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The Size of Manufacturing Establishments

THE following article gives a size-analysis of manufacturing establishments in Great Britain with more than ten employees, the criterion of size being the numbers employed in April, 1959. The figures of employment have been obtained from returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The requirement to render returns under the Act applies to all manufacturing establishments with 100 or more employees and to one-quarter of the establishments with 11–99 employees.

Every Employment Exchange has the duty of ensuring that all establishments in its area which are within the scope of the requirement are included in the lists and also of taking the appropriate steps to obtain the returns if they are not rendered by the specified dates. The co-operation of employers in this matter is excellent, but it is not possible to say whether the coverage of the returns is absolutely complete. If there are any shortages they are more likely to be in the lower than in the higher size-ranges.

There are three groups of establishments which, although information about the numbers employed at them is regularly received, cannot for various reasons be allocated to size-ranges. These are Admiralty industrial establishments, Royal Electrical and Mcchanical Engineers workshops and N.A.A.F.I. establishments. They are accordingly excluded from the Tables. The total number of employees thus excluded is about 56,000.

The unit in this scheme of employment returns is the individual establishment. In the great majority of cases the "establishment" is a single factory or works engaged in one type of industrial activity. In general, separate returns are required in respect of every establishment, and those firms which have more than one establishment are therefore represented more than once in the figures. It is not possible, however, to adhere to this rule with absolute rigidity in all cases. Some firms, for example, keep all the staff records for a number of establishments at a central office, and where such an arrangement makes it difficult to render separate returns for individual establishments combined returns are accepted. Interchangeability of staff is another reason for accepting combined returns. Separate returns are required, however, in respect of different departments of the same works where the products or

processes of those departments belong to different industrial classifications and the records for each department are kept separately.

The returns for an establishment include its office and other ancillary staffs and are not limited to the classes of workpeople covered by the Factories Acts. With regard to central offices covering more than one industrial establishment, the instruction on the forms is that the staffs of such offices should be included in the returns for one of those establishments. In some cases, however, the central offices are so far away from the establishments that they administer that it is not practicable to include them in the returns for any one of those establishments, and in such cases they are included in the lists as separate units and render separate returns. Separate returns are also received from certain research establishments which are self-contained units distinct from the manufacturing establishments that they serve.

The fact that the returns are obtained under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, involves certain limitations on the amount of detailed information that can be published. In particular, the Act prohibits the publication of information about an individual firm or publication in such a form that particulars relating to an individual firm can be identified, and for that reason it has been necessary to combine some of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and to omit the separate figures for the smaller Development Areas.

As stated above, the requirement to render returns, so far as establishments with 11–99 employees are concerned, is limited to a sample of one-quarter of the total number of establishments. The figures for that size-range have accordingly been obtained by multiplying the actual number of returns received, and the figures of employment on those returns, by four.

The total number of establishments with more than ten employees in manufacturing industries in Great Britain from which returns were received in April, 1959, together with the allowance for the establishments with 11–99 employees not required to render returns, was 55,739. The number of establishments with *less* than eleven employees is not known, but it is thought to be in the region of 150,000. The total of

55,739 establishments with more than ten employees is analysed in the following Table into nine size-ranges

	8 71	Number of Employees							
	Number of Establish- ments	Males (000's)	Females (000's)	Total (000's)	Females as Per- centage of Total				
11-24 employees	14,874	176	82	258	32				
25-49 employees	14,625	338	178	516	34				
50-99 employees	11,520	511	299	810	37				
100-249 employees	8,759	843	508	1,351	38				
250-499 employees	3,293	733	408	1,141	36				
500–999 employees	1,524	710	338	1,048	32				
1,000-1,999 employees	742	745 776	276	1,021	27				
2,000-4,999 employees	328	515	183	959 631	19				
5,000 or more employees	74	515	116	031	18				
TOTAL (with more than			Signal State	Property	35 DA				
10 employees)	55,739	5,347	2,388	7.735	31				

The Table shows that well over 50 per cent. of the total number of establishments with more than ten employees were in the 11–49 size-group, but they employed only 10 per cent. of the total number of employees. At the other end of the scale, one-third of the total number of workpeople were in large establishments with 1,000 or

There were marked differences between the proportions of males and the proportions of females in the various size-ranges. For example, 38 per cent. of the total number of males covered by the

Table were at the large establishments with 1,000 or more employees, but the corresponding proportion of females was only 24 per cent. The proportion of females in the middle size-ranges was correspondingly higher. These differences are due to the fact that the larger establishments are heavily concentrated in the metal, engineering and vehicle industries in which males predominate, whereas the textile and clothing industries, in which females predominate have a much smaller number of large establishments. nate, whereas the textile and clothing industries, in which females predominate, have a much smaller number of large establishments. The former group of industries account for 52 per cent. of the total number of males in manufacturing industries but for only 24 per cent. of the females. The textile and clothing industries, on the other hand, account for 32 per cent. of the females in manufacturing industries but only 9 per cent. of the males. The differences in the proportions of males and females are also illustrated by the figures in the last column of the Table, which shows for each size-range the percentage that the number of females represented of the total number of employees. Establishments with 100–249 employees had the highest proportion of females—38 per cent.; thereafter the percentage of females falls as the size of the establishments increases, and at the very large establishments with more than 5,000 employees and at the very large establishments with more than 5,000 employees the proportion was only 18 per cent.

the proportion was only 18 per cent.

Comparison with the last published analysis of this kind, which related to December, 1955 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1956) shows that the percentage of females to the total number of employees has fallen in each size-range, the reduction being greatest in the higher ranges. This is a result of the fact that there was a considerable reduction in the number of female employees in manufacturing industries during the period whereas there was little change among males. was little change among males.

Regions and Development Areas

The Table below gives an analysis according to size of the total number of establishments with more than ten employees in manu-facturing industries in each of the Administrative Regions and in

each of the four large Development Areas.

In the country as a whole 34 per cent. of the total number of employees covered by the Table were at the large establishments with 1,000 or more employees. The proportions in the different

Regions deviated considerably from this average, from 25 per cent. in the East and West Ridings to 46 per cent. in the Northern

The concentration of employment in the larger units was particularly high in the North Eastern and Merseyside Development Areas, where nearly 50 per cent. of the total numbers of employees were at 1,000-or-more establishments.

360	11- Empl		25- Empl		100- Emple		500- Emple		1,000- Emple		2,00 or m Emplo	ore	To	tal
ORE GIVI	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
The part of Anthony or and the	Samuel Samuel	d line	LICENZ) si n	ente en	(Special S	Reg	ions						
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Total, Great Britain	3,844 1,013 675 808 1,430 993 1,590 2,013 426 1,592 490	66 17 12 14 25 18 28 35 8 27 8	6,185 1,592 1,182 1,336 2,986 2,088 2,620 3,941 984 2,462 769 26,145	306 79 61 68 154 107 136 201 51 124 39	2,395 651 438 512 1,481 974 1,436 2,255 483 1,057 370	491 134 91 99 305 206 296 468 103 218 81	295 74 66 56 198 128 159 240 94 155 59	204 53 47 36 139 85 109 163 64 107 41	145 48 23 22 131 36 61 119 52 80 25	200 63 31 30 183 50 85 167 70 108 34	67 29 21 28 58 30 27 64 30 29 19	265 109 79 97 267 127 101 263 119 98 65	12,931 3,407 2,405 2,762 6,284 4,249 5,893 8,632 2,069 5,375 1,732	1,532 455 321 344 1,073 593 755 1,297 415 682 268
To coasio ed, of bolists our on		ion Paradi	unujut rusikbe	Increa	Develo	opment A	reas (inc	cluded in	Regions	above)	Action 1	rbeat l	Salard In 20	S total
North-Eastern	312 309 268 798	6 6 5 14	757 566 442 1,464	39 29 21 76	388 303 235 639	85 67 46 136	76 52 32 105	52 35 22 73	49 22 25 58	66 29 37 78	27 16 11 25	109 53 47 89	1,609 1,268 1,013 3,089	357 219 178 466
TOTAL (including South Lancs., North-East Lancs., West Cumberland and Wrexham not shown above)	1,882	34	3,681	191	1,825	385	295	203	173	238	87	323	7,943	1,374

Industrial Analysis

The Table below gives an analysis of the figures according to broad industrial groups, based on the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification (1948 edition). The Table shows the differences between the various industry groups in the degree of concentration in large units. In the vehicle group of industries (which includes the manufacture of motor vehicles, aircraft and locomotives), 60 per cent. of the total number of employees covered by the Table were at large establishments with 1,000 or more employees, while in metal manufacture the corresponding proportion was 51 per cent. and in engineering, shipbuilding and electrical

goods manufacture 47 per cent.

In the textiles and clothing industries, on the other hand, establishments with 1,000 or more employees accounted for only 13 per cent., and 7 per cent. respectively, of the total number of employees. About 53 per cent. of the total in the textile industries and about 44 per cent. in the clothing industries were in medium-sized establishments with 100–499 employees. The clothing industries had the highest proportion in establishments with 11–99 employees (37 per cent.), compared with 20 per cent. in all manufacturing industries.

Industry Group	11-24 Employees		25–99 Employees		100-499 Employees		500–999 Employees		1,000–1,999 Employees		2,000 or more Employees		Total	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	595 463 314 2,164 2,052 1,570 1,004 1,528	11 8 6 38 35 27 17 27	1,210 1,008 769 4,015 2,785 2,825 2,588 3,118	62 51 40 209 132 143 144 159	554 611 526 2,132 782 1,104 1,949 1,160	116 130 121 471 154 220 411 219	61 111 124 383 119 149 157 95	42 77 87 268 86 102 104 62	22 46 58 270 89 46 41 19	34 61 80 373 125 61 58 25	7 31 54 125 103	21 119 185 489 495 28 42 8	2,449 2,270 1,845 9,089 5,930 5,705 5,753 5,922	286 446 519 1,848 1,027 581 776 500
Food, Drink and Tobacco Paper and Printing Other Manufacturing Industries	1,903 1,302 1,979	32 23 34	2,613 1,955 3,259	127 96 163	1,224 964 1,046	254 195 201	141 115 69	96 78 46	78 45 28	107 59 38	23 16 16	90 52 61	5,982 4,397 6,397	706 503 543
TOTAL	14,874	258	26,145	1,326	12,052	2,492	1,524	1,048	742	1,021	402	1,590	55,739	7,735

(a) Number of Establishments.

(b) Number of Employees (in thousands).

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 342 to 346 of this issue) have now been based on the new edition, but owing to the fact that the 1959 estimates of the numbers of employees based on the counts of national insurance cards will not be available until February, 1960, the statistics of employment in individual industries (pages 340 and 341 of this issue) are being continued on the basis of the 1948 edition. The basis of other industrial analyses is indicated by footnotes on the relevant pages.

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 339 to 355.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during July by 34,000 (+ 11,000 males and + 23,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,054,000. The main changes were increases of 11,000 in manufacturing industries and 22,000 in professional, financial and miscellaneous services. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 42,000 from 23,968,000 to 24,010,000.

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 373,909 to 413,846 between 13th July and 17th August, 1959, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 20,884 to 13,116. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 19,350 among males and 12,819 among females.

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

(taken as 100), remained unchanged in August at 117. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during August resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £32,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 267,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £500 for 12,800 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the retail multiple grocery and provisions trade and in co-operative laundries.

At 18th August, 1959, the retail prices index was 109 (prices at 17th January, 1956=100), the same figure as at 14th July, 1959, compared with 108 at 12th August, 1958.

The number of workers involved during August in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 144,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 353,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 156, and, in addition, 16 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

THE DISABLED PERSONS (REGISTRATION) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1959

On 25th August the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Disabled Persons (Registration) (Amendment) Regulations, 1959. These Regulations amend the Disabled Persons (Registration) Regulations, 1945, which, amongst other matters, specify the disqualifications from the entry of a person's name in the Register of Disabled Persons. The disqualification relating to certain mentally

disqualifications from the entry of a person's name in the Register of Disabled Persons. The disqualification relating to certain mentally disordered persons is revoked by the new Regulations.

The Piercy Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1956, page 401) recommended that the registration Regulations should be amended so as to enable patients of hospitals or institutions who are able to engage in employment although still retained as patients in hospitals to be registered as disabled persons. This possibility already existed for patients in most types of hospital since the regulations only excluded them from registration if their circumstances were such as to make it impossible for them to undertake employment or work on their own account and to attend undertake employment or work on their own account and to attend training or rehabilitation courses where necessary. Mentally disordered patients were, however, debarred from registration,

except for those authorised to be absent on licence from mental deficiency institutions. Among those disqualified were some who, although not legally on licence, were able to go out to work while continuing to live in the hospital. The new Regulations give effect to the recommendation of the Piercy Committee by revoking the disqualifying provisions. The Regulations come into force on 1st December, 1959, and from that date mentally disordered patients will be in the same position as other hospital patients and will be able to apply for registration provided they are able to undertake able to apply for registration provided they are able to undertake employment or work on their own account. Hospitals are being asked in such cases to give serious consideration to advising the patients to seek registration.

The amending Regulations also prescribe a new form of application for renewal of entry of a person's name in the Register of Disabled Persons. From 1st December, 1959, the applicant will not have to make the declaration previously asked of him but only to say that he applies for renewal of entry of his name in the Register.

FACTORY ORDERS, 1959 EDITION

A 1959 Edition of Factory Orders has recently been published. The new edition supersedes the 1956 edition and is a revised, comprehensive volume of Statutory Regulations, Orders, Rules, etc., which are at present in force under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. It also contains some associated Instruments made under other

Acts and under Defence Regulations 59 (1) and various Certificates of Exemption and Approval issued by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Copies of the Volume can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 21s. (22s. including postage).

COLD STORE UNDERTAKINGS: REPORT OF INQUIRY

In June, 1959, the Minister of Labour and National Service appointed Mr. Hugh Lloyd-Williams, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., "to inquire into the application of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1947, to cold store undertakings, and to report thereon" (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1959, page 215). The Report has recently been presented to the Minister and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. (1s. 2d. including nectage) *

In the Report, Mr. Lloyd-Williams, after hearing representations by six cold store undertakings operating in the Port of London, who claimed exclusion from the Scheme, comes to the conclusion that, with one exception, they are properly included. Their claim for exclusion was opposed by five trade unions concerned with the port transport industry.

port transport industry.

The six firms concerned were the Union Cold Storage Company The six firms concerned were the Union Cold Storage Company Limited, Palmers Cold Stores Limited, Bermondsey Cold Stores, Thomas Borthwick and Sons Limited, Chambers Wharf and Cold Stores Limited (in relation to the South London Cold Storage), and Towers and Company Limited (in relation to the store at Paul's Pier Wharf). They had made similar claims for exclusion to the Inquiries by Mr. John (now Lord) Cameron in 1947, and to the Devlin Committee in 1955. The latter recommended that a detailed inquiry should be made into the circumstances of each case. In admitting the claim by Chambers Wharf and Cold Stores in relation to the South London Cold Storage, the Report points out that there is a strong case for excluding this store from the Scheme.

* Cold Store Undertakings. Report of Inquiry held under paragraphs 1 (4) and (5) of the Schedule to the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1946.

on the ground alone that it was not handling cargo (a requirement of the Scheme) to any significant extent. The case appeared to be irresistible in the light of the additional factor that from its geographical location, *i.e.*, two-and-a-half to three miles from the river, and the nature of its business (85 per cent. of the goods handled were home produced) it was not "in, or in the vicinity of, the Port of London" (another requirement of the Scheme).

On the argument that the Scheme was not satisfactory to meet the labour requirements of the employers, the Report says that it was conceivable that a particular employer, at a particular point in time, "might be justified in claiming that he could make as good, and perhaps better, arrangements for labour if he alone were allowed to leave the Scheme, but to permit him to do so for that reason only would, in my opinion, strike at the very basis of the Scheme and be incompatible with it The essence of the Scheme is that dock employers should meet their needs for labour by drawing on a common pool carefully regulated in size. In this way workers have some assurance of constant employment, and the employers a corresponding assurance of a constant supply of labour". On the argument that the Scheme was not satisfactory to meet

labour ". The Minister of Labour and National Service will decide later whether to accept the findings of the Inquiry. He is proposing to amend the Scheme in a number of respects, arising from recommendations in the Devlin Report (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1956, page 292), and from discussions with both sides of the industry which are still in progress. Any amendment which may be necessary arising from the Report will be included with other changes in an amending Order which will be published in draft.

THIRD REPORT OF THE COUNCIL ON PRICES, PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOMES

The Council on Prices, Productivity and Incomes have recently issued their Third Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net (2s. 4d. including postage). The Council were appointed in August, 1957, with the following terms of reference: "Having regard to the desirability of full employment and increasing standards of life based on expanding production and reasonable stability of prices, to keep under review changes in prices, productivity and the level of incomes (including wages, salaries and profits) and to report thereon from time to time". Summaries were given of the first two Reports of the Council in the issues of this GAZETTE for March and September, 1958 (pages 92 and 338).

In an introductory chapter the Council refer to their two previous Reports. The First Report was devoted, in the main, to an attempt to determine the cause of the continuous rise in prices since the end of the Second World War and to consider what should be the Government's policy on prices. The Council say that the conclusions of the First Report may be summarised very briefly as follows:—(a) the main cause of the rise in prices and incomes in the post-war period had been excessive demand; (b) the objective of Government policy should be to stop inflation and not merely to moderate its course; (c) the introduction of the restrictive measures in September, 1957, was fully justified and at the date of the Report the time had not arrived for a relaxation of the pressure. But (d) the immediate impact of damping down demand must be a the Report the time had not arrived for a relaxation of the pressure. But (a) the immediate impact of damping down demand must be a check to the growth of investment and some increase in unemployment. Though the Council concluded that restraints were necessary at that time, they continued to hold in view the steady growth of production and a high level of employment as objectives of economic policy and the structure of the Second Report was arranged with a view to discussing how far, consistently with reasonable stability of prices, those objectives could be attained. The Council also considered certain measures already adopted by the Government and aimed at an expansion of demand. They came to the conclusion that these measures were justified and that policy should continue to aim at this expansion, though it should proceed gradually and with caution if reasonable stability of prices were to be maintained.

The present Report contains, as previously, a chapter bringing

The present Report contains, as previously, a chapter bringing up to date the facts and figures about prices, productivity and incomes. The Council then review the developments in the economic situation since the Second Report and consider the prospects for the next few months. They stress the strategic importance of manufacturers seizing the present opportunity of rising output per head to reduce prices. The next chapter sets out some factors which bear on the course of prices and productivity in the longer run. The Council then turn to a more detailed consideration of a particular aspect of their problem. They examine the possible reasons for the check to the rate of growth of United Kingdom output in particular aspect of their problem. They examine the possible reasons for the check to the rate of growth of United Kingdom output in recent years; and this leads to a discussion of the problem of how to hold a middle course between the mood and measures of restraint, which stop prices rising but also hold back output and employment, and those of expansion, which stimulate output and employment but lead to constantly rising prices. This rise in prices is bound up with a rise in money incomes, and the Council set out some proposals which have been made for keeping within bounds the rise of money pay and profits. The final chapter of the Report contains a summary of the facts and figures set out in more detail earlier in the Report and of the conclusions reached by the Council on the various matters they have examined. A summary is given below of some of the main points made in the Report, based on the Council's own summary. the Council's own summary.

Facts and Figures

The chapter on facts and figures contains sections on prices, incomes, production, employment and unemployment, production and incomes, consumption and investment, and trade and the balance of payments. There is also a section giving some inter-

The index of retail prices has not altered very much over the last eighteen months. Food prices were no higher in June, 1959, than in June, 1958. The cost of housing continued to go up while prices of alcoholic drink and durable household goods fell. The price indices covering the rest of the country's output have remained steady in recent months. The wholesale price index of manufactured goods did not reflect the earlier fall in raw materials prices and it appears that the fall has been offset by increases in money incomes

In 1958 incomes from employment rose by 4 per cent. and other incomes (including gross profits, incomes from self-employment and rent) rose by 1½ per cent. Gross company profits fell, but dividends rose. In the first quarter of 1959 "other incomes" rose proportionately more than incomes from employment. The index of weekly wage rates was 2·9 per cent. higher in June, 1959, than a year earlier and had risen only a little since the beginning of 1959. Earnings rose less than wage rates between October, 1957, and October, 1958, but more between October, 1958, and April, 1959.

National output and industrial production fell by one per cent. in 1958. Industrial production began to rise in 1959 and by May was up by about 4½ per cent. compared with a year before. With regard to productivity, the Report says that, in the first quarter of 1959, output per person in industry was rising faster than total production. Comparing the trends of production and incomes, the Report says that all the main kinds of money incomes, except

company profits, rose faster than output in 1958. Company profits began to rise again in 1959.

Employment in May, 1959, was still below the level of May, 1958, but the numbers registered as unemployed began to fall after January, 1959. By June the average rate of unemployment had fallen to 1·9 per cent., although in some Regions the rate remained high. An analysis of the occupations of the unemployed, and the numbers of vacancies notified in each occupation, showed that more than half the unemployed men over 18 years of age were labourers and very few vacancies were notified for light labourers.

During the past year taxes have been lowered, personal borrowing has been made easier, and consumption has risen. Public investment was held back in 1958 and is expected to go ahead more quickly in 1959. Private investment is not expected to increase

In connection with trade and the balance of payments, the In connection with trade and the balance of payments, the Report notes that last year the volume of imports rose relatively to the volume of exports, but there was a surplus on current account in the balance of payments because import prices fell more than export prices. In the first half of this year the volume of imports was up by 7 per cent. and the volume of exports by 3 per cent. The Report says that the surplus on current account in the balance of payments in 1958 is unlikely to be reached again this year unless exports rise substantially. The gold and convertible currency reserves stood at £1,133 millions in June, 1959.

Charts setting out world trends in output, wage costs per unit of output, earnings, etc., show that countries whose methods of adjusting rates of pay are different have experienced similar move-

Recent Developments and the Immediate Prospect

In reviewing recent economic developments, the Report says that over the last year restraints have been progressively removed and important measures have been taken to stimulate expansion. Until the spring of 1959 economic activity on balance declined, but the recovery in the United States joined with the measures of expansion in the United Kingdom to produce a marked improvement from March onwards. Since the 1957 crisis was a crisis of confidence, it was essential to move gradually in stimulating reexpansion. There is now evidence of restored confidence.

The Council considered whether more stimulus to expansion should have been applied during the last year and noted that the main weapon of expansion had been increased consumption. With regard to investment, total fixed capital investment was stationary throughout 1958 and private investment in manufacturing industry declined. In attempting to estimate the effects on private investment of the measures of expansion so far introduced, and whether enough has been done for investment, the Council conclude that ment of the measures of expansion so far introduced, and whether enough has been done for investment, the Council conclude that investment allowances do not much affect the timing of investment by big firms but may well bring forward that by smaller firms. The present high long-term rate of interest seems likely to be holding back some forms of investment, but action to bring it down can hardly succeed while the public's desire to hold fixed interest stocks is vulnerable to fears of renewed inflation. The Council's conclusion is that the recovery of private investment has depended mainly on the revival of confidence and the taking up of unused capacity and that the measures available to the Government could not have added much to what has been achieved in this way. added much to what has been achieved in this way.

The Council draw attention to the significance of price stability. The council draw attention to the significance of pite statistics. The index of retail prices has been virtually stable for 18 months, the fall in world commodity prices having offset continued, though smaller, rises in pay. Prices seem likely to remain fairly steady and this offers an opportunity to break away from the inflationary

The prospects for the next twelve months can be assessed, the The prospects for the next twelve months can be assessed, the Report says, by setting prospective expenditure against possible output. Of the elements in total expenditure it seems likely that personal consumption will go on rising, central and local government current expenditure will not alter significantly, total fixed capital expenditure will increase, and stocks may rise somewhat. The fact that there will probably be a smaller rise in the reserves to be financed will be some offset to the size of the Government's horrowing programme for conital compatitudes the the state of the size of the size of the government's borrowing programme for capital commitments in the public sector. There seems no reason to expect that voluntary savings will fall short of investment. A smaller, though still substantial, surplus in the balance of payments on current account is to be expected in 1959 compared with 1958. In all, by the end of 1959, expenditure 1959 compared with 1958. In all, by the end of 1959, expenditure seems likely to be 4 per cent. above the level of the end of 1958. The figures for capital investment since 1955, and recent estimates of unused capacity, coupled with the employment figures, suggest that output can be raised to match this expenditure. The Council add that no precise judgment of the balance of all these factors is possible. Further measures of expansion are readily available should they be needed. On the other hand, if inflationary pressures reappear they should be checked promptly reappear they should be checked promptly.

reappear they should be checked promptly.

In a section on the prospects for employment, money incomes and prices, the Report says that employment is unlikely to rise as much as output. The resulting rise in output per head means lower unit costs and offers a valuable opportunity to reduce prices. Real incomes would then be raised without pushing up money incomes and the prospects of avoiding a renewal of the inflationary spiral would be improved. If unit costs fall but prices are not reduced, either profit margins will be increased or there will be room for some rise in pay without raising prices. If, in industries whose productivity increases, some incentive rise in pay and profits is combined with price reductions,

there should be room for pay increases in other industries without raising the general price level. Claims for shorter hours generally have the same sort of effect in raising costs as claims for higher pay. But, if productivity increases, increased leisure is a natural way of realising part of the gain. The Council emphasise that the country should seize the opportunity to raise output and real incomes without renewing the spiral of rising pay, profits and prices, which must end in another setback.

The Longer View

The Longer View

The Council examine the effect of developments overseas on the United Kingdom. They say that movements in pay, profits and prices in the United Kingdom appear to have been part of a general trend. As a trading country the United Kingdom is closely affected by changes in the international setting. A fall in world commodity prices reduces our import bill but it also reduces the ability of primary producers to buy our exports. No further significant fall in world commodity prices seems likely, but they are not likely to rise sharply or to return to their post-war peak. United Kingdom exports have in recent years shifted towards engineering and chemical products, which are of growing importance in world trade. The areas of high industrial growth are the most rapidly expanding markets, but a large proportion of the United Kingdom's exports goes to primary producing countries. Our exports to Europe are open to the effect of the Common Market. The proposals for associating the United Kingdom with another group are welcome as a reduction of trade barriers and as a potential bridge to the wider association. United Kingdom exporters appear to be meeting increased competition in oversea markets; this makes it the more important to avoid another spell of inflation.

Figures of the proportion of national output devoted to investment in recent years indicate that the United Kingdom is not investing as much as some other countries. For several reasons, the Report says, our relative position may be better than these figures show. The Report sets out some of the reasons which have been put forward for holding that the United Kingdom should improve its rate of investment. It points out that the power of investment to raise output is limited in the absence of technical advances. More investment.

In a reference to profit margins the Council say that they welcome

in an age of rapid technical advance the community stands to gain by a high rate of investment.

In a reference to profit margins the Council say that they welcome the action of those firms which are giving a lead in reducing prices. They also think that the Restrictive Practices legislation marks a significant and valuable development of public policy. They add that it is open to question how far companies should provide for physical growth out of profits, especially since the result may be to prevent price reductions. It is now easier than it was in the postwar years to raise capital on the market; ploughing it back into the business is therefore less necessary

prevent price reductions. It is now easier than it was in the postwar years to raise capital on the market; ploughing it back into the business is therefore less necessary.

The Report also discusses unemployment and redundancy. It says that unemployment has been very much a problem of particular areas in the past year, as for many years. Much has been done since the war to provide jobs in these areas, and this policy should continue to be pressed forward as economic activity recovers. It must be supplemented by all possible measures for re-training workers and helping them to move. Training is also important because unemployment is heavily concentrated on general labourers. Their difficulties and those of semi-skilled workers in finding jobs are likely to be increased as automation develops. There will also be an increase in the number of school-leavers over the next three years. No one who can be trained for something more skilful should enter or remain in the class of general labourers. The Council welcome the contribution of the Industrial Training Council to training within industry. In connection with redundancy, the Council note that a number of firms have already, in consultation with the trade unions, done a great deal to reduce hardship to displaced workers by giving them advance warning of changes, offering other jobs where possible, and supplementing unemployment benefit for a time.

The Check to the Growth of Output since 1955

The Check to the Growth of Output since 1955

Both total output and industrial output in the United Kingdom rose much more slowly from 1955 to 1958 than they had done from 1948 to 1955. The Council say that the statistics probably underestimate the rise from 1955 to 1958; nevertheless, it is clear that there was a check in 1956. Some check was to be expected, partly because the immediate post-war rate of growth was probably higher than could be sustained indefinitely, partly because the increase in the working population which accompanied it must, at some stage, have reached its limit. However, it was not, in practice, this limit to the working population which checked growth; from 1955 to 1958 unemployment increased and the number of people at work decreased; in addition, there was considerable unused capacity. The check to growth must therefore have come from the side of demand.

Until 1955 total national expenditure rose rapidly. In so far as

Until 1955 total national expenditure rose rapidly. In so far as this was due to increases in pay and profits which also raised costs and prices it did not enable more goods to be bought. More goods were, in fact, bought because other processes were at work to raise expenditure faster than the rise in pay and profits alone would have raised it. This extra expenditure diminished after 1955. The Report explains the several possible causes of a rise in total ex-

penditure; they include an excess amount spent on investment over and above the voluntary savings applied to it, and an excess of current government spending over and above the amounts collected by government from taxpayers and ratepayers. The diminution after 1955 in this extra expenditure, i.e., expenditure additional to that caused by rising costs and prices, came first from restraints on investment which were reinforced by a rise in personal savings. In 1957 there was also an increase in the surplus of taxation over current government expenditure. Thus money expenditure was rising more slowly than before and, since prices continued to rise, the output brought by that expenditure rose more slowly still.

The loss of confidence in the pound in the second half of 1957 led to a crisis which involved further restraints on investment. Their effect was reinforced by a recession in North America and a fall in commodity prices which reduced the purchasing power of primary producing countries. Hence there was a setback to United Kingdom economic activity in 1958. The Report notes that it was not only total output but also output per head which was checked in 1955–1958.

After narrating and discussing the course of events, the Report rives the following and the course of events, the section what

After narrating and discussing the course of events, the Report gives the following as a more precise answer to the question, what has caused the check to the rise of output:—

(a) Restraints on investment imposed in 1955 operated from early in 1956 to prevent the flow of expenditure in the home market from continuing to rise as fast as it had been doing.

(b) The effect of the check to investment expenditure was re-

(b) The effect of the check to investment expenditure was reforced by a rise in personal savings.
(c) In 1957 it was also reinforced by a rise in the surplus on

current account of central and local government.

(d) This check in the rise of money expenditure was accompanied by a continued rise in pay and profits, bringing higher prices with it, so that the output which the money expenditure would buy rose more slowly still.

(e) A crisis of sterling in 1957 led to further restraints on in-

(f) From the second half of 1957 onwards our exports were depressed mainly through the reduction of purchases by primary producers whose own exports had fallen in price.

(g) At the same time a recession in North America also increased

the difficulty of selling overseas and depressed expectations at

The Council conclude that the restraints which were the main immediate cause of the check to output were inescapable because there was no other means of checking the progressive rise in pay, profits and prices; this rise therefore bears the ultimate responsi-

A Policy for Money Incomes

The Council say that the present stability of retail prices has enabled the United Kingdom to escape from the price-wage-price spiral and offers a valuable opportunity to consider how in future to avoid the excessive rise in money incomes which takes place when prices can readily be raised to cover costs and which compels the use of restraints on demand such as had to be employed from 1955 opported.

This chapter sets out some proposals which have been made for restraining the rise of money pay and profits. The proposals reviewed by the Council can be subdivided into two main groups. The first group of proposals aims to limit the ability of employers to grant pay increases by limiting their power to raise prices to cover them; it includes (a) control of profits; (b) direct price controls; (c) establishment of a commission to investigate certain

The proposals in the second group aim to influence the particular decisions which lead to rises in pay and profits in individual industries, either (a) through some central co-ordinating body; or (b) by creating conditions in which the separate decisions will be more likely to conform with the national interest. Under (a) are various proposals for a conference representing employers' associations, trade unions, boards of nationalised industries and the government. This might simply exchange information and views, or it might reach conclusions about the desirable course of money incomes which could guide those concerned in individual pay negotiations. Such a conference would also be bound to discuss profit margins. Another proposal envisages a government agency with statutory powers to establish or enforce pay structures.

Under (b) are proposals for improving negotiation procedures in

articular industries:

(i) by restricting industry-wide bargaining to minimum rates and leaving each individual management to negotiate rates above this with the unions representing its employees;

(ii) by some means for automatically relating rates of pay to, e.g., productivity or profitability in particular industries;

(iii) by widening the terms of reference of Courts of Inquiry to enable them to take account of the effects of particular settlements on the public interest:

enable them to take account of the effects of particular settlements on the public interest;
(iv) by drawing up a code of principles for the guidance of those concerned in pay settlements.

All of these proposals, on none of which the Council offers a judgment, aim to combat the inflationary push which comes when money incomes rise faster than output. The present time, the Council say, seems propitious for discussion of this question.

INQUIRY INTO OPERATION OF TRUCK ACTS

The names have now been announced of the members of the Committee appointed to review the operation of the Truck Acts (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 297). As already announced, the Chairman of the Committee is Mr. David Karmel, Q.C., Recorder of Wigan. The other members are Mr. R. Boyfield, Mr. W. H. G. Cocks, F.I.M.T.A., F.S.A.A., Mr. V. Elwes, O.B.E.,

Sir Archibald Harrison, C.B.E., Mr. D. H. Haslam, Mr. I. H. Shearer, Q.C., Mr. N. A. Sloan, Q.C., and Sir Thomas Williamson, C.B.E.

The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. R. M. Walker, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

EARNINGS AND HOURS OF MANUAL WORKERS

Each April and October an enquiry is held into the earnings and hours of manual workers, and in the past the results have appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for the following September and March, respectively. The results of the April, 1959, enquiry, which would normally have been published in this issue of the GAZETTE, were obtained earlier than usual, owing to some internal reorganisation

within the Statistics Department of this Ministry and to the whole-hearted co-operation of employers. In consequence the article on earnings and hours in April, 1959, was published in the August,1959, issue of this GAZETTE (pages 283–291). It is hoped to publish the results of future enquiries each August and February

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Contracting Out of New Graduated **Pension Scheme**

The National Insurance Act, 1959 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 297) introduces into National Insurance a measure of graduated contributions and retirement pensions related to employees' earnings but allows employees in occupational pension schemes which satisfy certain conditions to be contracted out. It is planned to start the collection of graduated contributions in

It is planned to start the collection of graduated contributions in April, 1961.

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider and report to him on three sets of preliminary draft Regulations on the arrangements for contracting out of the new graduated pension scheme. These Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office; they are the draft National Insurance (Non-Participation—Certificates) Regulations, 1959, price 6d. (8d. including postage), the draft National Insurance (Non-Participation—Appeals and References) Regulations, 1959, price 4d. (6d. including postage), and the draft National Insurance (Non-Participation—Benefits and Schemes) Regulations, 1959, price 3d. (5d. including postage). They cover the procedure and conditions under which occupational pension schemes will be recognised for purposes of contracting out. If an employer's application to contract out is successful, and he is granted a certificate of non-participation in the scheme, graduated contributions will not be paid for the employees covered by the certificate. Instead, the present flat-rate contributions will continue to be paid for flat-rate benefits (including the present flat-rate retirement pension). rate retirement pension).

continue to be paid for flat-rate benefits (including the present flat-rate retirement pension).

The following paragraphs give notes about the effect of the Regulations now in draft with regard to decisions on applications for contracting-out certificates, appeals against decisions, and tests to be satisfied by occupational schemes.

The draft Regulations provide for the formal appointment of a Registrar of Non-Participating Employments to decide applications for contracting-out certificates and questions arising on them, including the question whether an individual is or was covered by a particular certificate. To allow time for consultation employers intending to apply for a contracting-out certificate will be required to give at least one month's notice to the employees concerned. The notice has to be posted up at the place of work or given in some other way approved by the Registrar. Where representations have been made, the Registrar can defer the issue of a certificate, to allow time for further discussion between the employer and his employees. A certificate may be cancelled or varied by the Registrar, either on the employer's application, or because he has reason to suppose that it is no longer justified.

There is a right of appeal to an Adjudicator against any decision of the Registrar. The Registrar may also refer questions to the Adjudicator instead of determining them himself. The Adjudicator, who will be of high legal standing, is to be appointed by the Lord.

Adjudicator instead of determining them nimself. The Adjudicator, who will be of high legal standing, is to be appointed by the Lord Chancellor. Provision is made for oral hearings by the Adjudicator, for interested parties to be represented and for a qualified assessor, e.g., an actuary or accountant, to assist the Adjudicator on questions of special difficulty. There is a right of appeal from decisions of the Adjudicator to the High Court or Court of Session on a point

The Act lays down the two main tests which an occupational pension scheme must pass before its members can be contracted

out. In the first place, it must provide for life a pension at least equal to the maximum graduated pension which could be earned in the National Insurance scheme over the same period. These in the National Insurance scheme over the same period. These equivalent pension rights must be preserved on change of employment. Secondly, it must be a "recognised superannuation scheme", being financially sound and with its equivalent pension rights properly secured. The draft Regulations provide that the first test will nevertheless be satisfied even though the occupational pension may be terminated or suspended because the pensioner assigns or tries to assign it to a third party, or may be suspended if he is in prison. With regard to the second test, the draft Regulations lay down the conditions which a trust deed or insurance contract must fulfil if they are to be accepted as the basis for a contracted-out scheme. Foreign trusts and schemes will not normally be acceptable.

Exception from Liability to pay National **Insurance Contributions**

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider and report on the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1959.

These Regulations would increase from 20s. to 30s. a week the total of certain payments which are disregarded in determining whether a person's income is within the limit (now £156 a year) for exception from liability to pay National Insurance contributions as a self-employed or non-employed person. The principal payments concerned are war disability pension, industrial injuries disablement pension, workmen's compensation, maternity allowance, and the first 10s. 6d. (an increase to 15s. is proposed under the draft Regulations) of sick pay from a Friendly Society or Trade Union or of an occupational pension. The proposed changes are similar to alterations which recently came into operation in the provisions for disregarding resources for National Assistance purposes (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 254).

Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

Social Security Convention between the **United Kingdom and Denmark**

A Convention on social security between the United Kingdom and Denmark was signed in London on 27th July, 1959. The Convention will come into operation when it has been ratified. The Convention, which supersedes an earlier Convention on Industrial Injuries, covers all the benefits provided by the schemes of National Insurance, Industrial Injuries Insurance, and Family Allowances in this country and the corresponding benefits in Denmark.

Denmark.

Under the Convention, people insured in both countries will be able to add together contributions paid in the two countries in order to determine the right to receive benefit. In addition, medical treatment will be available under the Danish scheme of sickness insurance in Denmark for all British nationals in Denmark and their dependants who are in urgent need of medical treatment whether they are working or on holiday there.

ORGANISATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

European Productivity Agency: Joint Management/Labour Programme

Under the Joint Management/Labour Programme (Project No. 5/9) the European Productivity Agency proposes to hold an International Joint Seminar on the adaptation and training of workers moving from rural areas to industrial centres. The purpose of the meeting is to enable employers and representatives of trade unions to examine jointly the problems industry has to face when employing rural man-power in large numbers. These problems will relate to social origins, differences in patterns of behaviour, discipline, precision required by industrial work, adaptation of the individual to team work training programmes to assist this psychological to team work, training programmes to assist this psychological, social and technical adaptation of rural man-power. The meeting is a preparatory one to determine some of the problems which might be taken into consideration for possible further research.

Papers will be read by representatives of industry (employers and workers) who will describe "case studies" of experiments in the employment of rural labour and the difficulties met with, for example, in connection with recruitment, with measures which may have to be taken in some countries to improve the standard of education not only of the worker himself but also of his family and fellow workers, with industrial training, and with housing problems

in relation to social status. Generally speaking employers' and

workers' associations are to be represented in equal numbers. Specialists in psychology, cultural anthropology, sociology, physiology, vocational guidance and training, and general education will be invited to describe the results of research and of training or education programmes already undertaken in this field and to make a technical contribution during discussions which will aim at clarifying the problems and determining the nature and urgency of solutions that might be applied.

The working languages of the meeting will be English, French and German.

A number of international organisations will be invited to send

observers.

The place of the meeting has yet to be determined but it is likely to be some industrial centre which has to employ a majority of rural labour and where experiments and programmes can be observed on the spot. The meeting will not be held before March, 1960; it will last three to four days. Travel costs and subsistence will be covered by individuals and/or organisations represented.

Organisations in the United Kingdom wishing to participate in this Seminar are invited to communicate with Miss G. N. Ellis, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 19 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (telephone number Whitehall 6200, Extension 186) by 30th October, 1959, designating the participants and indicating whether case studies, previously referred to, could be submitted.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Work Stoppages in the United States in 1958

An article published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in the June issue of Monthly Labor Review analyses work stoppages due to industrial disputes in the United States of America in 1958. All known work stoppages were included in the analysis if they involved six or more workers and continued for at least one full day or shift. The figures relating to numbers of workers involved and of man-days lost include all workers made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in the stoppages. Workers made idle at other establishments or in other industries as a result of material or service shortages are avalleded.

The analysis shows that the numbers of work stoppages and of workers involved were higher in 1958 than in 1957 but not so high as in 1956. The increase in 1958 in the number of workers involved in stoppages was due to an increase in large-scale stoppages. There was also a slight increase in the average duration of stoppages

ending in 1958.

The number of work stoppages which began in 1958 was 3,694, compared with 3,673 in 1957 and 3,825 in 1956. Workers directly involved in stoppages which began in 1958 totalled about 2,060,000; in 1957 and 1956 the corresponding figures were 1,390,000 and 1,900,000, respectively. The loss of working time in 1958 from all stoppages in progress during the year was 23,900,000 man-days, compared with 16,500,000 man-days in 1957 and 33,100,000 man-days in 1956. The total time lost in 1958 represented about 0·22 per cent. of the total estimated working time in all United States industries during the year, compared with 0·14 per cent. in 1957. The average duration of work stoppages which ended in 1958 was 19·7 calendar days.

average duration of work stoppages which ended in 1958 was 19·7 calendar days.

The majority of work stoppages in 1958 were caused by disputes over wages, hours and supplementary benefits. These disputes caused 1,875, or slightly more than one-half of the total number of work stoppages, and involved over 67 per cent. of the total number of workers directly affected by stoppages which began in the year. They accounted for 76·7 per cent. of the total number of man-days lost. Disputes over other working conditions, including job security, shop conditions and policies, and work-load, were responsible for almost 25 per cent. of the year's stoppages, more than 25 per cent. of the total number of workers involved in stoppages, and about 15 per cent. of the total loss of time.

There was an increase in 1958, compared with 1957, in the number of large-scale stoppages of work. Stoppages affecting

There was an increase in 1958, compared with 1957, in the number of large-scale stoppages of work. Stoppages affecting 1,000 or more workers numbered 332 in 1958, or 53 more than in the previous year. These stoppages involved more than three-quarters of the total number of workers involved in all stoppages which began in 1958 and accounted for over three-quarters of the total time loss due to stoppages in the year. There were 21 major stoppages affecting 10,000 or more workers. Time lost as a result of these major stoppages amounted to 10,600,000 man-days, or about 44 per cent. of the time lost due to all stoppages in 1958. On the other hand, 2,052, or more than half, of the stoppages which began in 1958 involved fewer than 100 workers each, accounting for the loss of 1,219,000 man-days, or only about five per cent. of the total time loss in the year. One-fifth of the stoppages which began in 1958 lasted for a month or more and accounted for more than half the time loss caused by all stoppages. More than a third of

the total time loss in the year. One-fifth of the stoppages which began in 1958 lasted for a month or more and accounted for more than half the time loss caused by all stoppages. More than a third of the loss of time caused by these long stoppages was attributable to nine major stoppages. Among these was one of the year's largest stoppages, an industry-wide dispute which involved, at its peak, 105,000 dress workers. Other long stoppages affected automobile workers, flight engineers and machinists, truckers, construction workers, and glass and ceramic workers. The largest stoppage of the year, involving 275,000 workers of the General Motors Corporation, lasted for 26 days.

With regard to industries affected, the analysis shows that stoppages in the transportation equipment industry resulted in the loss of about 4,310,000 man-days. This represented slightly over 1 per cent. of the industry's total working time in 1958, a higher rate of time loss than in any other industry. The amount of time lost due to stoppages exceeded one million man-days in five other manufacturing industries, viz., fabricated metal products, electrical machinery, machinery (except electrical), stone, clay and glass products, and apparel. In each of these industries, at least one major stoppage contributed to the total loss of time. More mandays were lost in construction than in any other industry; the total for 1958 was 4,790,000 man-days, about two-fifths of which were lost in five stoppages involving approximately 100,000 vorkers. were lost in five stoppages involving approximately 100,000 workers. Fewer workers were involved in 1958 than in 1957 in stoppages in Fewer workers were involved in 1958 than in 1957 in stoppages in transportation, communications, and other public utilities, but loss of time, which amounted to 2,270,000 man-days in 1958, was greater than in 1957. Five stoppages were largely responsible for the increase, viz., three in the airlines industry, a western trucking strike, and a prolonged strike of about 1,000 bus workers in the mid-western and western States. The number of stoppages and workers affected by stoppages in mining industries dropped to the lowest levels for many years. The number of man-days lost, however, while remaining at a low level, increased by about 25 per cent. compared with 1957.

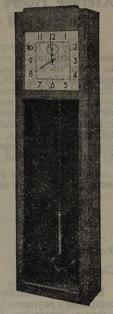
Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the **Rubber and Asbestos Industry in Germany**

The particulars which follow, relating to the rubber and asbestos industry in the German Federal Republic, have been obtained from the report for February, 1959, on the quarterly enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the German Federal Statistical

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The Table below shows, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in the rubber and asbestos industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 11.76 Deutschmarks = £1 has been sterling, the Exchange Rate of 11.76 Deutschmarks = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. In the following Table the terms "Male workers" and "Female workers" include boys and girls respectively; female workers comprise approximately 37 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.

2s. Mr. mids 2s. md. reace in respect of tributions total 3-9				Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male Workers: Skilled Semi-skilled Unskilled			100	44·8 43·1 42·9 43·7	s. d. 4 8 4 5 3 10 4 5	s. d. 216 11 196 6 172 10 199 11
Female Workers: Skilled Semi-skilled Unskilled Average	::	::		43·7 42·1 40·7 41·2	3 8 3 3 3 0 3 1	160 10 142 2 127 3 132 8
Average all workers				42.9	4 0	178 0

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 contributions.

mately 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 nonobligatory 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.

Rubber and Chemical Industries in Italy

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

Approximately 36 per cent. of the labour force in the rubber industry, and 24 per cent. in the chemical industry, are women.

	Average daily hours of work	Average monthly hours of work	hor	rage urly uings
Rubber industry	 8.0	172.5	s. 3	d. 1
Chemical industry	 8.0	179 · 1	2	7

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. Employers' contributions to social security schemes in the rubber industry in 1957, calculated on average hourly earnings for the year, totalled approximately 37 per cent. of earnings (excluding family allowances). The corresponding approximate figure for the chemical industry was 40 per cent. of earnings

The paid annual holiday for manual workers is of 12 days' duration, with increments for seniority and skill, up to a maximum of 30 days after 20 years' service. In addition, there are 17 paid public holidays a year.

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

The Swiss Federal Office for Industry, Trade and Labour undertake each October an enquiry into earnings in various industries. The particulars which follow have been taken from La Vie Economique (March, 1959), supplemented by information from 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 12·24 Swiss francs = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the purpose of the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 12·24 Swiss francs = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the

Average hours of work in the textile industry in 1957 were 47.5 a week. Approximately 63 per cent. of the labour force are women.

Average hourly earnings in October, 1958, were as follows:—
men (18 years and over), skilled 5s. 8d., semi-skilled and unskilled 4s. 7d; women (18 years and over) 3s. 4d.; boys 2s. 7d.; girls 2s. 6d.

Employers pay contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions and industrial injuries. These contributions total 3-9 per cent. of assessable wages.

Annual holidays are fixed by collective agreement. There is some variation from Canton to Canton but a general minimum of 12 days is granted, as is the case in Geneva. The number of public holidays also varies by Canton; a Federal decree provides for a maximum of eight days a year.



Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Average Hours of Work, Rates of Wages, etc., in the Textile Industry in France

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

In France a system of provincial differentiation operates and wage rates vary geographically. In applying the statutory minimum wage, Paris is Zone A (100 per cent.); Zone B, minus 2·22 per cent.; Zone C, minus 4·44 per cent.; Zone D, minus 6·67 per cent.; and Zone E, minus 8·0 per cent. (In practice, wage rates in the textile industry in the lowest paid areas are as much as 24 per cent. below the Paris rates.) Subject to the over-riding consideration that no wage may be below the statutory minimum, wage rates are negotiated by collective bargaining on an industrial, regional, district or individual firm basis.

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

Men (18 years and over)

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

Women (18 years and over)

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

The average working week in the industry at the beginning of April, 1959, was $41\cdot0$ hours.

Overtime is time-and-one-quarter for hours between 40 and 48 and time-and-one-half thereafter. There are enhanced rates for night, Sunday and continuous-process shift working.

The following Table summarises the supplementary labour costs paid by employers, expressed as a percentage of the total wages bill. It must be emphasised that these estimates represent an overall average and there will be marked differences between one branch of the industry and another and even between individual

						Per cent.
Social Sec	curity Genera	1 Scheme	THE SUIT	reupin.	BULL	11.0
	curity Family		s Schem	e		12.0
	curity Industr					3.0
Pay Roll		Chestar Skir S	TO STATE			5.0
	al holidays.	OF CHARLES				7.5
	ic holidays .					1.5
Housing '						0.7
Apprentic	eship Tax .	Harry Co.				0.4
Medical S		And David Sell		•		0.3
Unemplo	yment Insura	nce Benefit	Scheme			0.8
Suppleme	ntary Pension	ns Scheme-	-Senior	Staffs		1.5
Suppleme	entary Pension	ns Scheme-	-Others			2.0
Non-oblig	gatory social	charges		15 9 TH	15.00	2.0
	Total .	amaria es		2 (3 6		47.7

Paid annual holidays are for a legal minimum of three weeks for a complete year of service (4 weeks for persons under 18 years of age). The collective agreement for the industry provides for additional days after 5 years' service. The only statutory paid public holiday is May 1st, but women workers and young persons under 18 are entitled to have the eleven legal public holidays without pay and in practice all workers in the textile industry are granted five paid public holidays per annum on the basis of one in each quarter plus May Day.

In the industry as a whole women workers account for approximately 56 per cent. of the total labour force.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in July

GENERAL SUMMARY

During July the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 34,000 to 23,054,000. The main increases were seasonal and occurred in the catering, hotels, etc. industry, the distributive trades, agriculture and the food and drink industries. Reductions occurred in the building and contracting, coal mining and clothing industries. and clothing industries.

The Employment Exchanges filled 199,000 vacancies in the five-week period ended 12th August. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 12th August was 263,000; this was 12,000 less than in July.

The number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries in the week ended 25th July was 54,000; this was 7,000 less than at the end of June and 103,000 less than a year previously.

There were 427,000 persons registered as unemployed on 17th August of whom 414,000 were wholly unemployed and 13,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 13th July and 17th August, unemployment increased by 32,000, the wholly unemployed rising by 40,000 and the temporarily stopped falling by 8,000. An increase of 38,000 in the number of boys and girls, mainly school-leavers, unemployed was partly offset by reductions of about 4,000 in the paper, printing and publishing industries and 2,000 in the iron and steel industry.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in August was $2\cdot 0$ per cent. compared with $1\cdot 8$ per cent. in July; in August, 1958, it was $2\cdot 0$ per cent. The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 212,500—51 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of July was 24,010,000, an increase of 42,000 compared with the end of June.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

2-500 10-000 16-000 - (12	na oj 1	Monin)		7	Chousands
	July, 1958	May, 1959	June, 1959	July, 1959	Changes during July, 1959
Number in Civil Employment	23,093 15,295 7,798	22,935 15,211 7,724	23,020 15,234 7,786	23,054 15,245 7,809	+34 +11 +23
Wholly Unemployed‡	383	410	379	394	+15
Temporarily Stopped‡ Total Registered Unemployed‡	45 428	32 442	24 403	17 411	- 7 + 8
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	609 595 14	568 553 15	565 550 15	559 544 15	- 6 - 6
Total Working Population† Men	24,091 16,172 7,919	23,918 16,064 7,854	23,968 16,063 7,905	24,010 16,078 7,932	+42 +15 +27

* The figures of employment are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-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 classed as temporarily stopped are included in the totals of persons in civil employment. (See footnote † above.)

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL

EMPLOYMENT

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

(End of Month) Thousands											
Industry or Service	July, 1958	May, 1959	June, 1959	July, 1959	Change during July, 1959						
Agriculture and Fishing Mining and Quarrying	1,023 851	995 829	1,000 824	1,009	+ 9 - 5						
Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Vehicles	538 558 1,229	536 548 1,241	539 550 1,243	540 552 1,242	+ 1 + 2 - 1						
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments Textiles Clothing (inc. Footwear) Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures	2,797 863 636 942 1,564	2,776 847 638 908 1,575	2,781 850 637 932 1,578	2,782 852† 634 937 1,582	+ 1 + 2 - 3 + 5 + 4						
Total in Manufacturing Industries	9,127	9,069	9,110	9,121	+11						
Building and Contracting Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades	1,495 375 1,704 2,943	1,503 374 1,669 2,938	1,506 373 1,673 2,955	1,496 374 1,673 2,961	-10 + 1 + 6						
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services National Government Service Local Government Service	4,276 527 772	4,259 520 779	4,278 520 781	4,300 519 782	+22 - 1 + 1						
Total in Civil Employment	23,093	22,935	23,020	23,054	+34						

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 July, 1958, and May, June and July, 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 number within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual

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 contracting 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 payeralls (including those temporarily laid off and 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). 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-212,000. Wool-201,000. Other textiles-439,000

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

			(End	of Mo	nth)	3		100			(T	housands)
- aut		Ma	iles			Fema	ales	Array and	i statut	Tot	al	STANDARD STANDARD
Industry	July,	May,	June,	July,	July,	May,	June,	July,	July,	May,	June,	July,
	1958	1959	1959	1959	1958	1959	1959	1959	1958	1959	1959	1959
Mining, etc. Coal Mining Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif, Mining Manufactures	756·6 245·5 66·1 30·2 35·5 21·4 14·5 77·8	734·3 245·8 64·1 30·1 35·7 20·9 14·8 80·2	729·2 246·3 64·1 30·1 35·6 20·9 14·8 80·8	724·5 247·7 64·3 30·2 35·7 21·0 14·9 81·6	18·9 76·0 7·4 37·7 12·5 5·6 1·4 11·4	18·9 74·9 7·1 37·9 12·1 4·9 1·4 11·5	18·9 74·9 7·2 37·7 12·2 5·0 1·4 11·4	18·9 74·9 7·3 37·6 12·2 4·9 1·4 11·5	775·5 321·5 73·5 67·9 48·0 27·0 15·9 89·2	753·2 320·7 71·2 68·0 47·8 25·8 16·2 91·7	748·1 321·2 71·3 67·8 47·8 25·9 16·2 92·2	743·4 322·6 71·6 67·8 47·9 25·9 16·3 93·1
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	387·5	387·1	388·5	389 · 5	147·9	147·6	149·1	149·2	535 · 4	534·7	537·6	538·7
	20·2	19·8	19·9	19 · 7	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·7	20 · 8	20·5	20·6	20·4
	195·0	196·5	197·3	198 · 2	51·5	52·5	53·0	52·9	246 · 5	249·0	250·3	251·1
	28·6	28·7	28·9	29 · 0	36·7	36·3	36·8	37·0	65 · 3	65·0	65·7	66·0
	25·9	24·5	24·5	24 · 5	13·1	12·5	12·4	12·3	39 · 0	37·0	36·9	36·8
	29·5	29·3	29·6	29 · 7	13·0	12·5	12·7	12·8	42 · 5	41·8	42·3	42·5
	29·0	29·2	29·2	29 · 2	18·5	18·7	19·1	19·1	47 · 5	47·9	48·3	48·3
	34·4	34·7	34·7	34 · 7	7·1	7·4	7·4	7·4	41 · 5	42·1	42·1	42·1
	24·9	24·4	24·4	24 · 5	7·4	7·0	7·0	7·0	32 · 3	31·4	31·4	31·5
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	493·2	483·6	485·0	486·6	63·9	63·0	63·6	64·1	557·1	546·6	548·6	550·7
	22·5	22·1	22·2	22·1	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·5	23·0	22·6	22·7	22·6
	210·8	204·3	204·9	205·8	19·0	18·1	18·4	18·6	229·8	222·4	223·3	224·4
	97·0	94·4	94·6	94·8	13·7	13·5	13·6	13·7	110·7	107·9	108·2	108·5
	8·5	8·2	8·3	8·4	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·8	9·3	9·0	9·1	9·2
	19·5	19·1	19·1	19·1	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·5	21·0	20·6	20·6	20·6
	42·1	41·9	41·9	42·0	8·1	8·6	8·6	8·6	50·2	50·5	50·5	50·6
	92·8	93·6	94·0	94·4	20·3	20·0	20·2	20·4	113·1	113·6	114·2	114·8
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant. Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus. Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1,650·7 188·9 74·9 34·1 33·1 94·6 24·8 45·3 47·8 84·0 566·0 158·0 40·6 37·9 72·3 26·5 11·6 110·3	1,625·0 180·4 72·4 35·7 33·8 89·4 23·6 41·8 48·3 77·3 557·0 158·8 39·6 36·4 76·0 26·9 11·8 115·8	1,623·2 177·4 71·8 36·0 33·8 89·3 23·8 42·1 48·6 77·2 557·1 158·5 39·4 36·2 76·4 27·1 11·9 116·6	1,622·9 176·4 715·3 35·9 33·8 89·0 23·8 42·2 48·8 77·3 557·6 157·9 39·4 36·1 77·2 27·1 11·9 117·0	458·3 9·2 4·3 5·2 3·8 21·1 4·1 8·2 11·4 7·5 127·3 50·1 19·8 21·9 60·3 26·6 7·8 69·7	8.9 4.2 5.2 3.7 20.2 3.6 7.6 11.7 7.2 125.5 51.0 19.1 19.2 65.9 26.9 7.9 73.4	466·0 8·8 4·2 5·3 3·7 20·4 3·6 7·7 11·9 7·3 126·9 51·4 19·2 19·1 67·1 27·0 7·9 74·5	466.8 8.8 4.2 5.4 3.8 20.3 3.6 7.7 11.8 7.4 127.3 51.2 19.2 19.2 67.6 26.9 7.8 74.6	2,109·0 198·1 79·2 39·3 36·9 115·7 28·9 53·5 59·2 91·5 693·3 208·1 60·4 59·8 132·6 53·1 19·4 180·0	2,086·2 189·3 76·6 40·9 37·5 109·6 27·2 49·4 60·0 84·5 682·5 209·8 58·7 55·6 141·9 53·8 19·7 189·2	2,089·2 186·2 76·0 41·3 37·5 109·7 27·4 49·8 60·5 84·5 684·0 209·9 58·6 55·3 143·5 54·1 19·8 191·1	2,089·7 185·2 75·7 41·3 37·6 109·3 27·4 49·9 60·6 84·7 684·9 209·1 58·6 55·3 144·8 54·0 19·7
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	1,022·2 272·9 253·0 214·8 130·8 67·5 78·8 4·4	1,030·1 284·8 257·9 207·8 133·9 65·7 75·3 4·7	1,031·2 286·6 258·1 206·7 135·3 65·5 74·3 4·7	1,030·1 287·5 258·3 204·4 136·4 65·3 73·6 4·6	172.7 39.5 44.2 34.5 43.3 4.7 4.1 2.4	176·5 41·2 45·7 33·1 45·0 4·9 3·8 2·8	178·0 41·5 45·9 33·1 45·9 5·0 3·8 2·8	178·1 41·7 46·2 32·6 46·1 5·0 3·8 2·7	1,194·9 312·4 297·2 249·3 174·1 72·2 82·9 6·8	1,206·6 326·0 303·6 240·9 178·9 70·6	1,209 · 2 328 · 1 304 · 0 239 · 8 181 · 2 70 · 5 78 · 1 7 · 5	1,208·2 329·2 304·5 237·0 182·5 70·3 77·4 7·3
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	328·1	331·8	332·5	332·9	173.6	173.0	175·0	175·0	501·7	504·8	507·5	507·9
	24·3	24·3	24·3	24·3	15.8	15.4	15·6	15·7	40·1	39·7	39·9	40·0
	24·6	24·2	24·3	24·3	17.3	16.2	16·5	16·5	41·9	40·4	40·8	40·8
	35·3	34·0	34·1	34·1	5.7	5.6	5·6	5·7	41·0	39·6	39·7	39·8
	29·4	29·9	30·0	30·1	9.7	9.8	9·8	9·8	39·1	39·7	39·8	39·9
	28·3	28·7	28·7	28·8	29.1	28.4	29·0	28·8	57·4	57·1	57·7	57·6
	31·3	31·3	31·4	31·3	16.8	17.8	17·9	17·8	48·1	49·1	49·3	49·1
	154·9	159·4	159·7	160·0	79.2	79.8	80·6	80·7	234·1	239·2	240·3	240·7
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	91·2	90·6	90·5	90·5	56·0	55·7	55·3	55·2	147·2	146·3	145·8	145·7
	59·6	58·8	58·7	58·6	32·6	32·6	32·5	32·3	92·2	91·4	91·2	90·9
	9·2	9·1	9·1	9·1	8·1	7·7	7·7	7·7	17·3	16·8	16·8	16·8
	15·5	15·7	15·8	15·9	13·3	13·4	13·2	13·3	28·8	29·1	29·0	29·2
	6·9	7·0	6·9	6·9	2·0	2·0	1·9	1·9	8·9	9·0	8·8	8·8
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	376·7 46·1 33·3 88·2 26·2 20·1 2·6 7·6 5·2 34·3 4·0 16·4 6·5 8·8 57·5 19·9	372·0 43·0 31·6 89·3 26·8 19·1 2·5 8·2 5·3 33·8 33·9 16·9 6·5 8·6 56·8 19·7	372·7 43·1 31·7 89·8 26·9 19·1 2·5 8·1 5·3 33·8 3·9 16·9 6·5 8·6 56·8 19·7	373·7 43·1 31·6 90·3 27·3 19·2 2·5 8·1 5·3 33·8 3·9 16·9 6·5 8·7 56·7 19·8	477.4 84.3 62.0 104.8 7.8 25.5 4.3 8.2 8.0 82.5 4.7 15.4 13.4 18.2 26.7 11.6	466·3 78·6 56·6 106·4 8·3 23·5 3·9 8·7 8·5 83·9 4·3 15·3 18·2 25·7 11·4	467·7 79·0 56·6 107·6 8·5 23·6 3·9 8·6 8·4 83·7 4·3 15·2 13·1 17·9 25·9 11·4	468·8 79·2 56·3 107·9 8·7 23·6 3·9 8·7 8·3 15·2 13·1 18·1 26·0 11·4	854·1 130·4 95·3 193·0 34·0 45·6 6·9 15·8 13·2 116·8 8·7 31·8 19·9 27·0 84·2 31·5	838·3 121·6 88·2 195·7 35·1 42·6 6·4 116·9 13·8 117·7 8·2 32·2 19·5 26·8 82·5 31·1	840·4 122·1 88·3 197·4 35·4 42·7 6·4 16·7 13·7 117·5 8·2 32·1 19·6 26·5 82·7 31·1	842·5 122·3 87·9 198·2 36·0 42·8 6·4 16·8 13·6 117·9 8·2 32·1 19·6 26·8 82·7 31·2
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	36·8	37·0	37·2	37·2	25·6	26·8	27·0	27·0	62·4	63·8	64·2	64·2
	24·3	23·8	23·8	23·8	6·6	6·5	6·5	6·5	30·9	30·3	30·3	30·3
	8·0	8·3	8·4	8·4	14·0	14·9	14·9	14·9	22·0	23·2	23·3	23·3
	4·5	4·9	5·0	5·0	5·0	5·4	5·6	5·6	9·5	10·3	10·6	10·6
Clothing Tailoring. Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc. Repair of Boots and Shoes	167·8	168·8	168 · 8	168·3	419·8	421·1	420·4	417·5	587·6	589 · 9	589·2	585·8
	65·6	66·1	66 · 1	65·8	176·6	175·1	175·1	173·7	242·2	241 · 2	241·2	239·5
	10·1	10·5	10 · 7	10·7	75·8	76·9	76·3	75·6	85·9	87 · 4	87·0	86·3
	9·0	9·3	9 · 4	9·4	65·2	66·0	66·0	65·7	74·2	75 · 3	75·4	75·1
	5·9	5·8	5 · 8	5·8	10·8	10·6	10·5	10·5	16·7	16 · 4	16·3	16·3
	8·8	8·8	8 · 8	8·9	32·2	31·2	31·2	30·8	41·0	40 · 0	40·0	39·7
	53·7	54·1	53 · 9	53·7	55·5	57·7	57·7	57·7	109·2	111 · 8	111·6	111·4
	14·7	14·2	14 · 1	14·0	3·7	3·6	3·6	3·5	18·4	17 · 8	17·7	17·5
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	512·2 30·4 104·9 21·0 29·8 49·4 14·7 43·4 28·0 48·6 68·3 20·2 34·4 19·1	503·1 30·0 104·0 20·2 29·6 47·9 14·7 42·6 25·3 49·4 66·9 20·0 34·2 18·3	508·7 30·0 105·0 20·2 29·8 48·2 14·7 42·6 27·9 49·9 67·2 20·1 34·6 18·5	514·3 30·1 105·9 20·3 30·2 48·3 14·7 42·6 28·7 50·4 68·3 20·5 35·8 18·5	405·7 7·9 81·4 41·3 20·2 19·4 4·8 70·7 54·6 34·7 15·9 13·9 17·6 23·3	380·5 7·7 81·7 37·6 19·7 18·8 4·7 63·2 43·2 35·5 15·1 13·3 17·4 22·6	398.6 7.8 83.0 38.4 20.4 19.2 4.7 63.5 55.1 36.6 15.3 13.6 23.2	398·2 7·8 83·5 39·1 20·6 19·4 4·6 63·4 51·2 37·8 15·6 13·9 18·0 23·3	917·9 38·3 186·3 50·0 68·8 19·5 114·1 82·6 83·3 84·2 34·1 52·0 42·4	883 · 6 37 · 7 185 · 7 57 · 8 49 · 3 66 · 7 19 · 4 105 · 8 68 · 5 84 · 9 82 · 0 33 · 3 51 · 6 40 · 9	907:3 37:8 188:0 58:6 50:2 67:4 19:4 106:1 88:5 82:5 33:7 52:4 41:7	37.9 189.4 59.4 50.8 67.7 19.3 106.0 79.9 88.2 83.9 34.4

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

to supplied the vertice of the resident of			(End	of Me	onth)						(T	housands)
Tarena MUT he rectional bening the construction of the constructio		M	ales		162 m	Fen	nales	byssiei,	DI SEKSE	Tot	al	SITT
Industry	July,	May,	June,	July,	July,	May,	June,	July,	July,	May,	June,	July,
	1958	1959	1959	1959	1958	1959	1959	1959	1958	1959	1959	1959
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	220·0	222·8	222·8	223·3	60·0	60·5	61·2	61·6	280·0	283·3	284·0	284·9
	76·1	76·5	76·7	77·1	11·3	11·5	11·7	11·8	87·4	88·0	88·4	88·9
	90·4	94·5	94·7	94·8	33·5	34·2	34·3	34·5	123·9	128·7	129·0	129·3
	20·4	19·5	19·2	19·2	3·3	3·5	3·6	3·7	23·7	23·0	22·8	22·9
	18·9	18·5	18·5	18·5	6·5	6·1	6·2	6·2	25·4	24·6	24·7	24·7
	14·2	13·8	13·7	13·7	5·4	5·2	5·4	5·4	19·6	19·0	19·1	19·1
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	372.9	377·6	377·2	377·2	203·3	201·9	201·2	200 · 9	576·2	579·5	578·4	578·1
	76.4	77·8	77·7	77·5	21·5	22·1	21·7	21 · 6	97·9	99·9	99·4	99·1
	5.5	5·8	5·8	5·8	2·6	2·7	2·8	2 · 8	8·1	8·5	8·6	8·6
	22.6	23·3	23·4	23·4	31·1	30·1	30·2	30 · 0	53·7	53·4	53·6	53·4
	19.3	19·8	19·4	19·6	28·1	27·7	27·2	27 · 2	47·4	47·5	46·6	46·8
	99.6	100·5	100·5	100·5	25·4	25·9	25·9	25 · 9	125·0	126·4	126·4	126·4
	149.5	150·4	150·4	150·4	94·6	93·4	93·4	93 · 4	244·1	243·8	243·8	243·8
Other Manufacturing Industries	170·0	173·3	174·3	175·5	111·4	111·4	113·1	113 · 6	281·4	284·7	287·4	289·1
	77·7	78·5	78·9	79·1	34·8	35·2	35·6	35 · 3	112·5	113·7	114·5	114·4
	12·7	13·4	13·4	13·4	3·8	4·0	4·0	4 · 0	16·5	17·4	17·4	17·4
	8·0	7·7	7·6	7·6	8·1	7·7	7·7	7 · 7	16·1	15·4	15·3	15·3
	11·3	11·3	11·5	11·7	17·9	17·1	17·5	17 · 9	29·2	28·4	29·0	29·6
	4·9	5·0	5·0	5·1	6·3	6·4	6·4	6 · 4	11·2	11·4	11·4	11·5
	7·9	7·5	7·8	7·9	2·6	2·8	3·0	3 · 2	10·5	10·3	10·8	11·1
	47·5	49·9	50·1	50·7	37·9	38·2	38·9	39 · 1	85·4	88·1	89·0	89·8
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	6,074 · 8	6,048 · 6	6,058 · 9	6,069 · 7	2,851 · 6	2,820 · 4	2,851 · 1	2,850 · 9	8,926 · 4	8,869 · 0	8,910 · 0	8,920 · 6
Building and Contracting	1,289 · 8	1,297 · 8	1,300 · 8	1,290 · 8	63.9	63.9	63.9	63.9	1,353 · 7	1,361 · 7	1,364 · 7	1,354 · 7
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	333·5	332·4	331 · 8	331·9	41·4	41·5	41·6	41·8	374·9	373·9	373 · 4	373·7
	119·5	116·4	115 · 6	115·3	14·2	14·5	14·5	14·5	133·7	130·9	130 · 1	129·8
	180·5	182·6	182 · 7	183·0	25·0	24·8	24·9	25·1	205·5	207·4	207 · 6	208·1
	33·5	33·4	33 · 5	33·6	2·2	2·2	2·2	2·2	35·7	35·6	35 · 7	35·8
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport	205·2	197·4	198·0	199·2	50·6	47·1	47·4	47·4	255·8	244·5	245·4	246·6
	21·9	20·8	21·6	21·7	2·6	2·8	2·9	2·9	24·5	23·6	24·5	24·6
Distributive Trades	1,195 · 1	1,201 · 7	1,208 · 1	1,211 · 0	1,273 · 7	1,261 · 9	1,272 · 8	1,276 · 2	2,468 · 8	2,463 · 6	2,480 · 9	2,487 · 2
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Go	120 · 9	123·4	123·2	123·3	37·9	37·5	37·4	37·8	158 · 8	160·9	160·6	161·1
	75 · 2	75·0	76·3	76·3	30·4	30·0	30·0	30·4	105 · 6	105·0	106·3	106·7
	137 · 7	136·4	136·4	136·7	63·9	62·7	63·5	62·9	201 · 6	199·1	199·9	199·6
	306 · 9	304·9	304·9	306·2	324·7	313·4	314·2	316·7	631 · 6	618·3	619·1	622·9
	175 · 0	176·8	177·1	176·9	110·6	111·2	112·6	113·3	285 · 6	288·0	289·7	290·2
	361 · 1	367·1	371·9	373·1	665·7	664·9	673·4	673·8	1,026 · 8	1,032·0	1,045·3	1,046·9
	18 · 3	18·1	18·3	18·5	40·5	42·2	41·7	41·3	58 · 8	60·3	60·0	59·8
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	59·0	56·8	56·7	57·2	68·9	64·3	63·8	63·8	127·9	121·1	120·5	121·0
	39·1	36·8	38·0	39·0	41·2	40·2	41·4	42·4	80·3	77·0	79·4	81·4
	181·2	172·4	175·4	180·8	527·4	502·3	513·4	521·2	708·6	674·7	688·8	702·0
	31·3	31·0	31·1	31·5	100·3	97·1	96·9	97·3	131·6	128·1	128·0	128·8
	10·9	10·5	10·6	10·6	34·6	33·8	33·7	33·7	45·5	44·3	44·3	44·3

SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from all employers in manufacturing industries with 100 or more employees and one-quarter of the employers in those industries with 11–99 employees. Detailed information about shortime and overtime working is obtained on the returns for other months to show the total numbers working short-time. These figures relate to operatives only (i.e., they exclude administrative, technical and clerical staffs).

The figures for 25th July, 1959, including an allowance for the firms with 11–99 employees not required to render returns, are given in the Table below.

Operatives on Short-time in Great Britain in week ended 25th July, 1959

	<u> </u>	and has passed in Activity and the		200			MIR HERO
Industry	Number of operatives on Short-time	Industry					Number of operatives on Short-time
Freatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	2,700	Textiles—(contd.)	NATE OF	10.00	1974	31 A	77/
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	600	Cotton Weaving, etc		STATE OF THE PARTY			900
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2,000	Woollen and Worsted		200			500
THE PARTY AND THE PARTY AS A PARTY AS A PARTY OF THE PART		Hosiery and other Knitted Goods					2,800
Chemicals and Allied Trades	300	Textile Finishing, etc		The state of	457185		1,400
		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Control of	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF			RESIDENCE MARKET
Metal Manufacture	5,900	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	CHEST.	SPACE ST			200
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc	3,500	The state of the s	N. Co. Street	THE PARTY	Victoria.	St. (3)	with the second
Iron Foundries	1,200	Clothing (including Footwear)					6,200
Steel Sheet Manufacture	500	Tailoring			3.2523	1	3,200
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc	500	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.					600
		Hats, Caps and Millinery					400
Engineering and Electrical Goods	3,100			SELVENINE			1,300
Non Clastrical Engineering	1,900	Wandadoure of Boots and Bridge	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	1	100		1,500
Claster and Manhimana Association at a	1,200	Food, Drink and Tobacco					5,600
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc	1,200	Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confection	onery				3,700
Vehicles	12,700	Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	onery	17.76		••	1,000
Manufacture of Mater Vehicles and Cycles	10,200	Freserving of Fruit and Vegetables					1,000
	1,000	Manufactures of Wood and Cork					1,300
Donto and Assessmine for Matons and Aircraft	1,500						
rarts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft	1,500	Furniture and Upholstery	No.		• •		1,300
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	1,700	Danes Danes and Condboard Condat					2,300
	300	Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods‡		1.2			
		Paper and Board			1		1,400
	500	Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.					700
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	400	01 35 64 1 73 41				100	1 000
Delete Technical Technical	400	Other Manufacturing Industries					1,200
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	400	Rubber					800
Portion in the second s	10,000					7875	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW
Cetter Science Doubling at	10,000	T-4-1 ANNE C 4 1 T 1 11 14			0/5 1	30.3	F2 (00
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc	3,300	Total, All Manufacturing Industries†‡		1			53,600
entra i sinali di salamanta di kramanta a taban king ng ponggana king mangan di sala			NIESC-E	No. of the last	-10-5	100	A THE LAND REPORT OF CASE OF

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

[†] Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

‡ Owing to the trade dispute in the printing industry, the figures for that industry have been excluded from the Table.

Inc. (+)

Unemployment at 17th August, 1959

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 13th July and 17th August, 1959, were as follows:—

WARE TO VAL	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
13th July	275,206	12,810	98,617	8,160	394,793
17th August	271,188	36,178	97,097	22,499	426,962
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	- 4,018	+ 23,368	- 1,520	+ 14,339	+ 32,169

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 17th August represented 2·0 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 13th July was 1·8.

The total of 426,962 at 17th August, includes 54,477 married women.

An analysis of the unemployment figures for 17th August according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table. In the first part which relates to Great Britain as a whole, separate figures are given for men, boys, women and girls. The second part gives an analysis of males and females in each Region.

Title Total and		Wholly United including	nemployed g Casuals)	l ·						
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempor- arily Stopped	Total				
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and over Girls under 18	51,077 13,066 20,807 8,533	54,521 18,427 23,950 11,311	157,466 4,491 47,713 2,484	263,064 35,984 92,470 22,328	8,124 194 4,627 171	271,188 36,178 97,097 22,499				
Total	93,483	108,209	212,154	413,846	13,116	426,962				
Region		Males								
London and S.E Eastern and Southern South-Western	12,048 5,594 3,153 4,757 2,684 5,425 10,997 6,008 9,458 4,019	11,664 6,239 3,556 5,374 4,091 5,381 12,452 6,961 12,429 4,801	19,852 10,746 8,433 9,830 7,474 11,813 26,839 16,571 37,259 13,140	43,564 22,579 15,142 19,961 14,249 22,619 50,288 29,540 59,146 21,960	367 72 45 1,364 695 977 1,764 481 1,915 638	43,931 22,651 15,187 21,325 14,944 23,596 52,052 30,021 61,061 22,598				
Great Britain	64,143	72,948	161,957	299,048	8,318	307,366				
And who we are	/0386 1		Fem	ales						
London and S.E Eastern and Southern South-Western	6,186 2,271 1,618 2,571 1,631 2,010 4,912 2,507 4,119 1,515	5,481 3,070 1,793 3,183 2,353 2,479 6,236 3,254 4,914 2,498	3,175 2,502 2,055 4,103 2,526 3,332 9,388 4,572 13,114 5,430	14,842 7,843 5,466 9,857 6,510 7,821 20,536 10,333 22,147 9,443	266 53 59 1,060 240 397 1,523 256 852 92	15,108 7,896 5,525 10,917 6,750 8,218 22,059 10,589 22,999 9,535				
Great Britain	29,340	35,261	50,197	114,798	4,798	119,596				

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed and the percentage rates of unemployment in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 17th August, 1959.

Region	register	aber of pered as uner th August	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
London and S.E	43,931 22,651 15,187 21,325 14,944 23,596 52,052 30,021 61,061 22,598	15,108 7,896 5,525 10,917 6,750 8,218 22,059 10,589 22,999 9,535	59,039 30,547 20,712 32,242 21,694 31,814 74,111 40,610 84,060 32,133	1·3 1·5 1·9 1·5 1·5 1·9 2·8 3·3 4·4 3·3	0·7 1·0 1·4 1·5 1·4 1·3 2·0 2·8 3·1 3·5	1·1 1·3 1·7 1·5 1·5 1·7 2·5 3·1 3·9 3·4		
Wales Great Britain	307,366	119,596	426,962	2.2	1.6	2.0		
Northern Ireland	24,203	10,012	34,215	8 · 1	5.8	7.3		

^{*} See footnote in next column.

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 17th August, 1959, was 461,177, including 294,192 men, 37,377 boys, 106,602 women and 23,006 girls. Of the total, 447,293 (including 7,151 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 13,884 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 17th August, 1959, are shown below.

Region		Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
2 1 \$2.600 1 6 000 1 1 \$2.600 1 6 000	3.1	Wh	olly Unem	ployed (incl	uding Casu	als)
London and S.E. Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		38,603 19,761 13,845 16,675 12,108 19,743 43,608 25,506 53,740 19,475	4,961 2,818 1,297 3,286 2,141 2,876 6,680 4,034 5,406 2,485	11,536 5,604 4,655 7,227 4,874 5,980 17,409 7,937 19,727 7,521	3,306 2,239 811 2,630 1,636 1,841 3,127 2,396 2,420 1,922	58,406 30,422 20,608 29,818 20,759 30,440 70,824 39,873 81,293 31,403
Great Britain		263,064	35,984	92,470	22,328	413,846
Northern Ireland		22,704	1,189	9,076	478	33,447
United Kingdom		285,768	37,173	101,546	22,806	447,293
	200		Temp	oorarily Sto	pped	Total San T
London and S.E. Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		364 71 45 1,347 680 959 1,741 472 1,820 625	3 1 - 17 15 18 23 9 95 13	262 48 57 1,027 218 372 1,483 245 824 91	4 5 2 33 222 25 40 11 28 1	633 125 104 2,424 935 1,374 3,287 737 2,767 730
Great Britain		8,124	194	4,627	171	13,116
Northern Ireland		300	10	429	29	768
United Kingdom		8,424	204	5,056	200	13,884
			Total Regi	istered as U	Inemployed	1 100
London and S.E. Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Great Britain Northern Ireland		38,967 19,832 13,890 18,022 12,788 20,702 45,349 25,978 55,560 20,100 271,188 23,004	4,964 2,819 1,297 3,303 2,156 6,703 4,043 5,501 2,498 36,178	11,798 5,652 4,712 8,254 5,092 6,352 18,892 8,182 20,551 7,612 97,097	3,310 2,244 813 2,663 1,658 1,866 3,167 2,407 2,448 1,923 22,499	59,039 30,547 20,712 32,242 21,694 31,814 74,111 40,610 84,060 32,133 426,962 34,215
United Kingdom		294,192	37,377	106,602	23,006	461,177
	•••	20 1,102	.,,,,,		,,,,	

DEVELOPMENT AREAS

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed and the percentage rates of unemployment in each of the Development Areas at 17th August, 1959.

Development Area	perso	ers of unen ons on reg th August	isters	Percentage rate of unemployment*			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
North-Eastern	25,844	9,157	35,001	3.4	3.0	3.3	
West Cumberland	1,692	620	2,312	4.0	3.9	4.0	
Scottish	40,848	14,873	55,721	5.3	3.6	4.7	
South Wales and						P 200000	
Monmouthshire	16,368	7,653	24,021	3.2	4.0	3.4	
Wrexham	936	405	1,341	3.3	4.0	3.4	
South Lancashire	3,104	2,252	5,356	3.0	4.4	3.5	
North-East Lancashire	856	845	1,701	1.6	2.2	1.9	
Merseyside	19,848	5,866	25,714	5.0	2.6	4.1	
Total, All Development Areas	109,496	41,671	151,167	4.1	3.3	3.9	
	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	25 300000	CONTRACTOR OF STREET		100 / 100 PM 100 PM 100 PM		

^{*} Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of employees.

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 17th August, 1959, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 13th July, 1959.

Numbers of Persons on Registers at 17th August, 1959 Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals

Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	pa: with Ju	red 13th ly,
London and South-Eastern	38,967	4,964	11,798	3,310	59,039	+ 3	3,797
London (Administrative County)	18,075	880	5,724	577	25,256	+	55
Brentford and Chiswick	205 170	17	50 58	5 6	277 245	++	84 41
Brighton and Hove Chatham	1,828	114	389 265	57 130	2,388 1,194	++	117 196
Croydon Dagenham	817	103 144	230 144	95 41	1,245	++	140 122
Ealing	277	80	131	64	552 428	+	185
Enfield	252	150	67	84	553	+	267
Harrow	343	92 87	183	75 63	693	++	100 144
Hendon	359 434	106	104	24 24	593 571	+	114
Leyton and Walthamstow Tottenham	823 597	205	155 219	124	1,307	++	309
Wembley West Ham	249 911	97	59 292	47 90	452 1,393	++	179 69
Willesden	470	19	230	10	729	-	66
Eastern and Southern Bedford	19,832	2,819	5,652	2,244	30,547 484		4,314
Bournemouth	266 936	59	98 197	61 27	1,204	+	12
Cambridge Ipswich	257 577	118	133	110	552 842	++	202 66
Luton Norwich	1,336	66	92 330	60	562 1,827	++	138 188
Oxford Portsmouth (inc. Gosport	1,886	130	101 416	21 61	370 2,493	++	87 159
Reading	460 293	49 57	184	22 21	715	+	3 126
Southampton	1,824	183	362	138	2,507	-	10
Southend-on-Sea Watford	634 240	79 79	164 121	25 55	495	++	160
South-Western	13,890	1,297	4,712	813	20,712	+	1,747
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter	3,223	198 16	856 242	100	4,377	-	20 10
Gloucester Plymouth	524 1,564	94 293	276 869	87 90	981 2,816	++	250 196
Swindon	279	40	173	38	530	+	14
Midland	18,022 4,842	3,303	8,254 1,840	2,663 902	32,242 8,661		6,327 1,980
Birmingham Burton-on-Trent	180	15	115	16	326		
Coventry Oldbury	1,547 136	173	841	187	2,748 253	++	362 60
Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent	296 2,044	166	1,364	127	3,701	++	148 758
Walsall West Bromwich	785 431	171	288	98	1,342	++	222 109
Wolverhampton	829 363	357	442	295	1,923 462	+	518
	12,788	2,156	5,092	1,658	21.694	+	4,027
Chesterfield	643	266	165	116	1,190 1,737	+	405
Derby Grimsby	913 950	201 125	460 89	163	1,228	++	350 95
Leicester Lincoln	1,291	88 55	289 108	20 38	1,688 673	++	77 95
Mansfield Northampton	389 348	47	94 223	60	590 571	++	107 93
Nottingham Peterborough	2,517 250	314	751 166	200 46	3,782	++	527 146
Scunthorpe	175	123	436	244	978	+	513
East and West Ridings Barnsley	20,702	2,894	6,352	1,866 112	31,814	++	3,716 252
Bradford	1,428	110	271 68	29 18	1,838	++	270 53
Doncaster	713	90	372	55	1,230	+	166
Halifax Huddersfield	425 561	133	287 164	10 64	922	++	117
Hull Leeds	3,504 2,864	200 140	608 528	85 62	4,397 3,594	++	395 183
Rotherham Sheffield	832 2,666	110	213 802	113 268	1,268 4,220	+	137 388
Wakefield York	432 564	128	99 167	56 89	715 929	++	190 138
North-Western	45,349	6,703	18,892	3,167	74,111	+	5,211
Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne	261 328	52 95	180 136	68 52	561	++	50 50
Barrow	1,814	165 306	685 734	81 63	1,408 2,917	++	327 183
Blackburn	532	59	555	49	1,195	- 5	58
Blackpool Bolton	1,109	65 154	193 529	17 55	1,141	+	98 124
Burnley Bury	486 263	26	451 78	12	975 368	++	129
Crewe	274 14,612	1,674	307 3,640	29 627	20,553	++	756
Manchester(inc.Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth)	6,523	852 58	1,150 824	281 14	8,806 2,352	+	916 273
Preston	766 449	65	421	48	1,300	+	70 113
St. Helens	921	226	1,045	131	2,323	+	352
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	1,520	195	387	93	2,195	+	60
Stockport Wallasey	705 759	261 133	294 417	165	1,425	++	241 150
Warrington	601 941	125 173	521 300	101 85	1,348 1,499	+	191 159
	1	1		1		1800	100
(77495)							

	Reg		17th Au		59	or Dec. (-) in Totals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	as com- pared with 13th July, 1959
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn	25,978	4,043	8,182	2,407	40,610	+ 3,767
	354	73	167	38	632	+ 115
	560	171	253	151	1,135	+ 286
	1,032	220	353	163	1,768	+ 317
	1,087	189	565	111	1,952	+ 150
	825	135	513	19	1,492	- 130
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	2,022 3,157 1,861 974 3,499	335 673 157 123 398	665 881 319 487 996	160 393 51 82 231	3,182 5,104 2,388 1,666 5,124 560	+ 425 + 899 - 120 + 207 + 518 + 20
Scotland	55,560	5,501	20,551	2,448	84,060	- 1,506
	2,178	66	679	34	2,957	- 104
	1,035	61	182	17	1,295	- 114
	2,633	242	907	80	3,862	- 30
	3,762	243	613	80	4,698	- 23
	18,282	1,656	4,415	523	24,876	- 274
	1,455	166	811	45	2,477	- 61
	1,769	226	1,012	104	3,111	- 114
	1,274	81	876	77	2,308	+ 211
Wales Cardiff Merthyr Tydfil Newport Rhondda Swansea	20,100	2,498	7,612	1,923	32,133	+ 769
	3,045	276	470	165	3,956	+ 229
	727	50	203	49	1,029	- 17
	706	98	187	97	1,088	+ 46
	1,214	164	584	46	2,008	+ 170
	1,535	141	574	91	2,341	- 74
Northern Ireland	23,004	1,199	9,505	507	34,215	- 313
Belfast	7,443	333	4,238	135	12,149	- 712
Londonderry	1,937	100	661	31	2,729	- 219

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1959

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

			G	reat Britai	n		orteach	
2004 2004 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300			nemployed g Casuals)		orarily pped	Total	United Kingdom Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	less section	Coppe	
1939		982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800	
1946		257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900	
1947		239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600	
1948		227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000 338,000	
1949		223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100 3,500	308,000	341,100	
950		215,000	90,600 83,600	5,100 8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400	
951 952		153,400	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500	
OF2		196,100 204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000	
DEA		176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800	
955		137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500	
956		151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100	
957	. 2	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200	
958		293,800	116,300	27,600	19,700	457,400	500,900	
959:		N. Control			1000000	10 20 20 20 20	STATE OF THE PARTY	
12th Jan.		403,890	146,071	49,809	21,016	620,786	666,509	
9th Feb.		404,093	145,044	39,250	20,276	608,663	652,807	
9th Mar.		363,733	137,142	31,833	17,837	550,545	591,349	
13th Apr.		349,776	136,537	30,167	14,273	530,753	568,105	
11th May		318,162	125,796	25,990	10,595	480,543	518,298	
15th June		278,311	107,149	20,894	6,957	413,311	449,468	
13th July		272,612	101,297 114,798	15,404 8,318	5,480 4,798	394,793 426,962	461.17	
17th Aug.		299,048	114,770	0,510	7,770	1 120,702	1 TOLY 1	

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1944 and 1958

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

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 17th August, 1959 was 54,490 of whom 47,176 were males and 7,314 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

Males	Females	Total
43,379	6,860	50,239
3,797	454	4,251
47,176	7,314	54,490
	43,379	43,379 6,860 3,797 454

The number of registered disabled persons placed in ordinary employment during the period 1st February, 1959 to 31st July, 1959 was 35,733, including 28,937 men, 5,696 women and 1,100 young persons. In addition 502 registered disabled persons were placed in sheltered employment.

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 17th August, 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.

vance ornor value site same and a site		anadino	Gr	eat Britain	19 2000		ig sitt k	United Kingdom		
Industry	unem (incl	oolly ployed uding uals)		orarily oped	103 L308	Total	must		(all classes)	
*** CHIE SHE SEE CERT SHE	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	11,204 8,968 370 1,866	1,596 1,573 19 4	536 75 1 460	111 =	11,740 9,043 371 2,326	1,707 1,684 19 4	13,447 10,727 390 2,330	15,493 12,471 623 2,399	1,823 1,800 19 4	17,316 14,271 642 2,403
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining* Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining Chalk, Clay, Sand, and Gravel Extraction Other Mining and Quarrying	7,937 6,886 528 228 295	246 169 9 7 61	77 6 55 —	1 -	8,014 6,892 583 228 311	247 170 9 7 61	8,261 7,062 592 235 372	8,168 6,898 694 256 320	248 170 9 8 61	8,416 7,068 703 264 381
Food, Drink and Tobacco	9,195 446 1,900 459	6,279 84 872 624	43 1 11 2	152 2 8 15 12	9,238 447 1,911 461 721	6,431 86 880 639 613	15,669 533 2,791 1,100 1,334	9,800 496 1,970 470 766	7,440 91 973 678 659	17,240 587 2,943 1,148 1,425
Milk Products Sugar Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco	721 522 268 602 1,203 382 282 1,086 965 359	601 224 119 843 1,674 56 222 306 481 173	1 1 3 22 — — — 2	1 -1 -24 -86 -1 -1 1 1	523 269 605 1,225 382 282 1,086 967 359	225 119 867 1,760 57 222 307 482 174	748 388 1,472 2,985 439 504 1,393 1,449 533	583 271 624 1,398 393 302 1,112 1,043 372	258 119 903 2,231 58 229 314 504 423	841 390 1,527 3,629 451 531 1,426 1,547 795
Chemical and Allied Industries Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel Mineral Oil Refining Lubricating Oils and Greases Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Printing Ink Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	4,162 346 273 65 1,709 226 415 442 408 129 149	1,826 4 42 12 418 487 412 120 273 31 27	9 1 - 4 - 3 1 -	8 1 5 1 1	4,171 347 273 65 1,713 226 418 443 408 129 149	1,834 4 42 12 419 492 413 121 273 31 27	6,005 351 315 77 2,132 718 831 564 681 160 176	4,305 348 282 67 1,807 229 420 455 417 131 149	1,849 4 42 12 429 494 414 122 274 31 27	6,154 352 324 79 2,236 723 834 577 691 162 176
Metal Manufacture	7,159 3,283 570 2,065 423 818	1,069 435 98 268 134 134	2,403 1,647 50 487 203 16	102 25 34 37 6	9,562 4,930 620 2,552 626 834	1,171 460 98 302 171 140	10,733 5,390 718 2,854 797 974	9,666 4,960 625 2,596 629 856	1,180 461 98 307 171 143	10,846 5,421 723 2,903 800 999
Engineering and Electrical Goods Agricultural Machinery (except tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industrial Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment Office Machinery Other Machinery Industrial Plant and Steelwork Ordnance and Small Arms Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Watches and Clocks Electrical Machinery Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Radio and other Electronic Apparatus Domestic Electric Appliances Other Electrical Goods	14,017 326 862 407 246 512 220 535 328 2,871 1,351 407 1,556 543 126 935 430 321 935 501 605	5,297 41 147 113 52 91 20 60 115 610 96 239 315 281 195 415 225 395 978 294 615	521 29 5 2 	83 1 3 8 — — — 1 8 — — 3 11 1 23 — 7 2 2 1	14,538 355 867 409 246 567 221 556 329 3,085 1,425 408 1,614 546 126 980 430 322 936 501 615	5,380 42 150 121 52 103 20 60 116 618 96 239 318 292 196 438 225 402 980 296 616	19,918 397 1,017 530 298 670 241 616 445 3,703 1,521 647 1,932 838 322 1,418 655 724 1,916 797 1,231	15,092 362 895 418 270 677 223 562 338 3,200 1,438 409 1,672 558 128 1,023 442 323 1,013 517 624	5,571 45 157 122 56 139 20 68 130 622 98 242 325 329 197 446 225 1,014 313 621	20,663 407 1,052 540 326 816 243 630 468 3,822 1,536 651 1,997 887 325 1,469 667 725 2,027 830 1,245
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering	12,215 11,277 938	298 229 69	86 81 5	19 17 2	12,301 11,358 943	317 246 71	12,618 11,604 1,014	12,931 11,944 987	328 257 71	13,259 12,201 1,058
Vehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	5,496 1,841 284 2,020 467	998 375 114 389 41	599 128 4 429	56 5 25 25	6,095 1,969 288 2,449 468	1,054 380 114 414 66	7,149 2,349 402 2,863 534	6,376 2,020 296 2,621 473	1,104 384 115 432 67	7,480 2,404 411 3,053 540
Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc. Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Implements Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc. Wire and Wire Manufactures Cans and Metal Boxes Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	789 95 5,191 364 100 286 367 225 133 3,716	2,380 128 130 178 138 256 106 1,444	230 60 1 17 14 1 6	88 13 2 35 3 — 6 29	826 95 5,421 424 101 303 381 226 139 3,847	45 35 2,468 141 132 213 141 256 112 1,473	871 130 7,889 565 233 516 522 482 251 5,320	5,499 432 102 308 384 232 141 3,900	2,486 146 133 213 141 260 113 1,480	876 196 7,985 578 235 521 525 492 254 5,380
Textiles Production of Man-made Fibres	6,433 421	6,412 154	1,774	1,878	8,207 421	8,290 154	16,497 575	9,254 446	10,760 168	20,014 614
Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Woollen and Worsted Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing Other Textile Industries	1,355 731 1,275 591 132 330 58 156 109 252 816 207	1,496 1,114 901 270 269 662 49 253 133 490 550 71	570 169 71 45 — 78 12 45 5 2 777	822 404 56 61 10 244 7 95 4 38 132	1,925 900 1,346 636 132 408 70 201 114 254 1,593 207	2,318 1,518 957 331 279 906 56 348 137 528 682 76	4,243 2,418 2,303 967 411 1,314 126 549 251 782 2,275 283	2,343 1,156 1,365 638 158 437 72 226 119 287 1,793 214	3,264 2,041 1,014 335 438 1,007 81 396 141 1,011 780 84	5,607 3,197 2,379 973 596 1,444 153 622 260 1,298 2,573 298
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	660 431 186 43	340 107 203 30	17 7 3 7	9 2 6 1	677 438 189 50	349 109 209 31	1,026 547 398 81	697 451 195 51	373 123 218 32	1,070 574 413 83

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

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

" named protect Course while a cleaned	El ante		or hou	Great Brit	ain	abel Mart	166 402	Aurie wolfd bleet part			
Industry	uner (inc	holly nployed cluding suals)		porarily		Total	To and	a let one t	Jnited Kin (all class	gdom es)	
a graciant to Englishment Exception to	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Female	s Total	
Clothing and Footwear Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	2,322 257 380 575 101 173 88 123 625	4,365 305 1,193 499 487 1,007 97 306 471	362 24 54 181 	444 55 76 149 42 73 16 5	2,684 281 434 756 101 182 106 123 701	4,809 360 1,269 648 529 1,080 113 311 499	7,493 641 1,703 1,404 630 1,262 219 434 1,200	2,749 281 444 757 127 192 107 125 716	5,811 366 1,374 659 1,127 1,290 128 348 519	8,560 647 1,818 1,416 1,254 1,482 235 473 1,235	
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	4,752 1,551 773 1,171 87 1,170	1,282 236 391 513 6	455 61 352 21 —	831 5 823 3 —	5,207 1,612 1,125 1,192 87 1,191	2,113 241 1,214 516 6	7,320 1,853 2,339 1,708 93	5,435 1,707 1,135 1,202 93 1,298	2,128 242 1,221 521 6	7,563 1,949 2,356 1,723 99 1,436	
Timber, Furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	3,742 1,383 1,335 168 218 396 242	714 145 245 127 39 91 67	247 8 117 3 7 4 108	56 18 36 — — — 2	3,989 1,391 1,452 171 225 400 350	770 163 281 127 39 91 69	4,759 1,554 1,733 298 264 491 419	4,237 1,495 1,549 185 227 420 361	782 164 287 130 39 92 70	5,019 1,659 1,836 315 266 512 431	
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	2,710 612 268 255 763 812	1,938 352 360 336 205 685	80 36 4 3 17 20	43 9 13 1 1	2,790 648 272 258 780 832	1,981 361 373 337 206 704	4,771 1,009 645 595 986	2,878 651 275 264 828 860	2,095 362 420 348 219 746	4,973 1,013 695 612 1,047	
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Equipment Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Plastics Moulding and Fabricating Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2,761 1,171 180 159 210 83 568 390	1,630 414 109 70 389 82 324 242	131 4 21 4 28 72 2	55 -1 -6 7 36 5	2,892 1,175 201 163 238 83 640 392	1,685 414 110 70 395 89 360 247	4,577 1,589 311 233 633 172 1,000 639	2,980 1,193 206 180 253 84 645 419	1,727 420 112 75 410 91 367 252	1,606 4,707 1,613 318 255 663 175 1,012 671	
Construction	52,774	470	130	4	52,904	474	53,378	60,457	516	60,973	
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity Water Supply	2,917 1,488 1,091 338	202 100 90 12	22 10 8 4		2,939 1,498 1,099 342	204 100 91 13	3,143 1,598 1,190 355	3,184 1,614 1,180 390	211 103 94 14	3,395 1,717 1,274 404	
Transport and Communication Railways Road Passenger Transport Road Haulage Contracting Sea Transport Port and Inland Water Transport Air Transport Postal Services and Telecommunications Miscellaneous Transport Services and Storage	23,207 3,887 2,265 3,234 5,515 2,657 289 3,787 1,573	2,057 251 898 78 57 38 37 495 203	234 5 1 19 150 26 1 6 26	10 -2 1 1 1 -5 -	23,441 3,892 2,266 3,253 5,665 2,683 290 3,793 1,599	2,067 251 900 79 58 39 37 500 203	25,508 4,143 3,166 3,332 5,723 2,722 327 4,293 1,802	25,199 4,022 2,395 3,448 6,012 3,219 315 4,162 1,626	2,130 260 908 82 62 40 38 531 209	27,329 4,282 3,303 3,530 6,074 3,259 353 4,693 1,835	
Distributive Trades Wholesale Distribution Retail Distribution Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	27,347 6,009 14,037 3,916 3,385	16,141 1,878 13,676 266 321	134 33 60 34 7	232 57 162 4 9	27,481 6,042 14,097 3,950 3,392	16,373 1,935 13,838 270 330	43,854 7,977 27,935 4,220 3,722	29,600 6,534 15,084 4,394 3,588	17,651 2,128 14,875 287 361	47,251 8,662 29,959 4,681 3,949	
Insurance, Banking and Finance	2,708	762	5	4	2,713	766	3,479	2,855	807	3,662	
Professional and Scientific Services Accountancy Services Educational Services Legal Services Medical and Dental Services Religious Organisations Other Professional and Scientific Services	5,187 198 1,816 179 2,201 167 626	6,201 116 1,913 208 3,735 46 183	32 17 -9 2 4	383 4 345 1 31 2	5,219 198 1,833 179 2,210 169 630	6,584 120 2,258 209 3,766 48 183	11,803 318 4,091 388 5,976 217 813	5,471 212 1,926 184 2,315 191 643	7,167 125 2,437 236 4,113 60 196	12,638 337 4,363 420 6,428 251 839	
Miscellaneous Services Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc. Sport and other Recreations Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages and Filling Stations	23,637 2,947 1,473 573 8,947 729 290	19,130 1,302 230 429 9,369 1,280 444	120 10 10 16 21 7 3	197 25 5 3 78 4 3	23,757 2,957 1,483 589 8,968 736 293	19,327 1,327 235 432 9,447 1,284 447	43,084 4,284 1,718 1,021 18,415 2,020 740	25,024 3,044 1,579 681 9,404 779 312	20,835 1,391 246 442 9,946 1,401 475	45,859 4,435 1,825 1,123 19,350 2,180 787	
Repair of Boots and Shoes Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service Other Services	3,348 461 420 1,172 3,277	539 46 458 3,960 1,073	12 7 10 1 23	7 -4 51 17	3,360 468 430 1,173 3,300	546 46 462 4,011 1,090	3,906 514 892 5,184 4,390	3,551 513 448 1,271 3,442	573 49 499 4,628 1,185	4,124 562 947 5,899 4,627	
Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	17,256 8,726 8,530	2,452 1,628 824	71 18 53	30 7 23	17,327 8,744 8,583	2,482 1,635 847	19,809 10,379 9,430	18,345 9,228 9,117	2,689 1,779 910	21,034 11,007 10,027	
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	3,179	97	_	_	3,179	97	3,276	3,279	106	3,385	
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	40,880	30,616	8,318	4,798	40,880 307,366	30,616	71,496	42,595	31,791	74,386 461,177	

[•] The totals include unemployed casual workers (6,377 males and 215 females in Great Britain and 6,916 males and 235 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 8th July and 12th August, 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.

		eks ended July, 59	12th A	ks ended august, 59	Total Number of Placings, 4th Dec.,
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1958, to
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18	79,328 10,133 50,477 9,395	98,830 37,419 83,948 55,492	85,861 29,214 50,383 33,628	100,085 32,090 82,781 48,437	630,421 137,514 356,444 141,244
Total	149,333	275,689	199,086	263,393*	1,265,623

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

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

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. some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 12th August, 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 12th August, 1959.

		Placings ended 1	during five 2th August,	weeks 1959	165.1 155.0	Nu		cancies rema th August, 1	remaining unfilled at ust, 1959			
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total		
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	2,047	1,107	2,820	180	6,154	20,926	1,356	351	354	22,987*		
	379	488	34	21	922	2,128	780	44	20	2,972		
	154	454	16	4	628	1,654	726	14	11	2,405		
Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical Goods Engineering including Scientific Instru-	3,772	1,187	5,103	1,755	11,817	1,433	745	3,603	1,994	7,775		
	1,625	348	915	819	3,707	1,344	628	1,315	779	4,066		
	2,030	896	347	283	3,556	2,035	934	592	363	3,924		
	6,302	3,317	3,366	1,975	14,960	9,615	2,980	6,650	2,659	21,904		
ments, etc Electrical Goods and Machinery	4,563	2,327	1,434	931	9,255	6,384	2,195	2,606	1,283	12,468		
	1,739	990	1,932	1,044	5,705	3,231	785	4,044	1,376	9,436		
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles	3,945	256	73	31	4,305	670	156	30	48	904		
	2,498	761	517	297	4,073	5,266	762	1,168	394	7,590		
	1,988	1,535	1,319	843	5,685	2,156	1,487	2,517	1,637	7,797		
	1,704	857	1,858	1,848	6,267	1,581	1,369	6,569	5,026	14,545		
(Spinning and Weaving)	486	227	812	413	1,938	457	314	2,850	1,310	4,931		
	448	144	279	328	1,199	455	482	1,518	1,139	3,594		
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing and Footwear Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Timber, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper, Cardboard and Paper Goods Printing and Publishing	172	154	166	170	662	182	265	537	544	1,528		
	405	510	1,550	3,311	5,776	616	908	8,570	6,104	16,198		
	1 744	576	398	318	3,036	1,040	614	715	936	3,305		
	1,591	1,437	476	291	3,795	1,520	1,077	624	580	3,801		
	888	594	868	1,197	3,547	931	777	1,406	2,234	5,348		
	581	226	571	599	1,977	495	298	936	1,072	2,801		
	307	368	297	598	1,570	436	479	470	1,162	2,547		
Other Manufacturing Industries Construction Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Professional and Scientific Services Miscellaneous Services Entertainments, Sports, etc. Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	1,142 27,533 798 4,488 7,682 371 977 8,376 840 4,646 471	477 3,301 188 857 6,021 388 582 2,866 235 540 333	1,174 349 113 753 7,475 530 2,579 16,271 708 10,966 1,093	638 390 111 588 11,510 1,325 1,579 3,623 251 949 665	3,431 31,573 1,210 6,686 32,688 2,614 5,717 31,136 2,034 17,101 2,562	982 18,046 427 8,641 6,808 1,006 1,926 6,069 345 2,118 231	601 2,415 370 923 7,411 908 1,761 2,183 242 409 218	1,894 424 155 1,383 12,087 1,023 5,117 24,062 943 12,862 1,761	1,016 380 101 574 12,853 1,351 2,234 5,597 239 1,392 1,371	4,493 21,265 1,053 11,521 39,159 4,288 11,038 37,911 1,769 16,781		
Public Administration	3,404 1,621 1,783	511 232 279	1,329 1,019 310	525 314 211	5,769 3,186 2,583	4,737 3,335 1,402	680 243 437	1,761 1,945 1,431 514	659 380 279	3,581 8,021 5,389 2,632		
Grand Total	85,861	29,214	50,383	33,628	199,086	100,085	32,090	82,781	48,437	263,393*		

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 12th August, 1959, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:-

THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE			en d over		oys er 18		men 1 over	Gi	irls er 18	T	otal	
Region			Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern Eastern and South-Eastern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western North-Western Scotland Wales	300		24,882 10,932 6,006 6,296 4,841 6,180 12,066 4,602 5,888 4,168	22,757 16,542 9,958 12,062 8,785 7,036 9,831 3,915 3,651 5,548	7,865 3,747 1,590 3,067 2,157 2,333 3,796 1,546 1,962 1,151	9,744 4,611 1,721 5,002 2,502 3,170 2,188 1,281 857 1,014	15,045 5,509 3,068 2,881 2,702 3,605 7,561 3,203 4,726 2,083	31,226 11,430 4,334 6,281 4,636 5,043 11,446 2,733 3,796 1,856	7,367 4,291 1,959 3,519 2,334 2,658 4,924 2,347 2,681 1,548	14,240 5,783 2,740 5,558 4,404 4,126 5,588 2,145 2,704 1,149	55,159 24,479 12,623 15,763 12,034 14,776 28,347 11,698 15,257 8,950	77,967 38,366 18,753 28,903 20,327 19,375 29,053 10,074 11,008 9,567
Great Britain			85,861	100,085	29,214	32,090	50,383	82,781	33,628	48,437	199,086	263,393*

^{*} This figure includes 19,364 vacancies notified by employers for men and boys to replace workers at present deferred from National Service.

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry

Ministry of Labour Gazette September, 1959

in July

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in July 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 1st August was 663,500, compared with 668,400 for the five weeks ended 4th July, and 695,100 for the four weeks ended 26th July, 1958. Information relating to effective wage-earners is no longer collected.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in July, together with the increase or decrease in each case compared with June, 1959, and July, 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	Increase (+) c	or decrease (-) the average for		
POST STATE OF THE	books during 4 weeks ended 1st August, 1959	5 weeks ended 4th July, 1959	4 weeks ended 26th July, 1958		
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) Durham North Eastern North Western East Midlands West Midlands South Western South Eastern	43,700 96,000 132,500 52,500 100,300 54,000 96,600 6,800	- 300 - 500 - 1,000 - 400 - 600 - 800 - 200	- 2,900 - 3,600 - 3,400 - 3,800 - 2,400 - 3,500 - 7,200 - 300		
England and Wales	582,400	- 4,400	- 27,100		
Scotland	81,100	- 500	- 4,500		
Great Britain	663,500	- 4,900	- 31,600		

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of July about 1,190 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number who left the industry was about 5,650; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 4,460. During the five weeks of June there was a net decrease of 5,530.

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

	July, 1959	June, 1959	July, 1958	
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary	9·24 8·71	7·76 8·47	9·28 8·03	
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	·· 6·56 ·· 8·08	5·69 8·09	6·69 7·51	

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.77 tons in July, compared with 3.72 tons in the previous month and 3.56 tons in July, 1958.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.30 tons in July; for June, 1959, and July, 1958, the figures were 1.33 and 1.26 tons, respectively.

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 12th August the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 15,352, consisting of 14,448 men and 904 women (of whom 8,093 and 441, respectively, were in employment). During the period 9th July to 12th August, 1959, the number of vacancies filled was 456. The number of vacancies unfilled at 12th August was 3,118.

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) 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 17th August was 4,541; this figure included 3,326 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,215 registrants who were unemployed.

The number of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 14th July and 17th August, 1959 (5 weeks) are shown below.

7						
acanci	es outstanding at 14th July	EN.OT	800.15	1 0.0 . TO	amora.	3,997
,,	notified during period		201 A. J.	Talkini Parana	ugod	707
,,	filled during period		011.99	47 . 859 EL	10.5	119
,	cancelled or withdrawn	in G	SC ET S		100 355	440
"	unfilled at 17th August					4.145

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 18th August, 1959, and the corresponding figures for 21st July, 1959, and 19th August, 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

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

5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5			THE REAL PROPERTY.	BETTER PROTECTION	1110	usunus		
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to							
Region	100	Sicknes	s	Ind	ustrial Ir	jury		
he ideal covering for	18th Aug., 1959	21st July, 1959	19th Aug., 1958	18th Aug., 1959	21st July, 1959	19th Aug., 1958		
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North Midland East and West Riding North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	73·6 64·0 38·7 29·3 46·7 69·2 47·3 74·9 138·5 57·9 104·4 62·1	74·5 65·2 39·2 29·9 46·9 69·2 48·0 75·2 138·2 57·5 103·3 60·6	74·2 64·2 38·5 31·1 44·1 67·8 46·5 73·0 131·7 57·1 102·4 59·1	3·0 3·0 1·7 1·4 2·1 4·2 4·9 7·9 7·2 6·7 8·4 8·1	3·1 3·0 1·8 1·5 2·3 4·7 5·4 8·4 7·6 7·2 9·5 8·8	2.9 2.8 1.7 1.4 1.9 3.8 4.6 8.0 6.9 7.8 7.5		
Total, Great Britain	806.5	807-8	789 · 6	58.6	63 · 3	56.2		

The proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work owing to sickness remains fairly constant at between 65 and 66 per cent., except in epidemic periods, when it may rise to about 69 per cent. In the totals for industrial injury the porportion 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 18th August, 1959, represented 4·0 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0·3 per cent.

^{*} The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

Employment Overseas

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in July is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 52,354,000. This was about 0.4 per cent. lower than the (revised) figure for the previous month but 4.3 per cent. higher than in July, 1958. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in July, compared with the previous month, but an increase of 9.7 per cent. compared with July, 1958.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of July was about 3,744,000, compared with 3,982,000 at the middle of the previous month and 5,294,000 at the middle of July, 1958.

5,294,000 at the middle of July, 1958.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during June was 107,684, compared with 117,462 in the previous month and 96,749 in June, 1958. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 57,381 working days. The total number of working days lost in June by persons wholly unemployed was 2,593,298, while 1,373,989 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of August was 109,345, of whom 30,425 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 116,980 and 34,878 at the beginning of the previous month and 73,560 and 15,430 at the beginning of August, 1958.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of July was 215,460, compared with 259,255 at the end of the previous month and 361,480 at the end of July, 1958. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 42,588, 55,134 and 66,081.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 15th August was 46,720, compared with 46,308 at 18th July and 50,097 at 16th August, 1958.



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 August was 51, compared with 90 in the previous month and 56 in August, 1958. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 10 fatal accidents were reported in August, compared with 4 in the previous month and 8 in August, 1958. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for August, 1959. The figures in this article are provisional. The figures under the heading "Factories" (other than Works and Places under Sections 105, 107, 108, of the Factories Act, 1937) are based on a new "Process Classification" which was introduced on 1st January, 1959, and it is not possible to compare the figures with those for periods prior to that date. The total for the "Factories" group, however, is not affected by these changes.

Mines and Quarries*		Works and Places under ss. 105, 107, 108, Factor	
Coal Mines:	425	ACT, 1937	IES
Underground	14	Building Operations	3
Surface Other Stratified Mines	1	Works of Engineering Con-	
Other Stratified Mines Miscellaneous Mines		struction	1
Quarries	i	Ships	3
Qualities of the second		Simps	_
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	16	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS	26
Factories	10 10	Railway Service	
Cotton	1	Brakesmen and Goods	
Textile Finishing	2	Guards	1
Lime, Cement and other	POSSES.	Permanent Way Men	2 2 1
Minerals	1	Porters	2
Iron Extraction and Con-		Shunters	1
version	1	Other Grades	3
Metal Rolling, Drawing,	li tria	Contractors' Servants	
Extrusion and Forging	1		
Miscellaneous Metal Pro-	No. 1	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	9
cesses	2		-
Shipbuilding and Repair-		Total (excluding Seamen)	51
ing and Ship Breaking	1		1000
Saw Milling and Plywood		Seamen	
and Boards	2		0
Paints & Varnish and Soap	1	Trading Vessels	8
Tailoring Other Clothing		Fishing Vessels	2
Other Clothing	1		10
Milling	1	TOTAL, SEAMEN	10
Food Drink and Tobacco	2 2	Total (including Seamon)	61
Electrical Stations	1	Total (including Seamen)	01
Electrical Stations	443. 134	or 1,110 gloons more recent	and a

Industrial Diseases

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

	I. Cases—continued	
1	Epitheliomatous (Skin Cancer) Pitch and Tar Mineral Oil	18 5
	TOTAL	23
	Chrome Ulceration	
1	Manuf of Richromates	1
1		11
	Cincinnati Flating	
	TOTAL	12
2	Total, Cases	40
1	II. Deaths	
ano	Epitheliomatous Ulceration	
	(Skin Cancer)	
1	Mineral Oil	2
1	TOTAL	-2
	CHICA	
	-	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer) Pitch and Tar

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units given below relate to the four weeks ended 17th August, 1959.

Men	Women	Total	
657	95	752	
1,267	177 76	1,444 668	
	657	657 95	

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 29th August, 1959.

† Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Index of Rates of Wages				353										
Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes	District			354	Retail Prices Overseas	-							355	

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in August

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 August resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £32,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 267,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £500 for 12,800 workpeople.

12,800 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the retail multiple grocery and provisions trade and in co-operative laundries. Others receiving increases included iron and steel workers and workers employed in the electrical contracting industry in Scotland. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affected small groups of iron and steel workers in the Midlands and West of Scotland, iron-ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland, and workers employed in the manufacture of mechanical cloth.

In the retail multiple grocery and provisions trade there were increases for employees of firms which are parties to agreements made by the Joint Committees for the trade in England and Wales and in Scotland; for adult shop assistants the increases were 6s. a week for men and 4s. for women. Weekly rates for male and female workers in co-operative laundries were also increased by

female workers in co-operative laundries were also increased by 6s. and 4s. respectively.

Small increases became payable to the main body of workers in the iron and steel industry affected by sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices; steel workers in South-West Wales were unaffected by these arrangements during the month but received an increase of 5s. 6d. a week in basic rates. In the electrical contracting industry in Scotland standard rates. for journeymen electricians and armature winders were increased by 1½d, an hour.

Of the total increase of £32,000, about £20,000 was the result of of the total increase of £32,000, about £20,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £5,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and work-people or their representatives; about £4,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices; and about £3,000 was the result of Orders made under the

Changes in January-August, 1959

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

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

Industry Group†	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases‡	Estimated Net Amount o Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages	
		£	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	500	200	
Mining and Quarrying	13,000	4,800	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	147,500	41,800	
Chemicals and Allied Industries	43,500	8,600	
Metal Manufacture	157,000	41,600	
Engineering and Electrical Goods	3,000	600	
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering			
Vehicles	5,500	2,000	
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	49,500	12,900	
Textiles	294,000	41,000	
	29,500	6,700	
Clothing and Footwear	11,000	2,600	
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc	69,000	12,200	
Timber, Furniture, etc	157,000	45,900	
Paper, Printing and Publishing	23,000	3,300	
Other Manufacturing Industries	29,000	7,800	
Construction	1,214,000	217,000	
Gas, Electricity and Water	11,500	4,000	
Transport and Communication	420,000	175,400	
Distributive Trades	329,000	78,700	
Public Administration and Professional Services	213,000	45,400	
Miscellaneous Services	386,500	114,500	
Total	3,606,000	867,000	

The number of workpeople affected by net *decreases* in the same period was 255,500, and the aggregate amount of such decreases was £11,700; in addition, there were 30,600 workpeople affected by increases and also by reductions of equal amount.

In the corresponding months of 1958 there was a net increase of £1,754,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 6,028,000

HOURS OF LABOUR

The normal weekly working hours of warehouse and transport workers in the wholesale grocery and provisions trade in England and Wales were reduced from 45 to 44. Maximum average weekly working hours for three-shift workers in the veneer and plywood manufacturing industry were reduced from 48 to 47.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST

(Note.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 1959," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)				
Mining and Quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	24 Aug.	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 \(\frac{1}{2}d \), (4s. 6\(\frac{1}{2}d \), to 4s. 6d.) for boys.				
	South and West Durham	3 Aug.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1d. a shift (8s. 1d. to 8s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 0½d. to 4s. 1d.) for boys under 18.				
	Cleveland	do.	Ironstone mineworkers	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1.2d. a shift (10s. 1.2d. to 10s. 2.4d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (5s. 0.6d. to 5s. 1.2d.) for boys under 18.				
	Cumberland (14)	24 Aug.	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 ½d. (4s. 6d. to 4s. 5½d.) for boys.				
5 0543 for your	North Lincolnshire	2 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 4.1d. to 8s. 5.4d.) for men, by 0.97d. (6s. 3.08d. to 6s. 4.05d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 2.05d. to 4s. 2.7d.) for boys under 18.				
ond svan both	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	Cost-of-living payment increased§ by 1·36d. a shift (8s. 1·92d. to 8s. 3·28d.) for men, by 1·02d. (6s. 1·44d. to 6s. 2·46d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·68d. (4s. 0·96d. to 4s. 1·64d.) for boys under 18.				

- * The particulars of numbers affected by changes in rates of wages and working hours, and of the amount of change in weekly wages and hours of labour, exclude changes affecting clerical workers, for whom the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. The estimates of the effect of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect either of short-time or of overtime.
- † The industry groups included in this Table comprise industries now classified in accordance with the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (see page 55 of the February, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE). The figures for individual groups, therefore, are not strictly comparable with those published in previous years. [‡] Workpeople who received two or more increases of wages during the period are counted only once in this column,
- & Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Baking	Scotland (251)	24 Aug.	Male and female workers	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. a week for male workers, other than apprentices, 21 or over, of 3s., 4s. or 6s., according to year of apprenticeship, for apprentices and 3s. or 4s., according to age, for other male bakery workers under 21, of 5s. for female workers 21 or over, and of 3s. or 4s. for female workers under 21. Minimum rates after change include: menjourneymen bakers 198s. to 220s. 6d. a week, according to shift or commencing time of work, doughmakers or ovensmen 205s. to 227s. 6d., bread runners 202s. to 224s. 6d., storemen 177s. 6d. to 197s. 6d., ingredient storekeeper charge hands 175s. to 195s., bakery workers or ingredient storekeepers 21 or over 167s. 6d. to 187s. 6d.; the minimum rates payable to foremen bakers or charge hands (other than ingredient storekeeper charge hands) are 20s. and 10s. above the rates payable to journeymen bakers and male bakery workers, respectively; women—assistant baker charge hands 146s., ingredient storekeeper charge hands 143s. 6d., bakery worker charge hands 130s. 6d., assistant bakers or ingredient storekeepers 136s., bakery workers 21 or over 120s. 6d.*
	Northern Ireland (21) (254)	20 Aug.	Male workers, other than Sun- day workers, early morning workers and transport workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 6s. a week for workers 21 and over employed in Belfast and district, of 5s. 9d. or 6s., according to occupation, for these workers employed in all other areas, and of proportional amounts for apprentice bakers and other young workers. General minimum time rates after change for dayworkers, inclusive of "additional payments": journeymen bakers, Belfast and district 198s. a week, all other areas 193s., doughmakers, ovensmen and confectionery mixers 205s. 6d., 200s. 3d., apprentice bakers 63s. 6d. or 62s. during first year of apprenticeship rising to 122s. 6d. or 119s. 6d. during fifth year, bakehouse labourers and packers 177s. 6d., 173s., other workers 69s. 6d. or 67s. 6d. at under 17 rising to 174s. or 169s. 6d. at 21 and over.‡
	OT STATE OF THE ST		Male Sunday workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 7s. or 7s. 1d. a week, according to occupation and hours of work, for men 21 and over employed in Belfast and district†, of 6s. 9d. or 7s. (7s. 1d. for journeymen bakers on night work) for those employed in the County of the City of Londonderry, and of 6s. 8d. or 7s. (6s. 9d. for unspecified workers on day work) in all other areas, and of proportional amounts for apprentice bakers and other young workers. General minimum time rates after change for dayworkers: journeymen bakers, Belfast and district† 224s. 9d. a week, County of the City of Londonderry 219s. 2d., all other areas 218s. 6d., doughmakers, ovensmen and confectionery mixers 23s. 6d., 227s. 8d., 226s. 11d., apprentice bakers 71s. 5d., 69s. 8d. or 69s. 5d. during first year of apprenticeship rising to 140s. 5d., 136s. 11d. or 136s. 6d. during fifth year, bakehouse labourers and packers 201s. 11d., 196s. 11d., 196s. 3d., other workers 111s. 2d., 108s. 7d. or 108s. 3d. at 18 and under 19 rising to 197s. 10d., 192s. 10d. or 192s. 3d. at 21 and over.‡
	Office of the car	Ta slaves	Male early morning workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of varying amounts, according to area, occupation and age. General minimum time rates after change for each hour worked on a week-day between midnight and 6 a.m. include: journeymen bakers, Belfast and district† 6s. 6½d. an hour, County of the City of Londonderry 6s. 4½d., all other areas 6s. 3d., doughmakers, ovensmen and confectionery mixers 6s. 9½d., 6s. 7½d., 6s. 6d., apprentice bakers 2s. 1d., 2s. 0½d. or 2s. during first year of apprenticeship rising to 4s. 1d., 4s. or 3s. 11d. during fifth year, bakehouse labourers and packers 5s. 10½d., 5s. 9d., 5s. 7½d., other workers 3s. 3d., 3s. 2d. or 3s. 1d. at 18 and under 19 rising to 5s. 9d., 5s. 7½d. or 5s. 6d. at 21 and over.‡
	TON TON OR 1996 TONE BRIDE TO SEE	Section 200	Female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4s. a week for bakers and other workers 21 and over, other than learners, and of proportional amounts for learners and other young workers. General minimum time rates after change: bakers, Belfast and district† 132s. 6d. a week, all other areas 129s. 3d., learners 63s. 6d. or 62s. during first year of learnership rising to 113s. 6d. or 110s. 9d. during fifth year, all other workers 59s. or 57s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 114s. 6d. or 111s. 9d. at 21 and over.‡
	Northern Ireland (except the County of the City of Londonderry) (21)	do.	Transport workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 6s. a week for transport workers other than lorry boys, and of 3s., 4s. or 6s., according to age, for lorry boys. General minimum time rates after change: drivers—lorries with carrying capacity of over 2 tons, Belfast and district† 186s. 6d. a week, other areas 174s. 6d., 2 tons and under 178s. 6d., 167s., helpers 177s. 6d., 163s. 6d., lorry boys 64s. or 61s. at under 16 rising to 162s. or 153s. 3d. at 21 and over, carters 177s. 6d., 163s. 6d., stablemen 21 and over 169s., 159s. 3d., loaders at quays (Belfast and district†) 177s. 6d., harness cleaners, van washers and greasers 21 and over (Belfast and district†) 169s.‡
Brewing	Scotland	Pay day for first full working week com- mencing on or after 13 July§	Certain transport workers	New basic rates established as follows:—first drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity of up to but not including 10 tons 185s. a week, of 10 tons and over 206s., certain third men (i.e., labourers) 171s. 5d.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)	2 Aug.	Workers employed at coke oven plants attached to blast- furnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 4.1d. to 8s. 5.4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.18d. an hour (13.65d. 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. 3.08d. to 6s. 4.05d.) or by 0.13d. an hour (10.24d. to 10.37d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d. a shift (4s. 2.05d. to 4s. 2.7d.) or by 0.08d. an hour (6.83d. to 6.91d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland** (42)	do.	Workers employed at blast- furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased¶ by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 4·1d. to 8s. 5·4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hour (13·65d. 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. 3·08d. to 6s. 4·05d.) or by 0·13d. an hour (10·24d. to 10·37d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0·65d. a shift (4s. 2·05d. to 4s. 2·7d.) or by 0·08d. an hour (6·83d. to 6·91d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland (42)	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 Aug.	Workers employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on mainten- ance work	Cost-of-living payment increased¶ by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 4d. to 8s. 5d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain††	3 Aug.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased¶ by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 4·1d. to 8s. 5·4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·97d. (6s. 3·08d. to 6s. 4·05d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (4s. 2·05d. to 4s. 2·7d.) for those under 18.

* These increases took statutory effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 356 of this GAZETTE. The rates quoted have been in operation generally for workers covered by an agreement of the National Joint Committee for the Baking Industry (Scotland), as from the first pay day following 17th May (see page 234 of the June issue of this GAZETTE).

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

† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 356 of this GAZETTE.

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

† These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Teesside, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and the Glasgow district.

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Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August-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)
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	Great Britain* (43)	2 Aug.	Workers employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, fur- nace helpers, gas producer- men, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 4·1d. to 8s. 5·4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hour (13·65d. to 13·83d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, by 0·97d. a shift (6s. 3·08d. to 6s. 4·05d. or by 0·13d. an hour (10·24d. to 10·37d.) for youths and girls 18 and unde 21, and by 0·65d. a shift (4s. 2·05d. to 4s. 2·7d.) or by 0·08d. an hour (6·83d to 6·91d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain*	do.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain*	do.	Roll turners and apprentices employed in steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.18d. an hour (13.65d. to 13.83d. for craftsmen, by 0.13d. (10.24d. to 10.37d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0.08d. (6.83d. to 6.91d.) for apprentices under 18.
	Great Britain*	do.	Fully skilled maintenance craftsmen, and apprentices, employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	do. do.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	30 Aug.	Workers employed at iron pud- dling 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 0.975d. (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 thos under 18.
ordered article	West of Scotland (43)	Pay period beginning 31 Aug.	Workers, other than six-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 b 0.7d. (4s. 5.9d. to 4s. 5.2d.) for boys under 18.
	Sper soul 2 live so		Six-shift workers	Cost-of-living payment decreased \dagger by 0.19d. an hour for men, by 0.14d. for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.09d. for boys under 18.
	South-West Wales (43)	2 Aug.	Workers employed in steel manufacture, except brick- layers and carpenters	Flat gross increase of 5s. 6d. a week for adult workers 21 and over, of 4s. 1½ for youths 18 and under 21, and of 2s. 9d. for youths under 18.
	Great Britain‡	do.	Semi - skilled maintenance craftsmen, 21 and over, em- ployed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0·18d. an hour (13·65d. to 13·83d.).
	South Wales and Monmouthshire§ (43)	do.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1.2d. a shift (6s. 4.8d. to 6s. 6d. for skille craftsmen, and 7s. 7.8d. to 7s. 9d. for other men) for men and women 18 an over, and by 0.6d. (3s. 2.4d. to 3s. 3d. or 3s. 9.9d. to 3s. 10.5d.) for thos under 18.
nost period to a nost p	England and Scot- land	do.	Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers em- ployed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.18d. an hour (13.65d. to 13.83d.) for men 21 and over, by 0.13d. (10.24d. to 10.37d.) for apprentices and youth 18 and under 21, and by 0.08d. (6.83d. to 6.91d.) for apprentices and boy under 18.
Galvanising •	England and Wales	3 Aug.	Galvanisers and ancillary work- ers employed at steel sheet works, other than those en- gaged in the process of an- nealing	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 4·1d. to 8s. 5·4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·97d. (6s. 3·08d. to 6s. 4·05d.) for youth and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (4s. 2·05d. to 4s. 2·7d.) for those under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	2 Aug.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1.16d. a shift (8s. 2.02d. to 8s. 3.18d.) for men, by 0.773d. (5s. 5.318d. to 5s. 6.091d.) for youths 18 and under 21, an by 0.58d. (3s. 11.85d. to 4s. 0.43d.) for boys.
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Aug.	Workers employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical purposes.	Decrease† of 2 per cent. (68 to 66 per cent.) in the percentage addition to bas wage rates.
Glass Processing	Great Britain (130)	5 Aug.	Workers employed in pro- cessing plate and sheet glass	Increase† of ½d. an hour for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-livin bonus: men 20 and over—(Group 1) brilliant cutters, writers, stainers gilders, embossers, sand blasters and kiln firers, London area (within a 25 mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 5s. 4½d. an hour Provincial areas 5s. 2½d.; (Group 2) bevellers, silverers, siders, cutters, leade light makers, specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives first grade (complete process) and colour sprayers 5s., 4s. 10d. (leaded light workers, Scotland 5s. 2½d.), silk screen operatives, second grade (operatin screen and roller process) 4s. 9d., 4s. 7d., embossers' assistants and san blasters' assistants 4s. 8d., 4s. 6d., silverers' assistants other than cleaners-u4s. 7d., 4s. 5d.; (Group 3) leaded light cementers and packers 4s. 5½d., 4s. 3½d general labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up, London 4s. 4½d Provincial (including Liverpool area) 4s. 2½d.; women 20 and over 3s. 7d 3s. 5½d.
Screen Printing and Display Production	Scotland	First full pay week in July	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 separate item; future cost-of-living bonus arrangements will be agreed late Minimum rates after change: male workers—production artists¶ 5s. 5½ an hour, display writers, etc.¶ 5s. 3d., poster writers¶ and stencil makers 5s screen printers 4s. 8½d., auxiliary workers 4s. 3d., adult trainee scree printers, during first 6 months 4s. 4½d., during second 6 months 4s. 6½d thereafter 4s. 8½d.; non-craft women 3s. 1½d. at commencement, full mal workers' rate when fully qualified.
Window Blind Manufacture	Great Britain (140)	Beginning of first full pay week in Aug.	Male and female workers	Special allowance previously granted** increased by 1½d. an hour (1d. to 2½d for men 21 and over, by 1½d. (¾d. to 2d.) for women 20 and over, wit proportional increases for juveniles. Minimum hourly payments afte change, consisting of current minimum time rates, supplementary cost-oliving allowance and special allowance, include: men 21 and over—benchands, London district 4s. 11d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 9d., fixers 4s. 10d 4s. 8d., fixers' mates (after third 6 months) 4s. 6d., 4s. 4d., labourers 4s. 3½d 4s. 2d.; women 20 and over—journeywomen (sewers and sewing machinists 3s. 8½d., 3s. 7d., labourers 3s. 3d., 3s. 1¾d. (women on men's work to be pai the minimum hourly payment for adult male workers on a similar class of work). Payment-by-results workers of average ability are to be enabled the
Wholesale Distribution	Scotland	13 July	Clerical and distributive workers employed by the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society	earn 37½ per cent. (previously 33½ per cent.) (individual schemes) or 25 per cent. (previously 22½ per cent.) (collective schemes) more than the appropriate current minimum time rate. Increases in minimum rates of 4s. to 8s. 6d. a week, according to age, for mal and 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. for female clerical workers, and of 4s. to 6s. for mal and 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. for female distributive workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—clerical 68s. a week at 15 rising to 183s. at 26, distributive 68s. to 170s. 6d. at 23; female workers—clerical 62s. 6d. to 140s. 6d. at 26, distributive 62s. 6d. to 128s. 6d. at 23.

* These increases 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.
† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
‡ These increases 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 increases affected employees of firms which are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.

|| These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts in England being Cleveland, Cumberland, Lincolnshire and the North-East Coast area.

¶ Artists and writers receive a credit of 9d. a week as brush allowance.

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Retail Multiple Grocery and Provisions Trade	England and Wales	Week com- mencing 3 Aug.	Shop managers and manager- esses	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 7s. a week for managers, and of 5s. 6d. for manageresses. Minimum rates after change: shop managers, London area 208s. a week where weekly trade is under £100 to 365s. where weekly trade is £2,400 and over, Provincial A area 197s. to 354s., Provincial B area 193s. to 350s.; shop manageresses, London 174s. to 330s. 6d., A 168s. to 325s. 6d., B 166s. to 323s. 6d.*
e served or lead broad Kon, El and	I tunk ca sait o :		All other workers (except transport workers)	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 6s. a week for male workers 21 or over, of 4s. 6d. for youths 18 and under 21, of 3s. for boys under 18, of 4s. for female workers 21 or over, of 3s. for younger female workers 18 and under 21, and of 2s. for girls. Minimum rates after change: grade 1 clerks 23 or over—male workers, London area 192s. a week, Provincial A area 182s., Provincial B area 178s., female workers 133s., 129s., 127s.; grade 1 clerks under 23, grade 2 clerks, shop assistants, stockmen or ordermen, canvassers, van salesmen, cashiers or central warehouse workers—male workers, London 80s. at under 16 rising to 186s. at 22 or over, A 74s. to 176s., B 72s. to 172s., female workers 63s. 6d. to 128s. 6d., 61s. 6d. to 124s. 6d., 60s. 6d. to 122s. 6d.; all other workers—male workers, London 79s. at under 16 to 181s. at 22 or over, A 73s. to 171s., B 71s. to 167s., female workers 62s. 6d. to 123s. 6d., 60s. 6d. to 123s. 6d., 59s. 6d. to 117s. 6d.*
	A SHE SHAPE		Transport workers	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 6s. a week for drivers 21 or over of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, of 3s. or 4s. 6d., according to age, for those under 21, and of 6s. for drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 118s. a week at under 18 rising to 186s. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 109s. to 176s., Provincial B area 106s. to 172s; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 189s., all Provinces 179s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 194s., 185s., of over 5 tons 197s., 187s.*
	Scotland	3 Aug.	Shop managers and manageresses	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 7s. a week for managers, and of 5s. 6d. for manageresses in shops where weekly trade does not exceed £1,210; scale of weekly remuneration extended to relate to amounts of weekly trade in excess of £1,210 and up to a new ceiling of £2,000 and over. Minimum rates after change: shop managers 194s. a week where weekly trade is under £100, to 285s. where weekly trade is £1,190 and under £1,210, and then (on the extended scale) to a maximum of 331s. where weekly trade is £2,000 and over; shop manageresses 166s. to 259s. and then to 305s.*
	The state of the s	of Property of the Control of Party states of Party states of the Control of the	Other workers	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 6s. a week for male workers 21 or over, of 4s. 6d. for youths 18 and under 21, of 3s. for boys under 18, of 4s. for female workers 21 or over, of 3s. for younger female workers 18 and under 21, and of 2s. for girls. Minimum rates after change: grade 1 clerks 23 or over, male workers, area 1 182s. a week, area 2 178s., female workers 129s., 126s.; grade 1 clerks under 23, grade 2 clerks, shop assistants, central warehouse workers and all other workers not specified—male workers, area 1 71s. 6d. at 15 rising to 176s. at 22 or over, area 2 68s. 6d. to 172s.; female workers, 61s. 6d. to 124s. 6d., 58s. 6d. to 121s. 6d.*
Electrical Contracting	Scotland (172)	First full pay period com- mencing after 1 Aug.	Journeymen electricians, armature winders and apprentices employed on electrical installation and maintenance work (excluding work on ships)	Increases of 1½d. an hour in standard rates for journeymen electricians and armature winders, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: charge-hands, inclusive of extra hourly allowance—in charge of 4 or up to 7 other employees 5s. 2d. an hour, in charge of 8 or more 5s. 3d., journeymen electricians 4s. 11d., armature winders 5s.
Theatres	London (West End)	3 Aug.	Workers employed in certain theatres†	New minimum rates introduced resulting in increases varying from 2s. 10½d. to 17s. 6d. a week generally (firemen 50s. 9d., hallkeepers 48s.), according to occupation and hours of work. Minimum rates after change include: full-time staff—heads of depts., once-nightly 312s. 3d. a week, twice-nightly 370s. 9d., first electrical daymen 227s. 6d., 270s. 4d., other electrical daymen and first stage daymen 212s. 3d., 252s. 2d., other stage daymen 189s. 6d., 225s. 1½d., boilermen and stokers 182s. 2d., firemen 198s., hallkeepers 168s., box office second assistants 121s. 3d., wardrobe mistresses 197s. 1½d., house-keepers 124s. 8d.; performance staff—first switchboard operators, once-nightly 119s. 5d., twice-nightly 168s., switchboard, spot board, perch and dome operators and charge hands (all depts.) 113s. 5d., 159s. 4d., other showmen, supers and call boys 102s. 8d., 143s. 11d., money takers 77s. 2d., 112s. 10½d., check takers 71s. 10d., 104s. 3d., cloakroom attendants 60s. 1½d., 87s. 2d., barmaids and barmen 71s. 5d., 104s., dressers 88s., 120s.
Laundering	Great Britain	Pay day in week com- mencing 17 Aug.	Workers employed in co- operative laundries	Increases of 6s. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 4s. for female workers 21 and over, of 4s. 6d. for male workers and 3s. for female workers 18 and under 21, and of 3s. and 2s., respectively, for younger workers. Rates after change include: male workers 21 and over—London 181s. a week, Provinces 172s.; female workers 21 and over 125s. 9d., 119s. 9d.
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Northern Ireland (254)	Total Pale political ab admission most recto-	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3s. a week for male workers other than learners, of 2s. of 2s. 6d., according to period of learnership, for male learners, of 2s. 6d. for female workers 21 and over, and of 2s. for female workers under 21. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 and over employed as makers of bespoke hand-sewn (including surgical) footwear 169s. a week, operating power sole stitchers or both power sole stitchers and Blake or other power sole sewing machines on the Blake principle 162s., operating Blake or other power sole sewing machines on the Blake principle 157s., other male workers except learners 150s., female workers 21 and over 105s. 6d.‡
	of the of two hopes and the track of the form of the or	Consumpa Construction Construction	Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 1d, an hour (3s, 3d, to 3s, 4d.) for male workers, and of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) (2s, 3\(\frac{1}{2}d. \) to 2s, 4d.) for female workers; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 60 to 62\(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent. (12s, to 12s, 6d, in the \(\frac{1}{2}. \)).

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING AUGUST

Veneer and Plywood Manufacture	England and Wales	Week com- mencing on or after 31 Aug.	Three-shift workers	The normal three-shift working hours not to exceed an average of 47 hours per week (previously 48), taken over the normal three-shift system.
Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade	England and Wales (198)	First pay day follow- ing	Warehouse and transport workers	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 45 to 44§.

* These rates are applicable to the employees of firms which are parties to the agreements of the Joint Committees for the Retail Multiple Grocery and Provisions Trade in England and Wales, and in Scotland.

† Includes theatres in the City of Westminster, the Boroughs of Holborn and Finsbury and the Scala Theatre in the Borough of St. Pancras. ‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 324 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

§ See also page 324 of the August issue of this GAZETTE (Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration).

Index of Rates of Wages

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

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

of the industries, as measured by their total wages bills in 1955. Details of the revised weights for the industry groups consequent upon the introduction of the revised Standard Industrial Classification in January, 1959, were given on page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1959. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or

I—All Industries and Services All workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1957	107	107	108	108	111	111	111	111	106 112 115	112	112	112

2000	110211	1 1 1000	Section.	
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1885 - 1885 - 188	Detailed Figures										
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers							
1956 1957 1958 Monthly averages {	104·8 110·0 113·8	104·2 109·7 114·0	105·5(—) 111·3 115·8	104·7 110·0 114·0							
1956, March	103·8 105·5(—) 106·0 106·3	103·1 104·6 105·7 106·3	104·2 106·1 107·2 107·5(+)	103·7 105·4 106·0 106·4							
1957, March	107·6 110·8 111·5(+) 112·1	107·2 110·0 111·1 112·1	108·9 111·8 112·7 113·7	107·6 110·7 111·5(+) 112·2							
1958, January	112·2 112·5() 112·5(+) 112·6 112·7 113·3 113·6 113·9 114·5(+) 115·9 116·0 116·2	112·3 112·6 112·7 112·8 113·1 113·6 114·0 114·7 114·9 115·8 115·9 116·0	113·9 114·3 114·4 114·5(—) 115·3 115·6 116·0 116·5(+) 117·7 118·0 118·2	112·3 112·6 112·7 112·7 112·9 113·4 113·7 114·1 114·7 115·9 116·1 116·2							
1959, January February	116·2 116·5(—) 116·6 116·7 116·7 116·8 117·0	116·1 116·5(—) 116·5(+) 116·6 116·7 116·7 117·0	118·2 118·5(—) 118·6 118·7 118·7 118·7 118·9	116·3 116·6 116·7 116·7 116·8 116·8 117·0							

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April, 1947, to April, 1959, were given in an article on pages 283 to 291 of the August issue of this GAZETTE. As stated in that article, the average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April, 1956, 10½ per cent. for rates of wages.

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:-

Marine Same	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
All industries and services Manufacturing industries only*	1·545	1·598	1 · 687	1·561
	1·517	1·631	1 · 708	1·545

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

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

II—Manufacturing Industries only* All workers

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

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 1957 1958 Monthly averages {	104·9 110·1 113·6	103·9 109·6 113·6	104·9 110·6 114·5(+)	104·7 110·0 113·7
1956, March	104·5(+) 105·7 106·1 106·3	102·8 103·9 105·5(+) 106·1	103·8 105·4 106·6 107·0	104·2 105·4 106·1 106·3
1957, March	106·8 111·0 111·9 112·2	107·2 110·1 111·2 111·6	107·9 111·2 112·3 112·7	107·0 110·9 111·8 112·1
1958, January February March April May June July August September . October November December	112·3 112·5(—) 112·5(—) 112·6 112·7 112·9 113·1 113·4 113·7 115·8 116·0 116·0	111·8 112·4 112·5(—) 112·7 113·1 113·4 113·5(+) 113·9 114·1 115·3 115·5(—)	113·0 113·4 113·4 113·5(+) 113·9 114·1 114·3 114·6 114·8 116·3 116·6 116·6	112·3 112·5(
1959, January	116·0 116·0 116·2 116·3 116·4 116·4 116·5(—)	115·4 115·6 115·7 115·9 116·0 116·0	116·5(+) 116·6 116·8 116·9 117·0 117·1 117·4	115·9 116·0 116·2 116·3 116·3 116·4 116·4

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

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.

Obtainable from

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on page 360 or through any bookseller

^{*} 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.

Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN AUGUST

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in August, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 156. In addition, 16 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during August in these 172 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the The approximate number of workers involved during Adgust in these 172 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 144,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during August at the establishments concerned was about 353,000.

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

	Number	r of Stoppa ress in Mo	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of Working		
In lustry Group†	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month	
Coal Mining	1 2 2 1	99 12 13	100 14 15 1	9,500 2,200 16,100 110,000	17,000 7,000 86,000 220,000	
Building and Con- tracting	3	11	14	1,300	7,000	
All remaining indus- tries and services	7	21	28	4,900	16,000	
Fotal, August, 1959	16	156	172	144,000	353,000	
Total, July, 1959	21	119	140	157,200	2,677,000	
Total, August, 1958	24	181	205	28,700	76,000	

Of the total of 353,000 days lost in August, 106,000 were lost by 25,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 25,200 were directly involved and 500 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 August also included 247,000 days lost by 118,300 workers through stoppages which had continued from the precious month.

Of 149 stoppages of work owing to disputes which *ended* during August, 59, directly involving 3,400 workers, lasted not more than one day; 43, directly involving 6,400 workers, lasted two days; 16, directly involving 2,700 workers, lasted three days; 12, directly involving 2,500 workers, lasted four to six days; and 19, directly involving 135,600 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 156 disputes leading to stoppages of work which *began* in August, 19, directly involving 1,600 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 51, directly involving 6,000 workers, on

other wage questions; 2, directly involving 200 workers, on questions as to working hours; 22, directly involving 11,800 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 57, directly involving 5,100 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 100 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Three stoppages, directly involving 400 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes. in other disputes.

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST EIGHT 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 eight months of 1959 and 1958:—

Endrest of he	January	y to Augus	t, 1959	January to August, 1958				
Industry Group†	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 loss in all Stoppage in progress		
Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing Coal Mining	1 890	‡ 130,800§	‡ 226,000	1,403	700 182,400§	1,000 343,000		
Other Mining and Ouarrying	3	1,200	2,000	al dise	2 10 10	nonin i		
Treatment of Non-Metalli- ferous Mining		T. WHEET		X.80				
Products	9	1,800	3,000	4	600	2,000		
Allied Trades Metal Manufac-	6	2,700	62,000	1	‡	‡		
ture Shipbuilding and	28	17,000	42,000	24	8,100	30,000		
Ship Repairing	48 66	12,300 15,800	254,000 57,000	54 39	14,900 9,700	285,000 29,000		
Engineering Vehicles	105	117,800§		53	48,400§			
Other Metal In- dustries	13	1,800	9,000 35,000	9 10	1,900	3,000 4,000		
Textiles Leather, etc	- 9 9	3,600	1,000	- 9	2,500	5,000		
Clothing Food, Drink and	attended to	2,000	3,000	7	2,500	12,000		
Tobacco Manufactures of	9	500	3,000	9	600	7,000		
Wood and Cork Paper and Printing	9 3	120,400	3,503,000	4	900	3,000		
Other Manufac- turingIndustries	7	4,200	6,000	9	1,600	3,000		
Building and Contracting	119	14,500	76,000	110	14,300	85,000		
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport, etc.	1 56	200 14,500	[‡] 33,000	3 61	700 90,000	3,000 2,086,00		
Distributive Trades Other Services	6	300 1,800	4,000 11,000	6 5	2,800 1,800	66,000		
Total	1,406		4,747,000	1,821		3,099,00		

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST

Industry†, Occupations and Locality	Appro Number o invo	f Workers	Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result	
Malaki, i, companie and 2001.	Directly	In- directly	Began	Ended		1 - St.	
Coal Mining:— Colliery workers—West Lothian (one colliery)	890		11 Aug.	15 Aug.	The management's complaint about alleged poor standards of work-manship	Work resumed.	
ENGINEERING:— Workers employed in the manufacture of diesel engines—Glasgow (one firm)	800		24 Aug.	4 Sept.	The alleged employment of super- visory staff on work of men on strike	Work resumed.	
VEHICLES:— Workers employed in the manufacture of aircraft—Belfast (one firm)	5,415	to rotor a	10 Aug.	20 Aug.	To support a demand that redun- dancy should be dealt with by a "work-sharing" plan rather than dismissals	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
Production workers employed in the manufacture of aircraft—Chester (one firm)	2,255	-	19 Aug.	29 Aug.¶	To support a demand for the with- drawal of dismissal notices issued to redundant workers	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
Building and Contracting:— Erectors, pipe fitters and steel fixers engaged on constructional engineering at a building site—near Manchester (two firms)	740	ENU	12 Aug.	19 Aug.	The dismissal of a shop steward and certain other workers	Work resumed. Shop steward and other workers reinstated.	

* 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.

§ Some workers, largely in the coal mining and vehicle industries, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. In the iod under review in 1959, the *net* numbers of individuals involved were approximately 100,000 in coal mining, 75,000 for vehicles and 385,000 for all industries nbined. Figures for the corresponding period in 1958 were approximately 135,000 for coal mining, 38,000 for vehicles and 323,000 for all industries combined. || The stoppage ended on the night-shift 14th/15th August.

Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 18th AUGUST, 1959

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

At 18th August, 1959, the retail prices index was 109 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 14th July, 1959, compared with 108 at 12th August, 1958.

compared with 108 at 12th August, 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. As with most indices of this kind it is based on the price movements of a large and representative selection of goods and services. The index is a measurement of price changes only and does not reflect changes in expenditure resulting from variations in the nature and quantities of goods purchased from time to time. Accordingly the price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate in general to a fixed list of items in given quantities. In order to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels, no account is taken of changes in the prices quoted which are attributable solely to variations in the quality of the items on sale.

The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The weights now in use have been computed from information provided by a large-scale household expenditure enquiry made in 1953–54, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January, 1956.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 18th AUGUST, 1959

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 18th August, 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	18T	K FIGURE FO H AUGUST, 1959 h January, 056 = 100)	OR STATE	WEIGHT
I. Food	off yorld	108·1 J	suin	350
II. Alcoholic drink	0.500000	98.1	A STATE OF	71
III. Tobacco	10 100 113	107.8	dies.	80
IV. Housing		128.5	PERM	87
V. Fuel and light	R COLLEGE	111.4	A DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF	55
VI. Durable household goods	ia di	97.9		66
VII. Clothing and footwear	a domi	102.5		106
VIII. Transport and vehicles	details by	114.8	lik bath	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods	duning the	113.5	MIXIO	59
X. Services	DAN SING	116.5	m 10)	58
All items	4-0500	109.3 /	lands.	1,000
		THE PERSON NAMED IN		onto be said

The "all items" index figure at 18th August was therefore 109.3,

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

A marked increase in the average price of eggs and smaller increases in the average prices of bacon, butter and peas were partly offset by decreases in the average prices of potatoes, tomatoes and some other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, mutton and lamb. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 108, compared with 107 for the previous month.

As a result of seasonal increases in the prices of coke in London and the south of England, and some small increases in the prices of household coal in a few areas, the index figure for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent., but, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 111.

Other Groups

In the eight remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, housing, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, transport and vehicles, miscellaneous goods, and services, there was little change in the general level of prices. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 98, 108, 129, 98, 102, 115, 113 and 117 respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO AUGUST, 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 1957 1958 1959	100 104 108 110	100 104 108 110	101 104 108 110	103 104 110 110	103 105 109 109	102 106 110 109	102 107 109 109	102 106 108 109	102 106 108 —	103 107 109	103 108 110	103 108 110

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

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

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

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 360 of this GAZETTE.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Rise (+) or Fall

Country	Base of Index * and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	(-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compare with		
sensor bus 122 h		A DEST	Month before	Year before	
European Countries France (Paris)	July, 1956–June, 1957 = 100	2011 713 A		istid.	
All Items Food Germany (Federal	July, 1959	125·3 121·3	+0.4 +1.2	+5.5 +2.6	
Republic) All Items Food Italy (Large towns)	1950 = 100 July, 1959 1938 = 1	121 128	+1 +2	+1 +2	
All Items Food Netherlands	June, 1959 1951 = 100	66·38 74·24	$\begin{vmatrix} -0.01 \\ +0.01 \end{vmatrix}$	$-1.74 \\ -4.86$	
All Items	July, 1959	124	+3	+2 +4	
Food	1949 = 100	125	+5		
All Items	May, 1949	162	Nil	+3	
Food	1949 = 100	184	+1	+5	
All Items Food Switzerland	May, 1959	152	Nil	Nil	
	Aug., '1939' = 100	163	+1	Nil	
All Items Food	July, 1959,	179·9 191·1	Nil Nil	$-2.5 \\ -7.0$	
Other Countries Australia (6 Capital cities)	1952-53 = 100	oout put		is bros	
All Items	Mar., 1959	119·0	+0·7†	+3·2	
Food	1949 = 100	116·7	+1·6†	+2·3	
All Items Food Ceylon (Colombo)	July, 1959	125·9	Nil	+1·2	
	1952 = 100	119·2	+0·1	-2·2	
All Items	May, 1959	105·4	-0·4	$^{+0\cdot 2}_{-1\cdot 66}$	
Food	1949 = 100	105·34	-0·16		
All Items Food New Zealand	June, 1959 ‡ 1955 = 1,000	121 124	+2 +3	+5 +6	
All Items	June, 1959	1,142	+3†	+61	
	April, 1948–Mar., 1949	1,070	-5†	+1	
All Items	= 100	115	+2	-8	
	Mar., 1959	120	+3	-10	
United States All Items Food	1947-49 = 100	124·5	+0·5	+0·8	
	June, 1959	118·9	+1·2	-2·7	

* 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. The index for India is an All-India average of the indices for a number of areas.
† The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.
‡ Figures for the latest month are provisional.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During August the Industrial Court issued six awards, Nos. 2735 to 2740. Four of the awards are summarised by

During August the Industrial Court issued six awards, Nos. 2735 to 2740. Four of the awards are summarised below; the other awards did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 2735 (4th August).—Parties: Officers' Side and Management Side of the Joint Negotiating Committee for Justices' Clerks. Claim: For an increase in the scales of salary for whole-time Justices' Clerks and of additional payments to Justices' Clerks with responsibility for more than one Division. Award: The Court awarded.—(a) that as from 1st April, 1959, the salary ranges relating to whole-time Justices' Clerks covered by the present claim shall be as follows:—

Population	Salary	Salary Ranges					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)				
Under 30,000 .	At discretion bu		bus satheres.				
30,000-49,999 .	£1,460-£1,665	£1,795-£2,000	5 increments (or £65 or £75)				
50,000-69,999 .		£2,000-£2,195	do.				
70,000–99,999 .		£2,195-£2,395	do.				
100,000-149,999 .		£2,395-£2,595	do.				
150,000-249,999 .	£2,260-£2,460	£2,595-£2,795	do.				
250,000-399,999 .	£2,460-£2,660	£2,795-£2,995	do.				
400,000-599,999 .	00 660 00 060	£2,995-£3,195	do.				
600,000 and over .		cretion					

(b) that (i) a Justices' Clerk required to undertake responsibility for

(b) that (i) a Justices' Clerk required to undertake responsibility for one extra Division shall in all circumstances be entitled while so responsible to an allowance of £150 per annum; (ii) a Justices' Clerk required to undertake responsibility for Divisions additional to that entitling him to the basic allowance of £150 per annum provided for in (i) above shall be entitled to receive for each two such additional Divisions an allowance of £25 per annum, provided that, where, in consequence of the aggregation of populations of Divisions for which a Clerk may be made responsible, such Clerk becomes entitled to an increase in basic salary, any allowance or allowances payable to him under this sub-section shall be absorbed in, and to the extent of, such salary increase.

Award No. 2736 (4th August).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Professional and Technical Council "B" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: For an increase in rates of pay of Dental Attendants employed in hospitals in the National Health Service, and in dental clinics administered by local authorities in England and Wales. Award: The Court found and so awarded that the salary scale of Dental Assistants employed in hospitals in the National Health Service, and in dental clinics administered by Local Authorities in England and Wales, shall be as follows:—Age 16 £215, age 17 £235, age 18 £255, age 19 £275, age 20 £295, age 21 £315, then by £20 to £355 by £25 to £530. Effect to be given to the award as from 1st June, 1959. Award No. 2737 (12th August).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Forestry Commission Industrial and Trade Council. Claim: For reduction in the hours of the working week of Forest Workers employed by the Forestry Commission. Award: The Court found and so awarded that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 2738 (12th August).—Parties: Employees' Side and

established.

Award No. 2738 (12th August).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council. Claim: For payment at rate of double time for duty on Sundays, whether as travelling time or as working time. Award: The Court found and so awarded that all time occupied by Railway Shopmen in travelling on duty on Sunday shall be paid for at ordinary day rate and three-quarters. Effect to be given to the award as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award,

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During August five awards were issued by single Arbitrators appointed under Section 2(2)(b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Four awards related to individual undertakings; the other award is

summarised below:—

Parties: The Glasgow Wholesale Meat Salesmen's Society and the Scottish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim: To determine a claim made by the Union that the minimum rate of pay for meat porters should be increased by 10s. 0d. a week. Award: The Arbitrator awarded that the minimum rate of pay for meat porters should be increased by 3s. 8d. a week, the equivalent of 1d. an hour, and that this should apply from the first pay-day in

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

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

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain).—

Proposal D. (124), dated 11th August, for fixing revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates and general minimum piece

rates for male and female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During August the Minister of Labour and National Service made

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

The Wages Regulation (Baking) (Scotland) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 1376, dated 5th August and effective from 24th August. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Baking Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.—See page 350.

The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 1508, dated 25th August and effective from 9th September. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates, general minimum piece rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Rubber Proofed Garment) (Amendment) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 1509, dated 25th August and effective from 11th September. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Rubber Proofed Garment Making Industry Wages Council, prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for certain male workers and for all female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Hair, Bass and Fibre) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 1535, dated 28th August and effective from 11th September. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain),

mitted by the Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 1536, dated 28th August and effective from 11th September. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

During August notice of intrion to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was issued by the following Wages Council:—

Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.R.H. (N.21), dated 7th August, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (N.I.Bk. (N.251)), dated 6th August and effective on and from 20th August, 1959. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.—See

The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (N.I.Bk. (N.252)), dated 6th August and effective on and from 20th August, 1959. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Londonderry.—See

The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 3) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (N.I.Bk. (N.253)), dated 6th August and effective on and from 20th August, 1959. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers employed in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry.—See page 350.

The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 4) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (N.I.Bk. (N.254)), dated 6th August and effective on and from 20th August, 1959. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for transport workers employed in the baking trade in the County of the City of Belfast and districts

situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.—See page 350

The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 5) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (N.I.Bk. (N.255)), dated 6th August and effective on and from 20th August, 1959. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for transport workers employed in the baking trade in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry — See therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry.—See

The Brush and Broom Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (N.I.B.B. (N.81)), dated 21st August and effective on and from 2nd September, 1959. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female

The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (N.I.R. (N.74)), dated 21st August and effective on and from 2nd September, 1959. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

The Commissioner is a judical 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

cases. They are thus the "case law" which is the principal means of maintaining consistency of decisions.

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 14/59 (12th January, 1959)

Claimant appealed against disallowance of benefit for a Saturday under the "normal idle day" provisions. Held that in applying Section 4(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1957: (i) the burden of proof rests on the person who challenges the claim; (ii) it should first be ascertained whether there is evidence that the claimant's employment would normally be suspended on the day of claim itself; (iii) in the absence of such evidence his record of employment on the day of the week concerned during the preceding year, or some other more suitable period, should be examined; (iv) in that period holidays and days on which he was incapable of work or unemployed because his employment had been terminated should be disregarded; (v) if in the period examined the claimant worked on fewer than half of the reckonable occasions of the day of the week concerned, the day of claim should be held to be a day on which in the normal course he would not work.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that Saturday, 5th April, 1958, cannot be treated as a day of unemployment in the claimant's case.

"From 12th July, 1957, the claimant was employed as a wood machinist by J. B. and Company Limited. These employers normally work a five-day week from Monday to Friday but had started working short-time on Thursday, 27th March, 1958. The claimant did not work on the following days, Thursday, 27th March, 1958, Friday, 28th March, 1958, Thursday, 3rd April, 1958, and Saturday, 5th April, 1958. According to the information before me Good Friday was a day of customary holiday but 5th April (Easter Saturday) was not. The claimant made a claim for unemployment

Saturday, 5th April, 1958. According to the information before me Good Friday was a day of customary holiday but 5th April (Easter Saturday) was not. The claimant made a claim for unemployment benefit on 27th March, 1958, and subsequently for the remaining days, including Easter Saturday, 5th April, 1958.

"His claim in respect of 5th April, 1958, was disallowed by the local insurance officer on the ground that Saturdays could not be treated as days of unemployment because the claimant was a person who did not ordinarily work on every day in a week (exclusive of Sunday or a day substituted therefor) but who had in the relevant weeks been employed to the full extent normal in his case.

"On 5th May, 1958, the claimant wrote to the manager of the employment exchange contending that, if as a five-day week worker he was not entitled to benefit for six days, then he should receive one-fifth of the weekly rate of benefit for each day of unemployment in the five-day week. The letter was treated as an appeal against the local insurance officer's decision.

"At the hearing of the appeal before the local tribunal the local insurance officer submitted that as the claimant had not in fact worked to the full extent normal in his case during the week ended on 5th April, 1958, he (the insurance officer) had incorrectly stated the grounds of his disallowance on 28th April, 1958. He submitted, however, that disallowance had been correctly imposed for 5th April, 1958, because of the provisions of section 4 (1) of the National Insurance Act, 1957.

"The tribunal accepted the insurance officer's submission regarding the alternative grounds of disallowance and dismissed the claimant's appeal. The claimant now appeals to the Commissioner.

ing the alternative grounds of disallowance and dismission regarding the alternative grounds of disallowance and dismissioner.

"In his opening statement at the hearing of this appeal the claimant repeated his contention that as he was not entitled to

six days' benefit since he only works a five-day week he ought to be * Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 360.

paid one-fifth of the weekly rate of benefit for each day of unemployment in that five-day week. This question has nothing to do with the present case and I can only repeat the explanation which has already been given to the claimant by the local tribunal and by the insurance officer now concerned in this case in answer to the claimant's appeal, namely, that section 11 (4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, provides that the amount of benefit for any day of unemployment shall be one-sixth of the weekly rate. Unless and until Parliament sees fit to alter this provision those concerned with the payment of benefit are legally bound to pay one-sixth of the weekly rate for each day of unemployment.

"I turn now to the claimant's appeal from the decision of the local tribunal. Section 4 (1) of the National Insurance Act, 1957 (hereafter called section 4 (1)) provides that 'where a person is employed in any employed contributor's employment which has not been terminated, then, in any week, a day on which in the normal course that person would not work in that or any other employed contributor's employment shall not be treated as a day of unemployment unless each other day in that week (other than Sunday) on which in the normal course he would so work is a day of interruption of employment.

"The claimant's amplement had not been terminated and during the property of the property and the property and

Sunday) on which in the normal course he would so work is a day of interruption of employment?.

"The claimant's employment had not been terminated and during the week ending on Saturday, 5th April, 1958, he worked on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. He therefore cannot show that each day other than Saturday, 5th April, on which in the normal course he would work in any employed contributor's employment is a day of interruption of employment.

"Regulation 7A of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1957 [S.I. 1957 No. 1319] made under section 4 (2) of the above-mentioned Act provides that in certain specified circumstances employment which has not been terminated shall be treated as if it had been terminated and a day on which a person works shall be treated as a day of interruption of employment

person works shall be treated as a day of interruption of employment but none of the specified circumstances exist in this case.

"It follows that if in the normal course the claimant would not have worked on Saturday, 5th April, 1958, the claim in respect of that day must fail.

that day must fail.

"The burden of proving that the claimant would not have worked on that day rests on the insurance officer since he admits that the only objection to the claim is that in the normal course the claimant would not have worked on this Saturday.

"It will be observed that the question for decision in this case is not (as in cases to which regulation 6 (1) (e) (ii) applies) whether in the week in which Saturday, 5th April, 1958, occurred the claimant had been employed to the full extent normal in his case but whether in the normal course the claimant would not have worked on in the normal course the claimant would not have worked on 5th April, 1958 (Easter Saturday). If this negative is not proved a refusal to treat the day as a day of interruption of employment could not be justified by section 4 (1). It is therefore necessary in cases to which section 4 (1) applies to ascertain first whether there is any evidence that the claimant's employers would normally suspend work on the day in question

work on the day in question.

"There is no such evidence in the present case and there is therefore no alternative but to apply the test which was applied in Decision R(U) 22/58, namely that of the claimant's record for Saturday employment. This record (so far as known to me) is as follows:

Saturday employment. This record (so far as known to me) is as follows:—

"From 5th April, 1957, to 18th April, 1957, the claimant was employed by N.A. Limited. From 20th April, 1957, to 3rd July, 1957, the claimant was employed by C.I. Limited. From 12th July, 1957, to 5th April, 1958, the claimant was employed by J. B. and Company.

"The claimant worked for no Saturday for the first employers during the period stated. He worked six Saturdays for the second employers and fourteen Saturdays between 12th July, 1957, and 5th April, 1958, for his present employers. According to a statement by the employers made on 23rd April, 1958, Saturday working had not been resumed by that day and as it was not suggested at the hearing of this appeal that there had been any change in this position I assume that there had been none.

"At the hearing of his appeal to the Commissioner the claimant stated that during his employment with J. B. and Company Limited three Saturdays had been days of holiday and he was away from work through illness on a fourth Saturday. It appears to me that in estimating the normal course of the claimant's employment for the purpose of section 4 (1) the Saturdays on which the claimant could not have worked because they were holidays or days on which he was incapable of work or not in employment because his employment had been terminated (as was the case on Saturday, 6th July, 1957) ought to be omitted. On this basis during the period from

^{*} See footnote * in second column on page 360.

12th July, 1957, to 4th April, 1958 (both days included) the claimant would not work on 21 Saturdays out of a possible 34, *i.e.*, approximately 61 per cent. If the whole year from 5th April, 1957, to 4th April, 1958 (both dates included) is taken into account the claimant would be shown not to have worked on 28 out of 48 Saturdays, *i.e.*, approximately 58 per cent of the Saturdays.

"In my opinion if it is established that during the year ending "In my opinion if it is established that during the year ending with the day in question (or such other period as may provide a more suitable test in the particular case) a claimant has worked on less than 50 per cent. of the days of the week in question (excluding any day of incapacity for work or holiday and days on which he was unemployed because his employment had been terminated) that day should be held to be one on which in the normal course the claimant would not work. If the claimant has worked on as much as 50 per cent. of such days it should (in my view) be held that it has not been proved that in the normal course he would not have not been proved that in the normal course he would not have

"In the present case it is shown that on more than 50 per cent. of the Saturdays which occurred from the beginning of the claimant's employment with J. B. and Company Limited until the day in respect of which his claim for unemployment benefit was made the claimant did not work for J. B. and Company Limited and it was not suggested that he worked for any other employer on any of those Saturdays. In my opinion in the circumstances of this case this period is long enough to establish that Saturday, 5th April, 1958, was a day on which in the normal course the claimant would not work in his employment with I. B. and Company I imited but in fact work in his employment with J. B. and Company Limited, but in fact (as pointed out above) in the full year from 5th April, 1957, the percentage of Saturdays on which the claimant did not work was approximately 58 per cent. It follows from this evidence that Saturday, 5th April, 1958, must be held to be a day on which in the normal course the claimant would not work in his then employment and that in the normal course he would not have worked in any other employed contributor's employment on that day. It follows that that day cannot be treated as a day of unemployment in the claimant's case. The claimant's appeal must be dismissed.

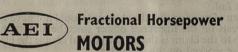
Decision No. R(U) 12/59 (13th October, 1958)

An unemployed factory worker obtained part-time work as a relief park-keeper. His hours of duty began at 4 p.m. each day. He had no reasonable prospect of obtaining full-time factory work finishing before 4 p.m. Held that unemployment benefit was not payable while the claimant followed the occupation of relief park-keeper. The fact that he could leave the subsidiary occupation at any time without notice was not to the point. He could not re-arrange his hours as a park-keeper, and could only follow the full-time employment for which he was available by giving up the subsidiary occupation which was therefore clearly inconsistent with the full-time employment. Decision R(U) 11/54 distinguished.

Decision of the Commissioner

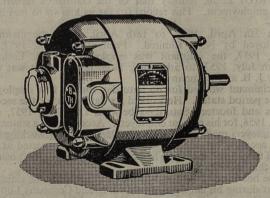
"My decision is that unemployment benefit was not payable to the claimant for Monday, 3rd March, 1958, or succeeding days on which he followed the occupation of relief park-keeper.

"The claimant, who is 65 years of age, was employed as a factory



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machinist for at least 5 years to February, 1958, when that employ-

'On 3rd March, 1958, he started work as a relief park-keeper in the employ of a local authority. His duty is to take over from the regular park-keeper at 4 p.m. each day, including Sunday, and to continue until the park closes. His pay is £1 19s. 3d. net each week.

"The local insurance officer decided that from 3rd March, 1958. "The local insurance officer decided that from 3rd March, 1958, unemployment benefit was not payable to the claimant. *Prima facie*, days on which the claimant was employed as a relief park-keeper would not be days of unemployment for him, but the matter has to be considered under regulation 6(1)(h) 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 and by S.I. 1957 No. 1870]. The relevant regulation (which is made in exercise of powers conferred by section 11(3) of the National Insurance Act, 1946) is set out in its amended form in Part I of the Schedule to the last-mentioned amendment [S.I. 1957 No. 1870]. Schedule to the last-mentioned amendment [S.I. 1957 No. 1870]. It provides as follows (omitting parts now immaterial):—' 6 (1) For the purposes of unemployment . . benefit . . (h) . . . a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day an insured person is following any occupation . . . unless the earnings derived from that occupation, in respect of that day, do not exceed six shillings and eightpence ... on the daily average ..., and unless he is available on that day for full-time employment in some employed contributor's employment and the occupation which he is following is consistent with and different in nature from that full-time employment.' The effect of this regulation is that a day on which a person is following any occupation (even a subsidiary occupation) is not to be treated as a day of unemployment unless all the named conditions are satisfied, that is to say:—(1) the earnings from the occupation must not exceed on the average 6s. 8d. a day; (2) the claimant must be available for full-time employment in some employment; (3) the subsidiary occupation must be consistent with that full-time employment; (4) the subsidiary occupation must be different in nature from that full-

"In the present case, the full-time employment for which the claimant is available is any sort of unskilled factory employment suitable for a man who is 65 years of age and of rather frail physique. The insurance officer decided that his subsidiary occupation of relief park-keeper was not consistent with and different in nature from the full-time employment for which he was available, and that days on which he was employed as a relief park-keeper were therefore not days of unemployment, and unemployment benefit was not payable for them was not payable for them.

"The claimant appealed against that decision to the local tribunal. The tribunal held that his part-time job was not inconsistent with his previous employment, and also that he was available for employment outside the job of relief park-keeper. They found that the terms of the claimant's employment permitted him to be a superior of the claimant and the superior of th him to leave at any time without notice. They allowed his appeal and held that unemployment benefit was payable each day from 3rd March, 1958. The insurance officer now appeals from that

"In my judgment the decision of the local tribunal cannot be sustained. It is no doubt true, in general, that there are certain types of employment which finish before 4 p.m. daily and that the claimant's occupation of relief park-keeper would not interfere with his following an employment of that type. But that is not to the point. In order to succeed, the claimant must show that he is available for full-time employment in an employment of that type. the point. In order to succeed, the claimant must show that he is available for full-time employment in an employment of that type. But that presupposes that there are full-time employments which finish before 4 p.m. and which he is qualified to follow and would follow if one of these employments were offered to him. There is no evidence at all to that effect. The only evidence goes to show that the full-time employment for which he is available does not finish until 5.30 p.m., and this is plainly inconsistent with his subsidiary occupation of relief park-keeper which begins at 4 p.m. I agree that the subsidiary occupation of relief park-keeper is undoubtedly different in nature from the full-time employment of factory machinist, but I hold that the claimant has not proved that the occupation of relief park-keeper is consistent with the full-time employment for which he is available.

"The local tribunal evidently relied also upon the fact that the claimant was at liberty to leave his subsidiary occupation at any time without notice. The fact that a claimant for unemployment benefit, when unemployed, may follow a subsidiary occupation during hours in which he would have been working, if he had been in full-time employment, does not of itself disqualify him for unemployment benefit; see Decision R(U) 11/54, paragraphs 5 and 6. But in order to escape from disqualification, such a claimant 6. But in order to escape from disqualification, such a claimant must be able to show that he can re-arrange his hours of work in his subsidiary occupation to suit himself and to fit in with his full-time employment; he must be able to show that he can carry on simultaneously both his subsidiary occupation and the full-time employment for which he is available. In the present case the claimant cannot do that. He is not at liberty to re-arrange his hours of work as a relief park-keeper. He must begin at 4 p.m. He could only follow the full-time employment for which he is available by giving up his subsidiary occupation. The one is available by giving up his subsidiary occupation. The one is clearly inconsistent with the other, and there is no elasticity in the hours of park-keeping by which it could be made to fit in with the

"It follows that on Monday, 3rd March, 1958, and on succeeding days on which the claimant was employed as a relief park-keeper, he has not brought himself within the provisions of regulation 6(1)(h) referred to above. Those days therefore cannot be treated as days of unemployment and unemployment benefit was not payable for them. The insurance officer's appeal is allowed."

Legal Cases Affecting Labour

Factories Act, 1937—Woodworking Machinery—Injury to workman operating a circular saw on a private job after working hours

A workman employed by the C. Company was injured while operating a circular saw which was not securely fenced within the meaning of Section 14(1) of the Factories Act, 1937, or in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 10(c) of the Woodworking Machinery Regulations, 1922. At the time of his injury he was voluntarily helping another workman to make a table for himself after working hours. He sued the C. Company for negligence and for breach of the statutory provisions already quoted.

Section 14(1) of the Act provides "Every dangerous part of any machinery . . . shall be securely fenced unless it is in such a position or of such construction as to be as safe to every person employed or working on the premises as it would be if securely fenced . . . ". The Woodworking Machinery Regulations, 1922, are deemed to be made under Section 60 of the Factories Act, 1937, as amended, which provides that "where the Minister is satisfied that any machinery . . . is of such a nature as to cause risk of bodily injury to the persons employed . . . he may . . . make . . . special regulations . . ." Regulation 10(c) makes detailed provisions for the fencing of circular saws.

Mr. Justice Havers, who tried the case at the Nottingham Assizes, dismissed the allegation of negligence and held that the C. Company owed no duty to the workman under either the Act or the Regulations since at the time of his accident (1) he was not employed, but was voluntarily engaged in manual labour, and (2) since he was not working under any contract of service, he was not "working" on the premises within the meaning of the phrase "person employed or working on the premises" in Section 14(1).—Napieralski v. Curtis (Contractors) Limited. Nottingham Assizes, 25th, 26th and 27th February, 1959.

Factories Act, 1937.—Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regu-

Factories Act, 1937.—Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948—Independent contractor—Whether a "workman" or "person employed"

The plaintiff was injured when he fell from an asbestos roof on which he was working on behalf of the defendants, who were roofing contractors. The plaintiff was his own boss, could work for anybody he liked and was treated as self-employed for income tax and insurance purposes. He sued the roofing contractors alleging, inter alia, that the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, applied to him and that the defendants were in breach of

The Factories Act, 1937, Section 60, as amended, under which these Regulations are made, provides "where the Minister is satisfied that any manufacture... process or description of manual labour, used in factories is of such a nature as to cause risk of bodily injury to the parsons amployed the manufacture with provided the manufacture. labour, used in factories is of such a nature as to cause risk of bodily injury to the persons employed . . . he may make such special regulations as appear to him to be reasonably practicable and to meet the necessity of the case." Regulation 4 of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, provides that "it shall be the duty of every contractor and employer of workmen who is undertaking any of the operations to which these regulations apply . . ." to comply with certain detailed safety requirements. The roofing contractors had not complied with these requirements in this case.

in this case.

It was held by the Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Hodson, Romer and Pearce), affirming the decision of Mr. Justice Streatfeild in the court below, that the employers were not in breach of the Regulations since the workman was neither a person "employed" nor a "workman" within the meaning of the Act or the Regulations, which did not therefore apply to him. Herbert v. Harold Shaw Limited. Court of Appeal, 9th and 10th April, 1959.

Master and Servant—Summary Dismissal—Whether Wrongful

Miss L. was employed as an advertisement representative by a company. During an acrimonious interview, at which she was present, between her immediate superior and the managing director of the Company she left the room at the request of her immediate superior, despite the managing director's command to stay where she was. For this action she was summarily dismissed and she sued her ex-employers for wrongful dismissal. She succeeded in the County Court and the Company appealed.

The Court of Appeal (The Master of the Rolls Lord Evershed, Lord Jenkins and Lord Justice Willner) held that one act of disobedience, to justify dismissal, must be of a grave and serious character, as it will be if it shows that the servant is repudiating the contract or one of its essential conditions. On the facts of this case Miss L. was employed as an advertisement representative by

contract or one of its essential conditions. On the facts of this case the act of disobedience did not justify summary dismissal.—Laws v. London Chronicle (Indicator Newspapers) Limited. Court of Appeal,

Factories Act, 1937—Unfenced Machinery—Workman injured while wilfully disobeying orders—Whether the injury was in consequence of the contravention of the Act

A workman, who was employed to clean machines at night, was injured when his hand got caught in the nip between the moving belt and the drum of an electrically driven belt conveyor. At the time of the accident he was, contrary to instructions, attempting to clean the machine by hand and while it was in motion. The machine was not guarded since when it was in use the operator was in a safe position. If it had been guarded the guard would have had to have been removed and replaced during the cleaning process each time the machine was switched on.

The employers were acquitted in the Magistrates' Court of an offence under Section 133 of the Factories Act, 1937, which provides that "if any person . . . suffers any bodily injury, in consequence of the occupier or owner of a factory having contravened any provision of the Act . . ., the occupier or owner of the factory shall . . .

be liable to a fine . . .". The provision of the Act alleged to have been contravened was Section 14(1) relating to the secure fencing

of every dangerous part of any machinery.

The prosecutor appealed by way of case stated to the Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Division (The Lord Chief Justice Lord Parker, Mr. Justice Donovan and Mr. Justice Salmon). It was held that an offence had been committed since (1) it was reasonably foreseeable that the unfenced nip might cause injury to a cleaner and therefore there was at the time of the accident a breach of and therefore there was at the time of the accident a breach of Section 14(1), (2) the injury was a consequence of that breach, despite the fact that the breach was occasioned solely by the workman's own fault, since the duty imposed by Section 14(1) was an absolute duty, and (3) the proviso to Section 133, which exempts the occupier or owner from liability in the case of injury to health where the injury was not caused directly by the contravention of the Act, did not assist the occupier in this case because the words "injury to health" in the proviso refer to disease and not the sort of injury that this workman had suffered.—Dunn v. Birds Eye Food Limited. The Queen's Bench Division, 29th and 30th April, 1959.

"Close or curtilage or precincts" of a factory—Place used for purposes other than process carried on in factory

A workman was employed by contractors, who were relaying the surface of an airfield, including the concrete apron of a hangar, which was occupied under licence by an aviation company and was a "factory". The apron was being relaid one half at a time so that the other half should be available for use in connection with the work being done in the hangar. While the concrete on one half of the apron was being hydron up a chin flow into the verdence? work being done in the hangar. While the concrete on one half of the apron was being broken up a chip flew into the workman's eye and blinded him. He sued his employers relying mainly on their alleged breach of Section 49 of the Factories Act, 1937, and the Protection of Eyes Regulations, 1938, in that they had failed to provide him with goggles. In the court of first instance, Mr. Justice Glyn-Jones held that the contractors were not in breach of this obligation since the place where the plaintiff was working at Justice Glyn-Jones held that the contractors were not in breach of this obligation since the place where the plaintiff was working at the time of the accident was not a factory. The Court of Appeal (Lord Goddard and Lords Justices Romer and Pearce) held (1) that the concrete apron of the hangar was "within the close of curtilage or precincts" of the hangar within the meaning of Section 151(1) of the Factories Act, 1937, since it was part of the area which together with the hangar was licensed to the aviation company for their exclusive occupation, but that (2) that part of the apron which was being broken up for the purpose of relaying was not at the time. was being broken up for the purpose of relaying was not at the time of the accident a factory because it was "a place . . . solely used for some purpose other than the processes carried on in the factory" and was therefore deemed by Section 151(6) of the Factories Act, 1937, not to form part of the factory.—Walsh and Allweather Mechanical Grouting Company Limited. Court of Appeal, 30th April, and 1st and 8th May, 1959.



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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).

Instrument costs 3d. net (5d. including postage).

The Wages Regulation (Baking) (Scotland) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1376; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 5th August; The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1508; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 25th August; The Wages Regulation (Rubber Proofed Garment) (Amendment) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1509; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 25th August; The Wages Regulation (Hair, Bass and Fibre) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1535; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 28th August; The Wages Regulation (Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1536; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 28th August. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Acts, 1945 to 1959.—See page 356.

The Teachers (Special Allowances) (Scotland) Provisional Regulational Regulations)

Acts, 1945 to 1959.—See page 356.

The Teachers (Special Allowances) (Scotland) Provisional Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1270 (S.74)), made on 23rd July by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946. The purpose of these Regulations is to authorise the Secretary of State to pay, to teachers over the age of 65 who return to teaching service in public or grant-aided schools or education authority further education centres in Scotland after retirement, special allowances of up to £100 in respect of each continuous period of twelve months of further services. period of twelve months of further service

The Police (No. 2) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1391; price 2d. (4d.)), made on 4th August by the Secretary of State for the Home Department under the Police Act, 1919. These Regulations amend the Police Regulations, 1952, by increasing the pay of station sergeants with effect from 1st January, 1959.

The Coal Mines (Clearances in Transport Roads) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1217; price 5d. (7d.)), made on 14th July by the Minister of Power under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954. These Regulations apply to mines of coal and prescribe the clearances which must be provided in certain underground roads in which conveyors are operated or vehicles run on rails.

The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1959 No. 128; price 4d. (6d.)); The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 129; price 4d. (6d.)); The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 3) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 130; price 4d. (6d.)); The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 4) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 131); The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 5) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 132). These Orders were made on 6th August by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 356.

The National Insurance (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 356.

The National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions)

Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 108), made on 25th June by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance 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 June, page 222).

The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 109; price 6d. (8d.)), made on 25th June by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations amend the National Insurance (Contributions)
Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948, in relation to the treatment of Sunday work for the purposes of exception and credits in respect of unemployment or incapacity for work.

The National Insurance (Retirement Pension Increments) (Transitional) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 124), made on 29th July by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1959. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 297).

(i) The National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 138; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 21st August; (ii) The Family Allowances (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 139; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 24th August; (iii) The Family Allowances (Qualifications) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 140), dated 24th August; (iv) The Family Allowances (Making of Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 141), dated 24th August. These Regulations were made (i) by the National Insurance Joint Authority and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, and (ii) by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, in each case under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act (i) The National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) 1946, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1959; (iii) by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance

and (iv) by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in each case under the Family Allowances Act (Northern Ireland), 1945. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulade in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July

The National Assistance (Disregard of Assets) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 126), made on 31st July by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, after consultation with the National Assistance Board, under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act (Northern Ireland), 1959. This Order is similar in scope to the corresponding Order made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 254).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.—Domestic Food Consumption and Expenditure, 1957. Annual Report of the National Food Survey Committee. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Price 8s. 6d.

Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 96. Dentistry. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (11d.). Census of Distribution and Other Services.—Report, 1957. Board

of Trade. Price 5s. (5s. 7d.). Census of Production for 1954. Summary Tables, Part II. Board

Census of Production for 1955, '56, '57.—Reports. Volume 5. Selected Industries in Scotland and Wales. Board of Trade. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.).

Commonwealth.—Nyasaland Report, 1958. Colonial Office. Price 7s. 6d. (8s. 1d.).

Docks.—Cold Store Undertakings. Report of Inquiry held under paragraph I (4) and (5) of the Schedule to the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1946. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).—See page 333.

Factories Acts.—Factory Orders. A Volume of Regulations, Orders, Rules, etc., under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, and certain other Acts. 5th Edition, 1959. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 21s. (22s.).—See page 333.

Finance.—Report of the Committee on the Working of the Monetary System. Cmnd. 827. Price 15s. (16s.).

Health.—Report of the Ministry of Health for the year 1958, Part I. (1) National Health Service (including a chapter on International Health). (2) Welfare, Food and Drugs, Civil Defence. Cmnd. 806. Ministry of Health. Price 15s. 6d. (16s. 4d.).

International Labour Office.—(i) The Cost of Medical Care. Price 9s. (9s. 4d.). (ii) Prevention of Accidents due to Fires Underground in Coal Mines. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.). (iii) Prevention of Accidents due to Electricity Underground in Coal Mines. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.). (iv) Model Code of Safety Regulations (Ionising Radiations). Price 4s. (4s. 6d.). 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.

Medical Research.—Report of the Medical Research Council, 1957–58. Cmnd. 7922. Price 13s. (13s. 9d.).

Prices, Productivity and Incomes.—Council on Prices, Productivity and Incomes. Third Report. Price 2s. (2s. 4d.).—See page 334.

NOTICE

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Annual subscription 28s. 0d. All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of this GAZETTE should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester, 2; 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; Tower Lane, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

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Professional and Executive Register

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

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

Technical and Scientific Register

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

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

Nursing Appointments Service

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

Details can be obtained at any Employment Exchange.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

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

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

H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORATE

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

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

free to the public.

TRAINING

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

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

SUPERVISORY TRAINING

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

Nottingham 46111.

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

DISABLED PERSONS

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

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Particulars can be obtained at any Employment Exchange.

WORKERS' WELFARE

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

Inquiries may be made at any Employment Exchange.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

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

Inquiries should be addressed to the Regional Office.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT ADVISORY SERVICE

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

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WAGES INSPECTION

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

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

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^{*} 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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