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Membership of Trade Unions in 1957

THE aggregate membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1957 was about 9,752,000. This number was about 48,000 more than the total at the end of 1956, and about 83,000 more than the total at the end of 1955.

The statistics given in this article have been compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from data supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and by the Registrar of Friendly Societies and by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland in respect of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, and from returns supplied direct to the Ministry by unregistered organisations. They relate to all organisations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners—which are known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating conditions of employment. The figures cover the total membership employment. The figures cover the total membership (including members serving with H.M. Forces and members in branches overseas) of all such organisations known to the Ministry to have their head offices situated in the United Kingdom. They do not include members of organisations the head offices of which are outside the United Kingdom.

It should be noted that all figures for 1957 given in this article are provisional and subject to revision. The figures previously published in respect of earlier years have been revised as necessary, in accordance with the latest information.

Number of Trade Unions

On the basis indicated above, the total number of trade unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1957 was 653, including 25 unions with headquarters in Northern Ireland. This total represented a reduction of two compared with the total at the end of 1956. The reduction was the net result of seven small unions being absorbed by larger unions result of seven small unions being absorbed by larger unions or otherwise ceasing to function, and the formation of five

Aggregate Membership of Trade Unions

At the end of 1957 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 9,752,000 as compared with 9,704,000 at the end of 1956, an increase of 0.5 per cent. The number of males at the end of 1957 was

7,876,000, an increase of 56,000, or 0.7 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and the number of females was 1,876,000, a decrease of 8,000, or 0.4 per cent.

The total of 9,752,000 included 42,000 members in branches in the Irish Republic and 86,000 in other branches outside the United Kingdom. Excluding the members of these overseas branches, the total membership (inclusive of members serving with H.M. Forces) was thus about 9,624,000 at the end of 1957, as compared with 9,554,000 at the end of 1956; of these totals, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for 198,000 in both 1957 and 1956.

The total memberships given above represent the aggregate of the memberships of the individual unions, and persons who are members of more than one union are therefore counted more than once in the totals. The precise extent of this duplication is not known, but it is believed to be relatively incomplement. insignificant.

Size of Trade Unions

In the following Table the unions are grouped according to their total membership at the end of 1957:—

	i man	at mining	Percentage of			
Number of Members	Number of Unions	Total Member- ship	Total Number of all Unions	Total Member- ship of all Unions		
Under 100	134	7,000	20.5	0.1		
100 and under 500	168	44,000	25.7	0.5		
500 and under 1,000	63	45,000	9.7	0.5		
1,000 and under 2,500	101	166,000	15.5	1.7		
2,500 and under 5,000	60	208,000	9.2	2.1		
5,000 and under 10,000	36	244,000	5.5	2.5		
10,000 and under 15,000	19	236,000	2.9	2.4		
15,000 and under 25,000	24	468,000	3.7	4.8		
25,000 and under 50,000	12	439,000	1.8	4.5		
50,000 and under 100,000	19	1,320,000	2.9	13.5		
100,000 or more	17	6,575,000	2.6	67.4		
Totals	653	9,752,000	100.0	100-0		

Although the tendency towards amalgamation has resulted in a progressive fall in the number of separate unions, there were still 365 unions (out of a total of 653) with fewer than 1,000 members each, and 302 of these had fewer than 500 members. These 365 small unions, however, accounted for only about one per cent. of the aggregate trade union membership; about two-thirds of the aggregate membership at the end of 1957 was accounted for by the 17 largest unions, and about 93 per cent. by 91 unions with memberships of 10,000 or more.

Industrial Distribution of Membership

In the Table which follows, some information is given regarding In the Table which follows, some information is given regarding the industrial distribution of trade union membership at the end of 1957, with comparative figures for a year earlier. The memberships of the individual unions have been grouped, as far as possible, in accordance with the "Standard Industrial Classification", which is designed to secure uniformity and comparability in the statistics published by various Government Departments in the United Kingdom.

Many unions have members in a number of industries and, for the purpose of these statistics, the total membership of each union has been included in the group with which the majority of its

members are believed to be connected. In particular, the membership of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, each of which has members in a wide variety of industries, has been included in the group "General Labour Organisations". It should be noted that national and local government employees in specific industrial employment are usually members of the appropriate craft or industrial unions and have therefore been included in groups other than the National and Local Government Service groups. The figures of trade union membership in National Government Service also exclude the majority of Post Office employees, who are classified in the Other Transport and Communication group. It is necessary to have regard to these qualifications when using these figures as evidence of the total numbers of trade union members in each of the industry groups shown in the first column.

industry groups shown in the first column.

The sub-division of the total membership into males and females is not exact, as estimates have been made in respect of some trade unions which were unable to state precisely the numbers of males

and females among their members.

It may be noted that, although the female membership accounts for less than one-fifth of the membership of trade unions taken as a whole, female membership greatly outnumbers male membership in certain industry groups, notably cotton, clothing, and education.

The second secon	Memb	ership at end o	of 1957	Membership at end of 1956		
Group of Unions	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
General Labour Organisations Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture, Engineering, Shipbuilding, Electrical Goods, Vehicles and Other Metal Trades Cotton Other Textiles and Textile Finishing Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (except Boots and Shoes) Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc. Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufacture Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting Gas, Electricity and Water Railways Other Transport and Communication (excluding General Labour Unions) Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance National Government Service Local Government Service Education Other Professional and Business Services Theatres, Cinemas, Sports, etc.	1,786,880 146,520 837,690 5,310 11,770 15,260 1,823,880 60,040 82,840 12,690 28,260 49,400 41,280 99,670 261,920 11,270 482,360 38,840 507,350 410,750 234,180 82,960 240,390 301,860 148,570 95,250 56,170 2,510	317,250 7,750 25,420 510 13,120 6,840 102,480 120,820 80,850 3,720 101,690 12,680 80,040 3,300 1,360 29,770 166,190 25,060 125,530 177,870 210,440 123,660 20,780 20,780	2,104,130 154,270 863,110 5,820 24,890 22,100 1,926,360 180,860 163,690 16,410 129,950 89,120 59,370 112,350 341,960 14,570 483,720 43,880 537,120 467,320 400,370 108,020 365,920 479,730 359,010 218,850 76,950 76,950 2,580	1,789,470 143,520 808,450 5,020 12,580 13,590 1,784,080 63,630 83,820 12,300 29,520 49,380 42,230 101,500 10,650 489,680 38,060 509,150 406,500 232,570 82,080 243,440 303,250 151,750 100,410 57,030 2,390	329,630 7,750 23,420 550 13,320 6,430 95,810 128,800 82,920 3,720 106,970 39,540 17,970 12,640 80,530 3,070 1,300 5,070 29,200 57,530 162,970 24,450 129,480 173,520 205,930 119,640 21,690 60	2,119,100 151,270 831,870 5,570 25,900 20,020 1,879,890 192,430 166,740 16,020 136,490 88,920 60,200 114,140 334,680 13,720 490,980 43,130 538,350 464,030 395,540 106,530 373,280 476,770 357,680 220,050 78,720 78,720 2,450
Totals	7,875,870	1,876,560	9,752,430	7,820,200	1,884,270	9,704,470

The following Table shows the number of trade unions and their ggregate memberships at the end of each of the past 15 years:—

Year	Number of Unions at	Membe	rship at end	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Membershi	
	end of Year	Males	Females	Total	of Previous Year
		000's	000's	000's	Per cent.
1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957	987 963 781 757 734 738 731 720 718 702 698 685 675 655 653	6,258 6,239 6,237 7,186 7,483 7,650 7,616 7,576 7,712 7,758 7,707 7,708 7,824 7,820 7,876	1,916 1,848 1,638 1,617 1,662 1,674 1,662 1,776 1,762 1,762 1,791 1,845 1,884 1,876	8,174 8,087 7,875 8,803 9,145 9,324 9,278 9,248 9,489 9,469 9,499 9,669 9,704 9,752	+ 3.9 - 1.1 - 2.6 +11.8 + 3.9 + 2.0 - 0.5 - 0.3 + 2.6 + 0.5 - 0.7 + 0.3 + 1.8 + 0.4 + 0.5

The reduction in the number of unions at the end of 1945, as

The reduction in the number of unions at the end of 1945, as compared with 1944, was due partly to the amalgamation of the majority of the coal mining unions into the National Union of Mineworkers, while a large proportion of the remainder was due to constitutional changes in a group of associated organisations in the Civil Service, as a result of which they ceased to function independently from each other.

In 1892 (the earliest year for which statistics are available) the total membership of trade unions was a little over 1½ millions and by 1910 it had reached a total of only 2½ millions. The total increased, year by year, with a few exceptions, until 1920, when it reached nearly 8,350,000. Subsequently the total declined almost continuously until 1933, when it was just under 4,400,000. It began to rise again in 1934 and has tended to rise in most years since.

Federations of Trade Unions

At the end of 1957 the number of federations of trade unions in the United Kingdom was 46, as compared with 45 at the end of 1956. Although a large proportion of trade unions are affiliated to federations, some are not affiliated and others are affiliated in respect of only a part of their total membership. On the other hand, many trade unions, or branches of trade unions, are affiliated to more than one federation.

Affiliated Membership of Trade Unions represented at the Trades **Union Congress**

A Table, extracted from the Statistical Statements relating to the 1957 and 1958 Annual Trades Union Congresses, and showing the affiliated membership of unions, appeared on page 342 of this

Membership, etc., of Registered Trade Unions

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has issued a Report* relating to the membership and finances of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, 1871–1940. The Report includes a summary which covers the period 1947–1957 and for the years 1956 and 1957 shows an analysis of unions of employees by industry

groups.

In the Table below, a summary of the figures relating to unions of employees is given for the year 1957 together with comparative figures for the years 1956 and 1947. It should be noted that the figures given in this Table relate only to registered trade unions in Great Britain, whereas the figures given in the preceding article in this GAZETTE relate to the United Kingdom and include both registered and unregistered trade unions.

The second of the second	1957	1956	1947
Number of Unions on Register	. 400 . 8,593,447	400 8,549,325	417 7,758,262
Income— From Members From other sources	2 071 000	£ 20,479,000 2,945,000	£ 14,714,000 1,949,000
Expenditure— Working Expenses	. 186,000 2,971,000 1,519,000 757,000 2,379,000 1,321,000 516,000	12,129,000 184,000 819,000 1,294,000 708,000 2,331,000 1,206,000 399,000 1,362,000	6,803,000 437,000† 57,000 972,000 465,000 1,695,000 615,000 313,000 1,350,000
Funds at end of year	80,796,000	79,495,000	50,081,000

In addition to the above, there were 104 registered associations of employers in 1957 with an aggregate membership of 116,273.

* Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1957, Part 4, Trade Unions. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 0d. net. (3s. 4d. including postage).
† Excluding about £512,000 State unemployment benefit paid by the Unions and recovered from the Unemployment Fund.

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the north. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 467

Ministry of Labour Gazette December, 1958

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during October by 21,000 (-23,000 males and +2,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,076,000. Manufacturing industries showed a decrease of 4,000 and all other industries and services a decrease of 17,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 13,000 from 24,134,000 to 24,147,000.

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 451,165 to 482,978 between 13th October and 17th November, 1958, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 62,677 to 53,049. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 17,911 among males and 4,274 among

changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during November resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £175,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 608,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £200 for 1,500 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade, non-skilled workers in Government industrial establishments paid at miscellaneous "M" rates, merchant seamen, and workers in Admiralty dockyards and establishments.

Retail Prices

At 18th November, 1958, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 109 at 14th October and with 108 at 12th November, 1957. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of coal, cheese and butter.

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 451,165 to 482,978 between 13th October and 17th November, 1958, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 62,677 to 53,049. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 17,911 among males and 4,274 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on January, 1956 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in November at 116. The

EARNINGS AND HOURS OF PART-TIME WOMEN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Although much information is compiled and published, both officially and unofficially, about the earnings and hours of manual workers in industry, corresponding details for part-time women workers considered separately are very scanty.

In the articles on earnings and hours published half-yearly in this GAZETTE information about part-time women workers is limited to one short paragraph. This sets out the average weekly earnings and hours worked for all such women in the industries covered and points out that their inclusion in the statistics (on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker) has little effect on the average earnings as published.

full-time worker) has little effect on the average earnings as published.

In order to throw more light on the average earnings and hours of part-time women workers in the manufacturing industries, and to compare them with similar statistics for full-time workers in the same industries, separate analyses have been made of the returns for the October, 1948, and April, 1958, enquiries.

These enquiries are made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual workers employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. The enquiries normally relate to the last pay-week in April and October and the results are published in the issues of this GAZETTE for the following September and March, respectively.

Employers are asked for particulars of the number of manual workers at work in the week in question, their aggregate earnings in that week and the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings: men, aged 21 years and over; youths and boys under 21 years; women, 18 years and over; and girls under 18 years. Separate particulars are supplied of the numbers and earnings of any men or women ordinarily employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, and of the number of hours worked by such workers.

The numbers of men shown in the returns as ordinarily employed as part-time workers have been insignificant at each enquiry. Because their numbers are so few, and also because such workers are very often elderly or infirm, the figures relating to part-time men have been excluded from the statistics given in the half-yearly articles except for a footnote showing their average weekly earnings and hours worked. Thus, for example, footnote † on page 330

and hours worked. Thus, for example, footnote † on page 330 of the September, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE contained the sentence:—"The earnings of the small number (of men part-time workers) returned averaged 74s. 5d. in April, 1958, and the hours worked averaged 16·3."

Part-time women manual workers, on the other hand, have played an important role in industry in recent years. The Table below shows the numbers of workpeople in manufacturing industries as a whole at each enquiry date from October, 1948.

Numbers Covered by Enquiry*

			To	tal OW AND	RAGE HO	Women 18	years and over	HAR	Part-time women as	Part-time women as
Silver Mari	Date of Enquiry		All Wo	orkers	Full-t	ime	Part-time		percentage of all women	percentage of all workers
		7 30	000's	Index Numbers	000's	Index Numbers	000's	Index Numbers	Per cent.	Per cent.
1948 1949	October April		4,625 4,644	100·0 100·4	1,048 1,045	100.0	152 154	100·0 101·3	12.7	3·3 3·3
	October		4,749	102.7	1,090	104.0	173	113.8	13.7	3.6
1950	April October		4,767 4,867	103·1 105·2	1,101	105·1 108·5	172 186	113·2 122·4	13·5 14·1	3·6 3·8
1951	April	::	4,948	107.0	1,161	110.8	193	127.0	14.3	3.9
	October		4,941	106.8	1,151	109.8	203	133.6	15.0	4.1
1952	April October		4,786 4,773	103·5 103·2	1,091	104·1 104·9	159 151	104.6	12.7	3.3
1953	April	100	4,797	103.7	1,106	105.5	147	96.7	11.7	3.1
	October		4,959	107.2	1,170	111.6	168	110.5	12.6	3.4
1954	April October		5,089 5,283	110·0 114·2	1,204	114·9 119·5	175	115·1 135·5	12.7	3.4
1955	April	111	5,284	114.2	1,228	117.2	200	132.9	14.1	3.8
	October		5,264	113.8	1,217	-116-1	218	143-4	15.2	4-1
1956	April		5,306	114.7	1,212	115.6	210	138.2	14.8	4.0
1957	October	::	5,254 5,235	113·6 113·2	1,200	114·5 113·5	224 210	147·4 138·2	15·7 15·0	4.3
	October		5,236	113.2	1,162	110.9	225	148.0	16.2	4.3
1958	April		5,226	113.0	1,150	109.7	208	136.8	15.3	4.0

In times of full employment manufacturing firms in their efforts to increase production have recruited women who for domestic or other reasons have been unable to work for a full normal week. It will be seen that, although between October, 1948, and April, 1958, the total number of workers rose by 13 per cent., and the number of full-time women workers by rather less than 10 per cent., there was an increase of no less than 37 per cent. in the numbers of part-time women workers. The Table also shows clearly the not unexpected fact that in times of relative depression it is the part-time women workers who are most likely to lose their jobs. Thus between October, 1951, and April, 1952, at the advent of the reces-

In times of full employment manufacturing firms in their efforts of increase production have recruited women who for domestic or other reasons have been unable to work for a full normal week. It will be seen that, although between October, 1948, and April, 958, the total number of workers rose by 13 per cent., and the number of full-time women workers by rather less than 10 per cent., here was an increase of no less than 37 per cent. in the numbers of part-time women workers. The Table also shows clearly the not interpreted fact that in times of relative depression it is the partime women workers who are most likely to lose their jobs. Thus between October, 1951, and April, 1952, at the advent of the reces-

* The figures relate only to manual workers in manufacturing establishments from which returns of earnings and hours were received. An article on page 46 of the February, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE gave statistics of the total number of women in part-time employment (manual and non-manual) at all manufacturing establishments in Great Britain at mid-1957.

The next Table shows for both the October, 1948, and April, 1958, enquiries, and for full-time and part-time women workers separately, the average weekly earnings, average hours worked and average hourly earnings, in each of the 14 broad groups of industries and in the manufacturing industries as a whole. These averages for industry groups and for manufacturing industries as a whole have been calculated by "weighting" the averages in each separate industry by the estimated total numbers of full-time women workers, or part-time women workers as the case may be, employed in those industries at the relevant enquiry date. This has been done to eliminate the effect of disparities in the proportion

of workers covered by the returns received in the different industries. The figures show that both at October, 1948, and April, 1958, the average hourly earnings of part-time women were very similar to, though usually slightly lower than, those of full-time women workers in the same industry group. In general the average number of hours worked by the part-time women, and their average weekly earnings, were rather more than one-half of the corresponding figures for full-time women in the same industry group. It is possible that in general a higher proportion of the part-time women are employed as cleaners and in other unskilled occupations.

Details of Average Weekly Earnings and Hours Worked by Women Manual Workers

ment as designated in Asian and the summer		Full-Time Worker	S	ik in laters	Part-Time Workers	eddonin sa
Industry Group	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hours Worked	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hours Worked	Average Hourly Earnings
A the disputes) was about 12,500, It	s. d.	ar don gara	d. d.	s. d.	I lo san s esw	d.
really supported the establishments when		ALCOHOLD IN	Octob	er, 1948		.8513
reatment of non-metalliferous mining products other than coal Chemical and allied trades Metal manufacture Ingineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods Metal goods not elsewhere specified Metal goods Metal go	72 3 72 0 76 5 76 0 83 4 71 9 78 2 75 1 73 3 75 10 69 7 75 3 73 9	42·0 41·5 41·1 41·5 41·2 40·5 40·9 42·2 40·8 40·0 42·6 40·9 41·9 41·8	20·6 20·8 22·3 22·0 24·3 21·3 22·9 21·4 21·5 22·8 19·6 22·1 21·1 21·2	37 0 37 7 41 6 40 11 42 7 38 6 40 0 39 7 40 0 43 4 38 0 40 6 38 7 40 2	22·7 22·2 23·0 22·6 21·9 22·3 22·1 22·8 22·3 22·6 22·2 22·0 22·5	19·6 20·3 22·4 21·3 22·6 21·1 21·5 21·5 21·1 23·3 20·2 21·9 21·0 21·4
ll Manufacturing Industries	74 7	41.4	21.0	40 0	22.3	21.3
or sader II years to server. In which an	d tone retirey	: 75000 157	April	1, 1958	CONTRACTOR DESCRIPTIONS	losing com
reatment of non-metalliferous mining products other than coal Themical and allied trades Metal manufacture Ingineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods Metal goods not elsewhere specified Trecision instruments, jewellery, etc. Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing Tood, drink and tobacco Manufactures of wood and cork Paper and printing Other manufacturing industries	122 4 127 9 137 10 140 10 151 2 128 4 135 2 129 7 123 6 126 3 126 3 135 4 136 7 128 2	40·5 41·5 40·9 41·8 41·6 40·3 40·9 40·8 40·2 39·1 42·6 39·7 42·1 41·0	36·2 36·9 40·4 40·4 43·6 38·2 39·7 38·1 36·9 38·7 35·6 40·9 38·9 37·5	65 7 65 9 67 2 75 6 68 9 67 7 69 7 65 9 66 9 64 7 72 0 69 8 66 0	22·1 21·9 21·8 22·8 21·2 22·1 22·2 21·2 22·4 22·9 21·8 22·3 21·9 22·2	35·6 36·0 37·0 39·7 38·9 36·7 37·6 37·2 35·7 37·5 35·6 38·7 38·2 35·7
all Manufacturing Industries	131 2	40.9	38.5	68 3	22.0	37.2

Tables giving average earnings and weekly hours worked in individual industries in October, 1948, and April, 1958, by full-time and part-time women workers are set out below. Details are also included of the numbers of full-time and part-time women workers included in the returns for each industry.

NUMBER OF WOMEN WORKERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED, AVERAGE EARNINGS, AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED

Last Pay-week in October, 1948

Numbers For care. For cent.	2700	Full-Time Wo	omen Workers		4 00	Part-Time Women Workers			
Industry	Numbers Covered	Average Weekly Earnings*	Average Hours Worked*	Average Hourly Earnings*	Numbers Covered	Average Weekly Earnings*	Average Hours Worked*	Average Hourly Earnings*	
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3,060 21,320 3,753 2,736 162 1,848	s. d. 76 5 72 2 68 9 68 4 76 8	41·3 42·0 42·3 42·2 41·6	d. 22·2 20·6 19·5 19·4 22·1	401 879 301 221 18 358	s. d. 44 6 38 10 36 7 36 2 38 11	22.6 22.7 22.5 22.0 ——————————————————————————————————	d. 23·6 20·5 19·5 19·7 ————————————————————————————————————	
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	33 12,216 8,151 6,604 2,734 7,505 621 1,872	70 1 70 1 82 2 65 11 70 10 77 11 69 0	41·4 42·8 41·9 41·0 40·8 42·3 41·9	20·3 19·6 23·5 19·3 20·8 22·1 19·8	7 2,030 2,484 727 582 1,334 62 217	37 3 37 7 39 9 37 3 37 3 38 0	22·1 23·2 21·5 22·0 22·4 20·0	20·2 19·4 22·2 20·3 20·0 22·8	
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces† Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (including melting and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	151 5,528 5,279 1,570 404 2,128 7,156	77 4 73 6 70 1 82 9 77 3 79 4	41·3 40·6 41·8 43·8 40·1 41·5	22·5 21·7 20·1 22·7 23·1 22·9	22 357 595 15 16 413 863	38 10 43 3 — — 41 4 41 3	23·1 21·1 — 21·2 22·9	20·2 24·6 — 23·4 21·6	

^{*} Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average. † Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.

Number of Women Workers Covered by the Returns Received, Average Earnings, and Average Hours Worked—continued

Last Pay-week in October, 1948-continued

		Full-Time Wo	omen Workers			Part-Time W	omen Workers	
	Numbers Covered	Average Weekly Earnings*	Average Hours Worked*	Average Hourly Earnings*	Numbers Covered	Average Weekly Earnings*	Average Hours Worked*	Average Hourly Earnings*
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	2.400	s. d.	12.6	d. 22·5	139	s. d. 41 10	21.2	d. 23·7
Agricultural Machinery (excluding tractors)	2,490 805 808	81 2	42.6 41.6 41.7	23.4	54 140	33 5	20.7	19.4
Boilers and Boiler House Plant	3,528 731	81 2 70 8 77 7 72 6 83 4 74 6 86 5	42·3 42·2 41·8	22·0 20·6 23·9	68 529 72	36 9	22.6	19.5
Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms	4,202 4,714	74 6 86 5	41·6 42·9	21·5 24·2 22·0	319 269	34 6 38 10	21.4	19·3 21·0
Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery	1,427 43,805 25,519	86 5 73 7 74 10 78 3	40·1 41·4 41·7	21.7	197 6,769 5,114	37 10 39 9 41 2	21·4 22·3 23·4	21·2 21·4 21·1
Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	11,015 9,748	73 3 78 10	42·4 40·9	20·7 23·1	1,344 1,966	38 6 45 1	23·4 24·3	19·7 22·3
Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	11,862 6,576 1,423	74 0 76 8	41·2 41·8	21·6 22·0	3,158 785	41 8 41 11	22.9	21·8 22·0
Other Electrical Goods	1,423 14,564	73 5 75 9	41.7	21·1 22·2	108 2,107	39 8 41 0	23 · 4 22 · 8	20·3 21·6
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages	13,317 1,736	90 5 77 4 83 9	41·5 40·6	26·1 22·9	1,379	44 6 39 6	22.7	23·5 21·8
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	5,548 9,699		41.6	24.2	358 1,689	38 11	22.0	21.2
Locomotive Manufacture† Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages	271	78 8	42.4	22.3	15	ate Tention	23-3-10-1	22.4 188
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	459 1,688	66 2 66 9	39·4 39·9	20·2 20·1	222	41 7	22.5	22.2
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery	8,164 8,288	70 2 74 6	40·3 41·4	20.9	978 2,543	40 3 38 9	23·0 21·1	21·0 22·0
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware	8,288 2,712 4,175	70 2 74 6 72 5 71 8	39·6 41·1	21.9	442 395	39 5	22.1	21.4
Brass Manufactures	12,021 5,769 27,044	68 6 74 4 72 3	40·8 39·6 40·3	20·1 22·5 21·5	2,087 1,132 5,785	36 2 41 7 38 9	21·7 22·0 22·1	20·0 22·7 21·0
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instru-		15 6.52	129.00	118	4 0000	cooling brace	Machinery (v	Carrier Fuel
ments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	9,914 2,037	80 6 82 11	41·2 42·4 39·8	23·4 23·5 21·3	1,593 145 471	40 1 41 5 46 6	22·3 21·9 22·5	21·6 22·7 24·8
Musical Instruments	3,571	70 9 79 6	40.0	23.9	66	70.0	- 12 to	011000111111111111111111111111111111111
Cotton Spinning Doubling etc	60,400 35,136	79 3 84 1	42·7 43·1	22.3	8,252 4,526	39 3 41 8	21.7	21.7
Cotton Weaving, etc. Total Cotton; Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	111,877 58,552 7,869	80 10 74 6 76 6	42·9 42·1 42·1	22·6 21·2 21·8	14,900 8,587 952	40 2 39 4 40 3	21·7 21·5 24·6	22·2 22·0 19·6
Linen and Soft Hemp	13,134 24,841	84 8 59 5	42.1	24·1 16·7	1,283 769	41 1 32 1	21.8	22.6
Jute	6,471 5,423 35,370	64 1	42·8 42·0 41·5	18·5 18·3 21·9	492 427 5,988	39 11 35 1 42 9	24·4 22·3 23·0	19·6 18·9 22·3
Lace	2,883 3,868	64 5 76 10	39·7 42·5	19.5	574 706	36 11	21.4	20.7
Narrow Fabrics	6,408 7,462 12,945	70 4 63 2 66 9 74 3	40·5 40·7 41·9	20·8 18·6 19·1	946 689 1,466	36 5 38 11 36 1	22·6 22·9 21·8	19·3 20·4 19·9
Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	3,273	66 9 74 3	40.4	22.1	606	38 9	22.5	20.7
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods	3,199 3,694	72 7 69 6	42·2 40·5	20.6	252 509	37 8 39 8 46 6	22·4 22·8	20.2
Fur	1,256	89 4	39.2	27.3	141	46 6	23.7	23.5
Tailoring: Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Retail Bespoke	78,439 4,264	77 10 72 10	39·8 40·7	23.5	7,710	44 9 43 4	23·3 21·9	23·0 23·7
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	21,222 20,603	79 3 70 1 72 3 67 7	39·6 39·7 36·9	24·0 21·2 23·5	1,820 2,545 363	45 5 40 3 41 10	22·5 22·4 21·2	24·2 21·6 23·7
Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (excluding rubber)	4,887 10,035	72 3 67 7	40.2	20.2	1,590	38 6	22.4	20.6
Repair of Boots and Shoes	26,634 732	78 3 66 4	41·7 42·2	22·5 18·9	3,345	43 1	20.3	25.5
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling	3,091 12,438	65 8 66 8	41·9 43·3	18·8 18·5	300 1,901	33 6 39 11	21.3	18.9
Biscuits	8,436 3,654	71 6 65 11	42·7 41·9	20·1 18·9	2,989 494	37 6 34 1	22·3 22·5	20.2
Sugar and Glucose	3,702 2,926 15,539	68 6 79 7 74 0	42·2 43·7 42·5	19·5 21·9 20·9	548 290 3,738	36 8 42 9 38 4	22·7 23·7 22·2	19·4 21·6 20·7
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified	15,069 10,231	69 11 69 11	42·3 43·5	19·8 19·3	4,978 1,850	37 8 37 6	23.2	19.5
Brewing and Malting	5,498 3,574 5,732	66 5 67 0 62 10	41·4 41·8 42·1	19·3 19·2 17·9	717 208 505	36 11 36 11 35 10	20·6 23·0 22·1	21·5 19·3 19·5
Tobacco	16,623	73 10	43.0	20.6	2,976	39 4	22.6	20.9
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	2,686 8,933	69 2 78 9 71 7	41·3 41·0	20.1	1,007	36 6 42 11	21·4 22·6	20.5
Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	249 2,278 1,758	71 7 69 9 67 4	39·4 40·6 40·2	21 · 8 20 · 6 20 · 1	24 465 429	38 11 39 6	22·0 22·5	21.2
Paper and Printing Paper and Board	7,770	6.536	42.9	20.3	928	38 7	22.6	20.5
Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board	9,970	72 5 76 7 69 3	42.6	21.6	52	Hoff Land (unic	ming	Los ter (ta
Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	11,349	73 8	41.4	20.1	1,718 2,211	36 11	22.8	19.4
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding,	1,436	67 2	35.7	22.6	291	37 5	19.3	23.3
Other Manufacturing Industries	28,823	75 10	42.0	21.7	3,997	39 6	21.9	21.6
Rubber	12,247 730	78 4 73 2 70 4 75 4	42·1 41·4	22·3 21·2	2,219 54	40 11	22.4	21.9
Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2,898 5,547	70 4 75 4	41.3	20·4 20·8 20·8	505 1,544	40 0 41 2 40 6	22·5 22·3 22·7	21·3 22·2 21·4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2,890 11,391	71 7 70 9	41·3 41·0	20.8	2,219	38 3	22.7	20.2

^{*} Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.
† Excluding railway workshops.
‡ Includes firms engaged in both spinning and weaving of cotton, who were not allocated to either of the two preceding categories.

NUMBER OF WOMEN WORKERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED, AVERAGE EARNINGS, AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED

Last Pay-week in April, 1958

oystor A lagrant A society A society	en la interna	Full-Time Wo	omen Workers		The today	Part-Time Wo	omen Workers	a roctual
Industry	Numbers Covered	Average Weekly Earnings*	Average Hours Worked*	Average Hourly Earnings*	Numbers Covered	Average Weekly Earnings*	Average Hours Worked*	Average Hourly Earnings*
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal	0.000	s. d.	10 0	d.	(2)	s. d.	t and Saip son meering Machinery (d Boller House sols	d.
Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3,411 21,270 5,319 2,928 151 2,733	127 1 116 3 136 7 125 6	40·8 39·9 41·8 42·0 — 40·9	37·4 35·0 39·2 35·9 — 39·1	620 1,084 764 347 88 801	72 7 61 3 71 4 73 8 62 8	21·4 22·4 23·2 26·3 ————————————————————————————————————	40·7 32·8 36·9 33·6 — 35·8
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations,	15 13,169	123 1	41.5	35.6	33 3,829	62 2	21.0	35.5
Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soan, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and	9,084 7,274 3,143	122 5 155 5 119 11	40·8 43·0 41·4	36·0 43·4 34·8	2,468 607 834	65 4 75 7 62 6	22·1 23·0 21·9	35·5 39·4 34·2
Matches	6,080 1,007 1,722	135 0 137 5 123 10	41·6 42·9 42·2	38·9 38·4 35·2	1,552 511 441	66 8 75 0 64 0	22·1 22·9 21·9	36·2 39·3 35·1
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces†	111	-14	1 1 15	-	70	September 34	and Asserted Months of Months of Contract	Vientesoft
where specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture	4,525 5,465 335 649	142 4 135 1 132 9 150 2	41·4 39·7 44·2 41·9	41·3 40·8 36·0 43·0	1,064 794 48 57	68 9 70 10	21·5 21·9	38·4 38·8 —
rolling in integrated works)	2,473 8,011	133 6 138 8	40·0 41·7	40·1 39·9	687 1,819	68 3 67 11	21·2 21·6	38·6 37·7
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (excluding tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery	1,474 756 821 332 5,044 1,163 3,262 5,240 758 39,061 22,225 8,332	135 2 135 3 131 0 113 6 139 2 143 7 129 7 150 11 129 5 142 3 145 6	42·1 39·4 42·0 40·3 41·8 41·4 41·4 42·5 41·3 41·5 42·0	38·5 41·2 37·4 33·8 40·0 41·6 37·6 42·6 37·6 41·1	323 100 258 129 915 174 516 472 334 7,233 2,709	65 4 57 0 59 8 60 6 65 3 67 8 59 2 69 2 62 6 69 1 73 6	23·5 20·1 19·1 20·3 21·2 22·5 20·1 22·6 22·0 21·6 23·2	33·4 34·0 37·5 35·8 36·9 36·1 35·3 36·7 34·1 38·4
Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (excluding valves) and Gramophones	8,332 11,210 25,120 10,707	137 11 147 9 133 6	42·0 41·9 41·6	39·4 42·3 38·5	7,233 2,709 2,187 1,948 5,682	80 6	23 · 7 22 · 7 25 · 1 24 · 6 22 · 8	38·9 38·5 40·2
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	10,707 1,612 24,265	142 11 150 10 140 6	42·3 42·2 41·6	40·5 44·6 40·5	1,931 264 4,227	82 5 78 6 77 11 77 0	21.9	41·3 42·7 42·4
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	12,919 2,978 6,345	165 10 124 10 148 10	41·3 40·6 42·2	48·2 36·9 42·3	1,544 803 928	68 4 58 9 67 3	21·4 19·8 22·4	38·3 35·6 36·0
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams‡	18,133 121 388 935	153 11 — 130 9 127 7	41.0	44·1 — 38·3	2,362 51 80	74 0	20.8	42.7
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	8.990	122 3	39.4	38.9	1,309	72 4	22.8	38.1
Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	6,964 2,282 3,988 13,501 7,086 31,515	137 4 124 11 133 0 117 8 131 9 131 5	41·4 39·4 41·2 40·6 39·7 40·2	39 · 8 38 · 0 38 · 7 34 · 8 39 · 8 39 · 2	2,741 536 636 4,788 1,244 6,962	72 0 64 1 67 10 62 3 67 2 68 8	21·9 21·3 21·7 22·6 21·2 21·9	39·5 36·1 37·5 33·1 38·0 37·6
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	12,792 3,958 3,872 526	139 3 149 2 118 6 136 4	41·5 42·5 38·8 40·5	40·3 42·1 36·6 40·4	1,727 240 627 65	67 11 75 11 67 9	22·1 22·5 21·8	36·9 40·5 37·3
Textiles	51,102	131 6	40.5	39.0	6,181	65 5	21.0	37.4
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc	39,204 90,306 58,940 5,907 12,742 14,153 5,628 4,670 44,775	142 2 136 2 129 2 134 3 142 3 101 8 125 0 113 10 137 2	42·2 41·2 40·5 41·9 40·4 42·2 42·3 42·0 39·9	40·4 39·7 38·3 38·4 42·3 28·9 35·5 32·5 41·3	3,975 10,156 8,553 638 1,001 600 413 587 6,171	66 4 65 10 62 9 66 5 66 2 53 2 61 7 65 8 75 9	20·4 20·5 20·0 23·1	34·5 38·9 31·1 37·0 34·1 39·7
Lace	3,018 7,796 7,740 8,498 14,352 4,128	112 0 142 10 119 6 107 2 121 0 124 9	38 · 8 42 · 3 40 · 8 39 · 1 41 · 2 40 · 3	34·6 40·5 35·1 32·9 35·2 37·1	689 976 1,365 969 1,638 864	64 11 63 4 63 2 64 5 60 6 65 9	22·3 20·3 22·6 23·0 20·7 21·7	34·9 37·4 33·5 33·6 35·1 36·4
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods	3,415 6,282 1,444	123 9 119 5 139 7	40·7 40·2 39·5	36·5 35·6 42·4	376 991 222	63 0 63 3 73 4	21·6 22·5 22·2	35·0 33·7 39·6
Clothing Tailoring: Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Retail Bespoke Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exvluding rubber)	70,014 1,886 30,086 31,772 5,409	128 1 118 6 128 1 121 5 115 6	39·4 40·6 39·0 39·0 37·6	39·0 35·0 39·4 37·4 36·9	7,787 317 3,342 4,760 658	75 10 63 6 72 2 67 11 67 9	23·1 22·1 22·9 22·9 21·2	39·4 34·5 37·8 35·6 38·3
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (excluding rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes	13,793 30,724 914	116 11 136 11 112 3	38·5 38·8 43·4	36·4 42·3 31·0	2,074 2,934 161	64 11 79 8 61 9	22·4 24·1 21·9	34·8 39·7 33·8

^{*} Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average. † Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works. † Excluding railway workshops.

Number of Women Workers Covered by the Returns Received, Average Earnings, and Average Hours Worked-continued

Last Pay-week in April, 1958—continued

some south with the color of the south assessment	te at acut of	Full-Time Won	nen Workers	00,000 130,00 00,000 130,00	Part-Time Women Workers			
Industry	Numbers Covered	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hours Worked	Average Hourly Earnings	Numbers Covered	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hours Worked	Average Hourly Earnings
Food, Drink and Tobacco	entrinetDien	s. d.	Persuns	d.	adi - ed a bah	s. d.	sels; tuedin	d.
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	2,899 14,175 14,351 7,489 5,876 2,754 26,216 16,662 10,966 5,115 6,023 7,755 14,427	129 3 120 0 130 10 119 10 127 5 142 8 129 2 119 6 122 6 118 4 123 1 113 11 152 5	40.9 43.1 42.8 42.4 42.6 41.3 42.7 41.8 42.2 42.4 42.9 42.2 44.2	37.9 33.4 36.7 33.9 35.9 41.5 36.3 34.3 34.8 33.5 34.4 32.4	448 5,605 10,697 1,860 939 356 13,570 5,044 4,597 1,442 359 1,195 2,820	62 3 63 2 68 1 60 8 66 7 62 4 66 6 60 9 61 7 56 8 56 11 57 0 73 9	21·3 22·2 22·1 22·3 23·1 19·0 21·9 21·5 22·1 18·5 20·8 20·5 21·6	35·1 34·1 37·0 32·6 34·6 39·4 36·4 33·9 33·4 36·8 32·8 33·4 41·0
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	ngewhal, be	Sciedulic is	108 2000		DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF	Assistant description		tasan unin(
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	3,153 12,416 454 2,674 1,829	137 10 140 9 121 4 119 9 118 11	41·5 39·1 40·0 40·1 40·6	39·9 43·2 36·4 35·8 35·1	472 1,500 101 384 465	54 5 76 1 56 5 64 9 63 6	18·8 22·2 18·3 21·6 22·5	34·7 41·1 37·0 36·0 33·9
Paper and Printing Paper and Board	10,175	132 3	42.6	37.3	1,355	70 9	22.7	37.4
Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board	1,009	137 3	44.6	36.9	187	72 0	24.8	34.8
Packing Cases	14,437	125 0	40.8	36.8	3,132	64 0	21.9	35.1
specified	13,903	131 6	41.5	38.0	2,620	66 0	22.2	35.7
Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding,	2,278	150 10	42.2	42.9	1,498	86 10	20.7	50.3
Engraving, etc	32,460	142 5	42.5	40.2	3,207	69 11	22.0	38 · 1
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	14,396 1,585 3,416 7,472 3,714 14,258	135 5 122 2 116 8 124 9 133 6 126 7	41·9 43·2 39·5 41·1 41·1 40·5	38·8 33·9 35·4 36·4 39·0 37·5	4,055 292 899 1,844 586 3,396	68 9 67 0 62 11 65 11 62 5 65 2	22·5 24·2 22·2 22·2 22·3 21·9	36·7 33·2 34·0 35·6 33·6 35·7

REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT OF **DISABLED PERSONS**

The Standing Committee on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Disabled Persons has issued a Report reviewing the progress made in carrying out the recommendations of the Committee of Inquiry under the chairmanship of Lord Piercy, C.B.E., which reported in 1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1956, page 401). The Standing Committee is the committee responsible for co-ordinating the work of the various Government Departments concerned with the rehabilitation and resettlement of the disabled; it meets under the chairmanship of Dame Mary Smieton, D.B.E., a Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and includes representatives of the Health and Education Departments, the Ministries of Labour and National Service and Pensions and National Insurance, the National Assistance Board, and the Government of Northern Ireland. The Report, which is the third to be issued by the Standing Committee, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. including postage). Some of the main points contained in the Report are summarised below.

Committee will be giving final consideration to a memorandum which is to be circulated to all general practitioners and hospital medical staffs.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The Report refers to the Piercy Committee's support for the setting-up of two new Industrial Rehabilitation Units and says that the Ministry of Labour and National Service, as soon as financial circumstances permit. Consideration is still being given to the recommendation for establishing experimental comprehensive centres where medical and industrial rehabilitation could be provided on one site.

Welfare Services

The Piercy Committee found that in the field of local authority welfare services for the disabled there was a need for fuller and better provision and scope for considerable development. The

The Size of the Problem

The first recommendation of the Piercy Committee was that enquiry should be made to find out how many persons receiving sickness benefit for more than six months could have their recovery assisted by access to suitable rehabilitation facilities both medical and industrial. A large-scale enquiry is at present being carried out by the full-time Regional Medical Officers of the Ministry of Health and should be completed by the end of the year.

Medical Rehabilitation

Medical rehabilitation concerns both the hospital service and the general practitioner, who may also call upon the health and welfare services of the local authority. The Report describes the circulars issued to hospital authorities by the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland to make known the Piercy Committee's suggestions for reviewing and improving the rehabilitation services in hospitals. One such suggestion to help with the assessment and guidance of any patient who may face particular the assessment and guidance of any patient who may face particular difficulties on his discharge from hospital was that each major hospital should set up a resettlement clinic which would be attended by all those who can help in the industrial and social resettlement

Training for Employment

Training for Employment

Training for Employment

Since 1948, a total of 38,000 disabled persons have been trained and placed in the trades for which they were trained, and 700 have meeting the Minister of Health's Standing Medical Advisory

Training for Employment

Since 1948, a total of 38,000 disabled persons have been trained and placed in the trades for which they were trained, and 700 have received grants for professional training; 800 blind persons have

welfare services for the disabled there was a need for fuller and better provision and scope for considerable development. The Minister of Health has issued a circular to local authorities encouraging them as opportunity offers to develop their services on the lines recommended by the Piercy Committee and urging the relatively small number of authorities who have not yet done so to relatively small number of authorities who have not yet done so to give renewed consideration to the making of arrangements for promoting the welfare of the handicapped. An important recommendation of the Piercy Report was that local authorities should be grant-aided by the Exchequer in their expenditure on welfare services for the handicapped. As was announced in February, 1958, the Government have decided that an allowance should be made in the total of the general grant for the first fixed grant period 1959–1960 and 1960–1961 to take account of developments in that period in local authority services for the handicapped.

The Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labour and National Service are preparing descriptive booklets, one on aids to living and the other on employment aids for the disabled. The Report also describes the studies which have been made of the travelling difficulties of the handicapped and the action which is being taken by papulationary and transport undertakings to alleviate these by manufacturers and transport undertakings to alleviate these difficulties.

decline has been concentrated among the men who were first registered as disabled as a result of service in the 1939–1945 war, but who have not renewed their registrations. The Report says that many of these men seem to have decided that they can get and hold a job in full competition with those who have never been disabled, without the help afforded by the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts. Several of the minor changes recommended by the Disable Committee in the registration schools between them by the Piercy Committee in the registration scheme have now been

The Piercy Committee recommended that local authorities' power to provide sheltered employment for the severely disabled should be transferred to the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act and placed under the statutory supervision of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. This proposal was embodied in the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1958 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 252), and will take effect from 1st January, 1959.

The possibility of increasing the volume of Government contracts awarded to the sheltered workshops is being examined and a new committee under Ministry of Labour chairmanship has been set up to improve co-operation between contracting departments and the sheltered workshops.

TRADING REPRESENTATIONS (DISABLED PERSONS) ACT, 1958

The Trading Representations (Disabled Persons) Act, 1958, comes into operation on 1st January, 1959 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 294). This Act may affect any individual or organisation carrying on door-to-door trading, or seeking orders for goods by means of catalogues, leaflets or other publicity material cent by post or left at the door by head in publicity material sent by post or left at the door by hand in

Registration with the Ministry of Labour and National Service is likely to be necessary if it is intended to state or imply that blind or otherwise disabled persons are employed in the production, preparation, packing or sale of the goods, or that such disabled persons benefit from the sale of the goods or the carrying on of the business. From 1st January, 1959, it will be a punishable offence to make such representations unless the trader concerned is registered under the Act.

The Act does not apply to businesses carried on by local authori-

ties, registered charities or other non-profit-making bodies, and substantially disabled persons selling only their own products.

Anyone likely to be affected by the Act should enquire without delay at any Employment Exchange, from which further information can be obtained.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF OLDER MEN AND WOMEN

The final meeting of the National Advisory Committee on the Employment of Older Men and Women was held on 27th November at the Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, under the chairmanship of the Hon.

Square, London, S.W.1, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Richard Wood, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry.

The National Advisory Committee was appointed in 1952 to advise and assist the Minister in promoting the employment of older men and women. The Committee included representatives of the British Employers' Confederation, the Trades Union Congress, the nationalised industries, Government Departments, local authorities, research and social service organisations, and experts on medical and welfare aspects.

In their First Report, published in October, 1953, the Committee made two main recommendations on engagement and retirement

In their First Report, published in October, 1953, the Committee made two main recommendations on engagement and retirement policies. These were:—(1) the test for engagement should be capacity and not age; (2) all men and women who can give effective service should be given the opportunity, without regard to age, to continue at work if they so wish, provided their services are required. These recommendations were accepted by the Government and endorsed by the National Joint Advisory Council. In their Second Report, published in December, 1955, the Committee reviewed developments since the issue of their First Report. The Second Report emphasised the continuing need for firms to examine the age structure of their establishments and the desirability of industries promoting research into aspects of the employment of older workers that are their particular concern. (For a detailed summary of the contents of the two Reports, see the issues of this GAZETTE for October, 1953, page 345, and the issues of this GAZETTE for October, 1953, page 345, and ecember, 1955, page 421).

The Chairman recalled that wide publicity had been given to the

Committee's two Reports. A great deal of interest had been taken in the employment problems of older workers by employers, trade unions and the public, and there was evidence of some success in breaking down the traditional prejudices against the employment of older workers. Much remained to be done in this field, but the

had a training course in engineering processes and most of them have been placed in open industry.

The Register of Disabled Persons

In the past eight years the number of names on the Register of Disabled Persons has decreased from 930,000 to 730,000. This decline has been concentrated among the men who were first decline has been concentrated among the men who were first registered as disabled as a result of service in the 1939–1945 war,

of Local Employment Committees would also continue to be sought on local aspects of these problems.

In winding up the National Advisory Committee on the Employment of Older Men and Women and thanking the members for their help, the Chairman said the Minister wished him to emphasise that this represented a change in the method of dealing with the problem but certainly not any loss of interest by the Government in the subject. He added that the National Advisory Committee had always taken considerable interest in research into the problems associated with the employment of older workers. The Ministry associated with the employment of older workers. The Ministry would continue to co-operate closely with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Medical Research Council. The Ministry would also take appropriate steps to publish the findings of such research which could be of practical application in industry. In the light of discussion on the Committee it was also exceed that the Ministry would discuss with the Department of agreed that the Ministry would discuss with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Medical Research Council additional steps which might be taken to encourage and

REVISED TRAINING AND REHABILITATION ALLOWANCES

It has been decided to introduce a new rate of maintenance allowance which will be paid to trainees and rehabilitees maintaining two or more dependent children. This allowance will be payable to all those undergoing courses of vocational training and industrial rehabilitation and also to persons training in approved sheltered workshops.

From and including 1st December, 1958, trainees and rehabilitees

eligible to receive allowances at Rate B or D will receive an additional allowance of 10s. a week if they are maintaining more than one child. Rate B relates to persons maintaining a dependent child, or child. Rate B relates to persons maintaining a dependent child, or children, under 16 years of age, and Rate D relates to persons with a wife, or maintaining an adult dependant other than a wife, and maintaining a dependent child or children under 16 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page 217). Rates B and D will in future each fall into two classes, i.e., Rate B(i) for persons maintaining one dependent child under 16 and Rate B(ii) for persons maintaining two or more dependent children under 16, Rate D(i) for a married man maintaining his wife (or adult dependant(s)) and maintaining one dependent child under 16, and Rate D(ii) for a married man maintaining his wife (or adult dependant(s)) and maintaining two or more dependent children under 16.

The allowances for trainees age 20 and over eligible for Rates

The allowances for trainees age 20 and over eligible for Rates B(ii) and D(ii) will be as follows:

	L	ocal	Non	-Local	Resident		
Rate	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
B(ii)	118s.	99s. 6d.	109s.	97s.	99s.	87s.	
D(ii)	140s.	121s. 6d.	131s.	119s.	121s.	109s.	

GUIDE TO OFFICIAL SOURCES OF LABOUR STATISTICS

A new edition of the booklet "Guides to Official Sources: No. 1, Labour Statistics" has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, on behalf of the Interdepartmental Committee on Social Economic Research. The booklet costs 5s. net (5s. including postage).

and Économic Research. The booklet costs 5s. net (5s. 5d. including postage).

The function of the standing Interdepartmental Committee on Social and Economic Research, whose members are drawn from the Universities as well as from Government Departments, is to consider how far information collected by Departments is potentially useful to research in the social sciences, to consider new methods and areas of collection, and to advise how the material can be made available to research workers.

At the suggestion of the academic members of the Committee a descriptive booklet, resulting from a review of the statistical material collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, was issued in 1948 in the hope, which has since been justified, that it might prove of value to teachers and students at the Universities as well as to other research workers. A revised edition was published in 1950, and the present edition is the third. The need to reprint the booklet provided an opportunity to have it re-written on a broader basis, and the new edition takes account of the development of labour statistics beyond the time when the Ministry of Labour was first set up in 1917 to the latter part of the 19th century as well as bringing it up to date. Among improvements made in this edition are the inclusion, in the bibliographical notes given at the end of each chapter, of references, where appropriate, to the bound volumes of Parliamentary reports and papers.

The booklet opens with an account of statistics of employment first collected by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade in response to a resolution passed in 1886 by the House of Commons that "in the opinion of this House, immediate steps should be taken to ensure in this country the full and accurate collection and

publication of Labour Statistics". It comprises nine main chapters, each sub-divided, where practicable, to give separate accounts of historical statistics and current series. Following are notes giving an indication of the main contents.

The present series of comprehensive unemployment statistics dates from 1921, when the limited unemployment insurance scheme first introduced by the National Insurance Act of 1911 was extended to cover most manual workers and a large proportion of non-manual workers. Historical data go back to 1851. Statistics of placings and vacancies date from 1893, when there was an official enquiry into agencies and methods for dealing with unemployed persons. A chapter on miscellaneous man-power statistics deals with information derived from registration for National Service, from enlistment in H.M. Forces and the Women's Services, from schemes for assisting disabled persons and schemes for the provision of training for employment, and from the Ministry's duties in regard

The continuous development of arrangements by which conditions of employment have been fixed by voluntary agreements since the middle of the 19th century is reflected in the account which the booklet gives of statistics of wage rates, normal hours of work and related matters. Information about the actual earnings The continuous development of arrangements by which con-

work and related matters. Information about the actual earnings and hours of manual workers goes back to an enquiry of 1886. There are references to payment-by-results systems, shift working, and profit-sharing and co-partnership schemes.

Statistics of industrial organisations and disputes date from the 1880's, while those of the Factory Inspectorate have their origin in reports made by the Inspectors first appointed in 1833.

Although the first official index of retail prices (which related only to prices of nine articles of food in London) is for the period 1877–1900, some information about retail prices of food (again mainly for London), dating back to the mid-18th century, was published in 1903. This was the first of a series of reports on information about statistics of the cost of living, the retail prices information about statistics of the cost of living, the retail prices

The booklet contains a subject index to published sources of the Ministry's current statistics. Appendices to the booklet include a list of other official sources of information on labour statistics published in Great Britain, a note on sources of labour statistics for other countries, a list of Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for which statistical information is available, and specimens of forms used by the Ministry. There is also an alphabetical index to the booklet.

SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS IN SCOTLAND

The Secretary of State for Scotland has made Regulations under

The Secretary of State for Scotland has made Regulations under Section 79 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, as amended by Section 13 of, and Part 1 of the First Schedule to, the Education (Scotland) Act, 1956. They are the Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) (Amendment No. 3) Provisional Regulations, 1958.*

These Regulations, which became operative from 1st November, 1958, and will remain in force until 31st March, 1960, provide for an increase of five per cent. in the basic part of the salaries of teachers employed by Education Authorities. The consolidated scales for Principals and Depute Principals of Further Education Centres, which include both basic salaries and payments for special responsibility, are increased by the amount which the teachers concerned would have received had they, being certificated teachers, been paid on the maximum of the scale for heads of departments appropriate to their qualifications or the level of work for which they are responsible.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Accidents to Railway Servants during 1957

The Report of the Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways on the accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1957 has been presented to the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s.

civil Aviation and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. net (4s. 4d. including postage).

The statistics given in the Report are based on returns made by the British Transport Commission, the London Transport Executive, and certain minor railway undertakings which were not taken over by the British Transport Commission on 1st January, 1948, and also on reports upon certain accidents made after Inquiries by the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. There has been no the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. There has been no change in recent years, before and after the nationalisation of the railways, in the basis for the reporting of accidents, and all the statistics for 1956 and for earlier years contained in the Report are comparable, except those for the years 1940–1945, when a modified form of reporting, covering fatalities and serious injuries only, was in force. All accidents to passengers or other persons, excluding railway servants, are required to be reported, however slight the injuries may be. For railway servants, only those accidents which cause absence from ordinary work for more than three days are required to be reported. Personal injuries are classified as "serious" or "minor". Serious injuries are defined as "amputations of limbs, a fracture or dislocation, internal injuries, loss of an eye, burns or scalds, and any other injury of similar serious character likely to cause protracted disablement". Any person so severely

*S.I. 1958 No. 1732 (S.85). H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including

injured as to die after an accident, but before the date of the Report, is included as a fatality.

The number of railway servants killed during 1957 was 176, compared with 171 in 1956, 179 in 1955, and an annual average of 183 during the period 1951–1955. The numbers injured totalled 15,538 in 1957, 15,519 in 1956, and 15,460 in 1955, compared with an annual average of 16,637 in the years 1951–1955. Of the railway servants injured in 1957, 1,771 were seriously, and 13,767 were slightly injured.

Reported accidents are classified in three main groups: (1) train accidents (i.e., to trains and rolling stock on or affecting a passenger railway) and failures of rolling stock, track and structures; (2) movement accidents (i.e., those connected with the movement of railway vehicles, exclusive of train accidents); and (3) nonmovement accidents (i.e., those on railway premises not connected with the movement of any railway vehicles). The total of 176 railway servants who were killed in accidents in 1957 included four killed in train accidents, 147 in movement accidents and 25 in non-movement accidents. Of those seriously injured, 17 sustained their injuries in train accidents, 517 in movement accidents and 1,237 in non-movement accidents. The corresponding figures for minor injuries were 82, 1,579 and 12,106 respectively.

Detailed analyses of the figures relating to all railway accidents which occurred in 1957 are given in the Report, which also contains brief summaries of the 11 train accidents which were the subject of Inquiry, notes on other accidents, and a review of the year. Appendices to the Report contain detailed statistical and other information.

Safety Training in Building and Civil **Engineering Industries**

A new Safety Training Centre for foremen and others in the building and civil engineering industries has recently been opened at the Government Training Centre, Enfield. The opening of this Training Centre is part of a drive in which Government and industry are co-operating to reduce the numbers of accidents on building and civil engineering sites. More than 16,000 accidents, including 185 fatal accidents, were reported in 1957 in these industries, which 185 fatal accidents, were reported in 1957 in these industries, which have a total labour force of about 1½ millions. Land and buildings have been made available at the Government Training Centre for the use of the London Building and Engineering Contractors Accident Prevention Group, and member firms of the Group have contributed money, materials and equipment to erect the shell of a two-storey building and to dig a trench which can be used to illustrate different methods of timbering excavations. The Ministry of Labour and National Service will co-operate as far as possible in the running of courses at the Safety Training Centre, but the general control and responsibility for them will rest entirely with the London Building and Engineering Contractors Accident Prevention Group. Prevention Group.

Booklets on Safety, Health and Welfare

A further booklet in the new series on safety, health and welfare A further booklet in the new series on safety, health and welfare (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 417) has now been published. These booklets, based on the experience of H.M. Factory Inspectorate, are being prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in collaboration with other Government Departments and, where appropriate, in consultation with expert bodies and with the advice and assistance of representatives of industry. They are designed to give information and advice about the best practices in the fields of safety, health and welfare.

The latest booklet, No. 6B, entitled "Safety in Building Operations: Roofing", is intended to give guidance to all persons engaged in roofing work. It offers a great deal of practical advice on safety precautions and describes with the aid of diagrams methods of preventing falls from the eaves of sloping roofs, a frequent source of serious injury. Roof ladders are also illustrated and there are sections which deal with their design, construction and use, including use as a means of preventing falls through fragile roofs.

Booklets in this series are written in non-technical language and it is believed they will be found suitable for circulation amongst workers at all levels.

These publications can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office. Booklet No. 6B, "Safety in Building Operations: Roofing", costs 9d. net (11d. including postage).

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Proposed Changes Affecting Late Entrants

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 (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1958.

These Regulations would allow people who are unable to satisfy the contribution conditions for retirement pension or widow's benefit, because they entered insurance too late to reach the minimum yearly contribution average of 13 required for these benefits, to receive a refund of the appropriate portion of their national insurance contributions.

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

NUMBERS EMPLOYED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND IN POLICE FORCES

The monthly analyses of man-power which are published in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 467 of this issue) give separate figures for "Local Government Service". Those figures, however, relate to Local Government Service as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification, and they exclude those employees of Local Authorities (such as teachers, transport staffs, building workers, etc.) who, in accordance with the principles underlying the Standard Industrial Classification, are included in other industry groups. The figures are based primarily on the counts of national insurance cards exchanged, and as the counts have to be made on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification it is not possible to obtain complete information from that source about the total numbers employed by Local Authorities. employed by Local Authorities.

employed by Local Authorities.

The co-operation of the Local Authorities, however, makes it possible to publish full details in respect of the end of June of each year. The Authorities complete a return at that time showing the numbers employed in each of the main departments and services, and figures for June, 1957, obtained from this source were published on page 430 of the December, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE. Corresponding figures for June, 1958, are now given in the Table below.

The figures cover (a) all employees of the Councils of all Counties, Boroughs (County, Metropolitan and Municipal), Urban Districts and Rural Districts in England and Wales and of Counties and Burghs (large and small) in Scotland, and (b) members of the Police Forces (including the Metropolitan Police). The figures for the Police Forces have been obtained from the Home Office and the Scottish Home Department. Scottish Home Department.

The figures represent the total numbers on the payrolls at 28th June, 1958, including those temporarily absent through sickness, holidays or other causes. All persons with a normal full-time engagement are included in the columns headed "full-time" and the persons in the columns headed "part-time" are those engaged on a part-time basis whose employment ordinarily involves service for not more than 30 hours a week.

The figures for building and civil engineering in the Table represent broadly workpeople employed in separate building or civil engineering departments engaged on the building of houses, the construction of roads, sewers, etc. Persons engaged on ordinary maintenance work are included in the figures for "All other Local Authority Departments". The figures for transport services cover not only road transport services but also docks, river and harbour services, airports and all other forms of public transport operated by Local Authorities by Local Authorities.

A qualification that must be borne in mind is that some of the A qualification that must be borne in finite is that some of the part-time employees of a Local Authority (e.g., teachers and lecturers at evening classes and Technical Colleges) are engaged during the daytime in the service of other employers or are working on their own account, and there is, therefore, some overlap between the figures in the Table and those for other industries. There may, in fact, he come duplication within the Table itself, since some in fact, be some duplication within the Table itself, since some of the overlap may be between two adjoining Local Authorities. The extent of the overlap of all kinds is known to be about 55,000, and it is probable, therefore, that the overlap within the Table is

Numbers Employed by Local Authorities and in Police Forces at 28th June, 1958

Department or Service	Ma	iles	Fem	ales	Total
Department of Service	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Males a Femal
England	ace of ton. I	es to private	u refubero. L'abbond s a mangariah	skiel zober	Lacy test 6
ducation Department: (a) Lecturers and Teachers (b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.) Auter Supply uilding and Civil Engineering ransport Services ealth Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes aughterhouses estaurants and Canteens (including School Canteens); Orchestras; Entertainments Amusement Parks; Race Courses; Golf Courses; etc. Il other Local Authority Departments olice Forces (including Metropolitan Police) Grand Total (including Police) Scotland	39,311 14,488 73,355 64,071 24,425 694 7,774 315,506	32,414 7,502 110 64 23 2,316 14 1,459 10,950	156,166 29,984 388 396 10,679 64,892 6 39,181 55,282 2,134 359,108	28,044 69,750 122 89 361 38,583 7 89,147 18,913 — 245,016	320,1 146,5 15,1 73,9 75,1 130,2 400,6 67,8
and the total (CIT) they present this Country property has now here	NATIONAL POLICE	10 relangear	A SPEC CLO	os escipation	19, 101 :
ducation Department: (a) Lecturers and Teachers (b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.) (ater Supply (ate	3,134 3,079 13,159 13,949 1,647 481 1,198 35,144	464 549 63 57 8 108 28 114 1,382	24,349 4,912 78 141 3,468 8,259 44 3,490 8,993 240	714 7,636 22 7 25 4,188 5 6,787 3,036	37,9 16,2 3,2 13,3 17,4 14,2 5 48,5 8,4
Grand Total (including Police)	92,468	2,773	53,974	22,420	171,0
		CONTROL OF	Constitution	Company Section	
Wales					
ucation Department: (a) Lecturers and Teachers (b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.) ilding and Civil Engineering ansport Services alth Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes ughterhouses staurants and Canteens (including School Canteens); Orchestras; Entertainments; Amusement Parks: Race Courses; Golf Courses; etc.	8,892 2,168 1,156 5,381 2,560 1,525 60	1,241 385 16 9 1 96 6	11,446 2,332 19 93 533 3,698	1,046 3,453 4 6 8 2,398 1	8,: 1,: 5,4 3,1 7,:
lucation Department: (a) Lecturers and Teachers	2,168 1,156 5,381 2,560 1,525 60 327 21,739	385 16 9 1 96 6	2,332 19 93 533	3,453 4 6 8	22,6 8,3 1,1 5,4 3,1 7,3 7,2 26,5 3,6
ucation Department: (a) Lecturers and Teachers (b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.) ater Supply ilding and Civil Engineering ansport Services alth Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes unghterhouses staurants and Canteens (including School Canteens); Orchestras; Entertainments Amusement Parks; Race Courses; Golf Courses; etc.	2,168 1,156 5,381 2,560 1,525 60 327 21,739	385 16 9 1 96 6	2,332 19 93 533 3,698 — 3,358 2,678	3,453 4 6 8 2,398 1	8, 1, 5, 3, 7, 26, 3,
ucation Department: (a) Lecturers and Teachers (b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.) ater Supply iliding and Civil Engineering ansport Services alth Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes unghterhouses staurants and Canteens (including School Canteens); Orchestras; Entertainments Amusement Parks; Race Courses; Golf Courses; etc. other Local Authority Departments lice Forces Grand Total (including Police)	2,168 1,156 5,381 2,560 1,525 60 327 21,739 3,579	385 16 9 1 96 6 108 787	2,332 19 93 533 3,698 — 3,358 2,678 107	3,453 6 8 2,398 1 3,456 1,354	8, 1, 5, 3, 7, 26, 3,
ucation Department: a) Lecturers and Teachers b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.) ter Supply iliding and Civil Engineering ansport Services alth Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes unghterhouses staurants and Canteens (including School Canteens); Orchestras; Entertainments; Amusement Parks; Race Courses; Golf Courses; etc. other Local Authority Departments lice Forces Grand Total (including Police)	2,168 1,156 5,381 2,560 1,525 60 327 21,739 3,579	385 16 9 1 96 6 108 787	2,332 19 93 533 3,698 — 3,358 2,678 107	3,453 6 8 2,398 1 3,456 1,354	8, 1, 5, 3, 7, 7,
ducation Department: (a) Lecturers and Teachers (b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.) ater Supply illiding and Civil Engineering ansport Services alth Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes unghterhouses staurants and Canteens (including School Canteens); Orchestras; Entertainments Amusement Parks; Race Courses; Golf Courses; etc. I other Local Authority Departments lice Forces Grand Total (including Police) Great Britain uncation Department: (a) Lecturers and Teachers (b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.) ater Supply illding and Civil Engineering ansport Services alth Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes unghterhouses	2,168 1,156 5,381 2,560 1,525 60 327 21,739 3,579 47,387	385 16 9 1 96 6 108 787	2,332 19 93 533 3,698 — 3,358 2,678 107	3,453 6 8 2,398 1 3,456 1,354	8, 1, 5,5, 3,7, 7,26, 3,6, 86, 171, 19,92, 95,5152,
ducation Department: (a) Lecturers and Teachers (b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.) ater Supply illiding and Civil Engineering ansport Services alth Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons and other Homes aughterhouses staurants and Canteens (including School Canteens); Orchestras; Entertainments and canteens (including School Canteens); Orchestras; Entertainments and Local Authority Departments ilice Forces Grand Total (including Police) Great Britain funcation Department: (a) Lecturers and Teachers (b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.) ilding and Civil Engineering	2,168 1,156 5,381 2,560 1,525 60 327 21,739 3,579 47,387 124,860 44,613 18,723 91,895 80,580 27,597 1,235	385 16 9 1 96 6 108 787 — 2,649 34,119 8,436 189 130 32 2,520	2,332 19 93 533 3,698 3,358 2,678 107 24,264 191,961 37,228 485 630 14,680 76,849	3,453 6 8 2,398 1 3,456 1,354 — 11,726 29,804 80,839 148 102 394 45,169	8, 1, 5, 3, 7, 7, 26, 3,

NATIONAL SERVICE

Registration under National Service Acts

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 10th January, 1959. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st July and 30th September, 1939, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts. Men are not exempt from registration because they are apprentices or are training for professional qualifications or because they are engaged in coal mining or agriculture. Such men, if born within the dates specified above, must register on the prescribed date.

must register on the prescribed date.

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

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

The call-up of agricultural workers born in 1933 or later will be deferred only after individual application by the man's employer and subject to the satisfaction of certain specific conditions.

and subject to the satisfaction of certain specific conditions. Particulars can be obtained at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Each man who registers will be given a leaflet summarising the conditions under which deferment of call-up may be granted to apprentices and men in a similar position, men training as technicians, articled pupils, etc., students in full-time attendance at University, technical and certain other classes or students wishing to enter a University in 1959 or 1960. If a man wishes to complete his apprenticeship, training or studies before he is called up, he must make application for deferment on the appropriate form to be obtained at the time of his registration or as soon as possible afterwards. A young man at school who intends to remain there afterwards. A young man at school who intends to remain there until the end of the 1958–59 school year need not apply for deferment for the purpose, but when he registers he should inform the clerk of his wishes.

Men who wish to apply for postponement of call-up on grounds of creational headable must receive an the day received but

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

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

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

Deferment of School Teachers

The Minister of Labour and National Service was asked in the House of Commons on 27th November if he had any statement to make regarding the deferment of school teachers from National

In reply the Minister said that it had been represented to him by the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Minister of Education that the immediate shortage of teachers in secondary schools is so great as to warrant an extension of the existing arrangements for indefinite deferment. He therefore proposed to introduce certain modifications for men completing their courses in 1959 and thereafter, subject in all cases to their taking up approved teaching posts in the contract of the course of the color of the c in secondary schools.

in secondary schools.

Graduates with third class honours or pass degrees in physics or mathematics would no longer be excluded from the deferment arrangements. This meant that all graduates in science and mathematics would in future be eligible for deferment as teachers.

With regard to arts graduates, the Minister said, the present arrangements provide for indefinite deferment for teaching in secondary schools to be granted to men with first or second class honours degrees who have successfully completed an approved course of teacher training. He proposed, in future, to extend this concession to all graduates in arts subjects who successfully complete such training in 1959 and thereafter.

In addition, he had agreed to extend deferment for secondary

In addition, he had agreed to extend deferment for secondary school teaching to men who complete courses in teacher training colleges in England and Wales in 1959 and thereafter and who have not performed their National Service. There is no corresponding

These new arrangements will also apply, the Minister said, to a These new arrangements will also apply, the Minister said, to a few small categories of non-graduate teachers as follows: (a) England and Wales—Teachers who hold one of the qualifications in non-scientific subjects listed as "degree equivalents" in the Report of the Burnham Committee on Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools (England and Wales, 1956) and who have satisfactorily completed an approved course of teacher training; (b) Scotland—Non-graduate teachers holding the Teachers Technical Certificate in such subjects as music, commerce, art, physical education and handiwork. This concession will not however, apply to those holding a recognised qualification in science or engineering.

nowever, apply to those holding a recognised qualification in science or engineering.

The Minister added that preliminary estimates suggest that the number of men medically fit for National Service who are involved in the new arrangements will be between 1,250 and 1,500. Of these, some 600 will become available at the end of the current academic year and the remainder at the end of the academic year 1959–60. Of the 600 in 1958–59, about half will be graduates and half nongraduates. These numbers are additional to the total of about 700 fit men a year who, it is estimated, are covered by existing arrangements for teacher deferment.

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EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE SECOND **QUARTER OF 1958**

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the second quarter of 1958 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the deep mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to opencast working and mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. In the second quarter of 1958 licensed mines produced about 1·4 per cent. of the total quantity of deep-mined saleable coal.

Earnings in the Second Quarter of 1958

are certain coofficienties which		ash	Allow	e of vances Kind	To	otal
to remove from the musical as-	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Average Earnings (All Ages): (i) Per Man-shift worked—	1852 195		Derroll		# 155B	
At the Face	74	3.6	3	6.2	77	9.8
All Underground	63	0.3	3	2.7	66	3.0
Surface	42	7.5	2	9.7	45	5.2
All Workers	58	7.8	3	1.6	61	9.4
(ii) Per Wage-earner per week-	Cel le		100	0.5	mone	byan
At the Face	328	0	15	6	343	6
All Underground	296	6	- 15	2	311	8
Surface	226	1	14	11	241	. 0.
All Workers	282	9	- 15	1.	297.	10
	100 A		10000		100000	17 TO 312

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the quarter per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 57s. 0·1d. in Somerset and 57s. 1·9d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire to 67s. 8·2d. in Kent and 68s. 8·3d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 272s. 6d. in Cumberland and 273s. 0d. in Shropshire to 322s. 2·0d. in Kent and 333s. 4·0d. in Nottinghamshire.

The estimated average earnings in the industry, including the value of allowances in kind, for all *adult* male workers 21 years of age and over in Great Britain during the second quarter of 1958 amounted to 64s. 6d. per man-shift worked and 313s. 2d. per week.

REPORT OF INQUIRY INTO CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL UNREST AT SMITHFIELD MARKET

The Minister of Labour and National Service has received the The Minister of Labour and National Service has received the Report of the Committee of Inquiry which he appointed to inquire whether there are any causes of industrial unrest arising from the present arrangements for the delivery, handling and distribution of meat in Smithfield Market (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 253). The Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 10d. including postage).

The Committee met in London on 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 28th and 29th July, 1958, and heard submissions from the City Corporation, the London Retail Meat Traders' Association and the National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations the Association of

Federation of Meat Traders' Association and the National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations, the Association of Multiple Retail Meat Traders, the Smithfield Market Tenants' Association, the Wholesale Meat and Provisions Transport Association Limited, and the Transport and General Workers' Union. The first part of the Report contains a full description of the present organisation of the market, and of the work performed by the entergies of workers replaced there. by the categories of workers employed there. In comparing the present arrangements with those which operated before the war, it is explained that the differences are largely the result of changes which were made during the war when meat was controlled. The Committee draw attention to two points in the present arrangements for the organisation of the market which seem to be of special importance; these are the complicated sub-division of labour, and the presence within the labour structure of self-employed extensions. the presence within the labour structure of self-employed categories, the "pitchers" who carry meat into the market, and the "bummarees", who are employed mainly for carrying meat out for retailers. The Committee consider that these two factors alone are likely to prove causes of industrial unrest.

The Bummaree Problem

The greater part of the remainder of the Report deals with the question of the bummaree porter. The Committee note that before the war both retailers and their full-time employees were permitted the war both retailers and their full-time employees were permitted by a market bye-law to carry their own meat out of the market, and that the terms of this bye-law were fully operated. Between 1939 and 1954, the period of meat control, retailers could not buy freely at the market and the arrangements went into abeyance. During the period of control new bye-laws came into operation which again permitted retailers and their full-time employees to carry their own meat out of the market. Shortly after the end of control, however, the Union unilaterally decided that retailers and their full-time employees would no longer be allowed to carry out their own meat and that all meat would be portered by licensed porters; this has remained the position since 1954.

remained the position since 1954.

The retailers' case was based primarily on the difficulties which were being encountered from the service of bummaree porters. The were being encountered from the service of bummaree porters. The principal difficulties reported were that the bummaree service was causing serious delays in the transfer of meat from the market tenant's stall to the retailer's vehicle, and that it was providing an expensive charge on the cost of the meat. In reply the Union defended its ban on the grounds that if retailers and their employees were allowed to carry out their own meat it would lead to congestion both within and near the market and an increase in the risk of both within and near the market and an increase in the risk of

In setting out their views on this problem the Committee first criticise the manner in which the Union imposed its ban. They note that during the discussions on the new bye-laws the Union was given ample opportunity to state its objections and did not do so. The Union must, therefore, in the Committee's view, be considered as having tacitly accepted the terms of the bye-law. The Committee feel that in subsequently imposing the ban the Union fell below the standard of responsible conduct which is the basis of sound industrial standard of responsible conduct which is the basis of sound industrial relations. As regards the complaint of the retailers, the Committee feel that the disadvantages of the present system clearly outweigh the risks envisaged by the Union. The Committee consider that the underlying difficulty with the bummarees is that they are self-employed, and the only satisfactory solution in the long run to the bummaree problem is a radical reorganisation which would place them under the full control of an employer who would accept responsibility for providing an efficient service. The Committee recognise that time would be required for such a reorganisation and consider that in the meantime there are certain modifications which should take place immediately. should take place immediately

should take place immediately.

As regards the application of the bye-law the Committee suggest:

(a) that retailers should be allowed to remove from the market as much meat as they personally can carry; and (b) that retailers should be allowed to use their full-time employees to carry meat out of the market on such occasions as it can be demonstrated to the Market Superintendent that no humanerees are immediately available to permarket on such occasions as it can be demonstrated to the Market Superintendent that no bummarees are immediately available to perform this work. On the subject of restrictions which the Union imposed upon the employment of bummarees the Report makes the following comments: (1) The Committee consider it wrong that the number of bummarees should be restricted by the Union, and they think that if the Market Superintendent considers an increase in numbers necessary there can be no justification for the Union refusing to agree. (2) The Report notes that retailers whose bummarees have been unable to perform their work are not allowed to use the services of other bummarees. The Committee suggest that they should be allowed to do so. (3) Evidence was produced before the Committee of retailers who wished to employ a porter on a full-time basis but were unable to secure Union permission to do so. The Committee suggest that any retailer who wishes to employ such a porter should be allowed to do so. The Committee approve the proposal which was put forward by the Union at the inquiry that a porterage committee should be set up, consisting of representatives of the market interests, under the chairmanship of the Market Superintendent, which could consider all questions connected with the employment of porters. The Committee feel that this

would help overcome the absence of any machinery for concilia-tion or negotiation for porters, other than carriers' porters, and would provide some formal basis for negotiation between the

Other Difficulties

Apart from the discussion on the bummaree question the Report also sets out the difficulties which were mentioned by the other market interests who appeared at the inquiry and the Union's reply. The Report draws special attention to four of these difficulties.

Firstly, the Report comments on difficulties which the market tenants alleged were being encountered with pitchers, who are self-employed workers who carry meat into the stalls. The Association placed special emphasis upon difficulties arising from absenteeism amongst pitchers. The Union in its reply suggested that, although difficulties might have arisen from time to time, they were although difficulties might have arisen from time to time, they were satisfactorily dealt with when they were referred to the Smithfield Market Conciliation Board which covers these workers. The Committee feel that unrest is undoubtedly being experienced by the market tenants and that it is largely the result of the self-employed status of these workers. They suggest that while some improvement might come from the imposition of better discipline by the Union the difficulties will remain until pitchers are brought under the full control of employers

Union the difficulties will remain until pitchers are brought under the full control of employers.

Secondly, the Market Tenants' Association drew attention to restrictions which had been placed upon the right of market tenants to use their own shop staff for portering meat between stalls in the market. This practice was regulated by a provision in the Association's agreement with the Union which provided that "inter-stall portering shall continue as has been the custom in the past". This clause had been interpreted by the Union as meaning that only tenants who had held the right to use their shop staff for this sort of portering at the time the agreement was originally made in 1936 portering at the time the agreement was originally made in 1936 should continue to do so. There were few market tenants who now held this right and the remainder were forced to use the services of bummarees. The Association felt strongly that all tenants should be allowed to use their shop staff for this work if they so desired. The Union said that the agreement had been interpreted in the manner which had been intended and that the Association's claim manner which had been intended and that the Association's claim was contrary to the intention of the original agreement. Commenting on this, the Committee state that so long as the present position continues it is bound to be a cause of industrial unrest. They recognise that the Association is party to the agreement, which must be honoured. They feel, however, that the agreement has at times been given a very restricted interpretation and they feel that a more realistic interpretation is called for.

Thirdly, the Smithfield Market Tenants' Association complained that the Union was preventing market tenants from moving their shop staff from one type of work to another as they are per-

plained that the Union was preventing market tenants from moving their shop staff from one type of work to another as they are per-mitted to do under the agreement with the Union. The Union in reply stated that it was the intention of the agreement that shop staff should be moved only within certain hours and that in its view no restriction had been imposed upon the interchangeability

view no restriction had been imposed upon the interchangeability of labour within those hours.

Fourthly, both the Smithfield Market Tenants' Association and the Wholesale Meat and Provisions Transport Association reported that unrest was being caused by the insistence of the Union that "pullers back" should be used on all vehicles to pull loads back to the pitchers. In all other meat markets drivers pulled back their own loads as they did when available at Smithfield before the war. It was considered that the compulsory use of pullers back was imposing an unnecessary charge upon the price of meat. The Union justified the continued use of pullers back mainly on the grounds that drivers were weekly paid while pitchers were pieceworkers and it was uncommon in industry for piece-workers to be serviced by weekly paid workers. The Committee say that they serviced by weekly paid workers. The Committee say that they have no doubt that the question of pullers back is causing a great deal of discontent to both the market tenants and the Transport Association, but they feel that they have not the evidence or experience to undertake a detailed investigation of this question.

General Views of the Union

In addition to replying to the arguments put forward by other market organisations at the inquiry, the Union commented in general terms on the state of industrial relations at the market. It submitted that the seriousness and extent of industrial unrest at Smithfield was exaggerated and that there had been few serious disputes since 1939. Because of the large number of tenants at the market there were bound to be small disputes. The Union denied strongly the allegation that its members did not have the interests of the market at heart. Finally, the Union stated that although there was no substantial unrest arising from the present arrangements for the organisation of the market there was every likelihood of unrest if these arrangements were materially altered.

The Desirability of a Better System

The Committee's general view was that there was need, as a long-term solution, for a reorganisation of the labour force of the market which would produce a co-ordinated system and eliminate the self-employed categories of workers. Consideration was given to reorganisation along the lines of that carried out at Covent Garden in 1957, but this was rejected because of differences in trading practice. The Committee feel, however, that a reorganisation might be carried out either by the creation of a central employing authority for the present self-employed grades or by placing these workers under a company formed by employers for this purpose.

REPORT OF COURT OF INOUIRY INTO DISPUTE IN CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT

The Report has been issued of the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into the dispute between the two sides of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport (see the October issue of this GAZETTE, page 375). The Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 608), price 2s. net (2s. 2d. including

The dispute arose when engineering maintenance workers at London Airport imposed a ban on overtime working during September and October this year. On 13th October the British Overseas Airways Corporation took action to dismiss certain employees who refused to work overtime and a strike of about 4,000 engineering maintenance and radio engineering workers took place on that date and lasted till 21st October.

Contentions of the Parties
On the Employers' side it was contended that the immediate On the Employers' side it was contended that the immediate cause of the dispute was the refusal of certain of their employees to abide by their contractual obligation to work overtime when required. On the Unions' side it was contended that the dispute arose out of the employers' inept and dilatory handling of the employees' reasonable claims, particularly with regard to wages, and the dismissal of certain employees on 13th October, which was represented as a provocative act of victimisation.

The employers laid stress upon the readiness of some of their employees, particularly the British Overseas Airways Corporation Shop Stewards Committee, supported by some national trade union officials, to bring about unconstitutional action with the object of exerting improper pressure on negotiations, and said that

object of exerting improper pressure on negotiations, and said that the dispute was the culmination of a trend over the last six years or more towards increasing unconstitutional interference with normal working, especially in the British Overseas Airways Corporation. The Unions alleged that staff relations in the Corporation had deteriorated since the reorganisation of the Board of the Corporation in 1956.

Conclusions of the Court

The Court find that there was no constitutional warranty for the The Court find that there was no constitutional warranty for the ban on overtime and that there is no evidence that there were extenuating circumstances which might have provided an unconstitutional justification for it. The responsibility for imposing the ban is placed on the workers' representatives on the Local Engineering Panel (who are also shop stewards) and on certain national trade union officials (principally Mr. G. Scott of the Electrical Trades Union) who lacked either the strength or the will to restrain op stewards from unconstitutional action

The Court do not accept the contention that the delay in negotiating the wage claim justified the ban on overtime but consider that, although the delay was not unreasonable in the circumces, the employers might have done more to make the reasons the delay clearer to the workers and so remove causes for misunderstanding. They also think that there may be some substance in the complaint that the employers' representatives had insufficient power to negotiate without reference to higher

The Report says that there is good ground for the view that the dominant figure in the British Overseas Airways Corporation Joint Shop Stewards Committee was Mr. S. Maitland, who is a member of the Communist Party. The Court are satisfied that the Communist Party does not hesitate to act in a disruptive manner and are satisfied that Mr. Maitland's activitives were of this kind. They accept the estimate that Communist Party representation among the employees at London Airport is very small, but say that this is not a measure of its potential influence nor of the harm which it can do. The danger is that organisations such as shop stewards' committees, if left to their own devices, may fall under the influence of a few men of perserverance who are prepared to exploit the loyalty of their fellow workpeople for their own ends. The Report suggests that those who adopt, or who are affected by, the guidance of such organisations, if the influence of the Communist Party is known to be present in them, should reflect on the aims of that Party and that they should examine for themselves whether the guidance which they receive from such sources is likely to promote their own long-term interests. The curbing of disruptive elements guidance which they receive from such sources is likely to promote their own long-term interests. The curbing of disruptive elements presents a problem for the trade unions but it is also a problem for the rank and file of the unions' membership who should consider with the greatest care the suitability of the persons whom they elect as shop stewards for the tasks which they have to perform within a clearly established constitutional framework.

The disruptive behaviour of the Joint Shop Stewards Committee is a matter to which the Court attach great importance and is held to be a subject to which the Unions concerned should give their most careful consideration. The Report points out that just as the

most careful consideration. The Report points out that just as the two Corporations may in the past have been weak in the handling of those cases in which the Joint Shop Stewards Committees had acted in an arbitrary manner, so have the Unions been weak in taking the corrective action which might reasonably have been

The Court find it difficult to regard the decision of the British The Court find it difficult to regard the decision of the British Overseas Airways Corporation to dismiss certain men as unreasonable however much it may have been regrettable, but consider that in the immediate sequel the employers were open to some criticism when during the strike they put forward certain proposals designed to set limits to the activities of shop stewards which might have been more properly made after the strike was over. Moreover, the Court point out that a resolution submitted by the Unions as a basis of a resumption of work, with or without amendment, was not accepted. It was unfortunate that the Corporations? Chairmen basis of a resumption of work, with or without amendment, was not accepted. It was unfortunate that the Corporations' Chairmen, and Sir Gerard d'Erlanger (Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation) in particular, stood aloof from discussions at a critical time. On the Unions' side, however, the Court note that at the mass meeting of strikers held at London Airport on 16th October Mr. Maitland submitted a resolution which was carried and the strike continued; and what was perhaps more reprehensible was that Mr. C. Jenkins of the Association of Supervisory Staffs, Executives and Technicians, a member of the Trade Union side of the National Joint Council, spoke in support of the action that the men had taken although the Union which he represented had no members who were involved in the stoppage.

The Court find it difficult to resist the conclusion that there existed a militant minority at London Airport which was prepared to take powers to itself and disregard, when it thought fit, the

to take powers to itself and disregard, when it thought fit, the constitutional arrangements for dealing with disputes in the industry. Though most of the Unions which had members who were involved in the strike made submissions to the Court there were two Unions the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Transport and General Workers' Union—which did not, though they were represented at the Court's hearings and had every opportunity to make statements had they wished to do so. The Court find this was the more had they wished to do so. The Court find this was the more strange since over half the men on strike were members of these two Unions, but are satisfied that there is a considerable measure of perturbation among the Unions themselves about the behaviour of certain groups and the effect of that behaviour on relations

The Court find that, in general, industrial relations between the two sides have not been as good as it was reasonable to expect them to be. In the main this was due partly to a certain awkwardness in the constitution of the National Joint Council and partly to the unwise and irresponsible behaviour of certain individuals and groups within the industry. In this connection, the Court are of the opinion that much of what Mr. Ian Mikardo, M.P., told them was mischievous and irrelevant. They feel that there is insufficient recognition among certain members of the Trade Union side that the intrusion of political issues into the field of industrial relations, with the possible use of industrial action to promote political ends, is not compatible with the development of harmonious industrial relations and the smooth working of constitutional procedures, The Court find that, in general, industrial relations between the

with the possible use of industrial action to promote political ends, is not compatible with the development of harmonious industrial relations and the smooth working of constitutional procedures. Discussing the impending reorganisation of British Overseas Airways Corporation's engineering department and the apprehensions associated therewith in the minds of the engineering employees, the Court say that the only redundancy agreement of which they are aware is the agreement concluded on 20th September, 1948, which provides for consultation on the declaration of redundancy and deals with the procedure to be followed in determining the names of those who are to be declared redundant. They do not think that an agreement of this kind, valuable though it may be, is likely to remove a genuine apprehension on the part of the men likely to be affected, and suggest that some further agreement should now be negotiated to make a greater material contribution to alleviating the uncertainty of the workpeople concerned. The Court are emphatically of the opinion that it is imperative to re-establish the authority of the National Joint Council. This is partly a matter of individual behaviour and partly a matter of machinery. The Court have been forced to the view that in the past there have been inadequate responsibility and leadership at various levals on both sides and thet this has aircreased.

past there has been inadequate responsibility and leadership at various levels on both sides and that this has given scope and encouragement to certain militant elements whose activities have brought discredit to the existing constitutional arrangements. In particular, the Court think it important that the shop stewards and their committees should have their powers more clearly defined and circumscribed and that they should be given no encouragement, whether by the management or by the Unions which they serve, to exceed their proper functions exceed their proper functions.

The Report says that improvements in the machinery of the National Joint Council, particularly at the top and the bottom, are both possible and desirable, and that steps might usefully be taken, by special leaflet or otherwise, to ensure that the individual workman

appreciates the terms of the contract of service which he has signed. Finally, the Report refers to the special difficulties of the Aeronautical Engineers' Association in relation to their exclusion from a place in the negotiating procedures which were adopted for the industry. "It is possible", it says, "that this has been a most unfortunate episode but we are unable to feel that it is germane to the recent dispute and that it comes within our terms of reference".

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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Conference on European Social Charter

At the request of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe and in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the Agreement between the International Labour Organisation and Agreement between the International Labour Organisation and the Council of Europe, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office convened a tripartite conference to examine the draft European Social Charter drawn up by the Social Committee of the Committee of Ministers. The Conference, composed of two Government delegates, one Employers' delegate and one Workers' delegate for each State which is a Member both of the International Labour Organisation and of the Council of Europe, met in Strasbourg from 1st to 13th December, 1958.

The United Kingdom was represented by a tripartite delegation. The Government delegates were Mr. G. C. Veysey, C.B., Under Secretary, and Mr. J. G. Robertson, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, who were accompanied by an adviser, Mr. C. A. Larsen, Principal, also of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The Employers were represented by Mr.

and National Service. The Employers were represented by Mr. K. J. Burton, Secretary, British Employers' Confederation, who had as his adviser Mr. C. Bellingham-Smith, Principal Assistant, International, British Employers' Confederation. The Workers' delegate was Mr. R. Willis, Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the London Typographical Society. Mr. Willis had as his adviser Mr. Edwin Hall, Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the Lancashire Area of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Report on 42nd Session of International **Labour Conference**

The Minister of Labour and National Service has presented to Parliament the Report by the delegates of the United Kingdom Government to the 42nd Session of the International Labour Conference which was held in Geneva from 4th to 26th June, 1958. The Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 593), price 4s. net (4s. 4d. including postage). The Government delegates were Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Chief International Labour Adviser to Her Majesty's Government, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and representative of the Government of the United Kingdom on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and by Sir Archibald Harrison, C.B.E., Solicitor, Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The Report says that the most important achievement of the

The Report says that the most important achievement of the 42nd Session was the adoption of a Convention and Recommendation on Discrimination in the Field of Employment and Occupation. Some of the main points made in the Report are summarised below.

The Report explains that the Convention and Recommendation on Discrimination in the Field of Employment and Occupation were not entirely satisfactory to the United Kingdom, but the delegates voted for them "feeling that we must associate ourselves with the clear and unmistakable lead given to the world by the International Labour Organisation in directing attention to the evils arising from discrimination in employment, in particular through such factors as race, colour, religion and national extrac-

through such factors as race, colour, religion and national extraction, which have long lain on the conscience of the world."

The Conference also adopted a Convention and a Recommendation on the Conditions of Employment of Plantation Workers, which the delegates were able to vote for as a result of improvements made during discussions in Committee. Decisions on ratification, however, must depend on the results of consultation with nonhowever, must depend on the results of consultation with nonmetropolitan territories concerned.

A general discussion took place on the question of Hours of

Work.

In addition, there were "first discussions", with a view to the adoption of international regulations next year, on the organisation of occupational health services in places of employment, and on the conditions of work of fishermen.

A number of resolutions were adopted on subjects not on the formal agenda of the Conference. Among these was a resolution

on measures to promote employment.

The Report summarises the discussions and debates at the Conference, which was attended by delegations from 73 member countries and from 9 non-metropolitan territories. The Minister of Labour and National Service, the Rt. Hon. Iain Macleod, M.P., addressed the Conference during the debate on the Director-General's Report. He spoke with special reference to consultation between Government and industry. between Government and industry.

Although on technical issues much useful work was accomplished, on political issues the atmosphere at the Conference became more embittered than for some years. The Report recalls that the problem of the participation of employers' representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other Eastern European countries in the work of the Conference has for several years given in the constitutional and procedural difficulties which the countries in the work of the Conference has for several years given rise to constitutional and procedural difficulties which, though disturbing to the work of the Conference, had not prevented the conclusion of much constructive work. This year, the Communists themselves were not content to accept the compromise on this question adopted by previous Conferences and, in the result, had no representatives on the Committees of the Conference. A more serious factor in the general deterioration of the situation was the announcement from Moscow, a few days before the creditials of the Hungarian delegation were to be considered of the execution the Hungarian delegation were to be considered, of the execution

of Mr. Imre Nagy and others. The debate on the Hungarian

of Mr. Imre Nagy and others. The debate on the Hungarian credentials was in consequence tense and bitter and resulted in the credentials of the whole delegation being rejected.

On this the Report says:—"There can be no doubt that the revulsion of feeling against the Communists which was then manifested shocked them severely. Their isolation, morally and otherwise, was virtually complete and was obviously keenly felt. Thus were shattered the hopes of friendlier relations and of improved atmosphere in the Conference which the attitude of the Eastern European Governments at the beginning of the Conference had encouraged, and considerable harm was done to the interests of the Organisation which may not easily or quickly be repaired."

The United Kingdom delegates, in referring to this matter, recall words used by the Director-General in his reply to the debate on

his Report, and which were spoken prior to the debate on the Hungarian credentials. "The International Labour Organisation", he said, "will not grow if it only reflects the divisions and conflicts which exist outside it. It will grow and increase in strength and influence to the extent that its members prove themselves capable of some common understanding of the sanctity of the human person and of whole-hearted devotion to the improvement of the material and moral condition of man. We have in the International Labour Organisation the world's greatest opportunity of engaging the people of all countries in this direction." The Report adds this comment:—"It is in the interests, not only of the Organisation and of its members, but of all people everywhere, that everything possible should now be done to develop this common understanding and direction of effort

Study Missions to the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

In March this year the Governing Body decided to set in motion a survey to be carried out by the International Labour Office of the factual position relating to freedom of association in member countries. During the Conference the Director-General was able to announce that, following discussions with the Governments of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, invitations had been received to send study missions to those two countries, and these studies which will initiate the survey will be started in 1959.

Co-operation with other Democratic Countries

The delegates report that their relations with the representatives of other democratic countries, especially those of the Commonwealth, the United States of America, France and Italy, were again of the happiest. "Our co-operation", they say, "which we have noted in earlier reports was, if anything, closer and more friendly than ever, and led on most issues to results which were satisfactory to all of us. It is hardly possible to over-estimate the value and influence on the course of events of the mutual understanding influence on the course of events of the mutual understanding which we achieved."

Appendices to the Report

Appendices to the Report set out the texts of Conventions, Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by the Conference.

Report on 41st (Maritime) Session of **International Labour Conference**

The Report by the delegates of the United Kingdom Government to the 41st (Maritime) Session of the International Labour Conference has also been published as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 592), price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 8d. including postage). The Session was held in Geneva from 29th April to 14th May, and the Government delegates were Mr. P. D. Proctor, C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, and Mr. D. C. Haselgrove, Under Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation.

The Report says that one of the most satisfactory features of the Conference was the very wide measure of general support given to the text of a Recommendation concerning wages, hours of work on board ship and manning. Some of the main points made in the Report are summarised below.

Results of the Conference

The various international instruments adopted by the Conference were nearly all in a form satisfactory to the United Kingdom Government. Although the United Kingdom Employers and Workers were still unable to agree on the terms of a Convention on wages, hours of work on board ship and manning, "one of the most satisfactory features of the Conference", the Report says, "was the full support which they were able to give, and indeed the very wide measure of general support which was given by the Conference, to the text of the Recommendation on the subject. It is the first occasion in the Conference upon which there has been a broad identity of view between ship-owners and seafarers upon these subjects, which have hitherto been a source of disagreement between them".

Another Convention was adopted by the Conference on the reciprocal or international recognition of seafarers' national

Two Recommendations which reflected the concern of seafarers to have conditions of employment on ships adequately controlled were adopted by large majorities. These Recommendations dealt with the engagement of seafarers for service in vessels registered in a foreign country, and with the problems which arise in relation to social conditions and safety in relation to the registration of

Two further Recommendations were adopted, dealing respectively

with medical advice by radio to ships at sea and with the contents

The Conference considered a number of Resolutions on matters such as atomic power and shipping, the position of refugee sea-farers, safety of life at sea, welfare in ports and the limitation of shipowners' liability.

Co-operation among Maritime Countries

The Report states:—"We were able during the proceedings of the Conference to renew old acquaintances and to make new ones, especially, but by no means exclusively, among the representatives of the British Commonwealth, of the United States of America and of Western European countries. We have always enjoyed the best of relationships and been in close touch with the representatives in the maritime field of these and other countries, and co-operation with them during this Conference was an a very bigh layel."

with them during this Conference was on a very high level."

The Report pays tribute to the part played by the United Kingdom Employers' and Workers' delegates, Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., LL.D., Director of the Shipping Federation, and Mr. Thomas Yates, C.B.E., General Secretary of the National Union of Seamen.

Appendices to the Report set out the texts of the Conventions, Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by the Conference.

140th Session of the Governing Body

The 140th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from 18th to 21st November under the chairmanship of Mr. Julio Barboza-Carneiro, representative of the Government of Brazil. The United Kingdom Government was represented by Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Chief International Labour Adviser to Her Maiesty's Government and Deputy Segretary, Ministry of Labour Majesty's Government and Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Also from the United Kingdom were Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., LL.D., Chairman of the International and Industrial Relations Standing Committees and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body, Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, and General Secretary of the National Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives.

The following paragraphs contain notes on the main subjects discussed by the Governing Body.

Agenda of the 44th (1960) Session of the International Labour

The Governing Body fixed the agenda for the 44th (1960) Session of the International Labour Conference. The agenda will include three standing items (Report of the Director-General, Financial and Budgetary Questions, and Information and Reports on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations); two items which are likely to be carried forward for a second discussion from which are likely to be carried forward for a second discussion from the 43rd (1959) Session of the Conference (Protection of Workers against Radiations, and Collaboration between Public Authorities and Employers' and Workers' Organisations at the Industrial and National Levels); and three new items, viz., Reduction of Hours of Work, Workers' Housing, and a general discussion on The Contribution of the International Labour Organisation to the Raising of Incomes and Living Conditions in Rural Communities, with Particular Reference to Countries in Process of Development.

Freedom of Association

The Director-General reported that arrangements were nearly complete for the first two fact-finding surveys which were to study the situation regarding freedom of association in the United States

the situation regarding freedom of association in the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1958, page 140). He hoped that the surveys would be completed before the end of 1959.

The Governing Body considered the observations which had been received from the Hungarian Government and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in response to their request to consent to the question of freedom of association in those countries being referred to the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1957, page 398). Both Governments refused to give this consent and in their reply the Hungarian Government attacked the impartiality of the members of the Committee and rejected all the conclusions of the Committee. In both cases the Governing Body decided to publish the findings of both cases the Governing Body decided to publish the findings of the Committee, together with the replies from the Governments, and,

in the case of Hungary, this was to be supplemented by a statement refuting the comments of the Hungarian Government.

The 30th, 31st and 32nd reports of the Committee on Freedom of Association, which gave preliminary consideration to complaints alleging infringements of trade union rights, were also before the Governing Body. The Committee presented recommendations on nineteen cases. The Governing Body agreed to three of these being dismissed without being communicated to the Governments. nineteen cases. The Governing Body agreed to three of these being dismissed without being communicated to the Governments concerned, and dismissed another eight as not calling for further examination. In five other cases concerning Spain, the Argentine Republic, Greece, and France (Cameroons and Madagascar), interim reports were adopted pending the receipt of further information, and various recommendations and requests for information were made in the remaining three cases, which related to Japan and the United Kingdom (Cyprus and Northern Rhodesia).

Africa and the International Labour Organisation

The Governing Body had before it a paper prepared by the Director-General on the various methods by which North African

countries could be more closely associated with the activities of the International Labour Organisation (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1958, page 140). The paper also took into account the Resolution adopted at the Conference in June, 1958, concerning the convening of an African Tripartite Regional Conference.

The Governing Body instructed the Director-General to prepare, in consolication with a ground country of experts a comprehensive

The Governing Body instructed the Director-General to prepare, in consultation with a small group of experts, a comprehensive survey of labour problems in North Africa complementary to the existing African Labour Survey which covers countries and territories South of the Sahara. This would establish the indispensable factual foundation for the future development of the work of the International Labour Organisation in North Africa. The Governing Body noted that the African Advisory Committee for the area South of the Sahara (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1958, page 140) was to meet in Luanda in 1959. When the results of this meeting were known, and the documentation for North Africa was complete, it would be possible to consider the arrangements for an African Regional Conference. The Governing Body deferred until March the decision as to whether this Conference should be convened in 1960 or 1961.

World Employment Situation

The Governing Body had before it the report prepared by the International Labour Office on the world employment situation (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1958, page 259). There was an exchange of views on the position in the various Member States and the Governing Body affirmed its continuing interest in the employment situation throughout the world, and requested the Director-General to provide further reports on the employment situation from time to time depending on significant developments. tuation from time to time depending on significant developments in the employment sphere.

Other Matters

The Governing Body approved an agreement between the International Labour Organisation and the International Atomic Energy Authority and welcomed the growing collaboration and understanding between the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations. Other matters considered by the Governing Body included the action to be taken on a number of Resolutions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 42nd Session, future action by the International Labour Conference at its 42nd Session, future action by the International Labour Organisation in the field of labour-management relations, the report of the Sixth Session of the Textiles Committee, the composition of various committees, and a number of financial and administrative questions.

Tripartite Technical Meeting on the **Timber Industry**

Following a decision by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, a Tripartite Technical Meeting on the Timber Industry opened in Geneva on 8th December, 1958, and was expected to continue until 19th December.

The United Kingdom was invited to take part in the meeting having regard in particular to the importance of the timber industry in her African and Asian territories.

The agenda was as follows: (1) Background report. (2) Accident prevention in the timber industry. (3) Conditions of work and workers' welfare in logging camps. (4) Labour–management relations in the timber industry.

The United Kingdom was represented by Mr. R. M. Walker, Principal, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. C. W. Bunker, Senior Labour Officer, Federation of Nigeria. The Employers were represented by Mr. A. R. I. Mellor, C.B.E., M.C., former Director, United Africa Company Limited, Deputy Chairman, Overseas Employers' Federation, and Chairman, M.C., former Director, United Africa Company Limited, Deputy Chairman, Overseas Employers' Federation, and Chairman, West Africa Committee, and by Mr. F. Sellers, President, Federated Home Timber Associations. They had as their advisers Mr. C. Bellingham-Smith, Principal Assistant, International, British Employers' Confederation, Mr. A. Sawyer, Director, Belize Estate and Produce Company, and Mr. J. M. Wright, Former Forest Manager, North Borneo Timber Limited. The Workers' representatives were Mr. C. Cole, Organising Secretary of the British Guiana Trades Union Council and General President of the Sawmill and Forest Workers' Union, and Mr. T. J. Healy, National Secretary of the Agricultural Group of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

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LABOUR OVERSEAS

Average Hours of Work, Rates of Wages, etc., in the Woodworking and Furniture **Industry in France**

The French Ministry of Labour and Social Security undertake a quarterly enquiry into economic activity and conditions of employment in a number of industries. The particulars below relating to the woodworking and furniture industry have been extracted from the report of the French Ministry of Labour and Social Security relating to 1st July, 1958.

During the last week of the quarter ended 30th June, 1958, the average weekly hours of work of manual workers in the industry were 46.9.

A system of provincial differentiation. The French Ministry of Labour and Social Security undertake a

were 46.9.

A system of provincial differentiation in rates of wages operates in France. The Paris Region constitutes zone A, and in other districts the following differentials are applied to the statutory minimum rate for a labourer obtaining in zone A:—zone B, minus 2.22 per cent.; zone C, minus 4.44 per cent.; zone D, minus 6.67 per cent.; zone E, minus 8.00 per cent. Using this statutory minimum as a base, rates are negotiated by collective bargaining. The following Tables show, by sex and skill, average hourly wage rates expressed in shillings and pence, at 1st July, 1958, in the woodworking and furniture industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 1,179 French francs = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Average Hourly Rates in the Woodworking and Furniture Industry

Men (18 years and over)

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

Women (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly	Skilled
200 to 300 to 30		Class II	Class I		
A B C D E	s. d. 2 11 2 6 2 6 2 5 2 4	s. d. 3 0 2 9 2 7 2 6 2 6	s. d. 3 3 2 11 2 9 2 8 2 7	s. d. 3 10 3 1 3 1 2 10	s. d. 4 8 — — —

Employers pay contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness and maternity, family allowances and industrial injuries. These payments total 28.55 per cent. to 37.45 per cent. of assessable wages, according to the branch of the industry concerned. In addition to the above, employers pay compulsory contributions amounting to approximately 1 per cent. of assessable wages in respect of apprenticeship and housing and 5 per cent. as a payroll tax to the national Budget.

tax to the national Budget.

The annual paid statutory holidays in industry are, subject to certain qualifying conditions, 24 days for young persons under 18 years of age and 18 days for adults 18 years and over. There are also increments for seniority; they are two additional days for five years' service, four additional days for 25 years' service, and six additional days for 30 years' service.

The number of statutory public holidays is 11 days for women and young persons and one day for adult males. In the case of both women and young persons, and adult males, only one day (May Day) is payable by statute. Additional paid public holidays may be granted under collective agreements or local practice. It appears to be the normal rule for employers to pay their employees for at least five public holidays.

Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the **Furniture Industry in Denmark**

Information concerning wages is published by the Statistical Department in the annual Statistical Yearbook of Denmark. The data on which the Tables are based are obtained from various sources, including the Danish Employers' Confederation. The details of earnings given below have been taken from the 1957 Statistical Yearbook and relate to the third quarter of 1956. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 19·35 Kroner = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the

nearest penny.

Hours of work in the furniture industry in Denmark are 48 a week.

Average hourly earnings in the furniture industry in the third quarter of 1956 were as follows:—men 4s. 9d.; women 3s. 3d.

Employers' contributions to social security schemes in Denmark are very low. Insurance against employment injuries, which is

are very low. Insurance against employment injuries, which is compulsory, is administered mainly through approved insurance companies. Employers also pay between 7.5 and 15.0 Kroner a year in respect of each worker into the Unemployment Insurance Fund. In addition, there is a voluntary sick-pay scheme, set up

jointly by the employers and the trade unions, to which the employers contribute 2 øre an hour in respect of each worker.

There is statutory provision for 18 days' paid holiday a year. Paid public holidays are fixed by collective agreement and usually

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Toy and Sports Goods Industry in Germany

The particulars which follow, relating to the toy and sports goods industry in the German Federal Republic, have been obtained from the report for May, 1958, on the quarterly enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the German Federal

The Table below shows, by sex and skill, average weekly hours The Table below shows, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in the toy and sports goods industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 11·70 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. 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.

the discount and sections of the contract of t	Average	Average	Average
	Weekly	Hourly	Weekly
	Hours of Work	Earnings	Earnings
PROPERTY NAMED IN	o district district and	s. d.	s. d.
Male workers: Skilled Semi-skilled Unskilled Average	39·6	3 11	177 3
	39·6	3 5	155 2
	39·3	2 11	132 11
	39·5	3 7	165 1
Female workers: Skilled Semi-skilled Unskilled Average Average all workers	38·5	3 0	134 6
	37·6	2 6	111 8
	37·5	2 5	104 5
	37·6	2 6	111 4
	38·6	3 1	137 3

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 are vary from employer to employer according to industrial or actuarial risk. On average, the total contribution would appear to approximate to 15 per cent. of wages.

In addition to these statutory payments, employers may contribute to other schemes. According to returns made by employers for the purpose of the International Labour Office enquiry of 1955, the results of which were published 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

9d.), the amounts paid by German employers in respect of non-obligatory social security benefits, direct benefits and subsidies represented 10 per cent. of basic wages. With regard to annual holidays, the legal minimum in most of the Länder (Provinces) is 12 days, but more generous provision may exist under collective agreements. Fifteen days would appear to be granted, on average, for workers over the age of 18 years. Paid public holidays, granted additionally, vary from 10 to 13 days, according to the predominant religious belief in the area concerned.

Hours of Work, Wages, etc., in the Textile and Clothing Industries in Sweden

Details of hours of work and wage rates, based on returns from affiliated firms, are compiled each year by the Swedish Employers' Confederation. The information on wages in the textile and clothing industries given below is taken from this source and relates to the second quarter of 1957. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 14.48 kronor = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Hours of work in the textile and clothing industries in Sweden are 47 a week, as from 1st January, 1958. Virtually no overtime is worked at present.

is worked at present.

Hourly wage rates are as follows:-

	Adult	Males	Adult Females			
Industry	Time rate	Piece rate	Time rate	Piece rate		
Textiles Clothing	s. d. 5 2 5 8	s. d. 5 6 6 5	s. d. 3 11 4 1	s. d. 4 8 4 9		

In the second quarter of 1957, 66.2 per cent. of adult males and 76.4 per cent. of adult females in the textile industry, and 44.5 per cent. of adult males and 64.8 per cent. of adult females in the

cent. of adult males and 64.8 per cent. of adult females in the clothing industry, were on piece work.

Employers pay contributions to funds covering sickness insurance, including maternity benefit, and industrial injuries. These contributions amount to approximately 1.7 per cent. of earnings.

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

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in October

GENERAL SUMMARY

During October the number in civil employment is estimated to have fallen by 21,000 to 23,076,000. The main changes were seasonal reductions in hotels and catering, transport and communication, and building and contracting, and a seasonal increase in ution. There was a small reduction in metals, engineering and vehicles.

The Employment Exchanges filled 151,000 vacancies in the five weeks ended 12th November. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 12th November was 159,000. This was 7,000 less than in October.

The number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries in the week ended 25th October was 165,000, which was 5,000 less than in September.

There were 536,000 persons registered as unemployed on 17th November, of whom 483,000 were wholly unemployed and 53,000 were temporarily stopped from work. Between 13th October and 17th November, unemployment rose by 22,000, the wholly unemployed rising by 32,000 and the temporarily stopped falling

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in November was 2·4 per cent., compared with 2·3 per cent. in October and 1·5 per cent. in November, 1957. There were 238,000 persons who had been unemployed for more than eight weeks—49 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of October was 24,147,000, an increase of 13,000 compared with the

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	End- Oct., 1957	End- August, 1958	End- Sept., 1958	End- Oct., 1958	Change during Oct., 1958
Number in Civil Employment Men	23,325 15,400 7,925	23,139 15,318 7,821	23,097‡ 15,292‡ 7,805	23,076 15,269 7,807	$ \begin{array}{r} -21 \\ -23 \\ +2 \end{array} $
Wholly Unemployed§	285	410	432	467	+35
Temporarily Stopped§ Total Registered Unemployed§	11	54	61	58	- 3
	296	464	493	525	+32
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	665	603	599	598	- 1
	651	589	585	584	- 1
	14	14	14	14	
Total Working Population† Men Women	24,281	24,158	24,134‡	24,147	+13
	16,254	16,207	16,190‡	16,192	+ 2
	8,027	7,951	7,944	7,955	+11

* 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-1958.

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

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL **EMPLOYMENT**

An analysis of the total numbers in civil employment by broad

Industry or Service	End- Oct., 1957	End- August, 1958	End- Sept., 1958	End- Oct., 1958	Change during Oct., 1958
Agriculture and Fishing Mining and Quarrying	1,005 867	1,032 851	1,031 850	1,031 848	-"2
Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture	538 584 1,246	530 552 1,235	530 550- 1,232	530 549 1,230	- 1 - 2
Precision Instruments Precision Instruments Cextiles Clothing (inc. footwear) Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures	2,854 926 673 937 1,613	2,778 853 645 947 1,569	2,781 849 646 947 1,573	2,778 849* 645 946 1,577	- 3 1 1 + 4
Total in Manufacturing Industries	9,371	9,109	9,108	9,104	- 4
Building and Contracting Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades	1,509 380 1,718 2,980	1,504 378 1,710 2,993	1,501† 379 1,703 2,989	1,495 379 1,695 3,002	- 6 - 8 +13
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services National Government Service Local Government Service	4,202 538 755	4,273 528 761	4,245 528 763	4,233 527 762	-12 - 1 - 1
Total in Civil Employment	23,325	23,139	23,097†	23,076	-21

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 October, 1957, and August, September and October, 1958. 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 score from those cives in the enditorement. different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual

industries.

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

* Cotton—219,000. Wool—192,000. Other textiles—438,000. † Revised figure.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Average Flance of Work, 2006	es el a les	Ma		Thousands)	Sold Y	Fem	alec		BE COV	To	tal	A SECR
Industry	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-
PERTURAL PROPERTURAL PROPERTUR	Oct., 1957	August, 1958	Sept., 1958	Oct., 1958	Oct., 1957	August, 1958	Sept., 1958	Oct., 1958	Oct., 1957	August, 1958	Sept., 1958	Oct., 1958
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	772·0 254·0	755·5 243·1	754·2 242·2	752·6 242·7	17·4 80·0	17·4 76·2	17·4 76·0	17·4 75·9	789·4 334·0	772·9 319·3	771 · 6 318 · 2	770·0 318·6
Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	71·4 30·2 36·7 21·1 14·7 79·9	66·1 29·6 36·2 20·9 13·8 76·5	65·5 29·5 36·1 20·8 13·9 76·4	65·0 29·8 36·3 21·1 13·9 76·6	7·8 39·4 13·4 5·6 1·4 12·4	6·7 38·2 12·4 5·8 1·4 11·7	6.6 38.4 12.4 5.6 1.4 11.6	6·5 38·6 12·4 5·5 1·4 11·5	79·2 69·6 50·1 26·7 16·1 92·3	72·8 67·8 48·6 26·7 15·2 88·2	72·1 67·9 48·5 26·4 15·3 88·0	71·5 68·4 48·7 26·6 15·3 88·1
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.	381·7 20·1 190·3 27·9 27·2 29·0 28·6 33·8 24·8	380·0 18·7 191·1 28·0 25·0 29·5 28·9 34·6 24·2	379·8 18·6 191·1 28·0 24·9 29·4 28·9 34·7 24·2	379·9 18·6 191·3 28·0 24·8 29·3 29·0 34·9 24·0	154·5 0·6 51·8 39·5 15·5 12·9 19·0 7·5 7·7	147·9 0·6 51·0 36·8 13·6 12·9 18·0 7·5 7·5	148·3 0·6 51·2 37·1 13·4 12·8 18·2 7·5 7·5	148·1 0·6 51·5 36·8 13·3 12·7 18·1 7·6 7·5	536·2 20·7 242·1 67·4 42·7 41·9 47·6 41·3 32·5	527·9 19·3 242·1 64·8 38·6 42·4 46·9 42·1 31·7	528·1 19·2 242·3 65·1 38·3 42·2 47·1 42·2 31·7	528·0 19·2 242·8 64·8 38·1 42·0 47·1 42·5 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.	515·2 22·7 217·9 101·5 10·8 21·2 44·2 96·9	488·3 22·0 208·6 95·0 8·0 18·2 42·2 94·3	486·4 21·9 206·9 94·3 8·0 18·3 42·3 94·7	484·7 21·8 205·5 94·2 8·0 18·2 42·2 94·8	68·0 0·4 20·1 15·0 1·1 1·5 8·7 21·2	63·2 0·4 19·0 13·7 0·6 1·4 8·3 19·8	63·2 0·4 18·9 13·6 0·6 1·4 8·4 19·9	63·1 0·4 18·8 13·7 0·6 1·4 8·4 19·8	583·2 23·1 238·0 116·5 11·9 22·7 52·9 118·1	551·5 22·4 227·6 108·7 8·6 19·6 50·5 114·1	549·6 22·3 225·8 107·9 8·6 19·7 50·7 114·6	547·8 22·2 224·3 107·9 8·6 19·6 50·6 114·6
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	1,668·3 204·7 75·2 34·8 29·8 98·7 23·8 49·9 47·7 79·9 568·6 154·8 42·5	1,637·8 192·1 74·7 34·2 30·2 93·9 23·0 44·7 47·3 81·0 561·1 159·4 40·9	1,634·5 189·8 74·1 30·2 92·6 22·8 44·2 47·4 81·0 559·9 160·3 40·8	1,629·5 188·4 74·3 34·1 29·7 91·9 22·6 43·7 47·0 80·4 557·5 160·8 40·6	481·0 9·2 3·8 5·2 3·4 21·6 3·9 8·7 11·6 7·1 131·1 49·5 22·7	452·8 9·1 3·8 5·2 3·4 20·3 3·8 7·4 11·1 7·1 126·7 49·5 19·8	455·8 9·1 3·9 5·2 3·3 20·2 3·7 7·3 11·1 7·1 126·5 49·7 19·6	456·9 9·0 3·9 5·2 3·3 20·1 3·6 7·3 11·0 126·3 49·8 19·5	2,149·3 213·9 79·0 40·0 33·2 120·3 27·7 58·6 59·3 87·0 699·7 204·3 65·2	2,090 · 6 201 · 2 78 · 5 39 · 4 33 · 6 114 · 2 26 · 8 52 · 1 58 · 4 88 · 1 687 · 8 208 · 9 60 · 7	2,090·3 198·9 78·0 39·3 33·5 112·8 26·5 51·5 58·5 88·1 686·4 210·0 60·4	2,086·4 197·4 78·2 39·3 33·0 112·0 26·2 51·0 58·0 87·5 683·8 210·6 60·1
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus. Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods Vehicles	36·8 74·6 26·2 11·1 109·2	36·3 71·8 26·5 11·3 109·4	36·5 72·9 26·6 11·4 109·9	36·5 73·5 26·7 11·4 110·4	24·7 70·4 26·4 7·4 74·3	22·1 58·8 26·5 7·9 70·3	21·9 61·4 26·7 8·1 71·0	21·7 63·1 26·9 8·0 71·1	61·5 145·0 52·6 18·5 183·5	58·4 130·6 53·0 19·2 179·7	58·4 134·3 53·3 19·5 180·9	58·2 136·6 53·6 19·4 181·5
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for	275·0 246·3 221·8	277 · 4 253 · 7 213 · 7	276·1 254·1 213·4	275·7 254·0 213·0	42·3 43·5 37·2	39·9 44·6 34·3	39·6 44·8 34·1	39·5 44·7 33·9	317·3 289·8 259·0	317·3 298·3 248·0	315·7 298·9 247·5	315·2 298·7 246·9
Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	130·7 71·6 82·3	130·5 68·7 78·4	130·1 68·5 78·2	130·0 68·2 78·0	45·0 4·8 4·0	43.7 4.6	43·2 4·6 3·8	43·4 4·6 3·7	175·7 76·4 86·3	174·2 73·3 82·2	173·3 73·1 82·0	173·4 72·8 81·7
Carts, Perambulators, etc. 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	333·6 25·7 -24·4 36·2 29·9 28·0 31·4 158·0	4·8 329·9 25·2 24·4 35·1 29·5 27·6 31·0 157·1	4·8 330·8 25·0 24·3 34·8 29·6 27·9 31·2 158·0	4·7 331·0 25·0 24·1 34·4 29·7 28·0 31·3 158·5	2·6 182·9 16·7 18·0 5·9 9·9 29·9 17·5 85·0	2·6 172·6 15·4 16·8 5·6 9·5 28·1 16·8 80·4	2·7 173·9 15·3 16·6 5·6 9·6 28·9 17·0 80·9	2·7 174·6 15·4 16·5 5·6 9·6 29·1 17·2 81·2	7·1 516·5 42·4 42·4 42·1 39·8 57·9 48·9 243·0	7·4 502·5 40·6 41·2 40·7 39·0 55·7 47·8 237·5	7·5 504·7 40·3 40·9 40·4 39·2 56·8 48·2 238·9	7·4 505·6 40·4 40·6 40·0 39·3 57·1 48·5 239·7
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	9.3	89·9 58·4 9·7 15·6 6·2	90·3 58·6 9·7 15·7 6·3	90·3 58·6 9·7 15·7 6·3	57·5 33·4 8·1 13·8 2·2	55·7 32·1 8·4 13·1 2·1	56·2 32·2 8·4 13·4 2·2	56·4 32·2 8·4 13·5 2·3	149·3 93·4 17·4 29·8 8·7	145·6 90·5 18·1 28·7 8·3	146·5 90·8 18·1 29·1 8·5	146·7 90·8 18·1 29·2 8·6
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	393 · 6 50 · 5 34 · 7 92 · 2 28 · 2 21 · 6 2 · 9 8 · 1 5 · 3 35 · 2 4 · 6 16 · 1 6 · 0 8 · 8 59 · 4 20 · 0	372·4 46·4 32·2 87·4 25·7 19·3 2·0 7·6 5·2 34·2 4·3 16·8 6·0 9·3 56·6 19·4	370·3 45·7 31·9 87·0 25·5 19·2 2·0 7·7 5·2 34·1 4·3 16·9 6·1 9·2 56·1 19·4	370·3 45·3 31·9 87·1 25·5 19·2 2·0 7·8 5·3 34·2 4·2 17·0 6·1 9·2 56·1 19·4	523·1 96·3 67·3 115·1 28·2 5·1 8·8 8·4 88·5 5·0 115·3 14·4 119·3 29·8 12·5	471·5 84·0 60·5 101·1 4·0 7·9 8·1 82·4 4·7 15·4 13·7 18·3 27·7 11·4	470·1 82·3 59·7 101·6 8·3 23·6 4·0 8·1 8·3 82·9 4·7 15·3 13·7 18·7 27·5	469·5 81·5 59·4 101·4 8·5 23·7 4·0 8·4 8·3 83·0 4·7 15·4 13·5 18·6 27·6 11·5	916·7 146·8 102·0 207·3 37·3 49·8 8·0 16·9 13·7 123·7 9·6 31·4 20·4 28·1 89·2 32·5	843·9 130·4 92·7 188·5 33·9 43·4 6·0 15·5 13·3 116·6 9·0 32·2 19·7 27·6 84·3 30·8	840·4 128·0 91·6 188·6 33·8 42·8 6·0 15·8 13·5 117·0 9·0 32·2 19·8 27·9 83·6 30·8	839 · 8 91 · 3 188 · 5 34 · 0 42 · 9 6 · 0 16 · 2 13 · 6 117 · 2 8 · 9 32 · 4 19 · 6 27 · 8 83 · 7 30 · 9
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	38·8 25·9 8·3 4·6	36·3 23·8 8·0 4·5	36·4 23·8 8·1 4·5	36·5 23·8 8·2 4·5	27·3 7·2 15·2 4·9	24·3 6·2 13·4 4·7	24·7 6·3 13·6 4·8	24·9 6·3 13·9 4·7	66·1 33·1 23·5 9·5	60·6 30·0 21·4 9·2	61·1 30·1 21·7 9·3	61·4 30·1 22·1 9·2
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	180·3 70·9 11·3 8·9 6·7 9·0 58·0	172.7 68.0 11.3 8.8 6.3 8.7 54.3 15.3	173·0 68·1 11·4 8·9 6·3 8·7 54·3 15·3	173·0 67·7 11·5 9·0 6·3 8·7 54·4 15·4	444·5 186·9 80·1 66·5 12·2 33·6 61·5 3·7	424·4 178·9 78·3 64·1 11·7 32·6 55·3 3·5	424·9 178·7 78·8 64·5 11·7 32·2 55·5 3·5	423.6 177.5 78.5 64.7 11.7 32.0 55.7 3.5	624 · 8 257 · 8 91 · 4 75 · 4 18 · 9 42 · 6 119 · 5 19 · 2	597·1 246·9 89·6 72·9 18·0 41·3 109·6 18·8	597·9 246·8 90·2 73·4 18·0 40·9 109·8 18·8	596·6 245·2 90·0 73·7 18·0 40·7 110·1 18·9
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	499·6 31·0 102·8 21·3 28·9 46·0 17·8 43·0 23·6 46·4 68·2 19·5 31·8 19·3	512·3 30·8 108·1 20·8 29·5 48·3 15·1 43·7 26·4 47·6 68·5 20·1 33·8 19·6	507·2 30·8 106·6 21·0 29·5 46·9 15·4 44·2 24·9 47·2 68·1 19·9 33·4 19·3	507·5 30·9 106·5 20·9 29·7 45·4 17·4 17·4 25·0 47·4 67·8 19·9 33·2 19·1	413·8 8·1 81·2 47·5 18·4 18·5 5·2 81·3 48·2 34·4 16·2 14·8 17·0 23·0	411·3 8·1 85·7 41·3 20·5 19·5 4·7 74·7 49·7 35·4 16·0 13·7 18·3 23·7	415·7 8·0 85·4 43·1 20·8 18·8 4·7 77·3 51·5 35·2 15·7 13·9 17·7 23·6	415·1 8·0 85·1 43·6 20·7 18·3 5·0 76·5 51·3 36·2 15·8 14·0 17·2 23·4	913 · 4 39 · 1 184 · 0 68 · 8 47 · 3 64 · 5 23 · 0 124 · 3 71 · 8 80 · 8 84 · 4 34 · 3 48 · 8 42 · 3	923·6 38·9 193·8 62·1 50·0 67·8 19·8 118·4 76·1 83·0 84·5 33·8 52·1 43·3	922·9 38·8 192·0 64·1 50·3 65·7 20·1 121·5 76·4 82·4 83·8 33·8 51·1 42·9	922.6 38.9 191.6 64.5 50.4 63.7 22.4 120.8 76.3 83.6 83.6 83.6 33.9 50.4 42.5

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

	57.42.5	7	(7	Thousands)								
se benefatives erassed to encharge and are		Ma	les			Fem	ales	atto :	909 3	Tota	al	
Industry	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-
	Oct.,	August,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Oct.,	August,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Oct.,	August,	Sept.,	Oct.,
	1957	1958	1958	1958	1957	1958	1958	1958	1957	1958	1958	1958
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	228·5	219·5	220·1	221·3	63·2	58·6	59·6	60·2	291·7	278·1	279·7	281·5
	79·0	76·2	76·0	76·1	11·9	11·1	11·2	11·2	90·9	87·3	87·2	87·3
	95·7	90·6	91·6	93·3	36·0	33·0	33·8	34·5	131·7	123·6	125·4	127·8
	19·1	19·4	19·5	19·1	3·2	3·1	3·1	3·1	22·3	22·5	22·6	22·2
	19·5	18·4	18·2	18·1	6·6	6·1	6·2	6·1	26·1	24·5	24·4	24·2
	15·2	14·9	14·8	14·7	5·5	5·3	5·3	5·3	20·7	20·2	20·1	20·0
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.	372·0	378·2	378·8	379·2	210·7	206·4	207·0	206·6	582·7	584·6	585·8	585·8
	73·6	74·6	74·7	74·9	21·4	21·2	21·1	21·0	95·0	95·8	95·8	95·9
	5·4	5·8	5·9	5·9	3·5	2·6	2·6	2·6	8·9	8·4	8·5	8·5
	23·1	23·7	23·9	24·1	33·2	31·8	32·0	32·0	56·3	55·5	55·9	56·1
	19·5	19·7	19·8	19·9	29·4	28·7	28·8	28·9	48·9	48·4	48·6	48·8
	100·8	104·2	103·9	103·8	26·8	28·0	28·2	28·1	127·6	132·2	132·1	131·9
	149·6	150·2	150·6	150·6	96·4	94·1	94·3	94·0	246·0	244·3	244·9	244·6
Other Manufacturing Industries	175·7	171·5	172·2	173·1	119·5	111·6	112·9	114·0	295·2	283·1	285·1	287·1
	81·3	79·9	80·1	80·3	37·6	35·2	35·2	35·2	118·9	115·1	115·3	115·5
	12·8	12·9	13·1	13·3	3·8	4·2	4·3	4·4	16·6	17·1	17·4	17·7
	7·7	7·5	7·6	7·7	8·1	8·0	8·2	8·2	15·8	15·5	15·8	15·9
	11·5	11·6	11·6	11·7	20·9	18·8	19·5	20·1	32·4	30·4	31·1	31·8
	4·8	4·6	4·7	4·7	6·6	6·0	6·0	6·1	11·4	10·6	10·7	10·8
	8·0	8·2	7·8	7·9	2·4	2·2	2·2	2·2	10·4	10·4	10·0	10·1
	49·6	46·8	47·3	47·5	40·1	37·2	37·5	37·8	89·7	84·0	84·8	85·3
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	6,165 · 3	6,059 · 1	6,047 · 2	6,042 · 6	3,005 · 4	2,850 · 0	2,861 · 1	2,861 · 4	9,170 · 7	8,909 · 1	8,908 · 3	8,904.0
Building and Contracting	1,306.5	1,301.5	1,298 · 5	1,292.5	62.1	62.1	62 · 1	62.1	1,368 · 6	1,363 · 6	1,360 · 6	1,354 · 6
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity Water	337·8	335·7	336·4	336·7	42·7	42·6	42·5	42·4	380·5	378·3	378·9	379·1
	122·3	119·8	119·7	119·7	14·9	14·6	14·6	14·6	137·2	134·4	134·3	134·3
	182·1	182·8	183·6	183·9	25·6	25·8	25·7	25·6	207·7	208·6	209·3	209·5
	33·4	33·1	33·1	33·1	2·2	2·2	2·2	2·2	35·6	35·3	35·3	35·3
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport	201 5	204·9	202·1	200·7	53·1	50·3	49·6	49·0	254·6	255·2	251·7	249·7
	19·7	22·0	21·0	19·9	2·3	2·6	2·6	2·5	22·0	24·6	23·6	22·4
Distributive Trades	1,202 · 4	1,220 · 8	1,222 · 1	1,222 · 8	1,304.0	1,297 · 6	1,292 · 8	1,305 · 1	2,506 · 4	2,518 · 4	2,514.9	2,527 · 9
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 Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	121·5	122·6	123·1	124·5	38·0	38·9	38·7	38·9	159·5	161·5	161·8	163·4
	76·8	73·7	73·2	72·7	30·8	28·7	28·7	28·6	107·6	102·4	101·9	101·3
	135·8	136·1	136·1	135·8	68·1	63·1	64·7	64·6	203·9	199·2	200·8	200·4
	300·9	311·0	309·3	308·4	332·2	334·9	331·4	328·6	633·1	645·9	640·7	637·0
	182·1	181·0	182·3	181·8	112·6	109·6	110·9	111·0	294·7	290·6	293·2	292·8
	364·4	375·6	376·9	378·6	678·3	677·6	674·7	687·9	1,042·7	1,053·2	1,051·6	1,066·5
	20·9	20·8	21·2	21·0	44·0	44·8	43·7	45·5	64·9	65·6	64·9	66·5
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	56·0	57·8	57·0	56·0	70·3	69·8	68·0	66·5	126·3	127·6	125·0	122·5
	34·4	35·8	33·3	32·5	40·3	40·4	40·0	38·9	74·7	76·2	73·3	71·4
	171·6	179·5	173·1	172·0	479·1	510·2	488·3	479·1	650·7	689·7	661·4	651·1
	29·9	30·9	30·3	30·0	100·4	100·3	98·5	97·2	130·3	131·2	128·8	127·2
	10·4	10·8	10·6	10·5	32·9	33·3	32·6	32·2	43·3	44·1	43·2	42·7

SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from all employers in manufacturing industries with 100 or more employees and one-quarter of the employers in those industries with 11–99 employees. Detailed information about short-time and overtime working is obtained on the returns 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 October, 1958, including an allowance for the firms with 11–99 employees not required to render returns, are given in the Table below.

Operatives on Short-time in Great Britain in week ended 25th October, 1958

Industry		Number of operatives on Short-time	Industry		Number of operatives or Short-time	
Freatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products .		3,900	Textiles—(contd.)			
Bricks and Fireclay Goods		1,400	Cotton Weaving, etc.			5,800
China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles) .		2,000	Woollen and Worsted			9,800
OI		200	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk			3,900
Chemicals and Allied Trades		300	Hosiery and other Knitted Goods			5,000
Matal Manufacture		21 200	Textile Finishing, etc			2,600
Y		31,200 18,300	Total or Total or Cook and Day		A month	600
Tran Coundains		7,000	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur			400
	: ::	1,100	Leather			400
Iron and Steel Tubes		3,600	Clothing (including Footwear)			23,900
N. F. F. S. Martin Constitution D III		1,000	Tailoring			11,200
, 100mg, 100mg		1,000	Dressmaking	1 1000		1,600
Engineering and Electrical Goods		12,500	Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.			2,200
Non-Electrical Engineering		10,900	Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified			1,000
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc		1,600	Dress Industries not elsewhere specified			1,100
THE RESERVE AND STREET, AND THE PARTY OF THE		Services in	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes			6,800
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles		20,000	CONTROL OF SHORE SHOWING THE S			2 (00
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles		14,600	Food, Drink and Tobacco			3,600
Parts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft		5,100	N. C. L C.W J. C.J.			1,300
Matal Conda not Flourbana Specified		7.700	Manufactures of Wood and Cork			600
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified		7,700	Furniture and Upholstery			000
Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc		900	Paper and Printing			1,800
Iron and Steel Forgings		0 700	Paper and Roard		::	1,000
Drage Manufactures		000	Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc	12 12 12 12		400
		700	Caracona Zones, Cartons, Cici			
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc		1.000	Other Manufacturing Industries			6,300
			Rubber			FCOO
Textiles						-
Textiles		21,800	Total, All Manufacturing Industries*			164,600

* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

Unemployment at 17th November, 1958

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 13th October, and 17th November, 1958, were as follows:—

278 7 288 5	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
13th October 17th November Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	343,534 363,115	16,221 14,551 - 1,670	141,467 146,977 + 5,510	12,620 11,384 - 1,236	513,842 536,027 + 22,185

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as un-employed at 17th November represented 2·4 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 13th

An analysis of the figures for 17th November according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

	Wholly U	Inemployed	(including	Casuals)	101		
a control of the	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total	
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and over	65,584 5,360 26,142	90,543 4,852 45,205	174,623 3,471 57,334	330,750 13,683 128,681	32,365 868 18,296	363,115 14,551 146,977	
Girls under 18	3,868	3,706	2,290	9,864	1,520	11,384	
Total	100,954	144,306	237,718	482,978	53,049	536,027	

The total of 536,027 includes 78,670 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 17th November, 1958, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 13th October, 1958, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the pert page. Table on the next page.

		Wholly United including	nemployed g Casuals)	i			
Region	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total	
and description of the same	AND AND	2101	Ma	les			
	11 325713	152 YOU	Corolin	15 602 1	1985	1011 46	
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	15,491 6,771 4,471 4,265 3,104 4,786 11,350 5,779 11,042 3,885	18,278 8,568 6,669 6,660 4,128 6,589 14,769 7,340 16,252 6,142	26,079 13,123 10,804 13,239 8,708 14,077 28,762 13,735 34,263 15,304	59,848 28,462 21,944 24,164 15,940 25,452 54,881 26,854 61,557 25,331	784 485 211 6,151 2,201 6,821 7,040 1,750 5,714 2,076	60,632 28,947 22,155 30,315 18,141 32,273 61,921 28,604 67,271 27,407	
Great Britain	70,944	95,395	178,094	344,433	33,233	377,666	
			Fem	ales		0197	
London and South Eastern	7,141 2,807 1,734 2,079 1,535 1,888 4,566 2,481 4,300 1,479	9,118 4,229 3,736 3,323 2,047 2,893 8,167 4,073 7,849 3,476	4,571 3,621 3,286 4,816 2,757 3,896 10,624 4,687 14,733 6,633	20,830 10,657 8,756 10,218 6,339 8,677 23,357 11,241 26,882 11,588	547 444 140 1,041 776 3,789 11,632 515 670 262	21,377 11,101 8,896 11,259 7,115 12,466 34,989 11,756 27,552 11,850	
Great Britain	30,010	48,911	59,624	138,545	19,816	158,361	
			To	tal	Flancing		
London and South Eastern	22,632 9,578 6,205 6,344 4,639 6,674 15,916 8,260 15,342 5,364	27,396 12,797 10,405 9,983 6,175 9,482 22,936 11,413 24,101 9,618	30,650 16,744 14,090 18,055 11,465 17,973 39,386 18,422 48,996 21,937	80,678 39,119 30,700 34,382 22,279 34,129 78,238 38,095 88,439 36,919	1,331 929 351 7,192 2,977 10,610 18,672 2,265 6,384 2,338	82,009 40,048 31,051 41,574 25,256 44,739 96,910 40,360 94,823 39,257	
Great Britain	100,954	144,306	237,718	482,978	53,049	536,027	

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 17th November, 1958, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	register	bers of pe ed as unen Novembe	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern† South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	60,632 28,947 22,155 30,315 18,141 32,273 61,921 28,604 67,271 27,407	21,377 11,101 8,896 11,259 7,115 12,466 34,989 11,756 27,552 11,850	82,009 40,048 31,051 41,574 25,256 44,739 96,910 40,360 94,823 39,257	1.8 1.9 2.7 2.2 1.8 2.7 3.3 3.2 4.8 4.0	1·0 1·4 2·2 1·5 1·5 1·9 3·1 3·1 3·7 4·4	1.5 1.8 2.6 1.9 1.7 2.4 3.2 3.1 4.4	
Great Britain	377,666	158,361	536,027	2.6	2.1	2.4	

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 17th November, 1958, was 575,499, including 387,988 men, 15,847 boys, 159,506 women and 12,158 girls. Of the total, 520,496 (including 10,562) casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 55,003 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total						
	W	holly Unem	ployed (inclu	iding Casua	ls)						
London and South- Eastern	58,026 27,340 21,088 23,598 15,447 24,697 52,594 25,931 58,006 24,023	1,822 1,122 856 566 493 755 2,287 923 3,551 1,308	19,738 9,838 8,036 9,783 5,925 7,977 22,181 10,379 24,660 10,164	1,092 819 720 435 414 700 1,176 862 2,222 1,424	80,678 39,119 30,700 34,382 22,279 34,129 78,238 38,095 88,439 36,919						
Great Britain	330,750	13,683	128,681	9,864	482,978						
Northern Ireland	24,307	1,253	11,337	621	37,518						
United Kingdom	355,057	14,936	140,018	10,485	520,496						
mon send at the contract of th	Temporarily Stopped										
London and South- Eastern	771 478 209 6,104 2,161 6,656 6,817 1,698 5,460 2,011	13 7 2 47 40 165 223 52 254 65	530 364 133 1,001 729 3,299 10,961 438 632 209	17 80 7 40 47 490 671 77 38 53	1,331 929 351 7,192 2,977 10,610 18,672 2,265 6,384 2,338						
Great Britain	32,365	868	18,296	1,520	53,049						
Northern Ireland	566	43	1,192	153	1,954						
United Kingdom	32,931	911	19,488	1,673	55,003						
		Total Regi	stered as Un	employed	And Ann						
London and South- Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E, and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland	58,797 27,818 21,297 29,702 17,608 31,353 59,411 27,629 63,466 26,034	1,835 1,129 858 613 533 920 2,510 975 3,805 1,373	20,268 10,202 8,169 10,784 6,654 11,276 33,142 10,817 25,292 10,373	1,109 899 727 475 461 1,190 1,847 939 2,260 1,477	82,009 40,048 31,051 41,574 25,256 44,739 96,910 40,360 94,823 39,257						
Great Britain	363,115	14,551	146,977	11,384	536,027						
Northern Ireland United Kingdom	24,873 387,988	1,296	12,529	12,158	39,472						

† The Eastern and Southern Regions were amalgamated on 5th August, 1958. The numbers and percentages unemployed in the two parts at 17th November, 1958,

were as follows.—				Numbers		Percentages			
Eastern Southern		::	Males 15,991 12,956	Females 5,232 5,869	Total 21,223 18,825	Males 1.9 1.9	Females 1 · 3 1 · 7	Total 1 · 7 1 · 8	

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 November, 1958, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 13th October, 1958.

Numbers of Persons on Registers at 17th November, 1958

Regions and Principal	Regi	sters at	7th Nov	ember, 1	938	Totals as com-
Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	pared with 13th Oct., 1958
London and South-Eastern	58,797	1,835	20,268	1,109	82,009	+ 5,676
London (Administrative County) Acton Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove Chatham Croydon Dagenham Ealing East Ham Enfield Harrow Hayes and Harlington Hendon Leyton and Walthamstow Tottenham Wembley West Ham Willesden	28,078 243 250 2,731 742 1,033 591 493 556 286 444 166 549 965 853 282 22 1,514	502 4 7 7 77 18 21 24 30 10 45 6 25 32 32 20 20 20 20	9,352-82 757-857-3888-332-2899-1176-1555-205-148-227-3811-112-492-416	253 2 5 37 44 13 9 9 25 11 15 6 17 21 18 17 16 26 16	38,185 331 337 3,702 1,241 1,396 910 725 787 462 780 243 796 810 1,242 1,271 430 2,063 1,328	+ 2,784 - 40 + 55 + 520 + 78 + 80 - 94 - 43 + 106 - 33 - 15 + 10 + 114 + 14 - 82 + 30 + 252 + 176
Eastern and Southern Bedford	27,818 283 1,302 378 697 621 1,828 367 2,175 665 534 2,156 1,072 358	1,129 15 32 12 27 7 15 4 96 17 17 70 42 6	10,202 165 668 72 330 191 453 109 1,061 393 198 633 324 149	899 12 30 10 15 15 15 3 8 63 11 13 32 25 11	40,048 475 2,032 472 1,069 834 2,299 488 3,395 1,086 762 2,891 1,463 524	+ 1,600 + 10 + 301 + 20 + 77 + 104 + 198 + 15 + 264 + 70 + 78 - 1,069 + 155 + 53
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Plymouth Swindon	21,297 3,889 717 747 2,220 291	858 134 11 19 165 21	8,169 885 361 346 1,096 213	727 83 8 29 50 18	31,051 4,991 1,097 1,141 3,531 543	+ 1,079 - 163 + 55 + 179 - 135 + 36
Midland Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	29,702 8,061 197 2,030 430 590 2,669 1,318 1,693 1,989 596	613 179 2 59 6 6 58 28 15 22 5	10,784 2,685 115 1,215 108 122 1,056 395 329 697 108	475 98 3 72 4 3 27 18 2 31	41,574 11,023 317 3,376 548 721 3,810 1,759 2,039 2,739 710	+ 667 - 186 + 25 - 92 + 28 + 61 - 20 + 161 + 408 + 128 + 77
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Peterborough Scunthorpe	17,608 846 1,361 1,454 2,024 1,272 350 462 2,750 412 266	533 21 35 62 28 22 17 45 8 19	6,654 131 581 248 624 125 150 230 796 242 560	461 24 13 32 7 14 7 — 17 13 29	25,256 1,022 1,990 1,796 2,683 1,433 524 692 3,608 675 874	- 894 + 240 + 147 + 328 - 328 + 809 - 51 + 62 - 2,084 + 96 + 55
East and West Ridings Barnsley	31,353 786 3,045 577 809 710 1,087 4,604 4,098 1,787 5,514 454 610	920 84 54 2 18 26 13 117 61 56 61 21	11,276 310 1,060 121 583 461 617 1,041 1,079 2,83 1,085 85 179	1,190 109 33 12 20 79 14 44 34 26 120 17 16	44,739 1,289 4,192 712 1,430 1,276 1,731 5,806 5,272 2,152 6,780 577 826	- 1,207 - 193 - 477 - 61 + 78 - 59 - 479 + 407 + 110 + 313 + 77 + 144
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth) Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford (inc. Eccles and	59,411 517 683 415 1,701 1,002 2,265 1,618 677 365 300 17,494 7,606 2,569 1,214 1,035 837	2,510 3 20 50 112 28 60 29 9 — 28 835 162 53 46 28 43	33,142 587 377 861 1,011 1,124 1,094 664 986 332 464 4,595 1,771 2,419 961 1,377 1,040	1,847 10 15 58 91 25 52 19 7 19 43 298 53 112 26 37 46	96,910 1,117 1,095 1,384 2,915 2,179 3,471 2,330 1,679 716 835 23,222 9,592 5,153 2,247 2,477 1,966	+ 1,338 + 149 - 668 + 1 + 130 - 438 + 1,495 - 245 - 122 - 45 - 73 + 553 + 648 + 52 - 27 + 296 - 9
Pendlebury) Stockport	1,859 1,129 913 648 1,099	36 40 95 14 53	608 643 549 464 952	18 38 37 11 90	1,594	+ 22 + 268 + 28 - 88 + 112

Regions and Principal Towns	Reg	1958	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as com-			
Moved (S.e., por anna en La camponante Stoppe	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	pared with 13th Oct., 1958
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough (inc. South	27,629	975	10,817	939	40,360	+ 4,605
	361	9	259	12	641	+ 82
	548	14	294	21	877	- 34
	1,140	11	471	9	1,631	+ 138
	1,051	42	437	14	1,544	+ 70
	672	21	402	5	1,100	- 63
Bank)	2,434 3,228 2,156 893 2,947	80 85 20 42 83	1,050 1,116 392 578 1,193	66 41 12 33 49	3,630 4,470 2,580 1,546 4,272 517	+ 594 + 495 + 333 + 92 + 539 + 108
Aberdeen Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	63,466	3,805	25,292	2,260	94,823	+ 9,006
	2,750	45	845	32	3,672	+ 283
	1,099	61	308	14	1,482	+ 299
	3,068	126	1,020	51	4,265	+ 465
	4,598	99	1,005	44	5,746	+ 667
	18,923	1,019	5,036	268	25,246	+ 2,650
	1,518	136	1,066	91	2,811	+ 203
	2,518	191	1,067	125	3,901	+ 358
	1,292	73	796	36	2,197	+ 176
Vales Cardiff Merthyr Tydfil Newport Rhondda Swansea	26,034	1,373	10,373	1,477	39,257	+ 315
	3,603	94	575	34	4,306	+ 140
	798	21	200	8	1,027	+ 32
	963	25	254	35	1,277	- 98
	1,155	65	667	52	1,939	- 90
	2,365	92	739	33	3,229	- 156
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	24,873	1,296	12,529	774	39,472	+ 1,509
	9,613	340	5,591	118	15,662	+ 465
	2,168	96	912	71	3,247	+ 181

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1958

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1957, and monthly figures for 1958.

		BK Laboration					
- 1	Wholly Ur (including		Tempo Stop		Total	United Kingdom: Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Lendy S	B POST	
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800	
1940	507,700	295,200	100,600	59,200	962,700	1,034,700	
1941	153,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800	391,500	
1942	74,000	43,200	3,200	2,800	123,200	139,300	
1943	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600	99,100	
1944	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500	89,600	
1945	83,700	52,100	600	700	137,100	157,000	
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	
1949	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000	
1950	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100	
1951	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400	
1952	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500	
1054	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000	
000	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800	
1000	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500	
1057	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100	
1957	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200	
13th Jan	268,304	105,753	14.084	7,386	395,527	439,929	
17th Feb	280,876	111,944	20,656	11,071	424,547	472,618	
17th Mar	285,372	110,355	21,609	15,735	433,071	483,893	
14th Apr	293,233	114,196	20,739	15,733	443,699	494,975	
12th May	276,649	112,395	32,767	25,745	447,556	497,817	
16th June	264,227	103,743	33,609	27,678	429,257	472,920	
14th July	261,491	100,583	26,186	23,578	411,838	450,251	
11th Aug	289,583	113,050	21,324	21,646	445,603	484,718	
15th Sept	296,195	119,731	35,556	24,504	475,986	514,734	
13th Oct	321,002	130,163	38,753	23,924	513,842	551,805	
17th Nov	344,433	138,545	33,233	19,816	536,027	575,499	

*

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1944 and 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 20th October, 1958 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 731,352, compared with 737,043 of 21ct April 1958 737,043 at 21st April, 1958.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 17th November, 1958, was 59,727, of whom 51,529 were males and 8,198 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	47,818	7,748	55,566
under special conditions*	3,711	450	4,161
Total	51,529	8,198	59,727

* 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 November, 1958. 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. The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

and the second and the second and the second and		1100,000 (100,000)	C	Great Britain	1	The state of		(100 mm)	nited V	low
Industry	Who unemp (inclu- casu	oloyed iding	Tempo			Total	1330	U	nited Kingd (all classes	
408 - 4 00212 - 440 11 - 0202 1 0200 - 222 2 1 100	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	14,948 11,628 490 2,830	2,525 2,484 38 3	867 168 — 699	94 93 —	15,815 11,796 490 3,529	2,619 2,577 38 4	18,434 14,373 528 3,533	19,954 15,783 523 3,648	2,792 2,749 38 5	22,746 18,532 561 3,653
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining* Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	5,342 3,823 95 624 205 317 278	178 117 2 11 — 9 39	616 77 445 35 — 59	3 - - - - 3	5,958 3,900 540 659 205 317 337	181 117 2 11 — 9 42	6,139 4,017 542 670 205 326 379	6,314 3,915 540 905 205 396 353	189 117 2 12 — 10 48	6,503 4,032 542 917 205 406 401
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	6,230 2,073 860 670 640 113 1,874	1,484 327 460 301 230 13 153	419 186 217 1 — — — —	398 43 332 7 15 —	6,649 2,259 1,077 671 640 113 1,889	1,882 370 792 308 245 13 154	8,531 2,629 1,869 979 885 126 2,043	6,918 2,359 1,092 675 645 118 2,029	1,921 371 805 317 248 13 167	8,839 2,730 1,897 992 893 131 2,196
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches. Mineral Oil Refining	4,722 268 2,217 248 461 455 316 344	2,504 2 707 411 744 131 388 48	29 	13 -6 1 1 4 1	4,751 268 2,229 249 461 456 317 345	2,517 2 713 412 745 135 389 48 73	7,268 270 2,942 661 1,206 591 706 393 499	4,896 292 2,307 250 464 472 328 352	2,574 2 742 418 747 139 405 48 73	7,470 294 3,049 668 1,211 611 733 400 504
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in	413 10,638 298 4,093 2,944 771 417	73 1,186 12 314 332 179 34	13 13,852 60 8,181 2,324 25 916	328 2 111 183 1	426 24,490 358 12,274 5,268 796 1,333	1,514 14 425 515 180 34	26,004 372 12,699 5,783 976 1,367	431 24,630 382 12,313 5,323 797 1,335	1,525 14 431 517 180 34	26,155 396 12,744 5,840 977 1,369
integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. 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 (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators	843 1,272 35,406 13,378 687 414 330 1,078 206 911 570 2,081 11,399 1,069 466 301 866 220 182 1,248	62 253 6,929 232 71 35 19 168 32 158 286 62 2,079 468 319 399 1,072 324 182 1,023	1,853 493 4,588 305 16 14 15 411 31 398 1 188 3,097 47 2 33 —	2 29 418 17 6 65 1 58 3 155 29 13 6 1 3 61	2,696 1,765 39,994 13,683 703 428 345 1,489 237 1,309 571 2,269 14,496 1,116 468 334 866 220 188 1,272	7,347 249 77 35 19 233 33 216 286 65 2,234 497 319 412 1,078 325 185 1,084	2,760 2,047 47,341 13,932 780 463 364 1,722 270 1,525 857 2,334 16,730 1,613 787 746 1,944 545 373 2,356	2,700 1,780 42,046 14,652 720 435 351 1,493 242 1,502 571 2,328 15,099 1,209 472 337 938 220 191 1,286	64 285 7,547 253 79 35 19 235 33 262 288 65 2,275 507 320 412 1,138 327 186 1,113	2,764 2,065 49,592 14,900 799 477 370 1,722 2,399 17,37- 1,711 792 2,070 54 377 2,399
Other Electrical Goods 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.	10,857 2,877 3,656 1,846 1,228 493 629 128	2,253 568 569 415 570 54 35 42	1,381 722 15 50 496 8	67 35 8 — 16 — 2 6	12,238 3,599 3,671 1,896 1,724 501 707 140	2,320 603 577 415 586 54 37 48	14,558 4,202 4,248 2,311 2,310 555 744 188	12,733 3,684 3,939 2,006 1,741 502 709 152	2,423 611 616 442 590 55	15,15 4,29 4,55 2,44 2,33 55
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	6,581 497 364 637 460 526 455 3,642	3,318 309 302 64 169 642 197 1,635	1,706 108 80 949 60 65 35 409	359 41 61 23 6 37 	8,287 605 444 1,586 520 591 490 4,051	3,677 350 363 87 175 679 197 1,826	11,964 955 807 1,673 695 1,270 687 5,877	8,385 616 446 1,598 521 600 494 4,110	3,711 353 363 88 175 691 201 1,840	12,09 96 80 1,68 69 1,29 69 5,95
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	911 524 137 162 88	727 351 186 159 31	11 4 1 2 4	21 12 1 8	922 528 138 164 92	748 363 187 167 31	1,670 891 325 331 123	946 544 142 166 94	802 408 189 174 31	1,74 95 33 34 12
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	8,435 1,462 792 2,041 475 320 164 592 148 410 72 199 104 271 1,013 372	9,157 1,571 1,579 1,585 233 490 318 269 319 1,050 88 269 172 516 556 162	6,490 3,257 1,026 915 6 173 5 2 24 471 30 3 12 43 505 18	13,908 6,958 2,900 2,151 152 606 30 9 26 618 6 7 29 15 304 97	14,925 4,719 1,818 2,956 481 493 169 594 172 881 102 202 116 314 1,518 390	23,065 8,529 4,459 3,736 385 1,096 348 278 345 1,668 94 276 201 531 860 259	37,990 13,248 6,277 6,692 866 1,589 517 872 517 2,549 196 478 317 845 2,378 649	16,730 4,809 1,826 3,024 512 514 1,352 604 214 928 109 223 131 330 1,743 411	26,892 8,553 4,479 3,838 417 1,128 3,143 284 529 1,742 118 327 208 856 1,007 263	43,62 13,33 6,33 6,88 9,9 1,66 4,44 81 7,7 2,66 22 5.5 3 3 1,11 2,7,7

^{*} 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

Numbers	Onemp	loyed .		Freat Britain		minuea	308195	BIT		
Industry	Who unemp (inclu- casu	oloyed iding	Tempo		Canacay Canacay Canacay	Total	e con Mi	Ur	nited Kingd (all classes)	
To the state of the strain believe explanate that extend the strains of the strai	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	794 530 184 80	413 153 241 19	70 52 4 14	66 45 10 11	864 582 188 94	479 198 251 30	1,343 780 439 124	881 594 192 95	503 211 261 31	1,384 805 453 126
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc.	4,123 2,129 161 102 112 136	6,393 3,097 1,039 669 150 411	990 628 15 5 211 2	2,637 1,514 224 313 189 315	5,113 2,757 176 107 323 138	9,030 4,611 1,263 982 339 726	14,143 7,368 1,439 1,089 662 864	5,334 2,846 186 136 327 145	11,090 5,039 1,445 2,007 349 1,043	16,424 7,885 1,631 2,143 676 1,188
rubber)	1,042 441	982 45	117	80 2	1,159 453	1,062	2,221 500	1,202 492	1,159	2,361 540
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	12,894 516 3,555 623 641 1,199 335 827 971 1,239 1,222 396 1,003 367	9,186 99 1,718 1,015 522 437 123 1,495 1,578 855 335 284 518 207	52 -8 2 5 3 1 6 2 17 5 -2 1	632 8 2 1 10 	12,946 516 3,563 625 646 1,202 336 833 973 1,256 1,227 396 1,005 368	9,818 99 1,726 1,017 523 447 123 2,009 1,607 912 336 285 527 207	22,764 615 5,289 1,642 1,169 1,649 459 2,842 2,580 2,168 1,563 681 1,532 575	13,840 570 3,826 640 768 1,310 343 851 1,073 1,293 1,262 440 1,072 392	11,022 107 1,876 1,071 550 564 125 2,044 1,906 931 339 290 559 660	24,862 677 5,702 1,711 1,318 1,874 468 2,895 2,979 2,224 1,601 730 1,631 1,052
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	4,910 2,037 1,809 253 547 264	958 233 448 32 143 102	93 25 52 2 14	57 ————————————————————————————————————	5,003 2,062 1,861 255 561 264	1,015 233 490 34 156 102	6,018 2,295 2,351 289 717 366	5,263 2,128 2,013 261 589 272	1,042 234 513 34 157 104	6,305 2,362 2,526 295 746 376
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper. Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing	2,905 719 59	2,225 388 48	158 116	85 24 1	3,063 835 59	2,310 412 49	5,373 1,247 108	3,173 852 60	2,426 414 49	5,599 1,266 109
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	296 207	482 291	2	12 34	298	494	792	302	538	840
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	577	112	10	1 13	218 587 1,066	325 113 917	543 700 1,983	223 633 1,103	332 131 962	555 764 2,065
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3,675 1,570 239 133 298 76 254 1,105	2,187 605 108 87 564 95 32 696	971 921 33 4 3 —	59 16 8 1 11 11 	4,646 2,491 272 137 301 76 254 1,115	2,246 621 116 88 575 96 32 718	6,892 3,112 388 225 876 172 286 1,833	4,810 2,526 278 147 303 77 254 1,225	2,297 638 119 97 583 98 32 730	7,107 3,164 397 244 886 175 286 1,955
Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	64,584 43,552 1,685 19,347	435 274 73 88	146 85 5 5	-3 -1 2	64,730 43,637 1,690 19,403	438 274 74 90	65,168 43,911 1,764 19,493	70,724 48,293 1,840 20,591	487 307 81 99	71,211 48,600 1,921 20,690
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	3,391 1,755 1,276 360	238 101 131 6	26 11 10 5	=	3,417 1,766 1,286 365	238 101 131 6	3,655 1,867 1,417 371	3,624 1,847 1,393 384	243 102 135 6	3,867 1,949 1,528 390
Transport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage	30,910 4,699 2,918 696 4,139 9,900 2,153 969 331 3,540 568 997	2,745 332 1,153 31 120 160 20 23 44 661 105 96	357 3 29 4 18 238 21 9 — 15 12 8	22 2 6 2 2 2 2 -7 1	31,267 4,702 2,947 700 4,157 10,138 2,174 978 331 3,555 580 1,005	2,767 334 1,159 31 122 162 22 23 44 668 106 96	34,034 5,036 4,106 731 4,279 10,300 2,196 1,001 375 4,223 686 1,101	33,285 4,948 3,154 770 4,394 10,683 2,522 1,022 334 3,859 587 1,012	2,847 340 1,175 32 130 165 24 23 44 705 112 97	36,132 5,288 4,329 802 4,524 10,848 2,546 1,045 378 4,564 699 1,109
Distributive Trades	29,397 4,199	19,183	140	278	29,537 4,228	19,461	48,998 4,633	31,510 4,584	20,818	52,328 5,021
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery. Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering) Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Confectionery. Tobacco and	3,846 3,133 6,893 3,137 7,706	413 898 6,239 1,109 9,459	14 16 28 16 35	13 16 131 9 102	3,860 3,149 6,921 3,153 7,741	426 914 6,370 1,118 9,561	4,286 4,063 13,291 4,271 17,302	4,194 3,387 7,470 3,285 8,075	476 1,001 6,801 1,185 10,189	4,670 4,388 14,271 4,470 18,264
Newspapers	2,667	994	2 2	8	2,669	1,002	1,152 3,671	2,782	729 1,065	1,244 3,847
Public Administration	21,692 8,276 13,416	3,843 2,034 1,809	109 5 104	23 2 21	21,801 8,281 13,520	3,866 2,036 1,830	25,667 10,317 15,350	23,081 8,876 14,205	4,173 2,208 1,965	27,254 11,084 16,170
Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Religion Other Professional and Business Services	5,768 230 1,254 168 2,225 176 1,715	7,528 141 1,403 244 4,946 48 746	26 2 5 1 5 3 10	31 1 6 - 9 1 14	5,794 232 1,259 169 2,230 179 1,725	7,559 142 1,409 244 4,955 49 760	13,353 374 2,668 413 7,185 228 2,485	6,064 236 1,319 173 2,367 207 1,762	8,116 150 1,523 267 5,339 56 781	14,180 386 2,842 440 7,706 263 2,543
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services	29,336 4,129 3,496 16,230 1,005 286 314 280 1,231 2,365	34,520 2,262 932 22,038 2,008 598 421 2,047 3,386 828	134 28 31 48 3 4 3 -	306 36 18 143 26 6 5 1 66 5	29,470 4,157 3,527 16,278 1,008 290 317 280 1,241 2,372	34,826 2,298 950 22,181 2,034 604 426 2,048 3,452 833	64,296 6,455 4,477 38,459 3,042 894 743 2,328 4,693 3,205	30,826 4,296 3,729 16,977 1,061 306 339 291 1,354 2,473	36,854 2,387 968 23,134 2,189 654 472 2,298 3,863 889	67,680 6,683 4,697 40,111 3,250 960 811 2,589 5,217 3,362
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	5,996	279	100	-	5,996	279	6,275	6,168	. 290	6,458
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	17,321 344,433	17,157	33,233	19,816	17,321 377,666	17,157	34,478 536,027	18,918 403,835	18,015 171,664	36,933 575,499

^{*} The totals include unemployed casual workers (9,691 males and 314 females in Great Britain and 10,216 males and 346 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 8th October and 12th November, 1958, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

### ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	8th O	eks ended ctober, 158	12th No	eks ended ovember, 958	Total Number of Placings, 5th Dec.,		
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1957, to 12th Nov., 1958 (49 weeks)		
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	62,616 17,117	73,036 15,256	74,432 14,589	69,117 16,396	797,146 193,175		
over Girls under 18	42,576 14,354	49,269 29,125	49,020 12,927	43,258 30,687	482,975 188,235		
Total	136,663	166,686	150,968	159,458	1,661,531		

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.

ments of all kinds during the period in question.

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

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 12th November, 1958, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 12th November, 1958.

Miles of the best of the property of			s during five 2th November		. 200.0	Nui		ancies remai November,		l at
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	4,160	660	2,745	82	7,647	21,282	904	228	198	22,612
	732	306	27	16	1,081	3,328	512	25	29	3,894
	561	272	9	2	844	2,916	483	10	8	3,417
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	1,158	323	465	126	2,072	509	334	387	856	2,086
	1,324	159	687	231	2,401	1,423	197	491	469	2,580
	1,185	297	250	79	1,811	737	258	128	129	1,252
	9,672	1,582	3,884	788	15,926	6,558	1,301	2,494	1,343	11,696
	3,764	106	42	10	3,922	607	55	9	13	684
	4,413	1,161	1,521	372	7,467	4,465	1,021	1,102	833	7,421
	1,495	315	2,321	406	4,537	1,486	225	1,383	497	3,591
Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Textiles Cotton Wool	2,661	673	997	252	4,583	4,477	724	934	424	6,559
	1,876	675	1,674	379	4,604	912	457	753	741	2,863
	317	191	457	119	1,084	323	206	375	334	1,238
	1,342	406	2,441	856	5,045	596	785	2,610	3,045	7,036
	292	100	714	126	1,232	115	151	818	653	1,737
	341	62	467	152	1,022	145	274	554	781	1,754
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear) Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing	161	103	201	106	571	91	117	288	333	829
	497	328	2,263	1,027	4,115	632	638	5,934	4,202	11,406
	2,331	622	4,142	815	7,910	756	462	1,645	1,276	4,139
	1,615	921	541	246	3,323	1,141	577	465	464	2,647
	633	318	911	630	2,492	470	388	702	1,338	2,898
	453	131	545	359	1,488	231	148	448	620	1,447
	180	187	366	271	1,004	239	240	254	718	1,451
Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting Building	894	263	1,269	353	2,779	432	209	607	551	1,799
	25,816	1,687	205	123	27,831	8,731	1,258	122	244	10,355
	18,768	1,286	122	95	20,271	6,903	952	79	154	8,088
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	701	47	73	18	839	381	144	87	53	665
	3,682	324	584	184	4,774	5,299	436	1,122	356	7,213
	5,724	3,354	7,429	4,249	20,756	3,546	4,093	6,739	8,216	22,594
	322	157	367	277	1,123	650	405	473	879	2,407
	3,031	273	1,263	283	4,850	4,155	332	1,521	435	6,443
	1,652	133	913	190	2,888	3,120	133	1,049	283	4,585
	1,379	140	350	93	1,962	1,035	199	472	152	1,858
Professional Services	850	295	2,566	506	4,217	931	1,033	2,970	1,682	6,616
	3,748	625	13,579	1,182	19,134	1,757	626	12,158	3,090	17,631
	380	125	373	55	933	180	116	407	160	863
	2,427	146	9,330	307	12,210	764	187	5,026	618	6,595
	251	160	772	326	1,509	96	92	838	703	1,729
Grand Total	74,432	14,589	49,020	12,927	150,968	69,117	16,396	43,258	30,687	159,458

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 12th November, 1958, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

Region		Men 18 and over		Boys under 18 Women 18 and over			Girls under 18		Total	
Mari in appears the	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	20,707 9,529 5,679 5,665 4,057 4,771 10,108 3,885 6,453 3,578	11,534 11,060 7,836 6,996 7,345 5,880 6,881 4,011 3,237 4,337	4,235 1,575 743 1,327 661 987 1,908 852 1,560 741	4,587 2,463 739 2,366 1,521 1,674 1,438 598 628 382	15,878 5,448 2,610 3,634 2,443 3,288 6,971 2,527 4,545 1,676	16,784 5,801 2,408 2,830 2,496 2,617 6,104 1,405 2,003 810	2,727 1,371 812 1,080 662 887 1,598 890 2,126 774	9,344 3,599 1,478 3,573 2,652 2,628 3,491 1,309 2,164 449	43,547 17,923 9,844 11,706 7,823 9,933 20,585 8,154 14,684 6,769	42,249 22,923 12,461 15,765 14,014 12,799 17,914 7,323 8,032 5,978
Great Britain	74,432	69,117	14,589	16,396	49,020	43,258	12,927	30,687	150,968	159,458

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in October

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 25th October was 690,700, compared with 692,600 for the five weeks ended 27th September and 709,500 for the four weeks ended 26th October, 1957. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed* were 616,400 in October, 598,200 in September, and 616,900 in October, 1957; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

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

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

AND AND OTHER PARTY.	Average numbers of wage-earners	Increase (+) or compared with					
Division‡	on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 25th October, 1958	5 weeks ended 27th September, 1958	4 weeks ended 26th October, 1957				
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) Durham North Eastern North Western Last Midlands West Midlands South Western South Western	46,200 98,900 136,200 55,800 102,300 57,100 102,600 7,100	- 200 - 300 + 100 - 100 - 300 - 200 - 500	- 1,200 - 2,600 - 2,100 - 2,200 - 1,700 - 2,700 - 3,700 - 100				
England and Wales	606,200	- 1,500	- 16,300				
Scotland	84,500	- 400	- 2,500				
Great Britain	690,700	- 1,900	- 18,800				

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of October about 3,200 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,940; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,740. During the five weeks of September there was a net decrease of 1,140.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.57 in October, 4.58 in September and 4.82 in October, 1957. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.00, 5.00 and

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

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

_		October, 1958	September, 1958	October, 1957
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary	125 E	7·94 8·81	8·29 7·96	10·63 9·40
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	in	5·89 8·48	6·23 7·71	8·31 9·56

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.58 tons in October, compared with 3.45 tons in the previous month and 3.44 tons in October, 1957.§

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was $1\cdot 30$ tons in October; for September, 1958, and October, 1957, the figures were $1\cdot 25$ and $1\cdot 23$ tons, respectively.

* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 6,200.

† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

Figures for 1957 have been adjusted to allow for the effect of the new lefinition of face development introduced at the beginning of 1958.

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 18th November, 1958, and the corresponding figures for 21st October, 1958, and 19th November, 1957. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

A relatively small number of claims do not result in the payment

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

	Nui	nbers of	Insured Work o	Persons A wing to	Absent fr	om	
Region	230 12	Sickness	Indu	dustrial Injury			
	18th Nov., 1958	21st Oct., 1958	19th Nov., 1957	18th Nov., 1958	21st Oct., 1958	19th Nov., 1957	
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Southern Northern Southand Wales	90·9 75·7 45·2 36·1 49·9 76·9 55·2 82·8 150·3 66·0 116·5 65·5	89·7 74·0 44·1 35·4 49·3 77·2 54·8 82·9 149·3 64·9 112·6 65·8	97·8 81·8 48·8 40·7 55·0 80·7 57·5 83·9 157·1 67·7 122·0 65·9	3·2 3·3 2·2 1·7 2·2 4·4 5·1 8·0 7·3 7·6 8·8	3·4 3·3 2·0 1·6 2·3 4·7 5·2 8·5 7·6 8·5 8·6	3·2 3·0 1·9 1·5 2·0 4·0 4·3 6·7 6·6 6·3 6·3	
Total, Great Britain	910.9	900 · 1	959-1	61.9	63.6	52.0	

The proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work owing to sickness remains fairly constant at between 65 and 66 per cent., except in epidemic periods, when it may rise to about 69 per cent. In the totals for industrial injury the proportion remains constant throughout the year at about 88 per cent.

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 18th November, 1958, represented 4.6 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

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, agriculturists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The normal qualification for enrolment is a university degree in science or engineering or membership of a recognised professional institution. A Higher National Certificate in engineering subjects, applied physics, chemistry or metallurgy is also an acceptable qualification. A register of vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of oversea vacancies.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 17th November was 4,674; this figure included 3,315 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,359 registrants who were

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 14th October and 17th November, 1958 (5 weeks) are shown below.

acancies	outstanding at 14th Octob	er		320.1.13	4,094	
,,	notified during period		 		539	
,,	filled during period		 		127	
,,	cancelled or withdrawn				376	
	unfilled at 17th November				1 130	

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.

Statistics of the numbers of persons on the Register and the numbers of vacancies filled and unfilled are now available at monthly intervals. At 12th November the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 15,607, consisting of 14,565 men and 1,042 women. During the period 9th October to 12th November, 1958, the number of vacancies filled was 447. The number of vacancies unfilled at 12th November was 2,343.

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 November was 119, compared with 72 (revised figure) in the previous month and 116 (revised figure) in November, 1957. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 29 fatal accidents were reported in November, compared with 10 in the previous month and 13 in November, 1957. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for November, 1958. The figures in this article are provisional.

November, 1936. The figur	C5 111	tins article are provisional.
Mines and Quarries*		Works and Places under
Coal Mines:	1	ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
Underground	29	Act, 1937
Surface	5	Building Operations 27
Other Stratified Mines	4	Works of Engineering Construction 5
Miscellaneous Mines	1	Warehouses 4
	3	Warehouses
Quarries	_	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS 70
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	42	Timered a recember i
	1	Railway Service
018 (1992 25 25th		Brakesmen and Goods
Factories		Guards
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass	3	Engine Drivers and
	3. [6.535]	Motormen 1
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	4	Guards (Passenger)
Metal Conversion and	12.33	Labourers 1
Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube		Permanent Way Men 3
Making)	3	Porters
Engineering, Locomotive		Shunters 1
Building, Boilermaking,		Other Grades 1
etc	8	Contractors' Servants
Railway and Tramway		odisto estimate de atable do la
Carriages, Motor and		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 7
Other Vehicles and Air-	2	Total (excluding Seamen) 119
craft Manufacture	3	Total (excluding Seamen) 119
Shipbuilding	4	lengton distriction and the of sulfin
Other Metal Trades	3	Seamen
Food and Drink	1	Trading Vessels 26
General Woodwork and		Fishing Vessels 3
Furniture	1	_
Gas Works	2	TOTAL, SEAMEN 29
Electrical Stations	1	Total (including Seamen) 148
Other Industries	1	- Committee of the comm

Industrial Diseases

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

are provisional.	
I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning Operatives engaged in:	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
White and Red Lead	Pitch and Tar 14
Works 1	Mineral Oil 1
Other Industries 1	to Ansurage contents policies
estatem duider tententian a exa	TOTAL 15
TOTAL 2	
has bolenes? but no below	Chrome Ulceration
Aniline Poisoning 1	Manuf. of Bichromates 11
TOTAL THE TOTAL THE PARTY OF TH	Chromium Plating 4
Compressed Air Illness 1	Dilli Andrews
	TOTAL 15
Anthrax	on epionesis to resource selec-
Hides and Skins 1	Total, Cases 35
Other Industries	O MATHEMATINE STORY
-	II. Deaths
TOTAL 1	Nil

^{*} For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 29th November, 1958.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 10th November, 1958, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the

- 10 PO 10 P	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period Persons in attendance at courses at end of	729	100	829
period Persons who completed courses during period	1,308 603	204 85	1,512 688

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 10th November, 1958, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 96,572.

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,880,300 in August, a decrease of 0.1 per cent. compared with the previous month but an increase of 0.1 per cent. compared with the previous in of 0.8 per cent. compared with August, 1957.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st September, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.4 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 4.8 per cent. lower than at 1st September, 1957. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st September was 0.4 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 6.1 per cent. lower than at 1st September, 1957.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in October is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 51,210,000. This was slightly lower than the (revised) figure for the previous month and 2·6 per cent. lower than for October, 1957. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947–9 = 100) showed a decrease of 1·4 per cent. in October, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 8·7 per cent. compared with October, 1957.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of October was about 3,805,000, compared with 4,111,000 at the middle of the previous month and 2,508,000 at the middle of October, 1957.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during September was 99,162, compared with 96,913 in the previous month and 63,338 in September, 1957. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 53,876 working days. The total number of working days lost in September by persons wholly unemployed was 2,380,789, while 1,293,257 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of September was 76,719, of whom 15,620 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 73,560 and 15,430 at the beginning of the previous month and 62,272 and 14,068 at the beginning of September, 1957.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of October was 356,750, compared with 327,560 at the end of the previous month and 368,637 at the end of October, 1957. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 64,572, 59,924 and 67,114.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 15th November was 64,459, compared with 51,803 at 18th October and 65,801 at 16th November, 1957.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of September who were wholly unemployed was 1,910, or 1·2 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 1,723 or 1·0 per thousand at the end of the previous month, and 723 or 0·4 per thousand at the end of September, 1957.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in November

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 November resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £175,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 608,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £200 for 1,500 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade, non-skilled workers in Government industrial establishments paid at miscellaneous "M" rates, merchant seamen, and workers in Admiralty dockyards and establishments. Others receiving increases included workpeople employed in carpet manufacture, silk manufacture and leather production. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affected workpeople in the screen printing and display trade.

workpeople in the screen printing and display trade.

Minimum hourly rates in the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade were increased by 2d. for skilled craftsmen, by 1\frac{3}{2}d. for semiskilled and other male workers, and by 1\frac{1}{2}d. for women. Nonskilled workers in Government industrial establishments in Great Britain paid at miscellaneous "M" rates received increases of 4s. a week (London) or 3s. (Provinces) for men, and of 3s. 4d. or 2s. 6d. for women; these increases were authorised in November with retrospective effect to the beginning of October. There were increases, according to occupation, of 15s. to £2 15s. for Merchant Navy deck, engineroom and catering department ratings on monthly rates, and of 3s. 6d. to 9s. 11d. for those on weekly rates. Increases of 7s. 4d. a week for skilled, 6s. 8d. for semi-skilled, and 6s. for unskilled dockyard-rated grades employed at Admiralty dockyards and establishments became payable with retrospective effect to 6th October.

In the carpet manufacturing industry the general base rate for

In the carpet manufacturing industry the general base rate for adult male workers was increased by 2s. 6d. a week and there was an equivalent 3 per cent. advance on all other rates. Silk workers received increases in minimum time rates of 5s. a week for men and 3s. 9d. for women. Basic timework rates for workpeople engaged in leather production were increased by 2d. an hour.

Of the total increase of £175,000, about £160,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about No changes in hours of labour were reported during the month.

£9,000 was the result of arbitration awards; about £5,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; and the remainder was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts, or resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices.

Changes in January-November, 1958

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

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
		£ì
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	581,000	161,100
Mining and Quarrying	54,000	18,300
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Pro-	The State of the	
ducts other than Coal	205,500	50,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	222,000	70,800
Metal Manufacture	249,000	35,400
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods		
Vehicles	2,686,000	834,600
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified		Control of the Control
Textiles	374,500	75,800
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	43,000	15,200
Clothing	519,500	137,800
Food, Drink and Tobacco	468,000	147,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	196,000	38,400
Paper and Printing	348,500	117,600
Other Manufacturing Industries	120,000	38,100
Building and Contracting	1,201,000	424,400
Gas, Electricity and Water	249,500	106,500
Transport and Communication	1,018,000	343,500
Distributive Trades	1,108,500	320,200
Public Administration and Professional Services	716,000	225,300
Miscellaneous Services	254,000	70,700
Total	10,614,000	3,230,700

In the corresponding months of 1957 there was a net increase of £5,175,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 12,119,000 workpeople.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER

(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, 1958," 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
Forestry	Great Britain (5)	27 Oct.‡	Youths, boys and female forest workers employed by the Forestry Commission	Increases in minimum rates of 8s. 6d. a week for youths 19 and under 20, of 5s, for those 18 and under 19, and of 2s. 6d. or 2s., according to age, for boys, of 4s. 6d. for women 21 and over, of 3s. for girls 17 and under 21, and of 2s, 3d. for those under 16. Minimum rates after change: youths and boys 72s. a week at 15 rising to 132s. 6d. at 19 and under 20; women and girls 65s. 3d. at 15 rising to 120s. 6d. at 21 and over.
Trawler Fishing	Great Britain	1 Nov.	Trawler fishermen (except skip- pers and mates)	Increase of 1s. in the daily rates of pay for ratings, with proportional increases for juniors, for all days on articles.
Mining and Quarrying	Cumberland (8)	24 Nov.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased§ by 2d. a shift (8s. 10d. to 9s.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d.) for boys.
	West Cumberland (9)	do.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased by 2d. a shift (8s. 11d. to 9s. 1d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. 5½d. to 4s. 6½d.) for boys.
	Great Britain (14)	Beginning of first full pay period falling on or after 21 Oct.¶	Drivers of vehicles operating "C" licences employed in the haulage of ballast, sand (other than moulding and refractory sand) and gravel aggregates for use in concrete and in building construction and road-making	Increase of 1½d. an hour in basic rates. Basic rates after change: vehicles of under 12 tons gross laden weight—class 1 districts 3s. 11½d. an hour, class 2 3s. 10½d., over 12 tons 4s. 0½d., 3s. 11½d.
	Cheshire and Staffordshire	22 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in salt works	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum time rates for men 21 and over, of 1½d. for female workers 21 and over, of 1½d. for male and female workers 18 to 21, of 1d. for workers under 18 and of corresponding amounts for pieceworkers. Minimum time rates after change: men 3s. 10d. an hour, women on women's work 2s. 8d., women on men's work—1¾d. above the appropriate female rates; youths and boys 1s. 10¾d. at 15 rising to 3s. 5d. at 20, girls 1s. 10¼d. to 2s. 7¼d.**
	C 1	11 1	is aster of weeks and weaking by	and of the amount of change in weekly wages and hours of labour evalude

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

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

† These increases were agreed in November with retrospective effect to the date shown. The rate for girls 16 and under 17 remains unchanged.

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

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

¶ This increase was agreed in November with retrospective effect to the date shown.

** These increases do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Building Brick and Allied Industries	England and Wales (certain districts)* (16)	Beginning of first full pay period following 24 Sept.	Workpeople employed in making building and engineering bricks (other than glazed bricks), hollow clay blocks, roofing and flooring tiles (unglazed), terra cotta (unglazed), agricultural drain pipes (unglazed), chimney pots and finials	Increases of 1\frac{1}{4}d. an hour in minimum basic rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1\frac{1}{2}d. for adult female timeworkers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum basic rate after change for men 21 and over 3s. 7\frac{1}{4}d. an hour; occupational differential rates continue unchanged as plussages to the new minimum basic rate: kilnburners and boilerfiremen employed on continuous shift work 32s. 10d. a shift (inclusive of differential of 2\frac{1}{2}d. an hour and shift allowance of 3d.); road vehicle drivers to be paid the appropriate hourly rate specified in Road Haulage Wages Order R.H. (18) dated 8th March, 1945, plus 2s. 0\frac{1}{4}d.; women 18 and over 2s. 8\frac{1}{2}d.\frac{1}{2}
	Southern England (18–19)	do.	Workpeople employed in making building bricks (other than glazed, stock, Fletton, sandlime and concrete bricks), roofing and flooring tiles (unglazed), terra cotta (unglazed), agricultural drain pipes (unglazed), chimney pots and finials	Increases of 1\(^1\)d. an hour in minimum basic rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1\(^1\)d. for adult female timeworkers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum basic time rate after change for men 21 and over 3s. 7\(^1\)d. an hour; plus rates for graded workers continue unchanged; kilnburners and boilerfiremen employed on continuous shift work—8-hour shifts 32s. 10d., 10\(^1\)d-hour shifts 43s. 2d. (inclusive of differential and shift allowance); women 18 and over 2s. 8\(^1\)d.\(^1\)
AND IN LICENSES	Scotland	Beginning of first full pay period following 11 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the building brick industry	Increases of 1\(^1_8\)d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, of 1\(^1_4\)d. for female workers 18 and over (other than setters), and of proportional amounts for younger workers; pieceworkers and taskworkers to receive similar increases for hours worked in the factory. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—bogie runners (day shift) and all unspecified occupations 3s. 7\(^3_4\)d. an hour, pan mill men (shovel fed), mixers and setters (day shift) 3s. 8\(^1_3\)d., bing men and clay hole facemen (hand shovel) 3s. 9\(^1_2\)d., drivers of standard gauge locomotives or any other locomotive running on or crossing over a public highway, dumper drivers and mechanical shovel operators 3s. 10\(^1_4\)d., boilermen (power purposes only) 3s. 10\(^5_6\)d., burners (inclusive of 3-shift allowance of 2\(^1_2\)d. an hour) 4s.; women 18 and over—setters 2s. 10\(^1_4\)d., others 2s. 8\(^1_4\)d.
	Scotland	do.	Workpeople employed in the refractory brick industry	Increases of 1\frac{1}{2}d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, of 1\frac{1}{2}d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; pieceworkers and taskworkers to receive similar increases for hours worked in the factory. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—kiln stockers, packer loaders and all unspecified occupations 3s. 7\frac{3}{2}d. an hour, dry pan mill men, drawers and wheelers and brickmakers (dressers) 3s. 8\frac{3}{2}d. dry pan mill men (leading hands) 3s. 8\frac{3}{2}d. setters 3s. 9d., wet pan mill men, odd-stuff dressers, brickmachinemen (charge hands), mixers and steam press operators 3s. 9\frac{1}{2}d. setters (leading hands) 3s. 10d., boilerfiremen (continuous shift workers), kilnburners and gas producer operators (including 3-shift allowance of 2\frac{1}{2}d. an hour) 3s. 11\frac{3}{2}d., boilerfiremen—dayworkers not on rotating shifts 3s. 9\frac{3}{3}d., brickmakers (hand), dumper drivers, mechanical shovel operators and excavators 3s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., odd-stuff makers 3s. 11d.; women 18 and over—stockers, setters, drawers, loaders, carriers, brickmachinemen and mixers and all unspecified occupations 2s. 10\frac{1}{4}d., setter (leading hands), odd-stuff dressers and brickmakers (dressers) 2s. 11\frac{1}{4}d., odd-stuff makers and brickmakers (hand) 3s. 0\frac{1}{4}d.
THE PARTY OF THE P	Shropshire, Staf- fordshire (other than Stoke-on- Trent), Warwick- shire and Wor- cestershire (17)	Beginning of first full pay period following 20 Oct.	Workpeople employed in making building and engineering bricks and roofing tiles	Increases of 1\frac{1}{2}d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1\frac{1}{2}d. for adult female timeworkers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—labourers 3s. 7\frac{2}d. an hour, wheelers (only) 3s. 9d., panmen, mill feeders 3s. 9\frac{1}{2}d., wheelers and drawers 3s. 9\frac{1}{2}d., fillers 3s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., wheelers and setters, kiln burners and boilerfiremen 3s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., getters 3s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., shot firers 3s. 11\frac{1}{2}d., setters (only) 3s. 11\frac{1}{2}d., excavator drivers 4s. 1\frac{3}{2}d.; transport drivers—up to and including 2 tons 3s. 9\frac{1}{2}d., over 2 and up to and including 3\frac{1}{2}\text{ tons 3s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., over 3\frac{1}{2}\text{ tons 3s. 11\frac{1}{2}d., over 12 tons gross laden weight 4s. 0\frac{3}{2}d.; women 18 and over 2s. 8\frac{1}{2}d.
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture	England and Wales (32)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing after 1 Nov.	Workpeople employed regularly on night work	Night work allowance increased from 6d. an hour to time-and-one-fifth of the normal basic rate.
Slag and Tarmacadam Production	Great Britain	20 Oct.	Male workers	Increase of 2d. an hour. Minimum basic rates after change: labourers 3s. 9d. an hour, plant unit attendants 3s. 10d., tar mixer attendants 3s. 11d.‡
Roofing Felt Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period following 20 Nov.	Adult male workers	Increase of 1\frac{3}{4}d. an hour in minimum basic time rates. Rates after change for adult male day labourers: London (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 8d. an hour, rest of England, Scotland and Wales 3s. 6\frac{3}{4}d.
Heavy Chemicals Manufacture	Great Britain (certain firms)§ (37)	Pay week beginning 15 Sept.§	Engineering and building trade craftsmen, coopers, wheel- wrights, wagon repairers and apprentices	Increases of $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour in standard rates for craftsmen, of 2d. or $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. for other adult workers, with consequential increases for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen and semi-skilled men on maintenance work—boilermakers, angle-iron smiths, platers, riveters, welders (platers), patternmakers, template workers, chemical plumbers 4s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, fitters, turners, blacksmiths, sheet-metal workers, coppersmiths, brass finishers, brass moulders, moulders, welders, electricians, sheet-iron workers, building trade craftsmen 4s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d., holders-up 4s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; machinemen—borers, universal millers, turret hands 4s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d., millers (V and H), surface grinders, planers, slotters, shapers, radial drillers, key seaters 4s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., cold sawyers, air, hand or pillar drillers, strikers 4s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., screwers, cockgrinders, cutting-off machinists 4s. 1 d.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	30 Nov.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those en- gaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased¶ by 2.6d. a shift (8s. 2.8d. to 8s. 5.4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 1.95d. (6s. 2.1d. to 6s. 4.05d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 1.3d. (4s. 1.4d. to 4s. 2.7d.) for those under 18.
	Sheffield	6 Oct.	Men, youths and boys employed in steel melting and manipulating departments on the Sheffield shift system	New grading of shift workers 21 and over introduced for the purpose of applying wage increases, viz., grade 1, grade 2, grade 3 (broadly skilled, intermediate and unskilled grades). Increases in existing shift bonus of 1s. 2½d., 1s. 1½d. or 1s. 0½d. a shift for grades 1, 2 and 3, respectively, of 10d. for youths 18 to 20, and of 5d. for boys under 18. New shift bonuses after change: datal workers—grade 1, consolidated 18s. 0½d. a shift, unconsolidated 22s. 0½d., grade 2 17s. 11½d., 21s. 11½d., grade 3 17s. 10½d.; 21s. 10½d.; tonnage workers—grade 1, consolidated 15s. 8½d., unconsolidated 19s. 8½d., grade 2 15s. 7½d., 19s. 7½d., grade 3 15s. 6½d., 19s. 6½d.; youths 18 to 20 71s. a week, 89s., boys under 18 40s. 6d., 48s. 6d.

* The districts affected are in the Northern, North Eastern and North Western Counties of England, the North and East Midlands, Northamptonshire (except Fletton bricks), North Staffordshire (Stoke-on-Trent district), Gloucestershire and Wales.

† These increases were the result of an award (No. 1146) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. See page 401 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ See also page 446 of the November issue of this GAZETTE (Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration).

§ These increases apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (other than the metals division), including lime works at Buxton and Colwyn Bay, and were agreed in October with retrospective effect to the date shown.

|| The rates quoted are subject to augmentation under the company's discretionary bonus scheme.

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Atomic Energy	United Kingdom (217)	Beginning of pay week containing 12 Nov.	Charge hands and leading hands of craftsmen and general workers employed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority	New grading structure introduced resulting in increases of 8s., 6s. or 2s. a week in supervisory rates of pay. Rates after change: charge hands of craftsmen-charge hands I 20s.; charge hands of general workers—charge hands I 20s. or charge hands II 14s. dependent on the responsibility of the charge hand's job. The rates are paid over the charge hand's own grade rate or the highest rate in the team supervised, whichever is the greater.
Admiralty Dockyards and Establishments	United Kingdom (218–219)	Beginning of pay week containing 6 Oct.*	Male craft grades and non- craft grades paid at dock- yard rates	Increases in minimum time rates of 7s. 4d. a week for adult craftsmen, minor trades and titular grades, of 6s. 8d. for semi-skilled grades, of 6s. for unskilled grades, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; for payment-by-results workers increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existing bonus. Minimum weekly time rates after change: men 20 and over—craftsmen, London 192s. 2d., Provinces 189s. 8d., semi-skilled workers 171s., 166s., foundry labourers 170s. 10d., 165s. 10d., ordinary labourers 165s. 4d., 160s. 4d.
	ns 12 mm for med 21 and with the state of th	s of the se	Women employed on women's work and paid on an engin- eering basis	Increases in minimum time rates of 5s. 6d. a week for women 18 and over, and of 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d., according to age, for younger workers; for payment-by-results workers increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existing bonus. Consolidated minimum weekly time rates after change: women in dockyards 53s. 6d. at 15 rising to 127s. 6d. at 18 and over, women in establishments away from dockyards 53s. 6d. at 15 rising to 126s. 6d. at 21 and over.
	South Wales	Beginning of pay week which includes 17 Oct.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum weekly time rates after change: craftsmen 209s., apprentices 57s. 9d. in first year rising to 146s. 8d. in fifth year.†
Manufacture, Maintenance and Repair of Agri- ultural Machinery and Implements and Repair of Agricultural Tractors	England and Wales (49)	First full pay period following 29 Oct.	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week for skilled men 21 and over, of 6s. for unskilled men and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Minimum time rates after change include: skilled men 186s. 8d. a week, unskilled 159s. 11d.
Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade	United Kingdom (56)	First pay week commencing after 27 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls (excluding clerical workers, night watchmen, night attendants, salesmen, etc.)	Increases for men 21 and over of 2d. an hour for skilled craftsmen, of 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. for semi-skilled and other workers, of 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change: inside the workshop—skilled men, London area (within 15 miles of Charing Cross including whole of Romford M.B. and Uxbridge U.D.) 4s. 5d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 4d., semi-skilled men 4s., 3s. 11d., other adult male workers 3s. 8d., 3s. 7d.; outside the workshop—men, London area 3s. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., Provinces 3s. 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; (Northern Ireland, outside the City of Belfast—other adult male workers inside the workshop 3s. 5d. an hour, outside the workshop 3s. 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.); youths and boys—London area 48s. 7d. a week at 15 rising to 145s. 9d. at 20, Provinces 47s. 8d. to 143s.; women 21 and over—London area 2s. 11d. an hour, Provinces 2s. 10d.; girls—London area 51s. 4d. a week at 15 rising to 121s. 11d. at 20, Provinces 49s. 6d. to 118s. 3d.
Lighter Trades (Metal)	Sheffield	Com- mencement of first full pay period beginning on or after 6 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in the manufacture of agricultural machine parts, machine knives, saws, scythes, sickles and hooks, heavy and light edge tools, and files	Increases in bonus for male datal workers and pieceworkers 21 and over of 7s. 4d. a week or 2d. an hour for skilled workers, of 6s. 5d. or 1\frac{3}{4}d. for intermediate grades, of 5s. 11\frac{1}{2}d. or 1\frac{5}{6}d. for unskilled, of 5s. 6d. for women 18 and over, of 1s. 9d. to 4s. 6d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 2s. 3d., 3s. or 3s. 6d. for girls.
and over and for wronger workers, -London (within nestried is 11d.	to an tour for men 21 moved to men 21 moved to men 21 and over to men 15d an bour, were	6 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in the manu- facture of engineers' (small) tools	Increases in bonus for male datal workers and pieceworkers 21 and over, of 7s. 4d. a week for skilled workers, of 6s. 8d. for intermediate grades, of 6s. for unskilled, of 5s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for youths, boys and girls.
Laminated Spring Manufacture	Sheffield (60)	do.	Adult male workers	Increases of 7s. 4d., 6s. 8d. or 6s. a week, according to occupation, for workers 21 and over. Consolidated minimum time rates after change: springsmiths and fitters 4s. 7.73d. an hour, strikers and vicemen 4s. 0.18d.
Metal Finishing	England and Wales (71)	do.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases for men 21 and over of 7s. 4d. a week for grade 1 (skilled) workers, of 6s. 8d. for grade 2 (semi-skilled), of 6s. for grade 3 (unskilled), of 5s. 6d. for women 21 and over (all grades), and of 1s. 8d. to 5s. 5d., according to age and area, for youths, boys and girls; for payment-by-results workers increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existing supplements. Minimum consolidated rates after change: men 21 and overgrade 1, London area (within a radius of 18 miles of Charing Cross) 194s. 4d. a week, elsewhere 187s. 11d., (electro-platers and polishers to receive an additional 1½d. an hour above grade 1 rates), grade 2 178s. 11d., 172s. 6d., grade 3 165s. 4d., 157s. 1d.; women 21 and over—grade 1, London area 148s. 3d., elsewhere 143s. 8d., grade 2 134s. 6d., 129s. 11d., grade 3
Silk Manufacture	United Kingdom (84)	Pay day in week com- mencing 3 Nov.	Workpeople employed in silk spinning, throwing and weaving, etc., except maintenance workers and certain workers in the West Riding of Yorkshire whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries: Timeworkers	Increases in minimum rates of 5s. a week for men 21 and over, of 3s. 9d. for
All-free and or control of the contr	hour for from of [A.] to and juventen, M. to and juventen, M. to a and juventen, M. to a and juventen, M. to a and juventen, M. and ijd an hour fo	ere Alle Alle es of the treat to facilities and facilities and the treat and the treat and	to any many of assemble of the state of the	women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts, according to age, for younger workers; night work allowance increased from 12½ to 25 per cent. on the appropriate minimum time rate. Minimum basic time rates after change: men 21 and over 148s. 6d. a week, youths and boys 59s. at 15 rising to 138s. at 20½; women 18 and over 104s. 9d., girls 59s. at 15 rising to 94s. 6d. at 17½; existing differentials continue to be maintained.
over, and of non- nice after change office 1720, grade	Macclesfield	do.	Pieceworkers Timeworkers	Increases of 5s. a week for men, and of 3s. 9d. for women, to be arranged either by a flat-rate payment or by an adjustment of the piece rates. Increases in minimum rates of 5s. a week for men 21 and over and for women
colories Decrees and a colories of colories and colories	(85)	so transmitted to the second of the second o	tree of the second of the seco	weavers in the manufacturing section, of 3s. 9d. for other women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts, according to age, for younger workers; night work allowance increased from 12½ to 25 per cent. on the appropriate minimum time rate. Minimum basic time rates after change include: throwing section—men 21 and over, grade 1 148s. 6d. a week, grade 1A 151s., grade 2 153s., grade 3 154s., women 18 and over, grade 1 104s. 9d., grade 2 106s. 9d., grade 3 107s. 9d.; smallware and narrow fabrics section—men grade 1 148s. 6d., grade 2 152s., grade 3 155s., women grade 1 104s. 9d., grade 2 106s. 9d. grade 3 107s. 9d.; manufacturing section—men, all workers except weavers 148s. 6d., women grade 1 104s. 9d., grade 2 106s. 9d., grade 3 112s. 9d., grade 3 133s. 3d., men and women weavers 142s. to 161s., according to number of looms; embroidery section—unskilled men 148s. 6d., skilled men 161s., women grade 1 104s. 9d., grade 2 106s. 9d.;
			Pieceworkers	hand-loom weaving section—time rates, men 3s. 6\frac{1}{3}d. an hour. Increases of 5s. a week for men, and of 3s. 9d. for women, to be arranged either as a flat-rate payment or by an adjustment of the piece rates.

^{*} These increases were announced on 31st October, 1958, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
† These increases are related to those agreed by the Welsh Engineers' and Founders' Conciliation Board.

See footnote † on page 434 of the November issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Silk Manufacture and Dyeing	Leek (84)	Pay day in week com- mencing 3 Nov.	Timeworkers	Increases in minimum rates of 5s. a week for men 21 and over, of 3s. 9d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over, other than learners—grade 1 148s. 6d. a week, grade 1a 151s., grade 2 153s., grade 3 157s., dyers 155s., screen printers 160s., printers' mates 155s., dyers' mixers 155s. in first year rising to 163s. in fourth year; all-night workers—screen printers 218s. 6d., printers' mates and dyers 211s., narrow fabric workers 212s. 2d., others 209s.; boilermen (days) 168s. 6d., (nights) 176s., oilers and greasers (on shafting) 155s., (on braid machines) 153s., keymen 172s. 6d.; women 18 and over, other than learners—grade 1 104s. 9d., grade 1a 106s. 9d., grade 2 107s. 9d., grade 3 109s. 9d.
bus reve ness 10d.	ory tapositions 1700; bit, a week for come	tens, man	Pieceworkers	Increases of 5s. a week for men, and of 3s. 9d. for women, to be arranged either by a flat-rate payment or by an adjustment of the piece rates.
Rayon Yarn Production	Great Britain (86)	Beginning of first pay week following 22 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 1\(^3\)d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1\(^1\)d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over 3s. 4\(^1\)d. or 3s. 6\(^1\)d. an hour, according to establishment, women 18 and over 2s. 4\(^1\)d. or 2s. 5\(^3\)d.
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (94)	First pay day in Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2s. 6d. a week in minimum base rate for male workers 21 and over, and of 3 per cent. on all other rates. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of lieu bonus of 12s. for men and 10s. for women, include: general minimum time rate for male workers 21 and over 95s. 6d. a week, dry beamers, packers, back sizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters with 6 months' experience in any of the jobs 101s. 6d., wet beamers and dressers with 12 months' experience 111s. 6d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 101s, 6d., 106s. 6d. or 111s. 6d., according to width of loom; general minimum time rate for female workers 20 and over 63s. 7d., card cutters with 18 months' experience 72s. 7d.; minimum hourly rate for pieceworkers on time work—men, jacquard weavers on single-cloth looms 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d. or 2s. 8d. an hour, according to width of loom, double-cloth looms 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d. or 2s. 10d., weavers other than jacquard, single-cloth looms 2s. 4d., double-cloth looms 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d. or 2s. 8d., pieceworkers other than weavers 2s. 2d., wet beamers and dressers on piecework 2s. 4d., women 1s. 5d.
Narrow Fabrics Manufacture	Great Britain (95)	Week com- mencing 24 Nov.	Timeworkers	Increases in minimum time rates of 1\(\frac{1}{8}\)d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—grade I occupations 3s. 2\(\frac{3}{8}\)d. an hour, grade II 3s. 6\(\frac{1}{8}\)d., grade III 3s. 7\(\frac{1}{8}\)d.; women 18 and over—grade I 2s. 3\(\frac{1}{8}\)d., grade IA 2s. 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., grade II 2s. 6\(\frac{3}{4}\)d., grade III 2s. 8\(\frac{3}{8}\)d.
	18. 3a 11d other glader	skilled open die sie werd skille wirks m seyn-kjendo se 478 St. in	Pieceworkers	Increases in minimum piecework group average rates of 1\frac{3}{8}d. an hour for male workers, and of 1d. for female workers. Piecework rates to be the same for all ages and arranged so that the average wage for all adult workers in a class is not less than—males grade I 3s. 9\frac{3}{8}d. an hour, grade II 3s. 11\frac{2}{8}d., grade III 4s. 2\frac{2}{8}d.; females grade I 2s. 8\frac{3}{8}d., grade IA 2s. 9\frac{3}{8}d., grade II 3s., grade III 3s. 2\frac{1}{8}d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Che- shire and Derby- shire (98)		Maintenance millwrights, fitters, turners, blacksmiths, etc.	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week of 44 hours (205s. 4d to 212s. 8d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Increases of 7s. 6d. a week of 45 hours (210s. to 217s. 6d.) for journeymen, and
Leather Producing (Tanning, Currying and Dressing)	Great Britain (103)	Beginning of first full pay period following 12 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	of proportional amounts for apprentices. Increases in basic timework rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 and over and for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Basic timework rates after change: men 21 and over—London (within 17 miles of Charing Cross), skilled 4s. 1½d. an hour, semi-skilled 3s. 11d., unskilled 3s. 10d., Provinces and Scotland 3s. 11½d., 3s. 9d., 3s. 8d., youths and boys—London, semi-skilled 1s. 10¾d. at 15 rising to 3s. 4½d. at 20, unskilled 1s. 10¾d. to 3s. 2¾d., Provinces and Scotland 1s. 9¼d. to 3s. 2¾d. to 3s. 2¼d. to 3s. 2¼d. at 15 rising to 3s. 0¾d. at 20, unskilled 1s. 8¾d. to 2s. 11d., Provinces and Scotland 1s. 8¾d. to 2s. 11d.*
Retail Bespoke Tailoring	Northern Ireland (246)	25 Nov.	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 5d. an hour for male workers with not less than 5 years' experience in the trade, of 11s., 14s. 8d. or 18s. 4d. for a 44-hour week, according to age, for other male workers, of 4d. an hour for female workers except learners, and of 2d., 3d. or 4d., according to year of learnership, for female learners. General minimum time rates after change: male workers with not less than 5 years' experience in any branch of the trade, area A 3s. 4d. an hour, area B 3s. 1d., other male workers except learners, area A 59s. 8d. a week at under 16 rising to 127s. 1d. at 22 or over, area B 56s. 3d. to 124s. 1d., learners area A 48s. 9d. during first year of learnership rising to 92s. 11d. during fifth year, area B 44s. 1d. to 78s. 8d.; female workers except learners, area A 1s. 11d., 2s. 2d. or 2s. 4d. an hour, according to experience and occupation, area B 1s. 10d., 2s. or 2s. 1d., learners area A 11d. an hour during first year of learnership rising to 1s. 7d. during fourth year, area B 11d. to 1s. 5d.†
	As how it own not it	10 % at 10	Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 5d. an hour for male workers, and of 4d. for female workers; increase of 10 per cent. (2s. in the pound) in general minimum piece rates, allowances for alterations and rates per log hour. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers area A 3s. 6d. an hour, area B 3s. 3d.; female workers area A 1s. 11d., 2s. 4d. or 2s. 6d., according to experience and occupation, area B 1s. 10d., 2s. 1d. or 2s. 2d.†
Glove Manufacture	England and Wales (118)	Beginning of first full pay period following 26 Nov.	Workpeople employed in leather and fabric dress glove and industrial section of the glove manufacturing industry	proportional amounts for apprentices and juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: men 20 and over—class A 3s. 8½d. an hour, class B
Corn Trade	Great Britain (121)	6 Oct.§	Mill and other manual workers (except transport workers)	Increases of 7s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—London 174s. a week, grade A mills 172s., grade B 169s., grade C 166s.; women 18 and over, two-thirds of the appropriate adult male rate.
areinggroup on the control of the co	nouncement state of 104m Sd., grade of and worker resort areast a	April of the control		Increase of 7s. a week in minimum rates for drivers of "C" licensed vehicles, statutory attendants and mates; further increase of 4s. a week for workers in certain localities, as the result of the upgrading of these localities for wages purposes from grade 2 to grade 1. Rates after change: drivers 21 and over of vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, London area 170s. a week, long distance or grade 1 165s., grade 2 161s., drivers of all ages of vehicles of over 1 and up to and including 5 tons 170s., 165s., 161s., over 5 and up to and including 10 tons 177s., 172s., 168s., over 10 and up to and including 15 tons 183s., 178s., 174s., over 15 and up to and including 18 tons 190s., 185s., over 18 tons 199s., 194s., 190s., statutory attendants and mates 163s., 160s., 156s.

* These increases were the result of an award (No. 1164) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. See page 485 of this GAZETTE.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 486 of this GAZETTE, ‡ These increases were the result of an award (No. 1170) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. See page 485 of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases were agreed in November with retrospective effect to the date shown.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November—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)
Milk Products Manufacture	Scotland	Pay day in week com- mencing 13 Oct.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases in general minimum time rates of 5s. a week for men 21 and over, 3s. 6d. for youths 18 and under 21, of 2s. 6d. for women 18 and over and for boys under 18, and of 2s. for girls. Rates after change include: men 21 are over—principal butter and cheesemakers 174s. a week, creamery enginee 176s. 6d., principal milk receivers 171s. 6d., second cheesemakers and boile men 166s. 6d., other male workers 163s.; women 21 and over 122s. 6d.
Pot Still Malt Distilling	Scotland (136)	First pay day in Oct.	Adult male workers	Increase of 2d. an hour on basic wage. Minimum rates after change: men of day shifts 3s. 6½d. an hour, on constant night shifts 3s. 9½d., on 3 shifts alternate day and night shifts 3s. 8½d.; existing differentials maintained for stillmen, mashmen, tunmen, kilnmen and boiler firemen.
Screen Printing and Display Production	England and Wales	First complete pay week in Nov.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	Decreases* of 3s. a week (18s. to 15s.) in the cost-of-living bonus for add workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juven workers.
Paper Making, Paper Coating, Paper Board and Building Board Making	United Kingdom (148)	Beginning of first full pay period following 10 Oct.	Process workers	Increases of 2d. an hour for men 21 and over in class 1 occupations and of 1½ for those in other classes, of 1¼d. for youths 18 and under 21 and for wom 18 and over, and of 1d. for younger workers. Minimum time rates aft change include: men 21 and over—day workers, class 1 occupations 4s. 3½ an hour†, class 1A 3s. 11¾d., class 2 3s. 9¾d., class 3 3s. 8¼d., shift worke class 1 4s. 9½d., class 1A 4s. 5½d., class 2 4s. 3½d., class 3 4s. 1¾d.; women and over on day work 2s. 7¼d.
		2	Skilled craftsmen on maintenance work	Increase of 2d. an hour. Rates after change: day workers, group I mills 4s. 10 an hour, group II 4s. 9¼d., double-day shift workers 5s. 1½d., 5s. 0¾ three-shift workers 5s. 3½d., 5s. 2½d.
Thermal Insulation	Scotland	6 Oct.	Insulating engineers and other workers employed on land and marine contracts	Increases in minimum rates of 1 1 d. an hour for insulating engineers, of 1 for labourers, and of proportional amounts for youths. Rates af change include: insulating engineers 4s. 2 ld d. an hour, labourers 3s. 8 d. d.
Gas Supply	Great Britain (175)	31 Aug.‡	Maintenance craftsmen employed by the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards, including skilled plasterers, slaters and paviors, and bricklayers and masons other than those engaged on firebrick work	Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in standard rates. Rates after change include: blacksmith brass finishers, carpenters, chemical plumbers, coachmakers, coachpainte coppersmiths, electricians, engine-fitters, engine-turners, motor mechanimoulders, qualified painters, patternmakers, platers, plumbers, riveters, she metal workers (including tinsmiths), wagon repairers, welders, woodcuttimachinists (carpenters' and coach shops)—Metropolitan Area 5s. 2d. an hone Provincial A 4s. 11d., Provincial B 4s. 10d., holders-up 5s. 1d., 4s. 10d., s. 9d., hammermen (blacksmiths' strikers) 4s. 11d., 4s. 8d., 4s. 7d., pifitters 4s. 10d., 4s. 7d., 4s. 6d., retort pipe fitters 4s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4s. 6d., retort pipe fitters 4s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4s. 6d., 4s. 5d.
Road Passenger Transport	Great Britain (excluding Metropolitan Area) (182)	First full pay period following 23 July‡	Maintenance craftsmen and apprentices employed by municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings	Increases of 2d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts apprentices. Minimum rates after change include: craftsmen—special groundertakings 4s. 11d. to 5s. 2d. an hour, group 1 4s. 10d.
THE PARTY OF THE P	Northern Ireland	27 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the Road Passenger Transport Section of the Ulster Trans- port Authority	Increase of 7s. a week. Rates after change include: drivers 181s. a week conductors 177s.; washers, cleaners and greasers (day) 162s. 3d., shunte (day) 171s. 9d., tyremen (day) 170s. 9d., full-time fuel issuers (day) 171s.
erchant Navy	United Kingdom (190-191)	10 Nov.	Deck and engine-room ratings	Increases ranging from 15s. to £2 12s. 6d., according to occupation, for ration on monthly rates of pay, and of 3s. 6d. to 9s. 4d. for those on weekly rates pay. National standard rates after change include: monthly rates with fit food in addition—able seamen or efficient deck hands £33 5s., boatswai £37 15s. to £44 12s. 6d.§, boatswains' mates £34 10s. or £36 10s.§, carpente £40 10s. to £47 12s. 6d.§, assistant carpenters, also joiners £37 15s. £41 12s. 6d.§, cleaners and wipers of 6 months' sea service and over £33 5
	on basis of 3 tot la	tothic y	the control of the state of the	of less than 6 months' sea service £31, deck hands (uncertificated) (20 ye of age) £31, donkeymen £36 10s., firemen leading (where carried) £34 5 firemen with 6 months' sea service as firemen or trimmers £33 15s., for f 6 months' sea service as firemen £32 5s., greasers £34 5s., junior ordinaseamen £21 7s. 6d., senior ordinary seamen £25, trimmers of 6 months' service and over £33 5s., trimmers of less than 6 months' sea service £3 weekly rates men finding own food¶—able seamen or efficient deck han
200 100 100 100 110 112 112 112 113 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116	2 July Aug. Sopt 6 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	our flA	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	and firemen 177s. 4d., boatswains, carpenters and donkeymen 191s. 4 cleaners and wipers of 6 months' sea service and over 175s. 7d., of less th 6 months' sea service 157s. 6d., deck hands (uncertificated) (20 years of a 165s. 8d., greasers 180s. 3d., junior ordinary seamen and senior ordinary seamen 135s. 11d., trimmers of 6 months' sea service and over 175s. 7 trimmers of less than 6 months' sea service 157s. 6d. The above rates subject to the addition of efficient service pay of £1 to £4 5s. a month 4s. 8d. to 19s. 10d. a week, according to length of continuous service a satisfactory conduct in a grade not below deck hand (uncertificated), trimm with at least 6 months' sea service, or assistant steward.**†
endroll HA	STREET STREET	belinett 4 1 maa	Catering department ratings	Increases ranging from 15s. to £2 15s., according to occupation, for ratings monthly rates, and of 3s. 6d. to 9s. 11d. for those on weekly rates. Mont and weekly rates are subject to the addition of efficient service pay, accord to the length of service in a grade not below deck hand (uncertificate trimmer with at least 6 months' sea service, or assistant steward.
Coal Distribution	Great Britain (except London) (196–197)	28 July‡‡	Transport and other workers	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. a week for all adult workers, and of p portional amounts for youths and boys.
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain (218)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Oct.§§	Non-skilled workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates	Increases in minimum rates of 4s. a week (London) or 3s. (Provinces) for admale workers, of 3s. 4d. or 2s. 6d. for adult female workers, and of proportion amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly time rates after change: adult m workers—London 171s., Provinces 162s.; adult female workers 143s. 6 135s. 10d.
	Northern Ireland	do.§§	do.	Increases in minimum rates of 3s. a week (Belfast, Londonderry and Province or 2s. (Special Stations) for adult male workers, of 2s. 6d. or 1s. 8d. for ad female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly time rates after change: adult male workers—Belfast 161s. a weekly time rates after change: adult male workers—Belfast 161s. a weekly time rates after change: adult male workers—Belfast 161s. a weekly time rates after change: adult fem workers 135s., 130s. 10d., 130s., 125s. 10d.
Local Authorities' Services	Glamorgan and Monmouthshire (225)	16 June	Manual workers employed in non-trading services	Increases of 3d. an hour for workers 18 and over, and of 1½d. for young workers. Minimum basic rate after change for adult male workers of than watchmen and flagmen 4s. 2d. an hour.

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
† This rate applies only to hand-made paper mills.
‡ These increases were agreed in November with retrospective effect to the date shown.
§ According to tonnage of vessel.

| If pre-sea training in an approved course has been taken, the probationary period is reduced to 3 months.
| Ratings required to provide own food are entitled to an allowance of 1s. a day whilst on board on articles.

** New standard rates have also been agreed for navigating, engineer and radio officers, and refrigerator engineers, etc.
†† Any deck rating who holds an Able Seaman's (not Efficient Deck Hand's) Certificate receives 10s. a month (or 2s. 4d. a week) extra.
†‡ These increases were the result of an award (No. 1152) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal dated 8th October, with retrospective effect to the date shown. See page 446 of the November issue of this GAZETTE. The minimum rates to which the increases apply are as laid down in separate agreements of the thirteen Regional Joint Industrial Councils of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Distributive Coal Trade.

§§ These increases were authorised in November with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
	s, 6d., second chorses Ac; women 21 and o Mislourn rates effe	rosery in 1 knowner 1 cursion of common risery	Workpeople employed in town cinema theatres	Increase of 5 per cent. in minimum weekly rates, and of 1½d. an hour for cleaners. Rates after change include: chief projectionists—grade A theatres 225s. 9d. a week, grade A 202s. 6d., grade B 179s. 6d., grade 167s. 10d., grade D (town) 151s. 2d., second projectionists 179s. 6d., 163s 157s. 1d., 145s. 2d., 133s. 3d., foremen 162s. 1d., 154s. 1d., 154s. 1d., 148s. 3d. 136s. 4d., male attendants 21 and over 154s. 1d., 142s. 3d., 142s. 3d., 136s. 4d. 124s. 5d., first cashiers 116s. 10d., 107s. 11d., 102s., 96s. 1d., 78s. 3d. second cashiers 103s. 8d., 97s. 8d., 91s. 11d., 80s. 1d., 71s. 1d., usherette 94s. 3d., 91s. 3d., 85s. 3d., 73s. 6d., 67s. 6d., cleaners 2s. 8d. an hour.
Laundering	Northern Ireland (241) (246)	6 Nov.	Male workers	Increases of 1\frac{1}{4}d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 20 an over, and of 1d. or 1\frac{1}{4}d., according to age, for younger workers. Gener minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over 3s. 1\frac{1}{4}d. an hour, youth and boys 1s. 5\frac{1}{4}d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 7\frac{1}{4}d. at 20 and under 21.*
	es for appendies a	dema tangka	Female workers	Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 17 ar over, and of \(^12_2\)d. for younger workers; increase of 1d. an hour (2s. 0\)\(^12_2\)d. in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: during first 6 months of employment—women 20 and over 2s. 1 an hour, girls 1s. 2\)\(^12_2\)d. at under 16 rising to 1s. 11\)\(^12_2\)d. at 19 and under 2d thereafter—women 2s. 1\)\(^12_2\)d., girls 1s. 3\)\(^12_2\)d. to 2s.\(^8\)

^{*} These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 447 of the November issue of this GAZETTE.

Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 30th NOVEMBER, 1958

(31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services 116 Manufacturing Industries only 116

At 30th November, 1958, the wage rates index (rates at 31st January, 1956 = 100) was 116 for all workers in all industries and services and 116 for all workers in manufacturing industries only, both figures being the same as at the end of October.

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

I-All Industries and Services

					æ				
A	•		X7		73	7	•	727	
σ	w	wa.	w	w	,,	N	v	I III	5

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1957	107	107	104 108 113	108	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	106 112

De	taile	Fig	ITAC

Date		Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	
1956 Monthly 1957 averages	10:11	104·8 110·0	104·2 109·7	105·5(-) 111·3	104·7 110·0	
1956, March June September December		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 June		107·6 110·8 111·5(+) 111·8 111·9 112·1	107·2 110·0 111·1 111·4 111·8 112·1	108·9 111·8 112·7 113·2 113·4 113·7	107·6 110·7 111·5(+) 111·8 112·0 112·2	
1958, January February March April May June July August September October November		112·2 112·5(-) 112·5(+) 112·6 112·7 113·3 113·6 113·9 114·2 115·5(+)	112·3 112·6 112·7 112·8 113·1 113·6 114·0 114·7 114·9 115·7	113·9 114·3 114·4 114·5(-) 115·3 115·6 116·0 116·2 117·4 117·6	112·3 112·6 112·7 112·7 112·9 113·4 113·7 114·1 114·4 115·6 115·8	

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April, 1947, to April, 1958, were given in an article on pages 329 to 337 of the September issue of this GAZETTE. As stated in that article, the average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between

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:—

Sortion - the United Feeter Fe	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
All industries and services	1·545	1·598	1·687	1·561
Manufacturing industries only	1·517	1·631	1·708	1·545

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

All figures in the Tables are on the basis of 31st January, 1956 =

II—Manufacturing Industries only

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1957	107	107	107	108	111	111	111	112	106 112 114	112	112	112
												1

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

April, 1956, and April, 1958, in those industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as compared with an increase of 7 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 also $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for rates of wages.

Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN NOVEMBER

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in November, which came to the notice of the Ministry was 200. In addition, 22 stoppages which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during November in these 222 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 32,500. The aggregate number of working days lost during November at the establishments concerned was nearly 78,000.

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

od of Construction es ", is obtainable		of Stoppa ress in Mo	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of			
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month		
Coal Mining	1 0014W 0	150	154	15,700	27,000		
Repairing	(3) 2	14 5	16 6	3,800 5,000	16,000 7,000		
Building and Con- tracting	8	13	21	3,700	13,000		
All remaining indus- tries and services	7	18	25	4,300	15,000		
Total, November, 1958	22	200	222	32,500	78,000		
Total, October, 1958	. 23	270	293	55,600	139,000		
Total, November, 1957	32	276	308	50,500	93,000		

Of the total of 78,000 days lost in November, 62,000 were lost by 29,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 25,400 were directly involved and 3,700 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 November also included 16,000 days lost by 3,400 workers through stoppages which had continued from

Duration of Stoppages

Of 215 stoppages of work owing to disputes which *ended* during November, 100, directly involving 8,400 workers, lasted not more than one day; 50, directly involving 6,700 workers, lasted two days; 22, directly involving 5,500 workers, lasted three days; 25, directly involving 5,600 workers, lasted four to six days; and 18, directly involving 2,600 workers, lasted over six days.

Of the 200 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in November, 22, directly involving 4,200 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 86, directly involving 7,300

workers, on other wage questions; 9, directly involving 2,300 workers, on questions as to working hours; 21, directly involving 2,700 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 60, directly involving 8,600 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 300 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1958 AND 1957

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 eleven months of 1958 and 1957:—

an expend to the	January	to Novemb	er, 1958	January to November, 1957						
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 Stoppages in progress				
Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing Coal Mining	1,914	700 243,700†	1,000 443,000	3 2,088	800 250,500†	5,000 491,000				
Other Mining and Quarrying Treatment of Non-Metalli-	over 1	# 100	+	2	‡	+				
ferous Mining Products	5	700	2,000	11	4,900	29,000				
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2	200	‡	3	100	:				
Metal Manufac- ture	32	9,100	33,000	40	58,900	437,000				
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Engineering Vehicles	93 68 76	21,700 14,900 67,700†	326,000 71,000 150,000	70 59 66	188,300† 425,300 163,100†	2,325,000 2,716,000 858,000				
Other Metal Industries Textiles	10 16	2,200 1,700	4,000 9,000	25 27	37,000 5,600	244,000 37,000				
Leather, etc Clothing Food, Drink and	11	3,700	10,000	9	3,600	7,000				
Tobacco	9	5,500	18,000	12	2,200	4,000				
Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Other Manufac-	12 5	1,600 900	10,000 3,000	14 2	1,600 300	6,000 1,000				
turing Industries Building and	12	2,200	5,000	12	6,800	34,000				
Contracting Gas, Electricity	170	26,300	146,000	122	16,100	81,000				
and Water Transport, etc. Distributive	7 78	1,400 96,700	5,000 2,114,000	114	100 165,500†	1,000 995,000				
Trades Other Services	8 6	3,400 1,800	67,000 2,000	15 10	4,600 1,000	91,000				
Total	2,535§	506,100†	3,419,000	2,699	1,336,500	8,370,000				

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING NOVEMBER

Industry, Occupation¶ and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result				
The Cort Connection of the Cort of the Cor	Directly	In- directly¶	Began	Ended	Aprenius in the same of	The to the control of the second				
COAL MINING:— Fillers and other colliery workers— Barnsley (one colliery)	1,000	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	18 Nov.	20 Nov.	Rejection of an application for permission to leave early because of wet working conditions	Work resumed pending negotiations.				
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING:— Platers, platers' helpers and other shipbuilding workers—Sunderland (one firm)	150	240	10 Nov.	12 Dec.	The employment of shipwrights on certain new work claimed by platers	Work resumed to permit further negotiations				
Platers' helpers and other shipbuilding workers—Dundee (one firm)	170	560	11 Nov.	4 Dec.	The rejection of a claim for a wage increase of 1½d, an hour	Work resumed, workers agreed that the claim should be dealt with by the Industrial Disputes Tribunal				
VEHICLES:— Transport drivers, storekeepers, other timeworkers and pieceworkers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles—Birmingham (one firm)	750	900**	13 Nov.	17 Nov.	Dissatisfaction with the progress of negotiations for increased bonus payments, and other grievances	Work resumed pending further negotiations.				
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING:— Electricians and other workers employed on site of a research establishment—Gilsland, Cumberland (various firms)	550	-	20 Nov.	29 Nov.	The dismissal of three men for alleged industrial misconduct	Work resumed following agreement to submit the question in dispute to a court of enquiry to be arranged by the parties.				

* 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.

† Some workers, largely in the coal mining and vehicles industries and, in 1957, in the shipbuilding and ship repairing and transport industries, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net numbers of individuals involved in stoppages in the coal mining and vehicles industries in the period under review in 1958 were approximately 165,000 and 48,000 respectively, and in the corresponding period in 1957 were approximately 180,000 and 148,000 respectively. The net numbers of individuals involved in stoppages in the shipbuilding and ship repairing and transport industries in the period January to November, 1957, were approximately 168,000 and 145,000 respectively. For all industries the net totals for the period under review in 1958 and 1957 were approximately 395,000 and 1,197,000.

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

§ A stoppage in September, 1958, involved electrical workers in two industry groups but was counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

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

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

*If the occupations printed in italies are those of workers indirectly involved, i.e., unlowered to work at the establishments where the establishments of the same firm were rendered idle during the course of the stoppage.

** It is estimated that a further 25,000 production workers at other establishments of the same firm were rendered idle during the course of the stoppage.

Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 18th NOVEMBER, 1958

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

At 18th November, 1958, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 109 at 14th October and with 108 at 12th November, 1957. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of coal,

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 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 NOVEMBER, 1958

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 18th November, 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.

18t	h Novemb 1958	ER,	Weight
	WEIGHT		
10000	108.4	,	350
Line	105.8	1 9000	71
	107.8		80
	124.2	1	87
	116.5		55
	99.9		66
1001.4	102.7		106
11.000	112.9		68
	113.5		59
11.7	115.4	9	58
	109.8		1,000
	18t	18th November 1958 (17th Januar 1956 = 100 108·4 105·8 107·8 124·2 116·5 99·9 102·7 112·9 113·5 115·4	(17th January, 1956 = 100) 108·4 105·8 107·8 124·2 116·5 99·9 102·7 112·9 113·5 115·4

The "all items" index figure at 18th November was therefore

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

Marked increases in the average prices of cheese and butter and a smaller increase in the average price of bacon were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of beef, tomatoes and brussels sprouts. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 108.

The main change in this group was a rise in the average level of rents of privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished. The average level of housing costs rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 124.

Fuel and Light

As a result of seasonal increases in the prices of household coal and coke, the average level of prices and charges for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by about 5 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 116 compared with 111 for the previous month.

114 and 115 respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO NOVEMBER, 1958

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

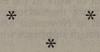
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1956	100	100	101	103					102	103	103	103
1957 1958	104	104	104	104	105	106 110	107	106	106	107	108	108

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices", is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 9d. net (1s. 11d. including postage). The booklet consists of three main sections, dealing with (a) the scope and structure of the index, including the "weighting" basis (b) the methods of collecting prices and (c) the calculations. 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 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 488 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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	of Inde	or Fall (-) ox Figure ox Points) red with
opening reduced in the second	is given		Month before	Year before
European Countries		A THE PROPERTY.	DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF THE	on Sun of
Belgium	1953 = 100			
All Items*	Sept., 1958	108 107	Nil Nil	Nil - 1
France (Paris)	July, 1956–June, 1957 = 100	107	Nu	COME MEN
All Items	Oct., 1958	121.0	+ 0.4	+ 14.7
Food	" "	120.7	+ 0.5	+ 14.5
Germany (Federal	1950 = 100			
Republic) All Items	Oct., 1958	118	Nil	+ 1
Food	102 00000000000000000000000000000000000	123	-1	- 1
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 1	MILE 513	AND A SHIPS	ACCUSED TO
All Items	Sept., 1958	67.42	$-0.22 \\ -0.38$	+ 3.33 + 3.73
Food Netherlands	1951 = 100	77.73	- 0.38	+ 3.73
All Items	Oct., 1958	120	Nil	- 3
Food		116	- 1	- 3 - 7
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948-June, 1949			A console
All Items	= 100 Sout 1059	107.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.1
Food	Sept., 1958	109.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.6
Spain (Large towns)	July, 1936 = 100	SO CHICAGO	200 51	200
All Items	Aug., 1958	813.0	+ 4.9	+ 97.7
Food	Aug., 1939 = 100	1,073 · 5	+ 8.4	+148.6
Switzerland All Items	Aug., 1939 = 100 Sept., 1958	182.9	+ 0.3	+ 3.0
Food	зера, 1936	199.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.3
	" " "		300 00	DE ROSE
Other Countries	1010 100	No.		
Canada All Items	1949 = 100 Oct., 1958	126.0	+ 0.4	+ 2.6
Food	Oct., 1938	123.4	+ 0.5	+ 2.6 + 1.7
Ceylon (Colombo)	$19\ddot{5}2 = \ddot{1}00$	272 52 213	and a contract of the	SHE P
All Items	Aug., 1958	104.4	+ 1.2	+ 2.0
Food	,, ,,	103.79	+ 1.33	+ 0.65
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100	BU VERBER		10000
All Items	July, 1958	220.4	+ 1.4	+ 9.2
Food	- Fig. of the State of the State of	261 - 1	+ 2.6	+ 11.7
United States	1947-49 = 100	STATE OF THE PARTY	GALL ROLL	DESCRIPTION VIEW
All Items	Sept., 1958	123.7	Nil	+ 2.6
Food	" "	120.3	- 0.4	+ 3.3

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, services and household, etc.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

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Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During November the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued eleven awards, Nos. 1160 to 1170.* Two of these are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 1164 (12th November).—Parties: Employers represented by the Leather Producers' Association for England, Scotland and Wales and members of the Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers and Kindred Trades, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of Glovers and Leather Workers and of the trade unions federated with the National Leather Trades Federation of Trade Unions in their employment. Claim: For a substantial increase in the basic timework rates of wages for adults, with proportionate increases for juveniles.

Award: The Tribunal awarded an increase of 2d. an hour in the basic timework rates of wages for adults, with proportionate increases for juveniles.

basic timework rates of wages for address, with proportional increases for juveniles.

Award No. 1170 (26th November).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Standing Committee for the Glove Industry and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Committee in their employment. Claim: For an increase in the basic rates of pay. Award: The Tribunal awarded an increase of 1d. an hour in the basic time rates of wages for male workers and \(^3_4\text{d}\), an hour for female workers

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During November the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued one award, which did not relate to a substantial part

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During November the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos.

During November the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos. 2708 to 2710, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2708 (10th November).—Parties: Paper Mould and Dandy Roll Makers' Union and Association of Dandy Roll and Mould Makers. Claim: For increase in rates of wages. Award: The Court found and so awarded that the basic hourly rates of pay of the workers concerned shall be varied by 2d. for each rise or fall of three points in the Index of Retail Prices (17th January, 1956 = 100). Effect to be given to the award as from 1st September, 1958.

1956 = 100). Effect to be given to the award as from 1st September, 1958.

Award No. 2709 (26th November).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: For increase in salary scales of Copy Typists, Shorthand Typists and Machine Operators. Award: The Court found and so awarded:—(1) that the salary scale payable to male Copy Typists and Machine Operators (simple duties) shall be as follows:—Age 16 £230, age 17 £250, age 18 £290, age 19 £315, age 20 £345, age 21 £375, then by £25 to £450 by £30 to £480 by £20 to £500 by £25 to £525; (2) that provision shall be made for up to two accelerated increments within the above scale (1) in the case of Copy Typists for proficiency, based on Royal Society of Arts examinations (two for R.S.A. stage III first class pass; one for R.S.A. stage II 2nd class pass), and in the case of Machine Operators (simple duties) where the employing authority considers the standard of an Operator's work to be comparable to that of Copy Typists who qualify for the accelerated increments; (3) that the salary scale of male Shorthand Typists and Machine Operators (complex duties) shall be as follows:—Age 16 £270, age 17 £290, age 18 £330, age 19 £355, age 20 £385, age 21 £415, then by £25 to £490 by £30 to £520 by £20 to £540 by £25 to £565; (4) that provision shall be made, in the case of Shorthand Typists, for one accelerated increment within the above scale (3) for up to 120 words a minute shorthand, in addition to the Copy Typing increments at (2) above; and in the case of Machine Operators (complex duties) for up to three accelerated increments in any case where the employing authority considers the standard of an Operator's work to be comparable to that of Shorthand Typists who qualify for the accelerated increments; (5) that so far as practicable assimilation shall be on the

* See footnote * in second column on page 488.

basis of the principles set out in Award No. 2701 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, page 365) with a non-prejudice clause in respect of any staff in receipt of salaries in excess of those to which they would become entitled under the new scales; (6) that new entrants to the new grades shown at (1) and (3) above after 1st July, 1958, but prior to 1st July, 1959, shall be paid the transitional salary to which they would have become entitled had they been in post on 1st July, 1958.

The following matters were referred back to the parties for further negotiation:—(a) Assimilation to the new scales. (b) The determination of transitional equal pay scales to bring female staff into line with those for males by 1st January, 1961. (c) The question of whether or not the scales at (1) and (3) above shall be extended by two further points, i.e., to £550 and £560 in respect of Copy Typists and Machine Operators (simple duties) and £590 and £600 in respect of Shorthand Typists and Machine Operators (complex duties) who undertake full Clerical grade duties. In the event of agreement not being reached before 1st February, 1959, on any of these matters, either party shall be at liberty to report such failure to the Court and the Court will, after hearing the parties, determine the difference.

Award No. 2710 (26th November) **Particulars** Side**

Award No. 2710 (26th November).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council representative of employers and workpeople connected with the Meat Trade. Claim: For increase in headage rates. Award: The Court found and so awarded that the claim had not been established.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During November one award was issued by an Independent Chairman appointed under Section 2 (2) (c) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to preside over a Court of Arbitration set up under the Arbitration Procedure of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Court of the Cour the Quarrying Industry. The award related to an individual

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During November the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, Nos. 353 and 354*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 353 (13th November).—Parties: Staff Side of the Inland Revenue Departmental Council and Official Side of the Inland Revenue Departmental Council. Claim: For conditioned hours with retrospective effect for staff employed in the Departmental Claims Branch of the Inland Revenue, London, evacuated to Llandudno and subsequently transferred to Cardiff. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the provisions of the Dispersal Agreements of 14th June, 1948, as amended, and 13th August, 1948, shall apply to staff who were employed in the Departmental Claims Branch of the Inland Revenue in London (named in the Annexe to the Agreement of 13th August, 1948) and who were evacuated to Llandudno and subsequently transferred to Cardiff with the Branch. The award to have effect from 10th November, 1954.

Award No. 354 (21st November).—Parties: Institution of Professional Civil Servants and Board of Trade. Claim: For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for Principal Examiner and Superintending Examiner grades. Award: The Tribunal awarded (a) that as from 1st April, 1956, the salaries (London, male) of the following grades of the Examining staff of the Patent Office shall be:—Principal Examiner £2,300 by £100 to £2,500, Superintending Examiner £2,800; (b) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

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

General Waste Materials Reclamation (Great Britain).—Proposal D.B.(53), dated 7th November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised price work hospitals.

time rates for male and female workers and revised piecework basis

time rates for male and lemane workers and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers.

Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Wages Council (Great Britain).

—Proposal I.(62), dated 11th November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Jute Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal J.(99), dated 21st November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female

* See footnote * in second column on page 488.

Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal C.T.(62), dated

25th November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During November the Minister of Labour and National Service

made the following Wages Regulation Order*:—

The Wages Regulation (Cotton Waste Reclamation) (Amendment)

Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 1966 (C.W. (61)), dated 24th November, and effective from 5th December. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland),

Notice of Proposals

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

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).-Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.234), dated 14th November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for transport workers employed in the baking trade in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situate within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).-Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.235), dated 14th November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for transport workers employed in the baking trade in the County of the City of Londonderry and in districts situate within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.236), dated 14th November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for transport workers employed in the baking trade in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situate within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.R. (N.58), dated 21st November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.F. (N.54), dated 28th November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.154), dated 28th November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1958 (N.I.T.R.B. (N.80)), dated 13th November and effective on and from 25th November. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 480.

Catering Wages Act, 1943 Notices of Proposals

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

Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Board.—Proposal L.N.R.(47), dated 11th November, for fixing revised weekly remuneration for male and female workers other than managers

and club stewards.

Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings Wages Board. Proposal I.S.C.(30), dated 26th November, for fixing revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers, and for

amending the provisions relating to payment of accrued holiday remuneration on termination of employment.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During November the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Order* giving effect to the proposals submitted to him by the Wages Board concerned:—

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 1849 (L.R.(26)), dated 7th November and effective from 1st December. This Order prescribes revised weekly remuneration for male and female workers and fixes special rates and conditions for "trainee cooks".

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself. It is no longer necessary for a claimant to obtain leave to appeal (see the issue of this CACTETT for May page 180)

longer necessary for a claimant to obtain leave to appeal (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 180).

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 22/58 (30th April)

A man claimed benefit for a Saturday when his services were not required by his employer. He was employed under an agreement which had just been changed so that the working week was increased from 5 to 5½ days. The claimant had worked on only 9 Saturdays in the past 12 months and following the change in the working week he worked on 6 out of a possible 14 Saturdays. Held that Saturday was a day on which in the normal course the claimant would not have worked. The proper test was to determine, having regard to the record of work in the past, what the claimant, in the normal course, had done and not what work any agreement might provide.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that Saturday, 7th September, 1957, shall not be treated as a day of unemployment in the case of the claimant. "The question to be determined in this the appeal of the insurance officer is whether the claimant was unemployed on Saturday, 7th September, 1957, within the meaning of section 4 of the National Insurance Act, 1957, which came into operation on 5th August, 1957. For the purposes of the claimant's title to unemployment benefit under the above-mentioned section it is necessary to consider the terms of subsection (1) thereof which provide as follows:—

'For the purposes of the principal Act, where a person is employed. the terms of subsection (1) thereof which provide as follows:—
'For the purposes of the principal Act, 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.' It must follow from the fact that the employed contributor's employment of the claimant had not been terminated when his claim to unemployment benefit was considered it is necessary to ascertain whether Saturday, 7th September, 1957, was a day on which 'in the normal course that person would not work in that or any other employed contributor's employment. . . .' If he would not so work on that day then, clearly, the claimant could not properly be treated as unemployed on that day within the meaning of subsection (1) of section 4 of the Act of 1957.

"The insurance officer made inquiries of the firm employing the

of subsection (1) of section 4 of the Act of 1957.

"The insurance officer made inquiries of the firm employing the claimant and was informed that until the end of August, 1957, the firm operated on a five-day working week (Monday to Friday) and that as from 2nd September, 1957, a five-and-a-half-day week was introduced. The insurance officer was told that the claimant and thirteen other hosiery trimmers employed by the firm had been called upon to work on Saturdays on nine occasions only and that was in May and June 1957.

"On these facts, which are not disputed, the local insurance officer decided that 'unemployment benefit is not payable for 7.9.57 which cannot be treated as a day of unemployment on the ground that (a) on that date the claimant was employed in an employed contributor's employment which had not been terminated or can not be treated as terminated and (b) on that day, in the normal course, he would not have worked in that or any other employed contributor's employment, and (c) in the calendar week containing that day each other day (other than Sunday) on which, in the normal

"The claimant appealed from that decision and, at the hearing of his appeal before the local tribunal, was represented by the general secretary of his trade union. The claimant stated that there was a change-over from a five-day working week to a five-and-a-half-day week on 30th August, 1957. Even before that date he was working five-and-a-half days a week, he said, and he referred to the agreement under which he worked. He said that he had to work for forty-five hours a week spread over five-and-a-half days, and that no overtime was paid for Saturday working. The director and secretary of the firm employing the claimant stated, however, that up to last August (1957) the normal working week was five days—at the date of the hearing of the appeal before the local tribunal it was still five days, he said, because the work had not come up to expectation. If work were available they would work five-and-a-half

course, he would so work is not, and cannot be, treated as a day of

* 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 488.

days a week. The claimant's representative contended that the normal working week was five-and-a-half days a week when sufficient work was available. When sufficient work was not available the men only worked five days, sometimes three days or four days, he

"The local tribunal found that the claimant would or should normally have worked on Saturday, 7th September, 1957, and decided that unemployment benefit was payable for Saturday, 7th September, 1957, on the ground that they considered that the normal working week then applicable to the claimant was a five-and-a-half-day week and that the claimant's normal working week was Thursday Friday Saturday morning Monday Tuesday and Thursday, Friday, Saturday morning, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Further, the claimant was not able to work on 7th September, 1957, by reason only of shortage of work.

"I am unable to affirm the decision of the local tribunal. With

"I am unable to affirm the decision of the local tribunal. With due respect to the tribunal their approach to the question to be determined was based on an assumption that what the claimant might expect under a new arrangement made between the workers and the management was that the claimant should be prepared to work on Saturdays when required so to do. That arrangement operated from 2nd September, 1957, but, in fact, the claimant had not been able to take advantage of a five-and-a-half-day week because, according to the evidence given by the director and secretary of the firm, the work had not come up to expectation. For some years the firm had been operating a five-day week and as it was shown from the records that the claimant had only worked on nine Saturdays during the twelve months prior to 7th September, 1957, it could not by any fair test properly be said that Saturday was a Saturdays during the twelve months prior to 7th September, 1937, it could not by any fair test properly be said that Saturday was a day on which 'in the normal course' the claimant would work. Taken over a period of time, in this case twelve months, that day was a day on which in the normal course that person (the claimant) would not work in that or any other employed contributor's employment. The only proper test in this case is to determine, having regard to his record of work in the past, what the claimant, in the normal course, had done and not what work any agreement might provide. As implied by the Commissioner in Decision C.U.518/49 provide. As implied by the Commissioner in Decision C.U.518/49 (reported) the normality of a claimant's employment can only be decided by what has happened over a period of time and that regard must be had to what is normal in his case. The words 'in the normal course ' are directed to what happens rather than to the wishes of the claimant, and where, as in this case, the evidence shows that on by far the greater number of Saturdays on which he was available for work in the year prior to the Saturday in question he did not work the irresistible conclusion must be that that Saturday was a day which 'in the normal course' he would not work in that or any other employed contributor's employment. The record taken of work performed by him on Saturdays subsequent to 7th September, 1957, shows that he worked only on six Saturdays between 14th December, 1957, and 22nd February, 1958, out of a possible fourteen Saturdays. This record suggests that, even under the new arrangement that he should be prepared to work on Saturdays if required to do so by the management, Saturday was a day on which in the normal course he would not work.

In the light of the facts in this case there can be only one con-"In the light of the facts in this case there can be only one conclusion and that is that on the date of the claim for benefit made on 7th September, 1957, Saturday was a day of the week on which in the normal course the claimant would not have worked in employed contributor's employment. In the result Saturday, 7th September, 1957, was not a day of unemployment in the case of the claimant. The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed."

Decision No. R(U) 23/58 (16th June)

A claimant who was absent from work through illness and domestic circumstances failed to explain his absences to his employer and was dismissed. Held that an employee is expected to do all that he can reasonably do to notify his employer promptly of the reason for his absence and keep the employer informed if the absence continues. The claimant's loss of employment was therefore due to his misconduct.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 8th February, 1958, to 28th February, 1958, both dates included.

"The claimant was employed by a company as a welder from 24th June, 1957, to 7th February, 1958, when he was discharged for a reason stated by his employers as 'lack of qualifications and absenteeism.' In regard to his qualifications, the claimant replied that he was given a welding test piece by the firm's foreman before being taken on, and that the test was obviously satisfactory. I think that must be so, for he was engaged and was employed for six months until his employment was terminated after a lengthy period of absence.

He was absent from work on Thursday, 2nd January, 1958. He He was absent from work on Thursday, 2nd January, 1938. He was absent again in an unbroken period on and from Tuesday, 7th January, to and including Tuesday, 28th January, 1958. He was twice further absent on single days, 31st January and 5th February, 1958. His employment came to an end on 7th February, 1958.

"The first week of the claimant's absence was due to his being thoroughly run down and in need of a rest. He states that he was confined to bed, but he did not obtain a medical certificate or claim sickness benefit. Following his own illness his wife was ill in bed confined to bed, but he did not obtain a medical certificate or claim sickness benefit. Following his own illness his wife was ill in bed with a bad cold for just over a week, and as the claimant has five children all under six years of age he no doubt had to stay at home to look after them. When he was about to restart work he telephoned to his employers to say so, but failed to attend that night because he could not get his motor cycle to start.

"The claimant's absences were I dare say unavoidable, but what is said against him is that he did not take any proper steps, such as he ought reasonably to have taken, to explain his absence to his employers; he simply stayed away and left his employers in the dark. In the early stages of these proceedings the claimant seems to have accepted that that was so, for on 11th March, 1958, he wrote

'At the time I didn't really think it was necessary to let the firm know the reason of my absence.' Later, he told the local tribunal (on 1st April, 1958) that his wife had said that she would inform the employers of his illness, but she evidently overlooked it. Later still, on 3rd April, 1958, he stated that his wife had definitely written to on 3rd April, 1958, he stated that his wife had definitely written to the employers in the second week in January and that her posting of the letter had been seen by a witness, who has added her signature to the claimant's statements in corroboration.

"The employers have been asked by letter whether they can recall,

"The employers have been asked by letter whether they can recall, or their records show, receipt of any such letter. They replied on 24th April, 1958, saying that they had no trace and no recollection of having received a letter from the claimant explaining his absence. "In my judgment the claimant certainly did not take proper steps to inform his employers of the reason for his absence and of its probable duration. The evidence concerning the wife's letter is hardly convincing, but even if I accept it, one letter in the middle of an absence of three weeks—not to mention the odd days before and after that period—does not show much consideration for the employers' interests or much zeal to retain the post. An employee is expected to do all that he can reasonably do to notify his employer promptly of the reason for his absence, and to keep his employer informed if the absence is a lengthy one, and a failure to act reasonably in this respect has long been regarded as industrial misconduct. ably in this respect has long been regarded as industrial misconduct. In my view the claimant helped to bring about his own dismissal by

In my view the claimant helped to bring about his own dismissal by failing to take reasonable measures to safeguard his employment, and his loss of employment was due to his misconduct within the meaning of section 13(2)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"His own and his wife's illnesses are extenuating circumstances, which justify a reduction in the maximum period of disqualification of six weeks, but the local tribunal have already given effect to these circumstances by reducing the period of disqualification to one of three weeks. I see no ground for differing from their decision.

"Since the claimant was dissatisfied with the insurance officer's submission of 4th June, 1958, I ought perhaps to mention that I have paid close attention to all of the claimant's own observations from the beginning of these proceedings.

beginning of these proceedings.
The claimant's appeal is dismissed."

FACTORY FORMS

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the June, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE (page 247) and may be purchased at the prices shown. The prices in brackets include postage.

Title and Price

Memorandum on the Prevention of Industrial 331 (Revised) Dermatitis. Dermatitis from Synthetic Resins. September, 1958. Price 4d. (6d.).

Dermatitis from Synthetic Resins. Cautionary Notice. September, 1958. Price 6d. (8d.). Memorandum on Precautions in the Use of Molten Salt Baths for the Heat Treatment of Metals. July, 1958. Price 3d. (5d.). 366 (Revised)

Flectrical Accidents and Their Causes, 1956. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

Price 48, 6d. (48, 11d.). List of Certificates issued by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories in respect of Intrinsically Safe and Approved Electrical Apparatus for use in Certain Specified Atmospheres. March, 1958. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.)

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Docks Regulations, 1934, Regulations 18(a) and 22(a). Certificate of Test and Examination of Cranes or Hoists and their Accessory Gear before being taken into use. Price, each, 2d. (4d.); 100, 7s. 6d. (8s. 5d.) (ex-

clusive of purchase tax).
Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Docks Regulations, 1934. Certificate of Annual Thorough Examination of Gear Exempted from Annealing. April, 1958. Price, each, 2d. (4d.); 50, 6s. (6s. 6d.) (exclusive of purchase tax). 1952 . .

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 prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the Instrument costs 3d. net

order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1966), made on 24th November by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils

Minister of Labour and National Service thief the wages Councils
Act, 1945.—See page 486.

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Residential Establishment and
Licensed Restaurant) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1849; price
1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)), made on 7th November by the Minister of Labour
and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See

The Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) (Amendment No. 3) (Provisional Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1732 (S.85)), made on 21st October by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, as amended by subsequent legislation.—See

page 459.

The Baking Industry Exemption Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 2061; price 2d. (4d.)), made on 5th December by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Baking Industry (Hours of Work)

^{*} See footnote * in second column on page 488.

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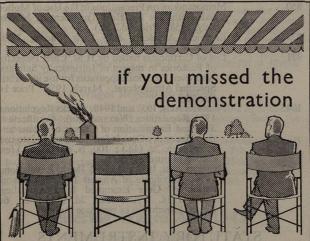
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Birmingham: 11 Waterloo Street, Birmingham 2. Tel: Midland 6565-6-7.
Newcastle: 19 & 20 Exchange Buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Tel: Newcastle 2048.

Act, 1954. This Order provides that the restrictions on night work Act, 1954. This Order provides that the restrictions on night work in the baking industry imposed by the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1954, shall not apply in relation to bakery workers covered by the agreement referred to in Article 2 of the Order. The agreement referred to is the national working agreement made on 11th November, 1958, between the Federation of Wholesale and Multiple Bakers (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), and other Participating Employers referred to in the said agreement and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers.

Allied Workers.

The Sunday Baking and Sausage Making (Christmas and New Year) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1989), made on 25th November by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 59 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by virtue of the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945, and subsequent legislation. This Order, by granting exemption for the days in question from the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, relating to the prohibition of Sunday employment, enabled women to be employed on Sunday, 21st December, in factories in England and Wales in the manufacture of bread or flour confectionery (including meat and fruit pies but not biscuits) or sausages; and on Sundays, 21st and 28th December, in factories in Scotland in the manufacture of meat pies or sausages. the manufacture of meat pies or sausages.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—Report on the Accidents which occurred on the Railways of Great Britain during the year 1957. Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. Price 4s. (4s. 4d.).—See page 459.

Careers.—Choice of Careers, No. 87. Surveying. September, 1958. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 9d.

Census of Production for 1954.—Report. Volume 4, Industry 1. Mechanical Engineering (General). Board of Trade. Price 3s. 6d

Mechanical Engineering (General). Board of Trade. Price 3s. 6d (3s. 10d.).

Coal Mining.—Quarterly Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the second quarter of 1958. National Coal Board. Price 5d. (7d.).—See page 461.

Disabled Persons.—3rd Report of the Standing Committee on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Disabled Persons. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).—See page 457.

Industrial Relations.—Report of the Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire whether there are any causes of Industrial Unrest arising from the present Arrangements for the Delivery, Handling and Distribution of Meat in Smithfield Market. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.).—See page 462.

Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare.—Safety, Health and Welfare Pamphlet No. 6B. Safety in Building Operations: Roofing. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (11d.).—See page 459.

International Labour Conference.—Reports by Delegates of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. (1) 41st (Maritime) Session, Geneva, 29th April to 14th May, 1958. Cmnd. 592. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.). (ii) 42nd Session, Geneva, 4th to 26th June, 1958. Cmnd. 593. Price 4s. (4s. 4d.).—See page 464.

Labour Statistics.—Guides to Official Sources: No. 1, Labour Statistics, Material Collected by Ministry of Labour and National Service. Revised May, 1958. Interdepartmental Committee on Social and Economic Research. Price 5s. (5s. 5d.).—See page 458.

Trade Unions.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1957, Part 4. Trade Unions. Registry of Friendly Societies. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.).—See Page 452.

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EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Employment Exchanges

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

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

Professional and Executive Register

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

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

Technical and Scientific Register

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

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

Nursing Appointments Service

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

Details can be obtained at any Employment Exchange.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

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

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

H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORATE

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

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

TRAINING

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

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

SUPERVISORY TRAINING

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

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

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

DISABLED PERSONS

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

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

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

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

Particulars can be obtained at any Employment Exchange.

WORKERS' WELFARE

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

Inquiries may be made at any Employment Exchange.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

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

Inquiries should be addressed to the Regional Office.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT ADVISORY SERVICE

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

Inquiries should be addressed to the Regional Office.

WAGES INSPECTION

The Wages Inspectorate help employers and workers concerned to understand the provisions of Wages Regulation Orders made under the Catering Wages Act, 1943, and the Wages Councils Acts, 1945 to 1948; and enforce the payment of minimum remuneration and the allowance of holidays with pay as prescribed. The Inspectorate also advise employers and workers about the effect upon them of the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1954, and are responsible for its enforcement

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

REGIONAL OFFICES

LONDON: Hanway House, Red Lion Square, High Holborn, e, High Holborn, W.C.1. HOLborn 8454. EASTERN AND SOUTHERN:

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MIDLANDS: 281-289 Corpora-tion Street, Birmingham, 4. Aston Cross 3081.

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