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Forty-Third Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Forty-Third Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 3rd June to 25th June, 1959. Her Majesty's Government was represented by Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Chief International Labour Adviser to Her Majesty's Government, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and representative of the Government of the United Kingdom on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and by Mr. G. C. Veysey, C.B., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., LL.D., Chairman of the International and Industrial Relations Standing Committees and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was appointed to represent the United Kingdom employers. Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., J.P., Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council, General Secretary of the National Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives and Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was appointed to represent the United Kingdom workers. By unanimous vote the Conference elected as its President Mr. Erik Dreyer, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Affairs, and Government delegate of Denmark.

The Conference was attended by over 900 delegates, advisers and observers from 75 member countries and 15 non-metropolitan territories.

Membership of the International Labour Organisation

The Republic of Guinea took part in the Conference for the first time. Her accession to the International Labour Organisation in January, 1959, brought the total number of members to 80.

Fortieth Anniversary of the International Labour Organisation

The official celebration of the 40th anniversary of the International Labour Organisation took place on 15th June,

when a special sitting of the Conference was held to mark the occasion. Many messages of congratulation were received from Heads of States and the opportunity was taken by visiting Ministers to convey messages of goodwill from their countries.

Employers' Representatives from Eastern European Countries

The Conference had before it proposals put forward by the Governing Body for resolving the difficulties which had arisen at the last six Sessions of the Conference regarding the seating on Conference committees of employers' representatives from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other Eastern European countries (for last year, see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1958, page 249). After a prolonged debate the Conference adopted the proposals in an amended form by 137 votes to 112 with 12 abstentions. The effect of the proposals as adopted is that membership of a committee of the Conference should be granted to all delegates applying for it, but that the Conference should decide which members of committees should have voting rights. Members not included by their Groups in the voting sections of committees may appeal to the Conference. Appeals are referred by the Conference to an independent board of three members, who may add a maximum of two of the appealing delegates to the voting section of any committee. The Board's decision is final and is put into effect by the Conference without debate.

Later in the Conference a number of employers' representatives from Eastern European countries were added by decision of the Board to the voting strength of certain committees, and the other employers' representatives withdrew from those committees in protest.

Credentials

A number of objections were lodged to the credentials of certain delegates and advisers attending the Conference, and these were considered by the Credentials Committee. The majority were found to be irreceivable or were not supported.

There was, however, once more a long and tense debate on the validity of the credentials of the Government delegation of Hungary and of the employers' delegate and the workers' delegation appointed by that Government. In each case a majority of the Credentials Committee recommended that the Conference should refuse to admit the delegates concerned, while the Chairman of the Committee in a minority report recommended that a decision should be postponed pending a decision on the question of Hungarian credentials by the United Nations. The Conference upheld the majority report in each case. A decision was taken to refuse to admit the Hungarian Government delegates by 145 votes to 70 with 38 abstentions, to refuse to admit the Hungarian employers' delegate by 153 votes to 64 with 30 abstentions, and to refuse to admit the Hungarian workers' delegation by 146 votes to 62 with 29 abstentions.

Report of the Director-General

In his annual report this year, the Director-General surveyed short-term and long-term social and economic trends affecting the field of work of the International Labour Organisation and gave an account of recent developments in the Organisation's programme. A total of 170 speakers took part in the discussion of the Director-General's report at plenary sittings of the Conference.

Speech by the Minister of Labour and National Service

The Minister of Labour and National Service, the Rt. Hon. Iain Macleod, M.P., attended the Conference for the fourth successive year and spoke on 18th June during the debate on the Director-General's Report. The Minister took the opportunity of the fortieth anniversary of the International Labour Organisation to reaffirm the support given by the United Kingdom to the Organisation. He also paid a tribute to Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans who was attending the Conference for the last time as leader of the United Kingdom delegation.

The Minister said that the most obvious single change in the work of the International Labour Organisation during the forty years of its existence was the shift in the balance of its activities towards the service of the economically under-developed countries. This followed naturally from the Organisation's changing membership, and the United Kingdom took particular pride in the number of countries, now members of the Organisation in their own right, to whom its policies have brought responsible self-government and independence. In connection with the Organisation's programme to meet the needs of such countries, the Minister stressed in particular progress with the workers' education programme. "This is a field", he said, "in which the trade unions themselves can do, and in many countries are doing, a great deal. I am glad to pay tribute to the excellent work done by the Trades Union Congress and individual unions, and by the Workers' Educational Association and other institutions, in my own country". The Minister wished success to the proposal to set up an International Institute for Social and Labour Studies in Geneva under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation. He also commented on the development of the Organisation's activities in Africa and welcomed the Organisation's decision to place its experience and resources more fully at the disposal of the countries and territories of Africa.

The Minister went on to speak of the place of voluntary organisations in the United Kingdom. There were many things which the State could not do as well as voluntary bodies, and many which it could only do effectively in partnership with them. In the past, voluntary bodies anticipated and stimulated action by the State in providing such things as schools, hospitals and clinics, and looking after the welfare of the handicapped. An instance of voluntary service today could be seen in the National Health Service; many thousands of people served voluntarily on Regional and Hospital Boards and Councils responsible for administering the service and for the expenditure of hundreds of millions of pounds of public money each year. The Government also drew freely on the voluntary services of men and women from all levels of public life in the many advisory and other bodies which it set up. An example of such a body was the Industrial Health Advisory Committee set up in 1955 to give advice on the further development of industrial health services in workplaces covered by the Factories Acts. As a further example of co-operation with voluntary organisations the Minister referred to the Regular Forces Resettlement Service in which the Ministry of Labour co-operated with voluntary bodies at both central and local levels. Voluntary bodies were also represented at all the meetings of the Resettlement Advisory Board, and were associated with the work of regional committees set up to provide advice on resettlement on a regional basis. In no field, however, was co-operation between statutory and voluntary services better to be seen than in work for the disabled. Voluntary organisations had been pioneers in this field. The Ministry of Labour now provided facilities for the training and sheltered employment of the disabled, but there were also four residential training colleges for the disabled and many sheltered workshops run by voluntary bodies which the Ministry used in effect as agents. Similarly in the field of industrial rehabilitation use was made by the Ministry of Labour of rehabilitation centres run by the Royal National Institute for the Blind. The Minister concluded by saying that there were available to Governments infinite possibilities of recruitment and great untapped resources if they were prepared to give voluntary societies a part to play in their plans; he hoped that the International Labour Organisation would spread its net as widely as possible to allow unofficial as well as official bodies to help the work of social progress.

Finance

The Conference approved a net expenditure budget of 9,003,909 United States dollars for 1960. This compares with 8,549,702 dollars for 1959. The Conference also approved the scale of

contributions for Member States under which the United Kingdom will pay 903,092 dollars (net) as compared with 744,714 dollars (net) in 1959.

Organisation of Occupational Health Services in Places of Employment

The Conference followed up last year's first discussion by adopting a Recommendation on this subject by 240 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. The Recommendation states that the role of an occupational health service should be essentially preventive. Its purposes are to protect workers against health hazards arising from their work, to contribute towards the workers' physical and mental adjustment and to the establishment and maintenance of the highest possible degree of physical and mental well-being of the workers. Its functions should include surveillance of all factors which may affect the health of workers; surveillance of sanitary facilities and other welfare facilities; periodic pre-employment and special medical examinations; participation in job analysis in the light of health considerations; emergency treatment; training of first-aid personnel; and education in health and hygiene. Occupational health services should be organised either by undertakings themselves or attached to an outside body, and they should be provided either in virtue of legislation or of collective agreements or in any other manner approved by the competent authority after consulting employers' and workers' organisations.

The Conference also adopted by 109 votes to 44, with 12 abstentions, a resolution inviting the Governing Body to consider placing on the agenda of the Conference at the earliest possible date the question of the possibility of adopting a Convention on this subject.

Conditions of Work of Fishermen

Following last year's first discussion the Conference adopted three Conventions relating to conditions of work of fishermen. The first concerns the minimum age for admission to employment as fishermen and was adopted by 160 votes to 46 with 29 abstentions. It provides that children under fifteen should not be employed or work on fishing vessels, except occasionally during school holidays. Children of 14 may be given employment certificates allowing them to work on fishing vessels if the competent authority is satisfied that it is in their best interests. No-one under eighteen may be employed as a trimmer or stoker on a coal-burning fishing vessel.

A Convention concerning the medical examination of fishermen was adopted by 159 votes to 45 with 33 abstentions. This provides that no person may be employed on a fishing vessel unless he has a medical certificate attesting to his fitness for the work for which he is employed. Persons under 21 are to be examined once a year and older persons as the competent authority decides.

The third Convention concerns fishermen's articles of agreement and was adopted by 155 votes to 41 with 37 abstentions. It provides for contracts of service for fishermen which must include certain specified particulars and for the maintenance of records of employment.

Protection of Workers against Radiations

After a first discussion of this subject the Conference approved conclusions with a view to the adoption next year of a Convention supplemented by a Recommendation. Both the Convention and Recommendation would apply to all activities involving the exposure of persons to ionising radiations in the course of their work, and both would deal with methods of implementation, maximum permissible doses of ionising radiations and maximum permissible concentrations of radioactive substances, protection of workers against excessive doses of ionising radiations, inspection and monitoring, and medical examinations. It is proposed that the Convention should deal also with the reduction of exposure to ionising radiations to the lowest practicable level, the minimum age of admission to employment involving exposure to radiations, and the procedure in the event of over-exposure and instruction of workers. The additional matters covered by the Recommendation would be health records, the appointment by employers of persons competent to deal with questions of radiation protection and the provision of alternative employment for persons compelled to change their work because of over-exposure to ionising radiations.

The Conference also passed a resolution inviting the Governing Body, in connection with the planned revision of Conventions and Recommendations concerning social security, to take into consideration the need for adequate protection through workmen's compensation of workers occupationally exposed to radiation hazards.

Problems of Non-Manual Workers

The Conference approved unanimously a report outlining a long-term programme for the International Labour Organisation in respect of the problems of non-manual workers. The report was prepared by a committee of the Conference, which noted the increasing proportion of the labour force engaged in non-manual work and the rapid rate of change in the character of that work and in the qualifications required for it. The report recommended that the Organisation should undertake surveys and studies of the demand for skilled labour and of training and man-power problems, in preparation for meetings on these subjects. It also recommended that technical assistance should be given by the International Labour Organisation to developing countries to expand educational and other activities in order to train teaching staff, to teach non-manual workers basic skills and to retrain older workers, and that studies of these problems in developing countries should be intensified. Other recommendations were that the Organisation should continue to consider the problems of mechanisation and automation in offices; that the possibility should be considered of placing the subject of hygiene in shops and offices on the agenda of

an early session of the Conference with a view to the adoption of international standards; and that contracts of employment and the transfer of pension rights should be studied in relation to non-manual workers. There were also a number of recommendations regarding particular categories of non-manual workers, including technical and supervisory staff, office staff, workers in the distributive trades, public servants and salaried inventors.

Collaboration between Public Authorities and Employers' and Workers' Organisations

This subject received a first discussion this year, as a result of which the Conference approved by 148 votes to 3, with 38 abstentions, conclusions proposing a draft Recommendation for adoption next year. The Recommendation would provide for measures appropriate to national conditions to be taken to promote effective consultation and co-operation at industrial and national levels between public authorities and employers' and workers' organisations, as well as between these organisations. The general purpose

EARNINGS OF MEN IN MANUFACTURING

Variations between Establishments in Average Earnings

General averages, by industry, of the weekly and hourly earnings of manual workers in manufacturing industries in October, 1958, were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1959 (pages 45-53). These statistics were derived from the regular half-yearly enquiry made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, in which establishments were asked for particulars of the numbers of manual workers employed, their aggregate earnings and the total man-hours worked in a selected week. Separate information was obtained for men (aged 21 years and over), women (aged 18 years and over), youths and boys (under 21 years), and girls (under 18 years). Further analyses of the results of that enquiry were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1959 (pages 125-128), including general averages of the weekly and hourly earnings of adult men employed as full-time manual workers in various size-ranges of establishments in each manufacturing industry.

These general averages are regarded as useful and important indicators of movements of earnings in industry. Nevertheless, as establishments were grouped for the purpose of calculating the general averages, the results of the enquiry so far published give no indication of variations between individual establishments within a size-range or within an industry. Some indication of variations between establishments can be given, however, since the average earnings of the workers covered by each return can be derived from the information supplied. Information about the earnings of particular grades or categories of workers (other than the sex-age groups mentioned above) or about variations in the earnings of individual workers is not obtainable from this type of enquiry.

A further study of the enquiry data relating to the earnings of men in manufacturing industries in the last pay-week of October, 1958, has now been made. The average of the gross weekly earnings of men covered by each return received in the enquiry has been calculated and compared with the general average weekly earnings of men in the industry concerned. The variation in this "establishment average" within each manufacturing industry has also been examined. The results of this study are summarised in the present article and associated Table on pages 246 and 247.

In some cases, several establishments belonging to one industrial undertaking were covered by one composite return in the enquiry and, in others, different parts of one establishment were classified and treated separately; in the remainder of this article and associated Table, therefore, the term "establishment" is used to refer to an entity covered by a single return in the enquiry. Part-time workers ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours per week have been excluded from the statistics.

When references are made to numbers or percentages of establishments in which average earnings were above a certain level, it is particularly important to bear in mind that, in most industries, there is considerable variation in the size of establishment. The fact that a numerically small proportion of establishments in an industry may employ a high proportion of the total number of men employed in the industry is reflected in the figures in Columns 3 and 4 of the Table.

Apart from differences in size, establishments within an industry may differ from one another in other important respects, such as the composition of the labour force (e.g., proportions of skilled men to unskilled), the type, volume and organisation of work in hand and the opportunities, if any, provided in a particular week for extra earnings from, for example, overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes. Thus the average earnings of men in an establishment in the selected week would be influenced by numerous factors, some of a permanent and some of a temporary nature. A high average might result from either a high proportion of skilled men with high rates of pay, or a large amount of overtime, possibly including week-end work, or a combination of such factors. A difference in the average earnings in different establishments does not necessarily imply that comparable workpeople employed under similar conditions received different earnings.

The left-hand side of the Table on pages 246 and 247 gives, for each industry, in Column 1, the number of establishments covered by the enquiry; in Column 2, the general average weekly earnings of men in all these establishments, as published in the February, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE; in Column 3, the numerical proportion of those establishments in which the average weekly earnings of men in the establishment were at or above that general average for men in the industry; and, in Column 4, the number of men employed in this "above-average" group of establishments expressed as a percentage

would be to promote good relations with a view to increasing prosperity, improving conditions of work and raising standards of living, and the aims in particular would be to arrive at agreed solutions of problems of common concern and to associate employers' and workers' organisations with public authorities in the framing of legislation, in the establishment and functioning of national institutions and in making and carrying out plans for economic and social development.

Resolutions

The Conference adopted four resolutions dealing with subjects not on the agenda. They concerned the problems of young workers; the activities of the International Labour Organisation in the field of occupational health and safety and its participation in the proposed International Health and Medical Research Year; the Organisation's operational activities; and the development of the Organisation's activities in respect of the problems of under-developed countries.

of the total number of men in all the establishments. In some of the industries, e.g. tinplate, steel sheet, wallpaper and linoleum manufacture, the total number of establishments covered by the enquiry was relatively small; in these cases the analysis may be less meaningful, and greater caution needs to be taken in interpreting the statistics.

Column 3 of the Table shows that the average earnings of men were at or above the general average for men in the industry in a minority only of establishments in each of the 112 industries, with one exception (viz., cotton spinning). In nearly all industries, the average earnings of men were as much as or more than the general average for men in the industry in 20 to 45 per cent. of the establishments covered by the enquiry in the industry. On the other hand, Column 4 shows that this "above-average" group of establishments generally employed at least 40 per cent. of the total number of men in the industry. Thus, with very few exceptions, nearly half the men or more in an industry were employed in establishments in which the average earnings were at or above the general average level for men in the industry. The figure given in Column 4 does not of course measure the proportion of men in the industry with individual earnings at or above the general average level. In establishments with high averages, some men might earn less than the general average of all men in the industry and also in establishments with lower averages, some men might earn above that figure. The number of men with individual earnings above the general average level cannot be obtained from the information contained in returns received in this enquiry.

In 28 industries, the "above-average" group of establishments consisted of fewer than a quarter of the total number of establishments covered by the enquiry. This group was particularly small in number in the motor vehicle and cycle manufacturing (9 per cent.) and the printing and publication of newspapers (10 per cent.) industries; in each of these industries, however, the number of men employed in the group was still relatively high (49 and 40 per cent., respectively). In such industries a fairly small number of establishments employing large numbers of men tend to have a major influence on the general average level of earnings of men in the industry.

For every industry, except tobacco, linoleum and wallpaper manufacture and three branches of the clothing industries, the figure in Column 4 is greater than the corresponding figure in Column 3. That is, in all industries, other than these six, the establishments in which average earnings of men were at or above the average for the industry employed relatively more men than the establishments with average earnings below the industry average. In other words, the average number of men per establishment was higher in the group of establishments with higher average earnings for men than in the remaining establishments with lower average earnings for men. Although average earnings might be high in some small establishments and relatively low in some large establishments, there was a tendency for the establishments in which men have higher average earnings to be above average in size as measured by the numbers of men employed.

The right-hand side of the Table provides some indication of the extent of variation between establishments in each industry in the average earnings of men. The significance of the entries in these last three columns of the Table is that the average earnings of men were at least the amounts given in Columns 5, 6 and 7 in three-quarters, one-half and one-quarter, respectively, of the total number of establishments covered by the enquiry in the industry. In other words, if the establishments in the industry were listed in ascending order of the average earnings of men in the establishment, these three values would apply to the establishments one-quarter, one-half and three-quarters of the way up the list. Using technical language, Columns 5, 6 and 7, respectively, give the "lower quartile, median and upper quartile" values in the distribution of the average, by establishments, of the weekly earnings of men in the industry.

In one-half of the establishments covered by the enquiry in an industry the average, by establishment, of the earnings of men was between the amounts given for the industry in Columns 5 and 7. This range of variation between establishment averages was relatively narrow in some industries, such as stationary engines (25s.) and cement (28s. 4d.). On the other hand, the range of variation was relatively wide, in, for example, dressmaking (80s. 6d.), hosiery and other knitted goods manufacture (84s.) and rope, twine and net manufacture (64s. 7d.).

RANGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MEN AGED 21 YEARS AND OVER, IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1958

Industry (according to 1948 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification)	Number of Establishments covered by Enquiry	General Average Weekly Earnings of Men in these Establishments	Establishments in which Average Earnings of Men were at or above the General Average (col. 2) for Men in the Industry		Distribution of Average Weekly Earnings of Men by Establishment		
			Number of these Establishments expressed as a percentage of the Total Number (Col. 1) of Establishments	Number of Men employed in these Establishments expressed as a percentage of the Total Number of Men in all the Establishments	Lower Quartile: In Three-quarters of the Establishments Average Earnings were at least:—	Median: In Half of the Establishments Average Earnings were at least:—	Upper Quartile: In One quarter of the Establishments Average Earnings were at least:—
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal							
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	644	s. d. 251 10	30	45	218 7	237 4	256 11
China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)	223	242 1	33	51	211 3	232 11	247 4
Glass (other than containers)	230	270 5	23	61	224 8	243 3	268 10
Glass Containers	43	251 2	42	48	232 6	244 11	267 0
Cement	46	293 9	35	43	278 4	286 11	306 8
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	933	259 7	30	48	210 8	237 1	267 6
Chemicals and Allied Trades							
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works	54	248 0	33	46	216 5	227 1	257 6
Chemicals and Dyes	857	272 4	24	48	208 0	242 8	271 4
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	202	236 8	32	50	193 10	220 7	246 8
Explosives and Fireworks	65	258 10	35	52	227 6	244 3	273 2
Paint and Varnish	326	232 8	25	37	190 5	211 8	234 8
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	193	271 7	17	46	196 3	224 11	261 6
Mineral Oil Refining	38	274 10	21	41	214 11	244 2	269 11
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	288	253 10	24	39	201 0	221 11	253 9
Metal Manufacture							
Blast Furnaces*	42	273 2	26	41	241 8	254 5	279 11
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	290	287 3	22	38	233 0	260 2	282 2
Iron Foundries	675	267 1	33	50	227 0	251 10	276 1
Plate Manufacture	18	323 2	22	80	219 11	262 6	294 11
Steel Sheet Manufacture	25	294 3	44	69	252 6	289 11	322 6
Iron and Steel Tubes (including melting and rolling in integrated works)	114	259 6	36	60	222 10	247 2	271 8
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	401	284 5	29	52	236 10	264 0	290 6
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods							
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	368	267 2	30	41	219 5	244 10	274 0
Marine Engineering	109	260 9	44	46	230 6	258 4	286 7
Agricultural Machinery (excluding tractors)	397	240 4	15	46	190 10	206 3	223 11
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	81	289 6	17	31	235 8	262 6	284 7
Machine Tools	650	278 9	43	46	239 11	269 5	304 11
Stationary Engines	29	259 0	43	43	245 8	256 3	270 8
Textile Machinery and Accessories	383	245 10	30	49	204 11	229 2	253 9
Ordinance and Small Arms	45	252 2	47	52	217 6	252 6	291 3
Constructional Engineering	395	283 2	31	48	234 11	261 6	291 9
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	2,899	268 9	33	49	228 6	252 7	280 4
Electrical Machinery	264	284 3	20	59	229 10	257 6	278 7
Electrical Wires and Cables	67	270 0	34	56	233 4	257 0	291 0
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	40	258 8	25	40	232 6	247 6	262 6
Wireless Apparatus (excluding valves) and Gramophones	229	261 7	30	53	218 3	244 5	267 11
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	79	260 6	61	61	238 9	249 11	269 11
Batteries and Accumulators	47	287 4	13	68	213 4	244 11	277 6
Other Electrical Goods	497	277 6	20	52	218 8	242 9	270 5
Vehicles							
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	576	315 3	9	49	218 0	240 1	271 11
Motor Repairs and Garages	2,525	220 9	35	41	194 8	212 2	231 10
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	119	306 2	27	44	231 8	272 6	308 0
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	369	288 1	28	48	229 5	262 0	294 2
Locomotive Manufacture†	29	265 3	41	57	237 6	261 8	282 6
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams†	165	261 1	21	52	203 0	228 7	256 3
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	83	239 2	23	47	189 11	216 0	238 4
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified							
Tools and Cutlery	358	255 10	30	47	213 4	235 2	262 8
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	143	256 5	33	42	226 11	243 10	267 6
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	286	266 7	24	47	219 11	244 4	266 6
Wire and Wire Manufactures	255	273 2	31	50	227 4	253 4	278 6
Hollow-ware	244	255 3	40	46	219 3	246 3	271 9
Brass Manufactures	371	263 5	28	48	223 11	245 2	267 2
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	1,859	274 7	26	46	221 4	245 11	276 1
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.							
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	541	259 11	29	55	218 2	240 9	264 11
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	99	257 11	25	50	202 2	229 2	259 11
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	285	258 0	41	42	221 3	247 6	280 9
Musical Instruments	93	245 8	26	41	217 1	231 8	251 3
Textiles							
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	462	205 0	53	56	186 6	206 11	222 8
Cotton Weaving, etc.	517	218 2	42	49	198 7	213 5	230 3
Woolen and Worsted	1,009	228 7	42	49	196 3	222 4	246 3
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	49	252 8	27	42	201 3	233 9	255 10
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	227	230 7	43	47	207 6	226 7	241 11
Linen and Soft Hemp	127	186 10	46	48	169 2	186 6	203 9
Jute	62	210 9	39	45	189 0	205 11	219 11
Rope, Twine and Net	110	228 3	29	51	176 8	204 1	241 3
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	728	297 2	24	48	210 10	245 8	294 10
Lace	130	226 5	37	54	199 0	214 10	243 9
Carpets	88	262 11	41	49	225 10	253 2	276 3
Narrow Fabrics	158	219 4	43	51	193 6	213 3	236 3
Made-up Textiles	306	208 6	46	48	181 9	204 2	234 7
Textile Finishing, etc.	635	235 2	32	44	192 6	218 5	245 9
Other Textile Industries	211	243 2	20	52	181 4	205 8	237 0
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur							
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	425	234 5	32	48	200 9	221 8	241 10
Leather Goods	269	222 9	33	44	192 10	212 6	235 5
Fur	131	263 10	42	47	222 10	254 5	291 0
Clothing							
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring	966	229 9	41	43	197 6	221 1	253 2
Retail Bespoke Tailoring	260	221 3	35	48	181 10	204 4	242 6
Dressmaking	589	237 2	43	46	190 2	224 9	270 8
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	505	217 5	48	43	190 9	214 1	244 4
Hats, Caps and Millinery	180	223 5	46	45	195 4	221 7	251 7
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	342	208 10	46	46	184 3	205 2	233 6
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (excluding rubber)	542	237 5	37	45	208 5	227 4	247 11
Repair of Boots and Shoes	480	213 2	35	55	181 5	201 5	224 0

* Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.
† Excluding railway workshops.

Range of Variation between Establishments in the Average Weekly Earnings of Men aged 21 years and over, in the Last Pay-Week in October, 1958—continued

Industry (according to 1948 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification)	Number of Establishments covered by Enquiry	General Average Weekly Earnings of Men in these Establishments	Establishments in which Average Earnings of Men were at or above the General Average (col. 2) for Men in the Industry		Distribution of Average Weekly Earnings of Men by Establishment		
			Number of these Establishments expressed as a percentage of the Total Number (Col. 1) of Establishments	Number of Men employed in these Establishments expressed as a percentage of the Total Number of Men in all the Establishments	Lower Quartile: In Three-quarters of the Establishments Average Earnings were at least:—	Median: In Half of the Establishments Average Earnings were at least:—	Upper Quartile: In One quarter of the Establishments Average Earnings were at least:—
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Food, Drink and Tobacco							
Grain Milling	466	252 10	24	41	194 6	221 10	251 11
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,565	239 2	34	50	206 1	225 11	245 8
Biscuits	96	255 3	29	63	207 6	234 5	260 8
Meat and Meat Products	381	230 5	32	47	194 5	216 6	241 1
Milk Products	421	238 8	30	46	201 8	220 8	244 8
Sugar and Glucose	45	289 6	47	66	227 6	277 6	303 9
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	318	258 11	21	63	201 6	226 7	253 4
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	264	246 2	22	45	193 10	220 4	242 8
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	646	250 8	18	43	190 11	213 10	241 9
Brewing and Malting	463	221 2	32	51	192 10	208 5	227 8
Wholesale Bottling	317	213 3	28	46	178 3	193 10	218 0
Other Drink Industries	706	226 7	22	45	181 10	201 11	224 0
Tobacco	57	243 9	37	30	218 2	238 2	251 11
Manufactures of Wood and Cork							
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	1,353	225 0	35	45	192 2	212 4	233 7
Furniture and Upholstery	1,353	276 11	22	48	208 9	235 8	270 6
Shop and Office Fitting	234	274 6	27	40	221 6	244 10	279 11
Wooden Containers and Baskets	437	230 11	30	41	196 9	215 4	241 2
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	451	229 11	28	39	198 5	213 0	234 4
Paper and Printing							
Paper and Board	272	276 11	30	45	229 5	254 2	287 1
Wallpaper	20	249 5	30	30	228 9	241 3	268 9
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing	396	271 3	18	53	202 8	228 8	256 5
Cases	340	257 5	29	41	210 11	236 9	264 3
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	340	257 5	29	41	210 11	236 9	264 3
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	454	335 6	10	40	240 8	263 9	293 6
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	1,996	293 6	21	44	231 5	254 3	285 6
Other Manufacturing Industries							
Rubber	290	270 3	30	49	219 5	249 6	276 1
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	28	260 3	32	32	229 2	252 6	272 6
Brushes and Brooms	152	219 4	35	42	190 4	208 11	228 9
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	173	254 1	23	44	198 6	221 8	252 6
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	71	239 6	37	64	199 11	229 11	251 5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	602	269 4	28	43	206 3	242 5	274 9

Col. 1.—"Establishment" is used to refer to the entity covered by a single return in the enquiry; in some cases this is part of one establishment and in others a group of establishments, in the normal sense of the term.

Col. 2.—As published in the February, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE.

Col. 3.—In this percentage of the total number of establishments (Col. 1), the average earnings of men were at or above the general average for men in the industry (Col. 2).

Col. 4.—Of the total number of men in all establishments (Col. 1), this percentage were employed in establishments where the average earnings were at or above the general average for men in the industry (Col. 2).

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

NOTE.—An article on page 55 of the February, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE gave the dates on which the new (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification is being brought into use for the purpose of the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The statistics of unemployment and of placings and vacancies (pages 265 to 267 of

RESETTLEMENT OF EX-REGULAR MEMBERS OF H.M. FORCES

The Minister of Labour and National Service has presented to Parliament the Progress Report of the Resettlement Advisory Board, covering the period July, 1957, to March, 1959. This has been published as a Command Paper.*

The Board was appointed by the Minister in July, 1957, to advise him on how best to develop the resettlement service provided for ex-Regulars by the Ministry and a number of voluntary associations in the light of the new Defence policy, which envisaged a reduction in the strength of the three Services. It is representative of industry, commerce and the trade unions, and its Chairman is Sir Frederic Hooper, Managing Director of Schweppes Limited. The other members are:—Major-General Sir Charles Dunphie, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Managing Director of Vickers Limited, and Chairman and Managing Director of Vickers-Armstrong Limited, Mr. W. D. Goss, O.B.E., former National Secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, Mr. W. H. McFadzean, President of the Federation of British Industries and Chairman and Managing Director of British Insulated Callender's Cables Limited, and Mr. John McLean, C.B.E., Chairman of George Wills and Sons Limited and past President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

In a foreword to the Report, the Minister records his appreciation of the work which the Board has done since its appointment, and states that he is taking steps to secure its continuance, since the success so far achieved does not mean that the work of the Board is at an end.

The Report is in three main parts, the first outlining the situation as it existed in July, 1957, the second describing the measures which the Board advised, and the third reporting on the results so far achieved. It recalls that the defence policy adopted in 1957 and set out in the Defence White Paper of that year (Cmd. 124) provided for a reduction in the combined strength of the three Services—then about 690,000—to about 375,000 by the end of 1962. This reduction would be made partly by the abolition of National Service but partly by the premature retirement of Regular officers and senior N.C.O.s. It was understood that the five-year period would see the premature retirement of about 8,000 officers in addition to some 17,000 retiring in the normal way. Premature retirement of other ranks was confined to senior N.C.O.s, and was estimated to affect about 8,000 of them out of a total other rank outflow in the period of about a quarter of a million. There were wide differences between the problems of officers and other ranks. There was to be a rapid increase in officer retirement, and a decrease in the rate of retirement for all other ranks except senior N.C.O.s. Apart from this, the intrinsic difficulties of resettling other ranks were less. In July, 1957, the number of officers registered with the Ministry as unemployed represented 13.4 per cent. of the previous year's outflow from the Services; the corresponding percentage for other ranks was 1.2. Even more important, 61 per cent. of the unemployed officers had been out of work for more than twelve weeks; the corresponding figure for other ranks was 9 per cent.

The Measures Recommended by the Board

At its first meeting, the Board recommended the establishment of regional committees, similar in structure to the Board itself, which could help with the work of resettlement by making use of local pride and prestige. The Minister of Labour and National Service accepted this recommendation, and appointed Resettlement Committees early in 1958 in Scotland, Wales, and the nine administrative regions of England. These Committees were to deal with problems of resettlement in their own areas and to study local resettlement problems at first hand; to consult with and advise the Ministry on the solution of these problems; and generally to study the problems of national resettlement policy at regional level. They also provide selection boards for all candidates for the business training courses for ex-Regulars.

The major activities of the Board related to three problems: ensuring that the ex-Regular is fitted for civil employment, by special training if necessary; ensuring that the resettlement machinery for advising and placing ex-Regulars is both available and utilised; and stimulating the demand from employers for ex-Regulars.

Enquiries showed that the majority of retiring officers wished to enter industry or commerce, but knew little of its structure and functions. A number of business reorientation courses were already available to the ex-Regular, when the Board was set up; these were provided by the Ministry of Labour, the Officers' Association, the Federation of British Industries and the Army, and were of varying content and duration. On the recommendation of the Board these courses were brought into a unified scheme of six-week business reorientation courses, under the control of the Ministry, which are provided at a number of technical and commercial colleges. These standard courses are designed to teach the rudiments of business organisation and management techniques to those likely to succeed at the middle management level or above in business or industry. Since other ranks for the most part are unlikely to secure jobs at this level, few of them take these courses. Far more important for them were the courses provided at Government Training Centres and elsewhere under the Government Vocational Training Scheme. The Board has therefore made recommendations to ensure that

* Resettlement Advisory Board Progress Report, 1957-1959. Cmd. 789. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. including postage).

these courses, which the Board considers most valuable, are more widely known in the three Services.

The main recommendations made by the Board about the resettlement machinery were designed to strengthen it and to ensure that it was fully used. A new booklet was prepared, for issue to officers before their retirement, giving information about employment, training and the machinery for resettlement; the Board also suggested improving and making more comprehensive the booklet on these subjects which had always been issued to other ranks. The Services were asked to encourage ex-Regulars to use the official resettlement machinery; in the past officers had made much less use of this than had other ranks. The response was encouraging. The Board proposed that the resettlement interview procedure which operated in the Army and in part of the Royal Air Force should be extended, and this proposal was implemented by all three Services. All Regular other ranks should now receive advice at a resettlement interview, at least three months before retirement, from representatives of their Service and of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and normally of the National Association for the Employment of Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen. Wherever practicable there will also be a preliminary interview eighteen months before retirement. Officers are interviewed by touring panels, both at home and abroad, consisting of a Service representative and an official of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

While the Board was concerned to increase opportunities in civil life for ex-Regulars of any rank, it seemed clear that the major difficulty was to create the right atmosphere for an increase in the number of vacancies for officers. Other ranks had always been absorbed by business and industry, although full use had not always been made of their qualifications. Approaches were made to leading trade organisations, and the Chairman and members of the Advisory Board addressed their Councils or members. Many articles were published in trade, professional and house journals. A pamphlet—"Employing the Ex-Regular"—was prepared, and 80,000 copies distributed to employers and employers' associations. National publicity was obtained in the press, and on radio and television. The Minister of Labour and National Service and the Chairman of the Advisory Board spoke at a reception given in May, 1958, by the then Lord Mayor of London, to enable the City of London to hear of the work of resettlement. There was also considerable local publicity.

The Results So Far Achieved

In assessing the results so far achieved, the Report takes as a measure the numbers of ex-Regulars registered with the Ministry as unemployed. In July, 1957, 641 officers and 991 other ranks were so registered. Between July, 1957, and March, 1959, nearly 11,000 officers and 120,000 other ranks left the Services. At the end of March, 1959, 1,116 officers and 2,245 other ranks were registered as unemployed, and of the other ranks nearly 60 per cent. had been unemployed for less than six weeks. It was known that some of the officers registered as unemployed were not seriously seeking new career employment, and the period reviewed was mainly one of tightening credit restriction and increased unemployment throughout the country. Against this background, the Board concludes that the results so far are satisfactory, and that most of the ex-Regulars who want jobs are finding them.

The Board also records the results of two limited inquiries—one of ex-officers, the other of employers—which were made to discover how ex-Regular officers who entered industry in the first half of 1958 were faring. The information obtained from these was encouraging, and the Board considers that the replies were probably representative of the whole field. Officers clearly recognised that starting salaries, though important, were less so than prospects, and the Board considered the training salaries at which many officers began not unreasonable. Half the officers questioned had received an increase in salary within the first year of their employment. The business reorientation courses were considered helpful, both by ex-officers and employers, and employers were pleasantly surprised to find how adaptable the ex-officer had proved. There was no evidence that the entry of ex-officers, particularly at middle levels of seniority, had provoked any resentment amongst those whose lives had been spent in industry.

The Future of Resettlement

In conclusion, the Report records that one of the reasons officer resettlement appears to have succeeded is that there are basic similarities between the duties of an officer in the Services and of a leader in industry. But it also points out that the task of resettlement is appreciably lightened if those who retire are allowed—or better still encouraged—to do so not later than their early or middle forties. Of the future, the Board says:—

"Indeed, if resettlement continues to work as smoothly in the future as it has during the past year, few officers may be anxious to serve beyond the age of 40, unless they are assured of substantial promotion. Resettlement, in fact, will come to be accepted not as a hazard to be faced and overcome but as a normal stage in most Service careers. It is no short-term palliative designed to meet the premature retirements of officers and other ranks under the new defence plans, but a permanent adjunct to the organisation of the Services. Moreover, the Services will come to be regarded by industry as a normal source of recruitment."

HEALTH OF WORKERS IN THE POTTERY INDUSTRY

The report was published in June of an Industrial Health Survey of the Pottery Industry in Stoke-on-Trent which was carried out from 1956 to 1958 by members of H.M. Factory Inspectorate ("Industrial Health: A Survey of the Pottery Industry in Stoke-on-Trent", published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. net, 5s. 5d. including postage). This is the second Industrial Health Survey which has been instituted by the Minister of Labour with the advice of the Industrial Health Advisory Committee. The first was a survey of all the factories in the town of Halifax and was published in 1958 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1958, page 138). The present survey was undertaken with the agreement and full co-operation of the two sides of the pottery industry. Its aim was to present an objective, detailed and informed picture of existing conditions in the industry and to indicate outstanding problems.

The pottery industry was chosen for this survey because it was not too large, it was in the main concentrated in one area, and the size of the units in it was varied. Moreover, considerable progress had already been made in countering the health hazards in the industry and the survey would enable this progress to be reviewed. The work was done by a team from H.M. Factory Inspectorate, consisting of three general Inspectors and one Medical Inspector. They were assisted by an Advisory Committee on which were represented both sides of the industry, the British Ceramic Research Association, and the Stoke-on-Trent Public Health Department. The Report covers 298 factories, nearly all the pottery works in North Staffordshire. These factories represent approximately 63 per cent. of the pottery works in the country and approximately 75 per cent. of the workers in the industry.

The foreword points out that the survey is the only study of its kind which has ever been made of the practical conditions in the pottery industry or indeed of any other industry in this country. It does not, therefore, afford a basis for comparing conditions in the pottery industry with those of other industries. Present conditions in the industry can, however, be compared with conditions in the past and attention is drawn to various fields in which progress has been made. For example, the classic industrial disease connected with pottery manufacture was lead poisoning, due in part to the lead glazes used. By the middle 1940's, however, the use of low solubility or leadless glazes had become so widespread that it was considered practicable to prohibit the use of other glazes. This was not easy for all firms, but intensive research enabled them to be in a position to comply with the requirement when it became law. In recent years, lead poisoning has virtually been eliminated from the industry, although there must always be some risk where poisonous materials are used. Another important achievement, this time in reducing the risk of pneumoconiosis, has been the substitution of alumina for powdered flint in one process. Work is continuing on the control of dust in other processes and the British Ceramic Research Association have a special team investigating this problem.

The Report contains a brief account of how the survey was carried out, followed by chapters describing the environmental background and industrial structure of North Staffordshire, the structure of the pottery industry, and how pottery is made; some details are also given about the historical background to the industry and the development of legislative control in the interests of the health of the workers, and about types of pottery buildings, their layout, and methods of handling materials. Another chapter discusses workroom temperatures and ventilation and the problems of occasional work at high temperatures. The main part of the Report is, however, devoted to health hazards in the industry.

At the present time the most important specific health risk arising from the processes of pottery manufacture is pneumoconiosis. Silica dust was found to be present in varying degrees in all the making and glazing processes and in many of the mills where materials were prepared. The industry as a whole maintained a wholesome respect for the dangers inherent in dust of any sort but there was a potential risk of pneumoconiosis in every branch, except in works doing decorating only. The Report goes on to describe in detail the sources of dust, the methods of dust control at present in use to deal with both background and process dust, and new methods which are being developed. With regard to lead risks in the industry, the Report shows that lead was found to be present, although in a relatively safe form, in all glazing departments other than the few which used only leadless glazes. It was also found in small quantities in the decorating processes. No cases of lead poisoning among these workers had been reported for a number of years. In regard to dermatitis, the Report indicates that processes involving the use of solvents, e.g., in decorating shops, carried a risk of dermatitis.

In connection with premises and handling of materials, the Report says that nearly all factories have now adopted some form of mechanical handling, but there is still a problem for men in some processes due to strain caused by lifting and carrying heavy loads. The general structural condition of about four-fifths of the works was found to be satisfactory. It is stated that intensive hot work is not a feature of the pottery industry, but the survey found that, as many pottery processes involve the use of heat, workplaces in the industry were more often too hot than too cold.

A number of points are made also in the Report about general environmental conditions in the pottery industry. The survey found that the standard of cleanliness of floors, walls and ceilings left much to be desired. The best standards were achieved in those

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factories which employed their own full-time maintenance staff. Overcrowding was not found to be a problem. The standard of washing accommodation varied very widely; some factories had adequate facilities, but there were often deficiencies such as lack of hot water. Very substantial progress has been made during the last twenty years, the Report says, in the provision of sanitary accommodation. All the potteries surveyed had water-borne sewage, although in some works the accommodation was situated away from the factory buildings across an open yard. With regard to the provision of seating for work in factories, the Report says that the traditional wooden stool has now largely been replaced by a chair with a backrest. The survey team found a varied collection of seats in use, the best being the fully adjustable chairs with padded seats and backrests used widely in the decorating shops. The extent to which messrooms and canteens were used varied. Where workers live near to the factory they often go home at mid-day; others may use cafés in the vicinity. The use made of the meal service seems to be much the same as in the country as a whole, i.e., about 25 per cent. of the workers take a main meal in a canteen where this is available. Of the 261 works required by law to have a messroom, 12 were found to have none; in one-fifth of the cases the messroom was found to be unsatisfactory. The need for good lighting was generally recognised throughout the industry, and in only 11 per cent. of the workplaces visited were lighting conditions found to be substantially unsatisfactory. Glare from unshaded lights was one of the commonest defects. In a section on noise, the Report says that the pottery industry is, on the whole, a quiet one, although modern developments are tending to make it noisier.

A chapter on first aid says that the types of injury most often occurring in the industry and requiring first-aid treatment are cuts and skin abrasions, but even these are infrequent and usually of a minor nature. In many factories the required conditions as to first aid were not being fully complied with. Although there was no lack of training facilities locally, in nearly one-third of those works required to have a trained first aider there was none.

The Report also includes an account of the existing health services in the Stoke-on-Trent area. A number of appendices to the Report give statistical and other information about the pottery industry.

The Report has been referred to the Joint Standing Committee of the Pottery Industry, which consists of representatives of the two sides of the pottery industry and the Factory Inspectorate, and is concerned with the health, safety and welfare of the workers in the industry. It will be for this Committee to consider the further action which should now be taken and to submit recommendations to the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

During the last ten years the total number of employees in manufacturing industries has increased by about 900,000. The most striking aspect of this increase was the fact that it consisted of an increase of 600,000 among administrative, technical and clerical employees and 300,000 among operatives.

Information about the numbers in the two classes is obtained on returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. These figures of administrative, technical and clerical employees given by employers include managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives), draughtsmen and tracers and office (including works' office) employees at any office associated with the works. Owing to differences of scope, particularly with regard to the head offices of large concerns, the figures for some industries differ from those derived from the Census of Production and published by the Board of Trade.

Between September, 1948, and October, 1958, the proportion of administrative, technical and clerical employees to the total number of employees is estimated to have risen from 16 per cent. to 21 per cent. The Table below shows how the proportion has grown between 1948 and 1958. The largest increases will be seen to have occurred between 1951 and 1952 and between 1957 and 1958, both periods in which the total number employed fell.

	Operatives Per cent.	Administrative, technical and clerical staff Per cent.
September, 1948	84.0	16.0
" 1949	83.6	16.4
October, 1950	83.5	16.5
" 1951	83.0	17.0
" 1952	81.9	18.1
" 1953	81.8	18.2
" 1954	81.6	18.4
" 1955	81.0	19.0
" 1956	80.2	19.8
" 1957	79.8	20.2
" 1958	78.8	21.2

Of the 16 per cent. of those in manufacturing employment who were administrative, technical or clerical workers in 1948, nearly two-thirds were men. Men and women increased in the same proportions yearly until 1958. The increase of 600,000 between 1948 and 1958 consisted, therefore, of about 400,000 men and 200,000 women.

It is not possible to distinguish separately the number of workers in each of the components of this group. However, some indication of the number of scientists and engineers included in the total can be obtained from the Report entitled "Scientific and Engineering Manpower in Great Britain" (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1956, page 404). This Report, which was issued jointly by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy, embodies the results of two enquiries in 1955. It shows that 48,000 qualified scientists and engineers were employed in manufacturing industry in that year.

Industrial Analysis

The Table below shows for each of the main groups of manufacturing industries the estimated total numbers of employees in 1948 and 1958 and the number and percentages in the administrative, technical and clerical classes.

Industry Group	Total number of employees		Number of Administrative, technical and clerical staff		Administrative, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total number of employees	
	1948	1958	1948	1958	1948	1958
	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	Per cent.	Per cent.
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	313	321	34	49	10.9	15.3
Chemicals and allied Trades	448	536	115	173	25.7	32.2
Metal Manufacture	534	552	73	104	13.7	18.9
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,777	2,108	346	563	19.5	26.7
Vehicles	951	1,190	172	291	18.1	24.5
Metal Goods	495	505	68	90	13.8	17.8
Precision Instruments	131	149	27	37	20.5	25.1
Textiles	945	847	83	103	8.8	12.2
Leather and Fur	76	63	10	9	13.0	13.6
Clothing	613	590	60	65	9.9	11.0
Food, Drink and Tobacco	747	918	132	168	17.7	18.3
Wood and Cork	290	285	37	45	12.8	15.7
Paper and Printing	470	582	87	132	18.5	22.7
Other Manufactures	245	286	42	65	17.3	22.7
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	8,035	8,932	1,286	1,894	16.0	21.2

It will be seen that the increase in the proportion of administrative, technical and clerical workers employed has varied in different industries. In chemicals and allied industries, where the proportions are greatest, there was a steady rise from a quarter

of the total number employed in these industries in 1948 to nearly a third in 1958, most of the increase occurring in chemicals, pharmaceutical, etc., preparations and in the soap, candles, glycerine, etc., group of industries; in the engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods industries the proportions increased from nearly 20 per cent. to nearly 27 per cent.; in the paper and printing industries they increased from less than 19 per cent. to nearly 23 per cent. Significant increases also occurred in the proportions in non-metalliferous mining products, in textiles and in metal manufacture.

In terms of absolute numbers there was a big increase in both of the larger manufacturing groups—engineering and vehicles. The increase in the proportion of administrative, technical and clerical workers in these industries between 1948 and 1958 coincided with a big increase in the total number of workers employed; and there was therefore a big increase in the number of administrative, etc., workers—of over 200,000 in engineering and of over 100,000 in vehicles. In textiles, however, the increase from 9 per cent. to 12 per cent., coincident with the fall in the total number of employees of about 100,000, produced a very small increase in the number of administrative, etc., workers, while the number of operatives fell by over 100,000. In food, drink and tobacco, the proportion of administrative, etc., workers varied between 17 per cent. and 18 per cent. and accounted for less than a fifth (under 40,000) of the total increase in employees amounting to less than 200,000 between 1948 and 1958.

DEFERMENT OF NATIONAL SERVICE OF STUDENTS IN 1959-60

The arrangements for the academic year 1959-60 for the deferment of National Service of students at Universities and certain other educational institutions, and for deferment to remain at school, have been set out in a Memorandum issued jointly by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the Ministry of Education, the Scottish Education Department, and some other Government Departments. The Memorandum is intended for the guidance of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of Universities, University Colleges, Agricultural and Technical Colleges and certain other institutions of further education, and Headmasters of Secondary Schools. It states that the arrangements for the deferment of students operating in 1959-60 are broadly on the same lines as those announced for 1958-59 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1958, page 218).

Deferment of National Service

Men will be able to obtain deferment to enter a University provided that:—(a) they go straight from full-time attendance at school or similar educational establishment to University (except where it is part of the recognised training for a profession to spend some time in practical work), or, although no longer at school, have secured acceptance by a University for the October immediately following the end of the school year in which they become 19 (men born during 1939 will where necessary and as indicated below be allowed deferment to enter a University at a later date); and (b) they will not pass out of liability for National Service. The age at which liability ceases is the 26th birthday, or the 30th birthday in the case of registered medical and dental practitioners. Men, generally those in industry, who are already deferred, may be able to obtain deferment, subject to certain conditions, for a full-time University or similar course. They should apply to the appropriate University Joint Recruiting Board.

Students who lose their places at the University or other institution which they were attending whether through examination failure or otherwise will normally have their deferment cancelled. Special consideration will, however, be given to an application for further deferment in certain circumstances, but such an application will be approved only when it has the fullest support of the University or College authorities concerned. The circumstances are as follows:—(a) a student who is required to withdraw because of examination failure but who is advised by the University or institution to change his training may be considered for further deferment for a different method or course of training, subject to the rule regarding change of studies (see below), and (b) a student who is required to withdraw but who will be re-admitted to the University or institution in a year's time if he retrieves his examination failure may be allowed deferment up to one year for training or employment in industry with part-time studies approved by the University or institution.

Some restriction is placed upon changes from one course of studies to another, although it is not intended to prevent alterations or changes of direction within a recognised scheme of study such as are common at many Universities and are made under the guidance of the University authorities. The rule is that, if a course of studies is for four years or longer, change to a different course is not permitted after the commencement of the third year of the course. If the course is for two or three years, a change is not permitted after the commencement of the second year. Students are normally required to show good cause for making the change; failure to pass an examination during the original course would not in itself be regarded as good cause.

Extension of deferment may be granted for the purpose of post-graduate research for a period not exceeding three complete years. Students may also apply for extension of deferment to take a course for a second degree or diploma leading to a higher degree or other qualification on the same line, a modern language course

abroad, or a travelling scholarship. The application for further deferment must be supported by the University. Men who have already qualified professionally will not normally be allowed further deferment to obtain a degree or diploma which is not essential for employment in their profession. Special conditions apply in medicine and dentistry. Men intending to take a professional qualification or to enter into articles after completing the University course may ask for further deferment, provided that their degree studies have relevance to the professional qualifications they seek, that they go straight from the full-time course to the professional training, and that they are able to complete the articles or obtain the professional qualification before passing out of liability.

In the case of agricultural and horticultural studies, deferment will be given to students who are required to undertake one year's practical training on the land before admission to a full-time course of study leading to an approved qualification in agriculture or up to two years' practical training on the land before admission to a full-time course leading to an approved qualification in horticulture. Students must submit a certificate in a prescribed form. Agricultural workers who have been deferred because of their occupation will be eligible for deferment to take a full-time course of study at a University or Agricultural College for an approved qualification in agriculture. Similarly, coal miners who have been deferred because of their occupation will be eligible for deferment to take a full-time course of study at a University or Mining College for an approved qualification in mining.

The arrangements described above apply also to students and prospective students at Technical Colleges and certain other institutions of further education who are taking, or propose to take, a full-time course for a University degree, a Higher National Diploma, a Diploma in Technology, or a full-time course of not lower standard, or who wish to undertake research or post-graduate studies leading to a recognised higher qualification.

Deferment to Remain at School

A student may apply for deferment to remain in full-time attendance at school or similar educational establishment until the end of the school year in which he becomes 19 years of age. Students born during the first and second quarters of 1939 will, where necessary, be allowed deferment to enable them to take courses at Universities and similar educational establishments or at Teacher Training Colleges beginning in 1959. Those born during the third quarter of 1939 will, where necessary, be allowed deferment to begin such courses in 1959 or 1960.

Students who reached 19 years of age during the 1958-59 school year and have had deferment to remain at school until the end of that school year in order to fit in their service with entry to a University or comparable course, or a teacher training course, in the October (or September) following release from the Forces on completion of the period of two years' whole-time National Service, should inform the Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, if they have not already done so, that they intend to proceed to University or College after National Service and that they wish to be called up not later than September, 1959, (or August, 1959, if the course they intend to take will begin in September, 1961).

It should be noted that men born in 1941 or later are not liable to be called up under the National Service Acts, and that men born between 1st October, 1939, and 31st December, 1939, and men born in 1940, although liable for call-up, need not expect to be called up.

Students who may be Unfit for the Forces

A student who has good reason for thinking that on examination by a National Service Medical Board he will be graded unfit for service in the Forces and who wishes to have his position determined so that he can, if found unfit, proceed direct from school to University, Technical College, etc., may, subject to certain conditions, be summoned to medical examination out of normal course. This concession will be granted only where there is *prima facie* evidence, supported by a medical certificate, of the student's probable unfitness for military service. Full particulars of this arrangement can be obtained at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Procedure, etc.

The Memorandum contains details of the procedure for making application for deferment and extended deferment under these arrangements, particulars of the full-time courses of study at Technical Colleges and other institutions of further education in respect of which deferment may be granted by University Joint Recruiting Boards, and the addresses of the Boards.

Attention is drawn also to other arrangements under the National Service Acts which may affect students. A student has the legal right to apply for postponement of calling up for National Service on the ground that exceptional hardship would ensue if he were called up; any such application should be made at the time of medical examination and would be considered in the light of the regulations and Umpire's decisions. A student may also apply for suspension of call-up, for a period not exceeding two months from the date of his medical examination, on the ground that he proposes to take within that period an examination which is vital to his future. He will require for this purpose a certificate or other satisfactory evidence, from the Head of his School or College, giving particulars of the examination for which he is a candidate and the date(s) on which it will be held.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND PERSONS

During the year ended 31st March, 1958, County Councils and County Borough Councils in England and Wales and County Councils and Councils of Large Burghs in Scotland expended the sum of £1,290,000 on the provision of employment for some 3,900 workers in the 69 workshops for the blind. Of this expenditure, grants totalling £555,000 were payable by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The cost to the Ministry of Labour and National Service of providing training for some 250 adult blind persons in these workshops during the year ended 31st March, 1958, totalled £91,000. The Ministry also made grants totalling £15,000 towards approved capital expenditure of the workshops.

An analysis of accounts of workshops for the blind for the year ended 31st March, 1958, shows that sales of goods amounted to £2,241,000; the corresponding figure for the previous year was £2,236,000 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1958, page 252).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, APRIL, 1952—APRIL, 1958

The December, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE (page 427) and the July, 1958, issue (page 254) contained articles showing, for the period April, 1952, to April, 1957, what would have been the effect of combining the average weekly earnings of agricultural workers, coal miners, British Railway workers, London Transport Executive employees (wages grades), inland waterways workers of the British Transport Commission and dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements with those obtained from the Ministry's normal half-yearly enquiries in order to obtain a single figure of average weekly earnings of manual wage-earners.

Similar estimates for April, 1958, have now been completed and once again these show that the "all workers" figure (in monetary terms) would have been increased by an amount of the order of 2 per cent., *i.e.*, from 214s. 2d. to 217s. 11d. The figure for men would have been increased from 253s. 2d. to 253s. 8d. and that for youths and boys from 109s. 7d. to 115s. 11d. whilst those for women and girls would have been virtually unchanged. However, as will be seen from the following Table, there would have been very little difference in the percentage increase over April, 1952.

	Percentage increase from April, 1952, to April, 1958				
	Men	Youths and Boys	Women	Girls	All Workers
Industries covered by the Ministry's half-yearly enquiries	46	53	42	48	45
All industries as defined above in the first paragraph	45	50	42	48	45

USE OF IONISING RADIATIONS IN RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENTS

On 17th June the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service announced in the House of Commons that a panel of experts was to be set up under the aegis of the Radioactive Substances Advisory Committee, with the following terms of reference:—"To consider, in relation to persons working in research laboratories and research establishments (other than hospital research establishments), the safety and health questions arising from the use of ionising radiations, and to report". The Parliamentary Secretary said that Professor B. W. Windeyer, F.R.C.S., F.F.R., M.R.C.P., Professor of Radiology (Therapeutic) in the University of London and a member of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority Committee to advise on training in radiological protection, had agreed to serve as chairman of the panel. Other members of the panel represent the Universities, both sides of industry, Government Departments, and the nationalised industries. The first meeting of the Panel was held on 15th July, 1959.

INDEPENDENT CHAIRMAN IN PRINTING INDUSTRY DISPUTE

It was announced on 11th July that Lord Birkett, a former Lord Justice of Appeal, had accepted an invitation to act as an independent chairman in negotiations between employers and unions concerned in a dispute in the printing industry. The parties were, on the one hand, the British Federation of Master Printers and the Newspaper Society, and, on the other, ten printing trade unions. The appointment was made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Section 2 (1) (b) of the Conciliation Act, 1896, and Lord Birkett's functions were defined as to "advise, guide and control the discussions to achieve a negotiated settlement". The first meeting of the parties under Lord Birkett's chairmanship took place on 14th July.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Eighth Interim Report by Government Actuary on National Insurance Acts

The Eighth Interim Report by the Government Actuary on the operation of the National Insurance Acts, for the year ended 31st March, 1958, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 217, price 6d. net (8d. including postage).

The Government Actuary, in a brief introduction to the Report, refers to the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, as of major financial importance. The Act increased both the rates of contribution and the rates of benefit (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1957, page 432). The effect of the increases was discussed in the Government Actuary's report on the financial provisions of the Bill and further details of their effect in 1957-58 are given in the present Report. The National Insurance Act, 1957, and the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1957, also came into operation during 1957-58, but the effects of these Acts on the finances of the National Insurance scheme were small.

As in previous years, statistics of the numbers of insured persons were obtained from samples of insured persons surrendering cards at the four exchange dates. Some changes were made in the method of compiling the figures, including a reduction from 3 to 2 per cent. in the size of the sample of the cards surrendered, but, the Government Actuary says, the resulting figures can equally be accepted as approximations to the average over the year. The estimates showed that the average number in respect of whom contributions were payable in 1957 was nearly 24½ millions, of whom nearly 16½ millions were men, over 4 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, whilst there were nearly 1½ million self-employed and about ½ million non-employed persons. The Report says that the only significant change compared with 1956 was an increase of nearly 100,000 in the number of employed married women for whom only the employer's contribution was payable. This increase represented a continuation of the trend of earlier years. In 1957 only about 35 per cent. of employed married women chose to pay contributions themselves.

In addition to insured persons for whom contributions were payable, various categories of self-employed and non-employed persons, although registered for insurance, were exempted from the payment of contributions. The numbers who obtained exemption because their incomes did not exceed the statutory limit of £156 a year were rather more than 50,000 men and 130,000 single women, about the same numbers as in 1956. The number of widows not in employment who were exempted from payment because they were in receipt of widows' benefits continued to grow, being about 185,000. In addition, there were, on the average, more than 230,000 young men and just over 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 Accounts of the National Insurance Funds for 1957-58 which have already been published (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 221). A summary of the transactions of the Funds during the year, with comparative figures for 1956-57, is included as an appendix to the Report. 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 there was little change in the amount of the Funds during the year. The National Insurance Fund increased from £351 millions at 1st April, 1957, to £353 millions at 31st March, 1958, while the Reserve Fund remained almost stationary at about £1,167½ millions, the net increase in the total funds being about £2 millions, compared with £35 millions in the previous year. Income in 1957-58 was about £30 millions more than in 1956-57, but £28 millions of the increase was due to the higher rates of contribution and Exchequer supplement payable from 3rd February, 1958, under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957. Expenditure increased by about £62 millions, of which £26 millions was accounted for by the higher rates of benefit payable from various dates in January and February, 1958, under the same Act. The Government Actuary adds that, but for the operation of this Act, the income and expenditure of the Funds in 1957-58 would have been almost equal.

Separate sections of the Report deal briefly with each of the individual benefits and discuss features of financial and statistical interest. There was an increase of about £4½ millions in expenditure on unemployment benefit in 1957-58 compared with the previous year, and of this increase a little over £1 million was due to the increase in the rates of benefit in February, 1958, and rather more than £3 millions was due to a rise from about 1½ per cent. to about 1¾ per cent. in the average rate of unemployment. An increase of about £15 millions in the year's expenditure on sickness benefit was largely accounted for by extra expenditure resulting from the influenza epidemic in the autumn of 1957, together with extra costs due to the higher rates of benefit payable during February and March, 1958. The average number sick for the year 1957-58 (965,000) was about 10 per cent. more than the average for the previous year (878,000), which was unusually low. It is estimated that maternity grants were paid during 1957-58 for about 815,000 births in respect of 805,000 confinements; about 185,000 women who had been gainfully occupied received the weekly maternity allowance in addition to maternity grant. Expenditure on widows' benefits in 1957-58 was about £5½ millions more than in the previous year, and, of the increase, about £1½ millions was due to the increase in the rates of benefit under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act,

1957. The Report gives figures of the numbers receiving the various widows' benefits at 31st March, 1958, and notes the increase in the "personal allowance" class of widowed mothers' allowances created by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956. The number of widowed mothers' allowances in payment at 31st March, 1958, was about 140,000, and, of these, about 23,000 were "personal allowances" payable to widows who had living with them a child under 18 who had left school. Widowed mothers' allowances had increased in number by about 10,000 since 31st March, 1957, and half of the increase was in "personal allowance" cases. The section of the Report dealing with retirement pensions says that the number of retirement pensioners at 31st March, 1958, was about 115,000 more than a year earlier. Of the total of 4,790,000 at that date, 1,525,000 men and 1,155,000 women were receiving pensions on their own insurance, and 800,000 wives and 1,310,000 widows were receiving pensions by virtue of their husbands' insurance. The Government Actuary points out that, owing to a change from 5th August, 1957, in the conditions for entitlement of certain widows to pensions on their own insurance, the numbers now given for pensions to women on their own insurance and for pensions to widows by virtue of their husbands' insurance are not strictly comparable with similar figures given in earlier Reports. Expenditure on retirement pensions in 1957-58 amounted to over £482 millions, of which £15 millions represented increases of pension granted to insured persons who had deferred retirement beyond minimum pensionable age and to their wives and widows. The total of £482 millions in 1957-58 was about £34 millions higher than that for 1956-57, approximately half of the increase being due to the operation of the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957. In connection with numbers of pensioners, the Government Actuary mentions also that, after the end of the period under review, the total was augmented on 5th July, 1958, by about 400,000, when the "late-age entrants" became entitled to pensions.

Eighth Interim Report by Government Actuary on National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946

The Eighth Interim Report by the Government Actuary on the operation of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, for the year ended 31st March, 1958, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 215, price 6d. net (8d. including postage). The Report gives information about the progress of the Industrial Injuries Fund, the numbers of persons insured under the Industrial Injuries scheme, and the various benefits under the scheme, including some comparisons with the previous year, 1956-57, which was the subject of the Seventh Interim Report (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1958, page 256).

The introduction to the Report notes that during the year under review the benefits and contributions under the Industrial Injuries scheme were changed as a result of the National Insurance Act, 1957, and the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957. The first of these Acts made only minor amendments which had little financial effect, but the second increased considerably the rates of benefit and contribution prescribed under the scheme. The Report sets out particulars of the changes in the main rates of benefit, together with the new weekly rates of contribution payable by insured persons and their employers from 3rd February, 1958. (See the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1957, page 432, and February, 1958, page 51.)

A summarised statement is contained in the Report of the income and expenditure of the Industrial Injuries Fund for 1957-58, together with corresponding figures for the previous year. The statement, which is based on the Accounts of the Fund already published (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 221), shows that in 1957-58 income exceeded expenditure by £18 millions and as a result the Fund had increased to approximately £173 millions by 31st March, 1958. The coming into operation of the new legislation towards the end of the financial year resulted in an increase of about £3 millions in income from contributions and payments by the Exchequer; the Government Actuary points out that the increase in 1958-59, the first full year, will be much greater. Expenditure on disablement and death benefits increased slightly because of the new provisions and also as a result of the growing body of persons receiving pensions, but expenditure on injury benefit fell nevertheless, because fewer persons were injured. The Report notes also that the figure of £400,000 for allowances under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956, represents the first full year's expenditure on these supplements.

The average number of persons insured for industrial injury benefits in the calendar year 1957 was over 21½ millions, of whom about a third were women. There was an increase of nearly 100,000 compared with 1956 in the number of insured men. A smaller increase in the number of married women was almost offset by a fall in the number of single women.

Estimates based on the latest statistics available in respect of injury benefit, relating to the period of 52 weeks ended 1st June, 1957, show that during this period there were 781,000 awards, of which 747,000 were new awards and the remainder were due to recurrences of incapacity in the injury benefit period. The Government Actuary comments that these numbers are almost identical with those of the previous year, when the total was 784,000, of which 750,000 were new awards, and the number of awards thus continued to be very close to the numbers expected on the basis used for the first quinquennial review. The average duration of benefit, 4 weeks for men and 5½ weeks for women, was also very

Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1959

On 2nd July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the Family Allowances (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations, 1959. These Regulations provide for claims to family allowances to be determined in the first place by an independent insurance officer (instead of by the Minister, as formerly), with right of appeal to a local tribunal and, ultimately, to the Commissioner.

The effect of the new Regulations, which came into operation on 13th July, is to enable a claimant for family allowances whose claim is disallowed to appeal to a local National Insurance tribunal, instead of to a Family Allowances Referee. If the claimant is dissatisfied with the tribunal's decision, there is a further right of appeal to the National Insurance Commissioner. The Regulations implement section I of the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1959 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 137), and together with other amending Regulations bring the system of adjudication for family allowances into line with that for national insurance claims.

Copies of the Family Allowances (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1157) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (8d. including postage). The other amending Regulations also made on 2nd July were:—the National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1154); the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1156); the Family Allowances (Making of Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1155); and, made on 3rd July, the Family Allowances (Qualifications) Amendment Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1169). These Instruments are price 3d. net each (5d. including postage), except S.I. 1959 No. 1154, which is price 5d. (7d. including postage).

National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1959

On 27th May the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1959.

The Regulations amend the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Regulations, 1948, by providing, in the case of widows and certain unmarried dependants who receive a grant under a War Pensions Instrument by reason of the fact that they are over 70 years of age, that an increase of benefit in respect of such persons under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act shall not be reduced on account of that grant.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1959 No. 937) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Report of the Board for 1958

The Report of the National Assistance Board for the year ended 31st December, 1958, has been presented to Parliament by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 781), price 4s. 6d. net (4s. 10d. including postage).

Expenditure

The total net expenditure of the Board during the calendar year 1958 was about £139,120,000. This amount included £116,600,000 in payments of national assistance grants, £13,800,000 in respect of non-contributory old age pensions, £426,000 for the maintenance of reception centres and re-establishment centres, £64,000 representing the cost of Polish hostels and £130,000 the cost of Hungarian hostels, and £8,100,000 administrative expenses.

National Assistance

The number of weekly allowances in payment at the end of 1958 was 1,649,000, which was 63,000 fewer than at the end of 1957. Including dependants, chiefly wives and young children, these allowances made provision, in whole or in part, for about 2,361,000 people. The number of applications for assistance dealt with by the Board during 1958 (apart from applications for grants to meet charges under the National Health Service) was about 2,161,000, or 82,000 more than in 1957. About 922,000 of these applications resulted in the grant of a weekly allowance and about 898,000 were disposed of by single payments to meet temporary need. In the remaining 341,000 cases it was decided that the applicants were not in need of assistance at the time. The figures indicate that about 985,000 weekly allowances ceased during the year, finally or for a time, and illustrate the considerable turnover among persons receiving assistance.

Of the total number of 1,649,000 allowances in payment at the end of 1958, about 68 per cent. were being paid to persons receiving national insurance benefits. They included 894,000 allowances to supplement retirement pensions, 107,000 to supplement sickness benefit (including about 1,000 industrial injury cases), 52,000 to supplement widow's benefit, and 66,000 to supplement unemployment benefit. Of the remaining allowances, 129,000 were being paid in supplementation of non-contributory old age pensions, 85,000 to persons registered for employment but not receiving unemployment benefit, and 316,000 to other persons not registered for employment and not receiving pensions or benefit. Included in the totals of allowances in payment at the end of the year were

60,000 to blind persons and 18,000 to tuberculous persons, which were assessed on the special, *i.e.*, more favourable, scale for such persons. The figures showed reductions compared with the previous year in the numbers of supplements to retirement pension, sickness benefit, and widow's benefit, following the increase in national insurance benefit rates in January and February, 1958.

Figures are also given in the Report showing the results of an analysis, based on a 2½ per cent. sample, of the distribution by age and sex of the 1,649,000 persons (574,000 men and 1,075,000 women) who were receiving allowances in December, 1958. In all, 1,134,000, or 69 per cent., of the total number receiving allowances were persons over the pensionable age of 65 for men and 60 for women. The 515,000 persons under pensionable age who were receiving assistance included 233,000 who were incapacitated for work by reason of sickness or disability, 52,000 widows receiving assistance to supplement widow's benefit and 150,000 persons who were considered to be available for employment and were therefore required to register for work at Employment Exchanges; the remainder were mainly women with domestic ties, usually young children, which prevented them from seeking employment. The allowances in payment at the end of 1958 included provision for a total of 712,000 dependants, comprising 320,000 wives, 4,000 other persons over the age of 16 who were regarded as dependants, and 388,000 dependent children under the age of 16. Most of the people receiving assistance were householders or members of households, but there were 35,000 persons who were being maintained in homes or other establishments provided by, or by arrangement with, local authorities under the National Assistance Act, 1948, and 7,000 persons who were in hospital.

A tabular statement in the Report sets out the scale rates for requirements (other than rent, which is allowed for additionally) paid to persons under the regulations and shows the changes made since 1948. The Report also gives the numbers of persons paying rent and the average rents paid by those persons, the resources taken into account in making assessments, and the annual cost of increased assistance which the Board has discretion to grant in special circumstances. At the end of 1958 the average amount of all weekly allowances was 27s. 9d., compared with 25s. 8d. a year earlier. About 417,000 of all weekly allowances in payment at the end of 1958 were for amounts of up to 10s. and 413,000 for amounts ranging from 10s. 6d. to 20s.; allowances for sums in excess of 50s. numbered about 255,000. The smaller allowances were drawn for the most part in supplementation of pensions or insurance benefits, the average allowance in supplementation of retirement pension being 15s. 2d. Particulars are also given of the numbers and total

amounts of single payments made as grants to meet exceptional needs, including payments to meet charges under the National Health Service, and of payments to persons involved in trade disputes, these latter payments being almost entirely to meet the needs of dependants.

In December, 1958, the number of persons receiving assistance allowances who were registered for employment at Employment Exchanges was 151,000 (including 1,000 over pensionable age), compared with 96,000 a year earlier. Many such persons require assistance for short periods only; as regards those who remain on assistance for longer periods the Report recalls that the results of a special enquiry carried out in 1956 showed that a high proportion, though considered fit enough to register for work, suffer from disabilities which greatly reduce their chances of securing regular work. This has been confirmed by more recent information obtained from an enquiry made in the latter part of 1958 in Scotland. The results of the latest enquiry, the Report says, thus provide further confirmation of the view expressed in earlier Reports that in only a small minority of cases can lengthy unemployment be ascribed to wilful idleness, unconnected with any physical or mental handicap. Some of the methods used to help and encourage handicapped persons to become self-supporting are mentioned in the Report, which also describes the action taken by the Board in the comparatively few cases in which the person's continued unemployment seems due to idleness.

Re-establishment Centres

During 1958, a total of 173 men were admitted to the Board's re-establishment centre at Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire, where men who have been unemployed for long periods are given the opportunity of improving their physical condition and of regaining habits of regular employment. The number of men discharged during the year was 166, of whom 55 were placed in employment near the centre, seven others were found lodgings in Birmingham as it was believed they stood a fair chance of getting work there, and four took up training at one of the Industrial Rehabilitation Units provided by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The remaining 100 had no immediate prospects of work when they left the centre, but some are known to have obtained work since. The Report shows that 43 per cent. of men leaving the centre in a period of twelve months ending on 31st August, 1958, had not required assistance again by the end of 1958.

Owing to a marked increase in the number of candidates for admission to the centre, it was decided to set up a second re-establishment centre at Plawsworth, County Durham, and the premises were made ready for occupation early in 1959.

Persons without a settled way of living

The number of reception centres at the end of 1958 was 60, compared with 65 at the end of 1957. The average nightly number of persons using the centres during 1958 was 1,738, compared with 1,867 in 1957. Efforts to resettle persons using the centres resulted in the return of 389 persons to their families, the admission of 589 persons who were in need of care and attention to establishments provided by local authorities under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the admission of 459 to hospitals, and in 72 being sent to re-establishment centres. The number placed in employment was 6,707 (including some persons placed more than once).

Non-Contributory Old Age Pensions

The number of non-contributory old age pensions continued to decline, and there was a fall in numbers during 1958 of 28,000 to 205,000. About 36,000 pensions ceased during the year, most of them on the death of the pensioner, and about 8,000 new pensions were awarded. Of the 205,000 pensioners at the end of the year, 129,000 were also receiving national assistance, and of these about 6,000 had wives or husbands who were themselves non-contributory pensioners and whose requirements were included in the assessment of the assistance grant. Thus the total number of pensions supplemented by assistance was 135,000, and the total number not supplemented was 70,000, or about 34 per cent. The rate of non-contributory pensions was increased by 2s. 4d. a week from the end of January, 1958, for smokers and non-smokers alike, to compensate for the loss of the tobacco tokens under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1957, page 432).

Polish Resettlement

The number of hostels administered by the Board under the Polish Resettlement Act, 1947, was reduced to nine during 1958. During the year about 1,000 people left the hostels, and at the end of the year the total hostel population was 3,711. Of those who left the hostels, about 760 went to accommodation they had found themselves, 174 were rehoused by local authorities, and 61 emigrated. During 1958, the gross expenditure of the Board (i.e., exclusive of expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Works in maintaining the hostel buildings, sanitary services, etc.) on Polish hostels was about £105,000. The residents paid in charges a total of about £76,000, of which £35,000 was remitted to the Ministry of Works.

Hungarian Resettlement

By the end of 1957, only 1,427 of the 21,000 Hungarians who took refuge in this country between October, 1956, and March, 1957, were still living in hostels, and the number of hostels had been reduced from 150 to ten. During 1958 the process of resettlement continued and eight of the remaining hostels were closed. By the end of the year there were only 219 Hungarians in two remaining hostels. The gross expenditure of the Board on the hostels during 1958 was £169,000, towards which the residents contributed £39,000.

Legal Aid

Applications for legal aid referred to the Board for assessment of resources numbered 39,722 in the year ended 31st December, 1958, compared with 41,488 in the preceding year. Of the applicants in whose cases determinations were made during the year, 33 per cent. were found to be entitled to free legal aid, 52 per cent. to be entitled to legal aid subject to the payment of a contribution, and 15 per cent. to be outside the financial limits of the scheme.

Other Matters

Other sections of the Report deal with the work of the Advisory Committees and Appeal Tribunals, the liability of relatives for the maintenance of assisted persons, the organisation of the Board, and visits received during the year from social administrators, social workers and students from overseas.

In a section dealing with welfare work, examples are quoted of the Board's co-operation with other official and voluntary services to help resolve the difficulties and misfortunes of those who are unable to fend for themselves, particularly the aged and sick living alone. The Board gives help both by extra financial assistance to meet special needs and by seeing that the appropriate social services are brought to bear on the problems of these people.

Appendices to the Report contain statistics and other information relating to the work of the Board during 1958.

Improvements in National Assistance

On 20th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made Regulations providing for increases in the rates of National Assistance. The draft of these Regulations had been previously approved by both Houses of Parliament. Under the new Regulations the weekly sums allowed for requirements other than rent (for which an allowance is added) will be increased from 7th September, 1959.

The Regulations are in the terms of a draft submitted to the Minister by the National Assistance Board, who are required by statute to keep the Regulations under review. They provide for a further increase in the scale rates which came into operation on 5th July, 1948, when National Assistance started. The rates were raised to their present level by Regulations which came into operation on 27th January, 1958 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1957, page 434).

Copies of the new Regulations, entitled the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1241), and of a Command Paper which explains the changes (Cmd. 782, entitled "Improvements in National Assistance"), can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price, respectively, 4d. and 6d. net (6d. and 8d. including postage).

Scale Rates

Increases, in both the ordinary scale and in the special scale applicable to blind persons and persons who have suffered a loss of income in order to undergo treatment for tuberculosis of the respiratory system, are as indicated in the Table below.

	Present Weekly Rates		New Weekly Rates	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ordinary scale:				
Husband and wife	76	0	85	0
Person living alone or a householder ..	45	0	50	0
Other persons:				
21 years or over	41	0	46	0
18 but under 21 years	31	6	36	0
16 but under 18 years	26	0	30	0
11 but under 16 years	20	0	23	0
5 but under 11 years	17	0	19	0
Under 5 years	14	6	16	0
Special scale (applicable to blind and certain tuberculous persons, see above):				
Husband and wife, of whom one is such a person	96	0	107	6
Husband and wife, of whom both are such persons	110	0	122	6
Other such persons:				
21 years or over	65	0	72	6
18 but under 21 years	48	6	55	0
16 but under 18 years	40	0	45	0

The Command Paper says that H.M. Government and the National Assistance Board, after considering the position of those on National Assistance, reached the conclusion that the time had come when it was right to move to a higher standard, so giving those on National Assistance a share in increasing national prosperity.

Rent and Assumed Contributions

Under the new Regulations, the present flat-rate 7s. contribution to general household expenses deemed to be paid by any earning member of a household is abolished and the Board will normally allow for the full rent without reference, as previously, to the general level of rents in the locality. In future, recipients of National Assistance sharing their household with earning members will normally receive their proportionate share of the actual rent, while earning members of the household will be assumed to contribute up to their proportionate share of the rent and nothing else. The Regulations also increase the permissible rent allowance for persons who are not householders.

Capital and Income Disregards

The Command Paper, in addition to detailing the changes with regard to the scale rates and rent allowances, announces the Government's intention to present a Bill empowering the Minister

of Pensions and National Insurance to increase by Order the amounts of capital and certain forms of income which the Board are required by statute to disregard in computing resources. It is proposed to raise from £50 to £100 the amount of capital assets (other than "war savings") which are completely disregarded, and to raise the limit above which assistance may not be paid from £400 to £600. The Government also intend to increase amounts which the Schedule of the National Assistance Act, 1948, requires the Board to disregard out of certain specified forms of income to 15s. a week where 10s. 6d. a week is at present prescribed, and to 30s. a week where 20s. is now prescribed. Subject to the approval of Parliament, it is intended that all the new provisions should come into operation on 7th September, 1959. A Bill embodying the Government's proposals was introduced into Parliament and after passing through both Houses the Act received the Royal Assent on 9th July. On 20th July, the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Assistance (Disregard of Assets) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1244), price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

Cost

It is estimated that in a full year the cost of the proposed increases in the scale rates of National Assistance will be about £27 millions, that the changes in the amounts of disregarded resources will cost about £2 millions, and that the other changes relating to earnings and rent will cost about £3 millions. The total cost in a full year will, therefore, be about £32 millions.

EDUCATION IN 1958

The Report of the Ministry of Education for the year 1958 recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 777), price 12s. net (12s. 8d. including postage).

The introduction to the Report mentions three outstanding developments during the year. The first of these was the rapid progress made with the plan for the expansion of technical education. Besides giving the usual record of facts and figures, the present Report describes progress made with the five-year plan since it was launched in 1956, and, in particular, it contains a special review showing what has been happening in the technical colleges since the war in the field of advanced technological education. Secondly, the Minister of Education reaffirmed the proposal to introduce the three-year training course for teachers in 1960. He announced a building programme to provide 12,000 places at the teacher training colleges by 1962, increasing their capacity by about 50 per cent. and so maintaining the output of newly trained teachers when the course is lengthened, and helping to ensure a steady reduction in the size of classes. Thirdly, another major announcement was made in December in the Command Paper, "Secondary Education for All", of a new drive to complete one of the greatest reforms embodied in the 1944 Act, the provision of a full and varied secondary education for all children. A summary is given below of some of the principal items of information given in the Report about technical and other further education, primary and secondary education, the training and supply of teachers, and some other subjects.

In the chapter reviewing progress in the technical colleges, the Report says that, since the Command Paper on "Technical Education" was published early in 1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1956, page 93), much has been accomplished. Eight colleges of advanced technology have been established and are developing strongly, and substantial building projects are in hand for these and most other colleges engaged in advanced work. The complete £70 million building programme under the five-year plan for expansion of technical colleges has now been settled, and comprises about 360 separate projects for new colleges or extensions at a cost ranging from £10,000 up to £2,000,000 in some cases. The supply of teachers has increased rapidly, although the problem of attracting teaching staff of adequate quality is reflected in the fact that there remain numerous vacancies for senior appointments in both the colleges of advanced technology and the regional colleges. More and better opportunities have existed for students; the number attending advanced sandwich courses rose from 2,300 in 1955-56 to nearly 8,000 three years later at the start of the 1958-59 session, and plans are in hand to maintain this high rate of increase beyond the middle 1960s. The total number of students completing advanced courses at technical colleges each year has increased from the 1956 figure of 9,500 to over 11,000 in 1958. The new Diploma in Technology has been successfully launched and is attracting some of the ablest young men and women of the nation; by the end of 1958 there were 1,786 students taking courses leading to the award. Research and post-graduate work are developing; the National Council for Technological Awards announced in November a new national award at post-graduate level for original research into industrial problems. At the same time valuable experience is being gained in the various ways of giving the technological student a broader and more liberal education. The Report says that, perhaps most important of all, during the three years since the beginning of 1956 the climate of opinion about advanced technological education has changed significantly for the better.

The total number of students of all kinds who attended courses in establishments of further education continued to increase in the 1957-58 session. The number of students who attended full-time and sandwich courses increased from 75,994 in 1956-57 to 89,372 in 1957-58, an increase of 17.6 per cent., compared with an increase of 13 per cent. in 1956-57. The number of students who were released by their employers to attend part-time day courses in working hours continued to increase in 1957-58 but at a lower rate than in preceding years; the total increased from 417,007 in 1956-57 to 434,672 in 1957-58. The number of evening students enrolled in major establishments and evening institutes remained about the same, at a figure of 1,973,025, compared with 1,959,683 in 1956-57. The number of candidates, at Ordinary and Higher level, for both National Certificate and National Diploma examinations continued to increase. The number of entrants at Ordinary level was 11.7 per

cent. more, and at Higher level 10.2 per cent. more, than in 1957. The Report notes also that the number of successful candidates for Ordinary and Higher National Certificates has increased by about 50 per cent. over the past five years, while the number of Higher National Diplomas awarded has risen by over 80 per cent.

A chapter on primary and secondary education says that in January, 1958, there were nearly 6,840,000 pupils on the registers of maintained and assisted primary and secondary schools (other than nursery and special schools) in England and Wales. This was a rise of nearly 63,000 compared with the year before but in fact reflected a drop of almost fifty per cent. in the rate of increase. For the first time in nearly ten years the number of children in the primary schools began to fall. The number of senior children, however, rose by 118,000 between January, 1957, and January, 1958. This figure reflects two important facets: an increase of 33,000, more than twice as many as in the year January, 1956, to January, 1957, in the number of children staying on at school beyond the age of 15, and an increase, described in the Report as significant and welcome, in the total and proportion of 17-year-olds still at school. Nearly 600 new schools were brought into use during the year 1958. Counting extensions to existing schools, almost 300,000 extra places were provided during the year. The emphasis, both on work done during the year and on that planned for 1959-60, was again on providing places for secondary school pupils. The programme for 1959-60 included about £2 millions for additional science accommodation at schools with a substantial proportion of pupils over the compulsory school age of 15. With regard to over-size classes (i.e., those exceeding the prescribed maximum of 40 for junior classes and 30 for senior classes), the Report says that in January, 1958, the percentage of junior pupils in over-size classes was 29.7, compared with 32.2 a year earlier; the percentage of senior pupils in over-size classes in January, 1958, was maintained at 62.1, the same figure as at January, 1957, despite the largest annual increase in the number of seniors in the schools in any year since the war.

In connection with the supply and training of teachers, the Report says that the teacher training college expansion programme of 12,000 places provides an opportunity to create a new framework in the training college system. Most of the places are being added to existing colleges, many of which will take men and women. As a result, when the programme is complete, 40 per cent. of the general colleges, accommodating 60 per cent. of the students, will have a capacity of 400-500 students and so offer to them more educational and social opportunities.

An estimated increase of 5,400 in the numbers of teachers in 1958 was more than enough to match the increase in the number of children at school. Staffing standards in the primary schools continued to improve, and were maintained or nearly maintained in the secondary schools, in spite of the very large increase in the number of senior pupils. Because of staffing difficulties expected during the year, especially in secondary schools, local education authorities were again asked to operate the "quota" scheme to ensure a fair distribution of teachers throughout the country. Under this scheme there was an allocation to each authority of a quota of full-time teachers which was not to be exceeded during the year. With the ready support of authorities it was possible by October to say that the scheme was proving successful. Some areas had shown marked improvement, others had maintained their staffing position despite substantial increases in school population. The supply of teachers of mathematics and science continued to be a matter of considerable concern, chiefly on account of the rapidly growing demands from the secondary schools, but also because of the vital importance of these subjects to the national future. In a reference to the arrangements for deferment of National Service of graduates, as extended early in 1958 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1958, page 51), the Report says there is no doubt that these arrangements greatly helped the schools in 1958. The total number of teachers of mathematics and science deferred under these arrangements in 1958 was 516, compared with 289 in 1957. Recruitment to training colleges in 1958 again showed an increase over the previous year. In co-operation with the Service Departments and the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the Ministry of Education made special arrangements for the prospects of a career in teaching to be brought to the attention of men being released from the Armed Forces as a result of the changes in defence policy, and, the Report says, considerable interest was shown.

With regard to the third major development in 1958, the Report says that the Command Paper, "Secondary Education for All", presented to Parliament in December, set out as the Government's aim the provision of opportunities for boys and girls to travel as far along the educational road as their keenness and ability would take them. It announced a five-year building programme beginning in 1960 and costing £300 millions, and, in advance of the five-year scheme, an immediate rise from £10,000 to £20,000 in the limits of cost for "minor works" undertaken by local education authorities. The five-year programme was designed not only to allow for the building of new schools and the improvement of others, but also to complete the reorganisation of the remaining all-age schools. Particular attention is to be paid to the improvement of facilities for science and technical subjects in secondary schools of all kinds.

Other sections of the Report deal with the school health service and other special services; the educational building programme; university awards; education in Wales and Monmouthshire; information services and external relations; legal matters, containing a list of Statutory Orders made by the Minister in 1957; and the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Science Museum. Part II of the Report contains statistics of education in England and Wales for the year 1957-58. The present Report includes some information and statistics about independent schools following the coming into force of Part III of the Education Act, 1944, which made the registration or provisional registration of such schools compulsory by the end of March, 1958.

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

Revised Scheme for the Exchange of Workers

In 1951, a scheme of co-operation was introduced between the national employment services of members of the Brussels Treaty* Organisation whereby particulars of vacancies which could not be filled nationally should be circulated to the other member countries (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1951, page 357). The main intention was to limit the scheme to certain industrial and commercial occupations; seasonal and domestic employments were excluded. The normal conditions applied to the entry of foreign workers into the various countries and to the issue of labour permits. The scheme, modest in aim, has achieved some useful results over the years through providing official channels of information and help on vacancies and workers abroad.

The Social Committee of Western European Union has recently approved a revised scheme. Its scope and purpose remain largely unchanged, but, under the new procedure, each member country will now forward every six months to the other countries a list of occupations in which there are unfilled vacancies. In every case, a description of the occupation, as well as information on working conditions and wages, will be included. There are also arrangements for the immediate circulation of special vacancies.

Any adult worker wishing to obtain employment in another member country of the Western European Union through this scheme should apply to the local Employment Exchange. The Employment Exchange will provide him with information on the general conditions of work in that country and bring to his attention vacancies in occupations for which he is suitable. If the applicant wishes to be considered for any such vacancy, the Employment Exchange will complete an application form and send it to the employment service of the country concerned, together with his photograph and copies of any certificates or diplomas held.

Any negotiations for employment will be carried out through the employment services concerned, or by an interested employer direct if he so prefers. In the United Kingdom the Employment Exchange dealing with the employer will supply the necessary form on which to apply for a labour permit. It is important to note that foreign workers should not leave for employment in the United Kingdom before they receive their labour permits.

In the operation of the scheme, the employment services of the member countries of Western European Union will ensure as far as

possible that applicants submitted have the necessary qualifications and experience, although the decision to engage the worker is the exclusive responsibility of the employer. The employment services will also ensure that suitable accommodation is available for the worker and will let him know details, including cost, before he leaves home. Arrangements for the payment of travel costs are, however, a matter for the applicant and the employer in each individual case.

Joint Committee on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the Disabled

Since their meetings in Rome, Bonn, Paris and Luxembourg (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1958, page 52) the Western European Union Joint Committee on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the Disabled have met on three occasions, at Spa in Belgium, at The Hague and in London.

During the meeting in London, which was opened by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the Committee paid visits to Banstead Hospital, a large mental hospital where modern methods of treatment are being applied, and to Dorincourt, Leatherhead, a new sheltered workshop providing accommodation for the severely disabled.

The Committee have adopted new recommendations on the means of locating and helping disabled persons in need of rehabilitation and on the planning and equipment of public buildings so as to make them more easily accessible to the physically handicapped. They have also circulated to Governments and to other international organisations concerned with rehabilitation a report on the problem of the partially sighted.

The revision of some of the earlier recommendations adopted when the Committee was part of the Brussels Treaty Organisation is continuing, and revised recommendations on the general policy of rehabilitation and on the training of personnel concerned with rehabilitation have been adopted.

Among the new subjects introduced and being studied by the Committee are the effect of automation on the resettlement of the disabled, rehabilitation within industry, the rehabilitation of the elderly and health education in relation to rehabilitation. The next meeting of the Joint Committee will be held in Rome in October, 1959.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

43rd Session of International Labour Conference

The 43rd Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 3rd June to 25th June. An article on the work of the Session appears on pages 243 to 245 of this GAZETTE.

142nd Session of the Governing Body

The 142nd Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva on 29th and 30th May, and on 9th, 10th and 26th June, 1959, under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. Barboza-Carneiro, representative of the Government of Brazil. The United Kingdom Government representative was Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Chief International Labour Adviser to Her Majesty's Government, and Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Also from the United Kingdom were Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., LL.D., Chairman of the International Standing Committee and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., J.P., Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body and General Secretary of the National Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives.

At the end of the Session, the Governing Body was called upon to elect its Officers for the ensuing year. Mr. Ernst Michanek, representative of the Government of Sweden, was unanimously elected Chairman, and Mr. Pierre Waline, Employers' representative (France) and Sir Alfred Roberts were unanimously elected as Vice-Chairmen.

The following paragraphs give particulars of some of the more important matters considered by the Governing Body.

Agenda of the 45th (1961) Session of the International Labour Conference

The Governing Body gave preliminary consideration to the question of the agenda for the 45th (1961) Session of the International Labour Conference, on which a final decision will be taken at the 143rd Session of the Governing Body in November. There are three standing items on the agenda of sessions of the Conference. These are the Report of the Director-General;

Financial and Budgetary Questions; and Information and Reports on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. Two questions on the agenda of the 44th (1960) Session for a first discussion are likely to be carried forward for second discussion in 1961, viz., Reduction of Hours of Work; and Workers' Housing. Regarding possible new items for the agenda, the Governing Body decided to call for law and practice reports to be considered in November on the subjects of equality of treatment of nationals and non-nationals (social security), vocational training, the prohibition of the sale and hire of inadequately guarded machinery, and the employment of young persons in underground work in mines of all kinds; and for detailed proposals for a general discussion of employment problems and policies.

Improvement of Practical Methods of Working of the International Labour Conference

The Governing Body continued its consideration of the report of the tripartite committee constituted at its 138th Session to consider the improvement of the practical methods of working of the International Labour Conference (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1959, page 138). It adopted a recommendation that specific provision should be made in the Standing Orders of the Conference that an objection to the credentials of a delegate, lodged by a person who is serving as an adviser to that delegate, should not be receivable. A number of other proposals in the report concerning, *inter alia*, the allocation of conference time between plenary sittings and meetings of committees, and the periodicity of conferences, were referred back to the tripartite committee for fuller consideration.

Following the approval in an amended form by the Conference of the proposals submitted to it by the Governing Body on the procedure for the appointment of Conference committees (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1959, page 138, and page 243 of the present issue), the Governing Body at its meeting on 10th June appointed the members of the Board to consider appeals from delegates who were aggrieved at not being included in the voting sections of their Group. These three members, Mr. Emil F. Sandström, Mr. C. Parra-Perez and Mr. M. K. Vellodi were drawn from a panel of five, already approved by the Conference on the recommendation of the Governing Body, of whom the other two were Sir Hector Hetherington, K.B.E., and Mr. René Cassin.

International Institute for Social and Labour Studies

The Governing Body authorised the Director-General to go forward with plans for the establishment in Geneva of an International Institute for Social and Labour Studies which would serve as a meeting place for persons from Government, trade union and management circles and research scholars to come to study and

discuss current social problems. The Institute would be a centre for education and the exchange of information and ideas and for study and research; it would also be a centre for documentation. The work of the Institute would be directed by a Board of Trustees which would serve as a link with the Governing Body and the International Labour Office. The Governing Body also nominated six of its members (two from each group) to assist the Director-General in working out the details of the Institute.

International Occupational Safety and Health Centre

The Governing Body authorised the Director-General to establish in co-operation with the International Social Security Association (I.S.S.A.) an International Occupational Safety and Health Centre. The Centre will provide an expansion of the present documentation and information service of the International Labour Organisation, adding the resources of the Association and its affiliated organisations to those of the Organisation. Initially it will confine itself mainly to the preparation and distribution of bibliographical references and abstracts; but, as resources permit, it is intended that this service should be supplemented by the provision of microfilms and photostats and later of data sheets, posters and films. In its operations the Centre will look mainly to technical contributions provided by national centres in Member States, and the results of its work will be made available to all who take out subscriptions, in accordance with the usual practice of the Organisation.

Forced Labour

At its 137th Session (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1957, page 398), the Governing Body authorised the establishment of an independent committee on forced labour to analyse material received by the Organisation concerning the use and extent of forced labour throughout the world. The Committee, after analysing the material placed before it, and after examining recent international action directed at the elimination of forced labour, reported that there were indications of some improvement in the situation regarding forced labour in a certain number of countries. In the growing number of ratifications of the Forced Labour Conventions of 1930 and 1957, the Committee saw evidence of a widespread desire to ensure that forced labour should be abolished at the earliest possible date. The Governing Body took note of the report with approval.

Freedom of Association

The Governing Body considered a number of reports from its Committee on Freedom of Association concerning, in all, twenty-one cases of alleged breaches of trade union rights in various countries and territories. Certain of these cases concerned the United Kingdom in respect of Aden, Cyprus and Northern Rhodesia. In the cases of Aden and Northern Rhodesia, the Committee recommended that the allegations did not call for further examination, and the Governing Body approved this recommendation. In the case of Cyprus, the Governing Body noted with satisfaction that all the trade unionists who were formerly detained had been released.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Hours of Work, Wages, etc., in the Paper and Pulp Industry in Sweden

Details of hours of work and wage rates in various industries, based on returns from affiliated firms, are compiled each year by the Swedish Employers' Confederation. The information given below is taken from that source and relates to the second quarter of 1958. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 14.48 kronor = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

The majority of workers in the paper and pulp industry work the standard working week, which was reduced from 48 hours to 47 hours in 1958 and to 46 hours on 1st January, 1959. Shift workers, who comprise approximately one-fifth of the total labour force, are conditioned to a 42-hour week. Very little overtime is worked. Approximately 10 per cent. of the labour force are women.

Hourly Wage Rates

Branch of Industry	Time rate		Piece rate	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Paper mill workers:				
Adult males (working 47-hour week)	5	9	5	11
Adult males (working 42-hour week)	6	6	7	1
Adult females (working 47-hour week)	4	4	5	2
Pulp workers:				
Adult males (working 47-hour week)	6	1	6	6
Adult males (working 42-hour week)	8	0	8	2
Adult females (working 47-hour week)	4	3	5	2

In 1957 more than 90 per cent. of all adult male workers were on piece rates. In the paper mills, 86.6 per cent. of adult females were on piece rates; the corresponding figure for female pulp workers was 44.7 per cent.

Employers pay contributions to funds covering sickness insurance, including maternity benefit and industrial injuries. These

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Other Questions

Among the reports of various committees and meetings which the Governing Body considered at this session were the report of a technical meeting on Problems of Productivity Improvement in Certain Countries; the report of the Ninth Session of the Asian Advisory Committee, and the report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. Decisions were taken on a number of financial questions, and a number of appointments to membership of various committees were approved. The Governing Body also approved a draft agreement between the International Labour Organisation and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, defining the methods of co-operation between the two organisations.

Government Proposals on Certain Conventions and a Recommendation

The Minister of Labour and National Service has presented to Parliament a Command Paper* on the Government proposals regarding a Convention and a Recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 42nd Session in June, 1958 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1958, page 249) and a Convention adopted at an earlier Session.

The Convention and Recommendation adopted in 1958 concern the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation. The Convention places on ratifying Governments an obligation to pursue a national policy designed to eliminate any such discrimination on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin. The Recommendation, which supplements the Convention, deals with the formulation, application and co-ordination of an anti-discriminatory policy.

The Government fully accept the principle, which the Convention and Recommendation seek to establish and apply, that there should be no unfair discrimination between one worker and another in the field of employment, and have publicly associated themselves with the lead given by the International Labour Organisation in this matter.

A general difficulty arises, however, in respect of those provisions of the two instruments which appear to suggest intervention by the State in the determining of terms and conditions of employment, since such provisions would conflict with the long-established practice in the United Kingdom whereby conditions of employment are negotiated between employers' and workers' organisations free from Government intervention. The Government do not propose, therefore, to ratify the Convention or to accept the supplementary Recommendation.

The other Convention dealt with in the Command Paper is that on freedom of association and protection of the right to organise. It was adopted by the Conference in 1947 and ratified in respect of Great Britain in 1949. This ratification is now extended to Northern Ireland, as certain restrictions on the right of association of civil servants have now been removed.

contributions amount to approximately 1.7 per cent. of earnings. There is statutory provision for 18 days' paid holiday a year for workers aged 18 years and over and 24 days for workers under 18. The number of paid public holidays is fixed by collective agreement. It appears to be the general practice to pay for 11 such holidays.

Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Paper Industry in Finland

Details of hours of work and earnings in various industries, based on returns from affiliated firms, are compiled each year by the Finnish Employers' Association. The information below, on wages in the paper industry, is taken from that source and relates to January, 1959. Details of employers' contributions to compulsory social security schemes are given in *Social Aspects of European Economic Co-operation*, published by the International Labour Office, Geneva (obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Branch of the International Labour Office at 38-39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1, price 9s. 0d.). For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 894 Finnish marks = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Hours of work in the paper industry are as follows:—single shift work, 47 hours a week; continuous shift system, ten weeks of 48 hours a week and nine weeks of 40 hours a week.

Average hourly earnings in January, 1959, were:—men (18 years and over) 5s. 2d.; women (18 years and over) 3s. 6d.

Employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, industrial injuries and family allowances. These payments total approximately 6.0 per cent. of assessable wages.

The annual paid statutory holiday in industry is 12 days a year, rising to 18 days after five years' service. In addition, there are 12 statutory public holidays. Only one day (6th December) is payable by statute.

* International Labour Conference. Proposed Action by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on a Convention and Recommendation adopted at the 42nd Session, 1958, and on a Convention previously adopted by the Conference. Cmnd. 783. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (6d. including postage).

* The Brussels Treaty, a treaty for collaboration in economic, social and cultural matters and for collective self-defence, was signed on 17th March, 1948, the original signatories being Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The German Federal Republic and Italy acceded in 1955 to the Treaty as modified by the Protocols which were signed in Paris in October, 1954, and entered into force in May, 1955, and the Brussels Treaty Organisation is now known as Western European Union.

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

The Italian Ministry of Labour and Social Security undertake a monthly enquiry of employers in a number of industries in regard to hours of work and earnings. The following figures for the month of March, 1958, which have been taken from *Rassegna di Statistiche del Lavoro* (January to April, 1959), give details of average daily and monthly hours of work and average hourly earnings in the textile industry for all workers irrespective of age and sex. The average hourly earnings exclude holiday pay, bonuses, family and other allowances. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 1,750 lire = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. Approximately 70 per cent. of the labour force are women.

Branch of Industry	Average Hours of Work		Average Hourly Earnings
	Daily	Monthly	
Silk Throwing	7.9	135.2	s. d.
Silk Spinning	7.8	157.8	1 7
Silk Weaving	7.6	161.6	1 10
Cotton	7.8	161.3	1 10
Wool	7.8	160.4	2 2
Artificial Fibres	7.9	165.8	2 5
Knitted Goods	7.8	167.4	1 7
Hosiery	7.8	164.9	1 10
Linen and Hemp	7.8	151.9	1 10
Jute	7.8	152.0	2 0
All Branches	7.8	160.9	1 11

Employers' contributions for social security purposes include compulsory payments to various insurance funds covering pensions, sickness, maternity, industrial injuries, unemployment, family allowances, housing and wage equalisation. It is not possible to quote a figure for the textile industry as a whole, but employers' contributions to social security schemes in the different branches of the industry in 1956, calculated on average hourly earnings for the year, varied from 40.8 per cent. to 58.6 per cent. of earnings (excluding family allowances).

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

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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 November, 1958, on the quarterly enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the German Federal Statistical Office.

The Tables below show, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in the textile industry in November, 1958. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 11.76 Deutschmarks = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. In the following Tables the terms "male workers" and "female workers" include boys and girls respectively; female workers comprise approximately 60 per cent. of the labour force. The term "Average weekly hours of work" relates to actual hours spent at the work-bench, excluding time off for meal breaks, company or union meetings, visits to the doctor, etc.

All Branches

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male Workers:		s. d.	s. d.
Skilled	43.2	4 0	188 2
Semi-skilled	42.6	3 7	161 6
Unskilled	42.8	3 2	145 5
Average	42.9	3 9	171 7
Female Workers:			
Skilled	38.4	3 5	138 9
Semi-skilled	39.7	2 11	123 8
Unskilled	39.8	2 7	110 3
Average	39.6	2 10	120 10
Average all workers	40.9	3 3	141 4

Spinning and Preparation of Yarn

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male Workers:		s. d.	s. d.
Skilled	43.8	3 10	180 7
Semi-skilled	42.2	3 5	155 9
Unskilled	41.9	3 1	140 11
Average	42.8	3 7	162 8
Female Workers:			
Skilled	38.8	3 4	138 6
Semi-skilled	38.6	3 0	125 3
Unskilled	38.5	2 7	108 9
Average	38.6	2 11	121 8
Average all workers	40.1	3 2	137 1

Weaving

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male Workers:		s. d.	s. d.
Skilled	42.3	4 1	183 10
Semi-skilled	41.6	3 7	158 5
Unskilled	42.5	3 1	140 8
Average	42.1	3 9	170 1
Female Workers:			
Skilled	37.5	3 6	141 5
Semi-skilled	39.4	3 0	126 9
Unskilled	39.5	2 7	110 1
Average	39.1	3 0	124 11
Average all workers	40.5	3 5	146 7

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in May

GENERAL SUMMARY

During May the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 62,000 to 22,914,000. There were seasonal increases in agriculture, building and contracting, hotels and catering and food, drink and tobacco. Small reductions occurred in coal mining and in shipbuilding and ship repairing.

The Employment Exchanges filled 168,000 vacancies in the five-week period ended 10th June. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 10th June was 247,000; this was 37,000 more than in May.

The number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries in the week ended 30th May was 1,461,000, which was 156,000 more than three months ago and 169,000 more than a year ago. In the same week the number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries was 82,000; this was 17,000 less than at the end of April and 135,000 less than a year previously.

There were 413,000 persons registered as unemployed on 15th June, of whom 385,000 were wholly unemployed and 28,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 11th May and 15th June, unemployment fell by 67,000, the wholly unemployed falling by 58,000 and the temporarily stopped by 9,000. There were reductions in all sectors, the largest being of the order of 13,000 in metals, engineering and vehicles, 11,000 in professional, scientific and miscellaneous services and 7,000 in textiles.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in June was 1.9 per cent. compared with 2.2 per cent. in May; in June, 1958, it was 2.0 per cent. The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 228,000—59 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of May was 23,897,000, an increase of 6,000 compared with the end of April.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	Thousands				
	May, 1958	March, 1959	April, 1959	May, 1959	Change during May, 1959
Number in Civil Employment	23,065	22,804	22,852	22,914	+62
Men	15,283	15,144	15,164	15,197	+33
Women	7,782	7,660	7,688	7,717	+29
Wholly Unemployed‡	400	492	460	410	-50
Temporarily Stopped§	60	47	40	32	-8
Total Registered Unemployed‡	460	539	500	442	-58
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	619	579	573	568	-5
Men	605	564	558	553	-5
Women	14	15	15	15	...
Total Working Population†	24,090	23,881	23,891	23,897	+6
Men	16,179	16,069	16,058	16,050	-8
Women	7,911	7,812	7,833	7,847	+14

* The figures of employment for all dates after June, 1958, are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1959.

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

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

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

(End of Month)

Industry or Service	Thousands				
	May, 1958	March, 1959	April, 1959	May, 1959	Change during May, 1959
Agriculture and Fishing	999	950	956	976	+20
Mining and Quarrying	857	836	834	829	-5
Chemicals and Allied Trades	538	536	536	536	...
Metal Manufacture	567	546	547	548	+1
Vehicles	1,240	1,233	1,238	1,241	+3
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments	2,822	2,780	2,782	2,776	-6
Textiles	884	848	849	847	-2
Clothing (inc. Footwear)	650	636	639	638	-1
Food, Drink and Tobacco	914	896	899	908	+9
Other Manufactures	1,573	1,569	1,572	1,575	+3
Total in Manufacturing Industries	9,188	9,044	9,062	9,069	+7
Building and Contracting	1,480	1,476	1,484	1,501	+17
Gas, Electricity and Water	376	376	375	374	-1
Transport and Communication	1,701	1,666	1,666	1,669	+3
Distributive Trades	2,926	2,934	2,936	2,938	+2
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	4,238	4,228	4,243	4,259	+16
National Government Service	530	520	520	520	...
Local Government Service	770	774	776	779	+3
Total in Civil Employment	23,065	22,804	22,852	22,914	+62

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

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

* Based on the 1948 edition of the "Standard Industrial Classification." † Cotton—211,000. Wool—198,000. Other textiles—438,000.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	May, 1958	March, 1959	April, 1959	May, 1959	May, 1958	March, 1959	April, 1959	May, 1959	May, 1958	March, 1959	April, 1959	May, 1959
	Mining, etc.	762.6	740.6	738.7	734.3	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	781.5	759.5	757.6
Coal Mining	762.6	740.6	738.7	734.3	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	781.5	759.5	757.6	753.2
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	246.8	244.1	245.1	245.8	76.8	74.9	74.9	74.9	323.6	319.0	320.0	320.7
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	67.3	64.0	64.2	64.1	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.1	74.9	71.1	71.3	71.2
China and Earthenware	30.2	30.3	30.2	30.1	37.9	37.6	37.8	37.9	68.1	67.9	68.0	68.0
Glass (other than containers)	35.8	35.4	35.6	35.7	12.7	12.2	12.1	12.1	48.5	47.7	47.8	47.8
Glass Containers	21.5	21.0	20.9	20.9	5.7	5.0	4.9	4.9	27.2	26.0	25.9	25.8
Cement	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	15.8	15.9	16.1	16.2
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	77.6	78.9	79.5	80.2	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.5	89.1	90.5	91.0	91.7
Chemicals and Allied Trades	387.4	386.6	386.8	387.1	148.6	147.2	147.4	147.6	536.0	533.8	534.2	534.7
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	20.5	19.6	19.7	19.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	21.1	20.3	20.4	20.5
Chemicals and Dyes	194.6	196.4	196.6	196.5	51.8	52.4	52.5	52.5	246.4	248.8	249.1	249.0
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	28.4	28.7	28.6	28.7	36.5	36.2	36.1	36.3	64.9	64.9	64.7	65.0
Explosives and Fireworks	26.2	24.7	24.6	24.5	13.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	39.8	37.3	37.2	37.0
Paint and Varnish	29.5	29.2	29.3	29.3	13.0	12.4	12.6	12.5	42.5	41.6	41.9	41.8
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	29.0	29.0	29.1	29.2	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.7	47.5	47.4	47.6	47.9
Mineral Oil Refining	34.4	34.6	34.6	34.7	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	41.6	42.0	42.0	42.1
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	24.8	24.4	24.3	24.4	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.0	32.2	31.5	31.3	31.4
Metal Manufacture	501.4	482.1	482.7	483.6	65.1	62.8	63.0	63.0	566.5	544.9	545.7	546.6
Blast Furnaces	23.1	21.6	21.9	22.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	23.6	22.1	22.4	22.6
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	214.9	203.2	203.5	204.3	19.6	18.2	18.2	18.1	234.5	221.4	221.7	222.4
Iron Foundries	99.3	95.0	94.6	94.4	14.1	13.6	13.6	13.5	113.4	108.6	108.2	107.9
Tinplate Manufacture	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	9.3	9.0	9.0	9.0
Steel Sheet Manufacture	19.6	19.1	19.1	19.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	21.1	20.6	20.6	20.6
Iron and Steel Tubes	42.7	41.8	41.8	41.9	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.6	50.8	50.1	50.3	50.5
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	93.3	93.3	93.6	93.6	20.5	19.8	19.9	20.0	113.8	113.1	113.5	113.6
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,662.5	1,629.9	1,630.0	1,625.0	465.0	460.0	460.9	461.2	2,127.5	2,089.9	2,090.9	2,086.2
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	191.5	183.1	183.0	182.4	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.9	200.7	192.0	192.9	189.3
Marine Engineering	75.1	73.8	72.5	72.4	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	79.5	78.2	76.6	76.6
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	34.6	35.4	35.5	35.7	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	39.8	40.6	40.7	40.9
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	33.0	33.6	33.6	33.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	36.8	37.3	37.3	37.5
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	96.3	89.8	89.7	89.4	21.5	20.1	20.2	20.2	117.8	109.9	109.9	109.6
Stationary Engines	25.2	23.6	23.8	23.6	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.6	29.4	27.3	27.5	27.2
Textile Machinery and Accessories	46.5	41.9	41.8	41.8	8.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	55.0	49.5	49.4	49.4
Ordnance and Small Arms	48.0	47.8	48.0	48.3	11.7	11.5	11.6	11.7	59.7	59.3	59.6	60.0
Constructional Engineering	83.2	78.0	77.8	77.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	90.6	85.4	85.1	84.5
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	570.5	557.4	557.2	557.0	129.3	125.4	125.7	125.5	699.8	682.8	682.9	682.5
Electrical Machinery	157.5	159.2	159.3	158.8	50.4	51.1	51.1	51.0	207.9	210.3	210.4	209.8
Electrical Wires and Cables	38.2	39.9	39.9	39.6	20.7	19.2	19.2	19.1	62.0	59.1	59.1	58.7
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	41.3	39.9	39.6	39.6	22.5	19.7	19.4	19.2	60.7	56.5	56.0	55.6
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	72.8	75.6	75.6	75.6	60.5	62.2	62.2	62.9	133.3	139.8	141.1	141.9
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	26.4	26.8	26.8	26.9	26.9	27.1	27.1	27.1	53.3	53.8	53.8	53.8
Batteries and Accumulators	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.8	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	20.0	19.9	19.7	19.7
Other Electrical Goods	110.5	115.4	115.8	115.8	70.7	72.7	73.0	73.4	181.2	188.1	188.8	189.2
Vehicles	1,030.0	1,024.6	1,028.6	1,030.1	176.3	174.1	175.8	176.5	1,206.3	1,198.7	1,204.4	1,206.6
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	274.8	279.3	282.1	284.0	40.6	40.1	40.8	41.2	315.4	319.4	322.9	326.0
Motor Repairs and Garages	252.1	257.2	258.2	257.9	44.3	45.2	45.6	45.7	296.4	302.4	303.8	303.6
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	216.7	210.2	209.3	207.8	35.2	33.3	33.4	33.1	251.9	243.5	242.7	240.9
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	132.6	131.7	133.0	133.9	44.6	44.0	44.5	45.0	177.2	175.7	177.5	178.9
Locomotive Manufacture	68.6	65.3	65.3	65.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	73.5	70.2	70.2	70.6
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	80.8	76.2	76.0	75.3	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	85.0	80.0	79.8	79.1
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	6.9	7.5	7.5	7.5
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	330.4	331.5	332.0	331.8	176.5	172.9	172.9	173.0	506.9	504.4	504.9	504.8
Tools and Cutlery	24.8	24.4	24.4	24.3	16.4	15.6	15.4	15.4	41.2	40.0	39.8	39.7
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	24.8	24.2	24.2	24.2	17.8	16.2	16.3	16.2	42.6	40.4	40.5	40.4
Iron and Steel Forgings	35.9	34.0	34.0	34.0	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	41.7	39.6	39.6	39.6
Wire and Wire Manufactures	29.6	29.6	29.8	29.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	39.5	39.5	39.6	39.7
Hollow-ware	28.2	28.6	28.7	28.7	29.0	28.2	28.4	28.4	56.8	57.0	57.1	57.1
Brass Manufactures	31.5	31.5	31.4	31.3	17.1	17.9	17.9	17.8	48.6	49.4	49.3	49.1
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	155.6	159.2	159.5	159.4	80.5	79.5	79.6	79.8	236.1	238.7	239.1	239.2
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	91.8	91.0	90.9	90.6	56.8	55.9	56.1	55.7	148.6	146.9	147.0	146.3
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments	60.2	59.1	59.1	58.8	33.1	32.8	32.9	32.6	93.3	91.9	92.0	91.4
Watches and Clocks	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8
Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals	15.4	15.7	15.7	15.7	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.4	28.9	29.1	29.2	29.1
Musical Instruments	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0
Textiles	382.1	372.6	372.7	372.0	492.8	466.6	467.6	466.3	874.9	839.2	840.3	838.3
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	47.2	43.3	43.1	43.0	87.7	78.6	78.6	78.6	134.9	122.1	121.7	121.6
Cotton Weaving, etc.	34.0	31.5	31.6	31.6	65.2	56.6	56.6	56.6	92.8	83.0	82.8	82.8
Woolen and Worsted	89.3	89.1	89.3	89.3	108.1	105.4	106.3	106.4	197.4	185.5	185.7	185.7
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	26.4	27.0	27.0	26.8	7.8	8.3	8.3	8.3	34.2	35.3	35.3	35.1
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	20.6	19.3	19.1	19.1	26.7	23.9	23.7	23.5	47.3	43.2	42.8	42.6
Linen and Soft Hemp	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	7.3	6.4	6.4	6.4
Jute	7.8	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	16.2	17.1	17.1	16.9
Rope, Twine and Net	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	8.2	8.6	8.6	8.6	13.4	13.9	13.9	13.8
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	34.6	33.8	33.9	33.8	84.0	83.7	83.9	83.9	118.6	117.5	117.5	117.5
Lace	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	9.1	8.2	8.2	8.2
Carpets	16.4	16.8	16.9	16.9	15.6	15.4	15.4	15.3	32.0	32.3	32.3	32.3
Narrow Fabrics	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	13.8	13.0	13.0	13.0	20.3	19.5	19.5	19.5
Made-up Textiles	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.6	18.8	18.2	18.4	18.2	27.6	26.8	26.8	26.8
Textile Finishing, etc.	58.2	57.0	57.0	56.8	27.2	25.8	26.0	25.7	85.4	82.8	83.0	82.5
Other Textile Industries	20.2	19.8	19.8	19.7	11.8	11.5	11.4	11.4	32.0	31.3	31.2	31.1
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	37.3	37.1	37.0	37.0	25.8	26.3	26.6	26.8	63.1	63.4	63.6	63.8
Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery	24.7	24.0	23.8	23.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.5	31.5	30.6	30.3	30.3
Leather Goods	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	14.1	14.5	14.9	15.2	22.2	22.8	23.1	23.2
Fur	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.3
Clothing	170.8	168.9	169.1	168.8</								

Unemployment at 15th June, 1959

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 11th May and 15th June, 1959, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
11th May ..	328,893	15,259	127,508	8,883	480,543
15th June ..	288,712	10,493	108,226	5,880	413,311
Dec. (-) ..	-40,181	-4,766	-19,282	-3,003	-67,232

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 15th June represented 1.9 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 11th May was 2.2.

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

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	47,933	55,042	165,373	268,348	20,364	288,712
Boys under 18	3,388	3,029	165,373	9,963	530	10,493
Women 18 and over	17,575	27,021	57,061	101,657	6,569	108,226
Girls under 18	2,178	1,667	1,647	388	388	5,880
Total ..	71,074	86,759	227,627	385,460	27,851	413,311

The total of 413,311 includes 60,442 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 15th June, 1959, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 11th May, 1959, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
London and South-Eastern ..	10,196	9,733	22,075	42,004	865	42,869
Eastern and Southern ..	4,802	4,293	11,494	20,589	184	20,773
South-Western ..	2,441	2,772	9,161	14,374	268	14,642
Midland ..	3,059	3,466	10,227	16,752	1,663	18,415
North-Midland ..	2,338	2,554	8,078	12,970	1,203	14,173
E. and W. Ridings ..	3,599	4,061	12,414	20,074	3,293	23,367
North-Western ..	8,695	9,983	28,138	46,816	4,038	50,854
Northern ..	4,812	5,244	17,119	27,175	2,104	29,279
Scotland ..	8,178	12,416	36,652	57,246	4,621	61,867
Wales ..	3,201	3,549	13,561	20,311	2,655	22,966
Great Britain ..	51,321	58,071	168,919	278,311	20,894	299,205
Males						
London and South-Eastern ..	10,196	9,733	22,075	42,004	865	42,869
Eastern and Southern ..	4,802	4,293	11,494	20,589	184	20,773
South-Western ..	2,441	2,772	9,161	14,374	268	14,642
Midland ..	3,059	3,466	10,227	16,752	1,663	18,415
North-Midland ..	2,338	2,554	8,078	12,970	1,203	14,173
E. and W. Ridings ..	3,599	4,061	12,414	20,074	3,293	23,367
North-Western ..	8,695	9,983	28,138	46,816	4,038	50,854
Northern ..	4,812	5,244	17,119	27,175	2,104	29,279
Scotland ..	8,178	12,416	36,652	57,246	4,621	61,867
Wales ..	3,201	3,549	13,561	20,311	2,655	22,966
Great Britain ..	51,321	58,071	168,919	278,311	20,894	299,205
Females						
London and South-Eastern ..	4,319	4,709	4,333	13,361	369	13,730
Eastern and Southern ..	1,598	2,005	3,068	6,671	68	6,739
South-Western ..	1,122	1,573	5,837	8,532	79	8,611
Midland ..	1,683	2,421	4,139	8,243	604	8,847
North-Midland ..	1,031	1,376	2,726	5,133	380	5,513
E. and W. Ridings ..	1,304	1,860	3,571	6,735	1,011	7,746
North-Western ..	3,352	5,249	11,750	20,351	3,241	23,592
Northern ..	1,475	2,354	5,349	9,178	305	9,483
Scotland ..	2,789	5,126	14,808	22,725	721	23,446
Wales ..	1,080	2,015	6,127	9,222	179	9,401
Great Britain ..	19,753	28,688	58,708	107,149	6,957	114,106
Total						
London and South-Eastern ..	14,515	14,442	26,408	55,365	1,234	56,599
Eastern and Southern ..	6,400	6,298	14,562	27,260	252	27,512
South-Western ..	3,563	4,345	11,998	19,906	347	20,253
Midland ..	4,742	5,887	14,366	24,995	2,267	27,262
North-Midland ..	3,369	3,930	10,804	18,103	1,583	19,686
E. and W. Ridings ..	4,903	5,921	15,985	26,809	4,304	31,113
North-Western ..	12,047	15,232	39,888	67,167	7,279	74,446
Northern ..	6,287	7,598	22,468	36,353	2,409	38,762
Scotland ..	10,967	17,542	51,600	79,969	5,342	85,311
Wales ..	4,281	5,564	19,688	29,533	2,834	32,367
Great Britain ..	71,074	86,759	227,627	385,460	27,851	413,311

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed and the percentage rates of unemployment in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 15th June, 1959.

Region	Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 15th June 1959			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	42,869	13,730	56,599	1.3	0.7	1.0
Eastern and Southern ..	20,773	6,739	27,512	1.4	0.9	1.2
South-Western ..	14,642	5,611	20,253	1.8	1.4	1.7
Midland ..	18,415	8,847	27,262	1.3	1.2	1.3
North-Midland ..	14,173	5,513	19,686	1.4	1.1	1.3
E. and W. Ridings ..	23,367	7,746	31,113	1.9	1.2	1.7
North-Western ..	50,854	23,592	74,446	2.7	2.2	2.5
Northern ..	29,279	9,483	38,762	3.2	2.5	3.0
Scotland ..	61,867	23,444	85,311	4.4	3.2	4.0
Wales ..	22,966	9,401	32,367	3.4	3.5	3.4
Great Britain ..	299,205	114,106	413,311	2.1	1.5	1.9
Northern Ireland ..	25,255	10,902	36,157	8.5	6.3	7.7

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 15th June, 1959, was 449,468, including 312,815 men, 11,645 boys, 118,606 women and 6,402 girls. Of the total, 420,294 (including 8,937 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 29,174 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 15th June, 1959, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
London and S.E. ..	40,844	1,160	12,756	605	55,365
Eastern and Southern ..	20,000	589	6,253	418	27,260
South-Western ..	13,907	467	5,233	299	19,906
Midland ..	16,393	359	7,953	290	24,995
North-Midland ..	12,625	345	4,859	274	18,103
E. and W. Ridings ..	19,535	539	6,301	434	26,809
North-Western ..	45,041	1,775	19,682	669	67,167
Northern ..	26,086	1,089	8,635	543	36,353
Scotland ..	54,567	2,679	21,706	1,017	79,969
Wales ..	19,350	961	8,279	943	29,533
Great Britain ..	268,348	9,963	101,657	5,492	385,460
Northern Ireland ..	23,661	1,144	9,584	445	34,834
United Kingdom ..	292,009	11,107	111,241	5,937	420,294
Temporarily Stopped					
London and S.E. ..	864	1	364	5	1,234
Eastern and Southern ..	184	—	64	4	252
South-Western ..	267	—	79	—	347
Midland ..	1,641	22	584	20	2,267
North-Midland ..	1,182	21	351	29	1,583
E. and W. Ridings ..	3,240	53	846	165	4,304
North-Western ..	3,996	42	3,165	76	7,279
Northern ..	2,037	67	280	25	2,409
Scotland ..	4,372	249	675	46	5,342
Wales ..	2,581	74	161	18	2,834
Great Britain ..	20,364	530	6,569	388	27,851
Northern Ireland ..	442	8	796	77	1,323
United Kingdom ..	20,806	538	7,365	465	29,174
Total Registered as Unemployed					
London and S.E. ..	41,708	1,161	13,120	610	56,599
Eastern and Southern ..	20,184	589	6,317	422	27,512
South-Western ..	14,174	468	5,312	299	20,253
Midland ..	18,034	381	8,537	310	27,262
North-Midland ..	13,807	366	5,210	303	19,686
E. and W. Ridings ..	22,775	592	7,147	599	31,113
North-Western ..	49,037	1,817	22,847	745	74,446
Northern ..	28,123	1,156	8,915	568	38,762
Scotland ..	58,939	2,928	22,381	1,063	85,311
Wales ..	21,931	1,035	8,440	961	32,367
Great Britain ..	288,712	10,493	108,226	5,880	413,311
Northern Ireland ..	24,103	1,152	10,380	522	36,157
United Kingdom ..	312,815	11,645	118,606	6,402	449,468

* Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of employees.
† The Eastern and Southern Regions were amalgamated on 5th August, 1958. The numbers and percentages unemployed in the two parts at 15th June, 1959, were as follows:—

Region	Numbers			Percentages		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Eastern ..	10,964	3,576	14,540	1.3	0.9	1.2
Southern ..	9,809	3,163	12,972	1.5	0.9	1.3

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 15th June, 1959, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 11th May, 1959.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 15th June, 1959					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 11th May, 1959
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
London and South-Eastern ..	41,708	1,161	13,120	610	56,599	-12,082
London (Administrative County) ..	20,127	389	6,322	174	27,012	-5,455
Acton ..	168	7	44	1	220	-74
Brentford and Chiswick ..	177	2	40	—	219	-59
Brighton and Hove ..	1,844	29	436	22	2,331	-452
Chatham ..	662	31	296	19	1,008	-249
Croydon ..	886	14	253	9	1,162	-107
Dagenham ..	502	22	253	9	786	-49
Ealing ..	277	16	94	11	398	-178
East Ham ..	370	20	110	9	509	-99
Enfield ..	218	11	83	3	315	-61
Harrow ..	364	21	207	6	598	-63
Hayes and Harlington ..	101	6	50	3	160	-62
Hendon ..	355	24	123	7	509	-44
Ilford ..	524	14	112	4	654	-129
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	811	16	164	11	1,002	-186
Tottenham ..	694	22	272	12	1,000	-112
Wembley ..	182	15	60	—	257	-66
West Ham ..	1,181	31	325	19	1,556	-340
Willesden ..	479	27	288	8	802	-200
Eastern and Southern ..	20,184	589	6,317	422	27,512	-7,338
Bedford ..	240	6	116	8	370	-72
Bournemouth ..	1,001	10	212	6	1,229	-176

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

The following Table gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great

Britain at 15th June, 1959. The analysis does not include persons temporarily stopped (20,894 males and 6,957 females) or unemployed casual workers (8,035 males and 237 females).

Duration of Unemployment in weeks	Age Groups											
	Males					Females					Total	
	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 55	55 and over	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 55	55 and over		
One or less	2,056	1,660	12,901	5,702	3,016	25,335	1,344	1,136	5,420	2,768	827	11,495
Over 1 and up to 2	1,316	1,090	8,744	4,257	2,544	17,951	834	776	3,889	1,884	638	8,021
Over 2 and up to 4	1,470	1,487	12,028	6,187	4,229	25,401	834	1,059	6,400	3,111	1,112	12,516
Over 4 and up to 6	787	859	7,370	4,165	2,984	16,365	453	637	3,546	2,038	697	7,771
Over 6 and up to 8	772	780	7,192	4,174	3,387	16,305	380	600	4,276	2,318	827	8,401
Over 8 and up to 13	1,463	1,275	11,482	7,137	6,257	27,614	628	1,054	7,049	3,706	1,491	13,923
Over 13 and up to 26	1,214	1,706	17,267	12,271	11,975	44,433	612	1,165	9,552	5,398	2,208	18,935
Over 26 and up to 39	472	798	10,085	8,085	8,677	28,117	222	426	4,945	3,255	1,407	10,255
Over 39 and up to 52	225	474	6,815	5,768	6,132	19,414	108	171	2,777	2,114	1,066	6,236
Over 52 and up to 104	172	454	9,361	9,835	11,250	31,072	77	125	2,523	2,526	1,417	6,668
Over 104	—	102	3,441	6,136	8,590	18,269	—	36	778	1,125	747	2,686
Total	9,947	10,685	106,886	73,717	69,041	270,276	5,492	7,185	51,555	30,243	12,437	106,912

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

Duration of Unemployment in weeks	Regions															
	Males				Females				Males				Females			
	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
London and South-Eastern																
8 or less	1,957	8,462	8,364	18,783	1,207	4,211	3,535	8,953	493	1,815	2,149	4,457	315	848	721	1,884
Over 8 and up to 26	406	3,910	6,510	10,826	194	1,081	1,557	2,832	138	726	1,745	2,609	116	387	475	978
Over 26	133	2,683	8,433	11,249	45	1,081	1,067	2,322	64	781	2,816	3,661	41	190	431	662
Total	2,496	15,055	23,307	40,858	1,446	5,681	6,159	13,286	695	3,322	6,710	10,727	472	1,425	1,627	3,524
Southern																
8 or less	372	1,472	1,817	3,661	340	746	604	1,690	555	1,964	2,399	4,918	429	1,280	952	2,661
Over 8 and up to 26	95	650	1,532	2,277	81	330	442	853	239	1,019	2,505	3,763	169	784	679	1,632
Over 26	41	529	2,377	2,947	25	170	380	575	93	974	4,331	5,398	62	392	751	1,205
Total	508	2,651	5,726	8,885	446	1,246	1,426	3,118	887	3,957	9,235	14,079	660	2,456	2,382	5,498
Midland																
8 or less	577	3,144	2,782	6,503	537	2,064	1,502	4,103	449	2,209	2,087	4,745	409	1,143	851	2,463
Over 8 and up to 26	127	1,532	2,595	4,254	162	1,091	1,133	2,386	178	1,174	1,819	3,171	167	694	705	1,566
Over 26	75	1,704	4,194	5,973	39	607	1,107	1,753	95	1,328	3,484	4,907	61	356	743	1,160
Total	779	6,380	9,571	16,730	738	3,762	3,742	8,242	722	4,711	7,390	12,823	637	2,193	2,299	5,129
East and West Ridings																
8 or less	795	3,730	2,833	7,358	604	1,458	1,074	3,136	2,228	8,172	6,422	16,822	1,195	4,167	3,226	8,588
Over 8 and up to 26	254	2,038	2,633	4,945	250	863	837	1,950	1,155	5,295	6,016	12,466	502	3,217	3,106	6,825
Over 26	124	2,276	5,069	7,469	67	540	1,014	1,621	576	5,479	9,617	15,672	155	2,011	2,759	4,925
Total	1,173	8,044	10,555	19,772	921	2,861	2,925	6,707	3,959	18,946	22,055	44,960	1,852	9,395	9,091	20,338
Northern																
8 or less	1,094	4,486	3,002	8,582	739	2,111	969	3,819	2,830	10,297	6,516	19,643	1,417	4,413	2,050	7,880
Over 8 and up to 26	721	3,369	3,245	7,335	399	1,741	899	3,039	1,806	7,211	6,310	15,327	819	4,890	2,200	7,909
Over 26	267	3,624	5,893	9,784	105	1,155	1,050	2,310	981	8,045	12,299	21,325	300	3,687	2,912	6,899
Total	2,082	11,479	12,140	25,701	1,243	5,007	2,918	9,168	5,617	25,553	25,125	56,295	2,536	12,990	7,162	22,688
Wales																
8 or less	927	2,684	2,274	5,885	861	1,490	736	3,087	12,277	48,435	40,645	101,357	8,053	23,931	16,220	48,204
Over 8 and up to 26	539	1,825	2,710	5,074	600	1,523	770	2,893	5,658	28,749	37,640	72,047	3,459	16,601	12,803	32,863
Over 26	248	2,279	5,960	8,487	265	1,443	1,443	3,234	2,697	29,702	64,473	96,872	1,165	11,023	13,657	25,845
Total	1,714	6,788	10,944	19,446	1,726	4,539	2,949	9,214	20,632	106,886	142,758	270,276	12,677	51,555	42,680	106,912
Great Britain																
8 or less	927	2,684	2,274	5,885	861	1,490	736	3,087	12,277	48,435	40,645	101,357	8,053	23,931	16,220	48,204
Over 8 and up to 26	539	1,825	2,710	5,074	600	1,523	770	2,893	5,658	28,749	37,640	72,047	3,459	16,601	12,803	32,863
Over 26	248	2,279	5,960	8,487	265	1,443	1,443	3,234	2,697	29,702	64,473	96,872	1,165	11,023	13,657	25,845
Total	1,714	6,788	10,944	19,446	1,726	4,539	2,949	9,214	20,632	106,886	142,758	270,276	12,677	51,555	42,680	106,912
Development Areas																
North-Eastern								South Wales and Monmouthshire								
8 or less	934	3,949	2,457	7,340	613	1,864	862	3,339	730	2,019	1,546	4,295	687	1,238	576	2,501
Over 8 and up to 26	619	2,912	2,524	6,055	311	1,535	778	2,624	419	1,380	2,037	3,836	475	1,250	605	2,330
Over 26	227	3,259	4,985	8,471	74	989	883	1,946	179	1,671	4,026	5,876	212	1,225	1,087	2,524
Total	1,780	10,120	9,966	21,866	998	4,388	2,523	7,909	1,328	5,070	7,609	14,007	1,374	3,713	2,268	7,355
West Cumberland								South Lancashire								
8 or less	77	196	165	438	57	94	25	176	127	410	293	830	88	398	175	661
Over 8 and up to 26	53	265	345	663	49	123	56	228	78	236	333	647	54	532	284	870
Over 26	22	196	356	574	18	113	70	201	29	315	659	1,003	20	326	254	600
Total	152	657	866	1,675	124	330	151	605	234	961	1,285	2,480	162	1,256	713	2,131
Merseyside								Wrexham								
8 or less	1,065	3,177	1,904	6,146	487	1,551	795	2,833	45	100	73	218	31	56	37	124
Over 8 and up to 26	714	2,418	1,732	4,864	226	1,150	687	2,063	12	88	72	172	12	83	38	133
Over 26	387	2,504	2,998	5,889	59	572	547	1,178	7	117	299	423	7	69	75	151
Total	2,166	8,099	6,634	16,899	772	3,273	2,029	6,074	64	305	444	813	50	208	150	408
Scottish								North-East Lancashire								
8 or less	1,998	6,871	3,720	12,589	834	2,880	1,332	5,046	9	138	168	315	15	112	224	351
Over 8 and up to 26	1,381	5,260	3,823	10,464	482	3,149	1,514	5,145	7	50	137	194	10	71	186	267
Over 26	726	6,153	7,668	14,547	163	2,423	1,917	4,503	1	56	186	243	5	47	190	242
Total	4,105	18,284	15,211	37,600	1,479	8,452	4,763	14,694	17	244	491	752	30	230	600	860

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 15th June, 1959. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped

(i.e., persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

Industry	Great Britain										United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Total					
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	11,242	1,465	1,036	79	12,278	1,544	13,822	16,032	1,657	17,689			
Agriculture and Horticulture	8,664	1,431	83	78	8,747	1,509	10,256	11,970	1,621	13,591			
Forestry	358	27	—	—	358	27	386	693	28	721			
Fishing	2,220	7	952	1	3,172	8	3,180	3,369	8	3,377			
Mining and Quarrying	6,939	292	1,019	19	7,958	311	8,269	8,115	314	8,429			
Coal Mining*	5,890	193	6	1	5,896	194	6,090	5,906	194	6,100			
Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining	547												

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			
Clothing and Footwear	2,408	4,555	492	638	2,900	5,193	8,093	2,968	6,476	9,444
Weatherproof Outerwear	257	294	31	165	288	459	747	288	466	754
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	414	1,217	35	56	449	1,273	1,722	455	1,408	1,863
Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear	598	520	376	196	974	716	1,690	976	738	1,714
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	101	499	—	22	121	622	133	1,394	1,527	1,527
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	172	1,026	12	95	184	1,121	1,305	190	1,284	1,474
Hats, Caps and Millinery	100	125	34	56	134	181	315	201	315	339
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	124	360	1	22	125	382	507	128	428	556
Footwear	642	514	3	26	645	540	1,185	660	557	1,217
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	4,912	1,450	535	406	5,447	1,856	7,303	5,679	1,872	7,551
Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	1,677	291	186	8	1,863	299	2,162	1,948	300	2,248
Pottery	765	412	313	391	1,078	803	1,881	1,094	809	1,903
Glass	1,183	595	20	7	1,203	602	1,805	1,214	607	1,821
Cement	67	6	—	—	67	6	73	71	7	78
Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	1,220	146	16	—	1,236	146	1,382	1,352	149	1,501
Timber, Furniture, etc.	3,943	894	700	84	4,643	978	5,621	4,839	988	5,827
Timber	1,391	150	18	—	1,409	150	1,559	1,450	150	1,600
Furniture and Upholstery	1,479	323	646	65	2,125	388	2,513	2,229	393	2,622
Bedding, etc.	163	164	28	13	191	177	368	208	179	387
Shop and Office Fitting	223	41	—	—	223	41	264	224	41	265
Wooden Containers and Baskets	412	121	5	—	417	126	543	438	127	565
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	275	95	3	1	278	96	374	290	98	388
Paper, Printing and Publishing	2,604	2,029	105	44	2,709	2,073	4,782	2,801	2,178	4,979
Paper and Board	601	384	96	12	697	396	1,093	710	397	1,107
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	266	369	—	12	266	381	647	268	448	716
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	239	358	2	5	241	363	604	245	370	615
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	653	152	2	1	655	153	808	692	162	854
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	845	766	5	14	850	780	1,630	886	801	1,687
Other Manufacturing Industries	2,811	1,930	74	139	2,885	2,069	4,954	2,969	2,129	5,098
Rubber	1,210	526	5	15	1,215	541	1,756	1,232	550	1,782
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	181	136	2	2	183	138	321	139	328	337
Brushes and Brooms	156	117	12	44	168	161	329	187	172	359
Toys, Games and Sports Equipment	219	480	35	24	254	504	758	270	526	796
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	90	86	6	31	96	117	213	97	119	216
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	487	337	—	3	487	340	827	500	354	854
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	468	248	16	20	484	268	752	494	269	763
Construction	54,104	520	151	5	54,255	525	54,780	62,432	559	62,991
Gas, Electricity and Water	2,989	232	20	1	3,009	233	3,242	3,170	239	3,409
Gas	1,575	104	8	—	1,583	104	1,687	1,632	105	1,737
Electricity	1,097	117	8	1	1,105	118	1,223	1,188	122	1,310
Water Supply	317	11	4	—	321	11	332	350	12	362
Transport and Communication	24,104	2,353	269	9	24,373	2,362	26,735	26,137	2,430	28,567
Railways	3,778	289	5	—	3,783	289	4,072	3,903	297	4,200
Road Passenger Transport	2,295	1,026	3	—	2,298	3,324	2,434	1,035	3,469	3,469
Road Haulage Contracting	3,147	87	19	—	3,166	87	3,253	3,396	93	3,489
Sea Transport	6,456	72	179	1	6,635	73	6,708	7,013	76	7,089
Port and Inland Water Transport	2,754	28	32	—	2,786	28	2,814	3,278	28	3,306
Air Transport	262	37	—	—	262	37	299	270	39	309
Postal Services and Telecommunications	3,911	598	8	4	3,919	602	4,521	4,301	636	4,937
Miscellaneous Transport Services and Storage	1,501	216	23	4	1,524	220	1,744	1,542	226	1,768
Distributive Trades	28,107	16,739	183	276	28,290	17,015	45,305	30,595	18,342	48,937
Wholesale Distribution	5,849	1,941	40	29	5,889	1,980	7,869	6,391	2,190	8,581
Retail Distribution	14,260	14,154	81	324	14,287	14,378	28,665	15,347	15,436	30,783
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	4,522	267	41	3	4,563	270	4,833	5,074	294	5,368
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	3,330	377	21	10	3,351	387	3,938	3,783	422	4,205
Insurance, Banking and Finance	2,687	707	5	4	2,692	711	3,403	2,839	745	3,584
Professional and Scientific Services	4,731	6,071	31	22	4,762	6,093	10,855	4,980	6,593	11,573
Accountancy Services	236	112	2	—	238	112	350	243	114	357
Educational Services	1,324	1,468	6	10	1,330	1,478	2,808	1,381	1,594	2,975
Legal Services	167	172	—	—	167	172	339	176	191	367
Medical and Dental Services	2,201	4,076	20	10	2,221	4,086	6,307	2,335	4,428	6,763
Religious Organisations	181	48	1	2	182	50	232	204	57	261
Other Professional and Scientific Services	622	195	2	—	624	195	819	641	209	850
Miscellaneous Services	23,937	21,149	132	210	24,069	21,359	45,428	25,405	22,897	48,302
Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc.	3,076	1,506	14	22	3,090	1,528	4,618	3,202	1,580	4,782
Sport and other Recreations	1,386	219	23	5	1,409	224	1,633	1,503	242	1,745
Betting	621	517	13	5	634	522	1,156	740	532	1,272
Catering, Hotels, etc.	9,147	10,726	19	56	9,166	10,782	19,948	9,622	11,331	20,953
Laundries	762	1,469	9	—	765	1,478	2,243	1,605	2,416	2,416
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	290	491	15	—	290	513	818	319	545	864
Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages and Filling Stations	3,256	489	10	7	3,266	496	3,762	3,459	546	4,005
Repair of Boots and Shoes	441	359	2	1	443	360	507	495	66	561
Hairdressing and Manicure	552	63	4	—	556	63	923	586	400	986
Private Domestic Service	1,165	4,204	8	61	1,173	4,265	5,438	1,263	4,832	6,095
Other Services	3,241	1,106	17	18	3,258	1,124	4,382	3,405	1,218	4,623
Public Administration	17,049	2,513	102	17	17,151	2,530	19,681	18,208	2,735	20,943
National Government Service	8,182	1,604	22	1	8,204	1,605	9,809	8,700	1,760	10,460
Local Government Service	8,867	909	80	16	8,947	925	9,872	9,508	975	10,483
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	3,280	92	—	—	3,280	92	3,372	3,418	97	3,515
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	15,353	16,188	—	—	15,353	16,188	31,541	16,887	17,260	34,147
GRAND TOTAL*	278,311	107,149	20,894	6,957	299,205	114,106	413,311	324,460	125,008	449,468

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (8,035 males and 237 females in Great Britain and 8,674 males and 263 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 6th May and 10th June, 1959, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Four weeks ended 6th May, 1959		Five weeks ended 10th June, 1959		Total Number of Placings, 4th Dec., 1958, to 10th June, 1959 (27 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	75,945	85,724	93,019	93,391	465,232
Boys under 18	16,825	21,543	12,743	29,806	98,167
Women aged 18 and over	40,697	64,451	51,817	76,985	255,384
Girls under 18	14,846	37,898	10,164	46,568	98,221
Total	148,314	209,616	167,743	246,750*	917,204

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

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

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

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 10th June, 1959, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 10th June, 1959.

Industry Group	Placings during five weeks ended 10th June, 1959					Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 10th June, 1959				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,977	596	2,474	72	5,119	21,416	1,487	453	345	23,701*
Mining and Quarrying	520	253	22	6	801	2,722	797	25	21	3,565
Coal Mining	236	229	11	1	477	2,220	747	12	6	2,985
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,571	854	4,673	751	9,849	1,750	692	3,890	1,828	8,160
Chemicals and Allied Industries	1,695	159	886	217	2,957	1,368	612	1,014	914	3,908
Metal Manufacture	2,210	304	372	60	2,946	1,493	628	388	364	2,873
Engineering and Electrical Goods	7,338	1,070	4,048	604	13,060	7,967	2,867	5,561	2,451	18,846
Engineering including Scientific Instruments, etc.	5,324	788	1,684	280	8,076	5,370	2,171	2,244	1,318	11,103
Electrical Goods and Machinery	2,014	282	2,364	324	4,984	2,597	696	3,317	1,133	7,743
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	4,621	124	90	7	4,842	636	105	46	45	832

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 30th May, 1959, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the month, the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their

employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for different months for the same industry, in the latter case after allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered.

It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and discharged by firms in the industry. Some of the persons who were discharged or left their employment during the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry, and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries*: 4 weeks ended 30th May, 1959

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.5	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.4
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.4	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.5
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	1.9	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.7	2.4
Glass (other than Containers)	1.7	3.1	2.0	1.4	2.8	1.7
Glass Containers	2.4	4.0	2.7	2.4	5.0	3.0
Cement	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.3
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.7	3.0	2.7
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1.4	2.9	1.7	1.3	2.7	1.6
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.4
Chemicals and Dyes	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.3	2.3	1.5
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	1.6	3.5	2.7	1.3	2.9	2.2
Explosives and Fireworks	0.9	2.0	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.7
Paint and Varnish	1.9	3.1	2.2	1.9	3.7	2.4
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	1.2	3.7	2.2	1.0	2.9	1.7
Mineral Oil Refining	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.4	1.6	0.6
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	1.8	2.8	2.0	1.4	2.8	1.7
Metal Manufacture	1.6	2.2	1.6	1.4	2.3	1.5
Blast Furnaces	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.0	3.2	1.0
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.1
Iron Foundries	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.0
Tinplate Manufacture	1.5	3.3	1.7	1.5	3.7	1.7
Steel Sheet Manufacture	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.8	2.2	0.8
Iron and Steel Tubes	1.9	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.8
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	1.8	3.1	2.0	1.7	2.8	1.9
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1.7	3.0	2.0	1.8	3.0	2.0
Marine Engineering	1.9	5.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0
Agricultural Machinery	1.9	3.4	2.1	1.4	3.1	1.6
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.3
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.8
Stationary Engines	1.5	2.8	1.7	1.3	4.9	1.7
Textile Machinery and Accessories	1.5	3.3	1.7	1.5	3.7	1.7
Ordnance and Small Arms	1.4	2.1	1.6	0.9	1.6	1.0
Constructional Engineering	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.6
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	1.8	2.8	1.9	1.8	3.0	2.0
Electrical Machinery	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.4	2.3	1.6
Electrical Wires and Cables	1.1	2.1	1.4	1.9	2.8	2.2
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	0.7	2.0	1.1	1.3	3.3	2.0
Wireless Apparatus	2.3	5.0	3.5	2.0	3.9	2.9
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	1.6	2.5	2.1	1.5	3.0	2.3
Batteries and Accumulators	1.5	2.3	1.9	1.5	3.0	2.1
Other Electrical Goods	2.1	3.7	2.7	2.1	3.1	2.5
Vehicles	1.7	3.8	2.0	1.6	3.3	1.8
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	2.1	5.8	2.5	1.1	4.9	1.6
Motor Repairs and Garages	1.8	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.7	2.0
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.8	2.7	1.9
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories	2.4	4.3	2.9	1.7	3.1	2.1
Locomotive Manufacture	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4
Railway Carriages and Wagons	0.5	1.6	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.4
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	2.2	3.6	2.8	3.3	4.0	3.5
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	2.2	3.5	2.6	2.3	3.5	2.7
Tools and Cutlery	1.9	3.0	2.3	2.3	3.2	2.7
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.	1.7	2.7	2.1	1.5	3.7	2.2
Iron and Steel Forgings	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9
Wire and Wire Manufactures	1.5	2.3	1.7	1.3	2.2	1.5
Hollow-ware	2.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	3.6	2.8
Brass Manufactures	1.7	3.1	2.2	2.1	3.9	2.7
Other Metal Industries	2.7	3.9	3.1	2.8	3.7	3.1
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	1.4	2.3	1.7	1.8	3.0	2.2
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	1.3	2.4	1.7	1.9	3.2	2.3
Watches and Clocks	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.1
Jewellery, Plate, etc.	1.5	2.6	2.0	1.3	3.2	2.2
Musical Instruments	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5

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

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in May

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 30th May was 673,400, compared with 676,700 for the four weeks ended 2nd May, and 702,300 for the four weeks ended 24th May, 1958. The total numbers who were effectively employed* were 602,500 in May, 607,900 in April, and 636,700 in May, 1958; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in May, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with April, 1959, and May, 1958. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

Division‡	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 30th May, 1959	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 2nd May, 1959	4 weeks ended 24th May, 1958
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)	44,400	— 200	— 2,600
Durham	96,900	— 300	— 3,600
North Eastern	134,500	— 900	— 2,600
North Western	53,500	— 400	— 3,800
East Midlands	101,400	— 200	— 2,400
West Midlands	55,200	— 500	— 3,000
South Western	98,200	— 500	— 6,600
South Eastern	7,000	—	— 200
England and Wales	591,100	— 3,000	— 24,800
Scotland	82,300	— 300	— 4,100
Great Britain	673,400	— 3,300	— 28,900

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of May about 1,490 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number who left the industry was about 5,470; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 3,980. During the four weeks of April there was a net decrease of 1,680.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.24 in May, 4.57 in April and 4.56 in May, 1958. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 4.67, 4.99 and 4.97.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in May, and in April, 1959, and May, 1958. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

	Absence Percentage (five-day week)		
	May, 1959	April, 1959	May, 1958
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary	7.93	7.24	7.57
Involuntary	8.67	8.44	7.66
All workers:			
Voluntary	5.78	5.35	5.52
Involuntary	8.29	8.41	7.25

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.69 tons in May, compared with 3.73 tons in the previous month and 3.55 tons in May, 1958.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.31 tons in May; for April, 1959, and May, 1958, the figures were 1.34 and 1.29 tons, respectively.

* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 6,300.

† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 19th June, 1959, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £12,220,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 20th March, 1959, the corresponding figure was £15,401,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 20th June, 1958, it was £10,668,000.

National Assistance

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service undertake the payment of national assistance to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 27th June, 1959, was £4,865,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 28th March, 1959, was £5,280,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 28th June, 1958, it was £3,695,000.

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 16th June, 1959, and the corresponding figures for 19th May, 1959, and 17th June, 1958. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	16th June, 1959	19th May, 1959	17th June, 1958	16th June, 1959	19th May, 1959	17th June, 1958
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex	76.8	80.9	79.8	3.0	3.1	3.2
Remainder	66.6	69.3	67.7	3.2	3.1	2.9
Eastern	39.8	41.9	40.2	1.8	1.8	1.7
Southern	30.3	31.6	32.7	1.5	1.4	1.5
South-Western	48.0	50.0	45.9	2.2	2.2	2.0
Midland	72.0	74.7	71.0	4.5	4.4	4.1
North Midland	49.4	51.1	47.2	5.1	5.0	4.6
East and West Ridings	76.0	78.9	75.8	8.0	8.4	7.6
North-Western	139.2	143.7	135.4	7.4	7.4	6.8
Northern	59.7	62.6	59.5	7.4	7.5	7.1
Scotland	105.6	107.7	104.0	8.6	8.3	7.9
Wales	61.1	64.2	60.3	7.9	8.3	7.5
Total, Great Britain	824.4	856.5	819.6	60.4	61.0	56.8

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 16th June, 1959, represented 4.1 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

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Professional and Executive Register

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

At 10th June the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 15,025, consisting of 14,125 men and 900 women (of whom 7,661 and 483, respectively, were in employment). During the period 7th May to 10th June, 1959, the number of vacancies filled was 406. The number of vacancies unfilled at 10th June was 2,819.

Technical and Scientific Register

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

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 15th June was 4,296; this figure included 3,233 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,063 registrants who were unemployed.

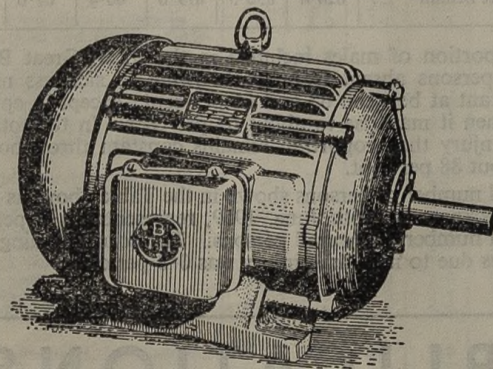
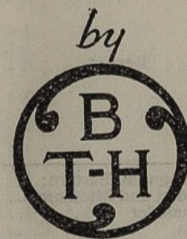
The number of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 12th May and 15th June, 1959 (5 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 12th May	3,858
" notified during period	512
" filled during period	88
" cancelled or withdrawn	367
" unfilled at 15th June	3,915

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Employment Overseas

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment in March, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.6 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 0.7 per cent. higher than in March, 1958. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries in March was 0.7 per cent. higher than in the previous month and about the same as in March, 1958.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 546,103 in January, compared with 550,471 in the previous month and 520,203 in January, 1958. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 24,745 at the end of January, compared with 21,015 at the end of the previous month and 15,918 at the end of January, 1958.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in May is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 51,956,000. This was about 1.1 per cent. higher than the (revised) figure for the previous month and 4.0 per cent. higher than for May, 1958. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in May, compared with the previous month, and an increase of 9.1 per cent. compared with May, 1958.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of May was about 3,389,000, compared with 3,627,000 at the middle of the previous month and 4,904,000 at the middle of May, 1958.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during April was 132,298, compared with 146,543 in the previous month and 103,541 in April, 1958. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 72,442 working days. The total number of working days lost in April by persons wholly unemployed was 3,042,851, while 1,666,160 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

DENMARK

Monthly returns from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the end of March the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was 62,328, or 8.7 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 11.4 per cent. at the end of February and 16.2 per cent. at the end of March, 1958.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of June was 136,247, of whom 39,591 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 150,485 and 44,764 at the beginning of the previous month and 84,431 and 18,235 at the beginning of June, 1958.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of May was 320,859, compared with 396,445 at the end of the previous month and 469,917 at the end of May, 1958. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 61,175, 65,876 and 86,601.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 13th June was 55,404, compared with 64,380 at 16th May and 60,993 at 14th June, 1958.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 35,899 at the end of February, compared with 44,010 in the previous month and 38,517 in February, 1958.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges showed that, at the middle of April, the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 46,572, compared with 45,354 in March and 59,219 in April, 1958. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for April numbered 34,891 or 2.7 per cent. of all members, compared with 2.6 per cent. in the previous month and 3.8 per cent. in April, 1958.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of May who were wholly unemployed was 1,450 or 0.9 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 1,905 or 1.1 per thousand at the end of the previous month, and 1,716 or 1.0 per thousand at the end of May, 1958.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in June

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during June resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £24,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 102,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £3,900 for 155,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture, wholesale and multiple baking in England and Wales, and the fur trade. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affected iron and steel workers, workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces, ironstone miners and quarrymen, and limestone quarrymen.

Rates agreed by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry were increased by 6s. a week for men and by 4s., 4s. 3d. or 4s. 9d. for women, according to type of work and period of employment. Increases of 2½d. an hour for men and 2d. for women became payable to employees of members of the Federation of Wholesale and Multiple Bakers in England and Wales. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers in the fur trade were increased by amounts ranging from 2s. to 11s. 6d. a week, according to age, occupation or period of service, for men and from 2s. to 9s. 6d. for women.

Of the total increase of £24,000, about £13,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £7,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; and the remainder resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts.

Changes in January-June, 1959

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported

to the Department during the six completed months of 1959, and the aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group†	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases‡	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	500	£ 200
Mining and Quarrying	13,000	4,800
Food, Drink and Tobacco	103,000	29,200
Chemicals and Allied Industries	43,500	8,600
Metal Manufacture	157,000	41,000
Engineering and Electrical Goods	3,000	700
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	—	—
Vehicles	5,500	2,000
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	42,000	11,300
Textiles	307,500	47,300
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	29,500	6,700
Clothing and Footwear	11,000	2,600
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	65,000	11,700
Timber, Furniture, etc.	127,500	13,100
Paper, Printing and Publishing	27,000	3,600
Other Manufacturing Industries	30,000	7,900
Construction	1,150,000	202,500
Gas, Electricity and Water	11,500	4,000
Transport and Communication	280,500	140,800
Distributive Trades	37,500	9,800
Public Administration and Professional Services	213,000	45,400
Miscellaneous Services	246,500	70,800
Total	2,904,000	664,000

The number of workpeople affected by net decreases in the same period was 1,600, and the aggregate amount of such decreases was £40; in addition, there were 3,500 workpeople affected by increases and also by reductions of equal amount.

In the corresponding months of 1958 there was a net increase of £1,186,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 4,181,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in Italics)
Mining and Quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	22 June	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net addition to wages decreased by 1d. a shift (9s. 1d. to 9s.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ¾d. (4s. 6½d. to 4s. 6d.) for boys.
	South and West Durham	1 June	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living payment decreased by 1d. a shift (8s. 3d. to 8s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ¾d. (4s. 1½d. to 4s. 1d.) for boys under 18.
	Cleveland (14)	do.	Ironstone mineworkers	Cost-of-living payment decreased by 1.2d. a shift (10s. 3.6d. to 10s. 2.4d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (5s. 1.8d. to 5s. 1.2d.) for boys under 18.
Grain Distilling	Cumberland (14)	22 June	Iron-ore workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages decreased by 1d. a shift (9s. to 8s. 11d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ¾d. (4s. 6d. to 4s. 5½d.) for boys.
	North Lincolnshire	7 June	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Cost-of-living bonus payment decreased by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 6.7d. to 8s. 5.4d.) for men, by 0.975d. (6s. 5.02d. to 6s. 4.045d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 3.35d. to 4s. 2.7d.) for boys under 18.
Grain Distilling	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. 4.64d. to 8s. 3.28d.) for men, by 1.02d. (6s. 3.48d. to 6s. 2.46d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.68d. (4s. 2.32d. to 4s. 1.64d.) for boys under 18.
	Scotland (32)	First full pay period following 19 June	Workpeople employed in bottling and blending warehouses and in grain distilling section of the Distillers Company, Ltd., and associated companies	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for male workers 20 and over, of 1d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; shift differential increased by 1d. an hour (2d. to 3d.) for 2-shift and (3d. to 4d.) 3-shift workers. Minimum rates after change include: male workers 20 and over 3s. 10½d. an hour, female workers 18 and over 2s. 11d.

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

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

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

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

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

¶ 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.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Baking	England and Wales (19)	7 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 2½d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 2d. for women 21 and over, of 1½d. for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and of 1d. for boys and girls under 18. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—foremen (other than despatch dept.) 4s. 11½d. an hour, foremen despatch and first hands 4s. 8½d., doughmakers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 4s. 6½d., divider hands 4s. 4½d., confectioners 4s. 3½d., table hands, plant operatives, charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) and slicing and wrapping machine operatives 4s. 2½d., bakery workers 4s. 0½d., other workers 3s. 11½d.; male apprentices 1s. 10d. at under 15½ rising to 4s. 1½d. at 20; other young male workers 1s. 10d. to 3s. 10½d.; women 21 and over—forewomen 3s. 8d., first hands 3s. 5d., ovenwomen 3s. 3d., confectioners 3s. 1d., charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) 3s. 0½d., bakery workers 2s. 10d., other workers 2s. 9d.; female apprentices 1s. 9½d. at under 15½ rising to 2s. 11½d. at 20; other young female workers 1s. 9½d. to 2s. 8½d.*
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants, and South Wales (certain firms)†	do.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast-furnaces	Cost-of-living payment decreased‡ by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 6-7d. to 8s. 5-4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-17d. an hour (14d. to 13-83d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-97d. a shift (6s. 5-02d. to 6s. 4-05d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (10-5d. to 10-37d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 3-35d. to 4s. 2-7d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (7d. to 6-91d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Heavy Chemicals Manufacture	Great Britain (36)	First full pay week beginning on or after 21 May	Workpeople employed on 3- and 2-shift systems— Adult workers (other than maintenance workers)	Increases of ¼d. an hour (4½d. to 5d.) in shift differentials for adult male workers employed on 3-shift systems, and of ¼d. (3d. to 3½d.) for adult male and female workers on 2-shift systems. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—3-shift systems, London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 4½d. an hour, other districts 4s. 2½d., 2-shift systems 4s. 2½d., 4s. 0½d.; women on 2-shift systems 3s. 1½d., 2s. 11½d.§
			Skilled maintenance engineers, electricians, etc.	Increases of ¼d. an hour (4½d. to 5d.) in shift differentials for workers employed on 3-shift systems, and of ¼d. (3d. to 3½d.) for those on 2-shift systems.
			Building trade craftsmen	do. do.
	Great Britain (certain firms)¶	**	Night workers	Rates should read "time-and-a-third" and not "time-and-a-quarter".
Chemical Fertilisers Manufacture	Great Britain (36)	First full pay week beginning on or after 21 May	Workpeople employed on 3- and 2-shift systems— Adult workers (other than maintenance workers)	Increases of ¼d. an hour (4½d. to 5d.) in shift differentials for adult male workers employed on 3-shift systems, and of ¼d. (3d. to 3½d.) for adult male and female workers on 2-shift systems. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—3-shift systems, London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 4½d. an hour, other districts, class I firms 4s. 2½d., class II firms 4s. 1½d., 2-shift systems 4s. 2½d., 4s. 0½d., 3s. 11½d.; women on 2-shift systems 3s. 1½d., 2s. 11½d., 2s. 11½d.§
			Skilled maintenance engineers, electricians, etc.	Increases of ¼d. an hour (4½d. to 5d.) in shift differentials for workers employed on 3-shift systems, and of ¼d. (3d. to 3½d.) for those on 2-shift systems.
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Manufacture	United Kingdom (39)	First pay day in week commencing 8 June	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 6s. 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 170s. 6d. a week, youths and boys 54s. 9d. at 15 rising to 145s. 3d. at 20; other districts—men 165s. 6d., youths and boys 53s. 3d. to 141s.
			Women 21 and over employed wholly on men's work	Increases of 4s. 3d. or 4s. 9d. a week in basic national rates and London rates, according to period of employment. Minimum rates after change: London district 122s. a week during first 6 months' service, 137s. 6d. thereafter, other districts 118s. 6d., 133s. 6d.
			Other women and girls	Increases of 4s. 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 116s. a week, girls 55s. 9d. at 15 rising to 112s. 9d. at 20; other districts—women 110s. 6d., girls 53s. to 107s. 9d.
Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture	Great Britain (40)	1 June	Men, women and juveniles	Increases in minimum rates of 2s. a week for adult male workers previously employed in grade 2 districts, of 1s. for those previously in grade 3, and of 3s. for those previously in grade 4, with proportional increases for women and juveniles, as the result of the reclassification of mills into 2 grades for wages purposes.† Minimum rates after change include: adult male general labourers, grade 1 districts 172s. a week, grade 2 169s., Scotland 172s.; minimum rates for women 18 and over employed in the sack shop, packing small bags, sweeping, cleaning (machinery excepted) and messroom attendance are 70 per cent. of the minimum adult male rates.
Plastics Materials Manufacture	Great Britain (36)	First full pay week beginning on or after 21 May	Workpeople employed on 3- and 2-shift systems in the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry— Adult workers (other than maintenance workers)	Increases of ¼d. an hour (4½d. to 5d.) in shift differentials for adult male workers employed on 3-shift systems, and of ¼d. (3d. to 3½d.) for adult male and female workers on 2-shift systems. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—3-shift systems, London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 4½d. an hour, other districts 4s. 2½d., 2-shift systems 4s. 2½d., 4s. 0½d.; women on 2-shift systems 3s. 1½d., 2s. 11½d.§
			Skilled maintenance engineers, electricians, etc.	Increases of ¼d. an hour (4½d. to 5d.) in shift differentials for workers employed on 3-shift systems, and of ¼d. (3d. to 3½d.) for those on 2-shift systems.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland‡‡	7 June	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. 6-7d. to 8s. 5-4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-17d. an hour (14d. to 13-83d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-97d. a shift (6s. 5-02d. to 6s. 4-05d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (10-5d. to 10-37d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 3-35d. to 4s. 2-7d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (7d. to 6-91d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.

* These increases were the result of an agreement of the National Joint Committee of the Baking Industry in England and Wales consisting of the Federation of Wholesale and Multiple Bakers (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers.
 † 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.
 § These increases were agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council; they do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.
 || These increases do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.
 ¶ These rates apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (other than the metals division).
 ** Correction to rates as quoted in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 1959."
 †† There is now a differential of 3s. a week, for adult male workers, between the 2 grades; previously the differential was 2s. between each of the 4 grades.
 ‡‡ 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).

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Pig Iron Manufacture (continued)	West of Scotland (42)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 June	Workpeople employed at certain blast-furnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 7d. to 8s. 5d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain†	1 June	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 6-7d. to 8s. 5-4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-97d. (6s. 5-02d. to 6s. 4-05d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 3-35d. to 4s. 2-7d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain‡	7 June	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. 6-7d. to 8s. 5-4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-17d. an hour (14d. to 13-83d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0-97d. a shift (6s. 5-02d. to 6s. 4-05d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (10-5d. to 10-37d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 3-35d. to 4s. 2-7d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (7d. to 6-91d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain‡	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain‡	do.	Roll turners and apprentices employed in steel works	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 0-17d. an hour (14d. to 13-83d.) for craftsmen, by 0-13d. (10-5d. to 10-37d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0-09d. (7d. to 6-91d.) for apprentices under 18.
	Great Britain‡	do.	Fully skilled maintenance craftsmen, and apprentices, employed on coke oven and blast-furnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	do. do.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	28 June	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living bonus payment decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 5-4d. to 8s. 4-1d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-97d. (6s. 4-05d. to 6s. 3-075d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 2-7d. to 4s. 2-05d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland (43)	Pay period beginning 1 June	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1-4d. a shift (9s. 1-2d. to 8s. 11-8d.) for men, by 1-05d. (6s. 9-9d. to 6s. 8-85d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-7d. (4s. 6-6d. to 4s. 5-9d.) for boys under 18.
			6-shift workers	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 0-19d. an hour for men, by 0-15d. for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-1d. for boys under 18.
			Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1-4d. a shift (8s. 11-8d. to 8s. 10-4d.) for men, by 1-05d. (6s. 8-85d. to 6s. 7-8d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-7d. (4s. 5-9d. to 4s. 5-2d.) for boys under 18.
			6-shift workers	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 0-19d. an hour for men, by 0-14d. for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-09d. for boys under 18.
	Great Britain§	7 June	Semi-skilled maintenance craftsmen, 21 and over, employed at blast-furnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 0-17d. an hour (14d. to 13-83d.).
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1-2d. a shift (6s. 7-2d. to 6s. 6d. for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 10-2d. to 7s. 9d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 0-6d. (3s. 3-6d. to 3s. 3d. or 3s. 11-1d. to 3s. 10-5d.) for those under 18.
	England and Scotland¶	do.	Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers employed at blast-furnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 0-17d. an hour (14d. to 13-83d.) for men 21 and over, by 0-13d. (10-5d. to 10-37d.) for apprentices and youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-09d. (7d. to 6-91d.) for apprentices and boys under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	1 June	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. 6-7d. to 8s. 5-4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-97d. (6s. 5-02d. to 6s. 4-05d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 3-35d. to 4s. 2-7d.) for those under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Llandore	7 June	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1-16d. a shift (8s. 4-34d. to 8s. 3-18d.) for men, by 0-773d. (5s. 6-864d. to 5s. 6-091d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-58d. (4s. 1-01d. to 4s. 0-43d.) for boys.
Artificial Limb Manufacture	Great Britain (excluding Sheffield) (52)	18 May**	Men, youths and boys	Present cost-of-living bonus adjusted by 1½d. an hour for men 21 and over (1s. to 1s. 1½d.) and by 1d. for youths 18 and under 21 (1s. to 1s. 1d.) and for boys under 18 (8d. to 9d.) to produce a frozen maximum, based on a 44-hour week and ranking for premium overtime when worked, of 49s. 6d., 47s. 8d. and 33s.; this arrangement is in consequence of the cessation of sliding-scale arrangements and proposed future association of the Industry with National wage awards in the Engineering Industry.††
Lace Finishing	Great Britain (252)	3 June	Female workers employed in the machine-made lace and net finishing trade	New general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates fixed resulting in increases of varying amounts. General minimum time rates after change 1s. 4d. an hour at under 16 rising to 2s. 4d. at 18 or over. New general minimum piece rates for specified jobs are set out in the Order, and where no general minimum piece rates apply, piece rates are to be such as will yield to an ordinary pieceworker at least 2s. 4d. an hour.††
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (97)	§§	Men 21 and over	Minimum weekly time rates "Total" column should read "153s. 0d." and not "153s. 2d."

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 † These decreases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and the Glasgow district.
 ‡ These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire (except craftsmen), South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland.
 § These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, 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.
 ** For sheet metal workers these increases were effective from 25th May, on full resumption of work.
 †† In addition, increases of 1d. an hour on existing Grade I and Grade A rates and ½d. on Grade B rates will be negotiated on a local basis by individual firms and be considered over-rate payments.
 ‡‡ These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 240 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.
 §§ Correction to rates as quoted in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 1959".

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing	Northern Ireland (98)	First full pay period following 15 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum time rates of 3s. 9d. a week for adult male workers, of 2s. 6d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—skilled (including engine drivers) 152s. 4d. a week, semi-skilled (including firemen) 145s. 9d., general workers or labourers 139s. 2d.; women 18 and over 93s. 5d.
Fur Trade	Great Britain (251)	29 June	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of amounts varying from 2s. to 11s. 6d. a week, according to age, occupation or period of service, for male workers, and of 2s. to 9s. 6d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: men—cutters 144s. 6d. to 199s. a week, according to experience, nailers 142s. to 164s., cleaners 156s. 6d., fur sorters 182s. 6d., fur sorters' assistants or counters, strippers or sizers 150s. 6d., tubbers and roller fleshing machine operators (other than shaving machine operators) 173s. 6d., hand fleshers or rotary fleshing machine operators 232s., skin packers 153s. 6d., other male workers 21 or over—dressers' and dyers' section 153s. 6d., fur sorters section 143s., all other sections 139s. 6d.; women—cutters 139s. 6d. to 194s., nailers 135s. to 160s., fur machinists 126s., liners, finishers, hand fur sewers or machinists 114s. 6d., fur sorters 18 or over 103s., roller fleshing machine operators (other than shaving machine operators) 119s., hand fleshers or rotary fleshing machine operators 156s. 6d., all other female workers 19 or over—dressers' and dyers' section 97s. 6d., all other sections 86s.*
			Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 3d. an hour (4s. 7d. to 4s. 10d.) for male workers, and of 2d. (3s. 3d. to 3s. 5d.) for female workers employed in the dressers' and dyers' section as roller fleshing machine operators (other than shaving machine operators); general minimum piece rates for hand or machine fleshing increased by a further 6½ per cent. making a total increase of 12½ per cent.†
Mastic Asphalt Manufacture	Great Britain	1 June	Night workers	Night work addition increased by 2d. an hour (4d. to 6d.) above the basic rate.
Screen Printing and Display Production	England and Wales	First complete pay week in June	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	New minimum hourly rates introduced for adult workers incorporating increases over previous rates of varying amounts, according to occupation, and the present cost-of-living bonus of 18s. a week which now ceases as a separate item; apprentices, juniors and others working at an agreed proportion of the minimum rates receive <i>pro rata</i> increases. Minimum rates after change include: men—production artists, London area (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross) 5s. 7d. an hour, Provinces 5s. 5½d., writers other than poster writers 5s. 4½d., 5s. 3d., poster writers and screen printer technicians 5s. 1½d., 5s., screen printers 4s. 10d., 4s. 8½d., auxiliary workers 4s. 4½d., 4s. 3d.; women—auxiliary workers 21 and over, commencing rates 3s. 3d., 3s. 1½d., after 1 year's service 3s. 4½d., 3s. 3d., after 2 years' service 3s. 6d., 3s. 4½d.
Building	England and Wales (164-165)	1 June	Painters employed on spray painting	New extra payment granted of 2d. an hour when employed in applying paint by the use of paint-spraying machines.
Constructional Engineering (outside steel-work erection)	Great Britain (281)	§	Workpeople employed on overtime	Overtime rates for 5-day week, day workers (Saturdays) should read "1½ (all hours)" and not "1½ (all hours)".
Gas Supply	Great Britain (175)	3 May	Maintenance charge hands	Minimum allowance paid in excess of appropriate standard hourly rate increased by 1d. an hour (2d. to 3d.) when in charge of 2 to 5 skilled workers or 6 to 10 semi-skilled or unskilled workers, and (3d. to 4d.) when in charge of 6 or more skilled workers or 11 or more semi-skilled or unskilled workers, provided that if there is a foreman in charge of the gang, the charge hand is paid only an additional 3d. an hour (previously 2d.).
Post Office	United Kingdom (196-197)	1 July, 1957	Certain manipulative rank-and-file grades (overseas telegraph operators I and II, telegraphists, telephonists and motor mail drivers)¶	Revised scales of pay introduced resulting in increases of varying amounts operative at certain (adult) age points. Current rates after revision: men—overseas telegraph operators (London only), Grade I £500 a year at 22 rising to £570 at 25, then to £767 (non-operator), £830 (operator);** Grade II 166s. a week at 21 rising to 201s. at 25, then to 249s. 6d. (non-operator), 257s. (operator); telegraphists, London area 166s. (same) at 21 rising to 201s. (same) at 25, then by 5 further increments to 257s., National rate areas 160s. (same) to 194s. (same), then to 249s., Provincial areas 154s. (same) to 187s. (same), then to 241s.; telephonists, London area 166s. (same) at 21 rising to 197s. 6d. at 25, then by 4 further increments to 236s., National rate areas 160s. (same) to 190s. 6d., then to 228s., Provincial areas 154s. (same) to 183s. 6d., then to 220s., motor mail drivers, London area 201s. 6d., National rate areas 194s. 6d., Provincial areas 187s. 6d.; women—overseas telegraph operators (London only), Grade I £486 a year at 22 rising to £552 at 25, then to £715 (non-operator), £780 (operator), Grade II 164s. a week at 21 rising to 197s. at 25, then to 236s. (non-operator), 243s. (operator); telegraphists,† London area 164s. (same) at 21 rising to 197s. (same) at 25, then by 5 further increments to 243s., National rate areas 158s. (same) to 190s. (same), then to 235s., Provincial areas 152s. (same) to 183s. (same), then to 227s.; telephonists,†† London area 163s. (same) at 21 rising to 193s. (same) at 25, then by 4 further increments to 223s., National rate areas 157s. (same) to 186s. (same), then to 216s., Provincial areas 151s. (same) to 179s. (same), then to 209s.
Government Industrial Establishments	Northern Ireland (238)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Apr.††	Non-skilled workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates	Increases in minimum rates of 4s. a week (Belfast, Londonderry and Provinces) or 2s. (Special Stations) for adult male workers, of 3s. 4d. or 1s. 8d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change: adult male workers—Belfast 165s. a week, Londonderry 160s., Special Stations 157s., Provinces 154s.; adult female workers 138s. 4d., 134s. 2d., 131s. 8d., 129s. 2d.

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 279 of this GAZETTE.

† The minimum rates quoted are inclusive of 5d. an hour representing conversion of the cost-of-living bonus previously paid to the nearest equivalent of pence per hour. Future variations based on a new scale of cost-of-living adjustments will be at the rate of 1d. an hour for each complete 2½ points movement in the average of the official index of retail prices for the periods January to June and July to December, on half-yearly review, to become payable in the first full pay week in August and February respectively; the present amount of 5d. is related to 110½ points in the new scale.

‡ Artists and writers receive a credit of 1s. 6d. a week as brush allowance.

§ Correction to rates as quoted in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 1959".

|| The revised scales of pay were authorised in June, 1959, for application with three-stage retrospective effect from 1st July, 1957, 1st January, 1958 (taking account of revision of system of provincial differentiation—see page 69 of the February, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE), and 1st December, 1958 (taking account of the general increase authorised in March, 1959—see page 156 of the April, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE); in the case of women, adjustments consequent on the application of revised equal pay transitional scales from 1st January, 1958 (Stage 4), and 1st January, 1959 (Stage 5), are also appropriate. The current rates quoted under "Particulars of Change" are accordingly those effective from 1st December, 1958, for men and from 1st January, 1959, for women.

¶ The agreement between the Post Office and the Staff Associations concerned in respect of these grades represents final settlement of their pay and conditions arising out of a report of the Civil Service Pay Research Unit. Details of an interim settlement effective from 1st July, 1956, were published on page 266 of the July, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE.

** The maximum of the scale applicable to ex-cable room telegraphists appointed to the permanent cable room establishment prior to 3rd September, 1939, is £865.

†† In these grades 100 per cent. scales are quoted—lower rates are in operation for women not accepting liability for attendance throughout the 24 hours (including Sundays).

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

Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 30th JUNE, 1959

(31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services 117
Manufacturing Industries only* 116

At 30th June, 1959, the wage rates index (rates at 31st January, 1956 = 100) was 117 for all workers in all industries and services and 116 for all workers in manufacturing industries only,* both figures being the same as at the end of May.

The index of rates of wages measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 31st January, 1956, taken as 100. The representative industries and services for which changes in rates of wages are taken into account in the index and the method of calculation were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1957. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or Wages Regulation Orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by their total wages bills in 1955. Details of the revised weights for the industry groups consequent upon the introduction of the revised Standard Industrial Classification in January, 1959, were given on page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1959. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or

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

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

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

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

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

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

I—All Industries and Services

All workers

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

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5(—)	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0
1956, March	103.8	103.1	104.2	103.7
June	105.5(—)	104.6	106.1	105.4
September	106.0	105.7	107.2	106.0
December	106.3	106.3	107.5(+)	106.4
1957, March	107.6	107.2	108.9	107.6
June	110.8	110.0	111.8	110.7
September	111.5(+)	111.1	112.7	111.5(+)
December	112.1	112.1	113.7	112.2
1958, January	112.2	112.3	113.9	112.3
February	112.5(—)	112.6	114.3	112.6
March	112.5(+)	112.7	114.4	112.7
April	112.6	112.8	114.5(—)	112.7
May	112.7	113.1	114.7	112.9
June	113.3	113.6	115.3	113.4
July	113.6	114.0	115.6	113.7
August	113.9	114.7	116.0	114.1
September	114.5(+)	114.9	116.5(+)	114.7
October	115.9	115.8	117.7	115.9
November	116.0	115.9	118.0	116.1
December	116.2	116.0	118.2	116.2
1959, January	116.2	116.1	118.2	116.3
February	116.5(—)	116.5(—)	118.5(—)	116.6
March	116.6	116.6	118.7	116.7
April	116.7	116.6	118.7	116.7
May	116.7	116.7	118.7	116.8
June	116.7	116.7	118.7	116.8

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

II—Manufacturing Industries only*

All workers

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

Detailed Figures

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

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

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

TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

1st April, 1959

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts, the Agricultural Wages Acts, and the Catering Wages Act. In a number of cases the agreements have been arrived at by Joint Industrial Councils or similar bodies. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case. Price 16s. By post 16s. 9d.

Obtainable from

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on page 281 or through any bookseller

Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN JUNE

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in June, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 205. In addition, 28 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during June in these 233 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 183,400. The aggregate number of working days lost during June at the establishments concerned was nearly 1,026,000.

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

Industry Group†	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining ..	2	120	122	31,100	60,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	4	6	10	5,200	97,000
Vehicles ..	4	22	26	28,000	53,000
Textiles ..	1	2	3	1,900	25,000
Paper and Printing ..	—	2	2	103,400	753,000
Transport ..	—	7	7	3,400	13,000
All remaining industries and services ..	17	46	63	10,400	25,000
Total, June, 1959 ..	28	205	233	183,400	1,026,000
Total, May, 1959 ..	41	185	226	45,700	173,000
Total, June, 1958 ..	15	211	226	106,000	1,071,000

Of the total of 1,026,000 days lost in June, 894,000 were lost by 174,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 158,300 were directly involved and 16,300 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in June also included 132,000 days lost by 8,800 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 210 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during June, 84, directly involving 11,000 workers, lasted not more than one day; 51, directly involving 9,300 workers, lasted two days; 21, directly involving 1,600 workers, lasted three days; 34, directly involving 31,600 workers, lasted four to six days; and 20, directly involving 3,100 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 205 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in June, 36, directly involving 111,000 workers, arose out of demands

for advances in wages, and 62, directly involving 6,600 workers, on other wage questions; 5, directly involving 800 workers, on questions as to working hours; 40, directly involving 11,400 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 55, directly involving 7,900 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 4, directly involving 500 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Three stoppages, directly involving 20,100 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

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

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first six months of 1959 and 1958:—

Industry Group†	January to June, 1959			January to June, 1958		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Coal Mining ..	728	115,200‡	195,000	1,111	144,100‡	271,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	2	1,100	2,000	—	—	—
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ..	8	1,700	3,000	4	600	2,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	6	400	4,000	1	—	—
Metal Manufacture ..	17	15,200	39,000	22	7,900	29,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	37	10,600	224,000	43	11,600	256,000
Engineering ..	51	13,500	48,000	30	8,600	22,000
Other Metal Industries ..	84	90,200‡	290,000	37	38,200‡	97,000
Textiles ..	13	1,800	9,000	8	1,400	3,000
Leather, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing ..	7	400	1,000	8	2,400	4,000
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	8	1,600	2,000	4	1,500	6,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	7	400	2,000	7	600	7,000
Paper and Printing ..	3	103,400	753,000	3	900	3,000
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	6	1,700	3,000	7	1,500	3,000
Building and Contracting ..	95	11,700	61,000	84	11,100	67,000
Gas, Electricity, and Water ..	—	—	—	3	700	3,000
Transport, etc. ..	41	13,200	31,000	54	88,900	2,084,000
Distributive Trades ..	6	300	4,000	4	2,300	66,000
Other Services ..	8	1,800	11,000	4	1,800	2,000
Total ..	1,137	387,700‡	1,717,000	1,441	324,600‡	2,928,000

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE

Industry†, Occupations‡ and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:—						
Colliery workers—Alloa (one colliery)	470	—	22 June	27 June	To protest against the forthcoming closure of the colliery	Work resumed.
Colliery workers—various districts in Scotland	19,900	—	22 June	27 June	In sympathy with workers involved in the above stoppage	Work resumed.
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING:—						
Boilermakers and other workers employed in shipbuilding—Birkenhead (one firm)	1,850	2,600	27 April	1 July†	To support a demand for alternative work for men who withdrew assistance to shipwrights engaged on work claimed by platers	Work resumed.
VEHICLES:—						
Draughtsmen employed in the manufacture of motor car bodies—Oxford (one firm)	295	—	4 May	19 June	To support a demand for a third week's holiday with pay for all drawing office staff	Work resumed. Agreement reached providing for three weeks paid holiday after five years continuous service since reaching age 18.
TEXTILES:—						
Workers employed in cotton thread manufacture—Paisley (one firm)	1,055	480	21 May	26 June	Protest against the suspension of two workers alleged to be restricting their output	Work resumed.
PAPER AND PRINTING:—						
Workers employed in the printing industry—various districts in Great Britain	103,000	—	18 June**	—	Breakdown in negotiations concerning claims for increased wages, a forty-hour week and other terms and conditions of employment	No settlement reported.
DOCKS:—						
Dock workers—Hull	3,145††	—	13 June	19 June	To protest against the discharging of cotton seed extract by the hand filling of baskets	Work resumed pending negotiations.

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

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

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

§ Some workers, largely in the coal mining and vehicles industries, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. In the period under review in 1959, the net numbers of individuals involved were approximately 91,000 in coal mining, 63,000 in vehicles and 333,000 for all industries combined. Figures for the corresponding period in 1958 were approximately 112,000 for coal mining, 30,000 for vehicles and 282,000 for all industries combined.

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

** Work was resumed on 24th June, but the stoppage recommenced later the same day.

†† The majority of the workers did not become involved until 22nd June.

††† The number originally involved (24) rose to approximately 1,000 on 15th June and 3,145 on 17th June.

Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 16th JUNE, 1959

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

At 16th June, 1959, the retail prices index was 109 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 12th May, compared with 110 at 17th June, 1958.

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 16th JUNE, 1959

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 16th June, on the basis of prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 16th JUNE, 1959 (17th January, 1956 = 100)		WEIGHT
	INDEX	WEIGHT	
I. Food ..	108.4	350	
II. Alcoholic drink ..	97.8	71	
III. Tobacco ..	107.8	80	
IV. Housing ..	128.1	87	
V. Fuel and light ..	111.1	55	
VI. Durable household goods ..	98.1	66	
VII. Clothing and footwear ..	102.5	106	
VIII. Transport and vehicles ..	114.5	68	
IX. Miscellaneous goods ..	113.0	59	
X. Services ..	116.3	58	
All items ..	109.3	1,000	

The "all items" index figure at 16th June was therefore 109.3, taken as 109.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

Food

A number of price increases, the most important of which were in the average prices of potatoes and butter, were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of bacon and tomatoes. The increase in the average price of potatoes was due mainly to the substitution in some areas of higher-priced new potatoes for old potatoes. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 108.

Housing

The main change in this group was a rise in the average level of rents of privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished. The average level of housing costs rose by about one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 128, compared with 127 for the previous month.

Services

Mainly as a result of increases in the average charges for boot and shoe repairing, hairdressing and laundering, the index for the services group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent., but, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 116.

Other Groups

In the seven remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, fuel and light, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, transport and vehicles, and miscellaneous goods, there was little change in the general level of prices. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 98, 108, 111, 98, 103, 115 and 113 respectively.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX BETWEEN JUNE, 1958, AND JUNE, 1959

At 14th April, 1959, the retail prices index was 110, the same figure as at 15th April, 1958. This was the first occasion since the present series of index numbers was introduced in June, 1947, that the index for any month had been the same as that for the corresponding month in the previous year. The figure of 109 for May was again the same as that for 12 months previously, while the same figure for June was one point below that of a year ago. Now that this comparative stability of the index compared with a year ago has obtained for three consecutive months it may be useful to examine the main changes in the component prices and charges which have occurred during the past year June, 1958, to June, 1959.

At mid-June, 1959, the average level of retail prices was nearly one per cent. lower than a year earlier. Food prices at mid-June, 1959,

were between 2 and 2½ per cent. lower than at mid-June, 1958. The index group showing the greatest fall in the twelve months was alcoholic drink, the index for which fell by nearly 7½ per cent. The other groups showing falls were durable household goods, and clothing and footwear, which fell by two per cent. and one-half of one per cent. respectively. The index group showing the greatest increase was housing, the index for which rose by nearly 5 per cent. The index for the services group rose by about 1½ per cent., while the indices for the transport and vehicles and fuel and light groups rose by one per cent. and one-half of one per cent. respectively. There was a slight rise in the index for the miscellaneous goods group and no change in the average level of tobacco and cigarette prices.

Each group in the index is made up of a number of sections—91 in all, with an aggregate weight of 1,000. Of these 91 sections, 58, with an aggregate weight of 602, showed changes of less than 2 per cent. either way over the year; 20, with an aggregate weight of 176, changes of between 2 and 5 per cent.; 6, with an aggregate weight of 92, changes of between 5 and 10 per cent. The remaining 7 sections, with an aggregate weight of 130, showed changes of more than 10 per cent.

Details for Individual Groups

Food

Markedly lower average prices for potatoes, the prices of which were particularly high in June, 1958, and lower prices for some other vegetables, fresh fruit, eggs and bacon were partly offset by substantially higher average prices for cheese and butter and higher average prices for beef. Of the 31 sections in the food group, 15 showed a change over the year of less than 2 per cent. up or down, 10 showed a decrease and 6 an increase of more than 2 per cent.

Alcoholic Drink

As a result of decreases in the prices of beer following reductions in Customs and Excise duties in April, the index for the alcoholic drink group was nearly 7½ per cent. lower at mid-June, 1959, than a year earlier.

Tobacco

There was no significant change in tobacco prices between mid-June, 1958, and mid-June, 1959.

Housing

There were increases in net rents, rates and water charges, and also slight increases in costs of repairs and maintenance between mid-June, 1958, and mid-June, 1959. As a result of these changes, the average level of housing costs rose by nearly 5 per cent.

Fuel and Light

The average levels of prices of electricity and coke were slightly higher in mid-June, 1959, than in mid-June, 1958, and, as a result, the index for the fuel and light group as a whole was about one-half of one per cent. higher at mid-June, 1959, than a year earlier.

Durable Household Goods

Mainly as a result of reductions in the rates of purchase tax, prices of radio and television sets and some other durable household goods were lower in mid-June, 1959, than a year earlier. The average level of prices for the durable household goods group as a whole fell by about 2 per cent. during the year.

Clothing and Footwear

Reductions in the average prices of most articles of clothing were partly offset by increases in the average prices of footwear. For the clothing and footwear group as a whole the average level of prices at 16th June, 1959, was about one-half of one per cent. lower than a year earlier.

Transport and Vehicles

There were increases in road passenger transport fares in some areas, in the average price of cycles and in the costs of maintenance of motor vehicles. The average level of prices and charges for the transport and vehicles group as a whole was about one per cent. higher in mid-June, 1959, than in mid-June, 1958.

Miscellaneous Goods

Decreases in the prices of some toilet requisites, travel and sports goods, camera film, toys and other items included in this group, resulting mainly from reductions in purchase tax, were offset by increases in the average prices of some household goods. As a result the average level of prices for the miscellaneous goods group as a whole was slightly higher at mid-June, 1959, than a year earlier.

Services

Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of charges for services such as shoe repairing, laundering and hairdressing, the index for the services group was about 1½ per cent. higher at mid-June, 1959, than a year earlier.

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

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

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in overseas countries is given on page 278.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in Great Britain whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in June was 94, compared with 74 in the previous month and 116 in June, 1958. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 6 fatal accidents were reported in June, compared with 4 in the previous month and 7 in June, 1958. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for June, 1959. The figures in this article are provisional. The figures under the heading "Factories" (other than Works and Places under Sections 105, 107, 108, of the Factories Act, 1937) are based on a new "Process Classification" which was introduced on 1st January, 1959, and it is not possible to compare the figures with those for periods prior to that date. The total for the "Factories" group, however, is not affected by these changes.

Mines and Quarries*

Coal Mines:	22
Underground ..	1
Surface ..	1
Other Stratified Mines ..	1
Miscellaneous Mines ..	1
Quarries ..	2
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	26

Factories

Cotton ..	1
Laundries and Dry Cleaning ..	1
Brick Making and Other Clay Products (except Pottery) ..	1
Lime, Cement, other Minerals ..	1
Iron Extraction and Conversion ..	2
Metal Casting ..	4
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forging ..	3
Miscellaneous Metal Processes ..	5
Engine-building and Repairing ..	1
Boiler Making ..	2
Constructional Engineering ..	2
Non-Rail Vehicles (Manufacture and Repair) ..	3
Shipbuilding and Repairing and Ship Breaking ..	1
Miscellaneous Machine Making ..	1
Electrical Engineering ..	1
Miscellaneous Chemical Manufacture ..	2
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens and Patent Fuel ..	1
Paper and Paper Coating ..	1

Factories—continued

Electrical Stations ..	1
Rubber ..	1
Glass ..	1
Other Processes ..	2
WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937	10
Building Operations ..	8
Works of Engineering Construction ..	1
Docks, Warehouses and Ships ..	1
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS	57

Railway Service

Brakemen and Goods Guards ..	1
Engine Drivers and Motormen ..	1
Firemen ..	1
Guards (Passenger) ..	1
Labourers ..	1
Permanent Way Men ..	7
Porters ..	2
Shunters ..	1
Other Grades ..	1
Contractors' Servants ..	1
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	11
Total (excluding Seamen)	94

Seamen

Trading Vessels ..	5
Fishing Vessels ..	1
TOTAL, SEAMEN	6
Total (including Seamen)	100

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases

Lead Poisoning	2
Operatives engaged in: Shipbreaking ..	2
Plumbing and Soldering ..	1
Other contact with Molten Lead ..	1
Printing ..	1
Paint and Colour Works ..	1
Other Industries ..	1
TOTAL	3

Aniline Poisoning ..	1
Toxic Anaemia ..	1
Mercurial Poisoning ..	1
Anthrax ..	1
Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer) ..	23
Pitch and Tar ..	4
Mineral Oil ..	27
TOTAL	27

I. Cases—continued

Chromic Ulceration	3
Manuf. of Bichromates ..	3
Chromium Plating ..	5
Other Industries ..	4
TOTAL	12
Total, Cases	42

II. Deaths

Anthrax	1
Wool ..	1
Hides and Skins ..	1
Other Industries ..	1
Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	1
Mineral Oil ..	2
TOTAL	2

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 27th June, 1959.
† Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

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 22nd June, 1959, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	751	103	854
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,314	201	1,515
Persons who completed courses during period	654	74	728

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 22nd June, 1959, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 103,051.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Belgium	1953 = 100 Apr., 1959	109	Nil	+ 1
All Items* ..		109	Nil	+ 1
Food ..				
Finland	Oct., Dec., 1957 = 100 Mar., 1959	104	Nil	+ 2
All Items ..		103	+ 1	+ 2
Food ..				
France (Paris)	July, 1956-June, 1957 = 100 May, 1959	124.6	- 0.8	+ 5.7
All Items ..		120.0	- 1.3	+ 1.7
Food ..				
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100 May, 1959	119	Nil	- 1
All Items ..		125	Nil	- 2
Food ..				
Iceland (Reykjavik)	1st March, 1959 = 100† May, 1959	100	Nil	†
All Items ..		99	- 1	†
Food ..				
Irish Republic	Aug., 1947 = 100‡ May, 1959	147	Nil§	+ 1
All Items ..				
Luxembourg	1st Jan., 1948 = 100 Mar., 1959	130.04	- 0.57	+ 0.65
All Items* ..		134.92	- 0.96	+ 0.06
Food ..				
Netherlands	1951 = 100 May, 1959	121	+ 1	Nil
All Items ..		118	+ 1	- 3
Food ..				
Norway	1949 = 100 Apr., 1959	162	Nil	+ 4
All Items ..		183	+ 1	+ 6
Food ..				
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948-June, 1949 = 100 Apr., 1959	107.2	- 2.5	- 0.8
All Items ..		108.3	- 4.3	- 1.4
Food ..				
Sweden	1949 = 100 Mar., 1959	152	Nil	+ 1
All Items ..		163	Nil	Nil
Food ..				
Switzerland	Aug., 1939 = 100 May, 1959	180.1	+ 0.2	- 2.1
All Items ..		191.6	- 1.3	- 5.9
Food ..				
Other Countries				
Canada	1949 = 100 May, 1959	125.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
All Items ..		118.5	+ 0.8	+ 4.2
Food ..				
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100 Mar., 1959	104.4	+ 0.9	- 0.4
All Items ..		103.47	+ 1.44	- 3.21
Food ..				
Japan	1955 = 100 Mar., 1959	103.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
All Items ..		101.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Food ..				
Pakistan (Karachi)	April, 1948-March, 1949 = 100 Jan., 1959	112	Nil	- 11
All Items ..		116	+ 1	- 14
Food ..				
Rhodesia, Northern	Aug., 1939 = 100 Mar., 1959	212	+ 1	+ 2
All Items ..		277	+ 3	+ 1
Food ..				
Rhodesia, Southern	Oct., 1949 = 100 Apr., 1959	148	Nil	+ 3
All Items ..		183	Nil	+ 6
Food ..				
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100 Feb., 1959	220.9	- 0.6	+ 4.2
All Items ..		256.8	- 2.8	+ 3.9
Food ..				
United States	1947-49 = 100 Apr., 1959	123.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
All Items ..		117.6	- 0.1	- 4.0
Food ..				

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, services and household, etc., items) and Luxembourg (food, clothing, fuel and light, soap, etc.).
† New series, base 1st March, 1959 = 100, introduced from April, 1959.
‡ A figure for "Food" is not available on this base. On base August, 1953 = 100, it was 121.4 at May, 1959.
§ The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During June the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 2729 and 2730, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2729 (2nd June).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Professional and Technical Council "A" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). **Claim:** For additional payments to radiographers taking part in the Mass Radiography Campaign in the Liverpool Region during 23rd February to 21st March, 1959. **Award:** The Court found and so awarded that the under-mentioned arrangements shall apply to radiographers who took part in the Mass Radiography Campaign in the Liverpool Region during 23rd February to 21st March, 1959:— (i) radiographers who performed duty during an evening session shall in respect of each such session be entitled to an allowance of 5s.; (ii) where duties were performed in addition to the normal working week of 35 hours, time off in lieu should be given wherever possible and no payment made for work performed. Where this is not possible, radiographers shall be entitled to a payment of 7s. 6d. for the first hour or part thereof worked, and at the rate of 7s. 6d. an hour thereafter for each completed quarter of an hour.

Award No. 2730 (8th June).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Professional and Technical Council "A" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). **Claim:** For increased salary scales for Radiographers employed in the National Health Service. **Award:** The Court found and so awarded that as from 1st February, 1959, the salary scales for Radiographers covered by the present claim shall be as follows:—Salaries: Radiographer £500 by £20 to £600, Single-handed Radiographer, and Senior Radiographer £580 by £25 to £680 by £30 to £710, Superintendent Radiographer I £700 by £30 to £820 by £25 to £845 by £20 to £865, Superintendent Radiographer II £810 by £30 to £960 by £20 to £980, Teacher £750 by £30 to £900 by £20 to £920. **Allowances:** Superintendent Radiographer, and Teacher £75 per annum, Assistant Teacher £30 per annum, Senior Radiographer acting as Superintendent Radiographer I £25 per annum, Senior Radiographer acting as Superintendent Radiographer II £50 per annum. **Assimilation:** The Court noted that the question of assimilation is to be the subject of discussion between the parties.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During June three awards, all relating to individual undertakings, were issued by single Arbitrators appointed under Section 2(2) (b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During June no awards were issued by the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H. (71), dated 2nd June, for fixing general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Baking Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal BKS (40), dated 30th June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Further information concerning either 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 June the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders*:

The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 960, dated 2nd June and effective from 17th June. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland), amends the provisions relating to customary holidays.

* See footnote* in second column on page 281.

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) (Managers and Club Stewards) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 986, dated 5th June and effective from 6th July. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Licensed Non-residential Establishment Wages Council (formerly the Licensed Non-residential Establishment Wages Board), prescribes revised weekly remuneration for managers, manageresses, relief managers, relief manageresses, club stewards and stewardesses.

The Wages Regulation (Fur) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 1027, dated 11th June and effective from 29th June. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Fur Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates, piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, and general minimum piece rates for workers employed on hand or machine fleshing.—See page 274.

The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 1097, dated 19th June and effective from 20th July. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Unlicensed Place of Refreshment Wages Council (formerly the Unlicensed Place of Refreshment Wages Board), prescribes revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers and varies the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

The Wages Regulation (Keg and Drum) (Holidays) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 1106, dated 25th June and effective from 13th July. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain), amends the provisions relating to payment of holiday remuneration.

The Wages Regulation (Road Haulage) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 1125, dated 29th June and effective from 20th July. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Road Haulage Wages Council, prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for workers employed on road haulage work in connection with A or B licensed vehicles.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

During June notice of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Service was issued by the following Wages Council:—

Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B.S. (N.80), dated 26th June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

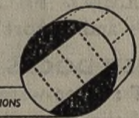
Further information concerning the above proposal may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

Wages Regulation Orders

During June no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

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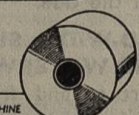
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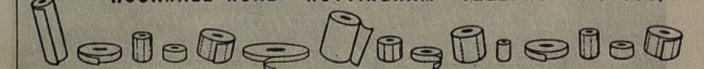
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Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself.

Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a person whose right to benefit is or may be, under the fourth Schedule to the 1946 Act, affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant or the deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself.

A recent decision of general interest is set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 6/59 (25th November, 1958)

A school teacher lived with his wife and four children in a rural area in a tied cottage which was provided with his wife's employment. He left his employment to look after his youngest child at home, no other person being available to do so. He was available for employment in the afternoons and was not suited for heavy manual work. Held that he had just cause for voluntarily leaving his employment but was not available for employment. He had no reasonable prospects of securing employment, and was not helped by sub-paragraphs (i), (ii) or (iii) of Regulations 6 (1) (aa) of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefit Regulations.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that unemployment benefit is not payable to the claimant for 5th May, 1958, or succeeding days on which his circumstances remained the same as on 5th May, 1958.

"The claimant is a married man having seven children, four of whom live at home. The youngest is three years old. About the middle of 1957 his wife accepted a post as cook at a manor house in a rural part of Devonshire, her reason for doing so being that she and her family could thus occupy a tied cottage which was provided with the situation. The cottage was in an isolated position in the country.

* 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(D)"—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 281.

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"In January, 1958, the claimant himself obtained a post as a teacher in a school in the same district at a salary of only £4 a week. He was employed thus for one term from 13th January to 28th March, 1958, and was then discharged for the duration of the school holidays. He received unemployment benefit for the three weeks of holiday and was re-engaged for the new term beginning on 21st April, 1958.

"On 3rd May, 1958, he voluntarily left his employment of school teacher. His reason was that, since an elder daughter had left home and his wife's duties as cook at the manor house occupied her from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., he himself had no alternative but to stay at home to look after the youngest child aged 3. In the remote place where they lived it was not possible to secure any sort of domestic help and indeed the claimant could not afford to pay for it. The claimant said that he was available for employment in the afternoons, when his wife would be at home, but I see that he was ill for the first six months of 1957 and is evidently unsuited for heavy manual work. The nearest town was 7 or 8 miles away from the cottage and was reached by an infrequent bus service. The only sort of nearby employment would be for an agricultural labourer.

"On 5th May, 1958, the claimant made a claim for unemployment benefit, having voluntarily left his employment as a school teacher on 3rd May. The insurance officer decided that unemployment benefit was not payable for two distinct reasons, viz., (1) that the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for six weeks—5th May to 14th June, 1958—under section 13 (2) (a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, on the ground that he had voluntarily left his employment of teacher without just cause, and (2) that the claimant was not available for employment because, as a consequence of the restrictions which he placed on the employment which he was prepared to accept (that is to say afternoon employment only), he had no reasonable prospects of securing employment, and was not able to escape under the provisions of sub-paragraphs (i) (ii) or (iii) of regulation 6 (1) (aa) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948, as amended [S.I. 1948 No. 1277 as amended by S.I. 1955 No. 143]. That regulation provides as follows: '6 (1) For the purposes of unemployment . . . benefit—(aa) where in respect of any day a person places restrictions on the nature, hours, rate of remuneration or locality or other conditions of employment which he is prepared to accept and as a consequence of those restrictions has no reasonable prospects of securing employment, that day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment unless—(i) he is prevented from having reasonable prospects of securing employment consistent with those restrictions only as a result of adverse industrial conditions in the locality or localities concerned which may reasonably be regarded as temporary, and, having regard to all the circumstances, personal and other, the restrictions which he imposes are reasonable; or (ii) the restrictions are nevertheless reasonable in view of his physical condition; or (iii) the restrictions are nevertheless reasonable having regard both to the nature of his usual occupation and also to the time which has elapsed since he became unemployed.'

"The local tribunal upheld the insurance officer's decision on both points. The claimant now appeals to the Commissioner. I will consider each point separately.

"First, as to whether the claimant has shown that he had just cause for voluntarily leaving his employment. In my judgment he has. It seems to have been an indispensable duty that either he or his wife should stay at home to look after the youngest child. If there were any other young children at home (as to which the information before me is not explicit) they were evidently too young to accept responsibility for looking after the youngest, and no one else was available, except one of the parents. The parents had evidently decided that the wife, upon whose services the tenure of the cottage depended, was to be the principal bread-winner, and when the elder daughter left home the claimant himself was under an urgent and immediate necessity to stay at home and give up his employment. I hold that he has shown just cause for so doing.

"Second, as to the claimant's availability for employment, it is an essential condition for receiving unemployment benefit that on any day for which it is claimed the claimant must be available for employment; see section 11 (2) (a) (i) of the National Insurance Act, 1946. It is clear, in my judgment, that the claimant's decision to act as the home-minder rendered him unavailable for employment. It limited him to light work in the afternoon only, and, living as he did in the depth of the country with nothing but an infrequent bus service to the nearest town, 7 or 8 miles away, he would have no reasonable prospects of securing employment.

"This state of affairs did not arise out of any temporary set-back in industry in that district. It was inherent in the mode of life the claimant chose to adopt. His restriction to afternoon work only was no doubt reasonable in his personal circumstances, but in order to escape under sub-paragraph (i) of the regulation quoted above a claimant must satisfy both branches of that sub-paragraph, and the claimant plainly fails to satisfy the first branch which relates to adverse industrial conditions. The claimant is not helped by sub-paragraph (ii). It was not his physical condition but his domestic commitments which confined him to afternoon employment only. He is not helped either by sub-paragraph (iii). Sub-paragraph (iii), as I understand it, is designed primarily to help a person who in the past has placed restrictions on the employment he is prepared to accept and who is seeking employment under similar restrictions; such a person, if the restrictions are reasonable having regard to his usual occupation and he has not been unemployed for a long time, may escape a decision that he is non-available for employment.

It is hardly applicable to the present case and certainly does not help the claimant.

"In my judgment, although the claimant is not to be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit on the ground that he voluntarily left his employment, this finding does not benefit him, because he fails to establish any title to unemployment benefit inasmuch as he was not available for employment on the days when he stayed at home to look after the youngest child. The claimant's appeal must be dismissed."

FACTORY FORMS

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the December, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE (page 487) and may be purchased at the prices shown. The prices in brackets include postage.

No.	Title and Price
36	General Register for Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction. September, 1958. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.).
43	Notice of Accident or Dangerous Occurrence. October, 1958. Price, each, 2d. (4d.); 25, 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.); 100, 4s. 6d. (5s. 5d.).
43a	Notice of Accident or Dangerous Occurrence. January, 1959. Price, 100, 5s. 6d. (6s. 7d.).
43b	Notice of Accident or Dangerous Occurrence on a Building Operation or Work of Engineering Construction. June, 1959. Price, 25, 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.); 100, 4s. 6d. (4s. 8d.).
91	Building: Register of Reports, etc. Part I. November, 1958. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.). Part II. December, 1958. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.).
96	Certificate of Test and Thorough Examination of Crane. February, 1959. Price, each, 2d. (4d.); 100, 8s. 6d. (9s. 5d.).
99	Docks Regulations, 1934. Register of Machinery, Chains, etc., and Wire Ropes. December, 1958. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).
388	Poster—Cotton Spinning Agreement, 1928; Cotton Weaving (Rev.) Agreement, 1929. First Aid is Important. December, 1958. Price 3d. (5d.).
397	Cautionary Notice. Effects of Mineral Oil on the Skin. May, 1959. Price 6d. (8d.).
830	Dust Explosions in Factories. January, 1959. Price 6d. (8d.).
1008	First Aid. November, 1958. Price, each, 2d. (4d.); 50, 3s. (3s. 7d.).
1944	Docks Regulations, 1934—Certificate of Test and Examination of Winches, Derricks and their Accessory Gear, before being taken into use. February, 1959. Price 2d. (4d.).

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 960), dated 2nd June; The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) (Managers and Club Stewards) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1949 No. 986; price 8d. (10d.)), dated 5th June; The Wages Regulation (Fur) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1027; price 10d. (1s.)), dated 11th June; The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1097; price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.)), dated 19th June; The Wages Regulation (Keg and Drum) (Holidays) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1106; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 25th June; The Wages Regulation (Road Haulage) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1125; price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)), dated 29th June. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Acts, 1945 to 1959.—See page 279.

The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) Regulations 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 922 (S.49)), made on 22nd May by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Fire Services Act, 1947. These Regulations, which came into operation on 1st June, amend the Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) No. 2 Regulations, 1954. They provide that any sickness benefit to which a member of a fire brigade is entitled, but which he does not receive, shall not, if the fire authority so decide, be deducted from his pay while on sick leave. They also make provision for the payment to members of fire brigades who act as an assistant, or whose ordinary duties involve additional responsibilities, of increased rates of pay instead of allowances.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 937), made on 27th May by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 253.

(i) *The National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1154; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 2nd July; (ii) The Family Allowances (Making of Claims and Payments) Amending Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1155), dated 2nd July; (iii) The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1156), dated 2nd July; (iv) The Family Allowances (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1157; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 2nd*

* See footnote * in next column.

July; (v) *The Family Allowances (Qualifications) Amendment Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1169), dated 3rd July. These Regulations were made (i) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, (ii) and (iii) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, and (iv) and (v) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, (i) and (iv) under the National Insurance Act, 1946, (ii) and (v) under the Family Allowances Act, 1945, and (iii) under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 253.*

The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1241; price 4d. (6d.)), made on 20th July by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Assistance Act, 1948.—See page 254.

The National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1959 No. 92), made on 25th May by the National Insurance Joint Authority under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 176).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—*Choice of Careers.* (i) No. 38. *Furniture Manufacture.* 2nd Edition, March, 1959. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.). (ii) No. 62. *The Pharmacist.* 2nd Edition, April, 1959. Price 9d. (11d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Education.—*Education in 1958. Report of the Ministry of Education and Statistics for England and Wales.* Cmnd. 777. Ministry of Education. Price 12s. (12s. 8d.).—See page 255.

Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare.—*Industrial Health. A Survey of the Pottery Industry in Stoke-on-Trent. A Report by H.M. Factory Inspectorate.* Price 5s. (5s. 5d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.—See page 249.

International Labour Conference.—*Proposed Action by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on a Convention and Recommendation adopted at the 42nd Session, 1958, and on a Convention previously adopted by the Conference.* Cmnd. 783. Price 4d. (6d.).—See page 257.

National Assistance.—(i) *Report of the National Assistance Board for the year ended 31st December, 1958.* Cmnd. 781. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.). (ii) *Improvements in National Assistance.* Cmnd. 782. Price 6d. (8d.). Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.—See pages 253 and 254.

National Insurance.—(i) *National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946. Eighth Interim Report by the Government Actuary for the year ended 31st March, 1958.* Cmnd. 215. (ii) *National Insurance Act, 1946. Eighth Interim Report by the Government Actuary for the year ended 31st March, 1958.* Cmnd. 217. Price 6d. each (8d.). (iii) *National Insurance Acts, 1946-1959. National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1959. Reports of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77(4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority in accordance with Section 77(5) of that Act.* H.C. 244. Price 4d. (6d.).—See pages 252 and 253.

Resettlement of Ex-Regular Members of H.M. Forces.—*Resettlement Advisory Board. Progress Report, 1957-1959.* Cmnd. 789. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).—See page 248.

* 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: Watford 28500.)

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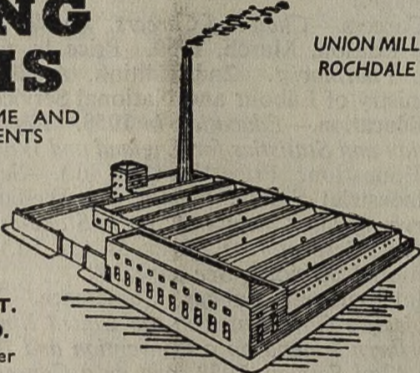
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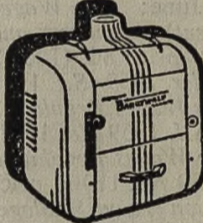
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