dealt with under the National Service Act, 1948.

Appeals against nine determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the quarter, and, of these determinations, seven were confirmed, one varied, and one reversed.

No reinstatement cases were determined during the quarter by Reinstatement Committees or the Umpire either in Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man.

During the quarter, there were no applications before Reinstatement Committees or appeals before the Umpire for compensation under section 51 of the National Service Act, 1948, which prohibits the dismissal of employees by reason of liability for part-time service under the Act.

## 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 Points (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
<b>European Countries</b>				
Belgium	1953 = 100			
All Items* .. .. .	May, 1959	109	Nil	+ 1
Food .. .. .	May, 1959	109	Nil	+ 1
France (Paris)	July, 1956–June, 1957 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	June, 1959	124.9	+ 0.3	+ 5.5
Food .. .. .	June, 1959	120.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	June, 1959	120	+ 1	+ 1
Food .. .. .	June, 1959	126	+ 1	Nil
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	May, 1959	66.39	+ 0.18	– 1.27
Food .. .. .	May, 1959	74.23	+ 0.18	– 4.10
Netherlands	1951 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	June, 1959	121	Nil	– 2
Food .. .. .	June, 1959	120	+ 2	– 5
Sweden	1949 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Apr., 1959	152	Nil	Nil
Food .. .. .	Apr., 1959	162	– 1	Nil
Switzerland	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	June, 1959	179.9	– 0.2	– 2.5
Food .. .. .	June, 1959	191.1	– 0.5	– 6.9
<b>Other Countries</b>				
Canada	1949 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	June, 1959	125.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Food .. .. .	June, 1959	119.1	+ 0.6	– 3.6
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Apr., 1959	105.8	+ 1.4	+ 1.2
Food .. .. .	Apr., 1959	105.50	+ 2.03	– 0.52
India*	1949 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	May, 1959†	119	+ 2	+ 6
Food .. .. .	May, 1959†	121	+ 2	+ 7
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Mar., 1959	221.5	+ 0.6	+ 3.9
Food .. .. .	Mar., 1959	258.8	+ 2.0	+ 3.4
United States	1947.49 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	May, 1959	124.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Food .. .. .	May, 1959	117.7	+ 0.1	– 3.9

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

## Shipbuilding in Second Quarter of 1959

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 30th June, 1959, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of June was 280, with a gross tonnage of 2,033,745 tons, compared with 312 vessels of 2,248,852 tons gross at the end of March, a decrease of 215,107 tons.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 220,969 at the end of June. This figure was 59,037 tons more than at the end of March, and represented 10.9 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country, compared with 40.4 per cent. when the peak export figure of 825,745 tons was reached in September, 1950.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the second quarter of 1959 were 4 steamers, of 55,500 tons, and 54 motorships, of 133,931 tons, a total of 58 vessels, of 189,431 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 9 steamers, of 137,150 tons, and 60 motorships, of 226,431 tons, a total of 69 vessels, of 363,581 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 12 steamers, of 143,976 tons, and 78 motorships, of 273,450 tons, a total of 90 vessels, of 417,426 tons gross.

The figures in this article exclude vessels of less than 100 tons gross. They also exclude wood and non-propelled vessels (sail and barges).



# ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section		Page	
Arbitration Awards:		Notices and Orders:	
Industrial Court	324	Wages Councils Acts	324
Single Arbitrators, etc.	324	Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner	325
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal	324		

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

### Industrial Court Awards

During July the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 2731 to 2734, which are summarised below.

**Award No. 2731 (10th July).**—Parties: Trade Union Side and Employers' Side of the Scottish National Joint Council for the Scottish Pre-Cast Concrete Products Industry. **Claim:** For an increase in basic rates of pay. **Award:** The Court awarded that the minimum basic rates of wages of the adult workers concerned shall be increased by 1d. an hour, with appropriate increases for juveniles; effect to be given to the award as from the beginning of the first full pay week following 16th June, 1959.

**Award No. 2732 (20th July).**—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). **Claim:** That the salary scales already negotiated on the basis of the Noel Hall Report be implemented in full as from 1st July, 1958, and not subject to variously extended transitional scales which, in some cases, result in the full entitlement not being received until July, 1961. **Award:** The Court awarded that in so far as the revised salary scales provided in Award No. 2701 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1958, page 365) were not fully operative as from 1st July, 1959, they shall be deemed to be fully operative on and from that date.

**Award No. 2733 (30th July).**—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport M.1-M.4 National Sectional Panel. **Claim:** For improvements and amendments to the shift pay provisions. **Award:** The Court found and so awarded that shift allowance rates for employees covered by the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport M.1-M.4 National Sectional Panel shall be increased as follows:—Morning and Afternoon Shifts 4d.; Night Shift 5d.; Sunday Allowance 1s. 0d. Effect to be given to the award as from the first full pay period following 1st January, 1959. Save as aforesaid the Court found against the claim.

**Award No. 2734 (31st July).**—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Optical Whitley Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). **Claim:** For increased salary scales and sessional fees to Ophthalmic and Dispensing Opticians employed whole-time and part-time. **Award:** The Court found and so awarded that the salary scales of the undermentioned grades shall be as follows:—Dispensing Opticians £480 by £20 to £500 by £30 to £800; Ophthalmic Opticians £615 by £20 to £635 by £30 to £785 by £35 to £855 by £40 to £935; Senior Ophthalmic Opticians £995 by £30 to £1,025 by £40 to £1,105 by £45 to £1,240 by £50 to £1,340; Trainee Optician £410. Effect to be given to the award as from 1st May, 1959. Save as aforesaid the Court awarded against the claim.

### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During July one award was issued by a Single Arbitrator appointed under Section 2 (2) (b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The Arbitrator sat with Assessors nominated by the parties. The award is summarised below:—

**Parties:** The two Sides of the Joint Industrial Council for the Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade (England and Wales). **Claim:** To determine an application made by the Trade Union Side for a reduction in the working week from 45 to 44 hours, without loss of pay. **Award:** The Arbitrator awarded in favour of the claim with effect from the first pay day following 1st August, 1959.

## Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During July the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 367,\* which is summarised below.

**Award No. 367 (31st July).**—Parties: Prison Officers' Association and the Prison Commissioners and the Scottish Home Department. **Claim:** For increased scales of pay with retrospective effect. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim had been established and awarded accordingly.

## Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1949

### Notices of Proposals

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

**Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal R.(125), dated 3rd July, for fixing revised general minimum time

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 329.

rates, general minimum piece rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Rubber Proofed Garment Making Industry Wages Council.**—Proposal R.P.G.(5), dated 21st July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for certain male and all female workers.

**Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal O.F.(27), dated 21st July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal M.(87), dated 21st July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.

**Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal H.B.(52), dated 24th July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

During July the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Order\*:

**The Wages Regulation (Hollow-ware) Order, 1959:** S.I. 1959 No. 1145, dated 1st July and effective from 17th July. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 314.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### Notices of Proposals

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

**Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.246), dated 10th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.

**Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.247), dated 10th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Londonderry.

**Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.248), dated 10th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry.

**Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.249), dated 10th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for transport workers employed in the baking trade in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.

**Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.250), dated 10th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for transport workers employed in the baking trade in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry.

**Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.R. (N.73), dated 24th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

**Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.B.B. (N.80), dated 24th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

During July the Ministry of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Order\* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Council concerned:—

**The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (N.I.B.S. (N.81)),** dated 23rd July and effective on and from 5th August, 1959. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 329.

## 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.

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

### Decision No. R(U) 5/59 (13th November, 1958)

A haulage motorman employed in a colliery lost employment by reason of an unofficial stoppage of work which originated with brushers (piece workers). Some oncost workers took part in the dispute. Claimant contended that he belonged to a grade of workers who presented themselves for work and who did not participate in the dispute. Held that the claimant belonged to the class of oncost workers, some of whom participated in the dispute, and that he was thereby subject to disqualification. Not to the point that he belonged to a grade no member of which was participating.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 4th February, 1958, to 6th February, 1958 (both dates included); in terms of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"The claimant is a registered disabled person employed as a haulage motorman at C. colliery. During the period from 4th February, 1958, to 6th February, 1958, he lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment and which continued until 6th February, 1958. By virtue of the provisions of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, the claimant is therefore disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for the period in question unless he proves—(a) that he is not participating in or financing or directly interested in the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work; and (b) that he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage, there were members employed at his place of employment any of whom are participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute."

"The onus of proving both (a) and (b) above lies upon the claimant—Decision R(U) 27/55.

"The local tribunal were satisfied (unanimously) that the claimant himself was not participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute, and also that no member of the grade or class to which he belonged was financing or directly interested in the dispute. But they were not satisfied that no member of the grade or class of workers to which the claimant belonged was participating in the dispute. It is this finding which the claimant must disprove if his present appeal is to succeed.

"The stoppage in question was an unofficial stoppage. It appears to have originated with the brushers, who on 30th January, 1958, withdrew their labour following a dispute about remuneration. Some of the workers (other than the brushers) presented themselves for work but there was no work for them. Although the dispute was directly concerned with the remuneration of brushers, a meeting of all workers was called by an official of the association concerned, and this was attended not only by brushers but by others. The claimant did not attend the meeting, and he was one of those who presented themselves for work. The contention of the claimant is that the 'grade' to which he belongs is the grade of motorman, and that none of the motormen participated in the dispute. The claimant has to prove that he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of whom none participated, and the insurance officer contends that the factor which is relevant for present purposes is that he belongs to the class of oncost workers. Looking to the guidance afforded by Decision R(U) 25/53, I think the proper approach is to consider (first) what grade or class of workers participated in the dispute, and then consider whether the claimant has shown that he falls outside that category. In the present case there is evidence from which the local tribunal were entitled to infer that some at least of the oncost workers participated in the dispute. The tribunal therefore rightly went on to consider whether the claimant belonged to the class of oncost workers. This question admitted only of an affirmative answer; and it is not to the point to prove (as the claimant has sought to do) that he belongs to a grade (i.e., of motormen) no member of which was participating. I must agree with the local tribunal that the claimant has failed to discharge the onus which lies upon him, and accordingly he does not escape disqualification in terms of the Statute. The appeal of the claimant is not allowed."

\* Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 329.

### Decision No. R(U) 7/59 (9th December, 1958)

A share fisherman was employed more or less continuously for a period of 5 to 7 months in each of the three years preceding the date of his claim. During the remainder of each year he had irregular short periods of employment, some of which were separated by breaks of more than 7 days. Held that in such circumstances it is appropriate to treat the whole of the period between periods of almost continuous employment as being, *prima facie*, an off-season. The occasional irregular work obtained in that period would count for the purposes of regulation 2(1)(b) of the Seasonal Workers Regulations. In this case, in the period so treated, the claimant had had a "substantial amount of employment" in two of the three years preceding his claim. He had therefore not yet become a seasonal worker and was not required to satisfy the additional conditions in what would otherwise have been his current off-season. Decision R(U) 14/53 discussed.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant's claim for unemployment benefit in respect of 13th March, 1958, is allowed.

"The claimant is a share fisherman, who fishes from a small fishing port in Cornwall. Long lining is the main method of fishing, but for some years now in the autumn, winter and spring months the fishermen have had to depend for their livelihood upon pilchard fishing. The shoals of pilchards are migratory. The fishermen at that port for certain periods of the year are able to follow their occupation only intermittently.

"The claimant claimed unemployment benefit on 13th March, 1958, and his claim was disallowed on the ground that he was a seasonal worker and could not satisfy the additional conditions prescribed by regulation 2(1)(b) of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 [S.I. 1950 No. 1220], as amended by the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Amendment Regulations, 1952 [S.I. 1952 No. 1466]. That regulation requires a seasonal worker to whom it applies to prove 'that (having regard to all the circumstances of his case, including the nature and extent of his employment (if any) in any past off-seasons and the industrial or other relevant conditions normally obtaining in the district or districts in which he is available for employment) he can or could reasonably expect to obtain after that day', that is to say, the day in respect of which he claims unemployment benefit, 'in his current off-season, employment which, together with his employment (if any) before that day in that off-season, constitutes a substantial amount of employment.'

"A 'seasonal worker' is defined by regulation 2(2)(a) of those regulations to mean, so far as is material to this case, 'An insured person whose normal employment is for a part or parts only of a year in an occupation or occupations of which the availability or extent varies at approximately the same time or times in successive years', and it is provided that the expression 'part or parts only of a year' shall include any period of time whatever its duration. If, however, the aggregate of the periods during which he is normally not employed does not amount to more than seven weeks, that person shall not be treated as a seasonal worker. 'Off-season' is defined in regulation 2(2)(b) to mean 'In relation to a seasonal worker, that period of the year (or, if more than one period, the aggregate of those periods) during which he is normally not employed, and for this purpose the expression "period" shall not include any period of less than seven consecutive days.' Thus, it will be seen that 'a part of a year' in regulation 2(2)(a) includes a period of any duration, but a 'period of the year' in regulation 2(2)(b) includes only periods of seven consecutive days or more. "A substantial amount of employment" means employment which is equal in duration to not less than one-fourth (or such other fractional part as the determining authority may, in the circumstances of any particular case, consider reasonable) of the current off-season.' (See regulation 2(2)(d) of the above-named regulations).

"It has been held in Decision R(U) 14/53, affirming Decision R(U) 3/51, that the length of time during which a person has followed an occupation of which the availability or extent varies at approximately the same time or times in successive years without substantial employment in the off-season is material when considering whether employment in such an occupation has become the normal employment of that person. In a case where he has followed such an occupation for three years or more without substantial employment in the off-season in any of those years there is a strong presumption that his normal employment is of a seasonal nature and that he has become a seasonal worker within the meaning of the regulations referred to above, even though circumstances beyond his control have prevented him from obtaining employment all the year round.

"The tribunal of three Commissioners who decided that case further held in paragraphs 17 and 18 of that decision that 'in the absence of special circumstances the presumption that a person's normal employment is a seasonal occupation only arises after three consecutive years during which the claimant's only substantial employment has been seasonal' and that 'It is not until the end of the year that a claimant can be said to have had no substantial amount of employment other than his seasonal employment in that year. It is the recurrence of that non-employment for three consecutive years that justifies the presumption of normality. That amount of employment which would constitute "a substantial amount of employment" in an off-season within the meaning of regulation 2(2)(d) of the above-named regulations if the claimant were a seasonal worker, may, we think, be accepted as a sufficient amount of employment in the off-season (that is to say in the part or parts of the year in which the claimant was not employed in the employment which it is sought to prove was his normal employment) to negative the presumption that his normal employment is an occupation for part (or parts) only of the year.'

"With those definitions and decisions in mind it is necessary to examine the claimant's employment history.



"When one examines the claimant's employment history since 13th March, 1955, the commencement of three years before the date of his claim, it is found that from 3rd April, 1955, to 24th October, 1955, from 8th May, 1956, to 26th October, 1956, and from 24th April, 1957, to 20th September, 1957, the claimant had almost continuous employment with no breaks sufficient to constitute an off-season because none of them amounted to so much as seven days except for two slightly longer breaks at times of the year when he was normally employed. In 1954 his period of almost continuous employment had ended on 25th October, 1954. During the remainder of each year, however, although the claimant had periodical short periods of employment, there were a number of breaks amounting to seven days or more and many occasions of shorter duration during which he had no employment. It is quite clear, therefore, that the claimant's employment was one the availability or extent of which varied at approximately the same time or times in successive years.

"The first question which calls for consideration is whether the periods intervening between the periods of more or less continuous employment referred to above should be treated each year as the claimant's off-season or whether the claimant should be regarded as having a great number of short off-seasons, by reference to the occasions during the autumn, winter and spring when he had no employment at all during the three years preceding his claim.

"I agree with the insurance officer now concerned with this case that to adopt the latter construction would render it extremely difficult for claimants ever to satisfy the provisions of regulation 2(1)(b) referred to above and I think it would be unreasonable so to construe the regulations. In my view, where a claimant has only short periods of employment at irregular intervals and of irregular duration during a period of the year during which he is for the most part normally unemployed, it is appropriate to treat the whole of this period as, *prima facie*, the off-season, and the occasional irregular work as work obtained by the claimant in the off-season and tending to satisfy the requirements of regulation 2(1)(b). Consequently, applying that view, I find that the claimant's off-seasons ran for the periods between the periods of work named above and, applying the method of calculation of the off-season approved by the Commissioner in Decision R(U) 29/51, the claimant's off-season ran from 14th October to 21st April and amounted in the aggregate to 163 days (Sundays being disregarded). A substantial amount of employment in that off-season would, therefore, be 41 days, having regard to the definition of that expression to be found in regulation 2(2)(d) referred to above.

"It has been held by the Commissioner in Decision C.U. 69/52 (not reported) that it is correct to disregard Sundays because unemployment benefit is not paid in respect of Sundays. To do otherwise would normally prejudice claimants in attempting to satisfy the requirements of regulation 2(1)(b) referred to above.

"As stated above, it was pointed out in Decision R(U) 14/53 that, in order to determine whether the claimant's normal employment was seasonal employment, it was necessary to examine his employment history for three consecutive years, and, if the claimant had had no substantial amount of employment in the off-season (interpreting that phrase as referring to the period of the year when the claimant was normally not engaged in his season's fishing during the summer months), he should be regarded as a seasonal worker. When, however, the claimant's off-seasons (interpreting that phrase as above) in the present case are examined to see what work he has had in them in the past, it will be found that in the off-season 1954/1955 he had 57 days' employment (including 24 days in the Royal Naval Reserve). In the 'off-season' 1955/1956 he had 42 days' employment (including 12 days in the Royal Naval Reserve) and in the off-season 1956/1957 he had 27 days including one referred to by the claimant and not tabulated in the detailed statement of days of employment prepared by the insurance officer now concerned with this case. As, however, the claimant states that it is confirmed by the local insurance office that that is a recorded day of employment, I have accepted it for the purposes of this appeal.

"On 13th March, 1958, in the then current off-season which had begun on 14th October, 1957, he had so far had 27 days of employment and he had only until 21st April in which to be employed for the necessary number to make up a substantial period of employment in that 'off-season'.

"The insurance officer now concerned with this case, however, has submitted that by reason of the claimant's employment history as referred to above he has been shown not to have been within the Seasonal Workers Regulations on 13th March, 1958, because it cannot be said of him on that date that in respect of each of the three preceding off-seasons he had had no substantial amount of employment since he had had more than 41 days of employment in two of them and, accordingly, following Decision R(U) 14/53, he must be held not at that date to have become a seasonal worker. In these circumstances, the insurance officer now concerned with this case supports the claimant's appeal.

"At first reading, this submission and the passage in Decision R(U) 14/53 on which it is founded may seem to be based on a circular argument since they both appear to make the question whether a claimant is a seasonal worker depend upon the amount of employment he has had during his off-season, which expression could only be applied to his case properly if he had been shown to be a seasonal worker. In that decision, however, the expression was being used merely as a convenient abbreviation to distinguish between those parts of the year in which his employment was only intermittent from those parts of the year in which his employment was more or less continuous.

"Having so distinguished the parts of the year, for the further purpose of determining whether his normal employment was seasonal it was necessary to inquire whether in those parts of the year which had been ascertained to be the claimant's off-season in the sense stated above he had had a substantial amount of employment. Here again as a matter of convenience, use was made of the

definition of a substantial amount of employment to be found in regulation 2(2)(d).

"If, after examining a claimant's employment history and applying those tests, it was found that the claimant had had for three consecutive years before the date in respect of which he claimed unemployment benefit no 'substantial amount of employment' in his off-season, he was normally to be held to be a seasonal worker, but, if he was found to have had a 'substantial amount of employment' in his off-season in one or more of those years he was not to be held to be a seasonal worker. If he were found to be a seasonal worker, the fact that in a subsequent year he had a substantial amount of employment in his off-season, would enable him to satisfy regulation 2(1)(b), but he would normally not be held to have ceased to be a seasonal worker until he had continued to have a substantial amount of employment in his off-season for three consecutive years.

"With these considerations in mind, I agree with the insurance officer's submission in this case. I hold, therefore, that the claimant was entitled to the unemployment benefit which he claimed on 13th March, 1958. I allow the claimant's appeal."

#### Decision No. R(U) 9/59 (28th November, 1958)

A claimant was discharged after one year's employment because he refused to join the firm's superannuation scheme. His reason was that he could not afford the weekly contribution. It was not shown that at the time of his engagement he knew he would be expected to join the scheme. Held that although he "invited discharge" the claimant could not be regarded as having left voluntarily. Decision R(U) 4/51 compared.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 17th May, 1958, to 27th June, 1958 (both dates included) the claimant is not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit in terms of section 13(2)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"From 29th May, 1957, to 16th May, 1958, the claimant was employed as boiler fireman in the baths department of a local authority. Having lost this employment he claimed unemployment benefit. In answer to an inquiry the employers stated (a) that the claimant did not leave their employment voluntarily; (b) that they discharged him; and (c) that the reason for discharge was 'Refused to enter Superannuation Scheme (Compulsory)'. On 2nd June, 1958, the local insurance officer decided that the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for the period of six weeks specified above, on the ground that he had voluntarily left his employment without just cause, in terms of section 13(2)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946. The claimant appealed, saying that he did not leave his employment voluntarily; he was paid off because he would not join the superannuation scheme. Thereupon the employers were asked further questions including the following, to which they returned the following answers:—[Q.2.] Was he fully aware that it was compulsory to enter Superannuation Scheme? [A.2.] He received notification after approx. 3 months telling him he was on a probationary period. [Q.3.] What reason did he give for refusing? [A.3.] I understand he could not afford the contributions of 7s. 5d. a week. He said he was in another scheme but this does not affect his obligation to enter our Superannuation Scheme."

"At the hearing before the local tribunal the claimant maintained that on engagement he was not told that he would be required to join the superannuation scheme; he signed no agreement; he was aware there was a superannuation scheme, but he was under the impression that it was voluntary. No counter-evidence was tendered from the employers. The tribunal unanimously refused the claimant's appeal, giving as grounds of decision—'Tribunal do not accept applicant's statement that he was unaware of what must be regarded as one of the main conditions of employment.' They considered that in the circumstances dismissal was tantamount to voluntarily leaving, without just cause.

"I accept that in certain circumstances a claimant may properly be held to have left his employment voluntarily notwithstanding that, in form, the employment has been terminated by the employer. There are various ways in which an employee may invite dismissal; and if it appears that he has in accordance with his own desires brought about the termination of his employment, he may properly be held to have left voluntarily. In particular, in appropriate circumstances it may be held that an employee who brings about his own discharge by failing or refusing to implement the conditions of his employment, has left his employment voluntarily within the meaning of the Statute. But it is not always so.

"In the present case the tribunal found that the claimant was aware that he must enter the superannuation scheme. This must mean 'aware before he undertook the employment'. The claimant had expressly denied that he was told this; and I should have thought that the possibility of a genuine misunderstanding was not elided. The employers, as has been remarked, did not offer any oral evidence in refutation of the claimant, and their written answer that—'[The claimant] received notification after approx. 3 months telling him he was on a probationary period' is not a proper answer to the simple question—'Was he fully aware [*i.e.* on engagement] that it was compulsory to enter Superannuation Scheme?' In this state of the evidence I hold it not proved that, before taking up the employment, the claimant was told that entry into the superannuation scheme was compulsory. The tribunal may have thought that the claimant must have known that entry into the superannuation scheme was compulsory, even if he was not expressly told so; but there is no information before me which would justify making that assumption.

"It appears that only after practically a year's employment did the obligation to enter the scheme become operative. At that stage only, the necessity arose for paying the subscription of 7s. 5d. a week. That is not a negligible sum, and there seems no reason to doubt the claimant's statement that (he felt) he could not afford it. The insurance officer now concerned with the case submits that

'it is immaterial whether or not the claimant knew that he would in due course have to enter his employer's superannuation scheme. His acceptance into such a scheme did not make the terms and conditions of the employment less favourable (probably they became more favourable), and the abatement of the claimant's net earnings by the amount of the contribution required of him did not I submit render the employment unsuitable in his case'.

"I am unable to agree.

"I will assume that acceptance into the superannuation scheme would not (on the long view) be disadvantageous to the claimant; but this does not seem to me very relevant. In fairness to the claimant it must be borne in mind that the immediate effect, so far as he was concerned, was a deduction from his weekly pay-packet, of 7s. 5d., which (in his view) he could not afford. If he was discharged for refusing to suffer a deduction from his net weekly earnings which he genuinely thought he could not afford, and which he had not previously been told that he would have to suffer, I do not see how he can be said to have left his employment voluntarily.

"In the case to which Decision R(U) 4/51 relates the Commissioner had to consider the position of an employee who refused to pay his membership subscription to a trade association of which the employers required their employees to be members. There the Commissioner took the view that a claimant who for a genuine reason refused to pay and so 'invited discharge' could not be regarded as having left voluntarily. This view was in conformity with the view expressed, in similar circumstances, by the Umpire under the now repealed Unemployment Insurance Acts; and I respectfully agree with it. In the present case one starts from the position that the claimant was in fact discharged, and that there is no evidence that he wished to leave. It is for the insurance officer to show that, in the circumstances, he left his employment voluntarily. In my judgment, this has not been established. I hold that the claimant is not shown to have rendered himself liable to disqualification under section 13(2)(a) of the Act. The disqualification imposed is therefore set aside. The appeal of the claimant is allowed."

#### Decision No. R(U)10/59 (9th December, 1958)

A seasonal worker began employment in 1957 and 1958 abnormally early. In the two years preceding his claim he had failed to register for employment during periods of 6, 4, 3 and 13 working days. Held that in averaging the dates for establishing the commencement of the off-season (see Decision R(U) 29/51) the years 1957 and 1958 were abnormal and should be disregarded; the average of the years 1954, 1955 and 1956 was accepted. Also held that regulation 2(1)(a) of the Seasonal Workers Regulations was not satisfied. A period of more than 12 (consecutive) days was not 'inconsiderable' within the meaning of the regulation.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is a seasonal worker as defined by regulation 2(2)(a) of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 [S.I. 1950 No. 1220] as amended; that his current off-season extends from 22nd March, 1958, to 24th May, 1958 (both dates included); and that his claim for unemployment benefit in respect of 24th March, 1958, and subsequent dates in his off-season is disallowed on the ground that he fails to satisfy the additional condition prescribed by regulation 2(1)(a) of the same Regulations.

"The claimant, who is a share fisherman, appeals against disallowance of unemployment benefit for 24th March, 1958, and subsequent days. It appears that in 1956 he was held to be a seasonal worker (*see* Commissioner's file C.S.U.122/56) and it is quite apparent from the record of his employment since that date that he has not ceased to be one. The local insurance officer has computed his current off-season as extending from 22nd March, 1958, to 24th May, 1958, and this computation has been affirmed by the local tribunal. This computation is based on the recognised method of averaging dates (*see* Decision R(U) 29/51), and the opening date has been arrived at by ignoring the dates for 1958 and 1957 as being abnormally early, and by averaging the dates for 1954, 1955 and 1956. The insurance officer now concerned with the case submits that there is no justification for ignoring these two dates as abnormal, and he arrives at a computation which is much less favourable to the claimant; but in my view the tribunal were entitled to disregard the 1957 and 1958 dates as abnormal, and to affirm the local insurance officer's computation, which I also accept.

"The claimant, being a seasonal worker, can only qualify for unemployment benefit during the off-season if he can satisfy the additional conditions prescribed by regulation 2(1), in both of its branches (a) and (b). Branch (b) relates to off-season employment, or the reasonable expectation of such employment. At the time when the case was before the local insurance officer, the claimant had had no off-season employment and it was considered unlikely that he would obtain any, or at any rate a substantial amount. The local tribunal found that the claimant did not satisfy branch (b). It appears, however, that he did in fact resume fishing on 21st April, 1958 (*not* 15th April, 1958, as he claims), and he thus became employed and remained employed for the entire latter half of his current off-season. This represents substantial employment. I agree therefore with the insurance officer now concerned with the case that the claimant should be held to have satisfied branch (b) of regulation 2(1).

"Branch (a) of the regulation requires of the claimant that (a) he has been registered for employment at an employment exchange throughout the period of two years immediately preceding [the day for which benefit is claimed], . . . other than . . . during any of the following periods, namely:—(i) any period during which he was employed or was incapable of work; (ii) any inconsiderable period; (iii) any temporary period throughout which he was not available for employment by reason only of domestic necessity or compulsion of law, or by reason of any other circumstances which in the opinion of the determining authority are of an exceptional character . . . ."

"During the two years in question there were four periods during which the claimant failed to register. Three of these were periods of six, four and three days, which may be disregarded as inconsiderable. (The regulation does not require these to be aggregated.) The remaining period was one of two weeks and a day, or 13 working days, from 5th to 19th February, 1957. The claimant does not appear to have been employed or incapable of work during that period, so it cannot be disregarded under head (i) above.

"In Decision R(U) 13/56 it was held that a period of nine days could be treated as an 'inconsiderable period' within the meaning of the regulation, but in Decision R(U) 26/55 it was held that a period of 19 days could not be so treated. In my judgment a period of more than 12 (consecutive) days is not 'inconsiderable' within the meaning of the regulation. (Sundays, of course, are not counted.) Accordingly the period of failure to register in the present case—namely 13 days—cannot be disregarded under head (i) above.

"There remains head (iii). Form U.I.567 SW contained in the case papers (which is a report on the present claim) bears that the claimant did not register from 5th to 19th February, 1957, and in the box headed 'Claimant's explanation' opposite this entry there appear the words 'None given'. Since it appeared that the success of the present claim might depend upon whether the claimant could give an explanation of his failure to register which might satisfy head (iii) of the regulation, I asked that the claimant be asked specifically if he could furnish an explanation. The claimant has now replied to this inquiry and says that it was 'just carelessness' on his part. While I appreciate the candour of this explanation I cannot regard it as satisfying head (iii) of the regulation.

"It follows that the claimant fails to satisfy the additional condition prescribed by regulation 2(1) (a) of the Regulations. Accordingly he is not entitled to receive unemployment benefit during his off-season, and his claim was rightly disallowed. The appeal of the claimant is not allowed."

#### Decision No. R(U) 11/59 (26th September, 1958)

Because of sickness a claimant had not returned to work from holiday by ten days after he was due back. Having sent no explanation he was then discharged while still sick. Held that he had not been unable to send an explanation of his absence and that misconduct was proved. In deciding when disqualification should begin the period of sickness should be ignored. Applying principles established by the Umpire disqualification should run from the time he was discharged and not from the last day of actual work.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 15th January, 1958, to 11th February, 1958, the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit on the ground that he lost his employment through his misconduct, in terms of section 13(2)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"The claimant is a married man aged 35 years who was employed as a painter at a constructional project in the North of Scotland. On 29th December, 1957, he left the site to go on holiday. He was due back on 4th January, 1958. He did not return on that date. He was in fact sick from 30th December, 1957, to 18th January, 1958, but he did not inform his employers of the fact. On 14th January, 1958, the employers sent him a telegram discharging him. The claimant thereupon telephoned to his employers explaining that he was still under doctor's orders, but the employers refused to take him back. Unemployment benefit was claimed from (Monday) 20th January, 1958.

"Section 13(2)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, provides that a person shall be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for a period not exceeding six weeks if he has lost his employment through his misconduct, or has voluntarily left such employment without just cause.

"It is suggested on behalf of the claimant that his discharge was not the result of anything which the claimant did or failed to do, but was on account of redundancy; but I am satisfied that the discharge was due—as the employers specifically stated at the time—to the claimant's 'continued absence'—bearing in mind that that absence was an unexplained absence. I am also satisfied that the present case is not one of 'voluntarily leaving' employment. The employers, as already stated, sent a telegram discharging the claimant; and his action in telephoning them thereafter shows that he did not regard himself as having voluntarily left his employment. It is now known, of course, that the claimant had a good reason for his absence, namely his sickness. But no good reason has been shown for his failure to notify his employers. It was not a question of any physical inability to do so. He was able to notify the insurance office, and to claim sickness benefit. The contention on behalf of the claimant appears to be that there was no obligation on his part to inform his employers that he was ill. I do not accept this. It seems to me that when an employee is expected back from holiday on a certain date and is unable to return on that date on account of illness, it is his duty (at any rate if his absence is to be for more than a very short time) to inform his employer of his condition and prospects. Failure to do so may well constitute 'misconduct' within the meaning of the statute, and I agree with the local tribunal that misconduct is proved in the present case.

"The local insurance officer had in the first instance imposed a disqualification of six weeks, but the local tribunal reduced this to four weeks. No reason for this reduction has been stated by them. It has been said however that on a previous occasion, when the claimant was absent sick and did not explain his reason for absence until after his return, the employers accepted his explanation. In the circumstances I agree that the period of disqualification in the present case may be fixed at four weeks.

"Both the local insurance officer and the local tribunal made the period of disqualification to run from 30th December, 1957, that is to say from what they regarded as the day following the last day of employment in question. The claimant's association queried



this. It is perhaps surprising that they should have done so, since it was to the claimant's advantage that any period of disqualification should run from that date. (The claimant was in receipt of sickness benefit from 30th December, 1957, to 18th January, 1958). Be that as it may, it is my duty to consider from what date the disqualification should run.

"The general rule is that disqualification should run (normally) from the day following the end of the employment in question. This was the general rule observed by the Umpire under the now repealed Unemployment Insurance Acts, and it has been adopted by the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts—see, e.g., Decision C.U. 19/48 (reported). In U.D. 11282/34 the Umpire said—'In cases of loss of employment through misconduct . . . it is proper and advisable, as a general rule and apart from special circumstances, to make the date at which the period of disqualification is to begin to coincide with the commencement of the period of unemployment which is the result of the claimant's wrongful or unreasonable conduct, even though the claim to benefit may not have been made until a later date . . .'. In that decision the Umpire was dealing with the case of a woman who 'instead of returning to work on 20th August, . . . without notice or permission absented herself for another week, and on her return found that she had been dismissed and that her place had been filled'. The Umpire said that the unemployment of that claimant during the week following 18th August 'was not unemployment resulting from dismissal for misconduct but was itself the misconduct which brought about her loss of employment at a date some time in that week which is not specified'; and in these circumstances he approved disqualification dating not from 20th August but from 27th August.

"In my opinion, in determining the date from which the disqualification shall run (and for that purpose only) the present claimant's sickness falls to be ignored; and—in accordance with the principles explained by the Umpire—he should be treated as having become unemployed (as the result of his misconduct) on the day following receipt of the telegram from his employers notifying his discharge; that is, from 15th January, 1958. Four weeks from 15th January, 1958, extends to 11th February, 1958. I therefore hold the claimant disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for the period stated at the head of this decision.

"Subject to the alteration of the dates of the period of disqualification as explained above, the appeal of the claimant's association is not allowed."

#### Decision No. R(U) 8/59 (16th September, 1958)

The claimant was under written contract to play football and attend for training "when required." He was paid 10s. a week, plus reimbursement of travelling expenses. Only part-time service was in fact required. Held that the claimant was available for full-time employment as a warehouseman or packer and that the occupation of footballer was in his case consistent with that employment.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit is allowed.

"The claimant is an unmarried man aged 22 years. His usual and main occupation is that of packer or warehouseman. He was employed as a warehouseman from 1950 until August, 1957, and as a packer from August, 1957, to December, 1957, when he became unemployed; and he is registered for employment as a warehouseman. In August, 1957, the claimant 'signed on' as a professional footballer with a junior football club. He trained on one evening a week (Tuesday), and he played on Saturday afternoon, and no doubt he kept himself generally fit throughout the week. For this he received 10s. a week, plus reimbursement of travelling expenses. There is no evidence that his commitment as a professional footballer in any way interfered with his employment as packer. But his claim for unemployment benefit from and including 10th December, 1957, was disallowed by the local insurance officer, on the ground that the days in respect of which it was claimed could not be treated as days of unemployment by reason of the provisions of regulation 6(1)(h) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] as amended by the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957 [S.I. 1957 No. 1870].

"Regulation 6(1)(h) as amended provides as follows: '6.—(1) For the purposes of unemployment . . . benefit—(h) . . . a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day an insured person is following any occupation . . . unless the earnings derived from that occupation, in respect of that day, do not exceed six shillings and eightpence, or where the earnings are earned in respect of a longer period than a day, the earnings do not on the daily average exceed that amount, and unless he is available on that day for full-time employment in some employed contributor's employment and the occupation which he is following is consistent with and different in nature from that full-time employment.'

"The local tribunal disallowed the claimant's appeal against the decision of the local insurance officer. The tribunal after consideration of the claimant's football contract and after hearing evidence concluded that although the claimant had lost his employment as packer or warehouseman he continued to follow an occupation, namely that of professional footballer. That being so, he required to show that he satisfied both branches of the exception to regulation 6(1)(h), that is to say (a) the branch relating to earnings and (b) the branch relating to availability. It was conceded that he satisfied the branch relating to earnings. But the tribunal concluded that his occupation as professional footballer was not consistent with the full-time employment for which he was registered, namely warehouseman, or did not leave him available for such full-time employment.

"There are at least three reported decisions of the Commissioner in relation to the professional footballer who claims unemployment benefit on the basis that his football is a merely subsidiary occupation, not rendering him unavailable for other, full-time, employment, and not inconsistent with such employment. These decisions are

reported as R(U) 24/53, R(U) 10/57, and R(U) 23/57. In all three the claim was disallowed.

"In determining whether a claimant who follows the occupation of footballer (albeit as a subsidiary occupation) is available for full-time employment in the employment for which he is registered, and in determining the allied question whether his occupation of footballer is consistent with such full-time employment, it is necessary first of all to ascertain the extent of his obligations as a footballer. As was pointed out in the Commissioner's decisions referred to, these obligations must be judged by the written terms of the claimant's contract, unless there is satisfactory evidence that the contract has been varied or modified by the assent of the parties, either expressed or implied.

"Among the material provisions of the present claimant's contract are the following—

"(2) The player binds himself to play football for the club when and where required, and shall attend the club's ground or any other place decided upon by the club for the purpose of, or in connection with, his training as a player, in accordance with the Instructions of the Secretary, team manager or trainer of the club or such person or persons as the club may appoint.

"(8) In consideration of the services and of the observance by the player of the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the club shall pay to the player the sum of Ten Shillings (10s.) per week (for which he shall sign a weekly receipt) from 3/8/57 to the termination hereof. (Any additional terms and conditions must be filled in here.)

Signing fee—£8—.

"(9) This Agreement shall expire . . . on the Seventh day of June, 1958."

"Prima facie the effect of this contract is that for the small sum of 10s. a week the claimant is under obligation to play football and attend for training whenever required; i.e., at all times. It was no doubt on this view, considered in the light of the three Commissioner's decisions cited, that the tribunal concluded that the claimant could not escape from the provisions of regulation 6(1)(h), although there was evidence that in fact all the claimant was required to do by the football club was to attend on Tuesday evening for training and to play a game on Saturday afternoon.

"But, the claimant's association having appealed to the Commissioner, the insurance officer now concerned with the case supports that appeal. She submits as follows—'It seems clear from the terms of the agreement produced by the claimant that he is, and has been since 2nd August, 1957, a professional footballer and that he has bound himself to play for his club and to attend for training whenever he is required to do so during the currency of the agreement. His employment as a footballer in the past has, however, been consistent with his full-time employment as a packer and warehouseman; this fact and the policy of the football club as expressed by the Secretary to the effect that the player's regular employment has first claim on his services, seems to point to the conclusion that the written contract has been modified implicitly by the assent of both parties to such an extent that the claimant can and does in practice follow not only the occupation of professional footballer but also the full-time occupation for which he holds himself available, namely, warehouseman (packer). That being so, it seems to be established that the two occupations are not inconsistent one with the other . . . Accordingly it is submitted that Regulation 6(1)(h) . . . does not adversely affect the claim of 10th December, 1957, notwithstanding that the claimant was following the occupation of professional footballer throughout the week. . . .

"Explanations to the effect that a formal written contract does not mean what it says are not, as a general rule, to be entertained; for the object of entering into a formal written contract is to ensure that the terms of the contract are settled beyond doubt or contradiction. It is explained by the association that the main purpose of the contract in question is to hold the player so that he will not play football for anyone else. I accept that that may be so; although it seems to me that the contract in the present case goes far beyond what is necessary to achieve that purpose. But it would be very unfortunate if I had to hold that the junior professional footballer, by engaging in a contract which brings him in 10s. a week, deprives himself of unemployment benefit. My difficulty, however, is to find justification for holding that a contract which prima facie involves full-time engagement does not in fact do so.

"With some hesitation I think it may be said that the provisions of the contract requiring the claimant to play football and to attend for training 'when required' are not quite self-explanatory. There is evidence in the case that in fact only part-time service is required of players signing this contract; and that such players are never called upon at times which would interfere with their main full-time employment. This evidence is confirmed by the fact that, in the case of the claimant, there never has been any such interference. The fact that the remuneration under the contract is nothing like a 'living wage' confirms, in my view, the evidence that the service to be rendered in return for that wage was never intended to be full-time service. Accordingly, although in my opinion the form of contract is an unsuitable one for a part-time player, I accept that the occupation of professional footballer to which it relates is not, in the case of the claimant, inconsistent with full-time employment such as that of warehouseman or packer; and I accept also that despite his engagement as a professional footballer the claimant remains available for such full-time employment. This conclusion is not, in my opinion, inconsistent with the principles formulated by the Umpire in U.D.23024/31, nor with Commissioner's decisions R(U) 24/53, R(U) 10/57, and R(U) 23/57. It is undisputed that the occupation of footballer is different in nature from that of warehouseman or packer. I therefore hold that the claimant escapes the provisions of regulation 6(1)(h), and so the days in question can be treated as days of unemployment.

"The appeal of the claimant's association, supported by the insurance officer now concerned with the case, is allowed."

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments,\* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland*, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in 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 (Hollow-ware) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1145; price 5d. (7d.)), made on 1st July by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Acts, 1945 to 1959.—See page 324.*

*The Baking Industry Exemption Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1398; price 2d. (4d.)), made on 7th August by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1954.—See page 297.*

*The Agriculture (Stationary Machinery) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1216; price 4d. (6d.)), made on 14th July by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956. These Regulations lay down requirements (set out in a Schedule to the Regulations) which are to be complied with by employers of workers in agriculture, and by such workers, in regard to stationary machinery.*

*The National Insurance Act, 1959 (Commencement) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1212 (C.7); price 2d. (4d.)), *The National Insurance (Retirement Pension Increments) (Transitional) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1213). These Instruments were made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1959.—See page 297.**

(i) *The National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1278), dated 24th July; (ii) *The National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Amendment Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1290), dated 27th July. These Regulations were made (i) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 and 1957, and (ii) by the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 298.**

*The National Assistance (Disregard of Assets) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1244), made on 20th July by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, after consultation with the National Assistance Board, under the National Assistance Act, 1959 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 254).*

*The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1959 No. 120), made on 23rd July by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 324.*

*The Royal Ulster Constabulary Pay (Amending) Order, 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 116), made on 6th July by the Minister of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland under the Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Act, 1919, and the Constabulary Act (Northern Ireland), 1922. This Order increases the pay of the Inspector General, Deputy Inspector General and Commissioner, Belfast, with effect from 22nd April, 1958.*

(i) *The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 93); (ii) *The National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 94). These Regulations were made on 29th May (i) by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and (ii) by the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. They are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 253, and page 298 of this issue).**

(i) *The National Insurance (European Interim Agreement) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 105; price 8d. (10d.)); (ii) *The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (European Interim Agreement) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 107; price 9d. (11d.)). These Orders were made on 1st June by the Governor in the Privy Council of Northern Ireland (i) under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and (ii) under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. They give effect in Northern Ireland to provisions of the European Interim Agreement on Social Security, and to a Protocol supplementing that Agreement, made between Member Governments of the Council of Europe, and modify certain Acts in their application to cases affected by provisions of the Agreement and Protocol (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 123, for Orders in respect of England, Wales and Scotland).**

*The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 113; price 4d. (6d.)), made on 6th July by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1948. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 254).*

\* See footnote \* in next column.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

**Census of Production.**—*Reports, 1955, '56 and '57. (i) Volume 2. Engineering, Shipbuilding and Vehicles. (ii) Volume 3. Textiles, Leather and Clothing; Food, Drink and Tobacco. Price 2s. each (2s. 2d.). (iii) Volume 4. Timber, Paper and Other Manufacturing Industries: Mining, Building, Public Utilities. Summary Tables. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.).* Board of Trade.

**Factories.**—*Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the year 1958. Cmnd. 810. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).—See page 292.*

**Industrial Health.**—*Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories on Industrial Health for the year 1958. Cmnd. 811. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.).—See page 294.*

**Mines and Quarries.**—*Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954, for the year 1958. Ministry of Power. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.).—See page 296.*

**National Insurance.**—*National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1959. Reports of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77 (4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the National Insurance Joint Authority in accordance with Section 77 (5) of that Act, (i) on the National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Amendment Regulations, 1959. H.C. 264. (ii) on the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1959. H.C. 265. Price 4d. each (6d.).—See page 298.*

**Statistics.**—*Statistical Digest. Ministry of Power. Price 37s. 6d. (38s. 3d.).*

## MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD

The next Mining Qualifications Board Examinations for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on 17th, 18th and 19th November, 1959, at Glasgow, Sunderland, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. Candidates for Limited Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Stratified Ironstone Mines will attend the Doncaster Centre.

The Mining Legislation Examinations for Mechanical Engineer's Certificates, Electrical Engineer's Certificates, Mechanic's Certificates Class I, and Electrician's Certificates Class I, will be held at the above Centres on 17th November, 1959.

The written part of the Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the above Centres on 18th November, 1959, and the Oral and Practical Examinations in January, 1960. It should be noted that holders of the Higher National Certificate in Mining Surveying, or applicants who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and are, therefore, exempt from the written examination must submit their applications not later than 22nd September.

Intending candidates should apply at once for the necessary forms, stating whether they have previously attended an examination for any of the above Certificates. The completed applications should be returned to the Secretary as soon as possible, and must in any event be received not later than 22nd September, 1959. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Mining Qualifications Board, Ministry of Power, Thames House South, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

\*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. All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of this GAZETTE should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester, 2; 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; Tower Lane, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.

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.)

The Government accept no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements, and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services advertised therein have received official approval.

© Crown Copyright 1959

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE  
Printed in Great Britain



OFFICIAL PAID

# BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

## BOOK CLOTHS, ETC.

**RED BRIDGE BOOK CLOTH CO. LTD.**  
BOLTON (LANCS) & LONDON

*Manufacturers of High-class*

**BOOK CLOTHS & TRACING CLOTHS**

London: Holb. 3268

Bolton 279

## PAPER

**CHAS. TURNER & CO. LTD.**

SPRINGSIDE MILLS, BELMONT, Nr. BOLTON, LANCS.  
Telephone No.: EAGLEY 126 & 7. Telegrams: TURNERS BELMONT LANCS.  
M.G. Litho Papers, Cellulose Wadding, Envelopes, Square and Angle Cut, Coloured and Special M.G.s., Ribbed and Plain, Banks, Bonds, Glazed Imitation Parchment for waxing and Envelope and Drawing Cartridges.  
London Agents: Johnston Horsburgh & Co. Ltd., 20/21 Queenhithe, E.C.4.  
Phone: Central 3636

SPECIALISTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF

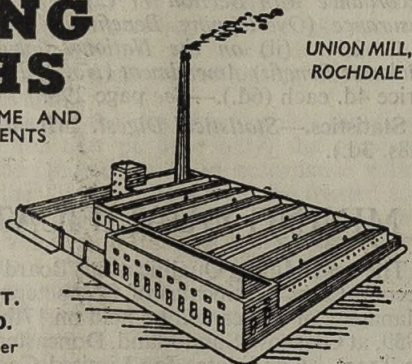
**TRACING CLOTHS**

CONTRACTORS TO HOME AND OVERSEAS GOVERNMENTS

*Especialistas en la fabricación de tela de calcar.*

**RUDDOCK'S TRACING CLOTHS LIMITED**

UNION MILL HAILWOOD ST. ROCHDALE, LANCS., ENGLAND.  
Tel. Address: Surpassing, Manchester



## SURGICAL DRESSINGS

**CARUS of DARWEN**

manufacturers of

**SURGICAL DRESSINGS**

**ALEXANDER CARUS & SONS LTD.**

Huddlesden Mills, Darwen, Lancs.  
London Office: 41-47 Leswin Rd., N16

## EYELETS

**BODILL, PARKER (1922) LTD.**

Great Hampton Row  
BIRMINGHAM 19

Manufacturers of  
BRASS SPUR  
TEETH  
GROMMETS



BRASS EYELETS  
and RINGS  
VENTILATOR  
EYELETS

Telephone: CENTral 6643-4

All Kinds of  
SURGICAL DRESSINGS

Established 1839

**ROBINSON & SONS Ltd.,**

Wheat Bridge Mills, CHESTERFIELD  
and King's Bourne House,

229-231 High Holborn, LONDON, W.C.1.

Telephone No. 2105.

Telegraphic Address "Staglint, Chesterfield."

## PAPER

**CALDWELL'S PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.**

Inverkeithing, Fifeshire. T. "Caldwell, Inverkeithing."  
Telephone No.: 1 Inverkeithing.

Tub-sized: Air-dried Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, White and Tinted Boards, Envelope Paper and Cartridge. Engine-sized: Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, Banks, Bonds, Watermarked and Plain, Linen-faced Writings, Printings, Cartridge, Envelope and Cover Papers, Glazed Imitation Parchment, Special Soft and Hard Greaseproofs.

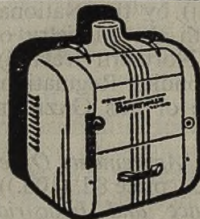
London Address: Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2.  
Telegrams: "Calpamil, Rand." Telephone No.: Temple Bar 8684.

**EAST LANCASHIRE PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.**  
RADCLIFFE, Nr. MANCHESTER

Makers of Fine ESPARTO, STRAW and WOODFREE PRINTINGS and ENAMELLING PAPERS

Telephone Radcliffe 2284-5-6-7. Telegrams "SULPHITE RADCLIFFE".

LONDON OFFICE  
VINTRY HOUSE, QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.



REGD.  
**The BARRYWALD**

**Electrical Automatic Incinerator**

Patent Nos. 555062-621085 and corresponding Foreign Patents

The only Incinerator incorporating our patent Safety Devices. Awarded the Certificate of The Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

**ECONOMICAL · EFFICIENT · FOOLPROOF · INDISPENSABLE**  
GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR

The Barrywald Sanitary Incinerator will automatically and effectively destroy sanitary towels, surgical dressings, documents, etc., solving vital and major Welfare and Security problems in Factories, Offices, Institutions, etc.

**SANIGUARD APPLIANCES** Ltd. 62 LONDON WALL  
LONDON, E.C.2

Tel. No.: NATIONAL 8881-2  
Works: Fowler Road, HAINAULT, Essex

Division of Allied Metals Ltd.  
Tel.: Hainault 4111-7

## GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in London may be obtained quickly from

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 423 OXFORD STREET, W.1 or YORK HOUSE, KINGSWAY, W.C.2