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

## Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes in 1957

SOME preliminary statistics of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom during 1957 were given in the review of wages, retail prices, disputes, etc., in 1957, which appeared in the January, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE (page 5). More detailed statistics regarding these stoppages, revised in accordance with the latest information received, are now available and are given below.

The statistics on this subject compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. Small stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers and those which lasted less than one day are excluded from the statistics, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures also exclude any loss of time which may be caused at other establishments by shortages of material or other effects brought about by the stoppages which are included in the statistics.

The number of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, which came to the notice of the Ministry as beginning in 1957, was 2,859, compared with 2,648 in the previous year. Twelve other stoppages which began in 1956 continued into 1957, so that the total number of stoppages in progress in 1957 was 2,871. The aggregate number of workers involved in 1957 in stoppages which began in that year was about 1,356,000, and, in addition, 3,000 workers were involved in 1957 in stoppages which had started towards the end of the previous year. Some of these workers were only indirectly involved, *i.e.*, they were thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but were not themselves parties to the disputes. The classification of the workers concerned into those directly and those indirectly involved is necessarily approximate, but it is estimated that, of the total of about 1,359,000 reported as involved in all stoppages in progress in 1957, nearly 81,000 were indirectly involved. The total number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress in the previous year was nearly 508,000. Separate figures for the numbers of males and females involved are not available.

The total number of workers shown as involved in stoppages during any given year has been obtained by aggregating the numbers involved in the separate stoppages during that year. Some workers are involved in more than one stoppage during a year and have therefore been counted more than once in the year's total. Precise information regarding the extent to which individual workers became involved in two or more stoppages during any one year is not available, but it is estimated that, during 1957, the net number of individuals involved in stoppages in progress in that year was nearly 1,207,000. Of the workers believed to have been involved in more than one stoppage during 1957 the majority were coal miners, but there were also appreciable numbers in the transport, shipbuilding and vehicles industries.

No information is available as to the extent to which the same workers were involved in stoppages which occurred in different years.

The aggregate number of working days lost in 1957, through stoppages which began in that year, is estimated at nearly 8,398,000. In addition, 14,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1957 through stoppages which began towards the end of the previous year, making a total of 8,412,000 working days lost in all stoppages in progress in 1957 (the highest total since 1926), compared with 2,083,000 lost in 1956. In the case of shift workers a shift is counted as a working day for the purpose of these figures.

The number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress during the year represented about 5½ per cent. of the total number of employees in civil employment and the loss of time for each of the workers involved averaged about 7 working days during the year.

### Analysis by Causes of Stoppages

The first Table on the next page analyses the principal causes of industrial disputes which led to stoppages of work beginning in 1957. In some cases stoppages originated from more than one matter in dispute, *e.g.*, a claim for an advance in wages accompanied by a claim for some other change in working conditions. For the purpose of these statistics



such cases have been classified according to what appeared to be the principal cause of the stoppage. The number of working days lost includes time lost in 1958 in any stoppages which continued into that year.

Principal Cause of Disputes leading to a Stoppage of Work	Stoppages beginning in 1957		Workers directly involved in these Stoppages		Working Days lost by all Workers involved in these Stoppages	
	Number	Per cent. of total	Number	Per cent. of total	Number	Per cent. of total
Wages :- Claims for increases Other wage disputes	327 952	11.4 33.3	926,000 122,800	72.6 9.6	7,160,000 327,000	85.2 3.9
All wage disputes .. Hours of labour .. Employment of particular classes or persons* ..	1,279 117	44.7 4.1	1,048,800 13,700	82.2 1.1	7,487,000 31,000	89.1 0.4
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline .. Trade union status† .. Sympathetic action‡	271 1,106 63 23	9.5 38.7 2.2 0.8	57,400 122,800 17,300 15,200	4.5 9.6 1.4 1.2	341,000 405,000 62,000 73,000	4.1 4.8 0.7 0.9
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>2,859</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,275,200</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,399,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Analysis by Magnitude of Stoppages**

In the Tables below the stoppages beginning in 1957 are classified according to the length of time they lasted, the loss of working time they caused and the total number of workers involved.

—	Number of Stoppages beginning in 1957	Per cent. of total	Number of Workers involved directly and indirectly in these Stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in these Stoppages	Per cent. of total

*Classified by Duration in Working Days*

Not more than one day	1,289	45.1	86,400	6.4	79,000	0.9
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	693	24.2	117,700	8.7	158,000	1.9
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	368	12.9	86,900	6.4	180,000	2.1
Over 3 and not more than 4 days	171	6.0	49,400	3.6	126,000	1.5
Over 4 and not more than 5 days	107	3.7	31,700	2.3	104,000	1.2
Over 5 and not more than 6 days	42	1.5	15,600	1.2	67,000	0.8
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	95	3.3	756,600	55.8	4,994,000	59.5
Over 12 and not more than 18 days	47	1.6	200,600	14.8	2,418,000	28.8
Over 18 and not more than 24 days	16	0.6	2,600	0.2	51,000	0.6
Over 24 and not more than 36 days	10	0.4	2,800	0.2	73,000	0.9
Over 36 and not more than 60 days	18	0.6	5,400	0.4	120,000	1.4
Over 60 days	3	0.1	400	§	29,000	0.4

*Classified by Aggregate Number of Working Days lost*

Under 250 days ..	2,118	74.1	93,200	6.9	129,000	1.5
250 and under 500 ..	261	9.1	55,700	4.1	92,000	1.1
500 and under 1,000 ..	225	7.9	81,500	6.0	155,000	1.8
1,000 and under 5,000 ..	213	7.5	155,800	11.5	437,000	5.2
5,000 and under 25,000 ..	30	1.0	40,900	3.0	298,000	3.6
25,000 and under 50,000 ..	2	0.1	9,800	0.7	61,000	0.7
50,000 days and over ..	8	0.3	919,200	67.8	7,227,000	86.1

*Classified by Total Numbers of Workers directly and indirectly involved*

Under 25 workers ..	1,029	36.0	16,800	1.2	32,000	0.4
25 and under 50 ..	604	21.1	20,700	1.5	53,000	0.6
50 and under 100 ..	348	12.2	24,000	1.8	71,000	0.8
100 and under 250 ..	432	15.1	68,700	5.1	216,000	2.6
250 and under 500 ..	217	7.6	75,300	5.6	173,000	2.1
500 and under 1,000 ..	157	5.5	105,400	7.8	286,000	3.4
1,000 and under 2,500 ..	51	1.8	74,600	5.5	271,000	3.2
2,500 and under 5,000 ..	13	0.4	42,700	3.1	122,000	1.4
5,000 and under 10,000 ..	3	0.1	19,000	1.4	131,000	1.6
10,000 workers and over	5	0.2	908,900	67.0	7,044,000	83.9

\* Employment of particular classes or persons includes, e.g., demarcation disputes; for reinstatement of discharged or suspended employee(s); disputes arising from employment of certain officials.

† Trade union status includes, e.g., refusal of trade union members to work with non-unionists.

‡ In support of workers involved in stoppages at other establishments.

§ Less than 0.05.

As in other recent years, most of the stoppages were of short duration (under 7 per cent. lasted more than six working days) and in the majority the numbers of workers involved and the aggregate loss of time were relatively small.

**Analysis by Industry**

The following Table analyses by industry groups the number of stoppages reported as beginning in 1957, together with the number of workers involved in, and the aggregate number of working days lost through, all stoppages in progress in that year, including stoppages which began in 1956 :-

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in 1957	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in 1957	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in 1957 through all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	3	800	5,000
Mining and Quarrying :-	2,224	265,400*	514,000
Coal Mining ..	2	†	†
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	2	†	†
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :-	5	200	†
Bricks and Fireclay Goods ..	5	100	1,000
China and Earthenware ..	5	2,500	20,000
Glass ..	2	2,100	9,000
Cement, Cast Stone, Abrasives, etc. ..	—	—	—
Chemicals and Allied Trades :-	—	—	—
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ..	—	100	†
Chemicals and Dyes ..	—	—	—
Explosives and Fireworks ..	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Paints, Soaps, Matches, Oils, etc. ..	1	100	†
Metal Manufacture :-	23	38,600	299,000
Iron and Steel (Blast Furnaces, Melting, Rolling, etc.) ..	15	17,100	126,000
Iron Foundries, Sheet, Tinplate, Tubes, etc. ..	5	3,200	12,000
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. ..	—	—	—
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods :-	74	188,500*	2,328,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	43	302,100	1,963,000
Engineering and Machinery (non-electrical) ..	16	123,200	753,000
Electrical Machinery, etc. ..	—	—	—
Vehicles :-	65	154,800*	800,000
Motor Vehicles, Aircraft, Cycles ..	6	13,400	68,000
Railway Locomotives, Carriages, Trams, etc. ..	—	—	—
Carts, Perambulators, etc. ..	—	—	—
Other Metal Industries ..	26	37,100	244,000
Textiles :-	3	1,900	26,000
Cotton ..	4	300	2,000
Woolen and Worsted ..	20	3,400	9,000
Other Textiles ..	1	200	†
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	8	3,600	7,000
Clothing :-	1	†	†
Clothing other than Footwear ..	1	†	†
Boots, Shoes, etc. (including Repairs) ..	1	†	†
Food, Drink and Tobacco :-	1	200	†
Grain Milling ..	3	1,100	1,000
Bread, Flour Confectionery, etc. ..	6	600	2,000
Other Food ..	2	300	1,000
Drink ..	—	—	—
Tobacco ..	15	1,600	6,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	1	300	1,000
Paper and Printing :-	1	†	†
Paper, Board, Cartons, etc. ..	12	6,800	34,000
Printing, Publishing, etc. ..	126	16,500	84,000
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	2	100	1,000
Building and Contracting ..	1	500	1,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	35	113,300*	793,000
Transport and Communication :-	13	1,500	4,000
Railways ..	70	51,600*	200,000
Road Passenger Transport ..	2	200	†
Goods Transport by Road ..	15	4,600	91,000
Water Transport and Docks ..	—	—	—
Other Transport and Communications ..	6	600	4,000
Distributive Trades ..	—	—	—
Insurance, Banking and Finance ..	—	—	—
Public Administration ..	5	500	3,000
Professional Services ..	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Services (Entertainment, Sport, Catering, etc.) ..	—	—	—

The numbers of workers shown above as involved in all stoppages in progress in 1957 in the various industries include workers who were directly involved and also those involved only indirectly (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments affected, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The totals also include workers who were involved in 1957 in twelve stoppages which had begun in the previous year.

**Principal Stoppages of Work in 1957**

The largest stoppage of work, judged by the number of workers involved and by the number of working days lost, was that involving some 615,000 engineering workers in various areas in the United Kingdom who ceased work in support of a claim for a 10 per cent. increase in wages. The stoppage, which began on 25th March, resulted in the loss of about 4,000,000 working days. The next largest was a stoppage in support of a claim for a 10 per cent. increase in wages which began on 18th March and involved about

\* Some workers, largely in the coal mining, transport, shipbuilding and vehicles industries, were involved in more than one stoppage during the year and are counted more than once in the year's total. The net number of individuals in stoppages in progress during the year was approximately 1,207,000. For coal mining, transport, shipbuilding and vehicles the net totals were 186,000, 146,000, 168,000 and 151,000, respectively.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

‡ Two stoppages of work in the year involved workers in more than one industry group, but each has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

165,000 shipbuilding and ship repairing workers in various areas of the United Kingdom, resulting in the loss of about 2,150,000 working days. Work was resumed in each case on 3rd April following the appointment by the Minister of Labour and National Service of Courts of Inquiry to inquire into the causes and circum-

stances of each dispute. Summaries of the Reports of the Courts of Inquiry were published on page 157 of the May, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE.

The following Table shows the principal stoppages of work which occurred in 1957.

Industry and Locality	Date when stoppage		Number of Workers directly and indirectly involved	Number of Working Days lost	Cause or Object
	Began	Ended			
<b>STOPPAGE INVOLVING MORE THAN ONE INDUSTRY :-</b>					
Engineering workers in a number of industries—Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	25 Mar.	3 Apr.	615,000	4,000,000	To support a national claim for a 10 per cent. increase in wage rates.
<b>COAL MINING :-</b>					
Coventry .. .. .	22 Feb.	11 Mar.	760	7,500	Dismissal of four men who were involved in a "go slow" following dissatisfaction with an Umpire's award.
Warwickshire .. .. .	4 Mar.	11 Mar.	5,400	23,600	In sympathy with workers involved in the above dispute.
Maesteg .. .. .	27 Mar.	5 Apr.	850	5,700	Alleged interference by overman with certain electrical equipment.
Castleford .. .. .	13 June	26 June	750	6,200	Dissatisfaction with price list.
Doncaster .. .. .	13 Aug.	23 Aug.	2,510	6,500	To support a claim for increased basic rates of pay following the introduction of a new coal-cutting machine, and other grievances.
<b>METAL MANUFACTURE :-</b>					
Falkirk .. .. .	14 Mar.	22 Mar.	780	5,500	Rejection of a claim for an increase in bonus payments.
Bathgate .. .. .	24 Apr.	17 May	400	6,500	Issue of notices of dismissal to redundant workers.
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING :-</b>					
Burntisland, Fife .. .. .	22 Jan.	15 Mar.	590	9,900	To support a claim for increased bonus payments, and other grievances.
Merseyside .. .. .	27 Feb.	7 Mar.	1,940	11,600	To support a claim for payment of lieu rates to workers while standing by.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	18 Mar.	3 Apr.	165,000	2,150,000	To support a national claim for a 10 per cent. increase in wage rates.
London Area .. .. .	4 Apr.	6 Apr.	2,740	8,200	Non-availability of employment for certain workers when a national stoppage in the industry ended.
Merseyside .. .. .	4 Apr.	26 Apr.	5,340	80,100	Withdrawal of an agreed increase in lieu bonus on the grounds that the full terms of an agreement had not been carried out.
Govan .. .. .	14 June	9 Aug.	250	6,800	To support a claim by shipwrights for a larger proportion of prefabricated work performed mainly by platers.
Clydebank .. .. .	16 Sept.	27 Sept.	580	19,500	Employment of insulating engineers on work claimed by joiners.
Port Glasgow .. .. .	15 July	13 Sept.	170	6,100	Rejection of a claim for an increase in piece-work rates.
<b>ENGINEERING :-</b>					
Larne .. .. .	22 Jan.	8 Feb.	590	7,700	Rejection of a demand for the dismissal of a non-union worker.
Kilmarnock .. .. .	28 Feb.	13 Mar.	1,670	10,800	Dismissal of a worker who refused to operate a machine alleged to be faulty.
Sheffield .. .. .	4 Apr.	18 Apr.	1,190	13,400	Refusal to complete work commenced by staff workers during a national stoppage.
Newcastle-on-Tyne .. .. .	23 Sept.	15 Nov.	130	5,200	Rejection of a claim by works clerks for an extra week of paid annual holiday.
<b>MANUFACTURE OF MOTOR VEHICLES :-</b>					
Dagenham .. .. .	25 Jan.	4 Feb.	8,310	27,500	To protest against the suspension of certain workers.
Birmingham .. .. .	19 Aug.	26 Aug.	2,220	7,500	Management's refusal to pay to maintenance electricians a bonus in excess of that accepted by other skilled maintenance workers.
Birmingham .. .. .	10 Sept.	12 Sept.	3,040	6,100	Rejection of a claim for an increase of 1s. an hour in the minimum guaranteed piece-work rate.
West Bromwich .. .. .	14 Oct.	1 Nov.	590	8,500	Disagreement about the allocation of workers.
Coventry .. .. .	17 Dec.	19 Dec.	2,000	5,000	To protest against the three-day suspension of a shop steward.
<b>MANUFACTURE OF AIRCRAFT :-</b>					
Various districts in England .. .. .	29 July	4 Oct.	3,130	50,000	Breakdown of negotiations in connection with claims by draughtsmen and supervisory staff for an additional week of paid annual holiday.
<b>HOLLOW-WARE MANUFACTURE :-</b>					
Staffordshire .. .. .	7 Oct.	25 Oct.	1,050	15,800	Employers' refusal to increase their offer to sheet metal workers in response to a wages claim.
<b>COTTON SPINNING :-</b>					
Rochdale .. .. .	16 Jan.	2 July	220	23,500	Dismissal of a long-service worker for alleged industrial misconduct.
<b>BUILDING AND CONTRACTING :-</b>					
Near Liverpool .. .. .	2 Jan.	9 Feb.	150	5,100	Rejection of a claim for a production bonus.
<b>ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT :-</b>					
Swansea Area .. .. .	29 June	13 July	1,790	5,400	To protest against the proposed payment of a wage increase rejected by unions as inadequate.
Various Areas in Great Britain .. .. .	20 July	28 July	100,000	770,000	To support a claim for an increase in wages for busmen employed by private companies.
<b>HARBOUR SERVICE :-</b>					
Liverpool .. .. .	17 June	2 July	710	10,000	To support a claim for an increase in wages and a shorter working week.
<b>DOCKS :-</b>					
Tilbury and London .. .. .	9 Jan.	24 Jan.	3,460	23,500	The employment of dock office clerks on work claimed by tally clerks.
Tilbury and London .. .. .	25 Mar.	8 Apr.	16,590	54,200	The employment of dock office clerks on work claimed by tally clerks.
Glasgow .. .. .	25 June	28 June	2,290	6,900	Rejection of a claim for extra payments for unloading a certain cargo.
London .. .. .	6 Aug.	17 Aug.	12,340	69,900	Employer's return to the labour pool of certain workers who refused to handle cargo consigned to a market involved in another dispute.
<b>WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD :-</b>					
London .. .. .	15 July	17 Aug.	1,850	52,500	Objection to proposed new terms of employment.
London .. .. .	20 July	17 Aug.	1,470	33,700	In sympathy with workers involved in the above dispute.

\* The main industries affected were engineering, metal manufacture and vehicles.



Analysis by Regions and Main Industry Groups

The following Tables provide a Regional analysis of the number of workers involved and of the aggregate number of working days lost in the main industry groups. The industrial analysis is necessarily somewhat less detailed than that which appears in the analysis by industry Table above. In the Tables below, the Regional figures for each industry group have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers or 1,000 working days and do not, therefore, necessarily add up to the all industries totals in the end columns or to the United Kingdom totals at the bottom of each Table.

An important factor affecting the Regional distribution of stoppages due to industrial disputes is the industrial structure in each Region. In order to enable account to be taken of this factor,

a third Table is provided showing the total number of employees at end-May, 1957, in each Region in each of the main industry groups.

Care must be exercised, however, in comparing numbers of workers involved in disputes in any particular industry group or Region with the corresponding figures representing the total numbers of employees. The employees' figures include large numbers of clerical, technical and administrative staff who are not normally involved in disputes, and the proportions of these workers to total employees vary as between the different industry groups and between Regions. Also, as some workers were involved in more than one stoppage during the year they have been counted more than once in the annual total of workers involved in stoppages.

Region	Industry Group						
	Mining and Quarrying	Metals, Engineering, Shipbuilding and Vehicles	Textiles and Clothing	Building and Contracting	Transport and Communication	All other Industries and Services	All Industries and Services
<b>Numbers of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in 1957</b>							
London and South-Eastern	2,400	186,900	600	4,300	48,600	10,600	253,300
Eastern	—	22,200	—	3,500	9,500	700	36,000
Southern	—	35,600	—	300	9,900	100	45,900
South-Western	300	40,300	—	300	11,600	100	52,600
Midland	10,100	20,000	—	—	7,400	400	37,900
North-Midland	4,800	12,600	300	300	9,700	500	28,300
East and West Ridings	62,800	57,400	900	200	9,300	1,200	131,800
North-Western	9,300	158,000	1,500	1,700	11,900	1,600	184,000
Northern	9,100	122,900	200	900	12,500	2,100	147,600
Scotland	96,900	152,900	2,300	4,500	22,900	3,000	282,700
Wales	69,700	9,500	2,300	200	11,600	1,100	94,500
Northern Ireland	—	59,800	1,000	100	2,200	1,200	64,300
United Kingdom	265,500	878,100	9,200	16,500	167,100	22,700	1,359,000

Region	Industry Group						
	Mining and Quarrying	Metals, Engineering, Shipbuilding and Vehicles	Textiles and Clothing	Building and Contracting	Transport and Communication	All other Industries and Services	All Industries and Services
<b>Numbers of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in 1957</b>							
London and South-Eastern	13,000	665,000	5,000	27,000	205,000	119,000	1,034,000
Eastern	—	113,000	—	12,000	73,000	1,000	198,000
Southern	—	258,000	—	1,000	63,000	1,000	323,000
South-Western	—	293,000	—	3,000	87,000	1,000	384,000
Midland	37,000	62,000	—	—	56,000	1,000	156,000
North-Midland	7,000	108,000	1,000	1,000	65,000	3,000	186,000
East and West Ridings	118,000	467,000	1,000	2,000	66,000	8,000	661,000
North-Western	16,000	1,393,000	25,000	17,000	83,000	12,000	1,547,000
Northern	12,000	1,172,000	—	3,000	89,000	15,000	1,290,000
Scotland	185,000	1,429,000	5,000	15,000	132,000	15,000	1,781,000
Wales	125,000	77,000	3,000	2,000	77,000	2,000	286,000
Northern Ireland	—	555,000	4,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	565,000
United Kingdom	514,000	6,592,000	44,000	84,000	998,000	180,000	8,412,000

Region	Industry Group						
	Mining and Quarrying	Metals, Engineering, Shipbuilding and Vehicles	Textiles and Clothing	Building and Contracting	Transport and Communication	All other Industries and Services	All Industries and Services
<b>Estimated Numbers of Employees at end-May, 1957</b>							
London and South-Eastern	17,100	953,600	201,400	347,900	505,300	3,468,700	5,494,000
Eastern	3,500	249,400	50,200	73,500	75,500	758,500	1,232,000
Southern	2,600	228,400	18,600	88,400	82,900	654,100	1,075,000
South-Western	19,900	210,600	38,600	89,700	91,300	686,900	1,137,000
Midland	71,600	837,100	66,000	113,400	105,600	944,300	2,138,000
North-Midland	131,200	291,300	218,400	96,000	92,300	671,800	1,501,000
East and West Ridings	152,300	394,100	288,900	98,900	124,900	809,900	1,869,000
North-Western	63,800	561,600	463,400	165,200	256,000	1,487,000	2,997,000
Northern	175,300	272,600	49,500	85,600	94,800	608,200	1,286,000
Scotland	1,039,000	394,900	153,400	168,400	185,200	1,159,200	2,165,000
Wales	131,800	194,100	33,100	61,100	86,100	449,800	956,000
Northern Ireland	4,000	64,600	103,700	39,000	29,500	235,200	476,000
United Kingdom	877,000	4,652,300	1,685,200	1,452,500	1,725,400	11,933,600	22,326,000

Stoppages in Earlier Years

The average yearly number of days lost during the period 1914 to 1918 was about 5,360,000. In the following three years the average was about 49,140,000. From 1922 to 1932 (omitting 1926, when 162,000,000 days were lost, mainly in the coal mining stoppage and General Strike), the yearly average was about 7,560,000. From 1933 to 1956 the annual totals were considerably lower, and, in the 24 years, the yearly total of days lost ranged from 940,000 to 3,781,000, the average being about 1,981,000. The average during the six war years 1940-45 was about 1,980,000.

The Table opposite gives figures relating to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in each of the past 20 years. In the column showing the number of stoppages in each year, those stoppages which began in one year and continued into the next year have been included only in the year in which they began. As regards the numbers of workers involved and the loss in working days, however, separate particulars are shown for stoppages which began in the year under review and for all stoppages in progress in the year, including those which began in the previous year.

\* Less than 500 working days.

† Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total. Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in one year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages in progress.

Year	Number of Stoppages beginning in Year	Number of Workers† involved in Stoppages			Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in Year in Stoppages	
		Beginning in Year		In progress in Year	Beginning in Year	In progress in Year
		Directly	Indirectly			
1938	875	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's
1939	940	211	63	275	1,329	1,334
1940	922	246	91	337	1,352	1,356
1941	1,251	225	74	299	938	940
1942	1,303	297	63	361	1,076	1,079
1943	1,785	349	107	457	1,527	1,527
1944	2,194	454	103	559	1,805	1,808
1945	2,293	716	105	826	3,687	3,714
1946	2,205	447	84	532	2,827	2,835
1947	1,721	405	121	529	2,138	2,158
1948	1,759	324	100	426	2,389	2,433
1949	1,426	313	120	434	1,805	1,807
1950	1,339	269	33	303	1,375	1,389
1951	1,719	336	43	379	1,687	1,694
1952	1,714	303	112	416	1,769	1,792
1953	1,746	1,329	41	1,374	2,157	2,184
1954	1,989	402	46	450	2,441	2,457
1955	2,419	599	60	671	3,741	3,781
1956	2,548	464	43	508	2,036	2,083
1957	2,859	1,275	81	1,359	8,398	8,412

† See footnote † in previous column.

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 182 to 200.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during March by 23,000 (-6,000 males and -17,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,022,000. Manufacturing industries showed a decrease of 40,000, and all other industries and services an increase of 17,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have decreased by 29,000 from 24,077,000 to 24,048,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 395,727 to 407,429 between 17th March and 14th April, 1958, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 37,344 to 36,270. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 6,991 among males and 3,637 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on January, 1956 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in April at 113. The changes

in rates of wages reported to the Department during April resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £66,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 366,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £3,500 for 146,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the wool textile industry in Yorkshire, pottery manufacture, textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, shirt, collar, tie, etc. making, and paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture.

Retail Prices

At 15th April, 1958, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 108 at 18th March and with 104 at 16th April, 1957. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of a number of commodities in the food group, including potatoes, eggs and bacon. There were also some increases in rents and rates.

Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during April 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 34,500. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 182,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 211, and, in addition, 25 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT IN SCOTLAND IN 1957

The twelfth annual review of the main developments and trends in the economic affairs of Scotland has been presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Scotland. The review, which has been published as a Command Paper,\* relates to the calendar year 1957. Some of the figures for previous years quoted in the Paper have been revised since the publication of the last review (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1957, page 162), and some of the figures for 1957 are estimates only. The Command Paper incorporates, as Part II, the Scottish Roads Report which the Secretary of State for Scotland is required to submit to Parliament under the Trunk Roads Act, 1920, as amended.

In a general summary of economic progress in Scotland in 1957, the review says that during the year Scotland achieved a further increase of nearly 1 per cent. in her industrial activity and shared in the expansion in the United Kingdom export trade, the volume of which rose by 2 per cent. Although Scotland shared also in the general increase in unemployment compared with 1956, the increase in the numbers not in work represented only 0.2 per cent. of the total number of insured employees in Scotland. The measures taken in September to maintain the value of sterling did not have, in the remainder of the year, any markedly adverse effect on the Scottish domestic economy.

The volume of industrial output in Scotland, as measured by the Scottish Index of Industrial Production, continued to rise in 1957. The review notes that industrial output in the United Kingdom as a whole had fallen slightly in 1956 although it rose again in 1957, while in Scotland there was a rise in output in both years. There was a slowing down in the rate of increase towards the end of 1956 and this trend continued in 1957, but, despite this, output in Scotland in 1957 was still nearly 1 per cent. higher than in 1956 and attained a level of 29 per cent. above 1948. The output of Scotland's manufacturing industries, which together account for nearly three-quarters of the total output covered by the Index of Production, increased by just under 1 per cent. in 1957 compared with 1956, attaining a level 33 per cent. above 1948. The largest percentage increases in 1957 compared with 1956 were 9 per cent. in precision instruments, jewellery, etc., 6½ per cent. in food, drink and tobacco, and 3 per cent. in engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods. These and other smaller increases were partly offset by decreases in other industries, including vehicles (10 per cent.) and clothing (6½ per cent.). Of the non-manufacturing industries, building and contracting and also mining and quarrying maintained their 1956 levels of production. The output of both at the beginning of the year was higher than a year earlier, but these gains were lost by decreases later in the year. Gas, electricity and water together showed an increase of almost 3½ per cent., but this was provided by the electricity industry alone, electricity generation being 8 per cent. higher than in 1956; gas production at gas works declined by 5 per cent. In agriculture, the production of livestock and livestock products increased, but crop yields were below the 1956 level. Because of the high price of potatoes and the increased livestock production, the total value of farm output in the 1957 crop year is expected to be about £167 millions, compared with £164 millions in 1956.

The number of persons in employment (excluding the self-employed) in Scotland at mid-1957 was 2,119,000, a decrease of 0.1 per cent. compared with the previous year but an increase of 0.3 per cent. compared with 1955 and of 3.9 per cent. compared with 1948. The slight contraction in employment between mid-1956 and mid-1957 was accounted for by a decline of about 9,000 in the numbers employed in the manufacturing industries; this decline was, however, largely offset by greater employment in some non-

manufacturing industries. The biggest decreases in employment occurred in clothing, textiles, food, civil engineering, transport and catering, and the biggest increases in the distributive trades, building, mining and quarrying, and precision instruments. Unemployment during the year averaged 56,300 a month, representing 2.6 per cent. of the total number of insured employees, compared with 2.4 per cent. in 1956. Although, as in Great Britain as a whole, unemployment in Scotland in 1957 was above the level of 1955 and 1956, it remained well below the average level for the period 1952 to 1954. The small increase in 1957 compared with 1956 occurred principally in building and civil engineering, textiles and agriculture. Unemployment in the Scottish Development Area in 1957 was also higher than in the previous year, the monthly average being 32,600 (2.7 per cent.) in 1957, compared with 30,900 (2.6 per cent.) in 1956, but it was considerably lower than the average in the period 1952 to 1954. Redundancies were caused by the changes in the defence programme and by lack of orders or closure of firms, particularly in printing, textile finishing, jute, rayon and silk, linen and woollen goods, but many of the employees affected, particularly in printing, had obtained other employment by the end of the year. Estimated numbers of workers under-employed showed considerable fluctuation, ranging from 5,000 in January to 1,800 in September, and rising to 6,600 in December.

As in 1956, there was a marked shortage of certain categories of skilled men, especially in engineering, shipbuilding, and printing and publishing, and it remained difficult to recruit experienced female staff for hotel and catering establishments. The number of unfilled vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices at 4th December was 5,889 for men, 2,055 for boys, 2,829 for women and 4,408 for girls, making a total of 15,181 compared with 16,646 a year earlier, the decrease being due mainly to the revocation of the Notification of Vacancies Order. The industries with the greatest number of unfilled vacancies for men and boys were engineering and shipbuilding, agriculture, transport, and distribution; for women and girls they were distribution, textiles, clothing, and hotels and catering. The agricultural labour force in June was just under 90,000. About 37,000 school children helped with the potato harvest. The call-up of agricultural workers was again suspended during the harvest. The review notes that certain functions relating to the recruitment of nurses and midwives were transferred on 1st May, 1957, from the Ministry of Labour and National Service to the Department of Health for Scotland (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1957, page 161). The Nursing Appointments Service of the Ministry placed 1,602 persons in nursing and midwifery; at the end of the year the number of unfilled posts was 3,137. The number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register, which was set up at selected local offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in April, 1957, was 1,238 at the end of 1957; in the period from April to the end of the year 160 men and 20 women were placed in employment.

The review says that the number of young persons placed in employment during the year was 42,041, a reduction of 4,203 compared with the previous year. It continued to be difficult to secure apprenticeships in the more popular trades in building and engineering, but there was still an unsatisfied demand for apprentice caulkers, moulders and drillers. Three new national schemes for the recruitment of young workers were approved by the Ministry of Labour and National Service; these were commercial apprenticeship, leather manufacture (management trainees), and apprenticeships in the metal finishing and allied industries. Financial assistance was given to 174 young persons under the Training Allowances Scheme. A chapter on technical education says that steady progress was made with the extensive technical college building programme undertaken in accordance with the Government plans set out in Command Paper No. Cmd. 9703 (see the issue of

\* Industry and Employment in Scotland and Scottish Roads Report, 1957. Cmd. 384. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 10d. including postage).

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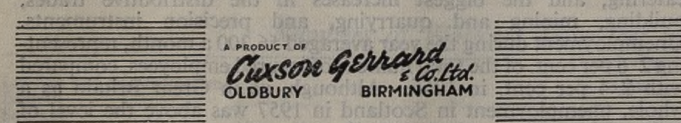


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this GAZETTE for March, 1956, page 93), and the programme seemed likely to be fulfilled. In 1956-57 there were about 10,600 full-time and 134,000 part-time students in central institutions and technical colleges. Over 31,000, about 3,500 more than in the previous session, were released by their employers for study during working hours.

A note on industrial relations says that officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service assisted in the settlement of 37 disputes in Scotland in 1957. In addition, 20 cases were referred to the Industrial Disputes Tribunal and 7 cases to other forms of arbitration.

In a section on industrial development the review says that the steady expansion of factory development in Scotland was maintained in 1957. Industrial development certificates were issued for more than four million square feet of additional factory space, in which employment will ultimately be provided for an estimated total of about 4,500 people, more than half of them in the engineering group of industries. The area of factory building schemes completed in the first six months of the year was 2.4 million square feet, compared with 1.8 million square feet in the first half of 1956. Although figures of completions in the whole of 1957 are not yet available, the total area of factory building is expected to be the highest for a number of years. In the Development Area the engineering group of industries, with 35 projects for new factories and extensions covering 970,000 square feet and expected to employ 1,490 additional people (out of a total of 2,948 for the Development Area) made the largest contribution to the schemes for which industrial development certificates were issued in 1957. In describing developments in connection with atomic energy, the review says that considerable advances were made in construction at the Atomic Energy Authority's establishment at Dounreay. The fast breeder reactor and the materials testing reactor will be functioning in 1958.

Other sections of the review describe industrial and other developments in the Highlands and Islands, in the main industries and basic services, and in industrial research and design.

## RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

### Guarantee of Employment in the Building Brick and Allied Industries, the Salt Glazed Ware Industry, and the Refractories Industry

At a recent meeting the National Joint Council of the Building Brick and Allied Industries adopted the following Guarantee of Employment Agreement to replace the section concerning guaranteed wages in the agreement of June, 1949. (See the article on pages 393 to 397 of the November, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE with regard to guaranteed weekly wage arrangements in the principal industries in Great Britain, including, on page 396, particulars for the building brick industry).

#### GUARANTEE OF EMPLOYMENT

(i) An employee who has been continuously employed by an individual firm for not less than four weeks and who ordinarily works for a normal working week as adopted by National, Sectional or local Agreements shall in each such normal working week, subject to the conditions below, be guaranteed employment for a period not exceeding four shifts or four days of eight hours' duration at the appropriate hourly daywork rate.

(ii) In any week in which a holiday, as defined and provided for in the appropriate Agreements dealing with Payment for Bank and Statutory Holidays and Annual Holidays with Pay, occurs, the period of the guarantee shall be reduced by the day(s) or shift(s) of paid holidays.

(iii) Payment for the period of the guaranteed time (day or shift) as provided in (i) above is subject to the condition that the employee shall be:—(a) capable of and available for work; (b) willing to perform such duties outside his normal occupation or normal place of employment during the period of the guarantee as the employer may reasonably require if the employee's normal work is not available in the works in which he is usually employed.

(iv) Payment for the period of the guarantee shall not be made to an employee:—(a) in any week in which work is not available to him by reason of a strike or lock-out or circumstances outside the employer's control if the employer has given to the employee not less than three days' notice of inability to provide such employment and the notice has expired; or (b) in any week in which the employee has been dismissed on the grounds of misconduct, or suspended without pay; or (c) if at any time in the week the employee is absent from work by reason of sickness; or (d) if the employee has been repeatedly late to work or repeatedly absent without reasonable cause. In such cases the employer must give due warning in writing to the employee that further lateness and/or absenteeism on his part will be regarded as breaking the conditions upon which payment of the guarantee is based. Where an employee has forfeited his right to benefit by either or both of these causes, he shall be deemed to have requalified as soon as he has worked without default for two consecutive normal weeks.

Similar agreements have been adopted by the National Joint Committee for the Salt Glazed Ware Industry (incorporating the Sanitary Fireclay Wages Committee) replacing the guaranteed wages clause in the agreement of August, 1955, and by the National Joint Wages Board for the Refractories Industry replacing the previous Guaranteed Wages Agreement.

## NATIONAL SERVICE

### Call-up and Deferment of 1932-1938 Classes

An article is published in this GAZETTE at six-monthly intervals giving information about the age-classes which have been required to register under the National Service Acts (see, for example, page 394 of the November, 1957, issue). Similar information is now available for 31st March, 1958, in respect of men born between 1st January, 1932, and 31st December, 1938, and a summary of that information is given below.

Men in the classes in question were registered under the National Service Acts at various dates between 4th March, 1950, and 4th May, 1957. Each man was informed by means of a leaflet issued to him when he registered of the conditions which govern the grant of deferment of call-up to apprentices, learners, artied pupils, etc., to enable them to complete their industrial training or their training for professional qualifications before call-up. He was also informed that there are arrangements under which deferment may be granted to enable a student to remain in full-time attendance at school or to undertake a University course of study. Arrangements for deferment of call-up on the ground of industrial need continued to operate in regard to men employed in coal mining and agriculture.

It should be noted that the men whose call-up for the Forces has been deferred have not yet been medically examined, and consequently it is not known how many of them are in fact unfit for service. The figures on the second line of the Table below represent the "unfits" among those who have already been medically examined, and for all age-classes taken together they represent approximately 22 per cent. of the total number in that category.

In view of the shortage of labour in the coal mining industry, men employed in certain occupations in that industry will continue to have their call-up suspended. Men born in 1932 whose call-up has been suspended because of employment in agriculture are, in present circumstances, not normally regarded as available for call-up while they remain in that employment. Agricultural workers born after 1932 will be regarded as available for call-up except that deferment may be allowed in individual cases subject to the satisfaction of certain specific conditions. Details of the agricultural deferment arrangements can be obtained from any Local Office of the Ministry.

The boys at school included in the Table below who are shown as having been granted deferment to 31st July, 1958, will normally become available for call-up after termination of their deferment on 31st July, unless granted further deferment to continue their full-time studies or to enter into an apprenticeship or to train for a professional qualification.

The figures relating to the deferment of students at Universities and similar educational establishments include men pursuing, or under consideration for, full-time courses for University degrees and qualifications of a similar standard (including medicine and dentistry); men taking Higher National Diploma Courses and other full-time or sandwich higher technical courses at Technical Colleges; men pursuing courses at Teacher Training Colleges, and men undertaking theological and missionary training. The deferment position of students taking full-time courses for University degrees or qualifications of similar standard, medical, dental, etc., courses, or full-time or sandwich higher technical courses is determined by Joint Recruiting Boards which have been established at all University Centres, and the majority (about 47,000) of the men in the above categories were students dealt with by these Boards. Appli-

cations for the deferment of students in full-time attendance at technical classes (other than those whose cases are considered by Joint Recruiting Boards) are dealt with by National Service Deferment Boards.

The statistics which were compiled on 31st March included an occupational analysis of the apprentices who had been granted deferment. About 57 per cent. of the total number of apprentices in the deferment class at 31st March were in engineering and metal-working occupations and about 22 per cent. were in building occupations. The following Table shows the numbers in the principal occupations:—

	1935 Class	1936 Class	1937 Class	1938 Class
<b>Building Occupations:</b>				
Carpenters .. .. .	11	138	2,688	6,566
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, etc. . . . .	7	82	1,638	3,778
Bricklayers .. .. .	4	30	1,204	2,887
Painters and Decorators .. . . .	—	30	877	2,259
Plasterers .. .. .	—	10	310	833
Other Building Craftsmen .. . . .	2	40	599	1,490
<b>Engineering, Shipbuilding, etc., Occupations:</b>				
Motor Mechanics, Fitters (not electrical), etc. . . . .	42	324	3,437	5,432
Toolmakers, Precision Fitters, etc. . . . .	216	1,341	7,691	12,082
Machine Tool Setters, Setter Operators, etc. . . . .	9	68	481	840
Electrical Engineering Fitters, Erectors, etc. . . . .	54	307	1,883	3,025
Electricians, Wiremen, etc. . . . .	22	228	2,724	5,418
Electrical Communications, etc., mechanics .. . . .	28	117	656	1,317
Millwrights, Maintenance Fitters (not electrical) .. . . .	25	141	964	1,644
Turners .. .. .	13	120	1,090	1,763
Vehicle Body Builders .. . . .	3	15	376	767
Scientific Instrument Makers and Assemblers .. . . .	18	138	592	1,077
Sheet Metal Workers, Tinsmiths .. . . .	2	28	654	1,343
Shipwrights .. .. .	7	47	376	968
Patternmakers .. .. .	4	32	351	610
Platers .. .. .	2	53	885	1,516
Iron and Steel Founders and Moulders .. . . .	—	22	348	582
Welders, Burners, Cutters .. . . .	6	40	443	828
<b>Other Occupations:</b>				
Draughtsmen, etc. . . . .	501	1,240	2,894	4,497
Laboratory Technicians, Dispensers, etc. . . . .	690	1,157	1,889	2,789
Printers .. .. .	9	115	706	2,167

Deferment under the provisions regarding apprenticeship is granted initially for a period of 12 months. Renewal of deferment is then conditional on a report of satisfactory progress showing that the apprentice is gaining full experience of his trade. If progress is satisfactory, deferment may be renewed for a further twelve months or until the date on which the apprenticeship is due to end, whichever is the shorter period. Comparison with the figures for April, 1957 (given in the May, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE, page 160), shows a considerable reduction in the 1935, 1936 and 1937 classes in most of the occupations included in the Table. This was mainly due to the fact that many men had completed their apprenticeship and become available for service in the Forces. The reduction in the number of apprenticeship deferments is reflected in an increase in the numbers posted to the Forces, with a corresponding slight increase in the numbers found unfit for service.

Numbers of men registered under National Service Acts\*

	1932 Class	1933 Class	1934 Class	1935 Class	1936 Class	1937 Class	1938 Class
Posted to H.M. Forces or entered as volunteers .. . . .	212,400	208,200	209,000	194,900	185,000	145,300	109,700
Found unfit for service in H.M. Forces .. . . .	60,900	52,300	50,400	54,200	56,500	49,000	47,500
Available for H.M. Forces or awaiting medical examination .. . . .	300	600	900	1,300	3,300	12,200	5,000
Application for deferment of call-up under consideration:—							
Agricultural cases .. . . .	—	300	400	500	500	800	800
Others .. .. .	—	—	—	100	100	400	500
Call-up deferred:—							
Apprentices .. . . .	—	100	200	900	5,100	37,900	70,900
Post-apprenticeship deferment .. . . .	—	200	500	1,300	1,600	600	—
Artied pupils and others training for professional qualifications .. . . .	100	800	2,200	4,300	6,300	8,300	11,000
Agricultural workers .. . . .	13,800	3,900	4,500	5,200	5,300	7,400	9,600
Coal mining workers .. . . .	8,500	8,700	9,700	10,500	11,700	12,700	14,100
Seamen .. .. .	4,100	5,300	6,200	6,500	7,100	4,800	5,200
Scientific workers, and Teachers with Honours Degrees .. . . .	1,300	1,200	1,000	900	400	—	—
Boys at school granted deferment to 31st July, 1958 .. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,100
Students at Universities and similar educational establishments .. . . .	700	1,800	3,400	6,100	9,700	13,200	15,100
Emigrants and others gone abroad, including seamen who left ship abroad .. . . .	2,800	2,400	2,300	2,000	1,800	1,100	700
All others (including hardship postponements, "approved school" cases, conscientious objectors, etc.) .. . . .	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,600	2,300	5,800
<b>Total .. . . .</b>	<b>306,000</b>	<b>287,000</b>	<b>292,000</b>	<b>290,000</b>	<b>296,000</b>	<b>296,000</b>	<b>298,000</b>

\* The great majority of men born in 1929-1931 and about one-quarter of the men in the 1932 class have ceased to be liable to be called for National Service.

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## Registration under National Service Acts

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 14th June, 1958. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st April and 30th June, 1939, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts. Men are not exempt from registration because they are apprentices or are training for professional qualifications or because they are engaged in coal mining or agriculture. Such men, if born within the dates specified above, must register on the prescribed date.

Men who have a preference for a particular Service should say so when they register, but no guarantee can be given that they will be allocated to that Service.

With certain exceptions, any man registering for service in the Armed Forces who enters the coal mining industry for underground work before an enlistment notice is issued will not be called up so long as he remains satisfactorily employed in that work.

The call-up of agricultural workers born in 1933 or later will be deferred only after individual application by the man's employer and subject to the satisfaction of certain specific conditions. Particulars can be obtained at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Each man who registers will be given a leaflet setting out the conditions under which deferment of call-up may be granted to apprentices and men in a similar position, men training as technicians, articulated pupils, etc., students in full-time attendance at University, technical and certain other classes or students wishing to enter a University in 1958 or 1959. If a man wishes to complete his apprenticeship, training or studies before he is called up, he must make application for deferment on the appropriate form to be obtained at the time of his registration or as soon as possible afterwards. A young man at school who intends to remain there until the end of the 1957-58 school year need not apply for deferment for the purpose, but when he registers he should inform the clerk of his wishes.

Men who wish to apply for postponement of call-up on grounds of exceptional hardship must register on the day prescribed, but may apply for a form requesting postponement immediately after they have been medically examined.

Conscientious objectors are required to register but may apply to be provisionally registered in the Register of Conscientious Objectors.

The registration will take place at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service; but seamen should, if possible, register at Mercantile Marine Offices.

## National Service (Miscellaneous) (Amendment) Regulations, 1958

On 18th April the Minister of Labour and National Service made the National Service (Miscellaneous) (Amendment) Regulations, 1958. The new Regulations, which came into operation on 7th May, amend the National Service (Miscellaneous) Regulations, 1948. They make alterations in the procedure for considering applications for postponement of call-up for National Service on grounds of exceptional hardship.

The 1948 Regulations permitted legal representation in cases before the Umpire and Local and Appellate Tribunals for conscientious objectors but not in cases before Military Service (Hardship) Committees. The new Regulations remove this limitation and allow applicants for postponement to be represented by a lawyer.

It was also provided under the 1948 Regulations that, apart from witnesses or persons likely to be affected by the decision, members of the public and representatives of newspapers were not allowed to be present at the hearing of cases before Military Service (Hardship) Committees or the Umpire. The new Regulations alter this provision. They require cases before Hardship Committees or the Umpire to be heard in general in public, but they also provide that the chairman of a Committee or the Umpire can direct that a case shall be heard in private (whether or not the applicant so requests) if he considers this desirable for reasons of public security or if intimate personal or financial circumstances are likely to be disclosed.

The new Regulations implement recommendations of the Committee on Administrative Tribunals and Inquiries which sat under the chairmanship of Sir Oliver Franks and reported last year. Copies of the Regulations (*S.I.* 1958 No. 661) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

## ASSISTANCE IN TRAINING AND TRANSFER OF WORKERS

In the course of a debate on unemployment in the House of Commons on 25th April, the Minister of Labour and National Service announced a number of measures designed to assist in the training and transfer of workers.

With regard to training, the Minister referred to the Government Training Centres, which are run by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. He said that he had reviewed the provision made and announced in the Estimates for the coming year. If it was necessary to go beyond the contemplated numbers, then he had been assured of the support of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in so doing. He proposed also to increase the maintenance allowances paid during training by approximately 10 per cent. These allowances had remained unchanged for nearly two and a half years and

might now be at a level causing real difficulty to a man considering a course of training. The details were being worked out and would be announced as soon as possible. The new rates would apply also to men and women at Industrial Rehabilitation Units.

The Minister had also examined the transfer schemes. The Temporary Transfer Scheme had been introduced a year ago and some improvements had recently been made (*see* the issue of this *GAZETTE* for March, page 98). He now proposed to make some improvements in the facilities offered under the Resettlement Transfer Scheme, which assists unemployed workers to transfer from certain areas of persistently heavy unemployment to employment in other areas where the prospects are better. If a man had to move, he could qualify under this Scheme for a free household removal of his ordinary property and effects, and, in addition, there had always been a grant for incidental expenses. It was proposed to increase the grant from £2 to £10. A more important matter was that a man might well face a serious loss in connection with the sale of his house and the purchase of a new house in the area to which he moved. The best way to help—and the Minister had agreed this with the Chancellor of the Exchequer—was to assist in the sale and/or purchase of a house by a contribution of one-half of the solicitors' and agents' fees, subject to a total grant of £50 in respect of the transfer as a whole. The Minister added that it sometimes happened that a worker was joined by his dependants in the new area but still had to meet some continuing liabilities. In the past there had been a time limit on the payment of these liabilities, and he now proposed, in cases of difficulty, to remove that limit.

In all these ways, the Minister said, he thought he could help to make change, if change had to come, less frightening and easier to accept.

## SCHEME OF BUSINESS TRAINING FOR REGULARS AND EX-REGULARS

The Scheme of Business Training for Ex-Regulars which has been operating since April, 1949, and which has enabled some 650 ex-Regulars to obtain business posts, has been revised on the recommendation of the Advisory Board for the Resettlement of ex-Regulars to meet the needs of Regulars and ex-Regulars wishing to take up a business career on leaving H.M. Forces during the period of Defence reorganisation of the next few years.

Under the revised arrangements the Ministry of Labour and National Service, in addition to providing for courses to be run at Technical and Commercial Colleges in London and other important industrial and commercial areas in various parts of the country, is taking over responsibility for Business Training Courses which for the last two years or so have been held under the auspices of the Officers' Association, the Federation of British Industries, the Navy and the Army.

The standard course provided under the Scheme will be a six-week "Reorientation" course. It is designed "to serve as an introduction to industry and commerce by outlining the functions of management and giving a bird's eye view of the structure and organisation of the business world". This course is intended mainly for officers of middle and senior rank who appear to have the requisite qualities, ability and educational level for entry to business at junior or middle management level. Less senior officers and, exceptionally, N.C.O.s and other ranks, may be admitted to this course if their standard of education is of a suitable level and if their personality is such as to make them *prima facie* suitable for embarking upon a business career at junior executive level. The first series of these standard courses began on 21st April, 1958. The next series is due to start on or about 2nd June, and further series will probably be starting on 22nd September and 3rd November. Thereafter it is expected that two sets of courses will be held in each of the three academic terms, *i.e.*, in the spring, summer and autumn, of each year.

In addition to the standard six-week "Reorientation" course, there will be longer courses of about twelve weeks' duration. The syllabus for these courses will be a less intensive version of the standard six-week course and will allow more time to be devoted to such subjects as accountancy and office administration. This course is intended for junior officers and other ranks who are considered suitable for business employment offering prospects of subsequent promotion to junior executive posts.

The standard six-week "Reorientation" course may be taken before retirement from service—in which case there are special arrangements for enabling officers and other ranks to obtain special leave for that purpose—or it can be taken afterwards. The twelve-week course can be taken only after actual retirement.

All students are required to pay their own course fees, which are at the specially reduced rate of £10 for the six-week course and £20 for the twelve-week course. Those taking post-release courses, as well as paying the course fee, will be expected to meet all other training and maintenance expenses. Where, however, a Regular taking a post-release course leaves the Forces with a Special Capital Payment (excluding Terminal Grant) of under £1,500, he may be considered by the Ministry of Labour and National Service for a training allowance, the granting of which, and the amount, will depend on his resources and domestic circumstances.

Because of the importance of ensuring as far as possible that those who receive training under the Scheme are likely, at the end of it, to be acceptable to employers, admission to the courses is dependent on recommendation by a Selection Panel, composed mainly of business men, before whom applicants are required to appear.

## INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

### Booklets on Methods for the Detection of Toxic Substances in Air

A new addition to the series of booklets on "Methods for the Detection of Toxic Substances in Air" (*see* the issue of this *GAZETTE* for March, page 100) has recently been issued by H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the title "Mercury and compounds of mercury". It is published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. net (3s. 2d. including postage).

The new booklet, which is No. 13 in the series, has been prepared by the Government Chemist's Department, in consultation with the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, the Ministry of Supply, the Medical Research Council, and H.M. Factory Inspectorate. Mercury, the booklet explains, is used in industry in

### H.M. INSPECTORS' REPORT ON QUARRIES AND METALLIFEROUS MINES FOR 1954-56

The Report of H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries for the years 1954, 1955 and 1956 on quarries under the Quarries Act, 1894, and mines under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872 and 1875, has been submitted by H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries to the Minister of Power. The Chief Inspector explains that, because of delay in compiling the reports for 1954 and 1955 due to the large volume of work which had to be completed before the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954, could be brought into operation, it was considered advisable to combine those reports with that for 1956. The Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 10d. including postage).

In an introductory section before the two main parts of the Report, on quarries and on metalliferous mines respectively, the Report refers to the new Mines and Quarries Act, 1954, which came into operation on 1st January, 1957 (*see* the issue of this *GAZETTE* for November, 1956, page 407), and says that, so far as metalliferous mines and quarries are concerned, the Act has the advantage of including for the first time in one document all the basic principles of the law with respect to safety and health. Reference is also made to the Quarries (Electricity) (Amendment) General Regulations, 1954, which came into force on 7th February, 1954. The purpose of these Regulations was to put an end to the use of pre-1938 standard apparatus allowed by Orders (now revoked) made under the Defence Regulations. The effect of the amending Regulations is that electrical apparatus installed before 1st July, 1938, must comply with the Quarries General Regulations (Electricity), 1938. A similar Regulation applies the same provisions to electrical apparatus on the surface at metalliferous mines. The Report notes in this connection that the Quarries General Regulations (Electricity), 1938, were replaced on 1st January, 1957, by the Quarries (Electricity) Regulations, 1956, and that other 1938 Regulations were likewise replaced at the same time as the new Mines and Quarries Act came into force.

#### Quarries

The average numbers of persons employed at quarries during the three years under review were 60,885 in 1954, 60,435 in 1955, and 60,000 in 1956, compared with 61,710 in 1953. Total output of mineral amounted to 165,792,000 tons in 1954, 177,438,000 tons in 1955, and 181,244,000 tons in 1956. Figures of output of opencast coal, included in the totals, were 10,096,000 tons in 1954, 11,369,000 tons in 1955, and 12,096,000 tons in 1956. The corresponding figures for 1953 were 165,282,000 tons for output of all minerals and 11,492,000 tons for opencast coal. The average output per person each year was 2,678 tons in 1953, 2,723 tons in 1954, 2,936 tons in 1955, and 3,021 tons in 1956. All the figures given for 1956 are provisional. The Report says that the labour situation improved slightly, although in some areas recruitment of skilled personnel was difficult. The shortage of competent rockmen persisted, but there appeared to be no difficulty in obtaining recruits to drive the various kinds of transport machines now in common use.

The Report sets out figures of the numbers of inspections made at quarries in each Division during each of the years under review and of the numbers of quarries at the end of 1956. The total number of inspections was 7,081 in 1954, 6,957 in 1955, and 7,337 in 1956. The total number of quarries at work at the end of 1956 was 5,359.

A section of the Report devoted to mechanisation and development refers to the substantial contribution to efficient quarrying made by excavators and other earth-moving machines, portable loaders, and many types of trackless vehicles now in general use. In some respects, it says, the wise and efficient use of such machines has brought increased safety, for not only are fewer persons "at risk" for less time but many former manual operations are now carried out speedily. The ever-increasing use of machinery, particularly portable machines, has, however, resulted in an increase in the number of accidents connected with their use. With regard to those accidents, in particular, which occurred in connection with haulage and transport, the Report stresses the need for a critical survey of all transport systems so that any unsafe plant and practices can be eliminated. The number of transport vehicles is increasing so rapidly that such surveys, if not already made, have become an urgent necessity. In commenting on the development of new blasting techniques in quarries the Report notes as an encouraging feature that, despite the increasing use of explosives in recent years, there has been a decrease in the numbers of accidents associated with their use, due probably to better training and the additional care now exercised by managements and shot firers.

the form of the metal and its compounds. The metal and organo-mercury compounds are volatile at room temperature and inhalation of vapour is the main cause of poisoning, but inhalation in the form of dust and spray, and absorption through the skin or gastrointestinal tract, may also give rise to poisoning. The poisonous effects differ for the various sources of exposure and it is therefore not possible to state an allowable atmospheric concentration. The booklet contains brief notes on the various industrial processes in which mercury and its compounds are used and describes the poisonous effects of each type of exposure. It gives detailed instructions for carrying out the standard test for estimating the amount of mercury in the atmosphere. The test involves the use of a test paper, and the booklet contains, as a loose insertion, a copy of the standard stains produced, according to the amount of mercury present, by mercury in air on selenium sulphide paper.

Tables annexed to the Report show the numbers of persons killed and injured during the three years under review, the accident rates, and classification of accidents by cause. The word "injured" in the statistics in this article refers to those injuries occasioned by accidents or dangerous occurrences which are required to be reported immediately to H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries, either because of the severity of the resulting injury or because of the nature of the occurrence. The Report notes a downward trend in these accident figures. The numbers killed and injured, respectively, at quarries were 52 and 139 in 1954, 43 and 123 in 1955, and 42 and 101 in 1956. The respective totals for the three years were 137 killed and 363 injured, compared with 160 and 412 for the three preceding years, 1951 to 1953. The accident rate at quarries for serious accidents (*i.e.*, those causing death or injury as above defined) per thousand persons employed was 3.13 for 1954, 2.75 for 1955, and 2.38 for 1956, an average rate of 2.76 for the three years, compared with 3.07 for 1951-1953. Much concern was, however, caused by the steep rise in the numbers of serious accidents in 1954 compared with 1953, due mainly to the increase in those classified in the "haulage and transport" and "miscellaneous" causation groups. Although the general position improved in 1955, the number of serious accidents in these groups fell only slightly, from 87 in 1954 to 82 in 1955. The improvement continued in 1956, when the totals for all groups of causes showed a decrease of one in the number of deaths and of 22 in the number of persons injured. The Report includes separate sections devoted to each group of causes of accidents, *viz.*, falls of ground, explosives, falls from paths, steps, ladders and galleries, haulage and transport, machinery, electricity, and miscellaneous; it comments on the accident figures and gives brief descriptions of a number of the accidents reported. There is also a section discussing and commenting on a number of dangerous occurrences. For haulage and transport accidents, the figures of deaths and injuries for the three years were 17 and 34, respectively, in 1954 (compared with 14 and 28 in 1953), 14 and 36 in 1955, and 16 and 28 in 1956. In the three years under review, accidents under this classification were therefore responsible for just over one-third of the fatalities and for over one-quarter of the serious injuries at quarries.

Other sections of the Report review progress in the use of protective clothing, in dust prevention, and in the provision of canteens and first-aid facilities and give brief details of legal proceedings instituted in certain cases against quarry owners. With regard to protective clothing, the Report notes as encouraging the fact that increasing numbers of safety helmets are being worn by quarry workers. The use of safety boots also continues to increase but not as rapidly as could be wished in some areas.

#### Metalliferous Mines

The number of inspections made at metalliferous mines totalled 737 in 1954, and, of these, 380 were underground and 357 on the surface. In 1955 the numbers were, respectively, 778, 435 and 343, and in 1956 they were 817, 441 and 376.

The Report says that, at those mines where conditions are suitable, the use of mechanical aids has continued to increase on a somewhat limited scale. In the chambers of the North Wales slate mines, small mechanical hoists are displacing hand cranes. At other mines more attention is being given to loading mineral mechanically and to extending the trolley locomotive system of haulage. Reference is made also to experiments carried out with a view to improving the equipment for roof support in mines and for blasting operations. A brief description is given of a novel and successful method of loading, known as the "drawpoint" method, which has been adopted at a lead mine in North Wales.

In 1954 six persons were killed and 36 injured at metalliferous mines, compared with nine and 26 respectively in 1953. The corresponding figures for 1955 were seven and 48, and those for 1956 were six and 28. Most of the fatal accidents were caused by falls of ground, the number of fatalities from this cause being 12 in 1954-1956. Based on output per million tons, the accident rate was 10.75 for 1954, 13.17 for 1955, and 7.35 for 1956. Brief descriptions of a number of the accidents are given in the Report.

Other sections of the Report give brief details of dangerous occurrences and of progress in matters of health and welfare. In connection with health and welfare, the Report says that the dust suppression methods generally used underground are wet drills, dust traps and mist projectors. First aid and rescue work continue to be given the special attention these services deserve. The general use of safety helmets underground continues, and the wearing of safety boots and gloves appears to be on the increase.



## NATIONAL INSURANCE, ETC.

### National Insurance Funds, 1956-57

The Accounts of the National Insurance Funds for the year ended 31st March, 1957, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General, have been presented to Parliament and published as a House of Commons Paper\*.

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

#### National Insurance Fund and National Insurance (Reserve) Fund

The Comptroller and Auditor General states in his Report that in 1956-57 receipts exceeded payments by £33,726,528 and the balance in the National Insurance Fund accordingly rose from £317,665,354 at 31st March, 1956, to £351,391,882 at 31st March, 1957. In comparison with 1955-56, and excluding the transfer in that year of £100 millions to the Reserve Fund (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1957, page 126), the surplus of receipts over payments fell by £2,869,848, receipts increasing by £22,829,855 and payments by £25,699,703. The increase in receipts was due mainly to a full year's effect of the higher rates of contributions and Exchequer supplements introduced from 6th June, 1955, by the National Insurance Act, 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1955, page 11). The increase in payments was accounted for mainly by increased expenditure of £15,366,316 on retirement pensions and of £5,241,731 on unemployment benefit. This increased expenditure was due partly to the payment for a full year of the higher rates of benefit introduced by the 1954 Act. The increase in the cost of unemployment benefit was also due to a rise in the level of unemployment to an average of about 1½ per cent. of the employed population for 1956-57, compared with one per cent. in 1955-56. The increased cost of retirement pensions also reflected a further increase of about 118,000 in the number of pensioners, which, at 31st March, 1957, totalled about 4,673,000.

Total receipts in the year 1956-57 amounted to £733,415,638, which included contributions from employers and insured persons of £587,935,042 and from the Exchequer of £96,300,000. Total income from investments amounted to £49,170,562, of which £40,356,930 was received in the first instance by the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund and transferred to the National Insurance Fund. Other items of income amounted in all to £10,034, of which £9,047 represented repayment of benefit paid on behalf of foreign countries under reciprocal agreements.

Total payments from the National Insurance Fund in the year amounted to £699,689,110, including £622,215,377 for benefits. Payments on benefits comprised unemployment benefit £20,896,272; sickness benefit £96,699,436; maternity benefit £14,900,000; widow's benefit £38,200,000; guardian's allowance £320,000; retirement pension £447,870,328; and death grant £3,329,341. The division of total payments among the benefits other than unemployment and sickness benefit and death grant has been estimated. Other expenditure included sums totalling £40,796,000 paid to the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland as a contribution to the National Health Service, and £31,246,976 representing the whole cost of administration of the National Insurance scheme, including amounts paid to all the Government Departments concerned. The smaller items of expenditure amounted to £5,430,757. They included £342,283 paid to the Ministry of Labour and National Service towards the cost of authorised courses of training and travelling expenses of insured contributors under the Employment and Training Act, 1948, £14,050 to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland towards the cost of training under the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949, and a sum of £4,910,000 which was transferred to the Northern Ireland National Insurance Fund under arrangements for co-ordinating the systems of insurance established in the two countries.

The National Insurance (Reserve) Fund had a balance of £1,167,386,716 at 31st April, 1956, and during the year 1956-57 received £91,679 from sale of property and a net amount from investments, etc., of £40,356,930, which was transferred to the National Insurance Fund. At 31st March, 1957, the balance of the Reserve Fund was £1,167,478,395.

#### Industrial Injuries Fund

The receipts of the Industrial Injuries Fund during the year totalled £55,911,826, which included £42,075,769 as contributions from employers and insured persons and £8,300,000 from the Exchequer, and £5,211,136 from investments. Other items of income were £318,000 transferred from the Northern Ireland Industrial Injuries Fund under arrangements for co-ordinating the systems of insurance established in the two countries, £5,470 received in respect of fees for medical examinations carried out under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed

Diseases) Regulations, 1948, and £1,451 as repayment of benefit paid on behalf of foreign countries under reciprocal agreements. Payments from the Fund during 1956-57 amounted to £39,589,140. Of this total, £34,459,023 represented benefit payments, including £12,755,323 injury benefit, £18,693,365 disablement benefit, £1,865,000 death benefit, £160,000 allowances under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act, 1951, £740,335 allowances and death benefit under the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts, 1951 and 1954, and £245,000 allowances under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956. The figure of £740,335 for payments under the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts included £738,910 paid under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme. Other payments included £20,000 to the Ministry of Labour and National Service as grants towards the cost of industrial rehabilitation courses for disabled persons, £5,108,589 administration expenses, and £1,528 paid on behalf of foreign countries under reciprocal agreements. The balance of the Fund at 31st March, 1957, was £155,327,732, compared with £139,005,046 at 1st April, 1956.

#### National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund

The National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund was set up to carry the assets transferred from Superannuation Funds in which former employees of Approved Societies and kindred bodies had pension rights, and to meet certain liabilities of Funds wholly transferred. At 1st April, 1956, the balance of the Fund was £327,218. Receipts of the Fund during the year amounted to £9,881, which represented income from investments. Payments from the Fund amounted to £58,117, including £40,000 transferred to the Exchequer in pursuance of a requirement of the National Insurance and Civil Service (Superannuation) Rules, 1948, that assets considered at any time to be surplus to the amount necessary for securing payment of the liabilities of the Fund should be realised and the proceeds so transferred. Payments for pensions amounted to £16,226 and losses on realisation and redemption to £1,891. The balance of the Fund at 31st March, 1957, was £278,982.

### Seventh Interim Report by the Government Actuary on National Insurance Acts

The Seventh Interim Report by the Government Actuary on the operation of the National Insurance Acts, for the year ended 31st March, 1957, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 179, price 6d. net (8d. including postage).

In a brief introduction the Government Actuary notes the coming into force during the year under review of the National Insurance Act, 1956, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1956, page 297). As the net financial effect of the changes made by these Acts was small in relation to the National Insurance scheme as a whole, no adjustment was made to the weekly rates of contributions.

Statistics of the numbers of insured persons were, as in previous years, obtained from a 3 per cent. sample of insured persons surrendering cards at the four exchange dates. It is estimated from the sample that the average number in respect of whom contributions were payable during 1956 was nearly 24½ millions, of whom more than 16½ millions were men, about 4½ millions were single women (including widows and divorced women), and nearly 3½ millions were married women. The total number working for employers was about 22½ millions, and there were nearly 1½ million self-employed and just over ½ million non-employed persons. Compared with 1955, there were increases of about 100,000 for employed men and also for employed married women, the whole of the increase for employed married women being for cases where only the employer's contribution was payable. The Report comments that the proportion of such cases among employed married women thus continued the increasing trend of past years. By 1956 the proportion of employed married women who chose to pay contributions themselves had fallen to about 36 per cent.

In addition to insured persons for whom contributions were payable, there were various categories of self-employed and non-employed persons excepted from the payment of contributions although registered for insurance. Those who obtained exception because their incomes did not exceed the statutory limit of £156 a year numbered rather more than 50,000 men and 130,000 single women, the latter figure being slightly lower than in 1955. The number of widow beneficiaries not in employment who were excepted from payment continued to grow and was about 175,000 in 1956, but the greater part of the increase from just under 150,000 in 1955 was due to the adoption of a revised basis of estimate for this class. In addition, there were, on the average, nearly 230,000 young men and nearly 190,000 young women who were not required to pay contributions because they were students or unpaid apprentices; these figures exclude some students who had not yet completed their studies and who had not registered for insurance.

The Report refers to the published Accounts of the National Insurance Funds for 1956-57 (see above) and includes in an appendix a summary of the transactions of the Funds during the year, with comparative figures for 1955-56. As in previous reports, the figures shown in the accounts have been adjusted to bring into their proper years certain transactions carried through in later years. The summary shows that the balance in the National Insurance Fund increased from £316·1 millions at 1st April, 1956, to £351·0 millions at 31st March, 1957, while the Reserve Fund remained practically stationary at about £1,167½ millions, the net increase in the total funds being £35 millions, very nearly the same amount as in the previous year. Comparison is affected, however, by the fact that

increased rates of benefits and contributions came into operation at various dates in the first quarter of 1955-56; if these higher rates had applied throughout that year, the increase in the Funds in 1956-57 would have been £15 millions lower than in 1955-56.

The Report includes sections dealing briefly with each of the individual benefits and discussing features of financial and statistical interest. It says that an increase of £5 millions in the cost of unemployment benefit in 1956-57 compared with 1955-56 was due mainly to a rise in the average rate of unemployment from about 1 per cent. to about 1½ per cent.; the rise in the rates of benefit was a minor factor. The saving of about £3 millions in the expenditure on sickness benefit in 1956-57 was more than accounted for by the fact that the amount of absence due to sickness recorded in the year April, 1956, to March, 1957, was about 5 per cent. lower than in the previous year. With regard to widows' benefits, the Report says that the net extra expenditure as a result of the changes made by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956, was estimated to be about £3½ millions a year for the next ten years, decreasing thereafter. It discusses also the effect of the Act on the number of beneficiaries. At 31st March, 1957, about 130,000 widows were receiving widowed mothers' allowances and 185,000 were receiving widows' pensions. In addition, about 125,000 widows were in receipt of widows' "basic" pensions of 10s. a week. Of the 130,000 widowed mothers' allowances, about 18,000 were the new class of "personal allowances" created by the Act and payable, at a maximum rate of 40s. a week, to widows who had living with them a child under age 18 who had left school. In addition to these long-term benefits, there were, on average, at any time during the year about 20,000 widows in receipt of widows' allowances payable during the first thirteen weeks of widowhood. The number of widowed mothers' allowances in payment showed an increase since 31st March, 1956, of about 25,000, including the 18,000 "personal allowances" mentioned above. Much of the remainder of the increase was also due to the 1956 legislation permitting the full allowance to continue so long as the widow has a child under 18 at school. The number of widows' pensions, however, decreased by 5,000, mainly because the changes in legislation resulted in a postponement of transfers from widowed mothers' allowances to widows' pensions. The number of widows' "basic" pensions continued to decline, and at 31st March, 1957, there were 15,000 fewer than a year earlier. An enquiry into the effect of the new earnings rules brought into operation by the National Insurance Act, 1956, was made in December, 1956. It showed that, in the case of both widowed mothers' allowances and widows' pensions, more than one-fifth of the beneficiaries were earning enough to affect their pension or allowance. The section of the Report dealing with retirement pensions says that the number of retirement pensioners at 31st March, 1957, was about 120,000 more than a year earlier. Of the total of 4,675,000 pensioners at 31st March, 1957, 1,500,000 men and 1,105,000 women were receiving pensions on their own insurance, and 775,000 married women and 1,295,000 widows were receiving pensions by virtue of their husband's insurance. The December, 1956, enquiry showed that less than 4 per cent. of all retirement pensioners within the scope of the earnings rule then had earnings sufficient to cause their pensions to be reduced or extinguished.

### Review of the Schedule of Prescribed Diseases

A review of the list of occupational diseases for which insurance is provided under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts has been carried out by the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council following a request made in May, 1956, by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1956, page 336). The Industrial Diseases Sub-Committee, to whom the matter was referred for detailed examination, considered oral and written evidence from interested parties and expert witnesses and its report has been adopted by the Council. The Report has been published as a Command Paper (Cmd. 416) by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 1s. 9d. net (1s. 11d. including postage). The Minister has accepted the Council's recommendations.

The Advisory Council were asked to review all the diseases prescribed under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts except two lung conditions caused by dust, pneumoconiosis and byssinosis. These diseases, which are provided for specially under the Act, have each been reviewed by the Council within the last five years. The object of the review was to consider whether any adjustments in the regulations prescribing the diseases might be called for by advances in medical knowledge and changes in industrial processes.

The Council recommend changes for 22 out of the 40 diseases under review and suggest an enquiry into the incidence of elbow conditions in trades involving manual labour. The number of insured persons affected by the proposed changes in the cover for diseases is expected to be very small. It is proposed that the description of poisonings by some substances, e.g., lead and benzene, should be extended to certain of their compounds. Changes are also recommended in the definition of industrial dermatitis and radiation injuries.

The Sub-Committee also reviewed the cover provided against tuberculosis. The majority view was that the present wording of the occupations covered went further than the original intention when the disease was first prescribed in 1951. They recommended a minor amendment in the cover for post-mortem workers and discussed a more general alteration in the wording. One member dissented from the views of the majority on tuberculosis. The Council endorsed the specific amendment recommended by the Sub-Committee, four members dissenting, and agreed not to recommend any more general change in the wording.

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### International Time Recording Division

**International Superelectric Master Clock**  
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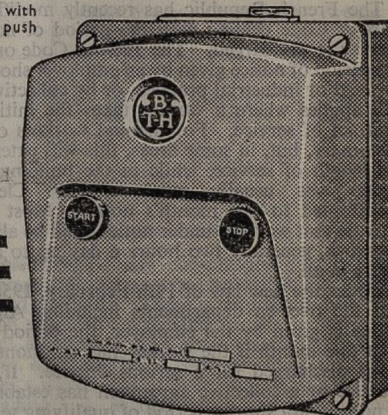


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## Changes in National Insurance and National Assistance Appeals Procedure

Recent Regulations, as set out below, implement certain recommendations of the Committee on Administrative Tribunals and Enquiries (the Franks Committee) and amend the procedure for deciding appeals on claims for benefits arising out of the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts.

The National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1958, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1958, were made on 25th April by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance. The preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1958, had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 140) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 184 (Session 1957-58). The Regulations now made reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft.

The new Regulations came into operation on 5th May. The effect of the Regulations, in connection with appeals under the National Insurance Acts only, is that claimants will have the right to appeal to the National Insurance Commissioner against decisions of Local Tribunals without, as previously, first having to obtain the leave of the Tribunal or the Commissioner if the decision of the Tribunal was unanimous. In addition, hearings of Local Tribunals and oral hearings of the National Insurance Commissioner will be held in public unless the Chairman, or the Commissioner, is of the opinion that intimate personal or financial circumstances may have to be disclosed, or that questions of public security are involved. In respect of appeals under both the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, the Regulations withdraw all restrictions on the legal representation of claimants, insurance officers and the Minister before Local Tribunals. Persons who are entitled to be heard by the Local Tribunal or the Commissioner, viz., claimants, insurance officers and the Minister, will have the right to call their own witnesses, and to question witnesses directly and not through the Chairman of the Local Tribunal or the Commissioner.

On 28th April the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance confirmed the National Assistance (Appeal Tribunals) Amendment Rules Confirmation Instrument, 1958, made by the National

Assistance Board. These Rules came into operation on 5th May. They permit legal representation of applicants for assistance and non-contributory old age pensions appearing before National Assistance Appeal Tribunals.

Copies of the Regulations mentioned in the preceding paragraphs (which are, respectively, S.I. 1958 No. 701, S.I. 1958 No. 702, and S.I. 1958 No. 714), and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net each (5d. including postage), except the Report, which is 4d. net (6d. including postage).

## Social Security Agreement between the United Kingdom and France

On 3rd April Her Majesty in Council made the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (France) Order, 1958. This Order came into operation on 1st May and gives effect in England, Wales and Scotland to the Convention (set out in the Schedule to the Order) made between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of the French Republic. It modifies the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1957, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 to 1957, in their application to persons affected by the Convention.

The Convention consolidates and replaces the provisions of the existing agreement of 11th June, 1948, the separate agreement for Northern Ireland of 28th January, 1950, and the various supplementary agreements. It also makes a number of minor amendments and improvements in the arrangements between the two countries.

The Convention covers benefits for sickness, maternity, industrial injury, old age, widowhood and death. It also extends French old age allowances to United Kingdom nationals. These allowances, broadly comparable to our non-contributory old age pensions, were hitherto available only to United Kingdom nationals who had been employed in France. Now they may be granted, subject to satisfaction of the age and need conditions, to United Kingdom nationals who have had five years' continuous residence in France. The Convention also ensures that medical benefits under the French insurance scheme, available under the earlier arrangements only to the families of United Kingdom nationals insured under that scheme, may now be extended to British retirement and industrial injury pensioners and to persons receiving long-term sickness benefit.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1958 No. 597) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 8d. net (10d. including postage).

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### 41st (Maritime) Session of International Labour Conference

The 41st Session of the International Labour Conference, which dealt exclusively with maritime matters, opened in Geneva on 29th April and was expected to continue until 16th May. A tripartite delegation from the United Kingdom attended the Conference.

The Government delegates were Mr. P. D. Proctor, C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, and Mr. D. C. Haselgrove, Under Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. The Employers' delegate was Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., LL.D., Director of the Shipping Federation, Shipowners' representative on the National Maritime Board, Chairman of the Shipowners' Side of the Joint Maritime Commission, and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The Workers' delegate was Mr. Thomas Yates, C.B.E., Chairman of the

General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the National Union of Seamen. The delegates were accompanied by a number of advisers.

The agenda of the Conference provided for a discussion on the Director-General's report and included the following items for consideration:—General revision of the Wages, Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 93); Engagement of Seafarers through Regularly Established Employment Offices; Flag Transfer in Relation to Social Conditions and Safety; Contents of Ships' Medicine Chests and Medical Advice by Radio to Ships at Sea; Jurisdiction over the Suspension of Officers' Certificates of Competency; and Reciprocal or International Recognition of Seafarers' National Identity Cards.

Preliminary consideration was given to these subjects at a Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference held in London in September, 1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1956, page 368).

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Period of Notice for Discharged Workers in France

The French Republic has recently modified the section of the Labour Code dealing with the period of notice required when a worker is discharged. The Labour Code originally provided that the period of notice given by an employer should be that established by local or industrial practice, or by collective agreement, and this still applies where a worker takes the initiative in breaking the contract of service. For manual workers one week's notice was customary, but, in some areas, this was extended in proportion to the length of service, while in the building trades the period of notice was usually much shorter. Clerical workers were accustomed to one month's notice. Most collective agreements provide that workers under notice shall be allowed time off to look for work, generally two hours a day up to a maximum of twelve hours in all.

Under the new law of 19th February, 1958, operative in France and the overseas departments including Algeria, however, when notice is given by the employer, the period of notice must be at least one month if the worker has six months' service and is not being discharged for a serious offence. If, however, customary practice or a collective agreement has established a longer period of notice, or a shorter period of qualifying service than six months, the worker must be given the benefit of this. The employer must give notice of discharge to the worker in writing, and by registered post, and the period of one month dates from the receipt of the notice by the worker.

Any provisions in a contract of service for a shorter period of notice, or a longer qualifying period than six months, are automatically nullified by this law.

### Hours of Work, Wage Rates, etc., in the Textile Industry in Belgium

The details given below of wage rates in the textile industry in Belgium have been taken from the current collective agreement for the industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 140 Belgian francs = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Hours of work in the textile industry in Belgium are 45 a week. Minimum and maximum hourly wage rates for male workers (all ages) are as follows:—

	Minimum rate		Maximum rate	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cotton spinning .. .. .	3	1	3	11
Weaving:				
Cotton, rayon and cotton/rayon mixtures .. .. .	3	0	3	8
Heavy linen, hemp and cotton cloths .. .. .	3	2	3	8
Wool .. .. .	3	2	3	6

The only rates quoted for female workers (all ages) are 2s. 3d., or 2s. 9d., an hour in the cotton spinning industry.

Employers' contributions for social security purposes include compulsory payments to various insurance funds covering pensions, sickness, industrial injuries, unemployment and family allowances. It is not possible to express these payments individually or in bulk as a simple percentage of earnings, as the charge is, for some of the items, levied on only a proportion of the workpeople's earnings. However, in the case of a manual worker whose monthly wages totalled approximately £42 17s., which is the "ceiling" on which

certain charges are levied, it is estimated that the employer's social charges would be approximately 20 per cent. of this sum. The cost to employers of contributions to holiday and supplementary unemployment funds, and of public holidays, amounts to approximately 11.5 per cent. of manual workers' earnings.

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

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

The particulars which follow, relating to the textile industry in the German Federal Republic, have been obtained from the report for May, 1957, 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 May, 1957, in the textile industry (excluding artificial fibres) and in the various branches of the 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 all the following Tables the terms "Male workers" and "Female workers" include boys and girls respectively.

#### All Branches

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Male Workers:					
Skilled .. .. .	42.4	3	8	170	1
Semi-skilled .. .. .	42.5	3	3	149	6
Unskilled .. .. .	42.4	2	10	132	3
Average .. .. .	42.4	3	4	156	7
Female workers:					
Skilled .. .. .	38.7	3	0	127	0
Semi-skilled .. .. .	39.1	2	7	112	0
Unskilled .. .. .	39.3	2	3	98	0
Average .. .. .	39.1	2	7	109	6
Average all workers .. .. .	40.4	2	11	128	5

#### Spinning and Preparation of Yarn

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Male workers:					
Skilled .. .. .	43.3	3	6	165	6
Semi-skilled .. .. .	42.3	3	2	144	3
Unskilled .. .. .	41.8	2	10	127	5
Average .. .. .	42.6	3	3	148	11
Female workers:					
Skilled .. .. .	38.0	2	10	118	0
Semi-skilled .. .. .	38.8	2	8	112	0
Unskilled .. .. .	38.8	2	3	97	1
Average .. .. .	38.8	2	7	108	7
Average all workers .. .. .	40.1	2	10	122	10

#### Weaving

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Male workers:					
Skilled .. .. .	40.9	3	8	164	3
Semi-skilled .. .. .	41.4	3	2	145	10
Unskilled .. .. .	41.5	2	9	124	7
Average .. .. .	41.1	3	5	154	2
Female workers:					
Skilled .. .. .	38.4	3	1	132	4
Semi-skilled .. .. .	39.1	2	9	118	10
Unskilled .. .. .	39.4	2	3	96	11
Average .. .. .	39.0	2	8	116	6
Average all workers .. .. .	40.0	3	0	133	8

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

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 in the *International Labour Review*, December, 1957 (obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Branch of the International Labour Office at 38-39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1, price 3s. 6d.), 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.

### Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Leather and Footwear Industries in Italy

The Italian Ministry of Labour and Social Security undertake a monthly enquiry of employers in a number of industries in regard to hours of work and earnings. The following figures for the month of May, 1957, which have been taken from the *Statistiche del Lavoro* (April-June, 1957), give details of average daily and monthly hours of work and average hourly earnings in the leather and footwear industries for all workers irrespective of age and sex. The average hourly earnings exclude holiday pay, bonuses, family and other allowances. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 1,750 lire = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

	Average daily hours of work	Average monthly hours of work	Average hourly earnings s. d.	
			s. d.	s. d.
Tanning and leather industry .. .. .	7.9	168.1	2	2
Footwear manufacture .. .. .	7.9	145.5	1	8

Employers' contributions for social security purposes include compulsory payments to various insurance funds covering pensions, sickness and maternity, industrial injuries, unemployment, family allowances, housing and wage equalisation. Employers' contributions to social security schemes in the leather industry in 1956, calculated on average hourly earnings for the year, totalled approximately 38.8 per cent. of earnings (excluding family allowances). The corresponding approximate figure for the footwear industry was 43.7 per cent. of earnings.

The normal annual paid holiday for manual workers is of 12 days' duration. In addition, there are 17 paid public holidays a year.

### Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Leather and Footwear Industries in the Netherlands

The particulars which follow have been obtained from the report for October, 1956, of the annual enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics.

The following Tables show, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in October, 1956, in the leather and footwear industries. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 10.64 florins = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

#### Tanning and Leather Industry

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Adult males:					
Semi-skilled .. .. .	50.0	2	10	139	3
Unskilled .. .. .	50.5	2	9	139	8
Average .. .. .	50.0	2	10	139	3

#### Footwear Manufacture

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Adult males:					
Semi-skilled .. .. .	48.5	2	10	138	5
Unskilled .. .. .	48.5	2	8	128	0
Average .. .. .	48.5	2	10	137	6
Adult females:					
Semi-skilled .. .. .	47.5	1	10	87	10
Unskilled .. .. .	48.0	1	10	88	6
Average .. .. .	47.5	1	10	87	11

Employers in the Netherlands pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of sickness, unemployment, accidents, children's allowances and invalidity. There is no uniform total rate of contributions, which may vary according to the incidence of sickness and industrial accidents. The total charge is between 12.75 and 17.1 per cent. of wages, but it is not levied on the whole of the individual worker's wages; i.e., the amount of wages above a certain defined "ceiling" is, except for invalidity insurance, excluded for the purpose of calculating contributions. The percentage of the grand total wages bill represented by the total amount of contributions is, therefore, less than the figures given above.

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



# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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## Employment\* in Great Britain in March

### GENERAL SUMMARY

During March the numbers in civil employment fell by 23,000 to 23,022,000. The largest reductions were in engineering and textiles; smaller decreases took place in coal mining, metal manufacture and clothing. There were substantial increases in building and contracting, and professional, financial and miscellaneous services.

The Employment Exchanges filled 128,000 vacancies in the four weeks ended 9th April. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 9th April was 218,000. This was 1,000 more than in March.

The number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing establishments covered by returns in the week ended 29th March was 119,000, which was 16,000 more than in the previous month.

There were 444,000 persons registered as unemployed on 14th April, of whom 408,000 were wholly unemployed and 36,000 were temporarily stopped from work. Between 17th March and 14th April unemployment increased by 11,000, the number of wholly unemployed increasing by 12,000 and the number of temporarily stopped decreasing by 1,000.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in April was 2.0 per cent., the same figure as in March; in April, 1957, it was 1.6 per cent. There were 201,000 persons who had been unemployed for more than eight weeks—49.3 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of March was 24,048,000, a decrease of 29,000 compared with the end of February.

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	Thousands				
	End-Mar., 1957	End-Jan., 1958	End-Feb., 1958	End-Mar., 1958	Change during Mar., 1958
Number in Civil Employment	23,094	23,087‡	23,045‡	23,022	-23
Men . . . . .	15,298	15,298‡	15,280‡	15,274	-6
Women . . . . .	7,796	7,789‡	7,765‡	7,748	-17
Wholly Unemployed§	328	386	394	394	...
Temporarily Stopped§	24	28	35	36	+ 1
Total Registered Unemployed§	352	414	429	430	+ 1
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	719	639	632	626	- 6
Men . . . . .	704	625	618	614	- 6
Women . . . . .	15	14	14	12	...
Total Working Population†	24,147	24,118‡	24,077‡	24,048	-29
Men . . . . .	16,234	16,205‡	16,188‡	16,176	-12
Women . . . . .	7,913	7,913‡	7,889‡	7,872	-17

\* The figures of employment for all dates after June, 1957, are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1958.  
 † The total working population represents the estimated total number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. The total comprises the Forces, all persons—employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls) and wholly unemployed persons registered for employment, together with an estimate of the number of ex-service men and women on release leave not yet in employment (this estimate is included in the figures on the grand total line, but is not shown separately in the Table). Part-time workers are counted as full units.  
 ‡ Revised figure.  
 § End of month estimates. Persons classed as temporarily stopped are included in the totals of persons in civil employment. (See footnote † above.)

### 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				
	End-Mar., 1957	End-Jan., 1958	End-Feb., 1958	End-Mar., 1958	Change during Mar., 1958
Agriculture and Fishing	1,002	960*	952*	956	+ 4
Mining and Quarrying	869	870	868	864	- 4
Chemicals and Allied Trades	534	533	532	533	+ 1
Metal Manufacture	582	579	577	573	- 4
Vehicles	1,209	1,252	1,251	1,250	- 1
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments	2,817	2,845	2,834	2,819	-15
Textiles	944	914	907	897†	-10
Clothing (inc. footwear)	684	669	666	663	- 3
Food, Drink and Tobacco	892	902	904	905	+ 1
Other Manufactures	1,591	1,590	1,583	1,574	- 9
Total in Manufacturing Industries	9,253	9,284	9,254	9,214	-40
Building and Contracting	1,510	1,456	1,463	1,472	+ 9
Gas, Electricity and Water	380	381	381	381	...
Transport and Communication	1,713	1,709	1,707	1,707	...
Distributive Trades	2,911	2,966	2,956	2,955	- 1
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	4,159	4,175	4,179	4,190	+11
National Government Service	551	535*	533*	530	- 3
Local Government Service	746	751	752	753	+ 1
Total in Civil Employment	23,094	23,087*	23,045*	23,022	-23

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of March, 1957, and January, February and March, 1958. The figures relate to employees (included 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.

\* Revised figure.  
 † Cotton—242,000. Wool—201,000. Other textiles—454,000.

# NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Industry	(Thousands)													
	Males						Females						Total	
	End-Mar., 1957	End-Jan., 1958	End-Feb., 1958	End-Mar., 1958	End-Mar., 1957	End-Jan., 1958	End-Feb., 1958	End-Mar., 1958	End-Mar., 1957	End-Jan., 1958	End-Feb., 1958	End-Mar., 1958		
Mining, etc.														
Coal Mining	773.7	775.0	773.0	769.2	17.1	17.4	17.4	17.4	790.8	792.4	790.4	786.6		
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	254.8	249.1	247.3	245.3	80.1	78.4	77.7	77.3	334.9	327.5	325.0	322.6		
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	72.9	69.5	68.7	68.2	8.3	7.5	7.3	7.2	81.2	77.0	76.0	75.4		
China and Earthenware	31.1	30.3	29.9	29.6	39.6	39.0	38.6	38.3	70.7	69.3	68.5	67.9		
Glass (other than containers)	35.1	37.1	36.9	36.6	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.9	48.2	50.2	49.9	49.5		
Glass Containers	21.1	20.9	20.9	20.9	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	26.7	26.4	26.5	26.6		
Cement	15.0	14.0	14.1	13.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	16.4	15.4	15.5	15.3		
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	79.6	77.3	76.8	76.1	12.1	11.9	11.8	11.8	91.7	89.2	88.6	87.9		
Chemicals and Allied Trades	380.1	380.8	381.0	382.1	151.6	149.6	149.0	148.7	531.7	530.4	530.0	530.8		
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	21.1	19.6	19.6	19.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	21.7	20.2	20.2	20.2		
Chemicals and Dyes	186.5	190.6	191.1	191.8	50.2	51.7	51.7	51.5	236.7	242.3	242.8	243.3		
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	27.0	27.8	27.6	27.6	35.8	37.0	36.6	36.4	62.8	64.8	64.2	64.0		
Explosives and Fireworks	30.3	26.2	26.0	25.9	18.3	14.8	14.6	14.5	48.6	41.0	40.6	40.4		
Paint and Varnish	28.6	29.0	29.1	29.2	13.0	12.5	12.6	12.8	41.6	41.5	41.7	42.0		
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	29.2	28.7	28.8	29.1	18.8	18.2	18.1	18.1	48.0	46.9	46.9	47.2		
Mineral Oil Refining	32.7	34.4	34.4	34.6	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.5	39.9	41.9	41.9	42.1		
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	24.7	24.5	24.4	24.3	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.3	32.4	31.8	31.7	31.6		
Metal Manufacture	512.5	511.2	509.7	506.4	67.9	67.0	66.7	66.0	580.4	578.2	576.4	572.4		
Blast Furnaces	22.0	22.6	22.6	22.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	22.4	23.0	23.0	23.1		
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	214.3	218.7	218.3	217.7	19.7	20.0	20.0	19.9	234.0	238.7	238.3	237.6		
Iron Foundries	102.3	101.1	100.8	99.2	15.4	15.0	14.9	14.9	117.7	116.1	115.7	115.3		
Tinplate Manufacture	13.7	8.8	8.8	8.6	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	15.5	9.5	9.5	9.3		
Steel Sheet Manufacture	20.9	20.2	20.0	19.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	22.4	21.7	21.5	21.3		
Iron and Steel Tubes	43.6	41.0	40.9	43.3	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.4	52.2	49.4	49.3	51.7		
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	95.7	98.8	98.3	95.1	20.5	21.0	20.8	20.4	116.2	119.8	119.1	115.5		
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,650.3	1,667.8	1,663.4	1,655.0	467.0	473.6	470.0	465.8	2,117.3	2,141.4	2,133.4	2,120.8		
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	203.9	202.8	198.6	194.8	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.1	213.2	212.0	207.8	203.9		
Marine Engineering	75.6	75.2	75.2	74.4	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.9	80.0	79.1	79.1	78.3		
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	34.0	34.9	35.1	35.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	39.2	40.1	40.3	40.4		
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	29.0	29.6	29.6	29.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	32.4	33.0	33.0	33.1		
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	99.0	97.7	97.8	97.0	22.1	21.7	21.4	21.4	121.1	119.4	119.2	118.2		
Stationary Engines	24.2	23.7	23.7	23.7	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	28.2	27.6	27.6	27.6		
Textile Machinery and Accessories	51.1	49.2	47.9	47.4	9.0	8.5	8.2	8.1	60.1	57.7	56.1	55.5		
Ordnance and Small Arms	49.4	47.7	47.7	47.7	12.9	12.7	11.6	11.6	61.7	59.4	59.3	59.3		
Constructional Engineering	79.7	79.8	79.8	79.6	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	86.9	86.8	86.8	86.6		
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	560.3	570.4	570.6	568.9	127.4	131.1	130.9	130.0	687.7	701.5	701.5	698.9		
Electrical Machinery	151.6	156.6	157.1	157.5	50.2	49.8	49.8	49.9	201.8	206.4	206.9	207.4		
Electrical Wires and Cables	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.1	22.5	21.9	21.6	21.6	64.5	64.0	63.7	63.5		
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	36.6	36.9	37.0	37.0	24.6	24.5	24.3	24.0	61.2	61.4	61.3	61.0		
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	72.1	73.1	72.7	72.0	62.2	63.6	61.8	60.0	134.3	136.7	134.5	132.0		
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	24.6	25.9	26.1	24.6	26.6	26.8	26.8	26.8	49.2	52.5	52.9	53.0		
Batteries and Accumulators	11.1	11.7	11.7	11.6	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	18.9	19.4	19.5	19.3		
Other Electrical Goods	106.1	110.5	110.7	110.2	70.2	73.2	72.6	72.6	176.3	184.4	183.9	182.8		
Vehicles	1,004.4	1,038.6	1,038.1	1,037.4	171.3	179.5	179.1	178.4	1,175.7	1,218.1	1,217.2	1,215.8		
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	258.3	278.6	279.4	280.2	40.5	42.1	41.9	42.0	298.8	320.7	321.3	322.2		
Motor Repairs and Garages	240.6	247.6	248.2	248.5	41.1	43.7	43.7	43.7	281.7	291.3	291.9	292.2		
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	224.6	220.0	218.5	217.2	37.7	36.4	36.0	35.6	262.3	256.4	254.5	252.8		
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	124.1	133.3	133.5	133.2	40.6	45.8	46.1	45.7	164.7	179.1	179.6	178.9		
Locomotive Manufacture	71.0	71.9												



Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis—continued

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-March, 1957	End-Jan., 1958	End-Feb., 1958	End-March, 1958	End-March, 1957	End-Jan., 1958	End-Feb., 1958	End-March, 1958	End-March, 1957	End-Jan., 1958	End-Feb., 1958	End-March, 1958
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	227.2	224.2	222.8	221.0	62.2	60.8	60.3	59.4	289.4	285.0	283.1	280.4
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	79.1	77.7	77.0	76.1	12.0	11.4	11.3	11.1	91.1	89.1	88.3	87.2
Furniture and Upholstery	94.3	94.0	93.0	92.5	34.9	34.8	34.3	33.7	129.2	128.8	127.3	126.2
Shop and Office Fitting	18.8	18.5	19.1	18.9	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	22.1	21.6	22.2	22.0
Wooden Containers and Baskets	19.9	18.8	18.7	18.6	6.7	6.1	6.1	6.1	26.6	24.9	24.8	24.7
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.9	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	20.4	20.6	20.5	20.3
Paper and Printing	365.8	374.2	374.1	374.2	206.1	208.1	206.1	204.5	571.9	582.3	580.2	578.7
Paper and Board	71.9	74.2	74.2	74.3	20.5	21.4	21.3	21.2	92.4	95.6	95.5	95.5
Wallpaper	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	2.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	7.6	9.0	8.7	8.5
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	22.0	23.3	23.4	23.3	31.2	32.0	31.8	31.4	53.2	55.3	55.2	54.7
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	19.3	19.6	19.6	19.6	29.7	29.2	29.2	29.0	49.0	48.8	48.8	48.6
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	98.8	101.7	101.9	102.2	25.9	26.9	27.0	27.1	124.7	128.6	128.9	129.3
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	148.7	149.8	149.4	149.2	96.3	95.2	93.7	92.9	245.0	245.0	243.1	242.1
Other Manufacturing Industries	169.2	173.4	173.5	173.2	115.1	114.9	114.6	114.1	284.3	288.3	288.1	287.3
Rubber	77.2	81.5	81.8	81.7	36.2	37.3	37.3	37.0	113.4	118.8	119.1	118.7
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	16.3	16.6	16.5	16.6
Brushes and Brooms	8.0	7.5	7.7	7.6	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.0	16.2	15.5	15.7	15.6
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	11.5	11.2	11.3	11.4	19.0	18.4	18.4	18.3	30.5	29.6	29.7	29.7
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	11.4	11.1	10.9	10.9
Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	47.3	48.2	48.0	47.7	39.2	38.7	38.6	38.5	86.5	86.9	86.6	86.2
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	6,093.3	6,146.9	6,133.7	6,115.1	2,959.8	2,936.9	2,920.2	2,899.1	9,053.1	9,083.8	9,053.9	9,014.2
Building and Contracting	1,307.8	1,253.5	1,260.5	1,269.5	61.5	62.1	62.1	62.1	1,369.3	1,315.6	1,322.6	1,331.6
Gas, Electricity and Water	338.6	339.1	339.2	338.7	41.4	42.6	42.4	42.5	380.0	381.7	381.6	381.2
Gas	125.2	123.3	123.3	122.7	14.4	14.8	14.6	14.7	139.6	138.1	137.9	137.4
Electricity	180.1	182.8	182.8	182.9	24.8	25.6	25.6	25.6	204.9	208.4	208.4	208.5
Water	33.3	33.0	33.1	33.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	35.5	35.2	35.3	35.3
Transport and Communication	201.5	200.7	201.2	201.8	52.8	51.5	51.3	51.1	254.3	252.2	252.5	252.9
Tramway and Omnibus Service	19.1	19.1	19.2	19.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	21.5	21.4	21.5	21.8
Other Road Passenger Transport												
Distributive Trades	1,183.6	1,209.6	1,207.6	1,208.0	1,253.1	1,281.9	1,274.5	1,273.5	2,436.7	2,491.5	2,482.1	2,481.5
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	122.0	124.7	124.5	124.4	37.8	39.1	38.8	38.7	159.8	163.8	163.3	163.1
Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	75.7	74.6	74.1	74.2	31.0	29.5	29.3	29.0	106.7	104.1	103.4	103.2
Food and Drink, Wholesale	132.9	134.9	133.6	133.5	62.6	62.7	62.2	61.9	195.5	197.6	195.8	195.4
Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail	296.3	302.3	302.3	302.9	321.1	330.0	328.1	326.6	617.4	632.3	630.4	629.5
Non-Food Goods, Wholesale	178.8	181.3	181.2	180.6	110.5	111.0	110.5	109.2	289.3	292.3	291.7	289.8
Non-Food Goods, Retail	358.0	370.0	370.4	371.1	648.4	665.7	661.4	664.0	1,006.4	1,035.7	1,031.8	1,035.1
Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	19.9	21.8	21.5	21.3	41.7	43.9	44.2	44.1	61.6	65.7	65.7	65.4
Miscellaneous Services	58.0	56.9	56.4	56.2	72.2	68.4	68.3	68.1	130.2	125.3	124.7	124.3
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	34.2	33.8	34.4	34.7	37.7	36.8	37.5	38.3	71.9	70.6	71.9	73.0
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	167.6	165.7	164.3	166.0	478.7	464.6	464.7	469.8	646.3	630.3	629.0	635.8
Catering, Hotels, etc.	29.2	29.9	30.0	30.0	101.9	99.9	99.8	99.4	131.1	129.8	129.8	129.4
Laundries	10.6	10.4	10.6	10.7	33.9	32.7	32.8	32.9	44.5	43.1	43.4	43.6
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.												

SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

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

The figures for 29th March, 1958, including an allowance for the firms with 11-99 employees not required to render returns, are given in the Table below.

Operatives on Short-time in Great Britain in week ended 29th March, 1958

Industry	Number of operatives on Short-time	Industry	Number of operatives on Short-time
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	4,900	Textiles—(contd.)	
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2,000	Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	9,500
China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)	2,400	Textile Finishing, etc.	3,400
Chemicals and Allied Trades	900	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	1,200
Metal Manufacture	16,600	Leather	1,000
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	5,600	Clothing (including Footwear)	21,000
Iron Foundries	4,900	Tailoring	2,800
Tipplate Manufacture	800	Dressmaking	1,000
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1,700	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	2,200
Iron and Steel Tubes	1,900	Hats, Caps and Millinery	1,200
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	1,700	Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	600
Engineering and Electrical Goods	8,700	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	13,100
Non-Electrical Engineering	5,100	Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,800
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	3,600	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	7,500
Vehicles	7,000	Furniture and Upholstery	5,600
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	3,700	Paper and Printing	2,100
Parts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft	2,800	Paper and Board	1,400
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	4,000	Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	400
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	200	Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	200
Textiles	41,900	Other Manufacturing Industries	1,500
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	11,300	Rubber	600
Cotton Weaving, etc.	4,500	Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	200
Woolen and Worsted	7,500		
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	3,300		
		Total, All Manufacturing Industries*	119,300

\* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

Unemployment at 14th April, 1958

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 17th March and 14th April, 1958, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
17th March	296,799	10,182	117,721	8,369	433,071
14th April	296,607	17,365	117,532	12,195	443,699
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	-192	+7,183	-189	+3,826	+10,628

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 14th April represented 2.0 per cent. of the total number of employees. This was the same percentage as at 17th March.

An analysis of the figures for 14th April according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	53,142	75,904	147,402	276,448	20,159	296,607
Boys under 18	9,984	4,235	2,566	16,785	580	17,365
Women 18 and over	21,959	32,188	48,938	103,085	14,447	117,532
Girls under 18	6,198	2,792	2,121	11,111	1,084	12,195
Total	91,283	115,119	201,027	407,429	36,270	443,699

The total of 443,699 includes 62,253 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 14th April, 1958, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 17th March, 1958, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Males						
London and South-Eastern	14,435	15,510	23,393	53,338	1,162	54,500
Eastern	3,519	4,712	9,457	17,688	811	18,499
Southern	3,320	3,492	6,086	12,898	290	13,188
South-Western	3,487	4,875	9,956	18,318	359	18,677
Midland	4,836	5,965	8,802	19,603	1,733	21,336
North-Midland	2,726	3,931	6,943	13,600	1,954	15,554
E. and W. Ridings	4,109	5,747	9,889	19,745	2,189	21,934
North-Western	9,718	12,613	22,154	44,485	4,297	48,782
Northern	3,781	5,815	10,983	20,579	642	21,221
Scotland	9,149	12,210	28,168	49,527	4,549	54,076
Wales	4,046	5,269	14,137	23,452	2,753	26,205
Great Britain	63,126	80,139	149,968	293,233	20,739	313,972
Females						
London and South-Eastern	6,605	7,257	4,852	18,714	354	19,068
Eastern	1,291	1,708	2,242	5,241	332	5,573
Southern	1,318	1,645	2,239	5,202	95	5,297
South-Western	1,551	2,153	3,246	6,950	469	7,419
Midland	2,458	2,927	3,282	8,667	783	9,450
North-Midland	1,241	1,585	2,352	5,178	2,440	7,618
E. and W. Ridings	1,602	1,871	2,162	5,635	2,529	8,164
North-Western	4,724	5,185	8,140	18,049	6,362	24,411
Northern	1,835	2,230	3,303	7,368	433	7,801
Scotland	3,738	5,813	13,358	22,909	1,407	24,316
Wales	1,794	2,606	5,883	10,283	327	10,610
Great Britain	28,157	34,980	51,059	114,196	15,531	129,727
Total						
London and South-Eastern	21,040	22,767	28,245	72,052	1,516	73,568
Eastern	4,810	6,420	11,699	22,929	1,143	24,072



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 14th April, 1958, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 17th March, 1958.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th April, 1958					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 17th March, 1958
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County) .. .	51,742	2,758	17,533	1,535	73,568	+ 1,296
Acton .. .	24,836	639	7,710	289	33,474	+ 610
Brentford and Chiswick .. .	213	15	64	4	297	+ 16
Brighton and Hove .. .	2,426	127	688	50	3,291	+ 121
Chatham .. .	616	106	362	62	1,146	+ 166
Croydon .. .	1,059	35	301	29	1,424	+ 33
Dagenham .. .	429	113	244	26	812	+ 108
Ealing .. .	338	20	163	4	525	+ 34
East Ham .. .	23	15	134	15	627	+ 4
Enfield .. .	270	13	187	2	472	+ 4
Harrow .. .	346	32	175	30	583	+ 15
Hayes and Harlington .. .	188	24	49	35	296	+ 51
Hendon .. .	414	40	142	22	618	+ 33
Ilford .. .	595	28	123	11	757	+ 47
Leyton and Walthamstow .. .	1,079	41	237	13	1,370	+ 65
Tottenham .. .	908	50	367	26	1,351	+ 16
Wembley .. .	226	6	81	6	319	+ 24
West Ham .. .	1,309	93	369	57	1,828	+ 120
Willesden .. .	697	41	388	13	1,139	- 25
Eastern .. .	17,593	906	4,982	591	24,072	- 249
Bedford .. .	276	31	119	28	454	+ 26
Cambridge .. .	426	22	211	26	685	+ 12
Ipswich .. .	947	75	219	16	1,257	+ 42
Luton .. .	319	10	79	8	416	+ 9
Norwich .. .	1,923	37	366	9	2,335	- 50
Southend-on-Sea .. .	1,025	36	305	16	1,382	+ 13
Watford .. .	272	10	115	7	404	+ 7
Southern .. .	12,427	761	4,746	551	18,485	+ 955
Bournemouth .. .	1,053	50	422	21	1,546	+ 251
Oxford .. .	254	1	118	4	377	+ 64
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) .. .	1,859	131	866	52	2,908	+ 8
Reading .. .	673	53	233	20	979	+ 17
Slough .. .	604	21	199	8	832	+ 77
Southampton .. .	2,518	75	475	35	3,103	+ 1,106
South-Western .. .	17,764	913	6,736	683	26,096	- 839
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) .. .	3,667	146	829	57	4,699	+ 42
Exeter .. .	763	28	321	15	1,127	+ 78
Gloucester .. .	369	18	273	33	693	+ 33
Plymouth .. .	1,814	176	1,446	166	3,602	+ 120
Swindon .. .	297	17	167	20	501	+ 44
Midland .. .	19,981	1,355	8,379	1,071	30,786	+ 1,699
Birmingham .. .	5,776	620	1,912	462	8,770	+ 1,029
Burton-on-Trent .. .	205	2	112	2	321	+ 12
Coventry .. .	1,434	61	843	58	2,396	+ 6
Oldbury .. .	278	6	81	1	366	+ 111
Smethwick .. .	402	28	76	16	522	+ 118
Stoke-on-Trent .. .	2,231	96	889	47	3,263	+ 83
Walsall .. .	319	38	319	26	1,236	+ 34
West Bromwich .. .	629	9	181	6	825	+ 77
Wolverhampton .. .	789	27	445	33	1,294	+ 212
Worcester .. .	530	8	109	4	651	+ 38
North-Midland .. .	14,917	637	7,067	551	23,172	+ 1,168
Chesterfield .. .	904	16	94	10	1,024	+ 61
Derby .. .	24	1	412	16	1,478	+ 16
Grimsby .. .	1,003	44	155	28	1,230	+ 54
Leicester .. .	2,208	54	1,761	32	4,055	+ 721
Lincoln .. .	669	60	109	18	856	+ 45
Mansfield .. .	321	13	176	13	523	+ 67
Northampton .. .	355	1	156	1	513	+ 32
Nottingham .. .	2,307	58	656	32	3,053	+ 335
Peterborough .. .	309	19	275	2	626	+ 16
Scunthorpe .. .	154	64	328	53	599	+ 119
East and West Ridings .. .	20,815	1,119	7,157	1,007	30,098	+ 2,300
Barnsley .. .	536	77	175	101	889	+ 33
Bradford .. .	2,343	61	429	18	2,851	+ 416
Dewsbury .. .	756	13	475	51	1,295	+ 158
Doncaster .. .	587	23	386	20	1,016	+ 60
Halifax .. .	460	9	315	29	813	+ 141
Huddersfield .. .	1,015	31	527	27	1,600	+ 308
Hull .. .	3,870	127	799	79	4,875	+ 108
Leeds .. .	2,848	89	567	15	3,519	+ 193
Rotherham .. .	421	47	175	37	680	+ 114
Sheffield .. .	2,078	92	396	54	2,620	+ 323
Wakefield .. .	252	11	72	9	344	+ 29
York .. .	575	90	132	34	831	+ 29
North-Western .. .	45,505	3,277	22,662	1,749	73,193	+ 2,051
Accrington .. .	178	—	326	10	514	+ 234
Ashton-under-Lyne .. .	323	15	364	2	744	+ 366
Barrow .. .	428	70	790	43	1,331	+ 73
Birkenhead .. .	1,407	129	754	71	2,361	+ 62
Blackburn .. .	396	46	314	10	766	+ 159
Blackpool .. .	1,639	51	674	23	2,387	+ 516
Bolton .. .	1,461	69	590	31	2,151	+ 115
Burnley .. .	589	6	475	11	1,081	+ 255
Bury .. .	227	1	135	3	366	+ 167
Crews .. .	247	14	286	22	569	+ 13
Liverpool (inc. Bootle) .. .	15,984	1,077	3,890	427	21,378	+ 896
Manchester (inc. Stretford) .. .	5,746	414	1,330	134	7,824	+ 367
Oldham (inc. Failssworth) .. .	1,395	42	843	39	2,139	+ 97
Preston .. .	685	58	599	32	1,374	+ 308
Rochdale .. .	554	12	574	24	1,164	+ 271
St. Helens .. .	638	83	830	67	1,618	+ 163
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) .. .	1,262	102	501	68	1,933	+ 161
Stockport .. .	593	108	357	40	1,098	+ 39
Wallasey .. .	735	35	529	25	1,324	+ 70
Warrington .. .	681	51	437	20	1,089	+ 61
Wigan .. .	581	77	256	38	1,052	+ 110

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th April, 1958					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 17th March, 1958
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	
Northern .. .	19,952	1,269	6,933	868	29,022	+ 763
Carlisle .. .	389	45	199	19	652	- 178
Darlington .. .	431	62	240	30	763	- 128
Gateshead .. .	974	55	275	28	1,332	+ 130
Hartlepool .. .	830	32	288	18	1,168	- 13
Jarrow and Hebburn .. .	568	38	355	6	967	- 128
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) .. .	1,146	77	363	38	1,624	+ 90
Newcastle-upon-Tyne .. .	2,781	153	802	96	3,832	+ 336
South Shields .. .	1,553	45	250	10	1,858	+ 30
Stockton-on-Tees .. .	498	49	318	24	889	+ 112
Sunderland .. .	2,292	157	659	53	3,161	+ 116
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay) .. .	389	2	81	—	472	+ 91
Scotland .. .	51,264	2,812	22,369	1,947	78,392	- 516
Aberdeen .. .	2,752	66	850	38	3,706	- 468
Clydebank .. .	832	25	167	11	1,035	+ 146
Dundee .. .	2,909	196	1,504	151	4,760	+ 73
Edinburgh .. .	3,848	124	1,206	68	5,246	+ 83
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) .. .	14,442	675	3,841	202	19,160	+ 250
Greenock .. .	1,299	112	1,066	107	2,584	- 6
Motherwell and Wishaw .. .	1,683	129	874	75	2,761	+ 405
Paisley .. .	959	46	436	38	1,479	+ 217
Wales .. .	24,647	1,558	8,968	1,642	36,815	+ 2,000
Cardiff .. .	3,133	53	438	36	3,660	+ 645
Merthyr Tydfil .. .	691	39	208	34	972	+ 81
Newport .. .	979	53	218	78	1,328	+ 443
Rhondda .. .	1,083	90	625	49	1,847	+ 183
Swansea .. .	2,627	109	825	74	3,635	+ 75
Northern Ireland .. .	35,530	1,585	13,174	987	51,276	+ 454
Belfast .. .	14,168	465	5,893	237	20,763	+ 2,680
Londonderry .. .	2,762	89	847	120	3,818	- 570

**DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1944**  
 The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 21st April, 1958, was 737,043, compared with 749,545 at 21st October, 1957. The figure for 21st April, 1958, included 645,647 men, 86,077 women and 5,319 young persons; of the total, 397,336 had at some time served in H.M. Forces (though their disablements may not have been caused by that service), and 339,707 had not.

In the following Table, the persons on the Register at 21st April, 1958, are classified according to the disablement which made them eligible for registration at the time of their applications. These disablements are not necessarily the only ones which these persons have and they may not now constitute the primary handicap to employment.

Nature of Disablement	1914-1918 War-disabled Pensioners		Other Disabled Ex-Service Persons		Total	Per cent
	Men Disabled during service in H.M. Forces	Others (Males and Females)	Men Disabled during service in H.M. Forces	Others (Males and Females)		
Amputations .. .	17,652	10,675	7,396	25,295	61,018	8.3
Arthritis and rheumatism .. .	1,357	7,402	7,861	13,612	30,232	4.1
Congenital Malformations .. .	35	246	413	12,659	13,353	1.8
Diseases of digestive system .. .	1,968	13,253	12,459	14,248	41,928	5.7
Diseases of heart, etc. .. .	5,103	7,738	14,850	23,957	51,648	7.0
Diseases of the lungs .. .	5,279	11,965	14,510	23,617	55,371	7.5
Ear defects .. .	3,298	6,486	2,568	20,765	33,117	4.5
Eye defects .. .	6,540	7,040	9,373	28,789	51,742	7.0
Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis and trunk .. .	15,581	7,444	4,404	7,435	34,864	4.7
Injuries and diseases of lower limb .. .	23,151	21,152	11,495	35,686	91,484	12.4
Injuries and diseases of upper limb .. .	24,113	13,047	9,076	21,708	67,944	9.2
Injuries and diseases of spine .. .	1,022	5,728	7,715	15,525	29,990	4.1
Nervous and mental disorders .. .	5,771	11,927	10,368	41,660	69,726	9.5
Tuberculosis .. .	2,738	15,977	12,720	34,194	65,629	8.9
Other diseases and disabilities .. .	2,890	7,177	8,373	20,557	38,997	5.3
<b>Total .. .</b>	<b>116,498</b>	<b>147,257</b>	<b>133,581</b>	<b>339,707</b>	<b>737,043</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 21st April, 1958, was 52,061, of whom 45,106 were males and 6,955 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment .. .	41,676	6,560	48,236
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions† .. .	3,430	395	3,825
<b>Total .. .</b>	<b>45,106</b>	<b>6,955</b>	<b>52,061</b>

\* This column includes a small number of young persons who had served in H.M. Forces.  
 † These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the preceding Tables.



Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	863	488	246	81	1,109	569	1,678	1,132	591	1,723
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	546	156	203	40	749	196	945	766	205	971
Leather Goods	170	270	11	25	181	295	476	184	304	488
Fur	147	62	32	16	179	78	257	182	82	264
Clothing	3,453	4,797	623	1,601	4,076	6,398	10,474	4,303	8,283	12,586
Tailoring	1,487	2,125	170	444	1,657	2,569	4,226	1,706	2,724	4,430
Dressmaking	145	914	1	365	146	1,279	1,425	155	1,415	1,570
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	113	639	4	199	117	838	955	1,931	204	2,086
Hats, Caps and Millinery	78	94	106	104	184	198	382	187	204	391
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	114	385	31	31	145	416	561	170	817	987
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	1,085	613	299	457	1,384	1,070	2,454	1,422	1,160	2,582
Repair of Boots and Shoes	431	27	12	1	443	28	471	508	32	540
Food, Drink and Tobacco	10,663	8,164	76	385	10,739	8,549	19,288	11,797	9,763	21,560
Grain Milling	464	106	1	2	465	108	573	524	112	636
Bread and Flour Confectionery	2,705	1,287	7	11	2,712	1,298	4,010	2,959	1,425	4,384
Biscuits	552	1,030	2	3	554	1,033	1,587	1,137	586	1,723
Meat and Meat Products	556	357	8	13	564	370	934	667	393	1,060
Milk Products	684	317	6	4	690	321	1,011	776	376	1,152
Sugar and Glucose	599	156	—	—	599	156	755	608	158	766
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	648	1,170	3	36	651	1,206	1,857	1,227	1,896	3,123
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	906	1,765	2	98	908	1,863	2,771	1,189	2,347	3,536
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	1,101	864	39	197	1,140	1,061	2,201	1,197	1,104	2,301
Brewing and Malting	1,101	313	1	1	1,102	314	1,419	1,140	315	1,455
Wholesale Bottling	304	257	11	5	304	262	566	345	262	607
Other Drink Industries	764	403	4	17	768	420	1,188	844	447	1,291
Tobacco	276	139	1	—	277	139	416	296	460	756
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	5,424	946	1,769	334	7,193	1,280	8,473	7,543	1,308	8,851
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	1,893	198	29	4	1,922	202	2,124	1,993	203	2,196
Furniture and Upholstery	2,469	485	1,681	275	4,150	760	4,910	4,371	783	5,154
Shop and Office Fitting	222	37	5	—	227	37	264	251	37	288
Wooden Containers and Baskets	557	146	37	42	594	188	782	622	189	811
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	283	85	11	8	294	93	387	306	96	402
Paper and Printing	2,505	2,082	435	112	2,940	2,194	5,134	3,043	2,325	5,368
Paper and Board	516	337	414	66	930	403	1,333	960	408	1,368
Wallpaper	75	61	—	—	75	61	136	76	62	138
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	267	419	—	20	267	439	706	270	483	753
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	193	282	2	8	195	290	485	198	302	500
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	473	96	12	1	485	97	582	518	112	630
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	981	887	7	17	988	904	1,892	1,021	958	1,979
Other Manufacturing Industries	3,158	1,926	119	120	3,277	2,046	5,323	3,502	2,103	5,605
Rubber	1,219	921	92	58	1,311	979	1,860	1,361	579	1,940
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	202	78	11	1	213	79	292	218	82	300
Brushes and Brooms	119	87	6	4	125	91	216	137	91	228
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	259	570	2	5	261	575	836	581	844	1,425
Miscellaneous Stationery Goods	85	92	—	6	85	98	183	86	98	184
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	246	27	—	—	246	27	273	246	27	273
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	1,028	581	8	46	1,036	627	1,663	1,191	645	1,836
Building and Contracting	54,453	336	165	1	54,618	337	54,955	63,427	379	63,806
Building	37,523	211	119	—	37,642	211	37,853	44,285	239	44,524
Electric Wiring and Contracting	1,725	51	10	—	1,735	51	1,786	1,968	58	2,026
Civil Engineering Contracting	15,205	74	36	1	15,241	75	15,316	17,174	82	17,256
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	3,096	160	13	1	3,109	161	3,270	3,372	166	3,538
Gas	1,607	62	4	1	1,611	63	1,674	1,686	63	1,749
Electricity	1,145	89	8	—	1,153	89	1,242	1,302	94	1,396
Water	344	9	1	—	345	9	354	384	9	393
Transport and Communication	25,994	2,066	389	41	26,383	2,107	28,490	28,850	2,167	31,017
Railways	3,775	182	4	—	3,779	182	3,961	4,113	189	4,302
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1,887	89	19	4	1,906	89	2,009	2,109	914	3,023
Other Road Passenger Transport	514	29	3	—	517	29	546	583	32	615
Goods Transport by Road	3,414	91	12	—	3,426	91	3,517	3,656	96	3,752
Sea Transport	8,864	108	288	4	9,152	112	9,264	9,728	116	9,844
Port, River and Canal Transport	1,881	19	37	—	1,918	19	1,937	2,503	19	2,522
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	811	15	—	—	816	15	831	865	15	880
Air Transport	153	22	3	—	156	22	178	168	23	191
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	3,378	558	12	8	3,390	566	3,956	3,787	534	4,321
Other Transport and Communication	381	71	5	—	386	71	457	395	74	469
Storage	936	80	1	25	937	105	1,042	943	105	1,048
Distributive Trades	24,587	16,723	98	245	24,685	16,968	41,653	26,962	18,154	45,116
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	3,857	341	19	—	3,876	341	4,217	4,291	367	4,658
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	3,188	712	10	6	3,199	718	3,516	3,542	357	3,899
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	2,547	747	7	25	2,574	772	3,326	2,881	856	3,737
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	5,270	5,124	26	102	5,296	5,226	10,522	5,912	5,552	11,464
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	2,739	1,003	15	7	2,754	1,010	3,764	2,891	1,070	3,961
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	6,616	8,653	21	99	6,637	8,752	15,389	7,051	9,351	16,402
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	370	543	—	6	370	549	919	394	601	995
Insurance, Banking and Finance	2,053	677	7	3	2,060	680	2,740	2,164	718	2,882
Public Administration	18,022	3,072	100	33	18,122	3,105	21,227	19,638	3,340	22,978
National Government Service	7,161	1,755	12	3	7,173	1,758	8,931	7,883	1,889	9,772
Local Government Service	10,861	1,317	88	30	10,949	1,347	12,296	11,755	1,451	13,206
Professional Services	5,005	6,329	23	118	5,028	6,447	11,475	5,287	6,897	12,184
Accountancy	167	102	—	—	167	102	271	169	107	276
Education	1,249	1,437	14	86	1,263	1,523	2,786	1,321	1,662	2,983
Law	113	171	1	—	114	171	285	119	189	308
Medical and Dental Services	1,866	4,081	4	7	1,870	4,088	5,958	2,018	4,359	6,377
Religion	128	56	—	—	128	56	185	144	62	206
Other Professional and Business Services	1,482	482	4	22	1,486	504	1,990	1,516	518	2,034
Miscellaneous Services	21,777	25,080	102	309	21,879	25,389	47,268	23,211	26,966	50,177
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	3,646	1,907	20	23	3,666	1,930	5,596	3,791	1,976	5,767
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	2,225	754	8	—	2,233	762	3,016	2,446	778	3,224
Catering, Hotels, etc.	11,306	14,754	30	155	11,336	14,909	26,245	12,020	15,532	27,552
Laundries	874	1,605	1	39	875	1,644	2,519	947	1,796	2,743
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	233	472	2	4	235	476	711	251	510	761
Hairdressing and Manicure	246	332	2	6	248	338	586	279	358	637
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	231	1,688	2	231	1,688	1,919	2,433	1,886	2,139	4,025
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	1,116	2,943	9	66	1,125	3,009	4,134	1,247	3,448	4,695
Other Services	1,900	627	9	6	1,909	633	2,542	1,987	682	2,669
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	5,465	226	—	—	5,465	226	5,691	5,676	242	5,918
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	21,613	16,086	—	—	21,613	16,086	37,699	22,927	16,813	39,740
GRAND TOTAL*	293,233	114,196	20,739	15,531	313,972	129,727	443,699	351,087	143,888	494,975

\* The totals include unemployed casual workers (4,260 males and 321 females in Great Britain and 4,971 males and 360 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 12th March, 1958, and 9th April, 1958, 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.

Industry	Four weeks ended 12th March, 1958		Four weeks ended 9th April, 1958		Total Number of Placings, 5th Dec., 1957, to 9th Apr., 1958 (18 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	70,094	83,409	61,829	84,596	300,029
Boys under 18	10,038	25,883	15,051	25,176	69,465
Women aged 18 and over	39,554	62,543	33,938	63,780	170,3



## 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. The analysis on 17th March, 1958, which appears below, is the first of these to be published. 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 17th March, 1958

Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled	Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled			
<b>Men</b>								
Draughtsman, Cartographer, Architectural Assistant	456	2,412	<b>Men:—continued</b>					
<b>Construction Occupations</b>								
General foreman	212	20	Transport Occupations					
Carpenter, joiner	3,806	1,859	Railway occupations	156	2,338			
Bricklayer	2,807	1,318	Motor driver (not public service vehicle)	13,467	1,160			
Mason	355	83	Public service vehicle driver, conductor	610	3,917			
Slater	318	52	Shop Assistant	4,404	2,012			
Plasterer	813	358	Hotel and Catering Service Occupations	4,780	1,484			
Painter	6,357	1,208	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing					
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	3,385	1,133	Regular farm, market garden worker	3,514	15,634			
<b>Shipbuilding, Boilermaking, Engineering Occupations</b>								
Plater	239	806	Forestry occupations	140	33			
Riveter	218	52	Labourer					
Iron caulker	43	52	Light labourer	52,517	108			
Shipwright	434	119	Other labourer	99,226	7,267			
Patternmaker	79	64	All other occupations	50,847	10,975			
Moulder	636	338						
Forgeman, smith	190	236	Total	274,680	76,207			
Welder	975	709						
Coppersmith	51	85	<b>Women</b>					
Electrician	1,313	909	Draughtsman, Tracer, Cartographer, Architectural Assistant	128	104			
Toolmaker (other than press-tool)	138	327	<b>All Occupations (other than labourer) in productive processes in:—</b>					
Press-tool maker	80	261	Mechanical and electrical engineering	2,798	1,899			
Mould maker	9	60	Metal manufacture	139	15			
Precision fitter (other than tool room fitter)	1,248	2,060	Metal goods making	463	296			
Maintenance fitter, erector	758	1,001	Pottery	228	576			
Fitter (not precision)	1,992	1,726	Food, drink and tobacco	1,502	935			
Electrical fitter	407	750	Radio valve, electric lamp making	71	234			
Turner	347	1,429	Boot and shoe manufacture	316	260			
Machine-tool setter, setter-operator	796	3,300	Textiles					
Electronic equipment installer, tester	494	799	Spinner	389	749			
Other constructional engineering, boilermaking, and shipbuilding occupations (excluding labourers)	1,461	157	Weaver	603	970			
Other mechanical and electrical engineering occupations (excluding labourers)	5,722	2,241	Other occupations	545	1,248			
<b>Vehicle Building Occupations</b>								
Vehicle-body builder	163	491	Woodworking, cane, and cork working	212	77			
Airframe builder	242	411	Retail bespoke tailoring	188	197			
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	273	249	Wholesale heavy clothing manufacture	960	3,445			
<b>Woodworking, Cane, and Cork working Occupations</b>								
Sawyer, woodcutting machinist	530	188	Light clothing manufacture	1,463	4,315			
Cabinet maker	415	124	Transport Occupations:					
Cooper	37	25	Motor driver	251	99			
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	676	207	Public service vehicle conductor	337	551			
<b>All Occupations (other than labourer) in productive processes in:—</b>								
Mining and quarrying	747	673	Other transport occupations not elsewhere specified	101	140			
Metal manufacture	689	89	Shop Assistant	12,558	5,252			
Metal goods manufacture	865	762	Hotel and Catering Service Occupations					
Building materials manufacture	225	46	Kitchen staff	4,934	3,834			
Pottery manufacture	137	45	Barmaid, service hand	2,528	1,825			
Glass manufacture	102	115	Waitress	3,995	1,936			
Food, drink and tobacco	1,109	316	Hairdresser	226	459			
Heavy chemicals	68	282	Office Occupations					
Other chemicals and allied trades	102	86	Clerk	9,158	3,088			
Textiles manufacture:			Bookkeeper, cashier	2,098	1,138			
Spinner	135	45	Shorthand typist	1,626	3,993			
Weaver	136	173	Typist	1,102	1,968			
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	824	246	Office machine operator	619	756			
Clothing manufacture	1,067	589	All other occupations	53,679	23,259			
Printing and book-binding	338	173	Total	103,217	63,618			

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in March

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in March 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 29th March was 708,600, compared with 712,000 for the four weeks ended 22nd February, and 711,100 for the five weeks ended 30th March, 1957. The total numbers who were effectively employed\* were 637,100 in March, 641,100 in February, and 640,700 in March, 1957; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in March, together with the increase or decrease in each case compared with February, 1958, and March, 1957. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

Division†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 29th March, 1958	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 22nd Feb., 1958	5 weeks ended 30th March, 1957
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) . . . . .	47,200	- 200	- 600
Durham . . . . .	101,200	- 300	- 900
North Eastern . . . . .	138,600	- 800	.. . . .
North Western . . . . .	58,200	- 300	- 700
East Midlands . . . . .	104,200	- 300	+ 700
West Midlands . . . . .	58,900	- 600	- 600
South Western . . . . .	106,000	- 600	- 1,000
South Eastern . . . . .	7,200	- 100	.. . . .
England and Wales . . . . .	621,500	- 3,200	- 3,100
Scotland . . . . .	87,100	- 200	+ 600
Great Britain . . . . .	708,600	- 3,400	- 2,500

It is provisionally estimated that, during the five weeks of March, about 1,810 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 6,250; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 4,440. During the four weeks of February there was a net decrease of 850.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.82 in March, 4.87 in February and 4.92 in March, 1957. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.29, 5.36 and 5.42.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in March, and in February, 1958, and March, 1957. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

### Absence Percentage (five-day week)

	March, 1958	February, 1958	March, 1957
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary	8.77	8.59	5.45
Involuntary	7.79	7.35	9.94
All workers:			
Voluntary	6.76	6.61	4.05
Involuntary	7.88	7.66	9.01

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.51 tons in March, compared with 3.48 tons in the previous month and 3.50 tons in March, 1957.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.26 tons in March; for February, 1958, and March, 1957, the figures were 1.25 tons and 1.26 tons respectively.

\* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 6,100.

† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

‡ The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board. Figures for voluntary absences since 1st June, 1957, include some absences for which medical certificates are no longer required and which were formerly classified as involuntary absences. Figures for dates prior to 1st June, 1957, are not, therefore, strictly comparable with those for the two latest months.

§ Figures for 1957 relating to output per man-shift at the face have been adjusted to allow for the effect of the new definition of face development introduced at the beginning of 1958.

## 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 15th April, 1958, and the corresponding figures for 18th March, 1958, and 16th April, 1957. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (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		
	15th Apr., 1958	18th Mar., 1958	16th Apr., 1957	15th Apr., 1958	18th Mar., 1958	16th Apr., 1957
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex	89.3	96.4	89.2	3.2	3.5	3.8
Remainder	75.6	80.3	73.3	2.9	3.2	3.2
Eastern	45.1	48.7	44.0	1.8	2.0	1.8
Southern	36.3	38.8	34.5	1.4	1.6	1.6
South-Western	50.7	54.0	48.6	2.0	2.3	2.2
Midland	80.5	85.5	76.3	4.0	4.4	4.5
North Midland	55.1	60.4	53.3	4.7	5.1	4.8
East and West Ridings	85.7	91.9	80.0	7.3	7.9	7.6
North-Western	155.8	166.4	148.9	6.9	7.4	7.5
Northern	68.0	75.7	63.8	6.9	7.5	7.2
Scotland	120.1	124.2	113.8	7.5	7.6	7.8
Wales	67.2	69.9	64.1	7.1	6.9	6.9
Total, Great Britain	929.5	992.2	890.0	55.7	59.4	58.8

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 15th April, 1958, represented 4.6 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 January to 31st March, 1958, are given below.

	Men	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 1st January	3,975	21,376
filled during period	258*	2,381*
outstanding at 31st March	3,995	21,017

The total of 25,012 vacancies outstanding at 31st March included 3,191 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing auxiliaries and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the remaining 21,821 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below.

Trained Nurses	6,564	Pupil Midwives	969
Student Nurses	8,752	Assistant Nurses	2,794
Midwives	959	Pupil Assistant Nurses	1,783

\* These figures include 400 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. A register of vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of overseas vacancies.

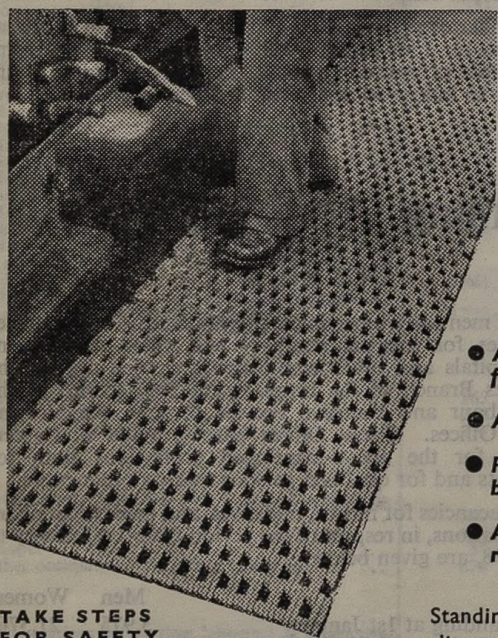
The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 14th April was 3,788; this figure included 2,863 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 925 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 18th March and 14th April, 1958 (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 18th March	4,637
„ notified during period	456
„ filled during period	79
„ cancelled or withdrawn	502
„ unfilled at 14th April	4,512

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## 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 2,797,900 in January, an increase of 0.1 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 0.8 per cent. compared with January, 1957.

### CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st February, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 3.3 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 4.2 per cent. lower than at 1st February, 1957. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st February was 1.0 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 6.3 per cent. lower than at 1st February, 1957.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 519,696 in November, 1957, compared with 532,374 in the previous month and 529,424 in November, 1956. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 14,729 at the end of November, compared with 14,445 at the end of the previous month and 12,870 at the end of November, 1956.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in March is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 50,170,000. This was 0.1 per cent. lower than the figure for the previous month, and 3.4 per cent. lower than for March, 1957. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed a decrease of 1.6 per cent. in March, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 11.3 per cent. compared with March, 1957.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of March was about 5,198,000, compared with 5,173,000 at the middle of the previous month and 2,882,000 at the middle of March, 1957. (All figures are in a revised series which includes certain persons not in work but known to be entering or returning to employment within 30 days; these categories were formerly not included as unemployed.)

### FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of February was 100,148, of whom 19,638 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 87,272 and 17,200 at the beginning of the previous month and 106,651 and 25,630 at the beginning of February, 1957.

### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of March was 1,108,231, compared with 1,324,936 at the end of the previous month and 702,232 at the end of March, 1957. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 93,682, 93,256 and 101,883.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 19th April was 75,084, compared with 78,719 at 22nd March and 79,865 at 18th April, 1957.

### ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of December, 1957, was 2,064,900, of whom 1,336,208 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 1,909,518, including 1,198,485 wholly unemployed, and at the end of December, 1956, it was 2,185,802, including 1,363,758 wholly unemployed.

### NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 39,438 at the end of January, compared with 27,541 in the previous month and 28,504 in January, 1957.

### SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 90,744 at the end of November, 1957, compared with 85,408 at the end of the previous month and 100,530 at the end of November, 1956.

### SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of February who were wholly unemployed was 6,026, or 3.6 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 9,091 or 5.5 per thousand at the end of the previous month, and 3,345 or 2.0 per thousand at the end of February, 1957.

## WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in April

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 April resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £66,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 366,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £3,500 for 146,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the wool textile industry in Yorkshire, pottery manufacture, textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, shirt, collar, tie, etc., making, and paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture. Others receiving increases included workpeople employed in corset manufacture and London brewery workers. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affected mainly iron and steel workers.

An increase of 3 per cent. in the weekly rates payable to operatives in the wool textile industry in Yorkshire provided minimum increases of 4s. 1d. for adult male workers and 2s. 9d. for adult female workers. Pottery workers were awarded increases in cost-of-living payments of 1½d. an hour for men and ¾d. for women. Cost-of-living payments for men and women engaged in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing were increased by 1s. 5d. and 1s. a week, respectively. For workpeople employed in shirt, collar, tie, etc., making in Great Britain, increases in general minimum time rates were agreed of 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women. An award increasing wage rates of adult male workers by 5s. 6d. a week and those of adult female workers by 3s. 9d. became operative in the paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturing industry.

In corset manufacture increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women were adopted. Revised rates negotiated for brewery workers in the London area gave increases of 7s. 6d. a week for men and 5s. 6d. for women.

Of the total increase of £66,000, about £40,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £17,000 was the result of arbitration awards; about £5,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices; about £3,000 was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; and the remainder

resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement.

#### Changes in January-April, 1958

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the four completed months of 1958, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
		£
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	—	5,100
Mining and Quarrying	22,500	—
Treatment of Non-metaliferous Mining Products other than Coal	64,500	11,700
Chemicals and Allied Trades	36,000	7,300
Metal Manufacture	166,500	4,600
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	2,000	300
Vehicles	9,000	2,300
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	8,500	2,000
Textiles	249,000	37,400
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	22,000	7,700
Clothing	330,000	88,200
Food, Drink and Tobacco	62,000	23,100
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	9,000	2,000
Paper and Printing	227,000	52,400
Other Manufacturing Industries	8,500	900
Building and Contracting	1,130,500	199,600
Gas, Electricity and Water	3,500	800
Transport and Communication	122,000	61,100
Distributive Trades	140,000	48,400
Public Administration	48,000	8,700
Miscellaneous Services	14,000	4,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,674,500</b>	<b>568,500</b>

In the corresponding months of 1957 there was a net increase of £1,085,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 4,056,000 workpeople.

### HOURS OF LABOUR

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

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL

(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, 1957," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in Italics)
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland (8)	7 Apr.	Ironstone mineworkers	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1.2d. a shift (10s. to 9s. 10.8d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (5s. to 4s. 11.4d.) for boys under 18.
	Cumberland (8)	21 Apr.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased‡ by 1d. a shift (8s. 9d. to 8s. 10d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ¾d. (4s. 4½d. to 4s. 5d.) for boys.§
	North Lincolnshire	6 Apr.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Cost-of-living bonus payment decreased¶ by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 2.8d. to 8s. 1.5d.) for men, by 0.975d. (6s. 2.095d. to 6s. 1.12d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 1.4d. to 4s. 0.75d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants, and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living payment decreased¶ by 1.36d. a shift (8s. 0.56d. to 7s. 11.2d.) for men, by 1.02d. (6s. 0.42d. to 5s. 11.4d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.68d. (4s. 0.28d. to 3s. 11.6d.) for boys under 18.
	West Cumberland (9)	21 Apr.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased‡ by 1d. a shift (8s. 10d. to 8s. 11d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ¾d. (4s. 5d. to 4s. 5½d.) for boys.¶
	South and West Durham	7 Apr.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living payment decreased¶ by 1d. a shift (8s. to 7s. 11d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ¾d. (4s. to 3s. 11½d.) for boys under 18.
	North Wales (12)	Beginning of the first full pay period following 20 Mar.	Adult workers employed in slate quarries	Increase of 7s. 6d. a week. Day wage rate after change for quarrymen 159s. 2d. a week (inclusive of bonus).**

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

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

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

§ Wages are subject to further ad hoc additions of amounts ranging from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 1d. a shift for men, with half the appropriate amounts for youths.

|| 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.

¶ Wages are subject to a war bonus of 11s. 3d. a shift for men and youths 18 and over, and of 5s. 7½d. for boys.

\*\* This increase was the result of an award of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. See page 163 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.



Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during April—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)
Pottery Manufacture	Great Britain (26-27)	25 Mar.*	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in cost-of-living payments of 1½d. an hour (5½d. to 7d.) for adult males, of ½d. (3d. to 3½d.) for adult females, and of ½d. (2½d. to 2½d.) for juveniles.*
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants, and South Wales (certain firms)†	6 Apr.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast-furnaces	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 2-8d. to 8s. 1-5d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-17d. an hour (13-47d. to 13-3d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-98d. a shift (6s. 2-1d. to 6s. 1-12d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (10-1d. to 9-97d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 1-4d. to 4s. 0-75d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (6-74d. to 6-65d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Manufacture	United Kingdom (39)	Beginning of first full pay period following 9 Apr.	Men, youths and boys Women 21 and over employed wholly on men's work Other women and girls	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week in basic national rates and London rates for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change: London district—men 21 and over 164s. 6d. a week, youths and boys 52s. 9d. at 15, rising to 140s. 3d. at 20; other districts—men 139s. 6d., youths and boys 51s. 3d. to 136s.8 Increases of 4s. or 4s. 6d. a week in basic national rates and London rates, according to period of employment. Minimum rates after change: London district 117s. 9d. a week during first 6 months' service, 132s. 9d. thereafter, other districts 114s. 3d., 128s. 9d.8 Increases of 3s. 9d. a week in basic national rates and London rates for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for girls. Minimum rates after change: London district—women 21 and over 112s. a week, girls 53s. 9d. at 15, rising to 108s. 9d. at 20; other districts—women 106s. 6d., girls 51s. to 103s. 9d.8
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland‡ (42)	6 Apr.	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. 2-8d. to 8s. 1-5d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-17d. an hour (13-47d. to 13-3d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-98d. a shift (6s. 2-1d. to 6s. 1-12d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (10-1d. to 9-97d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 1-4d. to 4s. 0-75d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (6-74d. to 6-65d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland (42)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Apr.	Workpeople employed at certain blast-furnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 3d. to 8s. 2d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain¶ (43)	7 Apr.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet-rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 2-8d. to 8s. 1-5d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-98d. (6s. 2-1d. to 6s. 1-12d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 1-4d. to 4s. 0-75d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain** (43)	6 Apr.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 2-8d. to 8s. 1-5d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-17d. an hour (13-47d. to 13-3d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0-98d. a shift (6s. 2-1d. to 6s. 1-12d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (10-1d. to 9-97d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 1-4d. to 4s. 0-75d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (6-74d. to 6-65d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain** (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain** (43)	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blast-furnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 0-17d. an hour (13-47d. to 13-3d.) for craftsmen, by 0-13d. (10-1d. to 9-97d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0-09d. (6-74d. to 6-65d.) for apprentices under 18.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	27 Apr.	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. 1-5d. to 8s. 2-8d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-975d. (6s. 1-125d. to 6s. 2-1d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 0-75d. to 4s. 1-4d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland (43)	Pay period beginning 28 Apr.	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. 7-6d. to 8s. 9d.) for men, by 1-05d. (6s. 5-7d. to 6s. 6-75d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-7d. (4s. 3-8d. to 4s. 4-5d.) for boys under 18.
			6-shift workers	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0-19d. an hour for men, by 0-15d. for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-1d. for boys under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire†† (43)	6 Apr.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 1-2d. a shift (6s. 3-6d. to 6s. 2-4d. for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 6-6d. to 7s. 5-4d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 0-6d. (3s. 1-8d. to 3s. 1-2d. or 3s. 9-3d. to 3s. 8-7d.) for those under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 1-16d. a shift (8s. 0-86d. to 7s. 11-7d.) for men, by 0-773d. (5s. 4-54d. to 5s. 3-772d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-58d. (3s. 11-27d. to 3s. 10-69d.) for boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	7 Apr.	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. 2-8d. to 8s. 1-5d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-98d. (6s. 2-1d. to 6s. 1-12d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 1-4d. to 4s. 0-75d.) for those under 18.
Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade	United Kingdom (56)	Beginning of first full pay period following 10 Mar.	Nightshift workers	Nightshift rate increased from time-and-one-fifth to time-and-one-quarter.††
Railway Workshops	Great Britain (59)	First full pay period following 1 Apr.	Rivet heaters	Increase of 5s. a week following upgrading from group 6 to group 5. Rates after change: London 159s. a week, other districts 156s.88

\* These increases were awarded in April with retrospective effect to the date shown. See page 204 of this GAZETTE (Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration).  
 † These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association.  
 ‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
 § See also page 204 of this GAZETTE (Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration).  
 ¶ 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, 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.  
 †††† This increase was the result of an award of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. See page 163 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.  
 88 This increase was the result of an award of the Industrial Court. See page 204 of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during April—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Organ Building	United Kingdom (75)	1 Apr.	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases* of ½d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for improvers and apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen: London, Liverpool and Manchester 4s. 9d. an hour, other districts 4s. 8d.
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire (78-80)	Pay day in week ending 19 Apr.	Workpeople employed in woolen and worsted spinning and weaving Workpeople employed in the woolcombing section	Increase of 3 per cent. on weekly rates, with minimum increases of 4s. 1d. for adult male timeworkers, and of 2s. 9d. for adult female timeworkers. Minimum weekly time rates after change for lowest rated workers: men 139s. 5d. a week, women 93s. 2d. Increase of 3 per cent. on weekly rates, with minimum increases of 9s. 3d. (including previous night allowance of 1½d. an hour) for men on nightwork, of 4s. 1d. for men on daywork, and 2s. 11d. for women. Minimum weekly rates after change for lowest rated workers: men (nightworkers) 160s. 6d. a week, (dayworkers) 140s. 11d.; women 101s.
	West of England (81-82)	do.	Enginemmen and firemen Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase of 3 per cent. on weekly rates. Rates after change: firemen, day shift 166s. 2d. a week, night shift 179s. 3½d., greasers 162s. 2d., 175s. 3½d., engine-men—on ordinary time rates 170s. 6d., 183s. 7½d., on ordinary time rates working under a head engineer 166s. 2d., 179s. 3½d., on standing wages 192s. 8d., 205s. 9½d., on standing wages working under a head engineer 187s., 200s. 1½d. Increases in minimum rates of 4s. 6d. a week for adult male workers, of 3s. for adult female workers, of 3s. 6d., 4s. or 4s. 6d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 2s. 6d. or 3s. for girls. Minimum rates after change include: timeworkers—men 20 and over, head overlookers and head loom tuners 191s. a week, senior overlookers 176s., loom tuners "A" 176s., "B" 166s., overlookers 166s., assistant overlookers and assistant loom tuners 156s., other workers, class A 156s., class B 150s., class C 144s., key personnel class 1 191s., class 2 176s., class 3 166s., class 4 156s., maintenance workers class 1 (fully skilled) 191s., class 2 (semi-skilled) 176s., class 3 156s., others, class B 150s., class C 144s.; women 18 and over—class A 100s., class B 95s., key personnel class 1 131s. 3d., class 2 122s. 3d., class 3 116s., class 4 106s. 3d.; pieceworkers—group average minimum rates, men class A 171s., class B 164s. 6d., class C 156s. 3d., weavers class 1 171s., class 2 164s. 6d., class 3 156s. 3d., class 4 156s.; women, class A 112s. 3d., class B 106s. 3d., two-loom weavers class 1 127s., class 2 122s. 3d., class 3 116s., class 4 112s. 3d.
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Apr.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical purposes	Increase* of 2 per cent. (63 to 65 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture	Northern Ireland (97) (244)	8 Apr.	Female pieceworkers	Percentage addition of 140 per cent. (28s. in the £) previously paid, consolidated into the general minimum piece rates.†
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (98)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 1s. 5d. a week (44s. 9d. to 46s. 2d.) in the cost-of-living payment for adult male workers, of 1s. (32s. 4d. to 33s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living payments, and special payments to timeworkers or agreed additions to pieceworkers, include: timeworkers—boiler-firmen 175s. 9½d. a week, other adult males 150s. 2d., adult females 105s. 10d.; pieceworkers—adult males 167s. 2d., adult females 116s. 8d.
Silk Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Macclesfield	do.	do.	do. do.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Scotland (99)	do.	do.	Increases* of 1s. 5d. a week (44s. 9d. to 46s. 2d.) in the cost-of-living payment for adult male workers, of 1s. (32s. 4d. to 33s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living payments, and special payments to timeworkers or agreed additions to pieceworkers, include: timeworkers—adult male workers 150s. 2d. a week, adult female workers 105s. 10d.; pieceworkers—adult males 167s. 2d., adult females 116s. 8d.
	Northern Ireland (99)	Beginning of first full pay period following 31 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum time rates of 5s. 8d. a week for adult male workers, of 4s. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—skilled (including engine drivers) 148s. 7d. a week, semi-skilled (including firemen) 142s., general workers or labourers 135s. 5d.; women 18 and over 90s. 11d.‡
Calico Printing	United Kingdom	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Apr.	Machine calico printers	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1s. 9d. a week (54s. 7d. to 56s. 4d.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices.
	do.	do.	Block printers	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1s. 6d. a week (31s. 10d. to 33s. 4d.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland	do.	Skilled engravers and apprentices	Cost-of-living wage increased* by 1s. 8d. a week (54s. 2d. to 55s. 10d.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living wage and guaranteed minimum bonus 208s. 4d. or 210s. 4d. a week, according to occupation.
Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring	Northern Ireland (109) (244)	14 Apr.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 22 or over, and of 1d., 1½d., 1½d., 1½d. or 2d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change include: workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 19—measure cutters 3s. 9½d. an hour, stock cutters, knife cutters or knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists (other than plain machinists) and passers 3s. 7½d., under-pressers and plain machinists 3s. 4d., warehousemen (24 years with 2 years' experience) 3s. 5½d., (23 years with 1 year's experience) 3s. 3½d., (22 years with less than 1 year's experience) 3s. 2½d., packers (24 years with 2 years' experience) 3s. 4½d., (23 years with 1 year's experience) 3s. 3½d., (22 years with less than 1 year's experience) 3s. 2½d., porters and other workers 22 or over 3s. 2½d.; piecework basis time rates 3s. 5d. to 3s. 11½d., according to occupation.§
			Women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1d., 1d., 1½d. or 1½d., according to age and period of employment, for learners; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change include: conveyor belt machinists 2s. 5½d. an hour, other workers except learners 2s. 4½d.; piecework basis time rate 2s. 5½d.8

\* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
 † This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), see page 164 of the April issue of this GAZETTE; a schedule of the new rates is contained in the Order. The classification of the areas affecting rates for all workers in the industry is now:—area A the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 25 statute miles therefrom (previously districts not more than 30 miles by rail therefrom), area B all other districts.  
 ‡ These increases were the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland). See page 163 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.  
 § These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 164 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.



Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during April—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Wholesale Mantle and Costume Making	Great Britain (109) (243)	18 Apr.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than late entrants or learners, of 1½d. for late entrants, and of amounts varying from ½d. to 2d., according to age, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates.*
			Women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of ½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates.*
	Northern Ireland (244)	29 Apr.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of ½d., 1d., 1½d., 1½d. or 2d., according to age, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change include: measure cutters with not less than 4 years' experience after 19 3s. 9½d. an hour, cutters, knifemen, tailors, fitters-up, passers, pressers and machinists (other than plain machinists) with not less than 3 years' experience after 19 3s. 7½d., under-pressers and plain machinists with not less than 3 years' experience after 19 3s. 4d., other workers except learners 3s. 2½d.†
			Women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of ½d., 1d., 1½d. or 1½d., according to age at commencement and period of employment, for learners; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates after change include: conveyor belt machinists 2s. 5½d. an hour, other workers except learners 2s. 4½d.†
Shirt, Collar, Tie, etc., Making	Great Britain (115)	8 Apr.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for workers 21 or over, and of ½d., 1d., 1½d. or 1½d., according to age, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: special or measure cutters or pattern makers (with not less than 3 years' experience after 18), and tie cutters 22 or over (with not less than 5 years' experience) 3s. 11d. an hour, cutters and tie cutters 21 or over (with not less than 4 years' experience) 3s. 9d., other male workers 21 or over 3s. 5½d.; youths and boys 1s. 5½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 10½d. at 20; piecework basis time rates 3s. 11d. or 4s. 1d., according to occupation.‡
			Women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of ½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: conveyor belt machinists 2s. 7d. an hour, other workers, except learners, 2s. 5½d.; learners 1s. 3½d. during first 6 months, rising to 2s. 0½d. during third year; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 2s. 7d.‡
Corset Making	Great Britain (114) (241)	31 Mar. or beginning of first pay period following that date§	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 21 or over, and of ½d., 1d., 1½d., 1½d. or 1½d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: workers employed in cutting, marking-out (other than process working), hand pressing, matching-up or shading (with not less than 5 years' experience after 18) 3s. 10½d. an hour, (less than 5 but not less than 3 years' experience after 18) 3s. 8½d.; workers employed in folding, hand-fitting, parting, separating or making-up (with not less than 3 years' experience after 18) 3s. 8d.; warehousemen or packers 21 or over (with not less than 2 years' experience) 3s. 7½d.; other workers (including process workers) 21 or over after 1 year's employment 3s. 6d., youths and boys 1s. 5½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 10½d. at 20; piecework basis time rates for workers employed on specified occupations 2d. an hour higher than the adult general minimum time rates, other workers 3s. 7½d.
			Women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of ½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: workers other than learners 2s. 6½d. an hour, learners 1s. 3½d. during first 6 months, rising to 2s. 0½d. during third year; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 2s. 8d.
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Northern Ireland (244)	9 Apr.	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 6s. a week for male workers other than learners (6s. 6d. for makers of bespoke hand-sewn, including surgical, footwear), of 2s., 3s. or 5s., according to period of learnership, for male learners, of 4s. for female workers 21 and over, and of 1s., 2s. or 3s., according to age, for female workers under 21. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 and over employed as makers of bespoke hand-sewn (including surgical) footwear 166s. a week, operating power sole stitchers or both power sole stitchers or Blake and other power sole sewing machines on the Blake principle 159s., operating Blake or other power sole sewing machines on the Blake principle 154s., other male workers except learners 147s., female workers 21 and over 103s.¶
			Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 1½d. an hour (3s. 1½d. to 3s. 3d.) for male workers, and of 1d. (2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3½d.) for female workers; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 53½ per cent. to 60 per cent. (10s. 9d. to 12s. in the £).¶
Printing	England and Wales (except London) (151-154) (160-161)	20 Apr.	Certain workpeople employed in general printing and binding, envelope and stationery manufacture, and periodical and newspaper production (excluding certain national newspapers)¶	Minimum grade rates for workers in grade 2 towns increased by 6d., 1s. or 1s. 6d. a week, according to occupation (to be absorbed from house rates or merit money where paid).
Brush and Broom Manufacture	Northern Ireland (244)	21 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of varying amounts, according to age, occupation and experience; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased by 5 per cent. (85 to 90 per cent.). Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—male workers 19 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 3s. 6d. an hour, other male workers 21 or over 3s. 3½d. (with additions of 1d. to 2½d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); female workers with not less than 3 years' experience as pan hands 2s. 7d., 2s. 11½d. or 3s. 6d., according to class of work, in certain other specified branches of work 2s. 2½d., other female workers 19 or over 2s. 1½d. (with additions of ½d. to 1d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); piecework basis time rates—male workers 17 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in specified branches of work 3s. 9d., other male workers irrespective of age 3s. 5½d.; female workers 2s. 5d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 0½d. or 3s. 8d., according to experience and occupation.†

\* These changes took statutory effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 164 of the April issue of this GAZETTE. The new rates have, by agreement, been in operation since 1st February or beginning of first pay period following that date, and were published on page 116 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 205 of this GAZETTE.

‡ These increases were agreed between the Shirt, Collar and Tie Manufacturers' Federation and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

§ These increases were agreed between the Corsetry Manufacturers' Association and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers from the date stated and took statutory effect from 30th April, 1958, under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 205 of this GAZETTE.

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 164 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.

¶ The workpeople concerned are male employees of members of the British Federation of Master Printers and the Newspaper Society, and are members of the Typographical Association, the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers, the Society of Lithographic Artists, etc., the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers, the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers, and the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. This increase is the second stage adjustment of the rates for grade 2 towns; an upgrading of certain towns from grade 2 to grade 1 will be made in April, 1959.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during April—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Baking	Northern Ireland (125) (244)	2 Apr.	Male workers, other than Sunday workers, and early morning workers and transport workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 10s. a week for workers 21 and over employed in Belfast and district*, of 9s. 9d. for these workers employed in all other areas, and of proportional amounts for apprentice bakers and other young workers. General minimum time rates after change for day-workers, inclusive of additional payments <sup>†</sup> : journeymen bakers, Belfast and district 192s. a week, all other areas 187s., doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 199s. 6d., 194s. 6d., apprentice bakers 60s. 6d. or 59s. during first year of apprenticeship, rising to 116s. 6d. or 113s. 9d. during fifth year, bakehouse labourers and packers 171s. 6d., 167s., other workers 66s. 6d. or 64s. 9d. at under 17, rising to 168s. or 163s. 9d. at 21 and over.†
			Male Sunday workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 11s. 8d. a week for workers 21 and over employed in Belfast and district*, of 11s. 5d. for journeymen bakers, doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers and 11s. 4d. for bakehouse labourers, packers and other workers 21 and over (11s. 5d. for other workers 21 and over on night work) employed in all other areas, and of proportional amounts for apprentice bakers and other young workers. General minimum time rates after change for day-workers: journeymen bakers, Belfast and district 217s. a week, all other areas 211s. 6d., doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 225s. 9d., 220s. 3d., apprentice bakers 67s. 8d. or 65s. 11d. during first year of apprenticeship, rising to 133s. or 129s. 9d. during fifth year, bakehouse labourers and packers 194s. 3d., 189s. 3d., other workers 106s. 2d. or 103s. 6d. at 18 and under 19, rising to 190s. 2d. or 185s. 6d. at 21 and over.†
			Male early morning workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of varying amounts, according to area, occupation and age. General minimum time rates after change for each hour worked on a week day between midnight and 6 a.m. include: journeymen bakers, Belfast and district* 6s. 2½d. an hour, County of the City of Londonderry 6s. 0½d., all other areas 5s. 11d., doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 6s. 5½d., 6s. 3½d., 6s. 2d., apprentice bakers 1s. 11d., 1s. 10½d. or 1s. 10d. during first year of apprenticeship, rising to 3s. 9½d. 3s. 8½d. or 3s. 7½d. during fifth year, bakehouse labourers and packers 5s. 6½d., 5s. 5d., 5s. 3d., other workers 3s. 0½d., 2s. 11½d. or 2s. 10½d. at 18 and under 19, rising to 5s. 5d., 5s. 3½d. or 5s. 2d. at 21 and over.†
Female workers			Increases in general minimum time rates of 6s. a week for bakers and other workers 20 and over, other than learners, employed in Belfast and district*, of 5s. 9d. for these workers employed in all other areas, and of proportional amounts for learners and other young workers. General minimum time rates after change: bakers, Belfast and district 128s. 6d. a week, all other areas 125s. 3d., learners 61s. or 59s. 6d. during first year of learnership, rising to 110s. or 107s. 3d. during fifth year, all other workers 56s. 6d. or 55s. at under 16, rising to 110s. 6d. or 107s. 9d. at 21 and over.†	
Brewing	London (131)	Pay day in week commencing 31 Mar.	Men and women (other than those whose wages are regulated by other agreements)	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for able-bodied men 21 and over, and of 5s. 6d. for women. Minimum rates after change include: able-bodied men 21 and over employed in breweries and bottling stores 184s. a week, horse drivers 197s., drivers of motor vehicles of less than 5 tons carrying capacity 191s., of 5 tons carrying capacity and over 196s., other transport workers 184s.; women in breweries 135s., women 18 and over in bottling stores 129s. 6d.
Stone Carving, Wood Carving and Modelling	United Kingdom (168-169)	First full pay week in Apr.	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases in cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
			Certain workpeople	Increases of 1½d. an hour (3d. to 4½d.) in the shift allowance for "shift" men, and of 1d. (2d. to 3d.) for men employed on rotary shifts; tool allowance of 2d. a day granted to bricklayers; certain new plus rates paid as additions to navvies' or labourers' rates granted together with increases of varying amounts to certain existing plus rates.
Civil Engineering Construction	Great Britain (168-169)	3 Mar.		Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 10s. to 12s. a week, according to weekly turnover. Minimum rates after change: shop managers in general butchers' shops, London area 198s. 6d. a week where weekly trade is up to £100, to 247s. where weekly trade does not exceed £500, Provincial A area 192s. to 240s. 6d., Provincial B area 185s. 6d. to 234s.; managers who supervise marketing in the retail post trade to receive 10s. a week above these rates; shop managers to receive the rates for shop managers less 10s. in each case.‡
			Shop managers and manageresses	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 8s. to 10s. a week, according to age and area, for men 21 and over, of 4s. to 7s. 6d. for youths and boys, of 4s. 6d. or 5s. for women 21 and over, and of 2s. 6d. to 4s. for girls. Minimum rates after change: 300 shop assistants and cashiers—male workers, London area 74s. 6d. a week at 15 (previously the lowest rate was payable at 16) rising to 174s. 6d. at 22, Provincial A area 69s. to 168s. 6d., Provincial B area 64s. to 160s. 6d., female workers, London 64s. 6d. at 16 rising to 120s. 6d. at 22, A 60s. 6d. to 115s. 6d., B 55s. to 108s. 6d.; female workers mainly engaged in cutting and acting as general butchers' assistants, London 68s. to 125s. 6d., A 64s. to 120s. 6d., B 57s. to 113s. 6d.; first machinemen engaged mainly in making-up, London 188s. 6d., A 199s. 6d., B 171s. 6d., first machinemen with three or more workers engaged mainly in assisting him in making-up, London 195s. 6d., A 189s. 6d., B 181s. 6d.; heavy transport drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity exceeding 2 tons but not exceeding 5 tons—London 189s. 6d., Provinces 183s. 6d.‡
Multiple Retail Meat Trade	England and Wales	Pay day in week commencing 28 Apr.	Other workers	Increases in minimum rates of 10s. or 11s. 6d. a week, according to duty allocation, for qualified men, and of 7s. for women; in addition, a new cost-of-living bonus granted of 4s. a week for qualified men and late entrants, and of 2s. for women.† Rates after change (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus): male workers—qualified men 21 and over, grade 1 towns, night staff and early morning staff 208s. 6d. a week, day staff 200s., grade 2 towns 200s., 191s. 6d.; female workers—qualified women, grade 1 123s. 6d., grade 2 119s. 6d.
Wholesale Newspaper Distribution	Great Britain (Provinces) (212)	3 Mar.¶	Workpeople employed by wholesale newsgagents in the handling, packing and distribution of newspapers and periodicals	Increases in minimum rates of 10s. or 11s. 6d. a week, according to duty allocation, for qualified men, and of 7s. for women; in addition, a new cost-of-living bonus granted of 4s. a week for qualified men and late entrants, and of 2s. for women.† Rates after change (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus): male workers—qualified men 21 and over, grade 1 towns, night staff and early morning staff 208s. 6d. a week, day staff 200s., grade 2 towns 200s., 191s. 6d.; female workers—qualified women, grade 1 123s. 6d., grade 2 119s. 6d.
Cinema Theatres	Northern Ireland (131)	31 Mar.	Workpeople employed in town cinema theatres	Increases of 5 per cent. in minimum weekly rates, and of 1½d. an hour for cleaners. Rates after change include: chief projectionists—grade AA theatres 215s. a week, grade A 192s. 11d., grade B 170s. 11d., grade C 159s. 10d., grade D (town) 144s., second projectionists 170s. 11d., 155s. 3d., 149s. 7d., 138s. 3d., 126s. 11d., foremen 154s. 4d., 146s. 9d., 141s. 2d., 129s. 10d., male attendants 21 and over 146s. 9d., 135s. 6d., 135s. 6d., 129s. 10d., 118s. 6d., first cashiers 111s. 3d., 102s. 9d., 97s. 2d., 91s. 6d., 74s. 6d., second cashiers 98s. 9d., 93s. 1d., 87s. 6d., 87s. 3d., usherettes 89s. 9d., 86s. 11d., 81s. 3d., 70s., 64s. 3d., cleaners 2s. 6½d. an hour (all theatres).
Animal Gut Industry	England and Wales	Pay day in week commencing 3 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 8s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for male workers 19 and over, of 5s. 6d. for female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—foremen (where more than 5 are employed) 206s. a week, (5 or less) 196s., qualified gutmen 20 and over 168s. 6d., 19 and under 20 163s. 6d., all other gutmen 156s.; youths and boys 81s. at 16, rising to 122s. at 18; female workers—qualified gutwomen 20 and over 118s., 19 and under 20 114s. 6d., all other gutwomen 106s.; girls 72s. 6d. at 16, rising to 89s. 6d. at 18.

\* Embraces the County of the City of Belfast and districts situate within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.

† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 164 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.

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

§ These increases apply to workpeople employed by members of the Association of Multiple Retail Meat Traders who have adopted the decisions of the Joint Committee for the Multiple Retail Meat Trade in England and Wales.

¶ These increases were agreed in April with retrospective effect to the date shown.

† The cost-of-living bonus introduced is related to the official index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100) and is subject to revision from the first full pay week in March and September in accordance with the index figure for January and July immediately preceding; for each point rise or fall in the range above 106 the bonus is to be increased or decreased by 2s. a week for qualified men and late entrants, and by 1s. for women. The bonus shown above is related to an index figure of 108



# Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 30th APRIL, 1958

(31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services .. .. .	113
Manufacturing Industries only .. .. .	113

At 30th April, 1958, the wage rates index (rates at 31st January, 1956 = 100) was 113 for all workers in all industries and services and 113 for all workers in manufacturing industries only. The corresponding figures at the end of March were 113 for all industries and services, and 113 for manufacturing industries only, revised from 112 after taking account of certain changes having retrospective effect.

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

alterations in working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and other payment-by-results workers due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc.

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

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

	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
All industries and services ..	1.545	1.598	1.687	1.561
Manufacturing industries only ..	1.517	1.631	1.708	1.545

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

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

## I—All Industries and Services

All workers

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

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
1956, March ..	103.8	103.1	104.5(-)	103.7
June ..	105.5(-)	104.6	106.1	105.4
September ..	106.0	105.7	107.2	106.0
October ..	106.0	105.9	107.2	106.1
November ..	106.3	106.2	107.4	106.3
December ..	106.3	106.3	107.5(+)	106.4
1957, January ..	106.5(-)	106.4	107.6	106.5(+)
February ..	106.8	106.8	108.1	106.9
March ..	107.6	107.2	108.9	107.6
April ..	108.0	107.9	109.4	108.1
May ..	110.6	109.9	111.7	110.6
June ..	110.8	110.0	111.8	110.7
July ..	111.2	110.5(-)	112.3	111.1
August ..	111.5(-)	111.0	112.6	111.5(-)
September ..	111.5(+)	111.1	112.7	111.5(+)
October ..	111.8	111.4	113.2	111.8
November ..	111.9	111.8	113.4	112.0
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

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April, 1947, to October, 1957, were given in an article on pages 83 to 91 of the March issue of this GAZETTE. As stated in that article the average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April,

## 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								

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 Monthly averages ..	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957 Monthly averages ..	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
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
October ..	106.2	105.7	106.7	106.1
November ..	106.3	106.1	106.9	106.3
December ..	106.3	106.1	107.0	106.3
1957, January ..	106.5(+)	106.2	107.2	106.5(+)
February ..	106.7	107.0	107.7	106.8
March ..	106.8	107.2	107.9	107.0
April ..	107.5(-)	108.0	108.6	107.6
May ..	110.9	110.1	111.1	110.7
June ..	111.0	110.1	111.2	110.9
July ..	111.4	110.4	111.7	111.2
August ..	111.9	111.1	112.3	111.7
September ..	111.9	111.2	112.3	111.8
October ..	112.0	111.2	112.4	111.9
November ..	112.1	111.4	112.5(+)	112.0
December ..	112.2	111.6	112.7	112.1
1958, January ..	112.3	111.8	113.0	112.3
February ..	112.4	113.4	113.4	112.5(-)
March ..	112.5(-)	112.5(-)	113.4	112.5(+)
April ..	112.6	112.7	113.5(+)	112.6

1956, and October, 1957, in those industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 7½ per cent., as compared with an increase of 6½ 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 8½ per cent. for earnings and 6½ per cent. for rates of wages.

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# Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

## STOPPAGES OF WORK IN APRIL

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in April, which came to the notice of the Ministry was 211. In addition, 25 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during April in these 236 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 34,500. The aggregate number of working days lost during April at the establishments concerned was about 182,000.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in April 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 ..	4	165	169	15,100	25,000
Metal Manufacturing ..	1	2	3	600	6,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	2	4	6	5,600	108,000
Vehicles ..	2	8	10	2,300	4,000
Transport ..	2	8	10	5,600	20,000
All remaining industries and services ..	14	24	38	5,300	19,000
<b>Total, April, 1958 ..</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>182,000</b>
<i>Total, March, 1958 ..</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>52,700</i>	<i>196,000</i>
<i>Total, April, 1957 ..</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>841,000</i>	<i>2,574,000</i>

Of the total of 182,000 days lost in April, 55,000 were lost by 24,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 23,800 were directly involved and 900 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 April also included 127,000 days lost by 9,800 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

### Duration of Stoppages

Of 217 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during April, 115, directly involving 5,700 workers, lasted not more than one day; 45, directly involving 7,900 workers, lasted two days; 24, directly involving 4,000 workers, lasted three days; 14, directly involving 3,200 workers, lasted four to six days; and 19, directly involving 2,300 workers, lasted over six days.

### Causes of Stoppages

Of the 211 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in April, 19, directly involving 4,500 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 77, directly involving 9,200 workers, on other wage questions; 8, directly involving 400 workers, on questions as to working hours; 25, directly involving 3,100 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 79, directly involving 5,800 workers, on other questions

respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 700 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 100 workers, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

## STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1958 AND 1957

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first four months of 1958 and 1957:—

Industry Group	January to April, 1958			January to April, 1957		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in 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	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal Mining ..	765	96,700†	179,000	736	86,500†	199,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	3	600	2,000	5	4,500	24,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1	‡	‡	—	—	—
Metal Manufacturing ..	18	7,300	28,000	16	55,400	422,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	32	9,700	178,000	41	183,600†	2,284,000
Engineering ..	22	6,800	16,000	28	417,500	2,679,000
Vehicles ..	32	36,500†	64,000	25	125,600†	748,000
Other Metal Industries ..	4	400	1,000	12	35,000	218,000
Textiles ..	4	400	3,000	12	2,400	18,000
Leather, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	200	‡
Clothing ..	6	2,400	4,000	5	2,900	3,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	3	1,400	5,000	4	1,500	3,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	4	500	6,000	7	700	3,000
Paper and Printing	3	900	3,000	1	‡	‡
Other Manufacturing Industries	5	1,200	3,000	3	5,900	32,000
Building and Contracting ..	64	8,100	49,000	35	5,000	30,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	3	700	3,000	1	100	1,000
Transport, etc. ..	40	17,400	47,000	47	33,100	105,000
Distributive Trades ..	2	100	1,000	5	200	‡
Other Services ..	3	1,700	2,000	3	300	3,000
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>192,800†</b>	<b>594,000</b>	<b>979§</b>	<b>960,400†</b>	<b>6,772,000</b>

The number of days lost in the period January to April, 1958, through stoppages which began in that period was 593,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 192,100. In addition, 1,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 700 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

## PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING APRIL

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Fillers and other colliery workers— Featherstone, Pontefract (one colliery)	1,560	—	10 Apr.	11 Apr.	Dissatisfaction with wages for previous week	Work resumed to permit negotiations.
METAL MANUFACTURE:— Workers employed at an iron foundry—Glasgow (one firm)	450	—	25 Mar.	18 Apr.	To protest against the issue of notices of dismissal to redundant workers as an alternative to the introduction of short-time working	Workers re-engaged pending further negotiations.
SHIPBUILDING:— Platers, platers' helpers, welders and other workers employed in shipbuilding—Belfast (one firm)	550	4,700¶	3 Mar.	—	To support a claim for an increase in wages for certain work in excess of that offered by employer	No settlement reported.
VEHICLES:— Workers employed in motor vehicle body manufacture—Swindon (one firm)	1,450	—	28 Apr.	—	To support a claim for an increase in wages	No settlement reported.
TRANSPORT:— Drivers, mates, porters and pullers— employed in meat transport—London area (various firms)	1,700	600	21 Apr.	—	To support a claim for an increase of 15 per cent. in basic rates of wages following the raising of the speed limit for certain vehicles	No settlement reported.

\* The statistics relate to stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They accordingly exclude a stoppage on 23rd April by 5,000 workers employed in the manufacture of aircraft in Belfast in protest against a cut in a contract for military aircraft. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, are also excluded, 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.

† Some workers, largely in the coal mining and vehicles industries and, in 1957, in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net numbers of individuals involved in stoppages in the coal mining and vehicles industries in the period under review in 1958 were approximately 84,000 and 29,000, respectively, and in the corresponding period in 1957 were approximately 81,000 and 121,000 respectively. The net number of individuals involved in shipbuilding and ship repairing stoppages in January to April, 1957, was approximately 168,000. For all industries combined the net totals for the period under review in 1958 and 1957 were approximately 172,000 and 925,000.

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

§ A stoppage of engineering workers which began in March, 1957, involved workers in many industry groups, but has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

¶ 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.

—† About 1,350 workers were originally indirectly involved in this stoppage but by the end of April the number had increased to approximately 4,700.



# Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 15th APRIL, 1958

ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 110

At 15th April, 1958, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 108 at 18th March and with 104 at 16th April, 1957. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of a number of commodities in the food group, including potatoes, eggs and bacon. There were also some increases in rents and rates.

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 15th APRIL, 1958

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 15th April, 1958, 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 15th APRIL, 1958 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
<b>I. Food :</b>		
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes .. .. .	118	52
Meat and bacon .. .. .	102	89
Fish .. .. .	113	9
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat .. .. .	73	19
Milk, cheese and eggs .. .. .	105	53
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. .. .. .	102	22
Sugar, preserves and confectionery .. .. .	104	39
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned .. .. .	133	33
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned .. .. .	133	19
Other food .. .. .	104	15
<b>Total—Food .. .. .</b>	<b>108.7</b>	<b>350</b>
<b>II. Alcoholic drink .. .. .</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>III. Tobacco .. .. .</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>IV. Housing .. .. .</b>	<b>120.6</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>V. Fuel and light :</b>		
Coal and coke .. .. .	118	28
Other fuel and light .. .. .	113	27
<b>Total—Fuel and light .. .. .</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>VI. Durable household goods :</b>		
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings .. .. .	103	35
Radio, television and other household appliances .. .. .	98	21
Pottery, glassware and hardware .. .. .	102	10
<b>Total—Durable household goods .. .. .</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>VII. Clothing and footwear :</b>		
Men's outer clothing .. .. .	105	20
Men's underclothing .. .. .	105	7
Women's outer clothing .. .. .	104	22
Women's underclothing .. .. .	103	6
Children's clothing .. .. .	105	11
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, millinery and materials .. .. .	100	21
Footwear .. .. .	104	19
<b>Total—Clothing and footwear .. .. .</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>VIII. Transport and vehicles :</b>		
Motoring and cycling .. .. .	106	30
Fares and other transport .. .. .	118	38
<b>Total—Transport and vehicles .. .. .</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>IX. Miscellaneous goods :</b>		
Books, newspapers and periodicals .. .. .	124	16
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc. .. .. .	109	26
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. .. .. .	109	17
<b>Total—Miscellaneous goods .. .. .</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>X. Services :</b>		
Postage and telephones .. .. .	132	6
Entertainment .. .. .	111	23
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning .. .. .	113	29
<b>Total—Services .. .. .</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>ALL ITEMS .. .. .</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>1,000</b>

The "all items" index figure at 15th April was therefore 109.6, taken as 110.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

### Food

There were marked increases in the average prices of potatoes, eggs and bacon, and less important increases in the average prices of meat, apples, chocolate confectionery and cabbage. These increases were offset to a slight extent by a small reduction in the average price of butter. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by nearly 3 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 109 compared with 106 for the previous month.

### Housing

There were rises in the average levels of rents of privately owned and local authority dwellings let unfurnished. Local rates were increased in most areas in England and Wales as from 1st April. In addition, the index is affected each month by the inclusion of rents of newly erected local authority dwellings. The effect of all these changes was to raise the average level of housing costs by nearly 2 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 121, compared with 118 for the previous month.

### Miscellaneous Goods

The main changes in this group were increases in the average prices of toilet and household soap and in the average charges for developing and printing films. For the miscellaneous goods group as a whole the average level of prices rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 113.

### Other Groups

In the 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 106, 108, 116, 101, 103, 113 and 114, respectively.

## ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO APRIL, 1958

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

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

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

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 207 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 203.

# MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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## Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the thirteen weeks ended 10th March, 1958.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 1,585, and 3,258 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 2,845 males and 413 females; of the total 2,037 were disabled persons. During the period 1,170 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
<b>Applicants admitted to training during period :</b>			
Able-bodied .. .. .	567	29	596
Disabled .. .. .	786	203	989
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>1,585</b>
<b>Number of Persons in Training at end of period at :</b>			
<b>Government Training Centres—</b>			
Able-bodied .. .. .	1,126	31	1,157
Disabled .. .. .	961	61	1,022
<b>Technical and Commercial Colleges—</b>			
Able-bodied .. .. .	53	10	63
Disabled .. .. .	286	210	496
<b>Employers' Establishments—</b>			
Able-bodied .. .. .	1	—	1
Disabled .. .. .	23	3	26
<b>Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations .. .. .</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>493</b>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,845</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>3,258</b>
<b>Trainees placed in Employment during period :</b>			
Able-bodied .. .. .	422	12	434
Disabled .. .. .	575	161	736
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>1,170</b>

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 10th March, 1958, the number of trainees placed in employment was 135,958, of whom 120,436 were males and 15,522 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 29th March, 1958, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at coal mines in Great Britain was 97, compared with 107 in the 13 weeks ended 28th December, 1957, and 121 in the 13 weeks ended 30th March, 1957. The corresponding numbers of persons reportably injured at such mines were 529, 536 and 447. For the purpose of these statistics, reportable injuries are injuries which, because of their severity, or the nature of the accident in which they are sustained, are, under the terms of the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954, required to be reported to H.M. Divisional Inspectors of Mines at the time of their occurrence.

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 Reportably Injured during 13 weeks ended		
	29th March, 1958	28th Dec., 1957	30th March, 1957	29th March, 1958	28th Dec., 1957	30th March, 1957
<b>Underground :</b>						
Explosions of fire-damp or coal dust .. .. .	—	28	14	9	51	18
Falls of ground .. .. .	41	39	48	170	154	161
Haulage .. .. .	27	23	40	118	128	108
Miscellaneous (including shaft accidents) .. .. .	15	12	12	188	143	120
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>407</b>
<b>Surface :</b>						
All causes .. .. .	14	5	7	44	60	40
<b>Total, underground and surface .. .. .</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>447</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 April was 104, compared with 121 (revised figure) in the previous month and 138 in April, 1957. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 5 fatal accidents were reported in April, compared with 17 in the previous month and 6 in April, 1957. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for April, 1958.

	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937	
<b>Mines and Quarries*</b>		
Coal Mines :		
Underground .. .. .	33	
Surface .. .. .	—	
Other Stratified Mines .. .. .	1	
Miscellaneous Mines .. .. .	1	
Quarries .. .. .	2	
<b>TOTAL, MINES &amp; QUARRIES .. .. .</b>	<b>37</b>	
<b>Factories</b>		
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass .. .. .	2	
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. .. .. .	3	
Metal Extracting and Refining .. .. .	2	
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) .. .. .	5	
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. .. .	5	
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture .. .. .	—	
Shipbuilding .. .. .	3	
Other Metal Trades .. .. .	4	
Cotton .. .. .	2	
Food and Drink .. .. .	1	
General Woodwork and Furniture .. .. .	2	
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .. .	1	
Rubber Trades .. .. .	2	
Gas Works .. .. .	—	
Electrical Stations .. .. .	4	
Other Industries .. .. .	1	
<b>TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. .. .</b>	<b>59</b>	
<b>WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937</b>		
Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships .. .. .	3	
Building Operations .. .. .	18	
Works of Engineering Construction .. .. .	4	
Warehouses .. .. .	—	
<b>TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. .. .</b>	<b>59</b>	
<b>Railway Service</b>		
Engine Drivers and Motormen .. .. .	1	
Firemen .. .. .	1	
Guards (Passenger) .. .. .	1	
Labourers .. .. .	—	
Permanent Way Men .. .. .	4	
Porters .. .. .	—	
Shunters .. .. .	—	
Other Grades .. .. .	1	
Contractors' Servants .. .. .	—	
<b>TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE .. .. .</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>Total (excluding Seamen) 104</b>		
<b>Seamen</b>		
Trading Vessels .. .. .	5	
Fishing Vessels .. .. .	—	
<b>TOTAL, SEAMEN .. .. .</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>Total (including Seamen) 109</b>		

## Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
<b>Lead Poisoning</b>	<b>Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)</b>
Operatives engaged in :	Pitch and Tar .. .. .
Shipbreaking .. .. .	Mineral Oil .. .. .
Other contact with Molten Lead .. .. .	<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>
Paint and Colour Works .. .. .	<b>14</b>
Other Industries .. .. .	<b>Chromo Ulceration</b>
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	Manuf. of Bichromates .. .. .
<b>3</b>	Chromium Plating .. .. .
<b>Mercurial Poisoning .. .. .</b>	Other Industries .. .. .
<b>20</b>	<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>
<b>Compressed Air Illness .. .. .</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>II. Deaths</b>
<b>Anthrax</b>	<b>Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)</b>
Hides and Skins .. .. .	Mineral Oil .. .. .
Other Industries .. .. .	<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 26th April, 1958.



## Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in First Quarter of 1958

In addition to the statistics of fatal industrial accidents and industrial diseases published each month in this GAZETTE (see previous page), statistics of both fatal and non-fatal accidents will in future be given at quarterly intervals. The Tables below set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of the Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the period 1st January, 1958, to 31st March, 1958 (both dates included) (i) according to the Division of the Inspectorate concerned, and (ii) according to industry. 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, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE and in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

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

### Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents, First Quarter, 1958, by Divisions of Inspectorate

Divisions	Fatal Accidents	Non-Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Northern	16	4,416	4,432
E. and W. Ridings (Leeds)	12	2,107	2,119
E. and W. Ridings (Sheffield)	5	2,994	2,999
North Midland	14	2,545	2,559
Eastern and Southern	8	3,569	3,577
London (North)	8	3,722	3,730
London (South)	18	3,326	3,344
South Western	7	2,069	2,076
Wales	20	2,590	2,610
Midland (Birmingham)	6	2,271	2,297
Midland (Wolverhampton)	11	2,532	2,543
North Western (Liverpool)	14	4,579	4,593
North Western (Manchester)	6	3,007	3,013
Scotland	25	4,927	4,952
Totals	170	44,674	44,844

### Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents, First Quarter, 1958, by Industry

Industry	Fatal Accidents	Non-Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
<b>Textile</b>			
Cotton	—	1,074	1,074
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	—	722	722
Flax, Hemp and Jute	1	261	262
Silk, Rayon, etc.	1	214	215
Hosiery	—	80	80
Other Textiles	—	171	171
Total Textile	2	2,522	2,524
<b>Non-Textile</b>			
Clay, Stone, Lime and Cement			
Brick, Pipe and Tile Making	2	517	519
Other Clay, Stone, Lime and Cement	3	468	471
Total	5	985	990
<b>Metals</b>			
Metal Extracting and Refining	4	542	546
Metal Conversion	4	1,197	1,201
Iron, Steel and Other Metal Rolling	8	1,448	1,456
Metal Tube Making and Wire Drawing	—	569	569
Metal Founding	4	2,213	2,217
Metal Galvanising, Tinning, Plating and Enamelling	—	140	140
Total	20	6,109	6,129
<b>Engineering Works (other than Machine Making), Machine and Other Tools</b>			
Marine Engine-building and Repairing	—	350	350
Locomotive-building and Repairing	1	478	479
Other Engine-building and Transmission Machinery	—	308	308
Boiler Making	4	294	298
Constructional Engineering	3	614	617
Electrical Engineering	3	1,541	1,544
Hydraulic, Ventilating and Pneumatic Engineering	—	220	220
Machine Tool and Other Tool Making	—	363	363
Total	11	4,168	4,179
<b>Machinery, Machinery Accessories, etc.</b>			
Textile Machinery and Accessories	—	193	193
Other Miscellaneous Machine Making	3	793	796
General and Jobbing Engineering, Making and Repairing Machinery	7	2,331	2,338
Railway and Tramway Plant and Vehicles	—	978	978
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles	10	1,927	1,937
Ordnance and Munitions of War	—	512	512
Total	20	6,734	6,754
<b>Light Metal Trades</b>			
Industrial Appliances (Locks, Bolts, Screws, Springs, Chains, etc.)	—	383	383
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	—	589	589
Shipbuilding	18	2,181	2,199
Aircraft	1	523	524

full wages for the work at which he was employed, the day of occurrence of the accident being excluded. (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.

6. The accidents are classified according to the Factory Inspectorate's industrial classification.

Industry	Fatal Accidents	Non-Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
<b>General Woodwork</b>			
Sawmills, Joinery and General Woodworking	5	1,168	1,173
Box and Packing Case Making	1	68	69
Brushes and Other Special Woodware	—	86	86
Other Builders' Materials	1	149	150
Total	7	1,471	1,478
<b>Furniture, etc.</b>			
Cabinet and Chair Making, Upholstery	—	112	112
Other Furniture Making	—	272	272
Total	—	384	384
<b>Pottery</b>			
Glass	1	238	239
Glass	1	535	536
<b>Chemicals, etc.</b>			
Artificial Manure	—	63	63
Coal Tar	3	367	370
Other Chemicals	3	1,039	1,042
Paint, Colours and Varnish	—	126	126
Total	6	1,595	1,601
<b>Tanning, Currying Leather</b>			
	—	165	165
<b>Textile Printing, Bleaching, Dyeing and Cleaning</b>			
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	2	225	227
Cloth Finishing, Raising, Lapping, Making-up and Packing	—	50	50
Job Dyeing, Other Finishing, Cleaning and Dyeing	—	38	38
Laundries	1	159	160
Total	3	472	475
<b>Wearing Apparel and Articles for Personal Use</b>			
Tailoring	—	77	77
Dress, Millinery, Underclothing, and Other Wearing Apparel	—	251	251
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	—	229	229
Total	—	557	557
<b>Rubber Trades</b>			
	—	504	504
<b>Paper, Printing and Stationery</b>			
Paper, Cardboard and Millboard Making	5	963	968
Letterpress and Lithographic Printing and Bookbinding	—	438	438
Cardboard and Paper Box Making	1	197	198
Other Printing, Photography, etc.	—	184	184
Total	6	1,782	1,788
<b>Food</b>			
Flour and Other Milling	2	208	210
Bakeries	—	532	532
Confectionery (Sugar), Groceries, etc.	—	512	512
Other Foods	—	1,170	1,170
Total	2	2,422	2,424
<b>Drink</b>			
Alcoholic	1	619	620
Non-Alcoholic	—	100	100
Total	1	719	720
<b>Tobacco and Matches</b>			
Oilcake, Oil Refining and Extracting	1	337	338
Soap, Starch, Candles, etc.	—	118	118
<b>Fine Instruments, Jewellery, Sports Articles, etc.</b>			
Gas Works	—	321	321
Electrical Stations	3	639	642
Other Miscellaneous Industries	2	219	221
Total Non-Textile	114	35,973	36,087
<b>Places under Sections 105–108 of Factories Act, 1937</b>			
<b>Docks (Section 105)</b>			
	6	1,667	1,673
<b>Building Operations (Section 107)</b>			
Construction	33	2,912	2,945
Maintenance	2	686	688
Demolition	3	111	114
Total	38	3,709	3,747
<b>Works of Engineering Construction (Section 108)</b>			
	8	476	484
<b>Warehouses (Section 105)</b>			
	2	327	329
Total: Places under Ss. 105–108 of the Factories Act, 1937	54	6,179	6,233
<b>Grand Total</b>	170	44,674	44,844

## 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 31st March, 1958, the numbers in attendance at the end of the period, and the numbers who completed courses during the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	651	99	750
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,241	172	1,413
Persons who completed courses during period	578	86	664

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 31st March, 1958, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 90,241.

## 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 31st March, 1958, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August, 1944.

	March, Quarter, 1958	Total cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants	5	1,758
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default	7	975
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	13	2,193
Total orders made	25	4,926
No orders made against the employers concerned	14	4,760
Total of cases determined	39	9,686

Of the total of 9,686 cases determined since 1st August, 1944, 8,630 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, 1,003 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 March quarter, 1958, were dealt with under the National Service Act, 1948.

Appeals against six determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the quarter, and of these determinations, three were confirmed and three were 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.

Legal proceedings under Section 44(1) of the National Service Act, 1948, were instituted during the quarter against one employer for failure to comply with an order made by the Umpire. The employer concerned was fined the sum of £5 and was ordered to pay £10 compensation to the applicant.

## Shipbuilding in First Quarter of 1958

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 31st March, 1958, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of March was 342, with a gross tonnage of 2,263,854 tons, compared with 341 vessels of 2,345,408 tons gross at the end of December, 1957, a decrease of 81,554 tons.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for

sale was 366,432 at the end of March. This figure was 35,726 tons less than at the end of December, 1957, and was the lowest figure since June, 1946. It represented 16.2 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country, compared with 40.4 per cent. when the peak figure of 825,745 tons was reached in September, 1950, and included 107,400 tons for Norway and 77,623 tons for Liberia.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the first quarter of 1958 were nine steamers, of 111,460 tons, and 54 motorships, of 153,205 tons, a total of 63 vessels, of 264,665 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were six steamers, of 60,650 tons, and 53 motorships, of 204,168 tons, a total of 59 vessels, of 264,818 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 10 steamers, of 111,957 tons, and 50 motorships, of 246,752 tons, a total of 60 vessels, of 358,709 tons gross.

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

## Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (–) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
<b>European Countries</b>				
Belgium	1953 = 100 Feb., 1958	108	– 1	+ 2
All Items* .. .. .		108	– 1	+ 2
Food .. .. .				
France (Paris)	July, 1956–June, 1957 = 100 Mar., 1958	117.7	+ 1.5	+ 17.3
All Items .. .. .		117.1	+ 0.6	+ 17.2
Food .. .. .				
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100 Mar., 1958	119	Nil	+ 5
All Items .. .. .		126	Nil	+ 7
Food .. .. .				
Iceland (Reykjavik)	March, 1950 = 100 Mar., 1958	191	Nil	+ 4
All Items .. .. .		198	+ 1	+ 4
Food .. .. .				
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100 Feb., 1958	65.83	– 0.27	+ 2.48
All Items .. .. .		75.73	– 0.38	+ 2.39
Food .. .. .				
Luxembourg	1st Jan., 1948 = 100 Dec., 1957	131.63	+ 0.17	+ 4.70
All Items* .. .. .		138.84	+ 0.26	+ 1.84
Food .. .. .				
Netherlands	1951 = 100 Mar., 1958	123	Nil	+ 9
All Items .. .. .		123	+ 1	+ 9
Food .. .. .				
Norway	1949 = 100 Jan., 1958	154	+ 1	+ 4
All Items .. .. .		167	Nil	Nil
Food .. .. .				
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948 = 100 Feb., 1958	106.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
All Items .. .. .		105.9	+ 0.3	– 1.6
Food .. .. .				
Spain (Large towns)	July, 1936 = 100 Jan., 1958	765.9	+ 5.2	+ 81.8
All Items .. .. .		997.7	+ 3.1	+ 103.8
Food .. .. .				
Sweden	1949 = 100 Jan., 1958	149	+ 1	+ 5
All Items .. .. .		162	+ 3	+ 6
Food .. .. .				
Switzerland	Aug., 1939 = 100 Feb., 1958	180.5	Nil	+ 3.7
All Items .. .. .		196.4	– 1.4	+ 2.2
Food .. .. .				
<b>Other Countries</b>				
Australia (6 Capital cities)	1952–53 = 100 Dec., 1957	114.9	– 0.2†	+ 0.7
All Items .. .. .		112.4	– 1.4†	– 3.8
Food .. .. .				
Canada	1949 = 100 Mar., 1958	124.3	+ 0.6	+ 3.8
All Items .. .. .		121.3	+ 1.4	+ 4.9
Food .. .. .				
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100 Feb., 1958	105.8	– 0.5	+ 5.0
All Items .. .. .		107.99	– 1.17	+ 4.99
Food .. .. .				
India*	1949 = 100 Feb., 1958†	111	Nil	+ 4
All Items .. .. .		111	– 1	+ 3
Food .. .. .				
South Africa, Union (9 Urban Areas)	1938 = 100 Dec., 1957	215.1	– 0.2	+ 7.8
All Items .. .. .		248.8	– 0.7	+ 7.8
Food .. .. .				
United States				



# ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

### Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During April the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued nine awards, Nos. 1084 to 1092,\* all of which related to individual employers.

### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During April the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued one award, which did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During April the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued five awards, Nos. 342 to 346\*, which are summarised below.

**Award No. 342 (3rd April).—Parties:** The Staff Side and the Official Side of the Central Whitley Committee for Rampton and Moss Side Hospitals and Broadmoor Institution. **Claim:** For increased scales of pay with retrospective effect for Chief Occupations Officer (Rampton), Chief Occupations Officer (Broadmoor), Male Occupations Officers (Grade A), Male Occupations Officers (Grade B). **Award:** The Tribunal awarded:—that the scales of pay of the following grades, to which the £110 "lead" paid to the nursing staffs in the State Institutions would be added, shall be: Chief Occupations Officer (Rampton) £715 by £15 to £745 by £25 to £810, Chief Occupations Officer (Broadmoor) £665 by £15 to £695 by £20 to £715 by £25 to £755, Male Occupations Officers (Grade A) £550 by £20 to £610 by £25 to £635 by £20 to £670, Male Occupations Officers (Grade B) £525 by £25 to £550 by £20 to £610 by £25 to £655.

Women's scales of pay to be arranged in accordance with the Equal Pay Agreement and all scales of pay to operate as from 1st April, 1956. These scales exclude and are subject to any adjustment which may be necessary in connection with the Central Pay Settlement (E.C. No. 31/57). The scales above awarded do not imply that there is any analogy with any particular Civil Service grade.

**Award No. 343 (17th April).—Parties:** The Association of Scientific Workers and the Post Office. **Claim:** For increased scales of pay and non-pensionable temporary allowances with retrospective effect for Ex-Cable and Wireless "A" Optant Supervising Grades employed in the Overseas Telegraph Service of the Post Office. **Award:** The Tribunal were not satisfied that the work of the claimants was identical with that of the corresponding grades with which they had been equated, but had received no adequate evidence upon which to base a valuation of the difference in the work. They accordingly found that the claim had not been established and so awarded but made the award without prejudice to further investigation by the parties in the light of the principles laid down by the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, 1953-55.

**Award No. 344 (29th April).—Parties:** The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. **Claim:** For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for Investigating Officer Class, Accidents Investigation Branch (Civil Aviation), Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the London, male, salary scales of the Investigating Officer Class, Accidents Investigation Branch (Civil Aviation), Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, shall be, as from 1st April, 1957: Chief Investigating Officer £1,670 by £50 to £1,720 by £75 to £1,935, Senior Investigating Officer £1,195 by £40 to £1,315 by £50 to £1,475, Investigating Officer £900 by £30 to £1,020 by £40 to £1,100. These scales exclude and are subject to any adjustment which may be necessary in connection with the Central Pay Settlement (E.C. 31/57). (b) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

**Award No. 345 (30th April).—Parties:** The Staff Side and the Official Side of the Central Whitley Committee for Rampton and Moss Side Hospitals and Broadmoor Institution. **Claim:** For interpretation of Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal Award No. 321 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1956, page 466). **Award:** The Tribunal ruled that the true meaning and intent of the sub-paragraph in question was that the "corresponding points" principle to be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post shall be the principle normally understood in the Civil Service.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 207.

**Award No. 346 (30th April).—Parties:** The National Federation of Sub-Postmasters and the Post Office. **Claim:** For increased Part I scale payments with retrospective effect, as determined for Retiral Gratuity purposes of Sub-Postmasters. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that an adjustment of the Part I Scale Payment of Sub-Postmasters shall be made to provide an increase of 4 per cent. in their net pay as determined for Retiral Gratuity purposes. The said increase shall have effect from 1st December, 1956.

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

### Industrial Court Awards

During March the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos. 2688 to 2690. Two of the awards are summarised below; the other award did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

**Award No. 2688 (14th April).—Parties:** The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the Steel Company of Wales Limited. **Claim:** For an increase in rates of pay for female office cleaners. **Award:** The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

**Award No. 2689 (18th April).—Parties:** Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council. **Claim:** For regrading of labourers employed on heating of rivets. **Award:** The Court found, and so awarded, that workers employed in Railway Workshops as rivet heaters shall be placed in Group 5 of Schedule No. 2 of the Agreement in regard to the rates of pay of Railway Workshop staff and receive the rates of that Group, viz., 156s. a week (159s. a week in London). Effect to be given to the award as from the first full pay period following 1st April, 1958.

### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During April two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. One award is summarised below; the other related to an individual undertaking.

**Parties:** The two Sides of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Pottery Industry. **Claim:** To determine a claim submitted by the National Society of Pottery Workers to the British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation for (1) an additional day to increase the number of statutory holidays to six and (2) an increase in the hourly rate to meet increased cost of living. **Award:** The Arbitrator awarded (1) an additional public holiday with pay to be held on a date fixed by the Joint Industrial Council and (2) an increase to meet cost of living of 1½d. an hour for adult males, ¾d. an hour for adult females and ¼d. an hour for juveniles, with effect as from 25th March, 1958.

Two independent Chairmen were appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896. One was appointed to preside over a Committee set up in accordance with the Constitution, Schedule of Wage Rates and Working Conditions of the National Joint Council for the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry to consider an application for a substantial increase in rates of wages of adult male and female workers with appropriate increases for youths and juveniles. The Chairman, in exercise of his authority to act as an arbitrator, awarded an increase of 5s. 6d. a week for men of 21 and over, 3s. 9d. for women of 21 and over, and appropriate increases for youths and juveniles to be determined by the parties in the light of increases awarded. The other case for which a Chairman was appointed related to a claim for an increase in wages for workers employed by an individual undertaking.

## Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

### Notices of Proposals

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

**Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal W.(81),** dated 1st April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal A.S.(47),** dated 8th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

**Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal R.F.C.(26),** dated 11th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

**Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal R.N.T.S.(19),** dated 15th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

**Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal B.F.C.S.(7),** dated 18th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

**Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal B.(65),** dated 18th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Keeg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal K.D.(57),** dated 22nd April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.D.O.(29),** dated 25th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

**Baking Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal BK.(58),** dated 29th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

**Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal W.D.(66),** dated 29th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.(68),** dated 30th April, for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

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

**The Wages Regulation (Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener) Order, 1958 : S.I. 1958 No. 581 (O.600),** dated 1st April, and effective from 18th April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes new piecework basis time rates for female home workers.

**The Wages Regulation (Corset) Order, 1958 : S.I. 1958 No. 642 (K.46),** dated 16th April, and effective from 30th April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Corset Wages Council, prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 196.

**The Wages Regulation (Shirtmaking) Order, 1958 : S.I. 1958 No. 656 (S.51),** dated 17th April and effective from 5th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**The Wages Regulation (Brush and Broom) Order, 1958 : S.I. 1958 No. 718 (M.86),** dated 28th April, and effective from 14th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates, general minimum piece rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**The Wages Regulation (Fustian Cutting) Order, 1958 : S.I. 1958 No. 725 (F.C.36),** dated 30th April, and effective from 14th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Fustian Cutting Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for female workers.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### Notices of Proposals

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

**Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.R.(N.71),** dated 11th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

**Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.S.(N.55),** dated 25th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers in the trade.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

During April the Ministry of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:—

**The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1958 (N.I.B.B. (N.79)),** dated 11th April and effective on and from 21st April. This Order prescribes (1) revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade and (2) an additional provision for the payment of customary holiday remuneration.—See page 196.

**The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1958 (N.I.W.M.**

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 207.

(N.43)), dated 18th April and effective on and from 29th April. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 196.

**The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (N.I.H.G. (N.153)),** dated 30th April and effective on and from 14th May. This Order fixes revised provisions for the allowance of certain customary holidays.

## Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself with the leave of the Tribunal or the Commissioner, or without such leave if the decision of the Tribunal was not unanimous.†

Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a person whose right to benefit is or may be, under the fourth Schedule to the 1946 Act, affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant or the deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself. No appeal may be made without the leave of the Tribunal or of the Commissioner.‡

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

### Decision No. R(U) 2/58 (2nd May, 1957)

A laundry worker normally worked on five days a week but was working only four days a week, Monday to Thursday. She claimed unemployment benefit for Friday and Saturday. She was employed under an agreement by which she was guaranteed a weekly wage. In return she was required, in any week, to place her services at her employer's disposal throughout the period of her ordinary employment. Held that the period of her ordinary employment was for five days a week and that she was not unemployed on Friday. Therefore, having been employed in that week to her full normal extent, Saturday was not a day of unemployment.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that unemployment benefit was not payable to the claimant for Friday, 7th December, 1956, or Saturday, 8th December, 1956.

"This is an appeal affecting the claimant and fourteen fellow workers of hers who are employed in a laundry in a holiday resort in North Wales. Their employment is governed by the Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 [S.I. 1956 No. 132], regulation 14 of which is in the following terms:—

\* **Guaranteed Weekly Remuneration.**

14.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, a worker who ordinarily works for the employer at least 40 hours weekly (or 35 hours weekly in a case where the proviso to the next following sub-paragraph applies) on work to which this Schedule applies shall be paid, in respect of any week in which he works for less than 40 hours (or 35 hours where the said proviso applies) on such work, not less than the guaranteed weekly remuneration.

(2) The guaranteed weekly remuneration is 40 hours' pay calculated at the hourly general minimum time rate ordinarily applicable to the worker under the provisions of Part II or Part III of this Schedule:

Provided that where the business of a laundry is subject in the course of the year to fluctuation by reason of changes in population of a seasonal nature and in consequence in any twelve months ending on the 31st day of March there is, as between a period of not less than ten consecutive weeks and any other such period, a reduction of at least twenty per cent. in the average of the weekly hours of all the workers, working at or from the laundry, in relation to which the Council operates, the guaranteed weekly remuneration shall, in respect of the next ensuing period of twelve months, be 35 hours' pay calculated as aforesaid.

(3) The guaranteed weekly remuneration in any week shall be reduced by the amount of any holiday remuneration paid, or payable, by the employer to the worker in respect of any holiday allowed to, and taken by, the worker in that week under the provisions of the Wages Councils Act, 1945.

(4) In calculating the number of hours worked in any week for the purposes of this paragraph, a worker shall be treated as though he had worked on any holiday allowed to, and taken by, him in that week under the provisions of the Wages Councils Act, 1945, the

\* Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on 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 207.

† These provisions, operative at the time these Decisions were given, have now been modified (see article on page 180).



number of hours ordinarily worked by him on that day of the week, provided that a worker shall not be treated as having worked in any week throughout which he is on holiday.

(5) Payment of the guaranteed weekly remuneration in any week is subject to the condition that the worker, throughout the period of his ordinary employment in that week, excluding any day allowed him as a holiday, is:—(a) capable of and available for work; and (b) willing to perform such duties outside his normal occupation as the employer may reasonably require, if his normal work is not available to him in the establishment in which he is employed.

(6) The guaranteed weekly remuneration shall not be payable to a worker (a) in any week in which work is not available to him by reason of a strike or lock-out or circumstances outside the employer's control, if he has given the worker not less than four days' notice of his inability to provide such employment and the notice has expired; or (b) in respect of any week if the worker's employment is terminated before the end of that week.

(7) The guaranteed weekly remuneration applicable to a piece worker or a worker regularly remunerated on a system of payment by results, not being a piece worker, shall be the sum to which he would be entitled if he were a time worker.

"The claimant normally works a five-day week of 45 hours, Monday to Friday, in the laundry in question. The business is subject to seasonal fluctuations and for some weeks in the autumn of 1956 the working week was reduced to one of four days, but the employer continued to pay wages for a 45-hour week. However, for the pay week beginning Thursday, 6th December, 1956, the employer gave notice that employees were to be on a four-day week of 35 hours, Monday to Thursday. The employer has stated that none of the workers affected by this appeal was liable to be called to work except on those four days and that the steam boiler was put out on Thursday night. The claimant made a claim for unemployment benefit for Friday, 7th December and Saturday, 8th December, 1956, the latter being a normal idle day. The insurance officer decided that benefit was not payable for either of those days on the ground that the claimant was not unemployed on either of those days. The local tribunal, on appeal by the claimant, allowed her appeal. The insurance officer now appeals to the Commissioner.

"Section 11 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, enacts that 'a person shall be entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of any day of unemployment which forms part of a period of interruption of employment', but whether a day is a day of unemployment is a question not always easy to decide. In cases such as the present where an employee is guaranteed a weekly wage, the crucial question is—what does the employee undertake to do in return for the employer's guarantee? Does she undertake to place her services at the employer's disposal for all the days of the working week, which in the present case is a five-day week, or only for the four days Monday to Thursday? That question has to be determined on the mutual legal obligations of the parties, as contained in the Regulation, and not upon the extent to which a particular employer may choose to assert or refrain from asserting his rights. See Decision R(U)21/56.

"In the present case, the employee is bound by paragraph (5) of Regulation 14, in return for the guaranteed weekly remuneration, to be willing to perform 'throughout the period of her ordinary employment in that week' such duties as the employer may reasonably require. The local tribunal took the view that the period of the claimant's ordinary employment in the week in question was four days and that, since the claimant was not liable to be called to do laundry work for the remaining two days of the week, she was unemployed on those two days.

"With respect, I do not myself take that view. The claimant's ordinary employment in any week cannot properly be determined by looking at that week in isolation. It may, for instance, be certain that in a particular week a worker will work on only three days, but if his ordinary employment in a week is for six days, he would be regarded as ordinarily a six-day worker even in the week when he works for only three days. There can be no doubt in the present case that the claimant's ordinary employment is for five days a week. That period was temporarily reduced to four days only because of a

seasonal reduction in business, but in my view 'the period of her ordinary employment' remained at five days a week, and it follows that she was under a legal obligation to place her services at the employer's disposal on every day from Monday to Friday. Her formal legal obligation to render services on every day from Monday to Friday remains in existence notwithstanding that the employer may choose not to avail himself of her services on Fridays. A clause in the same form of words as those used in Regulation 14(5) had to be construed in Decision C.U.42/56 (not reported) and it was there held that a worker who was 'stood off' on a particular Friday owing to shortage of work was not unemployed on that Friday.

"The Regulation makes it plain that the guaranteed remuneration is a weekly remuneration, and that it is to be paid in respect of any week in which the worker works for less than the specified number of hours. That is to say the remuneration covers the whole of the working week of five days and is paid in respect of the whole of the working week, and not in respect of any particular days. An employer may release a worker from her duty to render services on any ordinary working day, and the worker may thereby be set free to seek employment elsewhere on that day, but if she does not obtain it she does not thereby become 'unemployed' for the purposes of section 11 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, because she still remains formally bound by the obligation to her employer. The employer cannot, by waiving his rights, confer a title to unemployment benefit which would otherwise not exist.

"In my view, therefore, the claimant was not 'unemployed' on Friday, 7th December, and accordingly, in the week in which Saturday, 8th December, 1956, occurred, the claimant had been employed to the full extent normal in her case, and Saturday was not a day of unemployment either. It was her normal idle day. The insurance officer's appeal is allowed."

#### Decision No. R(U) 6/58 (23rd September, 1957)

A share fisherman claimed benefit when his vessel did not sail due to the absence of one member of the crew whose father was ill. The crew had been depleted for the preceding two days but a replacement had been available. Held that there was no good cause necessitating abstention from fishing. It could not be said that the crew as a whole were left with no real choice in the matter. The abstention therefore was not of necessity.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is not entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of 27th March, 1957.

"The claimant is a share-fisherman and part-owner of a small fishing vessel. On 27th March, 1957, his vessel did not fish. The reason for this was as follows. For some time previously the vessel had been operating with a minimum crew of three. On 25th March, 1957, one member of the crew went home as his father was seriously ill. This left the vessel under-manned, but on that day and on the following day a replacement was available, and fishing was engaged in as usual. On 27th March, 1957, according to the claimant, no replacement was available, and the vessel therefore could not put to sea.

"In order to qualify for receiving unemployment benefit in respect of the day in question the claimant is required to satisfy the additional conditions prescribed by regulation 14B of the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1467] as amended by the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1949 [S.I. 1949 No. 301]. In particular it was contended by the claimant, and affirmed by the local tribunal, that he satisfied regulation 14B (2) (d), by proving that there was no work on or in connection with the fishing vessel available for him on the day in question for the reason '... that ... good cause necessitated abstention from fishing'.

"It is for consideration first whether, assuming that no replacement was in fact available on the day in question, the abstention from fishing was 'necessitated' by 'good cause' within the meaning of the regulation. It has been explained—see Decision R(U)7/55—that the outlook of the regulation is to regard the crew as a unit; and accordingly it is necessary to consider whether the act of the individual member which ultimately left the vessel under-manned was an act of choice or an act of necessity. Thus in the case to which Decision R(U)7/55 relates it was held that where certain members of a crew absented themselves in order to attend a funeral, thereby leaving the vessel under-manned, that was not a circumstance amounting to 'good cause' necessitating abstention from fishing. In the later case to which Decision R(U)3/57 relates, in which an essential member of a fishing crew was unable to sail because of the illness of his wife, the Commissioner was able to reach a different result; but this was because in that case the emergency arose at 2 a.m. on the morning of the day on which the vessel was to sail, that is to say so suddenly as to leave no time for the making of alternative arrangements (see paragraph 6 of the decision). The case now before me does not, to my mind, present this special characteristic of emergency. The absentee member left at a time when, as it appears, a replacement was available, and it was not until at least two days later that any crisis arose. I am unable to say that in the present case the crew as a whole were left with no real choice in the matter. That being so, I am of opinion that the claimant has failed to prove good cause necessitating abstention from fishing.

"The insurance officer now concerned with the case draws attention to another aspect of the matter. He states that on the day in question fishermen with seine net experience were actually registered for employment at the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. This statement (which appears in his submissions) is not disputed or explained by the claimant. In the absence of explanation it leaves it very much open to doubt whether all reasonable steps were taken to obtain a substitute member of crew. Unless all reasonable steps were taken to find a substitute, it cannot

be said in any event that the abstention from fishing was necessitated. On the whole matter I agree with the insurance officer that the claimant has failed to establish fulfilment of the additional conditions prescribed by regulation 14B(2). The claimant accordingly does not qualify for the receipt of unemployment benefit. The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed."

#### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

**Accidents.**—*Accidents at Factories, Docks, Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction. How They Happen and How to Prevent Them.* Volume 35. April, 1958. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

**Careers.**—*Choice of Careers, New Series.* (i) No. 34. *Cotton Spinning.* 2nd Edition, March, 1958. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.). (ii) No. 46. *Printing, Composing Room Crafts.* 2nd Edition, January, 1958. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

**Census of Production for 1954.**—*Reports.* (i) Volume 4, *Industry E, Small Arms.* (ii) Volume 10, *Industry D, Shop and Office Fitting.* (iii) Volume 12, *Industry B, Local Authorities (Building and Civil Engineering).* Price 1s. 6d. each (1s. 8d.). (iv) Volume 1, *Industry F, Brick and Fireclay.* (v) Volume 4, *Industry A, Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.* (vi) Volume 4, *Industry F, Constructional Engineering.* (vii) Volume 6, *Industry A, Cotton Spinning and Doubling.* (viii) Volume 7, *Industry L, Boot and Shoe.* Price 1s. 9d. each (1s. 11d.). (ix) Volume 3, *Industry G, Non-Ferrous Metals (Smelting, Rolling, etc.).* Price 2s. (2s. 2d.). Board of Trade.

**Industrial Relations.**—*Positive Employment Policies.*—See the issue of this GAZETTE for February (page 50). Now on sale, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

**Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare.**—*Methods for the Detection of Toxic Substances in Air.* Booklet No. 13. *Mercury and compounds of mercury.* Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3s. (3s. 2d.).—See page 177.

**Mines and Quarries.**—*Report of H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, and the Quarries Act, 1894, for 1954, 1955 and 1956.* Ministry of Power. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.).—See page 177.

**National Insurance.**—(i) *Accounts 1956-57. Accounts of the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, the Industrial Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund, for the year ended 31st March, 1957; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.* (In continuation of House of Commons Paper No. 115 of 1956-57.) H.C. 140. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.). (ii) *National Insurance Act, 1946. Seventh Interim Report by the Government Actuary for the year ended 31st March, 1957.* H.C. 179. Price 6d. (8d.). (iii) *National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1957. National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1958. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77 (4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in accordance with Section 77 (5) of that Act.* H.C. 184. Price 4d. (6d.). (iv) *National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946. Review of the Prescribed Diseases Schedule. Report of the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council in accordance with Section 61 of the Act, on the Question whether any Adjustments should be made in the Terms of Prescription of Prescribed Diseases other than Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis.* Cmnd. 416. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.).—See pages 178, 179 and 180.

**National Service.**—*National Service Acts, 1948 to 1955. Selected Decisions given by the Umpire in respect of applications for Postponement of Liability to be called up for Service under the Acts.* Pamphlet No. 1/58. Price 9d. (11d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

**Scotland.**—*Industry and Employment in Scotland and Scottish Roads Report, 1957.* Cmnd. 384. Scottish Home Department. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.).—See page 173.

#### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

*The Wages Regulation (Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 581; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 1st April; The Wages Regulation (Corset) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 642; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 16th April; The Wages Regulation (Shirt-making) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 656; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 17th April; The Wages Regulation (Brush and Broom) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 718; price 2s. (2s. 4d.)), dated 28th April; The Wages*

\* See footnote \* in next column.

*Regulation (Fustian Cutting) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 725), dated 30th April. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 205.*

*The National Service (Miscellaneous) (Amendment) Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 661), made on 18th April by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the National Service Act, 1948.—See page 176.*

*The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (France) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 597; price 8d. (10d.)), made on 3rd April by Her Majesty in Council under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 180.*

(i) *The National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 701); (ii) The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 702).* These Regulations were made on 25th April by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance (i) under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and (ii) under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 180.

*The National Assistance (Appeal Tribunals) Amendment Rules Confirmation Instrument, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 714), made on 28th April by the National Assistance Board, and confirmed by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, under the National Assistance Act, 1948.—See page 180.*

(i) *The National Assistance (Charges for Accommodation) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 564), dated 31st March; (ii) The National Assistance (Charges for Accommodation) (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 604, (S.28); price 2d. (4d.)), dated 2nd April.* These Regulations were made (i) by the Minister of Health and (ii) by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the National Assistance Act, 1948, and came into operation on 14th April. They increase the minimum amount which a person may be required to pay for accommodation provided by a local authority under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, from 32s. 6d. a week to 40s. a week. In the case of a person accompanied by a child, the weekly amounts payable in respect of the child (which vary according to the child's age) are increased from 12s., 14s. 6d. and 17s. to 14s. 6d., 17s. and 20s., respectively.

*The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.R. and O. of Northern Ireland, 1958 No. 50), made on 26th March by the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 164).*

(i) *The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agreement with Norway) Order (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 59); (ii) The National Insurance (Reciprocal Agreement with Australia) Order (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 60).* These Orders, price 9d. each (11d.), were made on 28th March, by the Governor in the Privy Council of Northern Ireland, under (i) the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and (ii) the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. They came into operation on 1st April and are similar in scope to the corresponding Orders made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 140).

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

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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: Bushey Heath 3211.)

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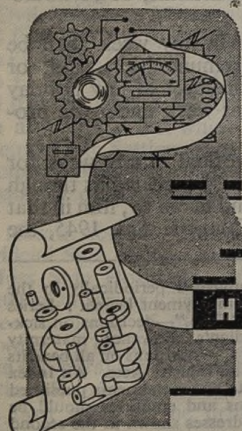
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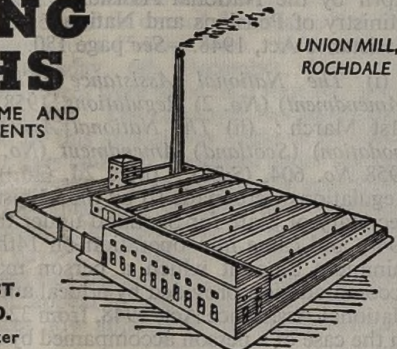
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